

Gender, Family Planning and Reproductive Health in Ecuador:

Opportunities to Support Local Groups

Sarah Gammage and Michael Paolisso

International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)

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Objectives

This report presents the findings of ICRW's technical assistance appraisal provided to USAID/Ecuador through INOPAL III¹. The objective of this technical assistance was to identify and contact women's health and advocacy groups that are interested and/or active in the areas of women's reproductive health and family planning in order to:

- (i) learn about their mandates and activities, including the identification of areas of common interest;
- (ii) assess the strengths and needs of these organizations in terms of addressing gender issues in family planning and reproductive health; and
- (iii) identify potential mechanisms or thematic areas which might serve as a basis for linking USAID/Ecuador interests and the activities of these organizations.

The information relevant to the above objectives is presented below. This information was compiled by Sarah Gammage and Michael Paolisso of ICRW, who interviewed women's organizations and family planning and reproductive health groups in Ecuador from 6-19 January, 1996. Additional information was provided by Silvia Vega of CEPLAES and Consuelo Santa Maria of the Municipio de Quito.

Background

Latin America has experienced significant demographic change over the past three decades, and is primed to enter the final stage of the demographic transition. At a regional level, contraceptive prevalence is about 50% and the infant mortality rate has declined to about 50 per 1000 births. Despite these achievements, if family planning programs in Latin America are to continue to be successful in effecting changes in reproductive attitudes and behavior, new (and some old) concerns will need to be addressed. Emerging priority concerns for the region include adolescent pregnancy, HIV/STD prevention, unsafe abortion, domestic violence, and the sustainability of family planning services.

A critical emphasis for future family planning programs is on improving the quality of services by making those services more responsive to the needs of men and women. In recent years, one of the most promising efforts in this area has been the integration of family planning with other reproductive health services. Placing family planning within a reproductive health focus, shifts the attention away from the macro-demographic plane to the level of the individual, and sets as the service objective "to help individuals achieve their reproductive intentions in a healthful manner" (Jain and Bruce 1993). No longer is the focus solely on achieving demographic targets in

¹ The role of ICRW in INOPAL III is to strengthen the ability of family planning and reproductive health services in Latin America to address gender issues in service delivery through operations research.

order to slow population growth, but rather on facilitating the process whereby women and men simultaneously achieve control over their reproductive health and fertility outcomes. While traditional family planning objectives may continue to be emphasized (e.g. decreasing total fertility rates or increasing use of family planning methods), new objectives are emerging such as decreasing reproductive tract infections (RTIs) and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), preventing and treating unsafe abortions, and improving prenatal, delivery and postpartum care (Population Council 1994). How family planning organizations can address reproductive health issues, and the costs and benefits of different approaches, are central questions for research.

Methodology

ICRW undertook a series of structured interviews with various governmental and non-governmental organizations active in family planning, reproductive health and women's advocacy², or who have demonstrated an interest in these areas. In each interview we collected information on the following:

- (i) the mandate and activities of the organization;
- (ii) their definition and perception of the need for integrated reproductive health and family planning services;
- (iii) the constraints they currently face in incorporating integrated service provision into their existing activities, or in coordinating with other organizations to provide integrated services;
- (iv) the opportunities that exist to strengthen and fortify such attempts to integrate service provision; and,
- (v) suggestions for ways to work with the USAID Mission to achieve these objectives.

A consultant was hired to undertake further interviews and survey those women's groups active in health and family planning who were present at the Congreso de Mujeres in February, 1996. The results of this survey are synthesized in Appendix 2.

² 'Women's advocacy' summarizes those interest groups whose activities comprise advocating for: legal and judicial reform; the equal participation of women in economic and legislative spheres; the delivery of public sector services to women; and fundamental changes in the construction of gender roles and the assignment of social and reproductive responsibilities.

Research Findings

I. Mandate and Activities

Ecuador has a large number of local organizations, both private and public, whose activities and interventions embrace a broad range of issues that impact upon women's reproductive health. These groups employ diverse strategies and approaches to improve women's economic and legal opportunities, advocate against domestic violence, and provide family planning and reproductive health services. Multiple organizations are reaching out to a new client base comprising adolescents, sex-workers, rural and indigenous populations, with efforts to prevent early pregnancy, STDs and HIV/AIDS, and reduce reproductive health risks. Almost all organizations have projects in more than one sector, and have close relations with the local municipalities.

What follows is a brief summary of organizational activities and interests by theme³. We did not focus exclusively on family planning and reproductive health organizations as we were directed by the USAID mission in Ecuador to identify cross-sectoral interests and potential mechanisms for integrating services and unifying existing efforts to enhance the physical welfare and wellbeing of women in Ecuador.

Family Planning

Many of the organizations and government agencies interviewed have a family planning focus -- often delivering services to a particular segment of the population who might have been previously under-served or marginalized, such as the rural or urban poor, indigenous groups and adolescents. APROFE, CEMOPLAF, COF, CEPAM, and IESS are engaged in family planning as well as some reproductive health initiatives such as cervical screening and testing for STDs. APROFE and CEMOPLAF extend services to both rural and urban populations and operate mobile clinics in certain areas of the Sierra and the coast. All of these groups are interested in channeling services to adolescents and providing diagnostic services as well as information and counselling on reproductive health and family planning.

Domestic Violence

Several of the groups provide services for the victims of domestic violence, although this is not necessarily the exclusive focus of their activities. CEPAM, CEIME, Fundación Maria Guare, SENDAS, CIAM, Asociación de Juezas, Comisaría de la Mujer de Quito, and ALDHU all identified the need for improving the condition of women in situations of domestic violence. Many of these groups provide refuges or safe houses, legal and

³ The activities of the organizations interviewed are broken out in detail in Appendix 1. At the request of USAID we also include information on donor activities and interests.

psychological counselling, referral and diagnostic services. CEPAM and Maria Guare provide integrated services for women affected by domestic violence, including family planning and reproductive health.

Advocacy and Research to Improve Access to Services

Other groups interviewed undertook research or advocacy on issues that could be broadly defined as 'gender inequality'. SENDAS, HABITierra, DINAMU, and ALDHU document and analyze gender relations, and generate policy and program recommendations to mitigate existing inequalities in economic opportunities and access to state and private medical, legal, training and financial services.

Community Development Initiatives

A small number of the groups run projects and undertake specific interventions to enhance the opportunities that women currently face in the domestic or public arena. CORFEC, HABITierra, SENDAS, CARE, Acción Social, and CEPIM all have specific projects where women are the target recipients of services that are designed to increase their economic participation through skills training and micro-enterprise development and enhance the wellbeing of women and their families.

II New Directions for Improving Women's Reproductive Health

Channeling Service-Provision to Adolescents

Many organizations with a primary focus on family planning, reproductive health or domestic violence have a strong interest in reaching adolescents. A broad consensus exists that adolescents are a particularly vulnerable yet responsive target group, one where preventive efforts can bring about life-long benefits in terms of more informed fertility choices and improved reproductive health outcomes. Many of the activities of organizations and government bodies such as APROFE, CEMOPLAF, COF, SENDAS, CEPAM, Maria Guare, the Municipio de Cuenca, and the Municipio de Guayaquil are designed to raise consciousness about adolescents' needs and vulnerabilities through sexual education, gender awareness programs, the provision of health and family planning services, vocational skills training, and micro-enterprise development. There is a strong emphasis on the need for preventive action and awareness raising, *concientización*, among the adolescent population and on targeting program activities at individuals or groups significant in the adolescents' formation -- teachers, parents, employers, etc.

Of note, was that the majority of these educational and awareness raising programs emphasize gender equality themes. The factors that shape and inform gender constructs are seen as salient in determining health attitudes and practices; fomenting equal and well-structured relationships; and fostering stable, risk-minimizing sexual behavior. These themes are explored in

a variety of fora (discussion groups, information exchanges, theater, film, counselling sessions) in order to uncover the impediments to and identify the potential avenues for facilitating positive behavioral change.

Many of the NGOs and representatives from municipalities expressed the belief that it is often easier to work with adolescents, than other groups or sectors, in providing programs that are intended to raise awareness, modify behavior and discuss themes such as sexual responsibility, gender equity and violence. The relative ease with which these groups are able to work with adolescents was attributed in large part to the fact that adolescents are more responsive to, and eager for information, and are keen to find solutions to problems that they feel are prime in their lives. These groups felt that it was easier to focus on reproductive health and family planning service provision with a view to changing attitudes and behaviors by targeting adolescents, than by targeting any other group or sector of the population.

Cross-Sectoral Programs

Many groups whose central focus is not reproductive health and family planning do, however, have activities in these areas, and are interested in expanding those activities further. For example, CORFEC is integrating a reproductive health education component into their Instituto de Formación Técnica de la Mujer (IFTEM) training courses for women microentrepreneurs; CEPAM also provides reproductive health and family planning services for adolescents and victims of domestic violence, and has operated clinics in marginal neighborhoods with this emphasis for some time; SENDAS also has programs that address reproductive health information, sexual education, and basic health needs in local communities; HABITierra also recognizes the need for health initiatives within their activities and, in conjunction with Acción Social of the Municipio of Cuenca, is channeling resources to address basic health needs with a small reproductive health component. Other groups who work primarily in domestic violence and community development are also diversifying their activities to address reproductive health needs: CEIME, Maria Guare and Cooperación Mujer a Mujer include reproductive health as part of their human rights and reproductive rights agenda informing women and adolescents about the risk of STDs, providing limited access to emergency contraception and screening for uterine and cervical cancers.

Some groups whose primary focus was initially family planning are diversifying their activities to include other reproductive health components and non-health activities. APROFE, CEMOPLAF, and COF have begun cervical screening and educational campaigns to inform their client community of the risks of exposure to sexually transmitted diseases. Additionally, COF is targeting adolescents in community development initiatives, for micro-enterprise training and vocational training to complement their health and family planning initiatives.

Another subset of groups working primarily on domestic violence, Cooperación Mujer a Mujer, SENDAS and Maria Guare, have also diversified their activities to incorporate vocational training and micro-enterprise development workshops. These groups have expanded their

activities, largely in an attempt to meet the economic and employment needs of their client-base and enable women to achieve greater decision-making autonomy over both their productive and reproductive roles.

Many of these cross-sectoral programs have evolved because the communities and populations with whom these groups are working have expressed a need for a diverse range of activities that address their economic condition, and their ability to petition local governments to provide educational and health services. Similarly the service provider organizations have felt the need to support and foster fledgling community groups in order to enable them to meet their self-defined needs and to furnish the provider organizations with an entry point into the communities.

Establishing Links Between NGOS and Municipalities

Municipal governments were found to be among the most active public sector organizations in developing and implementing programs designed to improve women's health and address gender concerns. In order to maximize the effectiveness of their programs and overcome binding financial constraints, the Municipalities are forming coalitions with non-governmental organizations and service providers to meet the eclectic needs of their client communities.

The Municipality of Quito with funds from UNFPA is working on a review of their activities in women's health. They have a project called *Mujer, Salud y Educación* in which they integrate a gender perspective and fortify cross-sectoral linkages between NGOs and government agencies, through the provision of: education and training to governmental and non-governmental health service providers; micro-enterprise development and vocational training; workshops on domestic violence and human rights; and popular education initiatives on nutrition and reproductive health. There is a similar degree of diversity in the activities undertaken by the Municipality of Cuenca through the Acción Social program, which also harbors a strong commitment to domestic violence programs and reproductive health initiatives in its links to NGOs active in this area.

The Municipality of Guayaquil has many outreach projects whose emphasis is sensitization and awareness raising about reproductive health. Many grass roots organizations are working in alliance with the Municipality to address STDs and HIV/AIDS, in addition to raising awareness about domestic violence, intra-family and intra-partner communication, and fostering self-esteem. The Municipality and the Comisaría de la Mujer is also working with members of the Asociación de Mujeres 1 de Agosto, Fundación Maria Guare and CEPAM to provide services to women exposed to situations of domestic and institutional violence.

Legal, Procedural and Judicial Reform

The *Ley Contra la Violencia* has brought together many groups currently working to prevent domestic and institutional violence against women, and to provide battered women or women at risk of violence with legal support. The coalition of groups sharing a common concern to eradicate violence against women has garnered much support within the different organizations, and at the level of the municipalities and communities. Some key activities generated as a result of this coordination include a move, through the Congreso de Mujeres, to institute a *Ley de Promoción Laboral de la Mujer*, an initiative which is supported by a growing number of political parties and labor affiliations. This law would promote women's participation at all levels of domestic governance and within the private sector, establishing quotas and requirements for minimum participation over an acceptable time period.

There is also a movement of women's groups who hope to promote a 'Plan de Igualdad,' which may also be taken up at the Congreso. Part of this Equality Plan proposes that the Dirección Nacional de la Mujer (DINAMU) be converted into an Institute (not a Ministry) which would be independent of Bienestar Social and would coordinate and articulate gender programs through the other ministries.

CEPAM, CEIME, SENDAS, the Federación de Trabajadoras Sexuales, Asociación de Mujeres 1 de Agosto, Asociación de Abogadas, and the Asociación de Juezas are all contributing to efforts to campaign for the revision of laws and processes concerning domestic violence and violence in the workplace. These efforts comprise lobbying, consciousness raising in the workplace, in the state institutions and among the police and the judiciary, and actively employ popular communication and dissemination strategies to publicize and legitimize these issues.

Conclusions and Recommendations

There is a functionally, financially and thematically diverse community of organizations currently addressing the family planning, reproductive health and advocacy needs of women in Ecuador in both the public and private arena. They demonstrate a deep commitment to, and a sophisticated understanding of, the importance of gender issues for the delivery of services. However, they face many constraints in implementing programs that respond to gender-specific needs, extending their service coverage, and building links between organizations who share common interests and complementary expertise.

The capacity of the organizations interviewed to respond to gender issues in their reproductive health and family planning activities could be improved if there was greater use of complementary skills across organizations, timely technical and financial assistance, and improved skills in monitoring and evaluation. USAID/Ecuador could take a leading role in supporting the following activities outlined below.

Linking Organizations and Programs

Many of the organizations demonstrated significant expertise in identifying the gender concerns pertinent to their programs, projects and existing service delivery. However, the majority of these organizations would benefit from some capacity building that would enable them to appraise existing services and programs in light of their ability to incorporate greater gender sensitivity. The expertise that currently exists appears to be underutilized and fragmented, confined to sub-components of ongoing modules of programs and services and dispersed unevenly across organizations. Furthermore, this expertise is drawn forth largely in response to sporadic funding initiatives which leads to its intermittent development, incorporation and application. There is opportunity to draw on these complementarities in gender skills by promoting interchange between the organizations and strategically linking certain groups and programs. For example:

a) family planning and reproductive health care services could be successfully linked to groups working on domestic violence who could provide psychological and legal counselling services. Cross-fertilization between programs could heighten the gender-sensitivity of reproductive health care providers to the implications of domestic violence for sexual autonomy, while simultaneously providing clients of domestic violence groups with access to much-needed emergency contraceptive and reproductive health care services. (COF, CEPAM, CEIME, APROFE, CEMOPLAF, SENDAS, Cooperación Mujer a Mujer)

b) family planning and reproductive health care services that articulate a desire to meet the economic and financial needs of the communities in which they work, could be linked with other groups working on community mobilization, and micro-focussed sustainable development initiatives that offer vocational skills training, technical assistance, and micro-finance services (COF, APROFE). Similarly, many of the groups whose focus is primarily community development recognize the need for integrated reproductive health care and family planning programs and would welcome the opportunity to help their constituency access such services (CORFEC, SENDAS, HABITierra).

Fostering Sustainability

All groups identified funding as a major constraint impeding their ability to develop and implement greater gender sensitivity. They also recognized that donors' sporadic interest and funding had diminished the impact of previous programs. Given the current climate of financial insecurity, nearly all the organizations preferred to explore the possibility of developing programs that were self-sustaining and which could cross-subsidize other activities.

All of the groups interviewed articulated the need for partial or complete sustainability, emphasizing different degrees of cost recovery. Many of the groups are looking at ways to price-differentiate by offering different packages of services and thereby segment their market, allowing them to discriminate between clients who can afford to pay more than others. In this way the service providers might be able to channel certain services to wealthier groups and cross-subsidize the services offered to the poor. COF is certainly considering this at its different sites. CEPAM, HABITierra, APROFE, CEMOPLAF, Cooperación Mujer a Mujer, CORFEC, CEIME all have some degree of cost-recovery and expressed an interest in exploring further possibilities of expanding their 'covered' programs⁴. Further exploration of the potential to expand covered programs and fuel sustainability efforts could be supported by USAID/Ecuador. For example:

a) efforts to adopt differential pricing by offering distinct packages of services designed to capture different segments of the market and recover costs accordingly, could be stimulated by developing the in-house capacity of these institutions. These groups require capacity building investments that would enable them: to undertake institutional appraisals of sustainability, market viability and cost recovery potentials; increase the coverage of services and, may in some instances, require them to change service delivery locations to capture different client groups. (COF, APROFE, CEMOPLAF, CEPAM, CORFEC)

b) CEMOPLAF and APROFE have already received training and support to develop such programs, and as a result have increased the sustainability of their programs and the degree of cost-recovery they have been able to stimulate. The experience of these institutions could be used to develop training modules and undertake targeted skills transfer to the organizations wishing to develop such expertise.

c) another potential means of cost recovery raised by many of the organizations was the ability to offer consulting services to other groups seeking to build capacity or develop expertise in a specific area: micro-finance; skills training; evaluation and monitoring services, etc. Many of the groups felt they had developed expertise in an area that was relevant for private and public sector service provision, vocational training in universities and colleges and for municipal and state agencies. (COF, CEPAM, APROFE, CORFEC)

⁴ Covered programs are those where the revenues generated are sufficient to cover the variable costs of operation. It is important to note that this does not provide any margin for capital investment or renovation.

Providing Support for Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

A common refrain was the recognition of the need to develop and enhance monitoring and evaluation skills to assess the viability of ongoing programs and to meet program objectives. Given the scarcity of resources, a significant number of the groups felt it imperative that all programs be subject to scrutiny in terms of their ability to meet stated objectives and to maximize their impact. Each group requires an institution-specific and program-specific set of evaluation criteria with which to appraise existing services and to facilitate the development and modification of future services. Such skills training could complement activities undertaken to strengthen cost recovery and sustainability and ensure that services are of high quality and respond to the needs of their clients. USAID/Ecuador could support activities in the following areas:

- a) groups with similar mandates could be brought together to receive training and engage in discussion of how to develop relevant indicators, assess client-provider interactions and meet the needs of a dynamic client base.
- b) one or two institutions could be chosen in which to undertake a comprehensive evaluation of the quality of services. The results of such an evaluation could be used to develop training modules for those organizations who wish to monitor the effectiveness and quality of their programs.

Facilitating Interchange to Avoid the Duplication of Effort

The overlap of activities and interests provides a basis for the formation of networks that can coordinate the parallel programs of organizations with different primary agendas and minimize the duplication of effort. Informally, and to a large part unofficially, organizations are already meeting to share information, experiences and strategize on how best to support each other and achieve common goals. Examples of networks that are beginning to link organizations around family planning, reproductive health and domestic violence are "Red Entre Mujeres" and "Red de Mujeres en Comunicación." Women's groups with similar interests were also brought together at the Congreso de la Mujer, which was convened this past February 1996. Finally, coalitions are being formed, for example between COF-CEPAM-Ministerio de Educación Pública to implement programs and channel resources to address family planning, reproductive health and domestic violence.

These networks and coalitions represent an organic response to the need to combine strategies and unite forces. They also represent a potential entry point for targeted Mission support. The organizations are in many cases already combining activities and forces and working informally together. There are many NGOs working with the Municipalities who could serve as gateways to this sector. These groups include CEPAM, Cooperación Mujer a Mujer, SENDAS, HABITierra, and Fundación Maria Guare, among others. The NGOs could provide a bridge to the municipalities to reinforce municipal activities and ensure that municipal programs integrate grass

roots organizations and expertise. The main lesson is that the groups exist, are active, and could be strengthened without large outlays of monies and long-term support.

Proposed INOPAL III Follow up in Ecuador

The following are potential activities that ICRW could undertake in order to fulfill the second part of our contractual responsibilities to the USAID Ecuador Mission.

1. *Evaluation of Selected Organizations*

One activity that would complement efforts currently underway to integrate family planning and reproductive health in Ecuador would be to undertake an evaluation of existing programs that are incorporating gender concerns into service delivery. Those services that are already targeting adolescents could provide an interesting opportunity for follow-up activities to explore how these programs have integrated gender awareness into service delivery, and particularly whether there is any measureable effect on adolescents attitudes about gender roles and responsibilities and their communication patterns.

2. *Skills Building Workshop*

ICRW could bring together organizations to: identify gender issues that impinge upon reproductive health outcomes; provide an overview of tools and instruments for capturing intra-family and intra-institution gender dynamics where they impact upon service provision; and assist in linking cross-sectoral activities. This could take the form of a skills building workshop and provide a forum for proposal ideas to generate linkages between different organizations and enhance their ability to meet common objectives.

3. *Combined Provision of Emergency Contraceptive Services*

ICRW would also be interested in working with COF, CEPAM and the Municipio de Quito to integrate service provision and develop new programs to address the need for emergency contraceptive services as a component of existing programs. The key would be to develop a model of integrated health care and apply a combination of technical assistance and resource transfer to enhance the health and welfare outcomes for women in precarious relationships or subject to conditions of domestic violence. This would require operations research to test the efficacy of such a service, the number of women referred, changes in interview and documenting procedures and in critical aspects of the client-provider interactions.

The mechanism could be through the INOPAL subagreement that ICRW has with the Population Council enabling core funds to be used to develop, test and validate such an intervention.

4. Effectively Implementing and Monitoring Judicial Reform

ICRW would like to provide technical assistance in support of a policy research project that would link NGOs and activist groups to articulate and promote procedural change in the wake of the recent judicial reform. This could be achieved by bringing research groups, working on domestic violence and reproductive rights, and activist groups together in a collaborative project. The research objectives would be to document and analyze existing procedures, and define those changes that are required to implement the Law Against Violence Against Women. It appears that there is much yet to be done to operationalize this law and ensure that members of the police and the judiciary embrace the procedural changes implied. There are significant gaps in the guidelines for the implementation of this law, that could be addressed by undertaking timely research and uniting the expertise of groups who have sought to promote this law.

ICRW would like to develop a research proposal that would link such groups as CEIME, CEPAM, SENDAS, to the Comisarías and the Federación de Trabajadoras Sexuales, and other groups representing the judiciary and the police, to explore the procedural modifications required to implement the Law Against Violence Against Women. Targeted technical assistance could be channeled through these groups to the judiciary, functionaries of the legal system, the Comisaría and the police to modify and refine existing procedures, and foster institutional change.

References

Jain, A. and J. Bruce. *Implications of Reproductive Health for Objectives and Efficacy of Family Planning Programs*. Working Paper No. 8. New York: The Population Council, 1993.

Population Council 1994. *Reproductive Health Approach to Family Planning*. New York: The Population Council.

APPENDIX 1.

Non-Governmental Agencies

AFEME

Asociación de Facultades Ecuatorianas de Ciencias Médicas

Contact: Dr. Leonardo Bravo

Address: Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad Central
Quito

Telephone: 520-164

Objectives: To define new and innovative approaches in the formation and education of all individuals who work in public health so that they might enhance the welfare and wellbeing of the general public. AFEME is directly involved in setting the curriculum and ensuring the general quality of education in the Faculty of Medicine at the Central University. AFEME also contributes to the formation and education of health personnel in the civil service, the police and the armed forces. AFEME is currently involved in UNICEF and PAHO initiatives to raise the importance of reproductive health on the national agendas of Andean countries and countries in the Southern Cone.

ALDHU

Asociación Latinoamericana para los Derechos Humanos

Contact: Pamela Davila

Address: Rumipamba 862 y Avenida República
Quito

Telephone: 567-377

Fax: 549-234

Objectives: To promote democracy and peace within a human rights framework that emphasizes civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. ALDHU is an international NGO that operates throughout Latin America. ALDHU is primarily engaged in: educating and training individuals in the identification and documentation of human rights abuses; consciousness-raising among the judiciary, the police and other civil servants who enforce or protect legal and human rights; facilitating conflict resolution by supporting negotiations between sectors of the population and the state; and addressing women and children's rights to be free from discrimination, violence and sexual oppression.

ANORE

Asociación Nacional de Obstetricas Rurales de Ecuador

Contact: Sra. Fabiola Tito

Address: Santa Prisca 310 y Pasaje San Luís
3er piso, Oficina 304
Quito

Telephone: 572-257

Objectives: To strengthen and fortify existing medical institutions by providing training, skills transfer and education to ensure the quality of service delivery in rural areas in 15 provinces. ANORE is affiliated to the Federación Nacional de Profesionales de Salud Rural (FPSR).

APROFE

Asociación Pro Bienestar de la Familia Ecuatoriana

Contact: Dr. Paolo Marangoni

Address: Noguchi 1516 y Letamendi
Guayaquil

Telephone: 400-095, 400-888, 400-386

Objectives: To promote family planning among both men and women as a basic right for couples to decide on the number of children they will have, on the spacing between their children and to prevent unwanted pregnancies. APROFE has clinics in Quito, Cuenca and Guayaquil and offers a range of family planning services throughout Ecuador.

ASOCACION DE JUEZAS

Contact: Mariana Yepez
Address: Corte Superior de Quito
3er piso
Avenida 6 de diciembre
Quito
Telephone: 522-288

Objectives: To train the judiciary and raise consciousness about the need for greater social and legal equity between men and women; to abolish laws and regulations that discriminate against women; and promote the participation of female judges in decisions taken by the judiciary.

CEMOFLAF

Centro Médico de Orientación y Planificación Familiar

Contact: Teresa de Vargas
Address: Esmeraldas 712 y Guayaquil
Edificio Pichincha, tercer Piso
Casilla 17-01-3549
Quito, Ecuador
Telephone: 518-122
Fax: 582-435

Objectives: To provide access to services and information about family planning, particularly in poor urban and rural areas. CEMOPLAF has many fixed and mobile clinics whose purpose is to provide services to indigenous men and women throughout a wide catchment area spanning Cajabamba, Latacunga and Otavalo. They also have an active network of trained community based distributor's (CBD's).

CEPAM

Centro Ecuatoriano para la Promoción y Acción de la Mujer

Contact: Miriam Garcés

Address: Los Rios 2238 y Gandara
Apartado Postal 17-15-0182-C
Quito

Telephone: 230-844

Objectives: To enhance the capacity of women and women leaders in poor urban and peri-urban communities of Quito, with the objective of raising women's awareness and realization of self worth as active members of their community and participants in their societies development. They have several clinics that offer legal, medical and psychological services to women who have suffered domestic violence.

CEIME

Centro de Estudios e Investigación de la Mujer Ecuatoriana

Contact: Guadalupe León

Address: Avenida Colón 1815 y Avenida 10 de Agosto
3er Piso
Casilla 17-16-106
Quito, Ecuador

Telephone: 525-642

Fax: 407-762

Objectives: To work towards the eradication of different forms of violence that women experience in society, through the dissemination of information about services provided by both government and non-governmental organizations in the medical, legal, psychological and educational fields. To document and raise consciousness about domestic violence and provide input to judicial and procedural reforms that would facilitate institutional change.

CEPAR

Centro de Estudios de Población y Paternidad

Contact: Nelson Oviedo

Address: Toribio Montes 423 y Daniel Hidalgo
Quito

Telephone: 501-119, 526-018

Fax: 501-119

Objectives: To undertake research on national demographic trends, fertility, parity and birth-spacing; to direct research findings towards political leaders, and members of institutions active in setting policy that impacts upon service delivery; to train civil servants, professors and teachers in socio-demographics, and the use and interpretation of reproductive health and family planning statistics.

CEPIM

Centro de Promoción Integral de la Mujer

Contact: Carmela Espín

Address: Comité del Pueblo #1
Zona 6, Lote 2255
Quito

Telephone: 478-592

Objectives: To provide basic health-care services including, prenatal, vaccination and pediatric care; to attend to victims of domestic violence; to provide child-care facilities, education and food to children of working mothers; to host skills training, workshops and provide courses in tailoring, beauty services and other micro-enterprise activities. CEPIM receives funding and technical oversight from the Ministry of Public Health.

CIAM

Centro de Información y Apoyo a la Mujer

Contact: Mercedes Larrea

Address: Juan Larrea 161 y Arenas
Quito

Telephone: 550-801

Objectives: To provide legal and psychological services for women who have suffered domestic violence; are initiating divorce proceedings; or who are petitioning to have access to, or be primary care providers for, children whose custody is in dispute. CIAM have explored the possibility of providing additional family planning and reproductive health care services and continue to express an interest in offering such services.

CIESPAL

Centro Internacional de Estudios Superiores de Comunicación para America Latina

Contact: Catalina Baca

Address: Avenida Almagro 2155 y Andrade Marín
Quito

Telephone: 548-011, 544-624

Fax: 502-487

Objectives: To strengthen and enhance newspaper, radio and television journalism; to provide a communications documentation center; to undertake research and to train individuals and organizations in media communication and professional journalism. One of the programs that CIESPAL offers attempts to raise consciousness about health concerns and to train health specialists in the importance of effective communication and publicity.

COF

Centro Obstétrico Familiar

Contact: Dr. Orlando Batallas

Address: Pasaje Trevino 144 y 12 de Octubre
Apartado Postal 17-17438
Quito-Ecuador

Telephone: 226-515
Fax: 226-515

Objectives: To provide women with services and access to programs that will furnish them with the knowledge required to enable them to make healthy choices about their reproductive and sexual lives. COF has several family planning clinics in Quito and runs a number of community mobilization and peer education projects aimed at adolescents and young mothers.

COFAM

Centro de Orientación Familiar

Contact: Dr. Ruben Díaz

Address: Avenida 12 de Octubre 1430 y Wilson
Centro Cultural Abya Yala
Quito

Telephone: 526-766

Objectives: To provide services that facilitate intra-organizational, intra-familial and inter-personal communication to enable individuals, households and organizations to resolve situations of domestic or workplace conflict. COFAM provides: family therapy and counselling services to individuals in situations of domestic crisis; training and workshops on adolescence, sexuality, conjugal disputes and intra-family conflict; and undertakes research on family wellbeing, discord and conflict resolution.

COOPERACION MUJER A MUJER

Contact: Libioa Cojamaria
Address: Centro Mujer a Mujer
General Torres 7-45
Cuenca, Ecuador
Telephone/Fax: 843-988

Objectives: To provide legal, psychological, therapeutic and referral services to women and dependents who have suffered domestic violence, working closely with the Municipio de Cuenca.

CORFEC

Corporación Femenina Ecuatoriana

Contact: Clemencia Quispe
Address: Edificio Benalcázar
Décimo piso
Oficina 1004
10 de Agosto y Riofrío
Quito
Telephone: 565-295
Fax: 432-891

Objectives: To promote the economic participation of women using strategies that maximize their contributions to the household and national economy: microfinance, technology transfer, training and skills development. CORFEC has undertaken some exploratory work on incorporating health modules into the training sessions, particularly addressing reproductive health needs.

FUNDACIÓN DIOS, VIDA Y ESPERAZA

Contact: Dr. Wilson Bajaan Loor
Address: Avenida 10 de Agosto 1913 y Los Rios
Guayaquil, Ecuador
Telephone: 360-297

Objectives: To raise consciousness about HIV and AIDS in urban Guayaquil, provide information about transmission, the quality of life of persons infected with the virus, and to promote behavior change.

FUNDACION "MARIA GUARE"

Contact: Anunziata Valdez de Ferrin
Address: Lizardo Garcia 401 y Aguirre
Casilla 09-01-7086
Guayaquil, Ecuador
Telephone: 373-677
Fax: 312-284

Objectives: To provide, free of charge, defense services to victims of domestic and sexual violence in addition to offering support groups and legal counseling.

HABITierra

Centro de Estudios y Tecnología Para Asentamientos Andinos

Contact: Marcia Siguenza Crespo

Address: Calle Hermano Miguel 3-43
Casilla 01.01.1004
Cuenca, Ecuador

Telephone: 840-625
Fax: 823-960

Objectives: To generate and transfer appropriate technological alternatives for the creation and consolidation of Andean shanty towns and townships through the sustainable development of housing and communities. These activities also include the development and support of small basic health facilities, information workshops on maternal child health and nutrition, and awareness raising about the causes and effects of domestic violence.

SENDAS

Servicio Para un Desarrollo Alternativo del Sur

Contact: Doris Solís

Address: Avenida Solano 3-26
Casilla Postal
Cuenca-Ecuador

Telephone: 882-456
Fax: 838-873

Objectives: To intervene in the implementation of, and dialogue about, development in southern Ecuador; to promote sustainable development through a change in gender relations, enabling men and women to have equal opportunities and impacts upon their society. SENDAS supports local development initiatives that embrace integrated health projects, nutrition, maternal child health and reproductive health and is involved in activities to raise consciousness about and mitigate the effects of domestic violence.

State Organizations/Municipalities

COMISARIA DE LA MUJER DE QUITO

Contact: Victoria Neacato
Address: Avenida Pichincha y Manabí
Quito
Telephone: 212-164
517-236

Objectives: To attend to all victims of domestic and sexual violence throughout the process of: filing complaints and accusations; applying restraining orders; and undertaking the legal steps to prosecution. Many of the Comisarías have established accords with NGOs who act as counterparts of the Ministerio de Bienestar Social providing trained personnel: psychologists, social workers, lawyers and doctors.

DINAMU

Dirección Nacional de La Mujer

Contact: Elsi Aguilar
Address: Andrés Xaura 193 y L.G.
Quito
Telephone: 222-675

Objectives: To promote women and enhance their participation in the workplace and in society in Ecuador. They have worked closely with women's organizations in Ecuador to formalize the law against violence against women. DINAMU coordinates programs that address training and skills transfer; supervises the mainstreaming of gender concerns throughout the ministries; and collects gender disaggregated data on economic, health and social indicators.

IESS

Contact: Magdalena Vanoni
Address: Dispensario Médico Central de IESS
Benalcázar y Manabi
Esquina, Tercer Piso
Quito
Tel: 213-289, 217-408, 211-058

Objectives: To provide integrated health services to those members of the population who have access to the IESS, members of the formal labor force and their dependents whose employers have paid the social security contributions on their behalf.

MUNICIPIO DE CUENCA

Contact: Carmen Loyola Carrasco
Address: Acción Social Municipal
Municipio de Cuenca
Cuenca
Telephone: 823-026
Fax: 834-359

Objectives: To improve the quality of life of women and their dependents in the municipality of Cuenca by providing services that address their needs: temporary hostels and refuges; child-care facilities; education; basic medical services; and information about other non-governmental services available.

MUNICIPIO DE QUITO

Proyecto de Mujer, Salud y Educación

Contact: Consuelo Santa Maria

Address: Municipio de Quito
Edificio Relaciones Internacionales
Pérez Pallares
Primer Piso
Quito

Telephone: 580-282

Objectives: To improve the provision of integrated health services to the urban population of Quito and particularly to enhance the quality of services provided for women. A component of this project (financed by the UNFPA) is the training of over 400 civil servants to address gender needs in their provision of services.

Multilateral Organizations

CARE

Proyecto Apollo

Contact: Magdalena Mayorga
Address: Berlin 180 y Eloy Alfaro
Quito
Telephone: 502-379, 236-734, 540-715
Fax: 502-379, 565-990

Objectives: The Apollo Project is designed to provide institutional strengthening for public and private organizations, NGOs and grass roots organizations who provide primary health care services or information about access to such services. The Apollo project is being jointly undertaken with cofinancing from CARE and USAID. There is some scope for the integration of training and skills transfer that would focus on gender sensitive models of service delivery, although this has yet to be implemented.

ORGANIZACIÓN PANAMERICANA DE SALUD

Programa de la Mujer

Contact: Tatiana Cordero
Address: Salud y Desarrollo
Subregion Andina
Organizacion Panamericana de la Salud
Sn. Xanier 295 y Orellana
P.O. Box 17-07-882
Quito
Telephone: 544-642
Fax: 502-830

Objectives: The provision of integrated health services that have components of reproductive and family planning health care provision. The Programa de la Mujer hopes to introduce a gender perspective into the provision of such services particularly within the scope of existing maternal mortality programs.

SERVICIO HOLANDES DE COOPERACIÓN AL DESARROLLO

Contact: Cecilia Keizer

Address: Zaldumbide 304 y Miravalle
Quito

Telephone: 523-082, 540-812
Fax; 502-541

Objectives: To support and finance sustainable development through global initiatives undertaken in conjunction with the recipient communities. SHCD has supported various groups in initiatives to address gender and reproductive health concerns: DINAMU, SENDAS, CEPAM, CEIME, CEDEI etc.

UNIFEM

Contact; Lucia Salamea-Palacios

Address: UNIFEM
Calle Foch 265
Quito

Telephone/Fax: 500-366

Objectives: UNIFEM is not directly involved in family planning and reproductive health, but is supporting some projects whose mandate is integrated health-care provision. They have undertaken some work at the regional and national level on reproductive rights, indigenous rights and integrated health, within which gender concerns were raised.

UNICEF

Contact: Marialuisa Silvestrini

Address: UNICEF
Casilla 134 CEQ 16
Avenida Republica 481 y Almagro
Quito

Telephone: 503-368
Fax: 503-393

Objectives: UNICEF has no reproductive health focus but it would like to expand programs to address health and sexual education in schools and among adolescents. UNICEF is concerned about maternal mortality, morbidity and the undocumented risk from clandestine abortion. UNICEF however, is moving away from a strategy of supporting individual projects to funding pilot interventions that are self-sustaining.

APPENDIX 2.

Institution	Type of Institution	Focus	Target Population	Type of Activity
1. Casa de la Mujer	Government Organization	Environment	Adult women	Social development investigation, training
2. Municipio de Bolívar	Government Organization	Health, family planning, environment	Girls, adolescents, farmers	Social development, advocacy, research, and training
3. INNFA	Government Organization	Environment	Adult women, girls	Training and social development
4. Centro de Estudios Pluriculturales	NGO	Environment	Adult women, girls, urban poor	Production & commercialization of crafts
5. Universidad Nacional de Loja	Government Organization	Health, environment, human rights	Adult women, teachers adolescents	Political development and investigation
6. Fundación Gladys Ojeda de Vaca	NGO	Health, environment, human rights	Adult women, girls, urban population	Social development
7. Diario El Mercurio, Colegio Roosevelt	NGO	Environment and violence	Urban poor	Journalism
8. Hospital Regional de Portoviejo	Government Organization	Health, adult education	General public, farmers	Social development, community services
9. Fundación Despertar	NGO	Environment, rural development	Adult women, farmers	Community services training, social development
10. Centro de Rehabilitación de Manabí	Government Organization	Environment	General public	Regional development, drinking water
11. Fundación Savia Nueva	NGO	Environment, human rights	General public	Social development
12. Organización F.I.C.I.A.S.A. Fed. Ashuar	Grassroots Organization	Environment, health, human rights	General public	Social, cultural economic development
13. Fundación Nuestros Jóvenes	Volunteer Organization	Environment, human rights, violence	Adolescents	Training
14. Acción de Mujeres Independientes	NGO	Health, environment, human rights	Adult women, adolescents, urban population	Community services, research, training
15. Fundación Pueblo Indio del Ecuador	NGO	Health, environment, human rights	Adult women, adolescents, children	Social development, community services, training

Institution	Type of Institution	Focus	Target Population	Type of Activity
16. Fundación Comunicación, Turismo, Cultura	NGO	Environment	Adolescents, general public	Research, social development
17. Ministerio de Bienestar Social	Government Organization	Health, environment	Adult women, general public	Social development, research, training
18. IECAIM-INSTRAW	Government Organization	Environment, adult education	Adult women, adolescent, general public	Research, training, social development
19. Facultad de Jurisprudencia, U.C.	Government Organization	Health, adult education	Adult women, adolescents, farmers	Research
20. CEOSL, FESOE, INEI	Grassroots Organization	Environment, human rights, political participation	Adult women, adolescents, indigenous peoples	Community services, political action
21. Fundación Germar-Fundación Esquel	NGO	Rural development, environment	Adult women, girls, adolescents	Social development, research, training
22. CECIM	Government organization	Environment, adult education	Urban population, teachers	Social development, research, training
23. Fundación Enfermera	NGO	Environment	General public	Research
24. Fundación Eco-Humana	NGO	Family planning, environment	General public	Research, training
25. Asociación Ecuatoriana de Población	NGO	Environment, human rights	General public, professional sector	Social development, community services
26. Centro de Desarrollo Administrativo	NGO	Health, environment, rural development	Marginal urban population	Social development
27. Plan Internacional	NGO	Rural development, environment	Adult women and women farmers	Social development, research, training
28. Consultores	NGO	Health, environment, rural development	Adult women, farmers, urban population	Social development, research, training
29. Terra Nuova, ONG italiana	International NGO	Rural development, environment	Farmers professionals	Research, training
30. FLACSO	NGO	Environment, rural development	Urban poor	Community services, social development, training
31. Fundación ECOURBE	NGO	Health, family planning	Girls, adolescents, general public	Training
32. Instituto Técnico Superior Natalia Vaca	NGO	Health, family planning	Girls, adolescents, general public	Training

Institution	Type of Institution	Focus	Target Population	Type of Activity
33. Cooperativa Iro de Mayo	Grassroots Organization	Health, family planning	Specific communities in Guasmo Norte	Social development, community services
34. Comité Pro-mejoras Abel Gilbert P.I.	Grassroots Organization	Health, family planning	Adult women, girls, adolescents	Community services
35. Instituto María Auxiliadora	Religious NGO	Family planning	Urban poor	Training
36. Fundación Mujer Familia y Desarrollo (M.S.P.)	NGO	Health, family planning	Adult women, urban poor	Social development, community services, research, training
37. Asociación de Emp. y Obreros de Inecel	Union	Health, family planning	Farmers	Political advocacy, training
38. SERVIMED	NGO	Health	Adolescents, general population	Training
39. Iglesia Anglicana	NGO	Family planning, human rights	Adult women, girls, adolescents	Social development, Political advocacy
40. Hospital IESS	NGO	Health	Adult women, general population	Research, training, social development
41. Acción Social Municipal	Grassroots Organization	Health, family planning, environment	Adult women, girls, adolescents	Social development, training, community services
42. Clínica España	NGO	Health	General public	Political advocacy
43. Centro de Cuidado Infantil	Government Organization		Girls, boys	Health
44. Comunidad Eclesial de Base	Grassroots	Health	Adult women, girls, adolescents	Social development
45. Hospital de Niños A. Villagómez	Government Organization	Health, family planning	Adult women, girls, adolescents	Social development, community services, research, training
46. Unión de Mujeres Lorenza Abimañay	NGO	Health	Adult women, indigenous population	Social development, training
47. Hospital San Vicente de Paul	Government Organization	Health	Girls, boys, general public	Social development
48. Dirección Provincial de Salud	Government Organization	Health	Adult women, indigenous peoples	Social development, training
49. AVO POG	Volunteer Organization	Health	General Public	Community services

Institution	Type of Institution	Focus	Target Population	Type of Activity
50. Organización de Mujeres de Mapasingue Este	Grassroots Organization	Health	General public	Community services
51. Organización de Mujeres	Volunteer Organization	Health	Adult women and girls	Training
52. Comité Pro-Mejoras Abel Gilbert	Grassroots organization	Health	Adult women, general public	Community Services
53. Federación Popular del Sector Marginal	Grassroots Organization	Health	Adult women and general public	Community services
54. Fundación Adeodato Valencia	NGO	Health	General public	Community services
55. HABITAT	Grassroots Organization	Health	Urban poor	Community services
56. MUNERA	Volunteer Organization	Health	Adult women, girls, adolescents	Economic social support
57. Centro Artesanal Lisa Pacari	Grassroots Organization	Health	Adult women	Community services
58. Directiva Nacional de AFN	Government Organization	Environment	Adult women, girls, adolescents	Social Development & political training
59. Oficina de Apoyo a la Mujer	NGO	Health	Adult women, girls, adolescents	Social Development
60. Hospital Matín Ycaza	Government Organization	Health	Adult women, indigenous people	Social development
61. Club de Leoner de Paján y Municipio	Government Organization	Health, environment, human rights	Adult women, teachers, adolescents	Political advocacy research
62. Pastoral Social, Arquidiócesis de Puerto Viejo	Government Organization	Health, political participation	Urban poor	Promotes volunteer women
63. Hospital Regional, Ministerio de Salud	Government Organization	Health, family planning, environment	Adult women, girls, urban population	Social development
64. Guardería "Tío Pepe"	Government Organization	Health, rural development	Urban poor	Social development, community services
65. Fundación para la Cultura Negra Ecuatoriana	Religious NGO	Health, rural development	Adult women, girls, women farmers	Social development, social services, training
66. Promotoras Populares de CEPAM	Government Organization	Health education, children	Boys and girls	Community services
67. Fundación Fulbright y Comité de la Cruz Roja	NGO	Health, environment, rural development	Adult women, farmers, urban population	Social development, research, training

Institution	Type of Institution	Focus	Target Population	Type of Activity
68. Empresa Eléctrica Quito, SA	Government Organization	Health	Adult women, adolescents, urban population	Research
69. CELSAN	NGO	Health, environment	General population, professionals	Research, training
70. Seguro Campesino	NGO	Health, environment, human rights	Adult women, adolescents, urban population	Community services, training, research
71. Frente Democrático de Mujeres Santo Domingo	Government Organization	Health	Adult women, children, farmers	Social development
72. Taller de Comunicación de la Mujer	Grassroots Organization	Health	Adolescents, farmers	Community services
73. Frente Democrático de Mujeres	Government Organization	Health, political advocacy	Professional sectors, workers	Social development, political advocacy
74. DINAMU	Government Organization	Health	Urban poor	Social development
75. Coordinadora Popular	Government Organization	Health, family planning, human rights	Children, adolescents, general public	Political advocacy, research
76. PETROECUADOR	Private Enterprise	Health, environment, rural development	Urban poor	Social development
77. Hospital Eugenio Espejo	Government Organization	Health, adult education	Adult women, girls	Research
78. Swissaid	International NGO	Health, environment	Adult women, adolescents	Social development
79. Asociación Femenina Universitaria Nacional	Government organization	Health, family planning, human rights	General population	Political advocacy, research
80. Pro-salud	Private Enterprise	Health, education	Adult women, girls	Research
81. Hospital Militar	Government Organization	Health	Adult women	Social development
82. Colonia Bioquímicos	Private Enterprise	Health, training	General public	Community services
83. Foro de la Mujer Tungurahua	NGO	Health, education	Adult women, adolescents farmers,	Social development, community services, training
84. Hospital Provincial Ambato	Government organization	Health	General public	Social development, community services

Institution	Contact Name	Address	Telephone	FAX	P.O. Box
1. Casa de la Mujer	María Vintimilla	General Torres 345	834-427		
2. Municipio de Bolívar	Rosa Quindil	Bolivar	287-119	287-119	
3. INNFA	Patricia Rodriguez	Vía a Daule Km.4 y medio	204-320		
4. Centro de Estudios Pluriculturales	Laura Maigua	Sucre y Piedrahita	923-157	920-261	
5. Universidad Nacional de Loja	María Dolores Granda	Ciudadela La Argelia, Via Malacatos	560-100	573-075	
6. Fundación Gladys Ojeda de Vaca	Gladys Ojeda de Vaca	Hacienda Galilea, Babahoyo	734-500	730-496	129
7. Diario El Mercurio, Colegio Roosevelt	Auxiliadora Ninoargote	Av. 6, Calle 12 y 13	633-554		
8. Hospital Regional de Portoviejo	Mercedes Zambrano	12 de Marzo y Rocafuerte	630-555		
9. Fundación Despertar	Rosa Sabando	Chile 604 y 10 de Agosto, Portoviejo			174
10. Centro de Rehabilitación de Manabi	Ruty Yopez	Sucre y 19 de Octubre	651-892		
11. Fundación Savia Nueva	Vasesa Rodríguez	Calle Juan Montavo	630-064		
12. Organización F.I.C.I.A.S.A. Federal Shuar Ashuar	Ernestina Chuinla	Casa de la Cultura de Morona Santiago	700-481		
13. Fundación Nuestros Jóvenes	Nelly Sarnango Pelaez	Terminal Terrestre	605-040		
14. Acción de Mujeres Independientes	Adela Clavijo	Río de Janeiro 130 y Av. 10 de agosto	549-332		
15. Fundación Pueblo Indio del Ecuador	Elga Nury	Conde Ruiz de Castilla 216 y Sosaya	259-361	235-098	17-03-16A
16. Fundación Comunicación, Turismo, Cultura	Elizabeth Coba	Wolf 132	229-566	229-566	17-07-9210
17. Ministerio de Bienestar Social	Fabiola Arguello	Robles 850 y Paez	501-947		
18. IECA-IMINSTRAW	Faviola Cuvi	Luis Felipe Borja 217 4to Piso	563-232	563-232	
19. Facultad de Jurisprudencia, U.C.	Inés Salvador	Avenida América	540-753		

- Add 5932 when calling these numbers from overseas.

Institution	Contact Name	Address	Telephone	FAX	P.O. Box
20. CEOSL, FESOE, INEI	Julieta Maldonado	Avenida 10 de agosto			
21. Fundación Germar-Fundación Esquel	Latalina Tamayo	Colón 1346	520-001		
22. CECIM	María Eugenia de Mora	San Gregorio 120 y 10 de Agosto	522-458	522-458	
23. Fundación Enfermera	María Eugenia Muller	Miravalle 218, La Floresta	546-950	509-263	
24. Fundación Eco-Humana	María Lourdes Escobar	Valladolid 625 y Madrid	541-775		
25. Asociación Ecuatoriana de Población	Norma Mena	Salinas y Río Frío (altos de ecuapuntos)	235-567		17-15-225C
26. Centro de Desarrollo Administrativo	Rita Yolanda	Municipio de Quito	583-960		17-17-1449
27. Plan Internacional	Rossana Viteri	Senierges 193 y Solano, Quito	529-148		
28. Consultores	Sandra Fowards	Los Shyris 3517	452-373		17-08-8494
29. Terra Nuova, ONG italiana	Sara Báez	Mallorca 440 y Coruña, La floresta	226-291	507-865	17-12-144
30. FLACSO	Susan Poats	Ulpiano Paez 112 y Patria	528-200	566-139	17-11-06362
31. Fundación ECOURBE	Ximena Malo	Carlos Ibarra			
32. Instituto Técnico Superior Natalia Vaca	Margarita Benítez	Av. de los Shyris y Rumiña	840-838		
33. Cooperativa 1ro de Mayo	Dolores Gutiérrez	Guasmo Norte, Coop. 1ro. de Mayo			
34. Comité Pro-mejoras Abel Gilbert P.I	Katia Pérez	Durán, Ciudadela Abel Gilbert Pontón 1			
35. Instituto María Auxiliadora	Piedad Tates	Ibarra, Obispo Mosquera y Calisto	951-267		109
36. Fundación Mujer, Familia y Desarrollo (M.S.P.)	Claira Freile	Mosquera Narváz y Av. América, 4to. piso	238-369	238-369	
37. Asociación de Empleados y Obreros de Inecel	Graciela Martínez	Avenida Amazonas y Villalengua	458-668	458-469	
38. SERVIMED	Cielo Loor	Manuel Camacho 266			
39. Iglesia Anglicana	Jenny Brito			843-226	288
40. Hospital IESS	Rosario Daquilema	Bolívar 254 3er piso, Oficina 304	843-194		
41. Acción Social Municipal	Carmen Loyola	Sucre entre Luis Cordero y Benigno Malo	823-023	834-359	
42. Clínica España	María Duián	Av. Gil Ramírez Dávalos y Sebastián de Benalcázar			
43. Centro de Cuidado Infantil	Zoila Correa	Parroquia Paccha	811-155		

Institution	Contact Name	Address	Telephone	FAX	P.O. Box
44. Comunidad Eclesial de Base	Elvia Arteaga	Barrio Pinsig			
45. Hospital de niños A. Villagómez	Piedad Benítez	España y Orosco 28-27	960-307	941-199	18
46. Unión de Mujeres Lorenza Abimañay	Valeriana Araguarqui				370
47. Hospital San Vicente de Paul	Placencia Guzmán	Sucre y Quito	910-546	910-546	
48. Dirección Provincial de Salud	Elena Muela	Isla San Cristóbal	520-117	520-055	
49. AVO POG	Margarita Dueñas	Av. La Esclusa y Callejón Sta. Clara (Guasmo Central)			
50. Organización de Mujeres de Mapasingue Este	Ana Zambrano	Cooperativa 24 de octubre			
51. Organización de Mujeres	Doris Salas	CDC, 12 de Sept. (Coop. Andrés Quiñónez			
52. Comité Pro-Mejoras Abel Gilbert	Kattia Pérez	Durán - Ciudadela Abel Gilbert Pintón I			
53. Federación Popular del Sector Marginal	Marjorie Tomala	Parroquia Febres Cordero			
54. Fundación Adeodato Valencia	Bélgica Macías	6 de Marzo 1214 entre Colón y Alcedo	515-890		
55. HABITAT	Killy Pilay		455-880		
56. MUNERA	Beatriz Rodas	Diócesis de Ibarra			
57. Centro Artesanal Lisa Pacari	Flora Yépez	Comunidad La Cólera			
58. Directiva Nacional de AFN	Nancy Ulloa	Universidad Técnica del Norte	953-461	955-833	
59. Oficina de Apoyo a la Mujer	Norma Saritama	José A. Eguiguren	560-795	573-049	
60. Hospital Matin Ycaza	Maria de Jesús Galarza	Malecón y Mejía	734-500		
61. Club de Leonor de Paján y Municipio	Olga Vera Nieves	Rocafuerte y 5 de junio	649-122	649-119	
62. Pastoral Social, Arquidiócesis de Puerto Viejo	Blanca Mera Loor	Avenida Universitaria	630-404		024
63. Hospital Regional, Ministerio de Salud	Vitalia Velásquez	Calle Rocafuerte y 12 de Marzo	640-766	630-060	
64. Guardería "Tío Pepe"	Stella Guzmán	Cdla. Granda Garcés "San Carlos"			
65. Fundación para la Cultura Negra Ecuatoriana	Janeth Angulo	Cdla. Cuvien, Mz 35, Villa 9	435-360	321-544	9734

Institution	Contact Name	Address	Telephone	FAX	P.O. Box
66. Promotoras Populares de CEPAM	Raquel Velásquez	Mercado Mayorista			
67. Fundación Fulbright y Comité de la Cruz Roja	Elsie Barragán	Los Cabildos 319, Edif. DELFOS, Quito tenis	439-971		
68. Empresa Eléctrica Quito, S.A.	Lilian Pinos	Av. Montalvo 200, Edif. Etilicia Ponce Of.408	504-390		
69. CELSAN	Yolandra Grijalva	Humberto Albornoz 728	505-858	505-858	17-03-1551
70. Seguro Campesino	Zulay Ronquillo	Santiago 422 y América	562-340		562-340
71. Frente Democrático de Mujeres Santo Domingo	María Esther Alvarez	Guayaquil y Trachila	751-618		
72. Taller de Comunicación de la Mujer	Cristina Moretti	Vizcaya 625	508-256		
73. Frente Democrático de Mujeres	Adela Rojas	Avenida 10 de Agosto 578	228-255		
74. DINAMU	Elena Villacís	Samuel 132 y Checa, Quito	222-675	222-675	
75. Coordinadora Popular	Carmen Cabezas	Colegio Don Bosco, La Tola			
76. PETROECUADOR	Ruth Almeida	Alpallana y 6 de Diciembre	504-360	547-318	17-21-582
77. Hospital Eugenio Espejo	Zoila Delgado	Avenida Colombia	230-210		
78. Swissaid	Carmen Gangotena	Pontevedra 553	541-137		
79. Asociación Femenina Universitaria Nacional	Cecilia Arando	Ciudadela Universitaria	235-529	529-013	17034
80. Pro-Salud	Yolanda Granja	Los Shyris 3636 y Río Cocaq	473-652		
81. Hospital Militar	Emmy Armijos	León y Don Bosco	518-425		
82. Colonia Bioquímicos	Jeaneth Días Saltos	Av. Atahualpa 300 y Rumiñahui, Ambato	828-089		
83. Foro de la Mujer - Tungurahua	Mónica Moreno	Cobernación del Tunguraha	827-197		947
84. Hospital Provincial Ambato	Juana Núñez	Avenida Pasteur y Unidad Nacional	821-058		