



Universidad del Azuay

Faculty of Law

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"Development of the Project for International Cooperation to benefit the children,  
adolescents and young adults at the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay"

Graduate thesis prior to obtaining a  
Bilingual Bachelor in International Studies minor in Foreign Trade

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I want to dedicate this graduation work to all the children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities who require priority attention, which have been the engine for the development of the international cooperation project contained in this thesis.

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## INDEX OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	ii
THANKS .....	iii
INDEX OF CONTENTS .....	iv
FIGURES AND TABLES INDEX.....	vi
Figures Index .....	vi
Tables Index .....	vi
ABSTRACT .....	vii
INTRODUCTION .....	1
CHAPTER 1 .....	3
1. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK .....	3
1.1 International Cooperation .....	3
1.1.1 What is international cooperation? .....	3
1.1.2 Modalities of International Cooperation .....	4
1.1.3 Phases of the Management of International Cooperation .....	5
1.1.4 International Cooperation in Ecuador .....	9
1.1.5 Current Status of International Cooperation in Ecuador .....	13
1.2 Disability in Ecuador .....	16
1.2.1 Disability .....	16
1.2.2 Types of Disability .....	18
1.2.3 Disability Statistics in Ecuador .....	20
1.3 Infantile Cerebral Palsy .....	24
1.3.1 What is Cerebral Palsy? .....	24
1.3.2 What are the causes? .....	24
1.3.3 Types of Cerebral Palsy .....	26
1.4 Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay .....	28
1.4.1 Historical Data .....	29
1.4.2 Summary Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay .....	30
1.4.3 Programs of the IPCA .....	31
1.4.4 Beneficiaries .....	34
CHAPTER 2 .....	36

<b>2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCIES FOR DISABILITY (MAPPING) .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>2.1 Agencies of international cooperation in the field of disability .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>2.1.1 Governmental cooperation agencies for development in the field of disability .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>2.1.2 Non-Governmental Organizations present in Ecuador .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>2.2 Main international cooperation agencies identified .....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>2.2.1 Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) .....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>2.2.2 CESAL .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>2.2.3 Christoffel Blindenmission International .....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>2.2.4 Hands of Compassion International .....</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>2.2.5 MIVA Switzerland.....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>CHAPTER 3 .....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PROJECT IN BENEFIT OF THE CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES OF THE INSTITUTE OF CEREBRAL PALSY OF AZUAY .....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>I. Summary.....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>II. Background.....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>III. Intervention .....</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>IV. Hypothesis.....</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>V. Implementation .....</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>VI. Factors ensuring sustainability .....</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>VII. Monitoring and evaluation .....</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>VIII. Conclusions and proposals .....</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Technical appendices.....</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>110</b>

## FIGURES AND TABLES INDEX

### Figures Index

Figure 1: Process flow of the management of international cooperation.....	8
Figure 2: Map of International Cooperation 2011-2013 .....	9
Figure 3: Map of International Cooperation 2014 .....	10
Figure 4: Intended Sector for International Cooperation 2014 .....	11
Figure 5: Map of International Cooperation 2014: Province of Azuay .....	12
Figure 6: Intended Sector for International Cooperation 2014: Province of Azuay ..	13
Figure 7: People with Disabilities by Province (August 2015).....	20
Figure 8: Persons by Disability Type .....	21
Figure 9: Persons with Disabilities by Gender.....	22
Figure 10: People with Disabilities Included in the National Education System .....	23
Figure 11: Problem tree.....	71
Figure 12: Map of Ecuador with its provinces.....	77
Figure 13: Map of the Province of Azuay.....	78
Figure 14: Territorial Political Division of Cuenca Canton.....	79
Figure 15: Territorial Political Division of Cuenca Canton (Urban Area) .....	80

### Tables Index

Table 1: Risk factors for cerebral palsy .....	25
Table 2: Clinical forms of cerebral palsy .....	27
Table 3: International agencies cooperating on disability.....	37
Table 4: Non-Governmental Organizations present in Ecuador .....	40
Table 5: Activity Schedule.....	86
Table 6: Projected income for a transport unit for children of the IPCA.....	88
Table 7: Projected costs for a transport unit for children of the IPCA .....	88
Table 8: Financial proposal for vehicle purchase and its depreciation .....	89
Table 9: Economic and social income (\$250-\$50) .....	92
Table 10: Economic and social income (\$280-\$55) .....	92
Table 11: Economic profit with the first possibility of economic income.....	93
Table 12: Economic profit with the second possibility of economic income .....	94
Table 13: Monitoring plan .....	97
Table 14: Logical framework.....	101

## **ABSTRACT**

In this work, a project of international cooperation has been researched to provide a proposal for transporting people with disabilities attending the IPCA.

The literature review showed that this population attending the IPCA comes from the quintiles 1 and 2 of poverty and that transportation in the city of Cuenca is not adequate to this population which limits their attendance to their rehabilitation and education processes in order to achieve inclusion.

It is a priority for the IPCA to have means of transport for their users, which in turn will allow it to increase its coverage of attention.

**"DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT FOR INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION TO BENEFIT OF THE CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AND  
YOUNG ADULTS AT THE INSTITUTE OF CEREBRAL PALSY OF  
AZUAY"**

**INTRODUCTION**

In 2007, for the first time, we had the opportunity to visit the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay and share with their staff and the children, adolescents and young adults that receive their rehabilitation and education in this center. So, we could observe and feel the imminent funding that this noble institution required and the efforts made by its volunteers and managers to achieve the maintenance of the institute. Following that initial visit, we sporadically attended that institution, and started to think what to do or how to contribute to the institution in order to get the funds to improve their service quality even more.

With this concern, we decided to go to the institution to analyze their priorities in order to translate them into a project of international cooperation. Thus, we determined the importance of having a transport service that allows users to be transported from their homes to the institution and vice versa because this population has difficulty accessing public transport. This is due to the location of their homes and little or no accessibility to public transportation for people with physical disabilities. At the same time, the institution added that having transport would allow them to increase their coverage in order to serve at the new center that is being built with support of the Municipal GAD of Cuenca.

Thus, the objective of this work is to "develop a project of international cooperation for financing a means of transport for the children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities who attend the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay". This will help IPCA to provide quality transport that will allow the children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities, who are living in poverty and extreme poverty to daily attend their comprehensive rehabilitation and specialized education. This has to be done in order to achieve inclusion and good living.



Therefore, for this work, the methodology of bibliographic research and the descriptive method was used, especially for the development of the first two chapters, which refer to the theoretical framework and mapping of the cooperating agencies on disability. Likewise, the format of the European Union for the development of cooperation projects was used. Thus, the international cooperation proposal was developed as the main purpose of this thesis. This is expected to contribute to people with disabilities and IPCA to continue their work of serving this population.

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **1. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **1.1 International Cooperation**

In order to analyze and understand how international cooperation works in Ecuador, it is necessary to start by analyzing its general and historical areas. First, it is necessary to understand exactly what the term international cooperation means, and then to understand how it works in our country. In addition, to carry out the proposed project, it is imperative to review the framework in which its development is included, which is international cooperation to support the viability of the project for the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay. Therefore, in this section, what international cooperation means is analyzed, its development in Ecuador, and finally the approach and policies that have been given to it.

##### **1.1.1 What is international cooperation?**

We often read or hear terms on the television news that we think we understand them correctly. However, it is always important to know exactly what it is or what a particular term means, in order to apply it to a work or project of importance. Thus, it is necessary to describe the various terms concerning international cooperation, especially within our national context, in order to apply them correctly in this work.

First, the meaning of international cooperation has to be reviewed. Thus, it can be said that international cooperation refers to the actions taken by two or more players at the international level in order to achieve a common and specific goal. In fact, according to the Dictionary of International Cooperation, international cooperation is "an activity that occurs between two or more persons or groups with a common objective and at different levels" (Secretaría Técnica de Cooperación Internacional, 2015). Thus, cooperation can be understood as an exchange of resources among various subjects of international law, in order to achieve a shared goal between the parties.

Secondly, it is also important to understand what a cooperating agency is. It has been mentioned previously what international cooperation means, but to understand

it in a better way, it is necessary to know the meaning of cooperating agency. So, it can be said that a cooperating agency is the actor who provides resources to one or more players to help them meet or achieve the common objectives that have been raised. In fact, a cooperating agency can be any "public or private entity that finances projects of technical and/or financial cooperation" (Secretaría Técnica de Cooperación Internacional, 2015). Therefore, it can be inferred that the cooperating agency is the actor that provides or finances the projects of other subjects with common goals, so that they can, in turn, develop their activities that have been planned.

Thirdly, it is important to emphasize that there are also the terms 'donor' and 'recipient', to which reference will be made in this paper. Thus, it can be said that donor refers to the "natural person or public or private organization that gives technical, material and financial resources on a grant to contribute to the development of a country" (Secretaría Técnica de Cooperación Internacional, 2015). Also, it can be inferred that the term recipient refers to that actor, either public or private entity, receiving the funds granted by the aforementioned donor.

### **1.1.2 Modalities of International Cooperation**

Help that different countries or institutions give or receive is not always implemented in the same way. Thus, we find different mechanisms through which funding is achieved or different operational mechanisms that work in a particular country (Martínez, Revelo, & Alulema, 2015). So, it can be said that a modality of international cooperation is the way a cooperating agency delivers various resources to meet a particular purpose. Therefore, it is necessary to briefly review these mechanisms in order to understand which of these the present work includes.

#### **a) Grant Aid**

It is understood that for this modality, the cooperating entity assigns and gives financial resources to the recipient, so that the latter can develop the project for which the resources have been assigned. In addition, as its name implies, this type of cooperation does not involve a refund of the financial resources that were received. Therefore, this project would be encompassed in this modality, since it is intended to obtain grants through international cooperation.

### **b) Technical Cooperation**

In this type of cooperation, the cooperating agency does not give financial or monetary resources, but it focuses mainly on the transfer of knowledge and technology. In fact, this cooperation is "conceived through the financing of studies, recruitment of professionals, transfer and/or exchange of technology, information, experience, knowledge, skills, procedures, training and education" (Martínez, Revelo, & Alulema, 2015). Therefore, we can establish that this project is not in this category.

### **c) Budget Support**

Such cooperation is similar with regard to grant aid. However, unlike this one, budget support is not designed specifically for a particular project, but as the name implies, this is assigned to the entire receiver's budget. Thus, the institution receiving monetary support can use it to perform its functions in general. This type of cooperation could be used by the institution in the future, taking as a basis the work carried out during this project.

There are other types of international cooperation, which by their nature, are not required to study in this work. Among these are the debt swap, corporate social responsibility and finally humanitarian aid. Therefore, it can be inferred that the modality used in this work will be the grant aid.

### **1.1.3 Phases of the Management of International Cooperation**

Once it has been understood in a general way what international cooperation is, it is necessary to briefly review the steps by which it is carried out in Ecuador. Thus, it can be said that international cooperation is a process that involves a series of steps or activities to be followed during implementation. Next, these steps involved in the process of managing international cooperation are briefly described.

1. Identification
2. Formulation
3. Negotiation
4. Execution

5. Monitoring
6. Evaluation
7. Accountability mechanisms

### **1) Identification**

The first phase of the management of international cooperation is identification. This phase refers to previous studies carried out to determine the feasibility of a possible project. Thus, during this phase, the most pressing needs that prompted the development of a future project are identified. Also, within this phase, there are activities such as feasibility and pre-feasibility studies, identification of needs and objectives, priorities, pertinence and relevance, among others. Therefore, it can be said that the completion of the thesis design would be equivalent to a phase of identification, since the needs and what is intended to do about it are established in this document.

### **2) Formulation**

The second phase covers the formulation. This phase refers to the creation or development of the project through which it is intended to provide a solution to the problems identified in the previous stage, in order to meet the highest priority needs. Thus, within this phase, there are activities such as the expected scope, preparation of logical framework, project justification, setting of goals and objectives, variables, population, among others. In other words, this phase corresponds to the development of the project itself, which seeks be financed through international cooperation.

Therefore, we can say that this work is specifically framed within this stage or phase of the management of international cooperation. Indeed, as was previously mentioned, the thesis design would correspond to the first phase, or identification, of this process. Therefore, as the title of this document suggests, the work to be performed is specifically the development of an international cooperation project, so evidently it would be encompassed within this second phase.

### **3) Negotiation**

The third phase of the management of international cooperation is the negotiation. During this stage, the project developed in the previous stage, is negotiated between the formulator, which in this case would be the requesting party and the agency of international cooperation. Thus, in this phase there are activities performed to clarify concerns; resolve conflicts through arbitration or mediation; establish conditions; make amendments; reach to agreements, commitments and/or concessions; among others. Therefore, we can say that this stage would be the responsibility of the institution, which is to be helped with the project to be realized during this work.

### **4) Execution**

Execution is the fourth phase of the process. During the execution, a program of how the aid will be delivered by the partner organization to the recipient is performed, either in the case of financial, technical resources, among others. Therefore, during this phase, budgets, schedules, deadlines, depreciation, etc. are generated. So it is shown that from the previous stage, the institution which is being helped with this project should be in charge to follow and comply with this process of the management of international cooperation.

### **5) Monitoring**

The fifth phase corresponds to the monitoring. This stage refers to the control that must be put into action during the project. In fact, this is a process that "has as objective the review of fulfillment of obligations or activities of an agreement between the parties" (Secretaría Técnica de Cooperación Internacional, 2015). So during this stage, control tools, management indicators and monitoring processes are generated. Thus, it is intended that each of the parties comply with the agreements reached at earlier stages.

### **6) Evaluation**

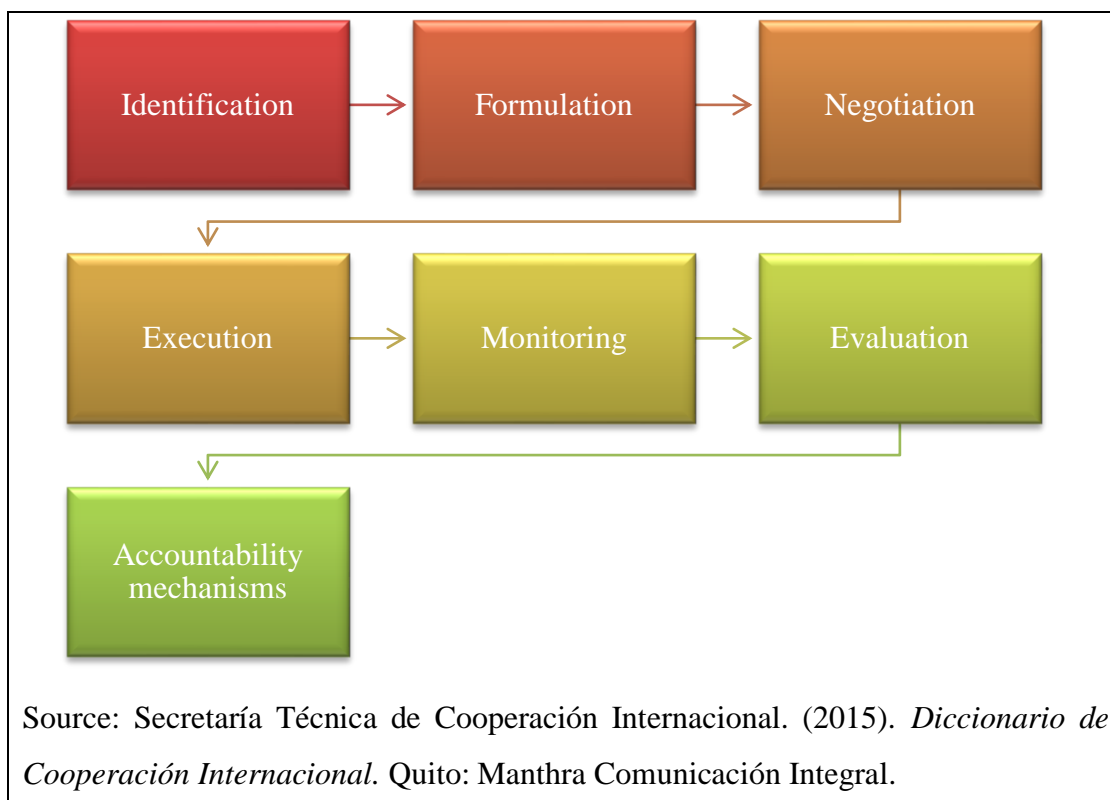
Evaluation is the sixth phase of the management of international cooperation. As its name implies, in this phase the intention is to conduct an evaluation of all the activities that have been previously made, especially regarding the implementation or execution of the project that received international cooperation. Therefore, at this

stage audits are performed, and especially the analysis of the impact of the project, both in the short and in the long term. For this, assessments are made in different aspects of the project, such as the financial, economic, social and environmental assessment.

## 7) Accountability mechanisms

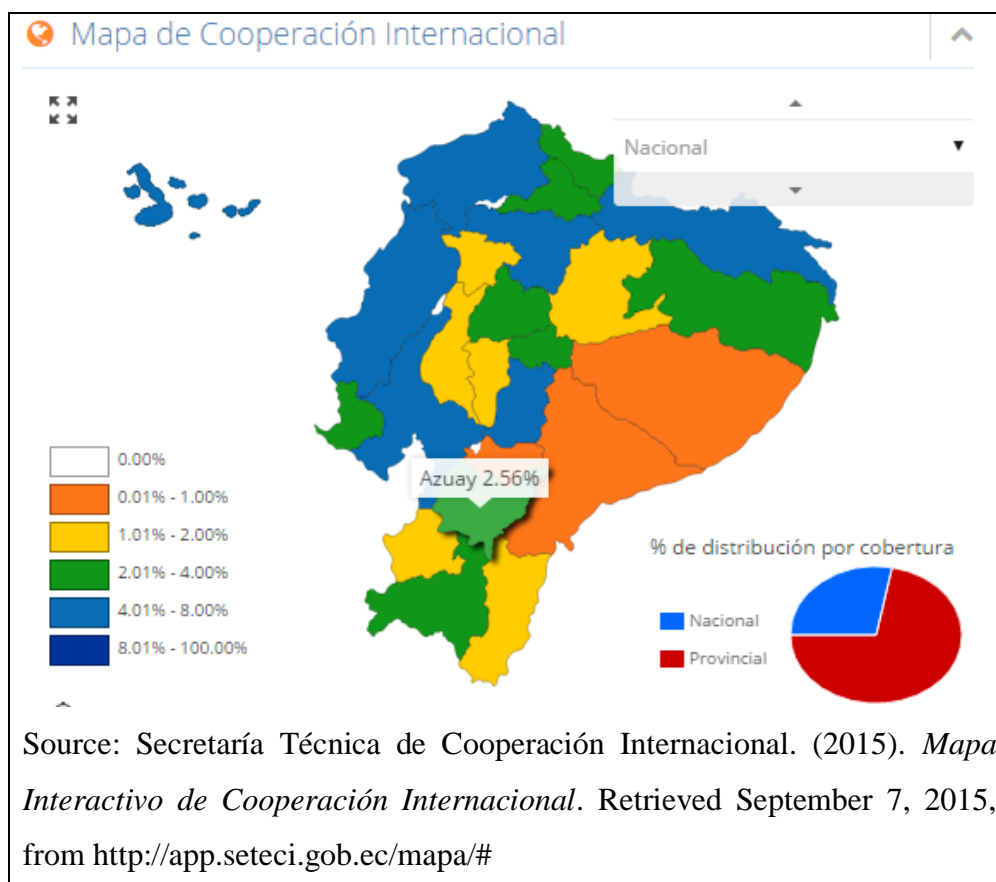
The accountability mechanisms correspond to the seventh and final phase of the management of international cooperation. During this stage, the activities performed are basically reports that seek to account all the activities done during the formulation, implementation and evaluation of the project. Likewise, it seeks to account for the international cooperation that has been received and how it has been used for the project implementation. Thus, the process of managing international cooperation is concluded. Next, this process is summarized in the following process flow.

**Figure 1: Process flow of the management of international cooperation**



### 1.1.4 International Cooperation in Ecuador

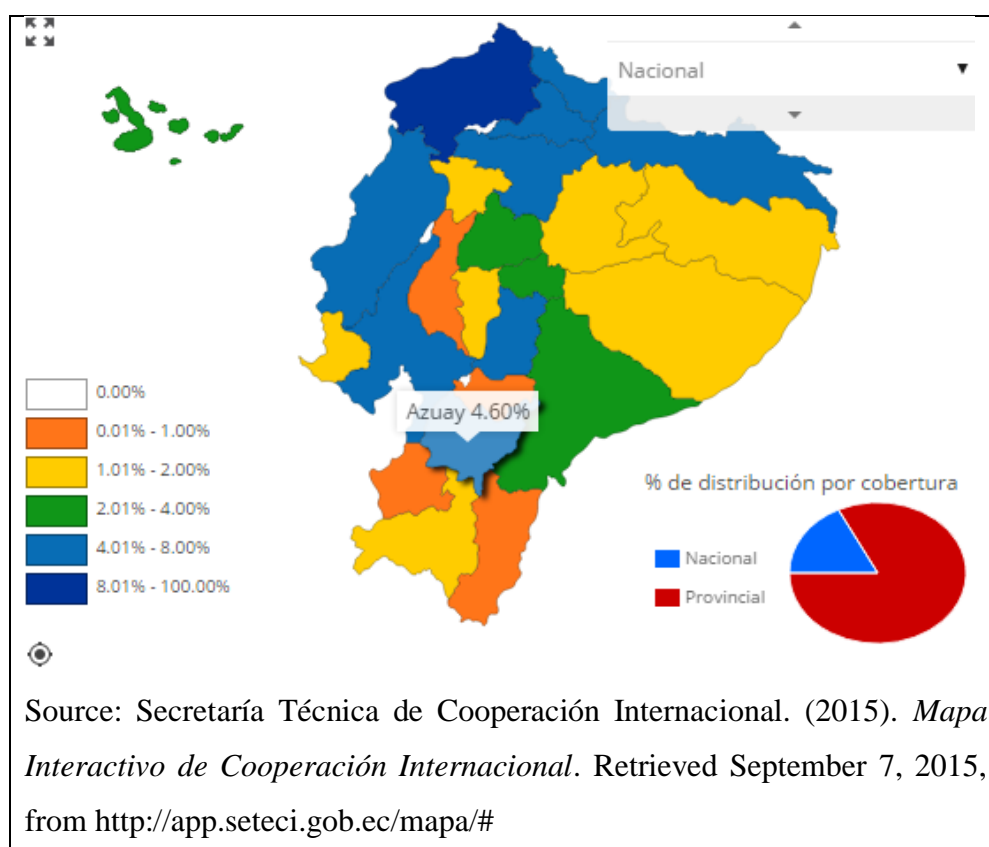
Figure 2: Map of International Cooperation 2011-2013



This figure shows the percentage destined to international cooperation in each of the provinces of Ecuador during the years 2011 to 2013. Thus, it can be seen that during this period of time, the province of Azuay was not among those receiving more cooperation, but neither among the provinces that have received less cooperation. However, the percentage of cooperation received in the Azuay applies only to 2.56% of the total in the country, which would suggest that it is too low; but they are actually very high money figures which have been received, having a total of \$150,691,419.40 destined to 166 projects during those years (Secretaría Técnica de Cooperación Internacional, 2015).

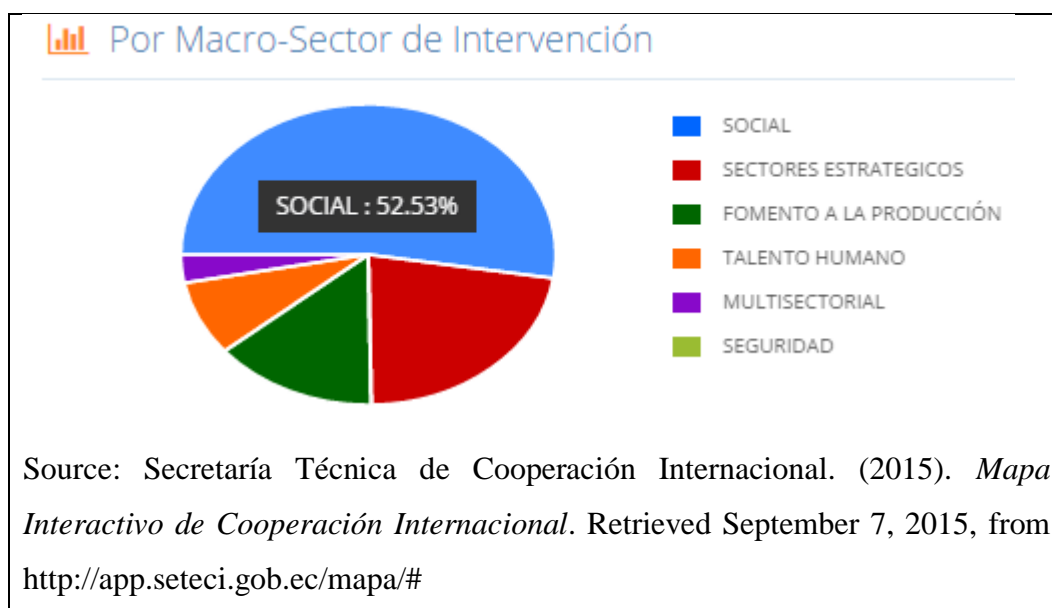


**Figure 3: Map of International Cooperation 2014**



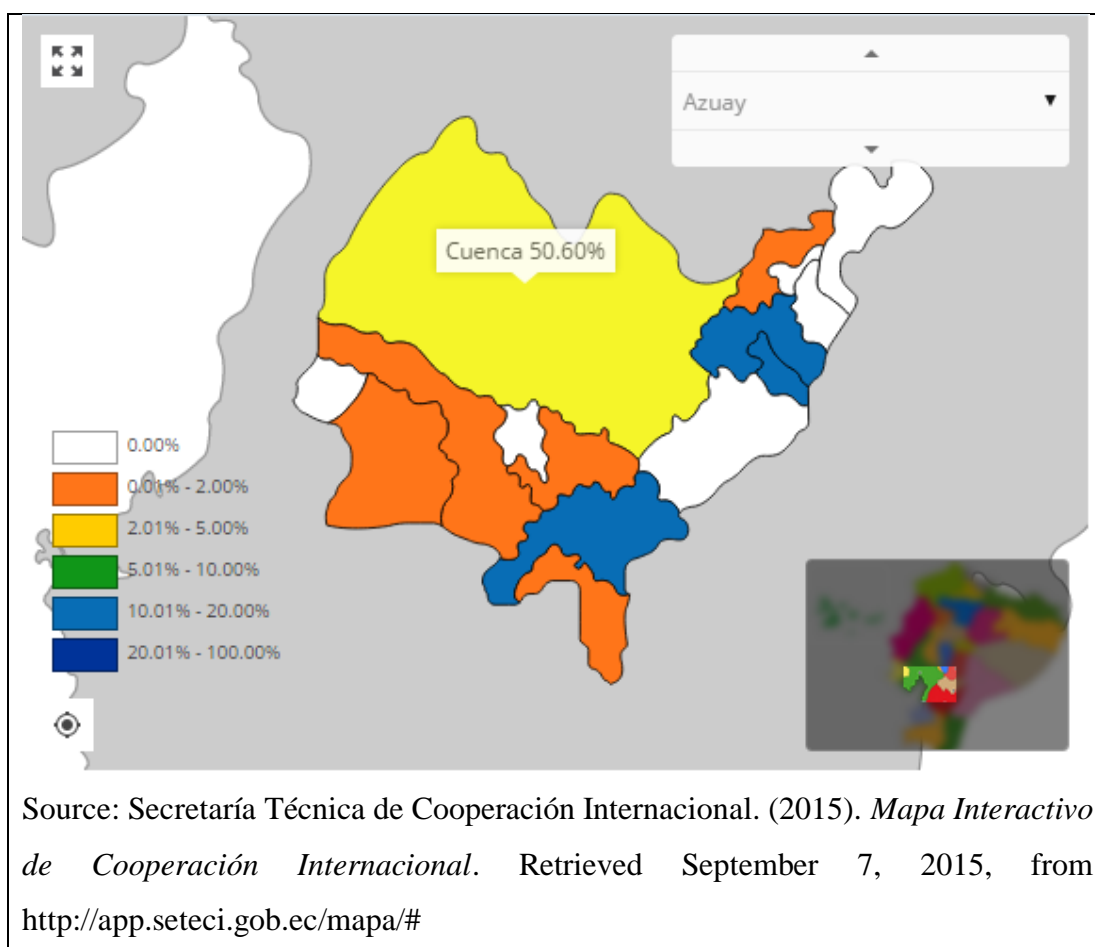
This new chart shows the distribution of international cooperation in Ecuador, but concerning the year 2014. Here, it can be observed that the percentage of international cooperation that has been allocated to the province of Azuay is higher than the average registered in the previous years, with 4.60% compared to 2.56% for the period 2011-2013. So, it can be confirmed that cooperation with the province of Azuay has favorably increased, which is a good factor to develop a project in this area in our province.

**Figure 4: Intended Sector for International Cooperation 2014**



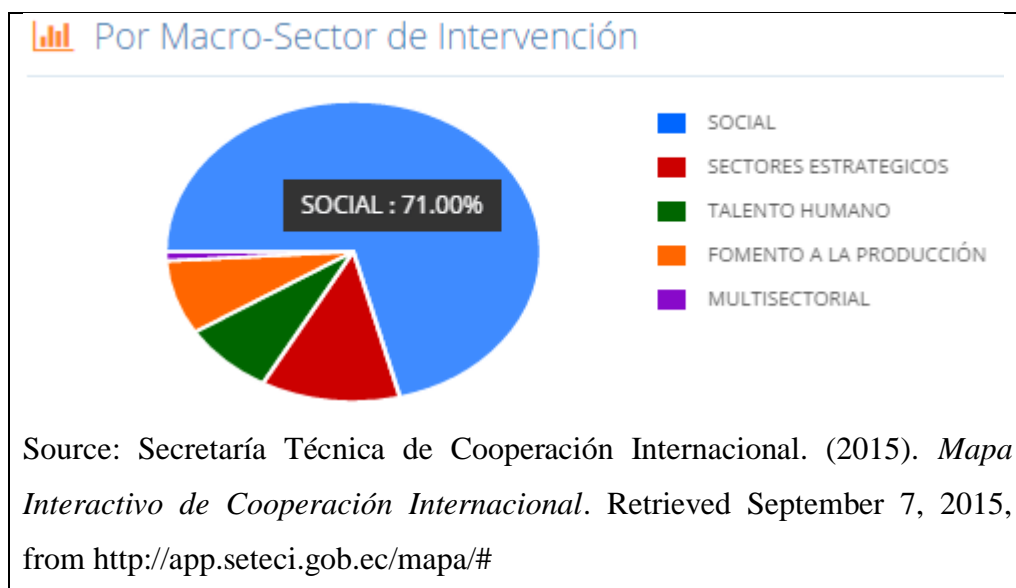
This table shows the sectors to which international cooperation has been allocated in Ecuador. Thus, it can be seen that the social sector has the highest percentage of cooperation, with 52.53% of the total, while the rest is divided into other sectors such as strategic sectors, the promotion of production, among others. Therefore, it is considered that the project that will be developed during this work would fall within the social sphere, which is the one that receives more support from cooperation.

**Figure 5: Map of International Cooperation 2014: Province of Azuay**



This chart shows the distribution of international cooperation within the province of Azuay in 2014. It can be seen that the Cuenca Canton is receiving the highest percentage of cooperation within the province, with 50.60 %, while the remaining part is distributed in the other cantons. Therefore, by being within the Cuenca Canton, it can be inferred there is a greater openness to receiving international cooperation.

**Figure 6: Intended Sector for International Cooperation 2014: Province of Azuay**



Finally, this table shows the sectors to which international cooperation has been allocated within the province of Azuay in 2014. Thus, as in the case of the national level, the social sector is the one that has received most part of international cooperation, with 71% of the total. In this way, the openness that exists for international cooperation projects in the social field, particularly within the province of Azuay is evidenced.

### 1.1.5 Current Status of International Cooperation in Ecuador

Nowadays, international cooperation in Ecuador does not have the same approach it used to have several years ago. This is due to several factors that have caused Ecuador to not receive international cooperation in the same modality that it traditionally did. In fact, these factors mainly include the policies established by Ecuador regarding international cooperation and its economic development. Thus, these factors are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

So, the first factor is the generation of a new approach within the policies of international cooperation of Ecuador. Our country has historically received a type of international cooperation known as bilateral, traditional or North-South cooperation. This type of cooperation involved a kind of relationship of paternalism,

where donors, especially the developed countries, establish the rules and what the receiver must do. In fact, the main source of international cooperation resources comes from countries, the second from foreign NGOs, the third is the multilateral and the fourth is the decentralized (Secretaría Técnica de Cooperación Internacional, 2015). However, this has changed since Ecuador has focused its efforts towards cooperation with responsibility. Thus, the country is supported by a cooperating agency, but Ecuador is responsible for its own development.

Likewise, Ecuador seeks to generate progress with regard to the modalities of South-South and triangular cooperation, because of this new vision presented by the country in its policies. South-South cooperation is also known as horizontal cooperation, because the parties act as both recipients and providers simultaneously. Ecuador seeks to promote this type of cooperation as it is a "mechanism for sovereign insertion in the world system and regional integration with Latin American and Caribbean countries" (Equipo Técnico SETECI, 2015). Thus, as it can be inferred, Ecuador would have both quality of provider and receiver of international cooperation.

In the same way, Ecuador seeks to encourage triangular cooperation, which is a type of horizontal cooperation. This is "the association of a traditional source (bilateral or multilateral) and a medium-developed country, grantor of horizontal cooperation, to participate jointly in actions in favor of a third developing nation" (Gómez Galán, Ayllón Pino, & Albarrán Calvo, 2011). Therefore, the interest of Ecuador of being an active part in international cooperation by trying to prioritize these types of horizontal cooperation is demonstrated.

Finally, the second important factor that has shaped the current status of international cooperation in Ecuador is the country's economic development. Because of this economic development that has been mentioned, Ecuador is considered today as a country of upper-middle income based on certain criteria or indicators. This has caused Ecuador to no longer be eligible or a priority country for cooperation, so the country now receives less grant aid than in previous years (Secretaría Técnica de Cooperación Internacional, 2015). As a result, Ecuador has begun to receive to a greater extent other types of cooperation, such as technical assistance.

Therefore, these factors that have been reviewed in the preceding paragraphs are closely linked to the current situation of international cooperation in Ecuador. Thus, both the change of focus in the Ecuadorian policy regarding international cooperation, and economic development of the country, has led the country to receive and generate international cooperation in different ways. So, today Ecuador seeks actively to participate in cooperative relations, to find a horizontal approach of cooperation and to be responsible for its own development.

In short, international cooperation in Ecuador has been developing steadily, especially in recent years. The development achieved has been the extensive regulation that has been generated through the creation of institutions and regulations to facilitate international cooperation in Ecuador. For example, we find the Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation (SETECI), which is the main agency in charge of attracting and managing international cooperation in the country. Therefore, it also seeks to empower the various public and private institutions to carry out their cooperation efforts easily.

Also, some documents have been generated such as the Dictionary of International Cooperation or the National Agenda for International Cooperation that offer greater understanding of cooperation in our field. So, by creating "a comprehensive conceptualization of the processes involved in the management cycle of international cooperation" (Secretaría Técnica de Cooperación Internacional, 2015), it is intended to clarify the policy of our country regarding cooperation, in order to implement in a better way the processes and regulations that have been established. In fact, by understanding policies and procedures, Ecuador seeks to "further strengthen the construction and implementation of Cooperation for Good Living" (Equipo Técnico SETECI, 2015), thus contributing to the internal processes of the country to achieve the objectives of Good Living established in the Constitution.

Finally, all these regulations, policies and procedures adopted by Ecuador regarding international cooperation, have evidenced their purpose through the statistics presented by the SETECI. In fact, there have been reports, which show how international cooperation has been channeled in our country, the sectors to which has

been directed, provinces and cities, types of cooperation, among others. In addition, these reports include a focus on cooperation obtained during recent years. For this reason, it can be determined that the priority focus in Ecuador is the "attention to social and environmental issues" (Martínez, Revelo, & Alulema, 2015), even though today there is a drive to change the productive matrix through international cooperation.

## **1.2 Disability in Ecuador**

The intention of this work is to generate a project that benefits the children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities of IPCA. For this reason, it is important to briefly review what disability refers to. Thus, in this section, we briefly review the concept of disability, how it is regulated under the Ecuadorian law and its situation in the country.

### **1.2.1 Disability**

First, it is necessary to know what the term disability means. As the word itself suggests, this term evokes a state in which an individual does not have the ability to perform an activity. However, in the medical and social fields, disability is understood as the impossibility or difficulty to perform actions that other people without this disability could perform without difficulty. Indeed, disability is "a permanent impairment of the various organs, apparatus or systems that makes a person present difficulty performing activities of daily living" (Dirección Nacional de Discapacidades, 2015). Therefore, it can be inferred that those with disabilities present difficulties or are not able to perform activities such as caring for their hygiene, clothing and food, among others.

Secondly, it is also important to know how disabilities are regulated and protected within the Ecuadorian legislation. Thus, it can be said that the first means by which people with disabilities are protected is the Constitution of Ecuador, because in this Constitution the need to find Good Living is established, providing guarantees, rights and security for all the population, especially for those in situations of disability. However, it is important to know that disabilities have their own rules for better regulation of persons in this situation. Thus, we find the Organic Law on Disabilities,

which defines and regulates further the situation of people with disabilities in different areas of society, such as medicine, commerce, transportation, among others.

In fact, the Organic Law on Disabilities (LOD) provides its own concept of persons with disabilities. According to Article 6 of the LOD, "persons with disabilities are all those who, as a result of one or more physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments, regardless of the cause that would have originated it, see permanently restricted its biological, psychological and associative ability to perform one or more essential activities of daily life, in the proportion established by the Regulation (30%)" (Asamblea Nacional República del Ecuador, 2012). So, it can be seen that through this article a set of characteristics that make a person be considered person with disabilities are defined. However, this Article also indicates that the person with disabilities should have a degree of disability equal or superior to 30% so that he or she can access the tax benefits set out in this Regulation.

#### Disease vs. Disability

Furthermore, in order to better understand the meaning of disability, it is also necessary to understand the difference regarding a disease. Thus, it is necessary to show the difference between the terms, since they do not have the same meaning. Therefore, it must be possible to distinguish the difference between these two words, in order to avoid creating confusion between them.

Thus, we can start by saying, as it could be previously inferred, that a disease is not the same as a disability. However, these two are related, since a disability may occur as a result of a disease. So, to understand the difference, a disease is a health condition of a person, whether acute or chronic, which can be solved by various kinds of medical treatment (Dirección Nacional de Discapacidades, 2015). Moreover, disability is understood as "a chronic, irreversible health condition that is not solved by clinical or surgical treatment, causing significant, permanent, objective and verifiable functional limitation" (Dirección Nacional de Discapacidades, 2015). Therefore, it can be understood that a disease, by the respective treatment, can be solved, however, a disability is a permanent condition that does not allow the person to perform daily activities, or to perform them easily.



### **1.2.2 Types of Disability**

Once the meaning of disability has been defined, it is also necessary to briefly review the types of disabilities. Thus, a person might have auditory, physical, intellectual, language, visual or mental disabilities. It should be also emphasized that these different types of disabilities can occur in varying degrees in people.

#### **a) Hearing Impairment**

Hearing impairment, as the name implies, refers to problems associated with the hearing of people. This means that the hearing impaired person has a deficit or has suffered the loss of his hearing capacity, either in whole or in part. In fact, "if this capacity is partially lost it is called hearing loss, and if it is completely lost it is called deafness" (Universia España, 2015). Furthermore, this total or partial deficiency can occur either at one or both ears. Finally, this disability can be connected to disability of language, as by not being able to hear, the communication skills of a person are affected.

#### **b) Physical Disability**

Physical disability refers to problems related to the motor skills of a person. I.e., people with physical disabilities might present difficulties or might not be able to manipulate their limbs and body parts, depending on the type of physical disability they have. Therefore, it can be said that there are several reasons why a person can have this type of disability, such as "congenital factors, hereditary factors and chromosome factors; by accidents or degenerative, neuromuscular, infectious and metabolic diseases, among others" (Sierra Cuadrillero, 2012).

Types of Physical Disabilities:

- Muscle injury
- Multiple sclerosis
- Cerebral palsy
- Parkinson disease
- Spina Bifida
- Muscular dystonia

- Achondroplasia
- Albinism

### **c) Intellectual Disability**

According to AAIDD (American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities), intellectual disability is "characterized by significant limitations in intellectual functioning and in adaptive behavior as expressed in conceptual, social and practical adaptive skills" (Confederación Española de Organizaciones en favor de las Personas con Discapacidad Intelectual o del Desarrollo, 2015). This means that this type of disability does not allow a person to acquire skills that people commonly do, so they present serious difficulties to cope by themselves in everyday life. Within the intellectual disability, it can be found certain types of this disability such as mental retardation and Down's syndrome.

### **d) Language Disability**

Language disability refers to problems that arise in people, related to their communication capacity. This disability can occur as "simple sound substitutions to the inability to understand or use language or oral-motor mechanism for speech and feeding" (Center for Parent Information and Resources, 2014). Similarly, this impairment can be due to different causes, such as hearing problems that were previously mentioned. Also, this disability can occur for neurological problems, brain damage and intellectual disability, among others. However, the cause of this disability is often unknown.

### **e) Psychological Disability**

A psychological disability refers to problems related to the mind of a person. So, when talking about a person with this type of disability, it means that this person presents "adaptive behavior disorders, predictably permanent" (Sierra Cuadrillero, 2012). The psychological disability can have different causes such as depression, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, the organic syndrome, among others.

### **f) Visual Impairment**

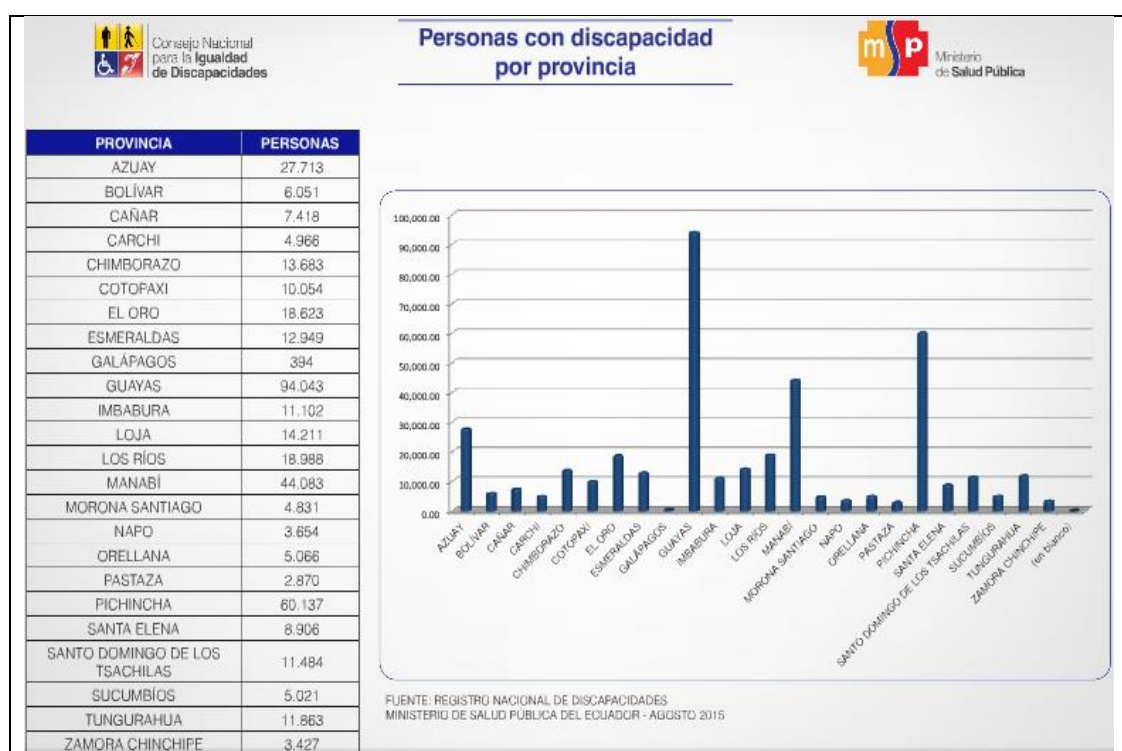
Visual impairment refers to problems related to the sight of people. This disability may involve "total loss of vision, low vision, or other limitations that cannot be

overcome with the use of lenses" (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática, 2015). Then, this disability can be partial or total and it may occur in one or both eyes. This disability can be an inherited trait or a result of some disease. The WHO lists seven diseases as the cause of blindness:

- cataracts
- glaucoma
- uveitis
- macular degeneration
- corneal opacity
- trachoma
- diabetic retinopathy

### 1.2.3 Disability Statistics in Ecuador

**Figure 7: People with Disabilities by Province (August 2015)**

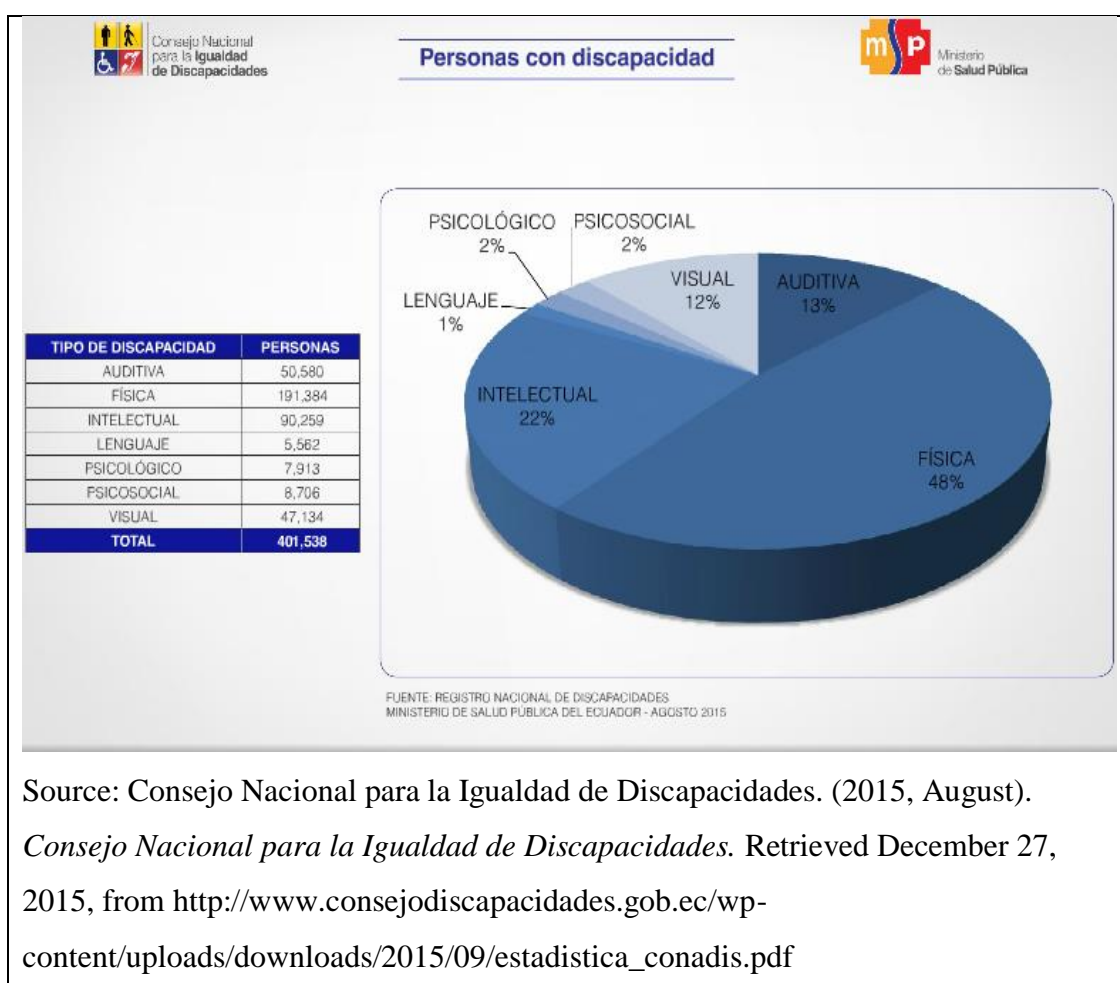


Source: Consejo Nacional para la Igualdad de Discapacidades. (2015, August).

*Consejo Nacional para la Igualdad de Discapacidades.* Retrieved December 27, 2015, from [http://www.consejodiscapacidades.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2015/09/estadistica\\_conadis.pdf](http://www.consejodiscapacidades.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2015/09/estadistica_conadis.pdf)

This chart shows the number of people with disabilities registered with the National Council for Equal Disabilities (CONADIS). So it can be seen that the province of Azuay is the fourth province with the largest number of persons with disabilities in Ecuador, with a total of 27,713 people. Thus, the need in our province to provide better service and priority attention to this group of people becomes evident, which is the reason why this work is done.

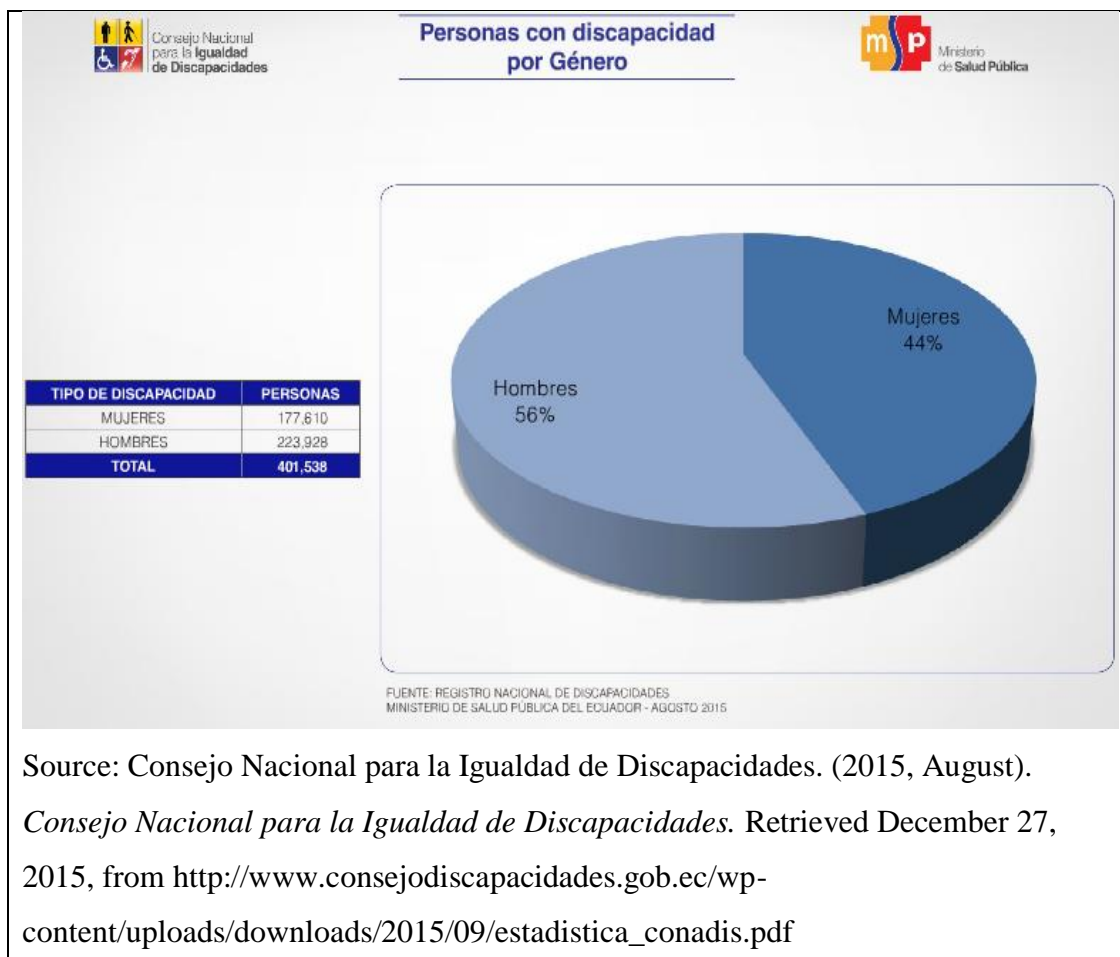
**Figure 8: Persons by Disability Type**



In this graph, we can see the number of people with disabilities classified by the type of disability in Ecuador. So it can be seen that the highest percentage of people corresponds to the type of physical disability, with 48% of the total, followed by intellectual disability with 22%. Therefore, it can be evidenced the existing need to

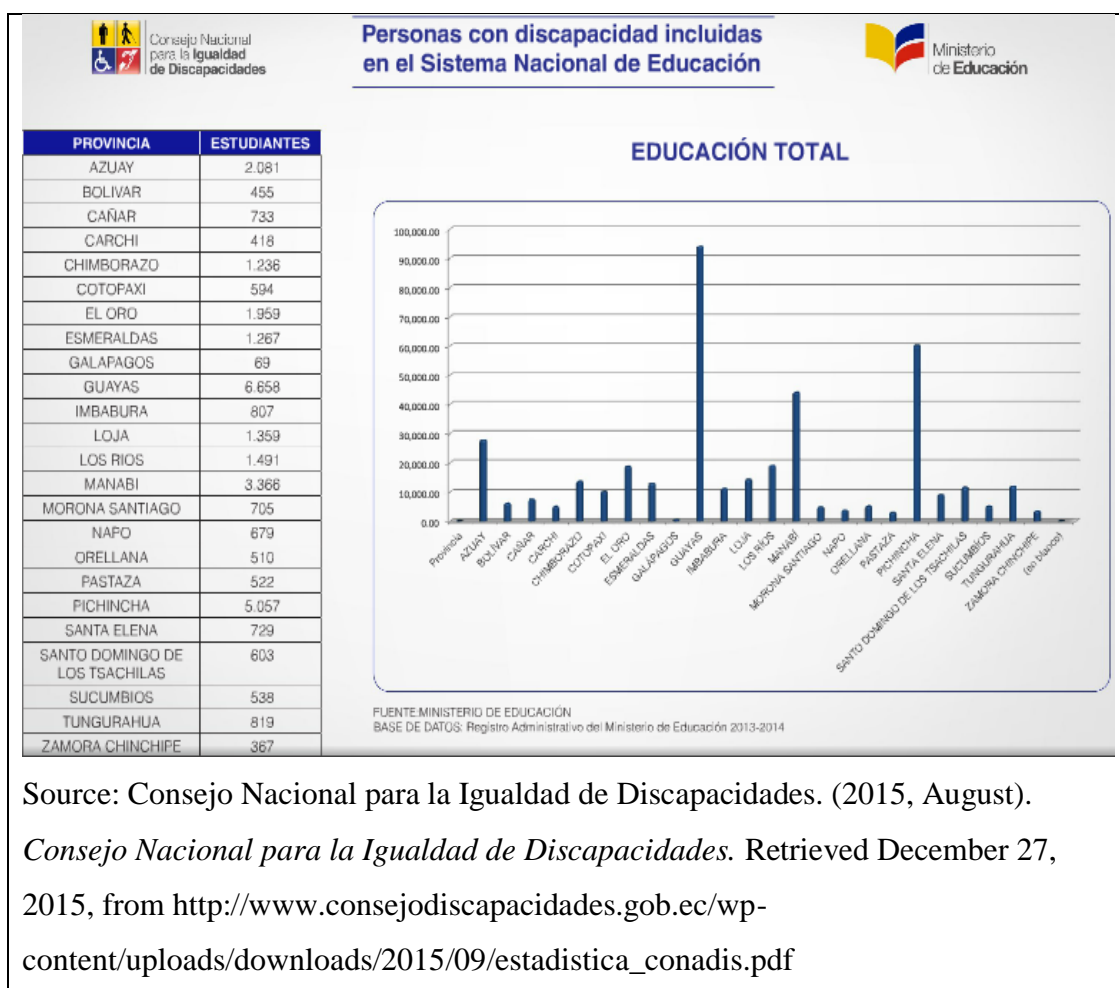
provide alternative mobility and transport for people with physical disabilities, due to the difficulty of this human group to be transported from one place to another.

**Figure 9: Persons with Disabilities by Gender**



This graph shows simply the number of people with disabilities in the country in relation to their sex. Thus, it can be seen that there is a slightly greater number of men with disabilities, with 56%, than women, with 44%. Therefore, priority attention is required equally for both men and women in the country.

**Figure 10: People with Disabilities Included in the National Education System**



This graph shows the number of students who are included in the national education system. This allows us to see that people with disabilities are currently included in education, which is the reason why it is intended to provide assistance to these people so that they can be coupled to regular education in the best way. Thus, it can be seen that the province of Azuay is again the fourth province with the largest number of students with disabilities, reason why it is necessary to continue with the work of inclusion so that more and more people with disabilities receive an inclusive education.

In conclusion, disability is a problem that affects a large part of the population, not only in Ecuador but worldwide. Thus, it has been possible to demonstrate the large number of people who have various types of disabilities in the country and in our region of Azuay. For this reason, it has been sought to give priority, protection and

guarantees for people with disabilities through the Constitution and specialized regulations.

Then, it is imperative to create processes through which the rights of these people are respected and a more inclusive society is generated. Therefore, this initiative has allowed the generation of a project through this work, to improve the situation of people with disabilities. Thus, it is sought to help children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities of Azuay attending the IPCA.

### **1.3 Infantile Cerebral Palsy**

#### **1.3.1 What is Cerebral Palsy?**

Cerebral palsy (CP) is a type of physical disability that can occur in people. Due to the high rate of people living under this condition, and that the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay specializes in this area, as its name implies, this topic had to be touched in a new section. Thus, it can be said that cerebral palsy is composed of "a group of developmental disorders of movement and posture, causing activity limitation, that are attributed to non-progressive aggression on the developing brain, in fetal age or early years" (Póo Argüelles, 2008).

Also, it can be said that cerebral palsy is a "disorder of postural tone and movement, protracted (but not invariable), secondary to a non-progressive aggression to an immature brain" (Santucci de Mina, 2005). In addition, this type of physical disability might also be related to other types of disabilities such as sensory, cognitive, communication, perceptive, among others. Thus, it is necessary to focus on cerebral palsy that occurs in people who have developed it during the fetal stage or in the early years, in order to understand the group which is aimed to be helped through this work. Finally, as with other types of disabilities, cerebral palsy can occur in a human being in varying degrees while it might also be of different types.

#### **1.3.2 What are the causes?**

As it has been previously mentioned, a disability is not a disease but a condition of a person. So, cerebral palsy does not imply a disease, reason why it is not progressive. However, this can occur for various reasons.

It has been possible to identify various causes for the presence of cerebral palsy in a person. The main causes are "defects, brain injuries that occur during fetal life by infection or lack of oxygen and blood flow; delivery problems and injuries or accidents, encephalitis, drowning, among others" (Póo Argüelles, 2008). However, these cases show us factors that can occur during pregnancy or prenatal stage; but we have to consider that there may be factors leading to cerebral palsy in people during the perinatal and postnatal stage, when a brain is still immature. For these reasons, it has not been able to find a universal solution to this problem as it is not treated like a disease.

Below, a table of the main causes of cerebral palsy is presented.

**Table 1: Risk factors for cerebral palsy**

<b>1. PRENATAL FACTORS</b>
<b>Maternal factors</b> Coagulation disorders, autoimmune diseases, hypertension, Intrauterine infection, trauma, toxic substances, thyroid dysfunction.
<b>Placental abnormalities</b> Thrombosis at the maternal side, thrombosis in the fetal side, Chronic vascular changes, infection.
<b>Fetal factors</b> Multiple pregnancy, intrauterine growth retardation Polyhydramnios, hydrops fetalis, malformations.
<b>2. PERINATAL FACTORS</b> Prematurity, low birth weight Maternal fever during labor, CNS or systemic infection Maintained hypoglycemia, hyperbilirubinemia Intracranial hemorrhage Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy Trauma, cardiac surgery, ECMO
<b>3. POSTNATAL FACTORS</b> Infections (meningitis, encephalitis) Head injury



Convulsive status
Cardio-respiratory stop
Poisoning
Severe dehydration

Source: Póo Argüelles, P. (2008). *Asociación Española de Pediatría*. Retrieved September 15, 2015, from <https://www.aeped.es/sites/default/files/documentos/36-pci.pdf>

### **1.3.3 Types of Cerebral Palsy**

Depending on the area of the brain that presents problems or is affected, we can identify four types of cerebral palsy: spastic, athetoid, ataxic and mixed; the most common being spastic cerebral palsy (Bachrach, 2012). According to Pilar Póo Argüelles, from the Neurology Service, Hospital Sant Joan de Deu, Barcelona; the following classification of cerebral palsy has been identified.

#### **Spastic Cerebral Palsy**

It is the most common form. Children with spastic CP are a heterogeneous group:

##### **a) Spastic tetraplegia:**

It is the most severe form. Patients present affection of all four limbs. In most of these children the appearance of severe brain damage is evident from the first months of life. In this type there is a high incidence of brain malformations, injuries resulting from intrauterine infections or clastic injuries such as multicystic encephalomalacia.

##### **b) Spastic diplegia:**

It is the most common form. Patients are predominantly affected in the lower extremities. It is especially related to prematurity. The most common cause is periventricular leukomalacia.

##### **c) Spastic hemiplegia:**

There is hemibody paresis, often with greater involvement of the upper extremity. The etiology is assumed prenatal in most cases. The most common causes

are cortico-subcortical lesions of a vascular territory, cortical dysplasia or unilateral periventricular leukomalacia.

### **Athetoid Cerebral Palsy**

It is the form of CP that is associated the most with perinatal factors, up to 60-70% of cases. It is characterized by fluctuations and abrupt change in muscle tone, presence of involuntary movements and persistence of primitive reflexes. Depending on the predominant symptoms, different clinical forms are distinguished: a) the choreoathetoid form, (chorea, athetosis, and tremor); b) dystonic form, c) mixed form, associated with spasticity. Lesions selectively affect the basal ganglia.

### **Ataxic Cerebral palsy**

From a clinical point of view, the predominant symptom is initially hypotonia; full cerebellar syndrome with hypotonia, ataxia, dysmetria, and incoordination that may be evident from the first year of age. Three clinical forms are distinguished: ataxic diplegia, simple ataxia and imbalance syndrome. It often appears in combination with spasticity and athetosis. The anatomical findings are variable: hypoplasia or dysgenesis of cerebellar vermis or cerebellar hemispheres, clastic lesions, suggestive images of atrophy, and hypoplasia Pontocerebellar. A person with ataxic CP has problems with balance and coordination.

### **Mixed Cerebral Palsy**

Mixed cerebral palsy, as it may be inferred, is characterized by the presence or combination of the types of paralysis mentioned above in varying degrees. In other words, there are associations of ataxia and dystonia or dystonia with spasticity. Below, it is shown a chart with the types of cerebral palsy mentioned above.

**Table 2: Clinical forms of cerebral palsy**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Spastic cerebral palsy</b></li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Quadriplegia (tetraplegia)</li><li>Diplegia (diparesis)</li><li>Hemiplegia (hemiparesis)</li></ul>
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Triplegia (triparesis)
Monoparesis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Athetoid cerebral palsy</b></li> </ul> Choreoathetoid form Dystonic form Mixed form
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ataxic cerebral palsy</b></li> </ul> Ataxic diplegia Simple Ataxia Imbalance syndrome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mixed cerebral palsy</b></li> </ul>

Source: Póo Argüelles, P. (2008). *Asociación Española de Pediatría*. Retrieved September 15, 2015, from <https://www.aeped.es/sites/default/files/documentos/36-pci.pdf>

As in other cases of disabilities, different types of cerebral palsy can occur in varying degrees, affecting children in a more severe way or not. Therefore, depending on the type of paralysis, and the degree of its presence, a child could easily encounter serious difficulties to move or simply could not be able to do so. For this reason, children with cerebral palsy require the help of orthopedic devices in order to facilitate their mobility, as the case of crutches or wheelchairs.

Therefore, it is shown that children with cerebral palsy require a suitable means of transport adapted to their needs. For this reason, the present work has been undertaken in order to show the conditions in which these children live, and the conditions under which they have to be transported from one place to another. So, it highlights the importance of this project in order to facilitate a solution to their transportation problem due to their conditions and equipment that they have to use.

#### 1.4 Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay

Is it possible for a society to eliminate their problems of discrimination, and include in their daily life those people with disabilities? When in a society, people begin to be aware about discrimination at various levels that is generated within it, many

ideas and projects are developed that seek to provide a solution and combat these problems. This is how, through the efforts of a group of people seeking to make a change for good in society, the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay (IPCA) was created.

Thus, this institution aims to create a space in which children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities, receive a process of comprehensive rehabilitation and specialized education as a right of this human group; so that they can be later included in the community. So, in order to accurately understand the actions taken by the IPCA, as well as their needs, it is necessary to address certain areas. In the following section, the historical context of the IPCA, its education and health programs, and its users or beneficiaries are briefly described.

#### **1.4.1 Historical Data**

The Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay (IPCA) was initiated and became operational in 1982 under the aegis of the Association for improvement of People with Cerebral Palsy of Azuay (APPCA); which collected research and work experiences of people and professionals, and dedicated entirely to perfect the idea of its foundation. Since then, its work has been continuously providing habilitation and/or rehabilitation, special education and social inclusion for children, adolescents and young adults who present cerebral palsy and/or motor problems.

In 1986 the institutional work was recognized by society, and the institution was awarded with the medal "Virrey Hurtado de Mendoza" by the Municipality of Cuenca as a tribute and encouragement for the work to benefit people with disabilities. On September 8, 2003 the award to the Labor Merit was granted to the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay, by the Ministry of Labor and Human Resources. In the Silver Jubilee of fruitful work of the IPCA, the I. Municipality of Cuenca honored the flag of the IPCA in recognition of its work for the good of society.

The organization has 3,010 square meters of land on loan with the Illustrious Municipality of Cuenca, where it is building the new center of the IPCA, expecting

its completion by April 2016. The new building will better serve the users with Infantile Cerebral Palsy and/or motor problems or multiple disabilities.

The APPCA is a volunteering committed to the inclusion of children and young people with disabilities, focusing its efforts on sustaining the IPCA. They give their time without expecting anything in return, only the satisfaction of having fulfilled the needs of the users of the institution. The services provided by the APPCA through its institute IPCA have been efficient, as demonstrated by the inclusion of children and young people to ordinary education, employment and society activities.

The IPCA in its 33 years became a model of management at national level, being generator of the creation of care centers for people with disabilities in Sigsig and Girón in the province of Azuay, as well as in Quero Canton of the Province of Tungurahua. Thus, in the IPCA, through the undergraduate internships, the future professionals of the region are getting prepared in different areas of knowledge, therefore contributing to the professional development of the country.

#### **1.4.2 Summary Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay**

The Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay (IPCA) is a nonprofit diurnal center for comprehensive rehabilitation and specialized education, which has been formally made under a properly structured mission and vision in order to provide the best possible service to its users.

#### **Mission**

According to the institutional mission of the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay, it has established itself as a center for multi-sectorial and comprehensive care of fiscomisional character, that is to say, it works with private and public or state contributions. On the other hand, it has an interdisciplinary team in therapeutic medical habilitation and rehabilitation and specialized education, in order to provide quality service to their users. Thus, the IPCA offers management programs to meet the needs of children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities who attend the institute.

## **Vision**

The vision of the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay is to be a pioneering institute that allows children, adolescents and young adults with cerebral palsy and other disabilities to achieve social inclusion. So, it can be highlighted that the effort made by the IPCA is to provide an excellent service for the children who attend it, to overcome their problems, so that they can be included in the ordinary life of society.

Therefore, the main objective of the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay is to provide diurnal, multi-sectorial and comprehensive care for diagnosis, habilitation and therapeutic medical rehabilitation, treatment, and specialized education to children, adolescents and young adults with cerebral palsy and other types of disabilities.

### **1.4.3 Programs of the IPCA**

As it has been previously mentioned, the IPCA aims to offer management programs covering the habilitation and medical-therapeutic rehabilitation and specialized education to children, adolescents and young adults with cerebral palsy and other disabilities attending the institution. For this reason, two clearly defined areas of action in which the IPCA seeks to develop its activities are health and education. Thus, the IPCA focuses its efforts in these areas to provide an excellent service to its users to help them achieve social inclusion.

#### **Health Program**

According to studies conducted by the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay, it has developed a health program taking into account the situation of the institution as well as the interests of children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities and their environment. Thus, the IPCA aims to help and support this group of people to enable them to cope with their various difficulties and limitations, so that they can meet the challenges of modern society in which we live. In addition, it is intended that this population attending the IPCA acquires a high degree of development at comprehensive level and an improvement in their quality of life through this health program. For this reason, the health program is composed of several sub-programs, which will help improve the quality of life of children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities.

Subprograms that make up the health program:

- Medicine
- Psychology
- Language therapy
- Physical therapy
- Occupational therapy
- Alternative therapies
  - Music therapy
  - Computer therapy
- Social Work
- Early stimulation

### **Education Program**

Today, education has failed to form true comprehensive educational programs that are adapted for inclusion and proper education for children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities. Therefore, they do not receive adequate support for the development of their various attitudes and skills, which is why it is sought to generate a specialized education for this population. Thus, the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay has created an education program focused on the person, to facilitate access and education of these people in life.

However, the situation of children, adolescents and young with disabilities, implies a great challenge for the IPCA due to the barriers that arise in the process of educational and social inclusion. Therefore, this educational program has focused on a model of psycho-pedagogical, educational and functional intervention, with the principles of equal opportunities and equal conditions being fundamental. It is for this reason that through the present work, it is pretended to build a project that allows access of this population with disabilities to the services provided by the IPCA.

Thus, the IPCA has set certain targets in order to generate skills and abilities through a functional curriculum, so that the students can develop themselves in the future.

Objectives:

- Provide significant functional teaching.
- Respect the chronological age.
- Teaching in natural settings.
- Respect their individual needs.
- Take into account the demands of adult life.
- Promote the inclusion in the home-school-community.

Also, this functional curriculum comprises certain domains on which the IPCA has focused in order to generate these skills and abilities in this population, so that they can be independent and socially included.

a) Domestic domain:

This domain refers to all the activities that people develop for their personal care at home and in any other environment. Thus, it is intended that children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities become independent in their homes, performing tasks related to cooking, house cleaning, housework, etc. Therefore, this domain will be taught in school environments, at home and in the community, always taking into consideration the special needs of this group of people.

b) Community domain:

This is a domain through which it is sought to include children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities in their environment, such as their neighborhoods, the schools, towns, cities, provinces, and the country. Thus, it is intended that the students learn to cope by using all services and recreation centers of the places where they live. For this reason the IPCA intends that students learn to move independently, along with an awareness of their families, so that they can have more opportunities to participate in their communities.

c) Recreational domain:

Through this domain, the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay seeks to create a recreational space for children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities so that



they learn how to leverage their time through conducting play activities, overcoming their physical, sensory, intellectual, or social difficulties. Thus, it also seeks to involve the family, in order to focus on the real interests of the student, such as the case of sports, walking, dancing and music, among others.

d) Vocational domain:

The goal to be achieved through this domain is the preparation of children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities for a future in which they can have a job. Thus, by performing small projects, they can gain and develop skills, attitudes and aptitudes that allow them to face a possible employment future. Thus, it is also sought to generate values of responsibility, teamwork, to accept orders, among others. So, through this domain, it is given a greater emphasis on programs of transition to young adult life where the student must show his vocation, preferences and hence the preparation for leaving the school.

e) Functional academic education:

The functional academic education that is sought by the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay refers to a process that prepares students to adapt and be included in regular education. Thus, the IPCA may have functional academic goals, to develop the abilities of students, so that they can adapt to different academic areas in the future. Similarly, it is intended that children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities can apply their knowledge not only in regular education, but also in everyday life, in other words, in a practical way. Therefore, it is sought to generate a significant teaching in which the student has to learn through daily routines, concepts that help him solve problems.

#### **1.4.4 Beneficiaries**

The Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay aims to serve a population made up of children, adolescents and young adults, with a total of 86 people with multiple disabilities who attend the institution at the moment. These people constitute in 80.4% from Cuenca Canton, 9.7% from other cantons of the Province of Azuay, 8.5% from other provinces of Ecuador and 1.2% from other countries. These users belong to the poverty quintiles 1 and 2; and they belong to the age ranges of between 0 and 25 years.

Also, the population attending the IPCA has various types of disability and at different degrees. Thus, in the institute, 57% of students have multiple disabilities, i.e. Infantile Cerebral Palsy (ICP) associated with cognitive impairment, and visual or hearing impairment. 15.8% of students have only ICP, 13.4% have cognitive impairment, and 13.5% have disabilities from other causes (tuberous sclerosis, severe seizure syndrome, ADHD, psychomotor retardation, Leukodystrophy, etc.).

In addition, this population attends the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay due to the need they have, as a result of their various types of disabilities. That is why the IPCA has projected to serve at its new center a population of 120 to 150 users, which would cover more of the unmet demand that exists in the region. Thus, the development of a project of international cooperation will allow access of this population to the services provided by the IPCA, improving their quality of life, to achieve the Good Living.

In conclusion, the existing needs of children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities are evident. For this reason, the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay has focused its efforts to serve this population, in order to help them cope with their various problems and conditions. Thus, the institute has developed health and education programs allowing the IPCA provide quality care to its users, in order to help them achieve inclusion in the various fields of our society. Once again, through developing this work, the need to support this group of people so that they can access the services of the IPCA has been demonstrated.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCIES FOR DISABILITY (MAPPING)**

This chapter focuses on the identification of the various international organizations that provide help or cooperate in the field of disability. This search of international organizations was done in order to find those whose policies or approaches are in sync with the objectives to be achieved through the project to be implemented during this work. Therefore, once the various existing organizations have been identified, it is necessary to select the most appropriate ones, to which we can go with the project that is being done, in order to get the support or the financing from them.

The project that is performed during the present work has an international scope, as it seeks to get financing from an agency or international organization. This funding that is sought will be allocated to the purchase of a small bus for the benefit of the children, adolescents and young adults of the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay. Therefore, it is necessary not only to identify the organizations working with disability, but those who can contribute to the objective of the project, i.e. the acquisition of the aforementioned vehicle.

For this, the following section presents, through tables, the various organizations and agencies that have been identified, which work in the field of disability. These tables contain the name of the entities or organizations, their respective acronyms, their country of origin and their status in Ecuador in case of being present in the country. Subsequently, it is presented the most outstanding organizations that have been selected as potential donors for the project. Thus, within each organization selected as a potential cooperating agency, it will be identified its general data, its objectives, its scope and presence in Ecuador.

## 2.1 Agencies of international cooperation in the field of disability

### 2.1.1 Governmental cooperation agencies for development in the field of disability

**Table 3: International agencies cooperating on disability**

Entity name	Acronym	Country of origin
UK Department for International Development	DFID	United Kingdom
World Bank		Global
U.S. Agency for International Development	USAID	United States
European Union	EU	Europe
Canadian International Development Agency	CIDA	Canada
Japan International Cooperation Agency	JICA	Japan
International Disability and Development Consortium	IDDC	International
The Nordic countries commitment on Disability		Finland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	NORAD	Norway
ATLAS Alliance		Norway

<b>Entity name</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>
Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	DANIDA	Denmark
Danish Council of Organizations of Disabled People	DSI	Denmark
Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Department for International Development Cooperation - National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health		Finland
Finnish Agency for International Cooperation	FINNIDA	Finland
Finnish Disabled People's International Development Association	FIDIDA	Finland
Foundation for the development of organizations of persons with disabilities	ABILIS	Finland
Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency	SIDA	Sweden
Swedish Organizations of Disabled Persons International Aid Association	SHIA	Sweden

Entity name	Acronym	Country of origin
Dutch Coalition on Disability and Development	DCDD	Holland
The Dutch Council of the Chronically ill and the Disabled - the CG-Raad		Holland

Source: Congreso de la República. (2015). *Congreso de la República de Perú*.

Retrieved October 15, 2015, from <http://www.congreso.gob.pe/>

By: Tenorio Pedro

This table has been generated to bring together the main international cooperation agencies operating in the field of disability. According to the website of the Congress of the Republic of Peru, these agencies provide international cooperation for projects to benefit people with disabilities at the international level (Congreso de la República, 2015). However, it can be seen that the agencies listed in this table are mostly funded by their respective governments, i.e. these agencies are part of them. For this reason, these agencies provide help mainly to projects generated by the governments of other countries, but not so much to projects by private entities. Despite this, an agency that can potentially provide assistance to the project that is being carried out in this work has been identified and will be described later.

Below, a new table is presented, which brings together the main international cooperation organizations operating in Ecuador in the field of health and education. This table shows the name of the NGO, its acronym, country of origin and their current status in Ecuador.

### 2.1.2 Non-Governmental Organizations present in Ecuador

**Table 4: Non-Governmental Organizations present in Ecuador**

<b>NGO</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Current Status</b>
ACCREDITATION CANADA		Canada	Active
GERMAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION ON - DVV INTERNATIONAL	DVV	Germany	Active
TELEPHONE OF HOPE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION	ASITES	Spain	Active
INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS NETWORK ASSOCIATION	RIOS	Switzerland	Active
AVSI ECUADOR		Italy	Active
ONLUS DIRECT AID		Italy	Active
CARE	CARE	United States	Active
CEIBA FOUNDATION FOR TROPICAL CONSERVATION	CEIBA	United States	In contract subscription process
CENTER FOR HUMAN SERVICES	CHS	United States	Active
CENTER FOR HEALTH EDUCATION AND PROPER HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES	CESTAS	Italy	Active
EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE CENTER	COE	Italy	Active

<b>NGO</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Current Status</b>
CESAL	CESAL	Spain	Active
CHARITY ANYWHERE FOUNDATION	CAF	United States	Active
CHILDFUND INTERNATIONAL	CCF	United States	Active
CHILDREN INTERNATIONAL	CI	United States	Active
CHILDREN OF THE ANDES HUMANITARIAN	COTAH	United States	Active
CHRISTOFFEL BLINDENMISSION INTERNATIONAL	CBM	Germany	Active
COMMUNITY SUPPORT TO CHILDREN OF AMERICA	CANDAS	Spain	Active
NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL	NRC	Norway	In contract subscription process
CONSORTIUM FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANDEAN ECO-REGION	CONDESAN	Peru	Active
COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE - COOPI	COOPI	Italy	Active
COSV	COSV	Italy	In contract subscription process
EDUCACION SIN	ESF	Spain	Active



<b>NGO</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Current Status</b>
FRONTERAS			
EXTREME RESPONSE INTERNATIONAL INC		United States	Active
FAMILY CARE INTERNATIONAL	FCI	United States	Active
FONDS VOOR ONTWIKKELINGS SAMENWERING SOCIALISTISCHE SOLIDARITEIT	FOS	Belgium	Active
FREEDOM FROM HUNGER		United States	Active
AYUDA EN ACCION FOUNDATION	AeA	Spain	Active
FUNDACION DE AYUDA CONTRA LA DROGADICCION	FAD	Spain	Active
FOUNDATION OF RURAL COOPERATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND AFRICA	ACRA	Italy	Active
WAAL FOUNDATION	FdW	Netherlands	In contract subscription process
INDIO HILFE FOUNDATION		Germany	In contract subscription process
ESPACIOS LIBRES PROSALUD INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION		Austria	Active

<b>NGO</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Current Status</b>
WAITA TICA CHILDREN FOUNDATION		Netherlands	In contract subscription process
SEPLA AYUDA FOUNDATION	SEPLA	Spain	Active
TERRE DES HOMMES FOUNDATION	TDH	Italy	Active
ULLA BRITA PALM FOUNDATION		Sweden	Active
INTERCULTURAL OUTREACH INITIATIVE	IOI	United States	Active
ISTITUTO PROGETTO SUD	PROSUD	Italy	Active
KINDERNOTHILFE	KNH	Germany	In contract subscription process
HANDS OF COMPASSION INTERNATIONAL	MCI-E	United States	In contract subscription process
MEDICUS MUNDI ANDALUCIA	MMA	Spain	Active
MEDICUS MUNDI CATALUNYA	MMC	Spain	Active
NORWAY ALLIANCE MISSION	MAN-E	Norway	Active
NOSOTROS AYUDAMOS A LOS NIÑOS DEL ECUADOR	NANE	Germany	Active
OVC I LA NOSTRA FAMIGLIA	OVC I	Italy	In contract subscription

<b>NGO</b>	<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Current Status</b>
			process
RED DE SALUD DE LAS MUJERES LATINO AMERICANAS Y DEL CARIBE	RSMLAC	Chile	Active
SOS KINDERDORF INTERNATIONAL	SOS	Austria	Active
TEACH LEARN ECUADOR		Great Britain	Active
THE CONDOR TRUST FOR EDUCATION		Great Britain	In contract subscription process
THE FOUNDATION FOR THE REFUGEE EDUCATION TRUST	RET	Switzerland	In contract subscription process
THE VIBRANT VILLAGE FOUNDATION		United States	Active
WORLD LEARNING INC		United States	In contract subscription process
WORLD TEACH		United States	Active
WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL WVI	WVI	United States	Active

Source: Secretaría Técnica de Cooperación Internacional. (2015). *Directorio ONG*. Retrieved October 14, 2015, from [http://app.seteci.gob.ec/directorio\\_ong/frontEnd/directorio.php](http://app.seteci.gob.ec/directorio_ong/frontEnd/directorio.php)

In this second table, the international cooperation organizations that are working in Ecuador have been gathered. Also, this table has only listed those organizations that are active or in a contract subscription process with the country and operating within the areas of health, education and especially of disabilities, in which the project being carried out in this work can be framed. Similarly, it can be seen that the organizations that have been listed in this table are non-governmental organizations, also known as NGOs, and they are not organisms belonging to the government of a specific country, but they are nonprofit private entities seeking to deliver international cooperation in areas requiring their help.

Thus, it can be inferred that, since these NGOs are already present in Ecuador, they can easily give their support to the international cooperation project carried out in this work. However, it must be taken into account that these NGOs, by the very fact of being already present in our country, have structured finance plans for projects generated by or in conjunction with the central government, decentralized governments and other public institutions. For this reason, it may be also difficult to get funding from these agencies.

So, once the different agencies or organizations have been listed in the tables above have been reviewed, as well as those found in the literature, it is possible to identify those that can potentially provide international cooperation for the project to be carried out in this work. Thus, in the next section, five organizations are presented, which have been considered the most appropriate to provide cooperation to this project. Thus, it is identified from each organization, its general information, objectives, scope and presence in Ecuador.

## **2.2 Main international cooperation agencies identified**

### **2.2.1 Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)**

First, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, also known as JICA due to its acronym was identified. JICA is an agency belonging to the Government of Japan, in other words, it is a governmental agency. For this reason, it can be inferred that this agency provides international cooperation to official projects of the different governments of the countries in which it works or is present. So, one would think that this agency would not be the appropriate one to go with the international

cooperation project carried out in this work. However, as explained later, the work it has done in Ecuador indicates that it is an organism to which we can ask for support. For this reason, it is essential to identify what this agency does in order to also understand how it works, especially in our country.

### **General data**

According to the point of view of JICA, a country does not need to face its problems alone, but it can count on the international community. Thus, the agency seeks to provide cooperation to the countries that need to face and overcome their problems (Agencia de Cooperación Internacional de Japón, 2015). Thus, JICA has focused its vision and mission and strategies derived from it, in order to develop its operations in international cooperation in the best possible way.

Thus, we find that the vision of JICA is the "inclusive and dynamic development" (Agencia de Cooperación Internacional de Japón, 2015). This vision allows us to infer that the work done by this agency involves or includes all the parties concerned or that form part of a problem. Also, it is intended that all the parties benefited by this cooperation, can also be involved actively and dynamically so that they can contribute to the aid provided by the agency in order to achieve the objectives more easily.

### **Objectives**

According to the JICA website, the organization has established an overall goal within its organization. This objective is to "contribute to the promotion of international cooperation as well as the solid development of the economies of Japan and all of the world, supporting the socioeconomic development, recovery or economic stability of developing countries" (Agencia de Cooperación Internacional de Japón, 2015). Also, JICA has developed four specific objectives that have been established as the missions of the organization.

The missions or specific objectives that JICA has set are:

- 1) Address the Global Agenda

Address the global agenda including climate change, water, food, energy, infectious diseases and finance.

2) Reducing poverty through equitable growth

Work for a steady reduction of poverty through inclusive and equitable growth.

3) Improving governance

Strengthen policies, institutions, organizations and human resources as a basis for development.

4) Achieving human security

Protecting people from threats and building societies in which they can live with dignity.

### **Scope of Action**

JICA designates its resources and focuses its efforts in different areas depending on the places where the organization works. Thus, JICA has several areas in which it works, being the main ones for this project the areas such as health, education, poverty reduction, transportation, among others. So, below we find all these fields to which JICA focuses.

- Education
- Health
- Water Resources and Disaster Management
- Governance
- Peace-building
- Social Security
- Transportation
- ICT
- Energy and mining
- Economic policy
- Private Sector Development
- Agricultural and Rural Development
- Natural Environment Conservation
- Fisheries
- Gender and Development
- Urban and Regional Development

- Poverty reduction
- Environmental management
- South-South and Triangular Cooperation

By reviewing the objectives and areas of action of this NGO, it can be seen that the emphasis of the agency is on achieving human security and reducing poverty. Thus, the project of international cooperation that arises in this work would be consistent with the missions pursued by the agency since it is aimed to help children and young people with disabilities in situations of poverty. In addition, the project will help strengthen the contribution made by the institution by allowing provide better service to their users.

Finally, JICA has an operating process through which it seeks to have knowledge of the situation of those places in which it will provide assistance before receiving projects in these areas. Thus, the agency conducts preparatory studies in order to provide assistance of various kinds, whether "technical cooperation, ODA loans or grant aid" (Agencia de Cooperación Internacional de Japón, 2015). Thus, it can be said that this agency has already been working this way in Ecuador, since it already knows our environment and has delivered cooperation for various projects.

### **Presence in Ecuador**

As mentioned above, JICA has already funded or delivered various kinds of cooperation for projects in Ecuador. For example, a project funded in 2014, managed by the Prefecture of Loja, which is akin to the project for which it is intended to achieve international cooperation in this work can be cited. As indicated on the website of the Prefecture of Loja, the funding for a project called "Vehicular Equipment for the Care Center of Special Children and Teenagers" was obtained, which consisted in acquiring a bus properly adapted for the transportation of people with disabilities from a particular Center in Loja (Prefectura de Loja, 2015). In addition, the amount that was earmarked for this project was \$91,485.00 (Prefectura de Loja, 2015), which would totally cover the amount required for the project proposed in this work.

Finally, it has been possible to justify the reason why this agency has been chosen as a potential cooperating agency for this project. Clearly, this agency could re-finance a similar project, since it would fall within the scope of human security, which is one of the missions of the Japanese agency. However, it is important to have the support of local governments, in order to ensure a better management of the project and thus get its financing.

### **2.2.2 CESAL**

Second, we found a Spanish NGO called CESAL. Unlike the previously reviewed agency, it is an NGO that is not owned by the government of a country, in this case Spain. For this reason, it is more likely that this organization has more openness to providing assistance to projects that do not come directly from governmental institutions in a given country. Moreover, as explained below, this NGO has already been working in Ecuador for several years, which is an important factor, since this organization becomes more accessible to projects in our region. For this reason, it is important to describe what this NGO does and the way in which they work, especially in our country.

#### **General data**

This organization has worked in the field of international cooperation since 1988, expanding its operations in several countries, especially in Africa and Latin America. Thus, it has established its mission and vision in a way that benefit all people with which it works without a paternalistic attitude toward them. For this reason, this NGO is looking for a "development of the human person as a whole" (CESAL, 2015), i.e., providing the means for people to excel in their different life situations. Thus, by this approach, the NGO has generated its mission and vision, in order to make a correct and appropriate work in every possible way.

Then, as stated on its website, the mission of CESAL is essentially to "promote human development of the poorest people in the world" (CESAL, 2015). So, it can be seen that the human group to which this project is focused, is part of the most disadvantaged people with disabilities who are living in poverty situations, so their attention would be a priority for this organization. In addition, this NGO wants people who are benefited by its cooperation, to be involved in the work done by the



agency, so that people can take an active part in the process of change towards a good living. Also CESAL has focused its vision on people as key aspect to achieving the proposed development of the organization.

### **Objectives**

According to the Strategic Plan of CESAL, the purpose of the work of this organization is the development of the person. Thus, "it is sought the change of society (...) from the change of the person" (CESAL, 2012). To achieve this, the organization has set three main objectives which in turn have been embodied in its corporate vision.

- Improve the living conditions of the developing countries from a comprehensive conception of people.
- Educate and sensitize the Spanish society about the problems of poverty.
- Achieve greater involvement of civil society in development cooperation, both in Spain and in the developing countries.

### **Scope of Action**

Thus, CESAL has developed its mission and vision, so that it can meet the kind of projects to which it has decided to focus. These projects, to which the agency aims to provide cooperation, are encompassed in various areas such as "education, health, housing, water and sanitation, productive development, microenterprise, employment training and strengthening of civil society" (CESAL, 2015). Therefore, it can be seen that the areas on which this work is focused correspond to education and health, areas that are detailed below.

#### **a) Education**

With regard to the field of education, CESAL directs its actions toward providing formal or informal education, in order to ensure that people are educated and able to succeed within their environment. For this, it can perform actions such as building or strengthening educational infrastructure, shelters, teacher training, among others. Thus, because the present project is also part of the field of education for children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities, which is a vulnerable population; the NGO could provide support to this project.

#### b) Health

On the other hand, in the field of health, CESAL focuses on equipping health facilities, health programs and disease prevention, among others. As it can be seen, in this field, the strengthening of structures and equipment is also provided. However, by combining the approaches of health and education, we could have a different equipping that includes both areas, which is what is sought in the present work.

#### **Presence in Ecuador**

The trajectory of this NGO in Ecuador began in 2007, through the impetus given by the Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AECID). Thus, CESAL began with the performance of work for urban development in certain areas of Quito. From this point forward, this NGO has sought to partner with other organizations in Ecuador in order to develop activities related to its mission and its developed approaches, as in the case of the actions to "improve the living conditions of populations in vulnerable areas, construction and improvement of existing infrastructure" (CESAL, 2015), among others. Also in 2009, CESAL started to focus on the development of children and young people. Therefore, it has sought to promote the development of "basic education and vocational training" (CESAL, 2015) in the country.

In this way, it can be seen that CESAL is an NGO which is positioned as a potential cooperating agency for the project to be developed in this work. It has been possible to reach this conclusion due to the areas in which the organization works and its presence in Ecuador. As it has been observed, CESAL performs various equipment programs both in the area of health and education; so it could provide assistance for the vehicular equipment proposed in the project.

#### **2.2.3 Christoffel Blindenmission International**

A third international cooperation agency that has been selected is the NGO Christoffel Blindenmission International, whose initials are CBM. As the previously reviewed organization, CBM is also an NGO which in this case originated in Germany, and has Christian foundations to seek development internationally. The approach that this organization has set as its rationale is helping people with

disabilities. So, this organization provides international cooperation to improve the quality of life of those who, besides of having a disability condition, live in poverty. For this reason, it is necessary to review the work done by this organization, as well as its presence in Ecuador.

### **General data**

CBM seeks to create alliances with other organizations in different countries, as it considers "poverty as a cause and consequence of disability" (Christoffel Blindenmission International, 2015), to work together in order to achieve an inclusive society in the entire world. That is why, Christoffel Blindenmission International, based on Christian values, has created a mission and vision that will enable the organization to address the most pressing problems and provide support for an effective solution in different countries. Thus, a brief description of the mission and vision of the organization is presented below.

According to the website of CBM, the vision of this organization is focused on the search for an inclusive world. This means that, this NGO aims to contribute to eliminate all forms of discrimination that may occur against people. Moreover, its vision also states that it seeks to guarantee the enjoyment of rights of persons with disabilities. So, this search to eliminate discrimination is focused on people with disabilities, so that they can be included in society on an equal footing, in order to succeed in this world.

The mission of CBM highlights again the emphasis that this organization has to aid people with disabilities living in poverty. Moreover, as it has already been mentioned in the vision of this NGO, it makes no distinction between people, because it seeks a fully inclusive society. That is why, CBM has proposed within its mission, three fundamental objectives.

### **Objectives**

- Reduce the prevalence of diseases that cause disability.
- Minimize the conditions that lead to disability.

- Promote equal opportunities for economic empowerment, livelihood security, and full inclusion in all aspects of society for people with disabilities (Christoffel Blindenmission International, 2015).

Thus, it can be seen that the project developed in this work, would be framed in the third point of the mission of CBM. This third point seeks to generate "an inclusive society in all aspects for people with disabilities" (Christoffel Blindenmission International, 2015), aspect that is intended to be performed in the project by helping children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities in conditions of poverty. Therefore, the project in question fits within the mission of this organization.

### **Scope of Action**

CBM provides cooperation in three areas in order to meet the objectives mentioned above. Also, as it has been previously mentioned, CBM focuses on cooperation aimed at people with disabilities. Thus, this organization conducts its work in order to help people with disabilities in poverty and through direct support, promotion and fundraising, and emergency response. Each scope of action is indicated below.

#### **a) Direct support**

CBM supports people with disabilities through support programs run by other local partner organizations. These programs are related to health care, education, rehabilitation and livelihood opportunities.

#### **b) Promotion and fundraising**

CBM, following the guidelines of the UN, provides support and advice to generate powerful bodies of formulation of international policy, as well as campaigns and initiatives to raise funds through its member associations; always with the aim to advocate for inclusion.

#### **c) Emergency response**

Finally, in addition to the work done by CBM in the two previous fields, this organization has an experienced inclusive emergency response team; which is responsible for ensuring that the needs and rights of the most vulnerable sector of

society are not forgotten in times of conflict or natural disaster (Christoffel Blindenmission International, 2015).

### **Presence in Ecuador**

Christoffel Blindenmission International has been present in Ecuador since 1979, the year in which it began to work with the launch of its first project in the country. From this date forward, CBM has been carrying out its work of cooperation for the overcoming and the inclusion of people with disabilities in the country. Years later, in 1996, CBM established its Regional Office for Latin America in Quito (Christoffel Blindenmission International, 2015). Also, CBM has today the support of the Ecuadorian Government through the Technical Secretariat for Disabilities, to develop their goals of inclusion of people with disabilities in the Ecuadorian society.

Therefore, it can be inferred that CBM is widely familiar with the Ecuadorian environment due to several years of work in the country and the location of its regional office in Ecuador. For this reason, this organization has been chosen as a potential cooperating agency for the implementation of the international cooperation project that is developed in this work. In addition, its extensive knowledge of Ecuadorian reality and its constant presence in the country, allow projects generated within it to have greater openness for examination and later approval and implementation.

#### **2.2.4 Hands of Compassion International**

A fourth organization that has been identified as a potential cooperating agency is Hands of Compassion International. This agency is a non-governmental organization originated in Raleigh, NC, United States, whose main international offices are located in this place. Currently, the organization is present in Ecuador, a country to which has focused its efforts in order to help people who are in vulnerable situations such as poverty. This support is also mainly aimed at children and adolescents in risky situations, in order to provide proper development to their lives. For this reason, it is important to review this NGO because it is constantly present in the Ecuadorian environment and can provide support for the project proposed in this work.

## **General data**

According to the website of Hands of Compassion International, its mission is to extend the Kingdom of God in the places where it is needed the most. This means that the organization seeks to provide humanitarian services through the promotion and enhancement of "development projects in the area of health, micro-enterprises and community development" (Hands of Compassion, 2015). Thus, the agency aims to generate both social and spiritual development, by working together with the local church, because it is a Christian organization.

Also, the vision of this organization is based on what has been established in its mission, which is to help through community service. Then, according to its website, this NGO aims to be an organization with "supportive presence in the marginal urban areas of the world" (Hands of Compassion, 2015). This means that the organization seeks to expand services or assistance provided to the aforementioned projects in the most vulnerable places or sectors, which require immediate attention, in order to alleviate the basic needs of people in situations of priority attention.

## **Objectives**

The objective of Hands of Compassion International is to provide humanitarian services. Within these services, the organization seeks to develop and promote "projects in the area of health, social enterprises and relief of basic needs" (Secretaría Técnica de Cooperación Internacional, 2015). For this, the organization operates always within the context of their nonprofit Christian base, reason why it seeks collaboration with local churches.

## **Scope of Action**

This organization has certain areas or sectors of action to which has focused to perform its work in Ecuador. These sectors are the encouragement of production, health and education. The activities carried out within each area or sector, are mentioned below.

### **Health**

- Medical services
- Mobile clinics

- Health centers
- Prevention programs on various topics

#### Education

- Strengthening capacities of action on children, adolescents and adults.
- Child Development Centers
- Leadership training program
- Promoting production
- Support to initiatives with positive impact on the conditions of living, production and work (Secretaría Técnica de Cooperación Internacional, 2015).

Likewise, this organization has established lines of action through which it seeks to develop its work in the country. Thus, we find that Hands of Compassion International seeks to meet its goals of care to the neediest sectors through technical cooperation and grant aid (Secretaría Técnica de Cooperación Internacional, 2015). This means that its cooperation is strictly nonprofit, since due to its Christian foundations, this NGO focuses on providing help selflessly.

#### **Presence in Ecuador**

This organization is currently working in Ecuador. So, Hands of Compassion International is present today in the provinces of Azuay, Chimborazo, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Loja, Manabí, Pichincha, Zamora Chinchipe, Orellana and Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas. In fact, the organization has already developed its own projects in Ecuador such as the opening of a permanent Health Center in Guayaquil, mobile health centers and child development programs (Hands of Compassion, 2015). Finally, it is important to note that among the provinces in which it operates, we find the province of Azuay, which facilitates access to the collaboration of the NGO with the present project.

Thus, it has been noted that Hands of Compassion International is a nonprofit organization that seeks to help the needy, especially in the field of health, education and micro-enterprise. In this way, it can be also seen that the project that is proposed

in this work, is part of the first two work areas, which are health and education. Therefore, it is considered that this organization qualifies for providing international cooperation to achieve the project being carried out in this thesis.

#### **2.2.5 MIVA Switzerland**

Finally, we found a fifth organization that has been identified as potential donor of international cooperation for this project. The name of this organization is MIVA Switzerland, which means in English, Missionary Vehicle Association. This is a Swiss non-governmental organization whose main purpose is to support through the donation of vehicles. This organization grants this type of aid for projects that benefit people who are in disadvantaged situations.

In addition, the places where MIVA focuses to provide cooperation are in several countries in Africa, Asia and especially Latin America. Similarly, it must be emphasized that this organization supports through the donation of vehicles, objective sought with this project. Therefore, it is important to review the work done by this organization, because it is convenient to obtain funding for this project from it.

#### **General data**

Today, this organization already has a long life of work, during which it has gained a lot of experience and expertise in the field of international cooperation. This work has been ongoing since 1932, so MIVA Switzerland has developed strategies and ways of working that produce successful results. Thus, the organization seeks to encourage self-help to the benefited parties through its donations. In other words, it is intended that the parties receiving cooperation learn to generate means to overcome through the aid received by the organization.

For this, MIVA Switzerland has set a vision and mission through which it intends to achieve certain objectives. Thus, it can be said that MIVA Switzerland has a vision to conduct their activities based on their Christian foundations of love of neighbor and of human solidarity. Also, according to the website of this organization, MIVA Switzerland has established the mission of "supporting organizations and communities in Africa, Asia and Latin America through funding and professional



acquisition of means of transport and communication" (MIVA Suisse, 2015). So, this vision and mission have been raised by this organization in order to meet its objectives, which are mentioned below.

### **Objectives**

- That people, goods and information overcome the distances.
- That disadvantaged groups improve their situation by their own means.
- That local organizations work more effectively and that their help arrives in time to where it is needed urgently (MIVA Suisse, 2015).

### **Scope of Action**

On the other hand, it is important to know the scope and the way this organization provides cooperation. Then, according to the website of MIVA Switzerland, the organization "supports the funding and professional acquisition of means of transport and communication" (MIVA Suisse, 2015), especially for projects in the area of health, education, social and pastoral work, and small economic and agricultural development projects. In addition, the organization requires that the projects, to which it provides its cooperation, are intended for those who are disadvantaged either because of their socioeconomic status, illness, disability, lack of transportation, among others. Therefore, the organization seeks to allow these people to access and receive rapid assistance in the various fields on which MIVA focuses.

Also, MIVA Switzerland generates grant aid through their vehicle donations. For this reason, it can be seen that the field of interest of this organization is the socioeconomic, as it seeks to generate autonomy in the beneficiary parties to enable optimal development. Thus, the type of vehicles that MIVA offers comprises a wide range, either "vehicles for religious or lay people for use in their pastoral or socioeconomic work, including horses, bicycles, motorcycles, ambulances, cars, etc." (Aubin, Cotter, & Hennigan, 2002).

### **Presence in Latin America**

It is important to note that MIVA Switzerland is not currently present in Ecuador; however, it does have presence in several Latin American countries. As previously mentioned, this organization has focused its cooperation in countries in Africa, Asia

and Latin America. So, in the South American continent, the organization has carried out projects in several countries, among which stand out Colombia, Peru and Bolivia. Therefore, since these countries are neighbors of Ecuador, there is a greater possibility of openness of this organization to provide cooperation to the project raised in this work.

Thus, it has been observed that MIVA Switzerland is a nonprofit nongovernmental organization that generates international cooperation through vehicle donations. These grants are intended for disadvantaged parties and sectors in order to contribute to the access to health and education, as well as promoting economic development of the beneficiary parties. Therefore, this organization is considered as a great alternative for the international cooperation project carried out in this work, since it involves the acquisition of a vehicle for transporting people with disabilities.

In conclusion, it has been possible to review five organizations or agencies that have been identified as potential donors for the project to be performed during this work. These organizations have been selected after completing a review of all the organizations that have been identified as cooperating agencies on issues of health and education. This analysis has been carried out both in governmental agencies and NGOs.

Likewise, the organizations that are present today in the country, as well as those that are not present in Ecuador, but that perform or finance projects in Latin America have been reviewed. Thus, it has been chosen the five major organizations that, because of their nature and type of work, have been considered the most appropriate to deliver international cooperation for the project of this work. These organizations are the Japan International Cooperation Agency, CESAL, Christoffel Blindenmission International, Hands of Compassion International, and MIVA Switzerland. Therefore, it is recommended to contact these organizations so that they can analyze the project to get financing from at least one of them.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PROJECT TO BENEFIT THE CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES AT THE INSTITUTE OF CEREBRAL PALSY OF AZUAY**

#### **I. Summary**

This project has been carried out for the benefit of the children, adolescents and young adults of the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay (IPCA). Thereby, it seeks to achieve funding for the purchase of a small bus for the IPCA through international cooperation. For this, we have developed general goals and specific objectives to be achieved by this project, as well as the results expected of it. Similarly, we have generated activities to achieve these objectives, as well as indicators to verify compliance with them through various means. Therefore, presented below is a general summary that briefly describes this series of factors mentioned above.

First, the purpose and aim of this project must be briefly reviewed. Thus, it is intended that the users of the IPCA receive diurnal care for their process of medical-therapeutic habilitation and rehabilitation, and specialized education, so they can achieve social and/or labor inclusion. However, the purpose of the project is to contribute to this goal by providing quality transport to the users of this institution so that they can attend daily to their comprehensive rehabilitation and specialized education. For this, it is intended that the center treats 120 children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities, which will be benefited by a quality transport that allows them to attend daily to the IPCA during the 5 years of the project.

Secondly, it is important to review the specific objectives to be achieved with this project. These specific objectives are summarized basically in having adequate transportation for the situation of physical disability of the users of the IPCA; to facilitate transport for this group of people from their homes to the institution and vice versa; and to decrease the cost of transportation for these users. For this, it is intended that 100% of the IPCA users have access to this transport service, which is suitable for the transport of persons with disabilities and that will benefit the family economy.

Finally, it is necessary to briefly review the activities to be carried out in this project. These activities are classified in the logical framework in terms of the components to which they contribute. Thus, the first group of activities is basically summarized in the entire process of project development, procurement of financing, acquisition of the vehicle and the hiring of drivers. Then, the second group of activities is summarized in everything related to payments and expenses produced by the transport service. Finally, the last group of activities is summarized in the implementation of the transport service itself. All these mentioned components contain indicators and means through which their compliance is verified; for example through the presentation of various reports, records, documents and performed evaluations.

In conclusion, the most important components of this project have been summarized. Thus, some aspects such as the purpose and goal of this work, the specific objectives, the necessary activities to meet these goals, and the indicators and means of verification of compliance with all these aspects are reviewed. Therefore, the project is developed below, with a thorough treatment of the various points mentioned in this summary.

## **II. Background**

This project is implemented in order to benefit the children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities who attend the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay (IPCA). This population, to which this project is directed, presents various disabilities, among which we find the physical disability as the predominant one. For this reason, the physical disability evidently requires a personalized and constant attention in order to achieve the habilitation and rehabilitation of this population, so that they can overcome or prevent a greater degree of disability or avoid reaching dependence.

Thus, IPCA has historically implemented, from the beginning of its operation, two types of programs focused on this population. The first one is the health program, through which it provides continuing medical care, physical therapy, speech therapy, social work, psychology and early stimulation. Also, the IPCA has a specialized education program, which for compliance, uses the eco-functional curriculum that

prioritizes the current and future needs of the disabled person. Thus, it also seeks the educational inclusion of people with disabilities. In addition, the center provides diurnal care in which the food and nutrition is included.

To achieve these objectives, the IPCA has gained the support of both the State and private companies, and volunteers. Thus, through agreements made with institutions such as the MIES, the Ministry of Education, the Decentralized Autonomous Municipal Government of Cuenca, their contribution has been achieved in the field of diurnal care, food and nutrition, specialized education, and infrastructure respectively. Similarly, it is expected to get a contribution from the Ministry of Health to support the health program of the IPCA, which is partially covered by the Ministry of Education and the APPCA, association that drives the work of the IPCA.

Also, the IPCA offers the service of door-to-door transport for the children, adolescents and young adults who attend this institution. I.e. these people with disabilities are transported from their place of residence to the institution and vice versa. The IPCA provides this service because of the difficult access for people with disabilities to public transport, and the high costs of private transport. Thus, in order to provide this service, the institution has a small bus. However, this vehicle has reached its useful life due to its more than 12 years of operation with long daily tours; and also because it does not supply the unmet demand in contrast to its capacity. For this reason, the support for the provision of appropriate transport that meets the northern and southern sectors of the city is required to provide a better service to the community, so that they can achieve the objectives of improvement, social inclusion and good living.

## **2.1 Government / Sector Policy**

### **The project is part of the objectives of Good Living**

The National Plan for Good Living 2013-2017 of Ecuador has several objectives, through which it is aimed to achieve the desired Good Living in the country. Thus, the activities performed by the IPCA are framed within certain objectives set out in this National Plan. These objectives are:

- Objective 1.

Foster equality, cohesion and social and territorial integration in diversity: allowing equality of opportunity, social integration of people with disabilities in the diversity of the country.

- Objective 2.

Improve the capacities and potentialities of the citizenship: developing their potentialities and skills through a continuous and comprehensive process of habilitation and rehabilitation.

- Objective 3.

Improve the quality of life of the population: by achieving its improvement and the maximum degree of autonomy, this will allow them to be included in society and to improve their quality of life (Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo - Senplades, 2013).

As it can be seen, the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay seeks the inclusion of the children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities attending this institution, in every possible area of the society. For this, it seeks to develop their various capacities so that they can perform their activities independently or with the lowest possible degree of dependence. Thus, these people can improve their quality of life.

### **Ten-Year National Plan of Comprehensive Protection of Childhood and Adolescence**

The Ten-Year National Plan of Comprehensive Protection of Childhood and Adolescence aims to guarantee the exercise of the rights of these groups of people in Ecuador. Therefore, the IPCA also frames its efforts and activities within this Ten-Year Plan. Thus, the actions performed by the institution are directed to fortify this plan in its policies 2, 10, 11, 13, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 29.

So, in order to fortify these aforementioned policies of the Ten-Year National Plan of Comprehensive Protection of Childhood and Adolescence, the IPCA performs or provides various services to the society. These services include a special education process, as well as various health services. Thus, the processes of prevention, early intervention, therapeutic and psycho-pedagogical recovery, sexuality and sexual education are emphasized.

Moreover, these activities are aimed at generating or achieving school, labor and social inclusion by extending the capabilities of the children and adolescents. Finally, the provision of these services aims to generate and ensure the access to education, training, health, nutrition and other basic aspects; facilitating the right of the population to social and special protection (Consejo Nacional de la Niñez y Adolescencia, 2004). Therefore, it can be observed that the activities of the IPCA are framed within several policies of this Ten-Year National Plan of Comprehensive Protection of Childhood and Adolescence.

### **Linkage to the Development and Territorial Management Plan**

Similarly, the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay is inserted into the actions or targets set in the Development and Territorial Management Plan (PDOT) of Cuenca Canton. For this, the IPCA performs the following activities:

- Strengthening prevention and care programs against violence and discrimination of gender, generation and people with disabilities.
- Strengthening prevention and care programs in conventional medicine.
- Support the lines of action proposed by the Ministry of Education.
- Contribute to reducing the gap of access to early childhood education.
- Contribute to the processes of social inclusion and special and comprehensive protection.

Thus, these activities are articulated with the policies established in the PDOT of Cuenca Canton (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal del Cantón Cuenca, 2015), so this plan would be the foundation to develop these activities for the benefit of the population assisted by the IPCA. Thus, the institute seeks to guarantee the rights of children, adolescents and young adults. Also, the population that goes to the IPCA is expected to be part of a comprehensive process that allows them to develop their full potential in view of overcoming and achieving social inclusion. Therefore, these objectives and actions proposed in this development and territorial management plan would be met.

### **Linkage to the Corporate Strategic Map (Corporate Strategic Plan of Cuenca Canton)**

As in previous cases, the IPCA also focuses on developing its activities according to the objectives set in the Strategic Plan of Cuenca Canton. Thus, the institution seeks to be articulated to certain objectives of this plan that correspond to the work field of the IPCA. These objectives are:

- Tend to a social development of Cuenca based on policies and decentralized systems of education, culture, health, social security and welfare; with active citizen participation that promotes improved quality of life, the full exercise of the rights and duties of the citizens, and democratic and solidary governance, with equal opportunities.
- Ensure universal and equal access to health services through the implementation of a family and community-based care model, with a decentralized management that articulates public, private and community sectors.
- Tend to a comprehensive care to the population of Cuenca, with emphasis on vulnerable groups (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal del Cantón Cuenca, 2004).

These objectives are important in the scope of action of the IPCA since the disability in Cuenca Canton is presented as a complex phenomenon of significant dimensions, because of its social and economic impact. In addition, malnutrition, abandoned children, neglected social groups such as the ethnicities and extreme poverty are, among others, conditions that favor the increase of disability. Therefore, these objectives seek to counter all these factors so that in this way disability in Cuenca does not continue to increase due to them.

For this reason, the IPCA, as it has been previously mentioned, gives to society a process of special education, diurnal care services and comprehensive health. Therefore, it is sought to promote human development and the inclusion of priority groups and at risk. Thus, it is given compliance with the Strategic Plan of Cuenca to encourage citizens to become key players in their own development.



## **2.2 Characteristics of the sector**

In this section, the number of existing people with disabilities in Ecuador, as well as the number of this population that is located in Azuay, province in which this project is developed, are described. Similarly, the presence of the various types of disabilities is described in percentages. Furthermore, the provenance of the people with disabilities attending the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay is detailed in terms of regions, economic situation, and the social situation in which they live.

### **Statistics of People with Disabilities in Ecuador**

According to the National Council for Equality of Disabilities (CONADIS):

- People with disabilities in Ecuador (August 2015): 401,538
- People with disabilities in Azuay (August 2015): 27,713 (6.9%) (Consejo Nacional para la Igualdad de Discapacidades, 2015).

Also, according to the CONADIS, 6% of Ecuadorian households have at least one family member with disabilities. Another important fact is that 8% of disabilities are located in rural households and the 5% are in households in urban areas. Likewise, at regional level it establishes that the highest percentage is located in the Andean region with 8%, in the Coast there is 4%, and 6% in the Amazon. Similarly, the CONADIS notes that the provinces of Guayas, Pichincha, Manabí and Azuay have the highest percentage of people with disabilities. Furthermore, it notes that the 4.8% of the population who are older than 5 years old have severe limitations, that is, disability with little or no degree of autonomy.

So, Azuay is currently the fourth province with the largest number of people with disabilities (any type). Also, in Azuay about 7% of people with disabilities of Ecuador, concretely 27,713 people with disabilities corresponding to 6.9% to August 2015 are concentrated. It is inferred that the number of families would be similar to the number of people with disabilities. Furthermore, in Ecuador there is no major difference regarding the number of men and women with disabilities, with a slightly higher number of men with disabilities, with 56%, than women with 44%. For this reason, priority attention is required equally for both men and women in the country. Thus, these data show the existing need to focus the efforts towards the attention to this vulnerable population.

Furthermore, it is important to consider the percentage at which the various types of disability are present. Thus, it has been found that the highest percentage of people corresponds to the type of physical disability, with 48% of the total, followed by intellectual disability with 22%. Therefore, it can be observed the existing need to provide alternative mobility and transport for people with physical disabilities, due to the difficulty of this human group to move from one place to another.

### **Statistics related to people with disabilities who attend the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay**

According to the Institutional Program of the IPCA 2014, it is determined that its users have the following characteristics:

#### **Provenance:**

Cuenca Canton:	80.4%
Cantons of the province:	9.7%
Other provinces:	8.5%
Other countries:	1.2%

#### **Socioeconomic situation of households:**

- Low:	80.2%
- Medium-low:	14.8%
- Medium:	4.9%

#### **Economic activity of the families:**

The economic activities of families are employed or underemployed. 65% of the families do not have a steady job and they are engaged in agriculture, crafts making, construction, carpentry, day labor, and housemaids. 13% own a business. Employees are: 6% public employees and 16% private employees. The statistical data has not changed in 2015.

#### **Dwelling:**

With regard to housing, only 23% of the families have their own home, 42% lease a house and 35% live in lent houses, for example, they live in the house of a family

member. The vast majority have basic services like water, electricity and sewerage system.

#### Household types:

Most of the families have an incomplete home, about 62%, for reasons such as single parents, separated parents, deceased members of the family, or factors such as migration, where in some cases they have forgotten their families. 38% have a complete home. 47% are functional homes and 53% are dysfunctional.

#### Health:

90% of the families have a disability, and 10% are at risk of disability, coming from lower social strata; and due to their disabilities some of them are chronically malnourished by muscle hypertrophy.

#### Education:

Within the population of the IPCA that is being served, 11.4% are in Early Stimulation, i.e. children who are between the ages of 0 to 3 years old. 10% are in the initial level of 3 to 5 years 11 months. 28.57% are in ANIDE. In this group, children and young people with disabilities are totally dependent, and receive total attention. 47.14% are in education programs among which are special education, pre-inclusion and pre-labor. Finally, 2.8% of the users go to the center only to receive therapies, especially physical and language therapy.

Therefore, this project seeks to contribute to the social and educational inclusion and the future labor insertion of this group of people; and especially so that they are allowed to exercise their citizenship rights by accessing on equal terms to the social world to which they belong.

### **2.3 Beneficiaries and parties involved**

In this section, the target population of this project is described. As it has been previously mentioned, this project is aimed to provide assistance to the children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities who attend the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay. Thus, it is necessary to have a description for this target group.

The Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay aims to serve a population made up of children, adolescents and young adults, with a total of 86 people with multiple disabilities who attend the institution at the moment. These people constitute in 80.4% from Cuenca Canton, 9.7% from other cantons of the Province of Azuay, 8.5% from other provinces of Ecuador and 1.2% from other countries. These users belong to the poverty quintiles 1 and 2; and they belong to the age ranges of between 0 and 25 years.

Also, the population attending the IPCA has various types of disabilities and at different degrees. Thus, in the institute 57% of students have multiple disabilities, i.e. Infantile Cerebral Palsy (ICP) associated with cognitive impairment, and visual or hearing impairment. 15.8% of students have only ICP, 13.4% have cognitive impairment, and 13.5% have disabilities from other causes (tuberous sclerosis, severe seizure syndrome, ADHD, psychomotor retardation, Leukodystrophy, etc.).

In addition, this population attends the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay due to the need they have, as a result of their various types of disabilities. That is why the IPCA has projected to serve at its new center a population of 120 to 150 users, which would cover more of the unmet demand that exists in the region. Thus, the development of a project of international cooperation will allow the access of this population to the services provided by the IPCA, improving their quality of life, to achieve the Good Living.

As has been mentioned in the previous section, nowadays the population that is being served in the IPCA is divided by areas according to their requirements and needs. So, we have 11.4% of this population in Early Stimulation, i.e. children who are between the ages of 0 to 3 years old, 10% in the initial level of 3 to 5 years 11 months, and 28.57% in ANIDE. In this group, children and young people with disabilities are totally dependent, and receive total attention. 47.14% are in education programs among which are special education, pre-inclusion and pre-labor. Finally, 2.8% go to the center only to receive therapies, especially physical and language therapy.

### Main problems

The children, adolescents and young adults attend the IPCA due to their conditions of disability or due to being at risk of presenting a disability. Thus, this population presents causal antecedents as Neonatal Hypoxia; intrauterine malnutrition; parental alcoholism; poor health care before, during and after childbirth; extreme poverty; among others. These problems that cause or may cause disability require special attention in order to prevent it from being present.

### Causes of admission

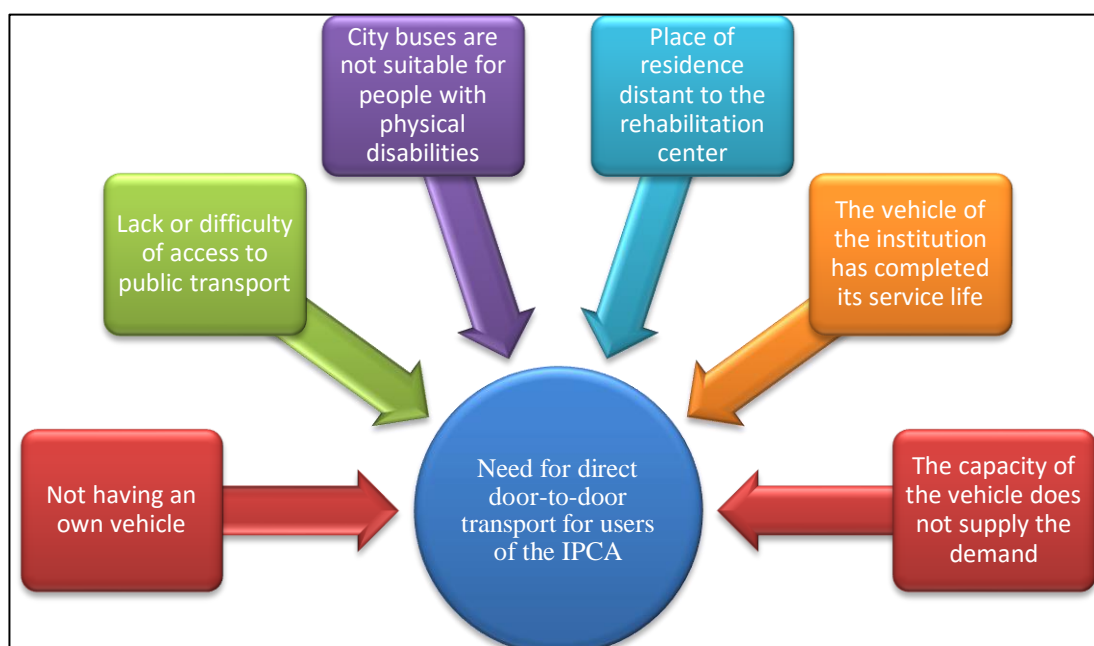
The cause of admission is the need to receive a process of comprehensive care for their disability or the status of risk of presenting it. Usually, the highest percentage of people with disabilities is sent from the health centers of the state. Due to the severe degree of disability (multiple disabilities), they are not accepted in other Special Education centers, so they go to the IPCA that provides care to this population. Therefore, this population goes to this institution because of the need for medical-therapeutic care and Special Education for their disabilities or risk of disability; besides of the segregation they live in terms of health, education and social and labor inclusion.

So, the beneficiaries of this project are the children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities attending the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay. This population is currently made up of 86 people with disabilities, which is aimed to increase to a population of 120 to 150 people that can receive the services provided by the IPCA. It is also important to mention that about 70 families of this population that goes to the IPCA will be benefited indirectly. Therefore, it is impossible to determine the number of indirect beneficiaries because of the great impact that the overcoming of the people with disabilities has on society.

### **2.4 Problems to be solved**

In this section, the problems experienced by the people for whom is sought benefit through this project are described. To do this, reference data provided by the IPCA and data acquired from external sources have been used. Thus, these problems are described below.

**Figure 11: Problem tree**



1) Not having an own vehicle.

The families of the population attending the IPCA do not have their own vehicle, due to their situation of poverty, which greatly hinders their transport from their homes to the institution and vice versa.

2) Lack or difficulty of access to public transport.

Many people with disabilities who go to the IPCA usually have their homes in remote places or difficult to access as Narancay Alto, Ciudadela Roldós, Miraflores Alto, Cabogana, among others. Then, the problem with these remote places is that public transport does not reach their homes, so they are not in a position to easily access this service.

3) City buses are not suitable for people with physical disabilities.

The urban transport of the city of Cuenca is not suitable for the transport of persons with disabilities, especially for those with physical disabilities. This results in the impossibility of a person in this condition to make use of this service, for example when someone wants to get on a bus with a wheelchair.

In fact, data show that in the cities of Quito and Guayaquil, people with disabilities already have, in 32% of the cases, a fairly adequate transportation, while in 68% of the cases they do not have any transportation services adapted to them (Sala de prensa Vicepresidencia República del Ecuador, 2015). In addition, some units adapted for these people have already been implemented in these cities. However, in the city of Cuenca, there is no progress on this issue, because currently there is no transport service adapted for the people with disabilities in this city.

4) Place of residence distant to the rehabilitation center.

As it has been previously mentioned, the people who go to the IPCA usually have their homes in distant places from the institution, which is why it is very difficult for them to access to public transport by bus or by taxi due to the high cost that involves making use of them.

5) The vehicle of the institution has completed its service life.

The small bus that the IPCA currently owns is considered to have already surpassed its useful life. Although a small bus normally has a useful life of 15 years, the vehicle of the institution already has 13 years of operation, since 2003, and it also makes long journeys daily. The round trip journey has an approximate duration of 5h00 because of the distances of the users' homes. Therefore, due to the great use given to this vehicle, it is considered that it has reached its useful life, but under normal conditions, this vehicle would be also about to complete its service life.

6) The capacity of the vehicle does not supply the demand.

The small bus of the IPCA has a capacity of 15 passengers, so the offer it presents, is very limited to supply all of the demand of the users of the services of the institution. Therefore, greater capacity is required so that this population can go to this center.

Therefore, this project aims to improve the transport service for the population that goes to the IPCA. So, the children, adolescents and young adults of the institution can have a door-to-door transport that enables them to attend their comprehensive rehabilitation process and specialized education. In addition, the importance of providing this service through a worthy and suitable transport for their conditions of disability must be emphasized.

## **2.5 Other interventions**

The Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay has entered into various agreements that have contributed to the functioning of this institution. These agreements, especially in the area of health and education have been made since 1982 to date. Today, the IPCA has agreements with institutions such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, and the Municipal GAD of Cuenca. For this reason, it is important to briefly review these agreements.

### **Agreements of the IPCA**

- Agreement with INFA ended in 2012.
- Agreements with the Ministries of Education and Health since 1982 to date.
- Agreement with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion since 1985 to date.
- Agreement with the Municipal GAD of Cuenca since 2003 to date.

### **Agreement with the Ministry of Education**

Nowadays, the IPCA has an agreement with the Ministry of Education of Ecuador. This agreement has been celebrated in order to support the work done by the IPCA for the benefit of children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities. Therefore, the commitment that has been agreed through this agreement is described below.

The agreement in question, aims at cooperation, so that the IPCA can continue to provide special education to children and young people with cerebral palsy and/or physical problems in the Province of Azuay. For this, the parties have agreed to meet certain goals. Next, the commitment of the parties is briefly described.

- The Ministry of Education is committed to the delivery of three budget items in the first instance.
- Allocation of more budget items according to the needs of the institution.
- As well as the respective control, monitoring and evaluation of this agreement.



The IPCA, through the Association for Improvement of People with Cerebral Palsy of Azuay (APPCA), undertakes to:

- Facilitate and offer all kinds of materials, infrastructure, programs and services available so that the users of this institution can achieve a special, integrative and functional education.
- Take responsibility for administrative, technical, educational and economic aspects of the institute.
- Also, the granting of scholarships and pensions for children and adolescents with limited resources.
- Finally, the subjection to the laws and checks carried out to its activities and compliance with the objectives.

#### **Agreement with the Ministry of Public Health**

Similarly, the IPCA has an agreement with the Ministry of Health of Ecuador. Through this agreement, interagency cooperation is sought in order to facilitate the activities of the IPCA and promote the established objectives. Thus, the objective to be achieved is the development and implementation of health programs and comprehensive care for the totally dependent children and young people of "ANIDE", and human sexuality of the IPCA; for the benefit of the children and young adults with Infantile Cerebral Palsy of the Province of Azuay in particular, and the of the country in general. Next, these commitments are briefly described.

- The Ministry of Health is committed to transfer an assigned value of its budget for the budget item allocated to the IPCA.
- Maintenance of assignments for the IPCA for the care of patients with cerebral palsy who belong to quintile one and two of poverty.
- Also, the respective control, monitoring and evaluation of compliance with the activities of the IPCA.

Meanwhile, the Institute for Cerebral Palsy of Azuay is committed, as in the previous agreement, to the fulfillment of the objectives, to the presentation of various reports,

as well as to the coordination of activities and requirements by the Ministry of Health through the Provincial Health Department of Azuay.

### **Agreement with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion**

The Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay maintained during 2015 another agreement, which was celebrated with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion of Ecuador (MIES). As in previous agreements, through this agreement, the parties undertake to cooperate with each other, in this case, with the aim of developing the DISABILITIES Project and ensure the quality of services provided to people with disabilities. For this, the IPCA has achieved the commitment of the ministry in the following points.

- Allocation and transfer of resources.
- Coordination, monitoring, evaluation and control of compliance with objectives of this agreement; and monitoring of activities carried out by the IPCA.
- Provide forms and formats for reporting.
- Provide technical assistance for better implementation of the agreement.
- Finally, prioritize the IPCA for the donations system of the MIES for the benefit and care of vulnerable groups.

Similarly, the IPCA is committed to complying with the commitments established in the agreement. Thus, the IPCA must provide the necessary supplies and personnel for the project implementation. The Institute is committed to the accountability and reporting to have a fair and transparent process, among others.

### **Agreement with the Decentralized Autonomous Government of Cuenca Canton**

Finally, the Institute for Cerebral Palsy of Azuay has an agreement celebrated in 2015 with the Municipal GAD of Cuenca. The purpose of this agreement is the provision of funds by the Municipal GAD of Cuenca, so that the IPCA can provide a comprehensive diurnal care of quality to children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities who are living in poverty, through a project developed to fulfill this

purpose. Therefore, the parties are committed to carry out various activities which are briefly described below.

- The Municipal GAD of Cuenca is committed to the allocation and transfer of the agreed amount.
- Conduct monitoring and evaluations.
- Provide copies of reports, as well as records and matrices for reporting by the IPCA.
- Facilitate access of people served in the IPCA to the services and/or benefits of the various Departments, Foundations, Public Companies, among others of the Local Government.
- Coordination for the corresponding social promotion.

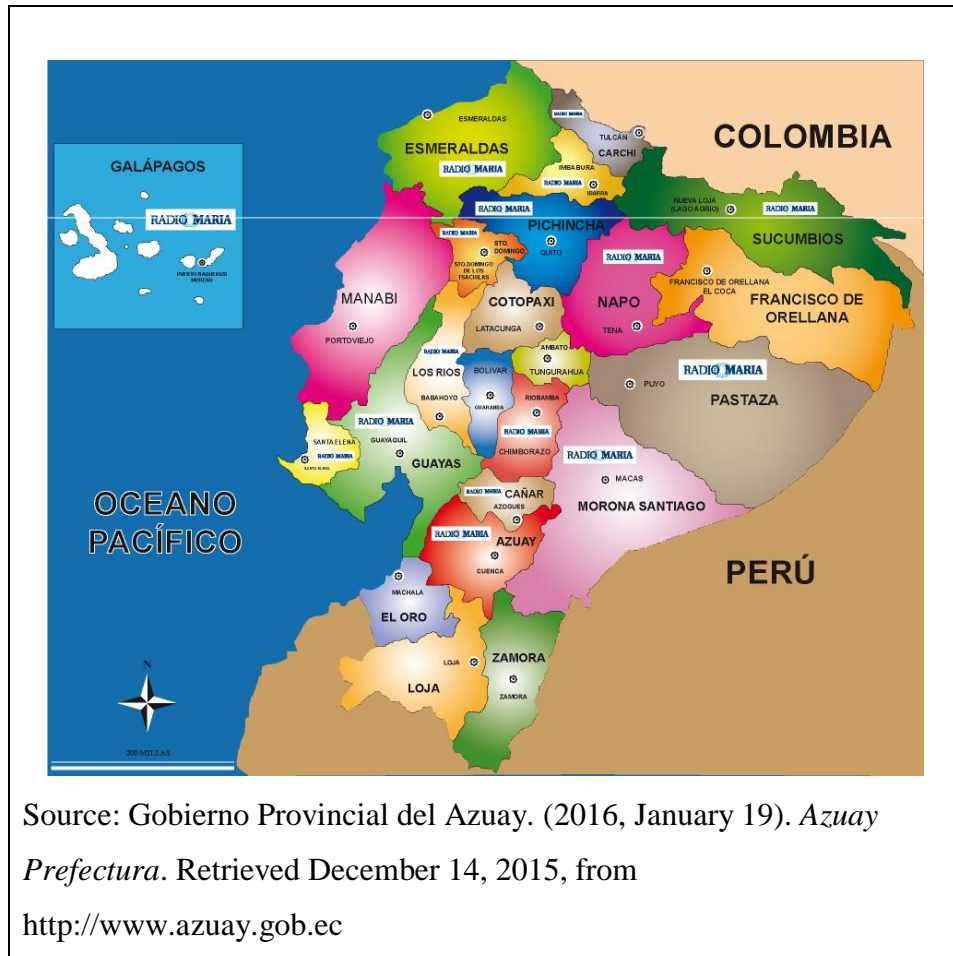
On the other hand, the IPCA is committed to achieving the goals outlined in the project for which this agreement has been generated. Also, the institute must provide the comprehensive care that has been established as an objective in this agreement, both for the users of the IPCA as for people sent by the Local Government. Similarly, the institution must provide various reports during the stages of that project.

Finally, it is necessary to emphasize that, although it is not part of this agreement, the Municipal GAD of Cuenca is committed with the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay for the construction of a new building, expecting its completion by April 2016. This new building will be used by the IPCA so that it can perform its duties and provide its services in it. Thus, it is intended that the IPCA expands its services to serve more users, and also, ensures quality services to the children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities who attend the institution.

## **2.6 Available documentation**

This project is planned to be developed in the Province of Azuay. For this reason, it is necessary to briefly review the relevant information on this sector in order to have a proper understanding of the context in which the project is developed. For this, it is necessary to review the available documentation on this geographic area.

**Figure 12: Map of Ecuador with its provinces**



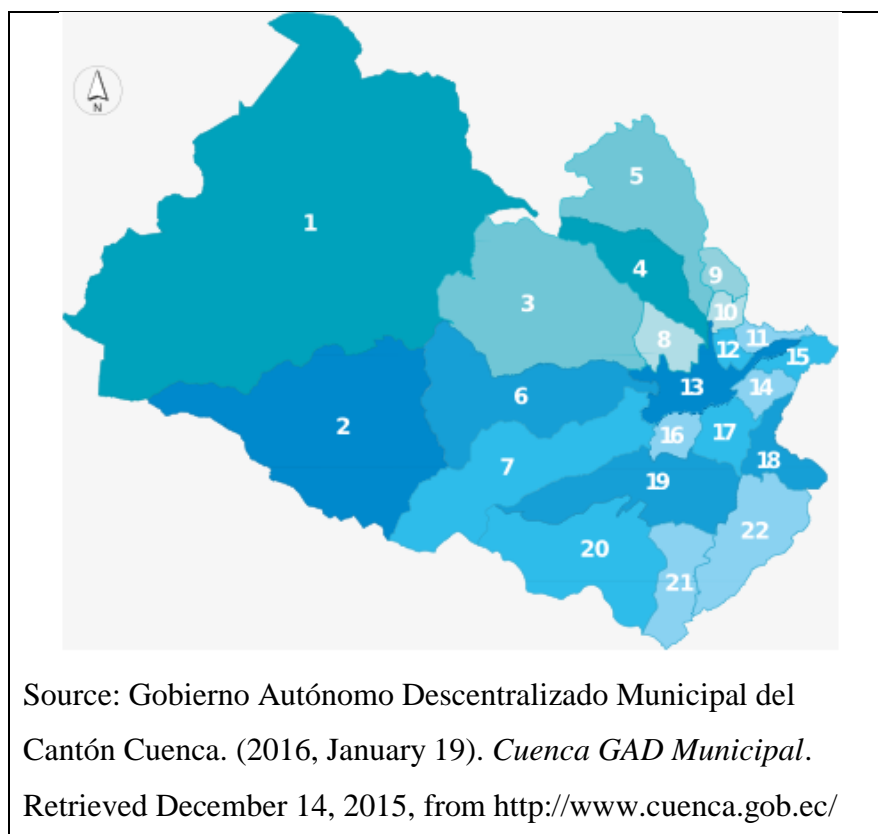
In this chart, we find a political map of Ecuador. It can be seen here each of the provinces that make up the country. Thus it can be seen that the province of Azuay, area in which the project is developed, is located in the central-south region in the Andes. Azuay is limited by the provinces of Cañar, Morona Santiago, Zamora Chinchipe, Loja, El Oro and Guayas. Furthermore, this province has a population of 600,000, of which 47.37% are in rural areas.

**Figure 13: Map of the Province of Azuay**



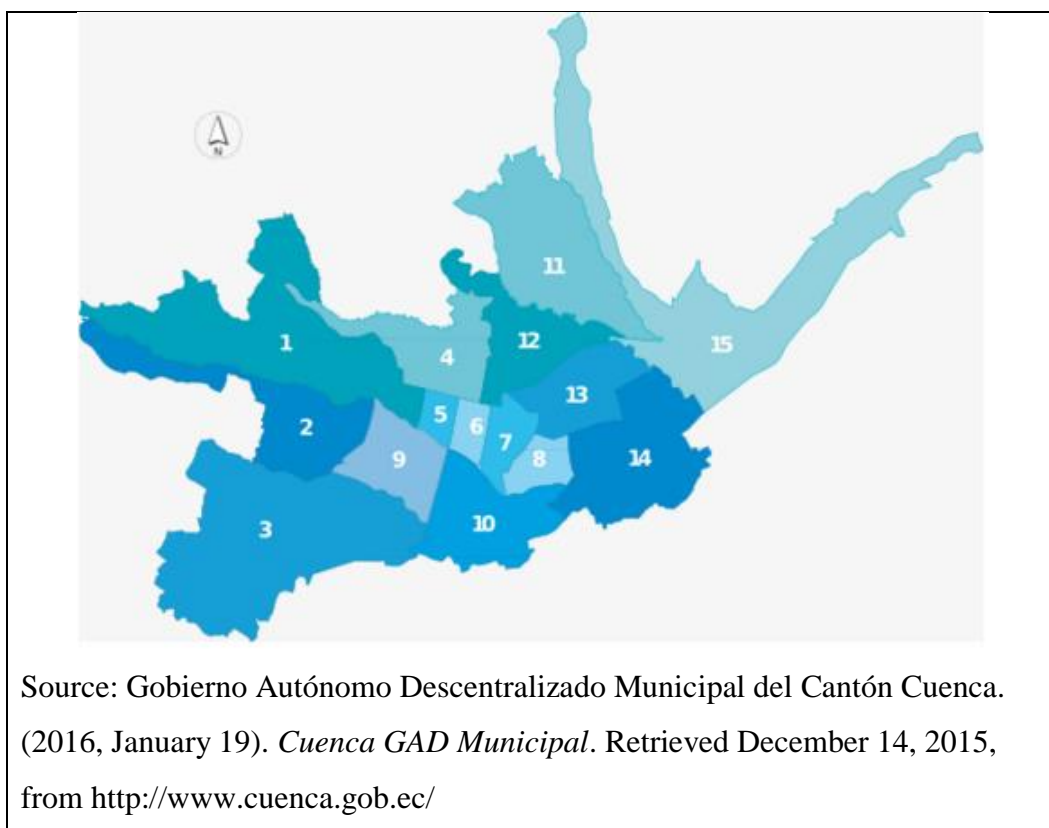
In this second chart, we can see a map of the province of Azuay. It is possible to identify here the different cantons that make up the province. Thus, we find Cuenca as its cantonal head or capital of the province, Gualaceo, Paute, Sevilla de Oro, Guachapala, El Pan, Chordeleg, Sigsig, Nabón, Ona, Girón, San Fernando, Santa Isabel, Pucará and Camilo Ponce Enriquez. It is important to note that the canton in which this project is mainly developed is Cuenca Canton, since the Institute of Cerebral Palsy is located in this city.

**Figure 14: Territorial Political Division of Cuenca Canton**



In this third chart, the territorial political division of Cuenca Canton is shown. As it can be seen, this territory is divided into 21 districts. It must be noted that the urban area of Cuenca is joined to these districts. Thus, these districts are Baños, Chaucha, Checa Chiquintad, Cumbe, El Valle, Llacao, Molleturo, Nulti, Octavio Cordero Palacios, Paccha, Quingeo, Ricaurte, San Joaquín, Santa Ana, Sayausí, Sidcay, Sinincay, Tarqui, Turi and Victoria del Portete.

**Figure 15: Territorial Political Division of Cuenca Canton (Urban Area)**



Similarly, in this fourth graphic we find the territorial political map of the urban area of Cuenca. It can be seen on this map that this urban area is comprised of 15 districts. These districts are Bellavista, Cañaribamba, El Batán, El Sagrario, El Vecino, Gil Ramírez Dávalos, Hermano Miguel, Huayna Cápac, Machángara, Monay, San Blas, San Sebastián, Sucre, Totoracocha and Yanuncay.

### **III. Intervention**

#### **3.1 General Objective/s**

Provide quality transport to allow children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities who are living in poverty and extreme poverty, attend daily to their comprehensive rehabilitation and specialized education at the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay.

#### **3.2 Specific Objectives**

1. Facilitate transportation from their homes to school and vice versa; because of the difficulty of access to public transport.

2. Have adequate transportation for their situation of motor disability.
3. Reduce transportation costs by using the own transport service of the institution in contrast to public transport and taxis.

### **3.3 Project Results**

1. Regular attendance of the users of the IPCA to their comprehensive rehabilitation process.
2. Regular attendance of the users of the IPCA to their specialized education process.
3. The users of the IPCA share with their peers within the inclusive process.
4. Expanding of the coverage of the IPCA.

### **3.4 Project Activities**

1. Development of the project
2. Presentation and socialization of the project to the IPCA
3. Searching of financing (presentation of the project to international cooperation agencies)
4. Project approval by the international cooperation agency to obtain resources
5. Acquisition of the vehicle
6. Hiring of drivers
7. Training of drivers to provide quality service
8. Execution of the transport service
9. Evaluation of the transport service
10. Ex post evaluation of the project

## **IV. Hypothesis**

### **4.1 Hypotheses at different levels**

- By increasing the coverage of the IPCA, the municipal and/or state support will improve, as well as the support of the private enterprise for the actions of diurnal attention in comprehensive rehabilitation and specialized education.
- By providing quality service suitable to its users, the car dealership, through which the vehicle is purchased, must make appropriate modifications to the vehicle so that it is suitable for the transport of persons with disabilities.



#### **4.2 Risks and flexibility**

- Through the justification of the project, it will be possible to negotiate with the Municipal GAD of Cuenca so that it increases its contribution to the IPCA for the attention of its users; since improving the service also increases the coverage to the unmet demand.
- Need that may arise to make extra adaptations to the obtained vehicle, which could not be made by the car dealership.
- The transport service is guaranteed by the solvency of the institution.
- The project itself can develop autonomously.

### **V. Implementation**

This project seeks cooperation between the IPCA and the international cooperation agency for its implementation. For this, it is necessary that each party commits to provide various means required for the implementation of the project. Thus, the proposal is to get financial aid from the agency for international cooperation to acquire a vehicle to transport people with disabilities; while the IPCA facilitates the elements related to the vehicle maintenance, driver salary, among other things. Therefore, this section describes these means to be used for the implementation of this project.

#### **5.1 Physical and non-physical means**

In this subsection, the means to be used for the implementation of this project are described. This subsection includes both physical and non-physical means which will be covered by the counterparty, i.e. by the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay. It should be also emphasized that these means and/or activities are planned to be held during the 5 years of the project. So, the activities to be performed annually, as well as the physical resources required for the implementation of the project are detailed below.

Physical means:

- Human Resources
  - Director: Responsible for evaluating the transport service.
  - Drivers: Responsible for transporting the children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities of the IPCA.
- Vehicles: transport units to provide the proposed service.
  - Tires: Annual replacement of tires.
  - Fuel

Non-physical means:

- Salaries of drivers: expenses of the provided transport service
- Maintenance costs: Maintenance activities to keep the vehicle in good condition.
  - Technical service
- Vehicle insurance: insurance in case of contingencies or accidents that may occur to the vehicle.
- Vehicle registration: Required for movement of the vehicle.
- Other: contingencies that may arise.

## **5.2 Procedures of organization and execution**

For the organization and execution of this project, the involvement of several parts is required. Also, this project must follow a procedure allowing it to develop properly. So, this procedure that must be followed during the development of this project is presented below.

### **1) Development of the project (Developer)**

The development of the project, as a first step for its execution, is carried out by a student who performs graduation work at the University of Azuay.

### **2) Presentation and socialization of the project to the IPCA (Developer)**

Upon completion of the process of development of the project, it must be delivered by the developer to the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay, so that it can be presented and socialized in the institution.

3) Presentation to the cooperating organization (IPCA)

As a third point in the process of implementing the project, the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay must submit the project to the international cooperation agencies that it considers relevant. This must be done so that the project is analyzed by them to get a response.

4) Approval of the cooperating organization (Cooperating agency)

Once the project is held by the international cooperation agency, it must approve the project to continue with the implementation of its respective help to achieve the objectives.

5) Acquisition of the vehicle (Cooperating agency or IPCA)

The acquisition of the vehicle will take place in Ecuador either under the responsibility of the international cooperation agency or the IPCA once it has received the support of the cooperating agency. To do this, the technical analysis will be made to define the characteristics of the vehicle and the costs thereof prior to submitting the pro forma invoices. It should be noted that tax exemption for the acquired vehicle because it is intended for the use of persons with disabilities will be sought. Therefore, it is important that the party responsible for this activity can take the necessary steps to achieve this tax exemption according to the law.

6) Hiring of drivers (if required) (IPCA)

This activity corresponds to the IPCA, since the institution may require the hiring of one or more drivers, as necessary, so he or she can drive the vehicle to provide the transport service detailed in this project. It should be noted that the recruitment of drivers must be performed only if the institution does not have drivers.

7) Training of drivers (IPCA)

Similarly, the IPCA must be responsible for performing the training of drivers in order to enable them to serve the children, adolescents and young

adults with disabilities who are transported in the vehicle; and thus provide a quality service.

8) Execution of the transport service (IPCA)

Then, once the previous procedure has been completed, the transport service must be executed by the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay.

9) Evaluation of the transport service (Cooperating agency, IPCA)

As penultimate point, it is necessary to perform an evaluation of the transport service provided by the IPCA to its users with the vehicle acquired through this project. For this, we can have both an evaluation made by the IPCA and with feedback obtained from the users of the service, as well as by the international cooperation agency.

10) Ex post evaluation of the project (Developer, Cooperating agency, IPCA)

A final evaluation must be performed at the end of the implementation of the project; which can be a joint responsibility of the institution, the cooperating agency and the project developer.

### 5.3 Programming

**Table 5: Activity Schedule**

ACTIVITIES	YEARS																								
	2015						2016												2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec							
Development of the project	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																		
Presentation and socialization of the project to the IPCA							X	X																	
Presentation to the cooperating organization								X	X	X	X														
Approval of the international cooperation agency												X	X	X											
Acquisition of the vehicle															X	X									
Hiring of drivers																	X								
Training of drivers																		X							

Execution of the transport service																			X	X	X	X	X
Evaluation of the transport service																			X	X	X	X	X
Ex post evaluation of the project																							X

By: Tenorio Pedro

#### 5.4 Estimated costs and financing plan

**Table 6: Projected income for a transport unit for children of the IPCA**

<b>INCOME</b>	<b>YEAR 1</b>	<b>YEAR 2</b>	<b>YEAR 3</b>	<b>YEAR 4</b>	<b>YEAR 5</b>
Transport for the children with disabilities of the Institute	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	-	-	-	-	-

Source: IPCA

By: Tenorio Pedro

**Table 7: Projected costs for a transport unit for children of the IPCA**

<b>EXPENSES</b>	<b>YEAR 1</b>	<b>YEAR 2</b>	<b>YEAR 3</b>	<b>YEAR 4</b>	<b>YEAR 5</b>
Driver salaries	9,341.20	9,935.73	10,530.26	11,124.79	11,719.32
Maintenance expenses	350.00	437.50	656.25	1,148.44	2,296.88
Vehicle insurance	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00
Vehicle registration	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Tires	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00
Fuel	1,180.00	1,180.00	1,180.00	1,180.00	1,180.00
Other expenses	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>17,221.20</b>	<b>17,903.23</b>	<b>18,716.51</b>	<b>19,803.23</b>	<b>21,546.20</b>
<b>5 YEAR TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>95,190.38</b>				

Source: IPCA

By: Tenorio Pedro

**Table 8: Financial proposal for vehicle purchase and its depreciation**

<b>DETAIL</b>	<b>VOLKSWAGEN CRAFTER 50</b>	<b>HYUNDAI COUNTY LWB</b>	<b>JAC HK 6909 H. DE BOYAS</b>
Vehicle unit cost	68,581.40	63,990.00	98,700.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,581.40</b>	<b>63,990.00</b>	<b>98,700.00</b>
Passenger capacity	22	19	29
<b>Loss of value by depreciation over time</b>			
Year 1	13,716.28	12,798.00	19,740.00
Year 2	13,716.28	12,798.00	19,740.00
Year 3	13,716.28	12,798.00	19,740.00
Year 4	13,716.28	12,798.00	19,740.00
Year 5	13,716.28	12,798.00	19,740.00
<b>Total book value loss</b>	<b>68,581.40</b>	<b>63,990.00</b>	<b>98,700.00</b>

Source: IPCA

By: Tenorio Pedro

As it can be seen, the above tables show the estimated cost in dollars of the United States of America for each component or means to be used during this project.

First, there is a table of revenue, which does not record values since this project is intended to provide a non-profit transportation service for persons with disabilities. Then, there is a table that records the costs to be covered during the execution of this project. These expenses will be covered by the counterparty, i.e. by the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay.

Next, there is a table that records the costs of the transport units that have been listed for this project. It should be noted that the purchase cost of the vehicle will be covered by the international cooperation agency. Finally, a table that records the loss of value of vehicles over time, reaching a book value of 0 at the end of the project implementation is shown.



### **5.5 Special conditions and accompanying measures taken by the Government**

Before launching the project implementation, the local government, i.e. the Municipal GAD of Cuenca, must continue to support the activities of the IPCA in specialized education and comprehensive health. Similarly, the public sector should continue its collaboration to the institution through the various agreements signed by the IPCA with the Ministries of Health, Education, and Economic and Social Inclusion. Also, the private sector, through companies that collaborate with the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay, should continue their assistance as part of the fulfillment of their corporate social responsibility. Finally, during the implementation of the project, it is important to have the support of the private enterprise to get its commitment in order to cover the cost of gasoline or other needs that may arise.

## **VI. Factors ensuring sustainability**

### **6.1 Support and coordination policy**

To implement this project, it is not necessary or it is not considered relevant neither the modification of current policies, nor the implementation of additional policy measures, either at regional or national level. This is because the current policies allow the development of this kind of project, especially when the purposes are framed within the policies of Good Living of Ecuador. The Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay has experience and expertise acquired after 33 years of work, in which it has been providing the transportation service to its users. Thus, this will allow other centers to have the same service, and perhaps a state-sponsored service.

However, it is important to maintain coordination between the various parties. This means that, it is necessary that the activities are always coordinated between the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay and the international cooperation agency, as well as with public and private entities that support the cause of the institution. Thus, it will be possible to develop this project in the best way, so that the IPCA is able to provide its quality services.

## 6.2 Economic and financial aspects

Vehicle cost:

- VOLKSWAGEN CRAFTER 50: USD 68,581.40
- HYUNDAI COUNTY LWB: USD 63,990.00
- JAC HK 6909 H. DE BOYAS: USD 98,700.00

The acquisition cost of the vehicle will be borne by the international cooperation agency or NGO.

The acquisition of the vehicle is justified because of the existing unmet demand of people with disabilities in the province of Azuay, who seek access to a process of health and specialized education. Also, the construction of a new center for the operation of the IPCA will expand the coverage to serve this unmet demand.

Total expenses (5 years of implementation of the project): USD 95,190.38

The estimated costs for salary payments of drivers, maintenance and other aspects related to vehicle will be covered by the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay. The IPCA will cover these expenses through self-management, state and municipal contribution, as well as of private enterprise.

Economic and social income

It has been identified that the revenue generated by a hypothetical payment for services rendered by the IPCA range between 250 and 280 US dollars per user per month. Also, it has been found that by charging transport service, it would generate a value ranging between 50 and 55 US dollars per month per user. Therefore, two tables are presented below in which was calculated the income with these two sets of values.

**Table 9: Economic and social income (\$250-\$50)**

<b>INCOME</b>	<b>YEAR 1</b>	<b>YEAR 2</b>	<b>YEAR 3</b>	<b>YEAR 4</b>	<b>YEAR 5</b>
Services of the IPCA (\$250)	360,000.00	360,000.00	360,000.00	360,000.00	360,000.00
Transport of children with disabilities of the Institute (\$50)	72,000.00	72,000.00	72,000.00	72,000.00	72,000.00
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	432,000.00	432,000.00	432,000.00	432,000.00	432,000.00
<b>TOTAL 5 YEARS</b>	<b>2,160,000.00</b>				

Source: IPCA

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**Table 10: Economic and social income (\$280-\$55)**

<b>INCOME</b>	<b>YEAR 1</b>	<b>YEAR 2</b>	<b>YEAR 3</b>	<b>YEAR 4</b>	<b>YEAR 5</b>
Services of the IPCA (\$280)	403,200.00	403,200.00	403,200.00	403,200.00	403,200.00
Transport of children with disabilities of the Institute (\$55)	79,200.00	79,200.00	79,200.00	79,200.00	79,200.00
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	482,400.00	482,400.00	482,400.00	482,400.00	482,400.00
<b>TOTAL 5 YEARS</b>	<b>2,412,000.00</b>				

Source: IPCA

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The social income presented in the two tables above, is the generated savings for families of the users of the IPCA. In the first case, it is presented the income generated by charging \$250 for the education and rehabilitation services and \$50 for the transport service. Also, in the second case, the income generated by charging \$280 for the education and rehabilitation services and \$55 for the transport service is presented. This is because the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay does not charge for its services of education and rehabilitation nor by the transport service. Therefore, if the IPCA were a private institution that charges for these services, it would receive the income mentioned above. However, since the institution does not charge for these services, the parents or families of the users of the IPCA have this economic savings over the 5 year duration of the project.

So, the services of the institution are subsidized by the APPCA/IPCA. For this, the income that the APPCA receives comes from the voluntary contributions of natural and legal persons of the civil society; since it is a non-profit organization that simply seeks to facilitate and allow access of children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities to the health and specialized education services of the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay.

**Table 11: Economic profit with the first possibility of economic income**

	<b>VOLKSWAGEN CRAFTER 50</b>	<b>HYUNDAI COUNTY LWB</b>	<b>JAC HK 6909 H. DE BOYAS</b>
INVESTMENT (Acquisition of the vehicle)	-68,581.40	-63,990.00	-98,700.00
EXPENSES (Maintenance and operation)	-95,190.38	-95,190.38	-95,190.38
INCOME (family savings)	2,160,000.00	2,160,000.00	2,160,000.00
<b>ECONOMIC NET PROFIT</b>	<b>1,996,228.22</b>	<b>2,000,819.62</b>	<b>1,966,109.62</b>

Source: IPCA

By: Tenorio Pedro

**Table 12: Economic profit with the second possibility of economic income**

	<b>VOLKSWAGEN CRAFTER 50</b>	<b>HYUNDAI COUNTY LWB</b>	<b>JAC HK 6909 H. DE BOYAS</b>
INVESTMENT (Acquisition of the vehicle)	-68,581.40	-63,990.00	-98,700.00
EXPENSES (Maintenance and operation)	-95,190.38	-95,190.38	-95,190.38
INCOME (family savings)	2,412,000.00	2,412,000.00	2,412,000.00
<b>ECONOMIC NET PROFIT</b>	<b>2,248,228.22</b>	<b>2,252,819.62</b>	<b>2,218,109.62</b>

Source: IPCA

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Thus, it is shown that this project generates an economic profit at the end of the 5 years of approximately two million US dollars. Therefore, the project is viable because after making the investment and covering the expenses for the execution, a net economic benefit by social income is generated. This means that the income received does not correspond to a real income for the IPCA, but economic savings for the families of the users of the institution, which benefits widely to achieve social inclusion and the Good Living.

### **6.3 Institutional and management capacity**

Since 2015, the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay has had a new management system, which has been generated with the support of the private enterprise. To create that system of management, the IPCA worked with the company Continental Tires, which advised on such activity. Thus, based on the business model used by this private entity, policies were generated, as well as a manual of the functions of the employees of the institution.

So, through this system of management, the IPCA has been able to generate various policies as the following ones.

- Emergency procedures
- Procedures for training
- Procedures for visits
- Communication policies
- Interns or volunteers inclusion policies
- Procedure for the use of parking areas
- Procedure for receiving donations
- Regulation of attendance to work
- Regulation of control and sanctions
- Regulation for parents
- Regulation for safety and health of workers
- Regulatory provisions
- Manual of functions of each existing position in the institution

Therefore, the way in which the IPCA meets its responsibilities through the creation of an efficient Management System, assisted by the private enterprise, in order to have good business practices, and thus provide quality service to their users is shown.

#### **6.4 Technical aspects, including regulatory and operational aspects**

The Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay has provided its transport service along its 33 years of institutional life. Thus, this project can be adopted as a standard practice in the institution due to the experience and expertise that it has achieved through the transport service that the IPCA has provided.

Currently, there are service quality control entities in the field of transportation. Similarly, there are regulations on safety and operational control by public entities such as the National Transit Agency (ANT) and the Public Enterprise of Mobility, Transit and Transportation of Cuenca (EMOV).

Therefore, through the strengthening of control regulations of student transportation by these institutions, the IPCA can provide a transport service of quality to its users.

### **6.5 Environmental Protection**

By being a public transport, less pollution is generated, since the use of a greater amount of private cars is avoided. Therefore, by being a means of transport that carries a group of people or users of the IPCA, less pollution is generated, than through the use of a private vehicle for every user of the institute. So, this project will contribute to the environmental protection, since a large group of people is transported in a single vehicle.

### **6.6 Sociocultural and gender issues**

The project is consistent with the current rules and sociocultural practices, since the respect for gender equality and diversity is maintained. This is because of the transportation of children, adolescents and young adults with various types of disabilities, socio-economic conditions, among other features.

## VII. Monitoring and evaluation

### 7.1 Monitoring Indicators

**Table 13: Monitoring plan**

INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	MONITORING ACTIVITY	FREQUENCY	INSTRUMENTS
Vehicle purchase	Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay	In situ verification of the purchase and acquisition of the vehicle	When purchasing the vehicle	Direct observation
	International Cooperation Agency	Presentation of the report of acquisition of vehicle to the cooperating agency		Report of vehicle purchase (invoice)
Hiring of drivers	Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay	Presentation of employment contract of the drivers if required	When hiring drivers	Report of hiring of drivers
				Contract of the drivers
Training of drivers	Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay	Conducting activities of training to drivers to transport children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities	At the beginning of the project implementation	Report of attendance to training workshops
			When hiring new drivers	



INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	MONITORING ACTIVITY	FREQUENCY	INSTRUMENTS
Execution of the transport service	Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay	In situ verification of the implementation of the transport service	Monthly and when required	Direct observation
		Presentation of reports of the implementation of the transport service	Quarterly	Monitoring forms
				Report of transport activities
Evaluation of the Service	Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay	Visits and interviews with beneficiaries of the project: direct and indirect and other actors with regard to the implementation of the transport project	Quarterly	Report of visits and interviews
		Registration of transport activities of the institution	Throughout the process	Monitoring forms
		Self-evaluation of the transport service offered by the institution	Biannual	Report of Evaluation

INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE	MONITORING ACTIVITY	FREQUENCY	INSTRUMENTS
		Feedback generated by the users of the transport service of the IPCA	Quarterly	Feedback sheets
	International Cooperation Agency	Review of the reports and records submitted by the IPCA	Quarterly	Record of transport reports

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## 7.2 Review/evaluations

Biannual, annual and final evaluations will be conducted during the 5 years of implementation of this project.

## VIII. Conclusions and proposals

This project is intended for the purchase of a vehicle to benefit the children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities who attend the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay. Through the purchase of a small bus for the IPCA, a door-to-door transport service of quality for the users of the health and specialized education services will be provided by the institution. Thus, it is intended that the users can access the aforementioned services to enable them to attend a process of rehabilitation that will allow them to achieve social and labor inclusion. Also, through the transport service provided by the IPCA, it is sought to reduce the transportation costs in contrast to the higher costs of the public service and taxis.

In addition, this project includes the support of two parts, an international cooperation agency or NGO, and the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay. So, through this international cooperation project, it is intended that the cooperating agency finances the acquisition of a suitable small bus to transport children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities. Also, it is intended that the counterparty, the IPCA, undertakes to cover all the expenses related to the physical

and non-physical means necessary for the implementation of the transport service. Therefore, this project of international cooperation involves both parties actively, generating a huge benefit for this population that requires priority attention.

Finally, it is necessary to make certain proposals and/or recommendations. This project seeks the international cooperation of an NGO or an international cooperation agency for the purchase of a vehicle (a small bus) for the IPCA. This implies that the international organization could make a vehicle donation, or could donate the money needed to purchase the vehicle in Ecuador. However, it is important to consider that when receiving the donation of a vehicle, this would generate a high cost of duty payment for the nationalization of the vehicle. Therefore, it is recommended that the international cooperation agency donates the money to purchase the vehicle in Ecuador. So, by donating money, minimal taxes would be generated compared to the costs of nationalization of a donated vehicle.

## Technical appendices

**Table 14: Logical framework**

<b>NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS</b>
<p><b>GOAL:</b></p> <p>The project users receive a multi-sectorial and comprehensive diurnal attention for diagnosis, medical therapeutic habilitation and rehabilitation, treatment and specialized education; allowing them to achieve social and/or labor inclusion.</p>	<p>During the five years of the execution of the project, the 120 children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities that the IPCA aims to serve, attend the institution achieving social and/or labor inclusion according to their abilities.</p>	<p>Evaluation report of compliance of the project</p> <p>Testimonials</p>	<p>The financing of this project together with the different actors linked to it, will allow people with disabilities to participate in the socio-educational process to be included in the social and/or labor life.</p>
<p><b>PURPOSE:</b></p> <p>To provide quality transport that allows the children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities who are living in poverty and extreme poverty, attend daily to their comprehensive rehabilitation and</p>	<p>During the five years of the execution of the project, the 120 children, adolescents and young adults with disabilities and their families who are living in poverty and extreme poverty, were benefited from a quality transport which allowed them to attend daily to</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation technical reports.</p> <p>Photographic archives.</p>	<p>There is a commitment of the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay with the support of the donors and the collaboration of the parents and tutors so that the children, adolescents and young people with</p>

<b>NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS</b>
specialized education at the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay.	their comprehensive rehabilitation and specialized education at the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay.		disabilities are transported daily from their places of residence to the institution and vice versa.
<b>COMPONENTS</b>			
<b>COMPONENT - 1:</b> Facilitate transportation from their homes to the institute and vice versa; because of the difficulty of access to public transport.	The 100% of the users of the IPCA accesses to its transport service. The families are favored and can carry out their activities when sending their children to the IPCA through an institutional transport. By facilitating the door-to-door transport, the coverage of users of the IPCA expands. At the end of the project, all the users of the IPCA have benefited from a quality transport.	Record of attendance to the institution.  Testimonials  Photographic archives  Final evaluation	The users and their families benefit from a door-to-door transport service of quality.
<b>COMPONENT - 2:</b> Have an adequate transportation for their situation of motor disabilities	At the end of the project, the 100% of the users of the IPCA, has and benefits from adequate	Photographic archives  Monitoring reports	The IPCA provides transportation to its users.

<b>NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>ASSUMPTIONS</b>
and/or multiple disabilities.	transportation for their disability status.		
<b>COMPONENT - 3:</b> Reduce transportation costs by using the institutional transport service in comparison to the cost of public service and taxis.	The total of the families of the users of the IPCA will have reduced the spending on the transportation service, which will benefit the family economy.	Evaluation of transportation expenses of the families.	The IPCA has transportation service for its users.
<b>ACTIVITIES.- COMPONENT-1</b>  1.1 Development of the project  1.2 Presentation and socialization of the project to the IPCA  1.3 Searching of financing (presentation of the project to	 The project is developed in the period between July 2015 and January 2016  In February 2016, the project is socialized with the managers of the IPCA  At the end of March 2016, the project has been submitted to	 Project Progress Review  Certificate of socialization  Sending and Receiving documents of the project	 The different actors involved in the project have predisposed their quota for the fulfillment of the objectives.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>international cooperation agencies)</p> <p>1.4 Approval and legalization of the project by the international cooperation agency to obtain resources</p> <p>1.5 Acquisition of the vehicle</p> <p>1.6 Hiring of drivers</p> <p>1.7 Training of drivers to provide quality service</p>	<p>different agencies to achieve its financing.</p> <p>Until December 2016, the cooperating agencies have approved the project.</p> <p>In January 2017, the vehicle is acquired as approved by the cooperating agency.</p> <p>Employment contracts are signed with drivers</p> <p>In February 2017, the drivers receive training for the attention and transportation of persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>Documents of approval and legalization of the project</p> <p>Purchase invoices</p> <p>Copy of employment contracts</p> <p>Training attendance</p>	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<b>ACTIVITIES- COMPONENT-2</b>			
2.1 Payment of salaries to drivers	Drivers receive their monthly remuneration	Payrolls	The different actors involved in the project have predisposed their quota for the fulfillment of the objectives.
2.2 Vehicle maintenance	Preventive maintenance is performed biannually	Vehicle maintenance bills	
2.3 Vehicle Insurance	Annual vehicle insurance is acquired	Contract and insurance payment bills	
2.4 Vehicle registration	The vehicle is registered annually	Registration and payment voucher	
2.5 Vehicle fuel	Fuel is supplied to the vehicle weekly	Fuel bills	
2.6 Tire changes of the vehicle	Periodic change of tires is performed	Receipt of purchase of tires	
2.7 Other expenses for transportation	Incidentals caused by the transport will be covered	Expense invoices	



NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<b>ACTIVITIES-</b> <b>COMPONENT-3</b> 3.1 Execution of the door-to-door transport service with preferential costs  3.2 Evaluation of the transport service  3.3 Ex post evaluation of the project	Children, adolescents and young people are transported daily to and from the IPCA  Every six months, the institution evaluates the quality of the transport  At the end of the project, its evaluation is performed	Attendance and Transportation records Photographic Archives  Monitoring reports Evaluations of the service  Final Evaluation Report	The objectives of a quality transport are met

By: Tenorio Pedro

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

At the end of this paper, there are a series of thoughts through which this thesis can be concluded. Also, several recommendations have been generated, which are considered relevant to be illuminated in this last section. Therefore, this series of thoughts, which have been divided between conclusions and recommendations, are elaborated below. Thus, the conclusions are presented first.

### **Conclusions**

This work has revealed the diversity in the world, within which are the people with disabilities. Thus, it has been possible to be aware of the vulnerability that still crosses this population despite the progress achieved, especially in our environment, the province of Azuay and Ecuador. Also, this work has revealed that there are altruistic people and institutions working for the benefit of these people in vulnerable situations, in order to provide them a better quality of life and especially help them achieve their inclusion in society. However, it has also been possible to be aware of the needs that both the population and the institutions working for these people have, so it has been possible to demonstrate the support needed that must be provided by others to continue their work.

Similarly, the work performed in this thesis has allowed improving the relationship with the community, by getting involved in the field of disability, both in the field of health and education. The involvement with these people has been possible thanks to the openness offered by the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay, because at all times all the material required to develop this work has been received. Likewise, this institution has provided advice to develop this project of international cooperation, which is the most important section of the thesis. Therefore, it has been possible to develop a project according to the needs of the people with disabilities and the institution itself; so it is possible to feel the professional satisfaction of having contributed at least in some small way to this population through the development of this project.

Finally, the completion of this graduation work has also allowed learning more about the area of international cooperation. Thus, there has been a better understanding of

the functioning of the international cooperation, especially within Ecuador. In fact, it has been possible to be aware of the current state of the cooperation in our country, the different types of cooperation, the way in which the country offers and receives cooperation, the main policies and procedures for implementing international cooperation projects, among other topics. Concomitantly, it has been possible to get to know the various international organizations and agencies cooperating in the area of disabilities, understanding their operation and how they offer their cooperation. Thus, it was possible to gain knowledge that allowed the development of a project in the field of international cooperation.

### **Recommendations**

Finally, it is important to provide recommendations on various aspects of which we have become aware during the process.

By performing this project of international cooperation, it is considered that the students in the career of International Studies at the University of Azuay should do their internships in this type of institutions working for the benefit of the population at risk. Thus, the students of this career could collaborate with these institutions to develop projects in the social field, in order to help them get funding from NGOs or other international agencies. Similarly, the future interns could continue previous proposals, as for example with this project. Thus, the students could do the monitoring of these cooperation projects, conducting relevant negotiations with international agencies or getting the approval of these projects, among others.

At the same time, this type of work will allow future graduates to acquire better theoretical and practical knowledge. Therefore, not only the involvement with such institutions is recommended through internships, but also by conducting future theses. Thus, these students will have completed their pre-professional internships or their theses with the satisfaction of having helped in some way the most vulnerable population in our society; and thus become aware and respect the diversity that exists in our country.

We must also make certain recommendations to the Institute of Cerebral Palsy of Azuay. So, it is important that when presenting the project to the different

organizations of international cooperation, the IPCA focuses on asking for economic cooperation to purchase the car in Ecuador. This is because the vehicle donation is not exempt from taxes generated by foreign trade, so the payment for vehicle tariffs would be too high. However, donating money would generate only a minimum amount as tax by the financial donation, which could be easily covered.

Furthermore, the purchase of the vehicle within the country could allow tax exemption on it. This is because it is intended for the use by persons with disabilities, so the Ecuadorian law favors this population with the exemption from taxes for the vehicles purchased for their use. For this reason, it is necessary to obtain the donation of the money in order to acquire the vehicle within Ecuador, a transaction that could be done either by the IPCA or by the cooperating agency.

Finally, it is recommended to send the project proposal to several international organizations, which were identified in this study. This is mainly due to two reasons. The first is that by submitting the project to various cooperating agencies, there is a greater chance of getting a positive response from at least one of them. The second reason is that one could gain the support of a second cooperating organization, so the IPCA could get financing for two small buses, which could replace the small bus they currently have. Thus, the institution may allocate a vehicle to make its tour of the north of the city and one in the south, increasing the coverage of this transport service.

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