

UNESCO

***WOMEN, INTANGIBLE HERITAGE AND DEVELOPMENT
A FEASIBILITY STUDY***

LATIN AMERICA

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PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS with REGARD to the LATIN AMERICAN REGION

Latin America is an extremely varied region, demographically, socio-economically and culturally. The differentiation occurs not only between the more than thirty countries that make up the region, but also within each nation.

Several authors (Riveiro, 1977, Bonfil, 1991) have sought to analyze the principal determinants of Latin American cultural pluralism. They point out that the diversity is due to the different sizes of each country's total population and territory, to the resources and contrasts peculiar to each nation as well as the historical development and current profiles of the prevailing economic and political structures. However, the original ethnic base of the population acts as a general background, without which it is not possible to understand the cultural diversity found among Latin American nations. (Bonfil 1991:26)

The total population of Latin America is more than five hundred million inhabitants, and included in this number there are more than four hundred different ethnic groups.

Taking into account these complex circumstances, plus the limitations of time and money placed on this feasibility project, the author of this document decided to obtain and analyze information from four countries representative of the Latin American region as a whole: Mexico, Chile, Peru and Brazil.

The four countries selected combine a diversity of situations amongst which the following in particular should be noted:

- A significant American Indian population linked to pre-colonial civilisations
- Minorities of foreign origin, who preserve cultural features deriving from their respective origins: Japanese, Chinese, Germans, Italians, French

- Afro-American cultures with specific characteristics in each zone
- The Creole population, whose culture and way of life has been adapted to a cultural pattern which was previously predominantly European, more particularly Iberian

Mexico is representative of the Meso-American region. Together with some other countries in the region (Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras), Mexico shares a fundamental problem: The country's population is sharply polarized. On one hand, one third of all Mexicans are illiterate, on the other, there is a small highly educated urban sector. Mexican women, who comprise half the population (50.1%), have altered their demographic characteristics appreciably over the last four decades. According to the statistics, the women of Mexico are predominantly urban, mainly young adults, and, since 1950, they have reduced by half the number of children they bear during their fertile life.

During the last forty years, the Mexican population has tripled, from more than 27 million people in 1950 to about 100 million in 2000. Mexico has a significant indigenous population, divided into more than 50 groups, each with its own language and culture. It is difficult to determine the exact number of Mexico's indigenous population, as the Census only records those individuals who use indigenous languages. In 2000, it was estimated that there were more than nine million people speaking these languages; in other words, somewhat less than 10% of the country's total population. Almost all of this population is to be found in certain Federal States (Chiapas, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Mexico, Oaxaca, Puebla, Veracruz and Yucatán), and in these States the indigenous people often amount to more than 25% of the total number of inhabitants.

Collective action by Mexican women dates back to the end of the nineteenth century, to those first organizations with a feminist bent, that arose out of the controversy over whether women should be allowed access to education. More

recently, at the end of the 1970s and beginning of the 1980s, there were many women who organized themselves under different banners: women workers, women politicians and peasants, and the mothers of political prisoners. During this same period, there was also an increase in the feminist movement as a whole, which translated into numerous initiatives. Various non-governmental organisms were created, and these supported the work of the different women's organizations, as well as strengthening interest in the issue of gender and in the creation of spaces just for women.

In addition, from the beginning of the 1980s, the recession and the financial crisis of the Mexican economy began to have direct repercussions on agriculture. Of the 7.5 million day-labourers working in the rural areas of Mexico, one third are women. This has led to the growing organization of peasant women, and to their participation in the social movement. Meetings, workshops and courses have all served to nourish these organizations, generating conditions for the exchange of experiences, and the constitution of a collective identity.

As with other countries in the Southern Cone of America, **Chile** demonstrated an early tendency towards urbanization. In 1950, the population residing in the cities was noticeably the majority (60% of the national total). In the process of migration towards the cities, which happened mainly between 1950 and 1970, it was the women who played a greater part than the men. As a result, in 2000, the female urban population was larger than the male urban population. During the last forty years, Chile's women, who make up half the country's population, have experienced a marked modification in their demographic characteristics. Between 1950 and 2000 Chile's overall population increased significantly, from a little more than six million inhabitants to over fifteen million. During this same period, the population composition has hardly changed at all: since 1950, women are more numerically (50.5 %) than men.

There are various indigenous groups in Chile, totalling in 1990 an estimated half million people, and made up basically of Mapuche Indians. Indigenous women demonstrate different demographic characteristics from the rest of the female population, especially as regards their lower life expectancy and the greater number of children they bear.

Collective action by different sectors of women, designed to combat their situation of poverty, exclusion and subordination, developed early in Chile; from the first organizations of women labourers, and obtaining the right to higher education at the end of the nineteenth century (1877), up to the constitution of a powerful force designed to fight for citizens' rights. Under the military government (1973-1990), a new type of institution came to prominence, the Development Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The NGOs are non profit-making technique-academic institutions, which arose as a result of the initiative of professionals expelled from their jobs at the public universities. The first NGOs confronted human rights violations; others focussed on the economic survival of the poorest sectors of society, and, from 1977, NGOs with an academic emphasis began to grow in number, as did those supporting organizations at grass-roots level. Feminist organizations ___ from the middle-class and working-class sectors ___ became a Movement, and managed, by means of creative action, to introduce themes from the feminist agenda into women's debates and into public opinion. In academic centres and NGOs, many female researchers into the female condition, became part of this feminist current, broadening the Movement's reflection and developing its proposals.

At the same time, women became organised at an unprecedented rate and have established networks within regions, communicating their efforts with each other. The result was a Women's Movement that was highly visible in its fight for human rights, for democracy and for an improvement in the female situation.

Between 1950 and 1994, the population of **Peru** grew from seven million six hundred thousand to nearly twenty and a half million people. The composition of the population according to sex, has varied hardly at all during this period, the proportion of women remaining constant (at 49.6%) for the thirty years following 1955, increasing a little (to 49.7%) since 1985. As in the rest of the region, the female population has a greater urban composition than the male population.

There is no reliable, up-to-date information regarding Peru's indigenous population, even though there is ample proof of their existence. One indirect reference of this situation is the number of persons in the nation using indigenous languages. The 1981 Census reported that approximately four million inhabitants spoke an indigenous language, that is, 27% of the total population. Of this number, fewer than one and a half million people spoke only an indigenous language (Aymará, Quechua and others), and the rest used an indigenous language together with Spanish.

At the beginning of the 1970s, there began to appear groups of women reflecting on, and broadcasting, women's issues. Among those groups, one stands out as being the first contemporary feminist group, Acción por la Liberación de la Mujer (Action for the Liberation of Women) ALIMUPER, which fought publicly against the image of women as a sexual objects. The inauguration, during this period, of the United Nations' Decade for Women, opened a new channel and brought about actions on a different level. At the end of that same decade, the following groups emerged: Flora Tristán, Manuela Ramos, Frente Socialista de Mujeres (Socialist Front for Women), and Mujeres Autónomas (Autonomous Women). These groups were composed of middle-class women who had been activists in left-wing political parties. Currently the feminist Movement has several different independent groups, magazines, newspapers, documentation centres, legal aid and medical services, and NGOs. There are also popular women's organisations which have arisen closely in relation to the aid programmes being implemented since the 1950s, by

successive governments who were forced to face the issues of poverty and urban migration.

Ethnic diversity is one of the main features of **Brazil's** population. Its composition varies according to the region of the country: in the South and Southeast, the inhabitants are mainly white or of mixed race (*mestizos*); the Negro minority is more significant in the Northeast. According to statistics, Brazilians are mainly urban, fundamentally young adults, and the decline of fertility started in the middle 1970s. The population grew from 53 million people in 1950 to 170 million in 2000. During this period, the composition of the population according to sex has varied slightly, in favour of women. In 1960 women made up 49.9% of the population, and since 1985, they have slightly outnumbered the men, the proportion of women being 50.1%.

As in other countries of Latin America, the development of the Women's Movement has led to the creation of co-ordinations and networks of groups at grass-roots level. In 1991, the Red Nacional Feminista de Salud y Derechos Reproductivos (National Feminist Network of Health and Reproductive Rights) was created. It was made up of forty groups, NGOs, women's homes, nuclei of women's studies from a great number of States, together with a State Council on the Female Condition. Numerous organizations and Brazilian NGOs have also developed links with international networks. This is the case with the Red Feminista Latinoamericana y del Caribe contra la Violencia Doméstica y Sexual (Latin American and Caribbean Feminist Network against Domestic and Sexual Violence), the Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe (Health Network for Latin American and Caribbean Women), and the Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres (Popular Education Network among Women).

In summary, Latin America has a long history of collective social action by women, rooted in mutual help and female rebellion against marginalization and

subordination. This social action varies from philanthropy, union and professional action, to matters to do with subsistence, feminism and politics. Different springs nourish today's Women's Movement: the action of women from the working-class sectors; the action of feminist groups linked to a left-wing tradition, and working with NGOs or in academic institutions; and the traditional political spaces which also include significant groups of women. This is the context in which this document considers the data on institutions, organizations, networks and bibliography, collected for this feasibility study. Later, on analyzing the information set out in Appendices 1, 2 and 3, reference will be made to said context, in those cases where it is considered necessary to explain the significance of the data found.

METHODOLOGY

As established in the 1989 UNESCO Recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore, *the essential ephemeral nature of the intangible heritage makes it highly vulnerable. There is an urgent need to stop further losses. The "living human treasures" and the collecting, recording and archiving of this heritage are the most effective ways of safeguarding it.* This implies the utilization of qualitative techniques (particularly of the ethnographic type), in the compilation of the information. Even though the author of this paper acknowledges the virtues of qualitative methodology, given the limitations mentioned earlier (budget and time, the vast expanse of territory and the cultural diversity of the region), she opted for the revision of secondary sources of information:

- Bibliographic data bases
- Secondary periodical publications
- Catalogues, indices, bibliographies
- Electronic data bases on networks, projects, NGOs, government and academic institutions

The analysis of the information thus obtained, made it possible to identify the principal social actors, affairs and problems in the Latin American region, that refer to the role of women in the production and conservation of intangible cultural heritage. In the case of Mexico, wherever possible, the data found was enriched with the opinion of those responsible for the organizations related to the issues being addressed in this paper.

MAIN AREAS of this STUDY

This document has adopted the UNESCO definition of intangible heritage: *that it embraces all forms of traditional and popular or folk culture. These creations are transmitted orally or by gesture, and are modified over a period of time through a process of collective re-creation. They include oral traditions, customs, languages, music, dance, rituals, festivities, traditional medicine and pharmacopoeia, the culinary arts and all kinds of special skills connected with the material aspects of culture, such as tools and the habitat.* (UNESCO 2000)

Moreover, the role of women is also crucial in other areas, such as in socialization of the children (transmission to the children of indications as to behaviour, value systems and religious beliefs), and in the creation and re-creation of knowledge for the preservation of the ecosystems.

This study is centred on the compilation of information about institutions, projects, organizations, networks and bibliography relevant to the traditional knowledge and practices of women with regard to:

- Protection of the ecosystems
- Traditional medicine
- Traditions related to the creation of artisanal type cultural products (weaving, ceramics and others)

- ***The knowledge and techniques for the protection of the ecosystems***

Until recently, the term most commonly used to designate the accumulation of materials extracted from nature, by means of primary productive processes, was *natural resources*. With the development of ecology and, most of all, the appearance of the concept of *ecosystems*, the appropriation of nature no longer implies the handling of isolated elements, but of entities connected to other components of the natural world. The appropriation of nature now implies the handling of processes and combinations.

In recent decades, the acute ecological crisis, generated by current models of rural production (farming and animal husbandry, fisheries and mining), has meant, that special attention is now being directed on to the traditional ways of using nature, thus according a new importance to rural cultures. As a consequence, all the baggage of knowledge, and of productive technologies and strategies, of an empirical nature, that exists in the collective memory of rural producers, is now slowly being brought to the fore. In more recent times women too have begun to receive recognition as being a central part of this process..

The debate on women and the environment arose in the mid 1970s. In the highly industrialized countries, the theme was associated with the participation of women in ecological, pacifist movements, and the movements' criticism of feminism which, until that moment, did not have a position with regard to the environmental crisis. In Latin America, the debate was linked to problems deriving from the forestry and agriculture sectors. Some women authors have pointed out that it is possible to identify three main conceptual and methodological orientations as to how to approach the women-gender-environment relationship:

- 1) *Ecofeminism*

2) *Women and the environment*

3) *Gender, the environment and sustainable development* (Velázquez, 1997, Rico,1998)

Ecofeminism has arisen as a pioneering current in studies on women and the environment. Within this current, the view is held that women are *closer to nature*, and that, in consequence, they have a *special* knowledge that will allow them to *save the planet*. From this point of view, the word *women* is understood as a unitary concept, centred on the fact of being mothers and the care-takers of life, without recognizing the heterogeneity existing within this category. The category “woman” is determined, among other factors, by belonging to a particular ethnic group, race, social class and age. The author of this document thinks that the ecofeminist argument is somewhat essentialistic (to the extent that it does not recognize the factors which differentiate individual women from each other), and biologicistic in that it assumes the *special* relationship between women and nature exists only because of the reproductive functions of the female body, which would mean that women should have a natural psyche different from the psyche of men. This perspective is, therefore, static, given that it does not incorporate historical changes or their impact on the dynamic of interaction between people and their environment; nor does it take into consideration the historical, social and cultural contexts in which the genders are constructed, in other words, what it means to be a man or woman within a given time and space.

Another current of interpretation made of these problems, is the so-called *Women and the environment*. In Latin America, this has become known particularly through the work of the group *Mujeres por un Desarrollo Alternativo* (Women for an Alternative Development), and it has had a considerable impact especially among Non Governmental Organisations (NGO). This influence is expressed particularly in the documents for the NGO Forum held in Nairobi, as a result of the 1985 United Nations Conference on Women.

This current is markedly influenced by ecofeminism, most of all because it considers that women have a great affinity with nature; that women are *closer* to nature than men; that women are more *altruistic* than men in the use of resources and in the protection of nature; and that women constitute the main *volunteers* in the fight against any deterioration in the environment. In consequence, women are analysed on a micro-social level as daily administrators of natural resources. This way of considering women does not take into consideration the gendered or ideological construction of the social roles, nor the fact that, just as women are not responsible for the global crisis in the environment, it is neither possible nor fair to expect women to resolve it.

Focussing solely on the roles women play, *conceals the theme of power*, that is, how these roles are regulated and the social value the roles have. This means that insufficient analysis is made of what obstacles women face when they try to participate actively in decisions regarding the handling and administration of natural resources. This position has led to the inclusion of a *women's component* in environmental programmes, or to the fact that the programmes work only with women, as it is understood that women's problems can be addressed in isolation, without needing to analyze the links between women, men and the environment.

Finally, in the 1990s, a particularly Latin American current of thought began growing, linked to the *Gender in development* approach. This current is known as *Gender, the environment and sustainable development*.

By speaking of gender rather than sex, various authors ____ the author of this paper included ____ seek to indicate that their thoughts about male/female differences have undergone changes. The nomenclature is meant to indicate that many differences commonly attributed to a woman's biological nature, are instead attributable to a woman's position within the social structure, and to

society's expectations for appropriate female behaviours. (Sigel 1996). By utilizing the concept of gender instead of sex, the aim is to stress that what is female and what is male are neither bipolar nor fixed categories, but rather socio-cultural constructions. Gender alludes to the mechanisms by means of which biological differences are transformed into social inequalities. The inequality of gender is a specific dimension of social inequality.

The concept of gender leads into a discussion not only of women, but also of the social relationships that they establish with the system of power in which any particular group operates, and helps to overcome the dominant *essentialism* in the lines of thought set out above. The *Gender, the environment and sustainable development* approach allows an identification of the differences existing among women, emphasizing the socio-historical and cultural character of the processes of subordination and negotiation in which women find themselves operating. This makes it possible to assert that not all women experience environmental degradation in the same way, and that environmental problems do not have the same impact on all women. In the view of this approach, women are not only *victims* of environmental change, but also experts, users and consumers of the natural resources. Women are recognized not only as people with experience and creativity in community work ___ who are able to suggest mechanisms to achieve sustainability in the environment ___ but also, in some cases, women are recognized as being the agents of environmental degradation too.

One sector of the bibliography collected for this study (Appendix 1), reflects that female Latin American researchers (Mexicans, Chileans and Brazilians especially) have, based on this perspective, published diverse articles and books which are the product of research which, in general terms, has been organized into two areas.

The first area is the gender-environment relationship, not only in those aspects associated with the reproductive behaviour of women or the situation of poverty in which they find themselves, but also in their activity in group initiatives which seek to delay the ecological deterioration in their local sphere. Among other studies in this area, are to be found studies related to the views men and women from Michoacán hold regarding water and soil use, and regarding the use and handling of natural resources, both in the urban and rural environments (Pérez,1998; Arizpe et al, 1994; Rico,1996).

The second area refers to the construction of gender identities for the different groups of women and men, in relation to the environmental changes and the obstacles that women face when they want access to, or want to control, the environmental resources, or to take decisions with regard to the direction of proposed sustainable development. (Valdés, 1992; Arizpe, Paz, Velázquez, 1993)

However, one part of the documentation set out in Appendix 1, does not correspond to the *Gender, the environment and sustainable development* approach. These works emphasize the role of women as the possessors and transmitters of knowledge regarding the use of natural resources, but do not analyze or question the economic, social or cultural determinants (among which is the lack of gender equality), of environmental problems.

The greater part of the bibliography encountered has been produced by women academics that work at public universities or research centres in the different countries. Academics at these types of institutions are developing some inter-disciplinary projects financed, in certain cases, by international foundations or agencies such as the Rockefeller Foundation or the United Nations Programme for the Environment. Such is the case with the Lead Programme, which is devoted to the training of professionals in the environment and sustainable development. This programme has bases in several countries,

among which are Brazil and Mexico, and included in the programme's curriculum is the theme of women and their role as protectors of the ecosystems.

The Colegio de la Frontera Sur, with campuses in the following Mexican States: Campeche, Chetumal, Chiapas and Tabasco, has also been carrying out a teaching and research programme on gender, conservation, sustainable harvest and economic growth, the use of ethno-biology, and the use of traditional midwives and healers from the Maya, Tzotzil, Tzeltal and Tojolabal ethnic groups. Ecosur has prepared informative materials, on video, in the languages of these ethnic groups, and is promoting the establishment of communal ethno-botanical gardens.

Nonetheless, there is not tabulated information regarding how many Latin American universities include these issues within their research and teaching programs.

The list of NGOs given in this document, shows that a large number of them were created in the 1980s, and that, in numerous cases, these organizations began working on the preservation of traditional medicines and healthcare for women, subsequently leading on to the theme of women and the environment.

As mentioned above, the United Nations' Decade for Women, and particularly the Conference held in Mexico in 1975, contributed to the creation of numerous NGOs and networks which seek to better the situation of Latin American women. Among the most important networks in the Latin American region, are the Red de Defensa de la Especie Humana (REDEH) (Network for the Defence of the Human Species) which is based in Río de Janeiro, Brazil; and the Red de Género y Medio Ambiente (Network for Gender and the Environment). The latter Network comprises about 25 NGOs and researchers

linked to groups of a community, fishery and forestry nature, plus groups of rural and urban women belonging to several different Latin American countries.

The safeguarding of women's knowledge and techniques for the protection of the environment, is a cause for concern of the Red Fronteriza de Salud y Ambiente (Frontier Network for Health and the Environment). This Network, which was created in 1985, addresses matters to do with protection of the ecosystems along the extensive frontier between Mexico and the United States. This is because, on the Mexican side, there are North American industries which are hazardous to the health of the workers and communities nearby. In this case, the Network works together with the urban population, presenting legal suits or staging education programmes on environmental problems.

Among the NGOs recorded in Appendix 1, are some which are based on the current of ecofeminism. Such is the case with the Grupo Ecológico Semente (Semente Ecological Group), which has its headquarters in the city of Fortaleza in the north of Brazil. This group edits a magazine which is distributed throughout Latin America. In the south of this enormous country, Brazil, more specifically in Paraná, is to be found the organization: Articulación del Movimiento de Trabajadoras Rurales (Union of the Rural Workers' Movement). This Movement, which was created in 1988, gives training in environmental protection to a specific productive sector of women.

The NGOs are usually devoted to political activism and to providing training by means of short courses, whilst the academic institutions generally operate in the field of research and teaching at a higher level. This in no way signifies that the two work totally independently. On numerous occasions, women feminists belong to networks or NGOs in their respective countries, and, at the same time, collaborate in the publication of bulletins or leaflets that are produced by academic institutions.

- ***The KNOWLEDGE and PRACTICE of TRADITIONAL MEDICINE***

The recovery of the knowledge and practice of the so-called Latin American traditional medicines has been a task undertaken principally from the anthropological point of view. Up to the 1950s, the culturalist approach dominated in anthropological research. Studies of that era, which were based among other concepts on that of *cultural backwardness*, are characterized by suggesting a dualist view of the world: the primitive and the developed, the irrational and the rational, the magic and the scientific. Since the 1960s, the limitations of this approach have begun to become apparent, because it was only micro-analytical and descriptive of small rural communities, so, researchers began to try to understand the agents of popular healing, by analyzing both their functions and the structural factors to which they were linked. Among these factors, it is worth mentioning the health system, predominating religions and the cultural values of the different social classes. For many years, however, no analysis was made of those factors which create situations in which women lack equality.

The role of women in healthcare, and in the recovery and practice of traditional medicine has been being analyzed particularly since the 1970s, and from the viewpoint of different approaches. *Women in Health and Development* was the expression utilized in Latin America for many years, to accompany initiatives from the health sector, promoted by the United Nations Decade for the Advance of Women. (1975-1985). As has been pointed out by some women authors (de los Ríos 1993), from this perspective, women should be *integrated* into development in a double sense. In the first place, women should be the means to guarantee biological reproduction and survival of their children through care and feeding. In the second place, women should be a low-cost resource participating in the development of health programmes and services that would benefit the population as a whole. In neither case was there any analysis of the

effects of development, of discrimination or of the inequality of opportunities in the situation of women.

This position has been indirectly reinforced by so-called *maternalist feminism*. From this point of view, women share a collection of values based on the experience of *being women*, specifically the experience of maternity and of the care of others which is given within the family ambit. As is the case with ecofeminism analyzed above, women would be linked together by a similarity or by a common *essence*. This situation does not permit an understanding that the category “*woman*” has been socially and historically constructed, that there does not exist only one way of being a woman, and that, in addition to the gender differences, there are also racial, ethnic, social and age differences too.

The adhesion to so-called non-allopathic medicines and the vindication of the role of traditional female healers by a significant number of groups of Latin American women responds in numerous cases to *essentialist* positions. Allopathic medicine (or conventional medicine) is associated with *male* power and rationality, and the alternative therapies practised by female healers are associated with a certain “*anti-logos*” which would be closer to what is understood as *female*. The preference of collectives and networks for therapeutic resources utilized since ancient times by female healers and witches, is frequently based on a reconstruction of the history of women which revives this type of knowledge, considering it a wisdom which is properly female, and which has been silenced, repressed and ignored by conventional Western medical science. In some cases, there is an automatic transfer of the vindication of European and North American feminism to the Latin American context. (Cardaci 1995)

The role of certain groups of Latin American women in the conservation of the knowledge and practices of traditional medicine is, without a doubt, very important. However, the recuperation of this type of intangible cultural heritage

should not be carried out by denying the value of allopathic medicine. This principle has been taken into account by the *Gender approach in health*, a tendency developed in Latin America especially in the 1990s.

Unlike the *Integration of women in development* approach, the *Gender perspective in health* seeks to impact on the causes affecting whether women have access to, inequitable control and exercise of, the factors that would satisfy their fundamental human needs. As a result, this perspective is based on micro- and macro-social analyses that show how an individual's material condition influences their conception of health and illness, while the individual's social location, especially their class, ethnic and gender positions, contribute both to how they define responsibility for health and to how they conceive of health itself. (Cardaci, 1999)

According to this position, in the case of studies like this one, the author considers it vital not to suggest any opposition between traditional medicine and biomedicine, or to indicate which aspects of traditional medicine or of the role of women as healers, facilitate their processes of autonomy and empowerment.

The data obtained for the present feasibility study (Appendix 2), indicate that the greatest number of organizations dedicated to the safeguarding of the knowledge and practice of women, with regard to traditional medicine, are those which fall within the classification of NGOs. The greater part of these NGOs aim to change the condition of women, from within currents such as feminism, or from other political positions.

As to the geographic location of this type of organization, the majority of them are to be found either in the capital cities (Mexico D.F., Lima, Santiago de Chile), or in cities of at least three million inhabitants (Guadalajara, Río de Janeiro, San Pablo). The NGOs work in the recovery and preservation of the resources and techniques of traditional healers, from one or more ethnic groups.

In Mexico and Central America, the predominating cultural resources are from the Mayas, Nahuas, Tojolabales and the Otomíes. In Chile, Peru and in the Andean zone in general, the predominating cultural resources are from the Aymará, Quechuas and the Guaraníes. In the case of Brazil, are those from the principal groups in the Amazon region.

It is important to point out that the NGOs are organized into national, sub-regional or Latin American networks. The networks ensure that the groups do not lose their autonomy, and that they gain in information, exchange of experiences, and in opportunities to participate in specific training programmes. One example of this work is the *Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y de El Caribe* (Health Network for Latin American and Caribbean Women), which has its headquarters in Santiago de Chile, and has approximately 2000 contacts in the region.

The NGOs are especially dedicated to giving healthcare, to providing short training courses, and to distributing leaflets and manuals. The information shows that research and teaching at a higher level, is carried out in the universities; and that the greater part of the works set out in the bibliography appendix, come out of these universities.

In the universities (particularly in public institutions) research is carried out into:

- a) The role of women in the use of herbalism, and of the therapeutic resources of Nahua, Inca, Aymará and other medicines;
- b) The knowledge and practice of midwives, *sobadoras* (female healers whose treatment consists of vigorous rubbing), *hueseras* (a type of female chiropractor), and other popular healers.

The greater part of the studies and research results is based on disciplines such as medical anthropology, social medicine and public health. With regard to

the main approaches, publications were encountered based on a review of a collection of theoretical texts dealing with the theme, or based on the development of empirical research. These latter publications provide qualitative and/or socio-demographic data about small groups of women, but never about the total population.

Even though it was not possible within the scope of this project to carry out an in-depth analysis of all the bibliography found, it can be stated that some articles solely describe the practices of the traditional healers (generally those of midwives), and that only exceptionally examine the relationship between female and male healers.

- ***Traditions related to the creation of artisanal type cultural products***

Historically, in Latin America, the concept of *national culture* is linked to the process of the formation of nations, nationalities and national identity, all of which issues arose out of the fight for independence from the Spanish and Portuguese Empires. During this process, which was not without its conflicts and contradictions, each country made a selection of those products and traditions that would represent, and become part of, the common identity of that nation. The result was a repertoire of monumental assets elevated to the category of national heritage, and a lack of regard for both “lesser” heritage and the intangible assets of the diverse cultures that make up the Latin American countries.

Initially, the notions of national culture and national heritage were constructed emphasizing that which would be common to each country, leaving aside or even hiding the contradictions and differences. The recognition of the cultural diversity of Latin America, the assessment and criticism which has been voiced recently of

the traditional categories of culture and heritage, have all served to enrich and broaden the notion of heritage, both in the field of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, as well as in the field of culture and the arts. According to this new way of thinking, cultural heritage should not be restricted to material assets inherited from a glorious past (pyramids, monuments, works of art). It should also include any cultural element ___ whether tangible or intangible (customs, knowledge, systems of meanings, and forms of expression) ___ relevant in terms of the scale of values of the culture to which it belongs. This enriches the notions of culture and heritage, and incorporates the idea of *living cultures*.

Just as ideas about national culture and heritage in Latin America are connected to the process of a nation's formation, interest in handicrafts is closely linked to indigenism. Since the 1920s, the national governments in those countries which had a great cultural tradition previous to the Spanish Conquest, have been involved in projects to recover their country's indigenous cultures, as a fundamental element in the consolidation of that nation's identity. The aim has been to convert the original ethnic groups, together with their cultures, traditions and products, into a source of national pride, and for the groups to be accepted as a basic element of "mestizaje" (race of mixed blood).

Costumes, dishes, festivals and handicrafts of indigenous origin, have all been added to the country's colonial art and traditions which are of Spanish or Portuguese origin. The cultural manifestations which are of indigenous origin, have become what is now known as *Popular Art* or *Folk Art*. Over a long period of time, this recognition sparked a rivalry between *Art* with a capital "A" and *art* with a small "a", between *cultured art* and *folk art*, between *Art* and *Handicrafts*.

In the second half of the twentieth century, official organisms were created, in the different countries, to promote artisanal activity by means of programmes, which provided technical, financial and commercial assistance. Wherever indigenous people are settled, handicraft support groups have proliferated, and in

the capital cities, folk art museums, handicraft shops and official support organisms have all appeared.

Handicrafts are generally defined as products in which manual labour is directly involved, and which are created for the daily use of those people who produce them (whether individuals or communities). However, objects produced with a symbolic purpose ____, which may be destined for ornamentation, or for civic or religious festivities ____ are also classified as handicrafts.

For a long time, interest in handicrafts was centred on the end-products; in other words, on their aesthetic value, their symbolism, their originality and their significance as part of the identity of a country or of a regional culture. However, studies on handicrafts, and the distribution of same, have led researchers to wonder about the processes involved in the producing of these handicrafts: the selection and use of local materials, the techniques and tools employed, the significance of the handicrafts, and, most particularly, the organization of the production and agents involved in the overall process.

In general terms, artisanal production is closely linked to agricultural production. Nowadays, it is known that it is not only the indigenous groups who produce handicrafts. The production of handicrafts is also characteristic of large peasant groups, often quite independently of their ethnic origin.

The forms of handicraft production are very varied, and depend to a large extent on the workforce employed, on the materials and means used in their production, on the cycles of agricultural production, on the existence of credit, on distribution mechanisms, and on the characteristics of the prevailing demand. The most common forms of artisanal production are family or individual workshops, in which the role of women acquires a relevant importance. In these workshops, which are located in rural areas, the women ____ in addition to participating in agricultural labour and the raising of smaller animals or fowls ____

are often in charge of the production of artisanal objects which are destined both for their own use and for sale or exchange within the community.

If the main branches of artisanal production in the selected countries are analyzed (particularly textiles and pottery), it becomes evident that it is the women who are responsible for transmitting technical knowledge and the meanings implicit in the shapes, colours and materials employed. Thus, women not only participate in the production of the final objects, but also in the preservation, re-creation and transmission of intangible heritage. As opposed to what happens in other spheres of Latin American culture, in the case of handicrafts, the role women play is neither secondary nor hidden. Many of the lines of artisanal production depend basically on women, and this knowledge is transmitted from generation to generation, in the course of the actual work. This feature classifies handicrafts as living heritage.

In some studies on intangible heritage, emphasis is laid on the role of women as fundamental agents in the conservation of traditions. However, this description nowhere near covers the role of women in the production of handicrafts. Artisanal production is not limited only to the production itself, it necessarily also involves the distribution and commercialization of the final products. Thus, women artisans are to be found as much collecting the raw materials and making products, as selling their products in local, regional and national markets. This obviously suggests that these women artisans also have contact with other artisanal products from different regions, with new materials, new technologies and new demands.

The list of data regarding the creation of artisanal type cultural products (Appendix 3), demonstrates that a significant number of government institutions is dedicated to the preservation of this type of intangible culture. Such is the case with the Instituto de Cultura (Institute of Culture) in Peru or the Instituto Indigenista (Institute of the Indigenous People) in Mexico. This governmental

encouragement, as has already been mentioned, is linked, in most of the countries, to support for the so-called *indigenous movement*, thereby seeking to create a national identity. It should be pointed out, however, that it has only been in recent years that anyone has begun to express any special interest in the role played by women in the transmission of intangible cultural heritage related to the production of different types of handicrafts.

Some of these initiatives, particularly those directed towards textile production, promote the rescue of traditional designs and stimulate the search for new designs based on the surroundings of these women artisans. In order to achieve these objectives, support is given for the preparation of catalogues, and for exhibitions and workshops in which women from different regions and ethnic groups take part. One example of this is the work carried out by the Fondo Nacional para el Fomento de las Artesanías (National Fund for the Fostering of Handicrafts) in the different States of the Mexican Republic.

As has been expressed by some specialists, the governments have not always chosen the correct path for the safeguarding of handicrafts. In certain regions of the Andean area, for example, workshops have been set up based on sophisticated technology, ready for production on a grand scale, and ignoring the concrete characteristics of the environment and the needs of the local women and men artisans themselves. (Ossio 1986).

The NGOs included in Appendix 3, generally work with the theme of the artisanal production of women, linked to a concern for the ecosystems. One paradigmatic example of this is the work carried out on the use of palm fronds in the South of Mexico, by the Grupo de Estudios Ambientales (Environmental Studies Group). Palm is a resource of economic and cultural importance for the marginalized populations, almost all of which are indigenous, in the States of Oaxaca, Puebla and Guerrero. In these places palm is used to make hats and mats, for the roofing of homes, and to make many other domestic, agricultural

and ritual products. Members of the Grupo de Estudios Ambientales have utilized participative methods to: a) Recover the knowledge of women regarding the practices of best use and handling of palm in the production of handicrafts; b) Contribute to the collective ordering of natural resources, particularly as regards shepherding and the utilisation of firewood.

In Chile, Peru and Brazil, NGOs have held workshops and prepared publications reviving the experiences of women artisans who are safeguarding traditional knowledge, transmitting it from mother to daughter. The activities of these women include the production of ceramics, pottery, textiles, jewellery and wooden handicrafts.

A significant number of NGOs concentrate on supporting artisanal and textile production and their commercialization. This activity is carried out principally by women, who have developed techniques of fashioning handicrafts by transforming vegetable and animal fibres, and by using plants and mineral products for the dyeing of these fibres. Thus the creativity of female work has gifted the family with clothing and protection, and these women also contribute their share in agricultural labour. The production of artisanal textiles continues for its original purpose as goods for family consumption, and it has also become additionally a significant alternative of income generation for the family.

In some countries and regions, women have organized themselves into networks. Such is the case with the Asociación de Mujeres Artesanas del Perú (Association of Women Artisans of Peru), which has been operating since 1998, and the Comisión de Artesanas Tozopan Titatanizque (Commission of Tozopan Titatanizque Women Artisans), which was created in 1992.

Research work is concentrated in the academic institutions of the different countries. The greater part of the bibliography appended herewith, was produced by women academics. Since the 1970s, throughout the whole Latin American

region, the number of research projects on the modalities in which female work is presented, has been growing. These studies have been developed utilizing methodological approximations directed towards obtaining both quantitative as well as qualitative data. Nevertheless, the greater part of this research only analyzes the participation of women in diverse branches of industrial production, and only to a lesser extent, their role in the creation and conservation of the techniques of artisanal work.

The products of research referring to this last-mentioned theme, have generally been arrived at by means of an anthropological approach, using techniques such as ethnographic observation and the reconstruction of life-histories. Some of these documents analyze and recover prehispanic traditions that are integrated and re-fashioned by the women artisans in their work, together with models from modern occidental culture. This produces a cultural syncretism that varies according to which ethnic group makes the selection (Zapotecs, Mayas, Nahuas and others).

Finally, another way by which a reevaluation of the role of women artisans in the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage is happening, is the publication of their experiences in magazines on art and culture. In 1999, the Consejo Nacional para la Cultura y las Artes (National Council for Culture and the Arts) in Mexico published a catalogue that included 309 magazines of this type. Approximately one tenth of the magazines are dedicated (although not exclusively) to disseminating the cultural expressions of the women involved in artisanal production. (Consejo Nacional de la Cultura y las Artes 1999)

WOMEN, INTANGIBLE HERITAGE and DEVELOPMENT. CURRENT SITUATION in the LATIN AMERICAN REGION

Latin America is an extremely varied region, demographically, socio-economically and culturally. The differentiation occurs not only between the more than thirty countries that make up the region, but also within each nation. The total population of Latin America is more than five hundred million, and included in this number there are more than four hundred different ethnic groups.

Taking into account these complex circumstances, plus the limitations of time and money placed on this project mentioned earlier, the author of this paper decided to obtain and analyse information regarding four countries representative of the region as a whole: Mexico, Chile, Peru and Brazil.

This feasibility study was based on the revision of secondary sources of information: bibliographic and electronic data bases; secondary periodical publications; catalogues, indices and bibliographies. This study was, therefore, centred on the compilation of information about institutions, projects, organizations, networks and bibliography relevant to the traditional knowledge and practices of women with regard to:

- Protection of the ecosystems
- Traditional medicine
- Traditions related to the creation of artisanal type cultural products

The documents and projects encountered regarding these three themes, respond in general terms, to two approaches. The first approach highlights the role of women as producers and transmitters of knowledge to do with the use of natural resources, traditional medicine, and the fashioning of handicrafts, but it does not analyze, nor does it question, the economic, social or cultural determinants (among which features the absence of equality between the genders), of the main problems that occur in each of the three categories set out

above. The second approach utilizes the concept of gender, analyzing not only the women themselves but also the social relationships which they establish, and the system of power within which those women live. This makes it possible to identify the differences existing among individual women themselves, emphasizing the socio-historical and cultural character of the processes of subordination and negotiation in which the women find themselves.

This author considers that any future project on *Women, Intangible Heritage and Development* should be based on this latter approach, as it would contribute to a recognition of the cultural diversity of women, as well as to overcoming the *essentialist* view that vindicates *all* women's actions, including those that inhibit women's autonomy and their ability to exercise the same rights as those of men.

The greater part of the bibliography found, has been produced by women academics that work at universities or public research centres in the different countries. Nonetheless, there is not tabulated information regarding how many Latin American universities include these issues within their research and teaching programs.

As regards the main approaches in the documentation found, the theme of women in relation to conservation of the ecosystems and traditional medicine appears to be dealt with in publications based either on a review of a collection of theoretical texts, or on the development of empirical research. These latter publications provide qualitative and/or socio-demographic data about small groups of women, but never about the total population. The results of any research that actually refers to the role of women in the preservation of handicrafts, have generally been arrived at by means of an anthropological approach, using techniques such as ethnographic observation and the reconstruction of life-histories.

Given that this present study does not analyze Latin American research production exhaustively, this author considers it necessary to explore what exactly are the magnitude and characteristics of such research in all of the countries that together comprise the region. It is also important that the role of women in the preservation of intangible cultural heritage cease to be considered solely a topic of research *for women*, rather, it is argued here that this issue should be studied by inter-disciplinary teams of men and women academics. Research into these matters should not be limited to micro-social approaches, and efforts should be made to complement qualitative data with quantitative data. Attempts should be made to avoid falling into a dualist way of thinking: primitive/developed, irrational/rational, magic/scientific. In the case of future studies, the author considers it vital, for example, not to suggest any opposition between traditional medicine and biomedicine, and to indicate which aspects of traditional medicine or of the role of women as healers facilitate their processes of autonomy and empowerment. In the same vein, when dealing with the theme of women artisans, some of the documents found analyze and recover prehispanic traditions that the women artisans integrate and re-fashion in their work, together with models from modern occidental culture. This treatment, which is far from being dualist in its thinking, makes it possible to recognize significant situations of cultural syncretism, a phenomenon that varies according to which ethnic group makes the selection.

The NGOs are usually devoted to political activism and to providing training by means of short courses, whilst the academic institutions generally operate in the field of research and teaching at a higher level. The list of NGOs given in this document shows that a large number of them were created in the 1980s, as a result of the United Nations' Decade for Women. In numerous cases, these organizations began working on the preservation of traditional medicines and healthcare for women, thence leading on to the theme of women and the environment. Other NGOs that have been working with the theme of the artisanal production of women linked to a concern for the ecosystems. Most of the NGOs

mentioned in this document, are working to change the condition of women, from within currents such as feminism or from other political positions.

It is important to point out that the NGOs are organized into national, sub-regional or Latin American networks. The networks ensure that the groups do not lose their autonomy, and that they gain in information, exchange of experiences, and in opportunities to participate in specific training programmes. More encouragement should be given to the dissemination of the objectives and achievements of NGOs, supporting their use of the most advanced technology, because access to this type of information has already been found to be very difficult.

Governmental dependencies have begun to safeguard the knowledge and practice of women in relation to intangible cultural heritage. The policies related to this objective focus on the recovery and dissemination of living testimonies, on the creation of different types of archives, series of publications, and, to a lesser extent, on the development of research. However, governments have not always known how to carry out the task of cultural preservation respecting the concrete characteristics of the different regions, or the needs of the local population, particularly the needs of local women. If the NGOs, governmental institutions, universities and research centres were to work more closely together, this type of problem could be avoided, and such co-operation would greatly enhance the individual efforts that are currently being made in isolation.

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Appendix 1

1. KNOWLEDGE and TECHNIQUES for the PROTECTION of ECOSYSTEMS

1.1. GOVERNMENT and ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

1.1.1. MEXICO

- **Centro Regional de Investigaciones Multidisciplinarias**

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, UNAM
Project: Rural Women, Environment and Health.
Responsible: Magali Daltabuit.
Av. Universidad s/n Circuito 2
Col. Chamilpa, Cuernavaca, Mor.

- **Universidad Autónoma de México**

Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales
Torre 2 de Humanidades, piso 9, Ciudad Universitaria
Tel: 550-5215
Fax: 548-4315

Development of research and the dissemination of information to do with women and the ecosystems.

- **Centro de Estudios del Desarrollo Rural**

Colegio de Postgraduados
Programa de la Mujer en el Desarrollo Rural
Contact: Dra. Emma Zapata Martelo
Tels.: 58045988 ext. 1, 01 595 10614; fax: 01 595 116 06
Estado de México, México
emzapata@colpos.colpos.mx

Research and post-graduate teaching about women and environment

- **Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México**

Facultad de Psicología
Contacts: Alfredo Guerrero Tapia; María del Carmen Gerardo Pérez
Tels.: 56222319, fax: 55502560
C.U, México

- **Escuela Nacional de Trabajo Social**

Centro de Estudios de la Mujer Desarrollo, Trabajo y Medio Ambiente
Contact: Dra. Julia del Carmen Chávez Carapia
Tels.: 56228764, 56228754 fax: 55501957
C.U., México
jchavez@servidor.unam.mx

Research on gender and sustainable development

- **Escuela Nacional de Estudios Profesionales Iztacala**

Contact: M. en C. Arlette López Trujillo
Tels.: 565 7275, fax: 565 72 75
Estado de Mexico, Mexico

- **Secretaría de Medio Ambiente**

Contact: Ingrid Gómez Saracibar
Tels.: 55213528, 55420983 ext. Fax: 55212688
D.F., Mexico
ingridgosa@hotmail.com 7 ingridgosa@prodigy.n

This group gives advice on women and preservation of the environment.

- **Instituto de Ecología**

Apartado Postal 18-845
Delegación Miguel Hidalgo
Mexico, D.F., 11800
Mexico
Prefix: 52
Tel: (01) 271-0350 / 271-0435

- **Centro de Investigaciones Ecológicas del Sureste**

Carretera Panamericana y Periférico Sur
Apdo. Postal 63
29290 San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chis., Mexico
Tel: 01 (967) 818-63 / 818-84
Fax: 01 (967) 823-22

- **Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social**

Hidalgo y Matamoros
Col. Tlalpan
14000 Mexico, D.F., Mexico
Tel: 655-55-76 / 655-01-58 / 655-00-47
Fax: 573-69-83

- **Escuela de Ciencias Sociales – Taller de Investigación ANTZETIK**

Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas
Alvaro Obregón s/n
Col. Revolución Mexicana
29220 San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chis., Mexico
Tel: 01 (967) 803-61 / 826-84
Fax: 01 (967) 826-84

- **Programa Universitario de Estudios de Género**

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico
Circuito Maestro Mario de la Cueva, Zona Cultural
Ciudad Universitaria
04510, Mexico, D.F.
Tel: 55-50-78-89
Fax: 55-06-97-79 / 56-22-75-80

- **Centro de Estudios del Desarrollo Rural**

Colegio de Postgraduados en Ciencias Agrícolas
(CEPCA)/CEDER
Km. 35.5 Carretera Mexico-Texcoco
Montecillo, Méx.

56230, Montecillo, Méx.
Tel: 01 (5) 954-59-23 / 955-07-12 / 07-17/07
Fax: 01 (5) 954-57-23

- **Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO)**

Contact: Lic. Jacinta Ramírez
Av. Liga Periférico-Insurgentes Sur 4903
Col. Parques del Pedregal,
Deleg. Tlalpan, C.P. 14010,
Mexico, D.F.
Tel: 55-28-91-00
Fax: 55-28-91-85
cedoc@xolo.conabio.mx

This Board supports projects on ecology and bioersivity, including women and sustainable development.

- **Universidad Autónoma Chapingo**

Dirección de Centros Regionales
Centro Regional Universitario del Sureste (CRUSE)
Contact: Ing. José Manuel Ruiz Rodríguez
Km. 5 Carretera Teapa-Ranchería Vicente Guerrero, Teapa, Tab, 86800, Mexico.
cruseuach@laneta.apc.org

This unit has the aim of promoting research to do with women and agroecology.

- **Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico**

Instituto de Ecología
Departamento de Ecología Funcional y Aplicada
Contact: M. En C. Alicia Castillo Álvarez
Apartado Postal 70-275,
Copilco-Universidad, Mexico, DF, Mexico

The Ecology Institute carries out research into natural resources, women and communication.

- **Centro de Estudios Demográficos y de Desarrollo Urbano**

El Colegio de Mexico
Programa de Estudios Avanzados en Desarrollo Sustentable y Medio Ambiente
LEAD-MEXICO
Contact: Prof. Boris Graizbord
Camino al Ajusco N° 20
Pedregal de Santa Teresa
10740, Mexico, D.F.
Tel: 5449-3072, 5449-3092, 5449,3000 ext. 4173
Fax: 5645-0464
leadmex@lead.colmex.mx

The Lead Program develops research and teaching about the principal ecological problems at local, national and Latin American level.

- **Colegio de la Frontera Sur (ECOSUR)**

Contact: Mario González Espinosa
Apartado Postal 63
29200 San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas, Mexico
Tel: (967) 81883, 81884, 84558
Fax: (967) 82322, 84557

mgonzale@sclc.ecosur.mx

www.ecosur.mx

Research and publications to do with traditional medicine, midwives and reproductive health environment.

- **Secretaría de Ecología**

Unidad de Información y Difusión

Lerdo Poniente 300

Col. Centro, Toluca, 50000

Tel: (52 7) 276-0055

Fax: (52 7) 214-3457

- **Departamento de Producción Económica**

Contact: Gisela Espinosa

Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Xochimilco

Apdo. Postal 23-181, Mexico 23, DF

1.1.2. CHILE

- **La Asociación Chilena de Municipalidades (ACHM)**

www.achm.cl

This Network operates at 13 Chilean regions and promotes activism regarding environmental problems

- **Servicio Nacional de la Mujer**

Amanátegui N° 333 - 6°. Piso

Casilla 319, Correo 22

Santiago, Chile

Tel: (56-2) 697-30-21 / 697-30-28

1.1.3 PERU

- **Consejo Nacional Del Ambiente**

Av. San Borja Norte No. 226, Lima - Peru

Tel: (511) 2255370 ; Fax : (511) 2255369

E-Mail : conam@conam.gob.pe

- **Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina**

Av. La Universidad s/n - La Molina, Lima - Peru

Tel: 349-5647 349-5669]

- **Universidad Nacional de San Antonio Abad el Cusco**

Calle Roccopata 330 - SANTIAGO-CUSCO

Tel: 084-223864

e-mail: antarki@chaski.unsaac.edu.pe

- **Universidad Católica de la Santísima Concepción**

Facultad de Ciencias

Proyecto: Proyecto Integración de la Mujer en la Pesca Artesanal
Responsable: Patricia Quiróz
Fax: 041-54-61-77

- **Facultad de Ciencias Económicas**
Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos
<http://www.unmsm.edu.pe>

Research and teaching on women and handicrafts: silver jewelry, ceramics, patchwork art and carvings.

1.1.4. BRAZIL

- **Secretaria de Estado da Saúde e Meio Ambiente**
Divisão de Saúde da Mulher, da Criança e do Adolescente
Av. Anhsnguera 5195
74000, Sector Coimbra, Goiania GO, Brazil
Tel: (062) 233-9011 / 233-2122, ramal 145/155

This División offers health care and organizes academic activities on women, health and environment.

- **Universidade de Sao Paulo. Núcleo de Estudo sobre a Mulher, NEM**
Rua Marquez de Sao Vicente 225, Gavea
CEP 22453 Rio de Janeiro RJ, Brazil
Tel: (1) 277-3300

Research and training on health, women and ecology.

- **Universidade Livre do Meio Ambiente**
Rua Victor Benato 210 -Barrio Pilarzinho
82.120-110 - Curitiba -PR
Tel: (41) 254-7657 / 254-5548
Fax: (41) 335-3433
unilivre@unilivre.org.br
www.unilivre.org.br

1.1.5. OTHER COUNTRIES

- **IMUP- Instituto de la Mujer de la Universidad de Panamá**
Contact: Anabel Chen Molina
Estafeta Universitaria, Ciudad de Panamá, Panamá
Tel: 223-4787
Fax: 264-9951
imul@ancon.up.ac.pa
www.up.ac.pa/investigacion/imup/unicef/html
- **Centro Agronómico de Investigación y Enseñanza**
Código Postal 7170, Turrialba, Costa Rica
Tel: (506) 556-1016
Fax: (506) 556-0914

- **Escuela de Ciencias Ambientistas**

Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica
Apdo. Postal 86-3000
Heredia, Costa Rica
Tel: (506) 277-3290
Fax: (506) 277-3289
ambienti@una.acr.cr

- **Equipo de Estudios Rurales**

Universidad de La Habana
Contact: Niurka Pérez Rojas
niurka@cubarte.cult.cu

- **Dirección de Educación Ambiental y Participación Comunitaria**

Ministerio del Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
Caracas, Venezuela
<http://www.marn.gov.ve>

- **Departamento de Medicina Preventiva y Social**

Facultad de Ciencias de la Salud
Universidad de Carabobo
Contact: Doris Acevedo
Apartado Postal 581
Maracay, Edo. Aragua
Venezuela
Tel/Fax: (58-43) 320-096

1.2. NGOs and NETWORKS

1.2.1 MEXICO

- **Red de Género y Medio Ambiente**

Centro Regional de Investigaciones Multidisciplinarias, UNAM
Contact: Margarita Velázquez
Av. Universidad s/n Circuito 2
Col. Chamilpa, Cuernavaca, Mor.
crim@servidor.unam.mx

This Network comprises 25 organizations and female researchers and coordinates projects regarding ecology and gender.

- **Centro para Mujeres, CIDHAL**

Apartado Postal 1-579
Cuernavaca, Morelos

- **Centro de Apoyo Para el Movimiento Popular de Occidente, A.C.**

Contact: Lic. Araceli Leprón León
Tels.: 01 3 8252286, Fax: 01 3 8252286
Jalisco, Mexico
CAMPOJAL@laneta.apc.org

- **Centro de Encuentros y Diálogos a.c.**

Humboldt 304

Apartado 632
Cuernavaca Morelos, Mexico C.P 062000
Tel: (73)14-07-78
Fax: (73) 18-29-74

The Centre was created in 1983, particularly to support the popular groups native to the State of Morelos, but with special emphasis on women's groups. Among other themes, the Centre concentrates on health and the environment.

- **Mujer Campesina y Tecnología Alternativa**

Providencia 1412-802 A
CP 031000 Mexico D.F., Mexico

This Centre began in 1988. Its aim are to give courses, to promote the use peasant women make of traditional medicine, and to promote the role of women in relation to handicrafts and preservation of the environment.

- **Promoción de Desarrollo Popular, PDP**

Tlaloc 40 int. 3, 2° piso, Col. Anahuac
11370 Mexico, D.F., Mexico

Since 1987 this Programme has been working with popular urban women, rural women, and women belonging to ethnic groups, aiming to improve the health of these women by offering courses on health education, medicinal plants, handicrafts, the environment, and other subjects.

- **Dirección Regional en Mexicali**

El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, A.C.
Calz. Independencia y Calafia, N° 10961-1
Col. Centro Cívico
21000 Mexicali, B.C., Mexico
Tél: 01 (65) 57-53-41
Fax: 01 (65) 57-25-89

- **Dirección Regional en Tijuana**

El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, A.C.
Blvd. Abelardo L. Rodríguez N° 21
Zona del Río
22320 Tijuana, B.C., Mexico
Tel: 01 (66) 88-22-26
Fax: 01 (66) 84-87-95

- **Grupo de Mujeres de San Cristóbal de las Casas, A.C.**

Calle Ribera esq. Surinam
Barrio de Tlaxcala
29210 San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chis., Mexico
Tel: 01 (967) 843-04
Fax: 01 (967) 843-04

- **Grupo de Estudios Ambientalistas**

Allende N° 7
Col. Sta. Ursula Coapa

04650, Mexico, D. F., Mexico
Tel: 684-02-53
Fax: 684-24-36

- **Red Fronteriza de Salud y Ambiente, A.C.**

Av. Obregón N° 54
Col. Centro
83000, Hermosillo, Son. Mexico
Tel: 01 (62) 12-50-21 / 12-65-51 / 13-17-64
Fax: 01 (62) 12-50-21

- **Pronatura Península de Yucatán, AC**

Contact: M. en C. María Andrade Hernández
Calle 17 N° 188 -A x 10,
García Gínero, Mérida, Yuc., 97070, Mexico
Tel/Fax: (99) 20-4641, (99) 25-3787, (99) 20-4647
ppy@pibil.finred.com.mx

- **Educación Cultura y Ecología AC**

Contact: Biól. María Elena Cortés Aguilar
Apartado Postal 27 bis, Coatepec, Ver., 91501, Mexico
Tel: 91 (28) 16-3389
Tel/Fax: 91 (28) 21 0080, 91 (982) 2 0164

This NGO provides training and advice to peasant women from the south region of Mexico.

- **Instituto de Ecología AC**

Contact: M. en C. Dianne Margaret Dredge Davis
Km. 2.5 Antigua Carretera a Coatepec, Xalapa, Ver., 91000, Mexico
Tel: 91 (28) 18 6000, 91 (28) 18 6110 ext. 205
Fax: 91 (28) 18 6809

- **Grupo de Estudios Ambientales AC**

Contact: Ing. Jasmine Guadalupe Aguilar
Allende # 7, Santa Ursula Coapa,
Coyoacán, Mexico, DF, 04850, Mexico
Tel: 56-17-90-27
Fax: 56-17-02-72
gea@laneta.apc.org

This group has been supporting women by holding training workshops and by drawing up educational material to do with sustainable development and agro-ecology.

- **Asociación Mexicana de Arte y Cultura AC**

Proyecto: J002
Contact: Antrop. Carlos Bravo Marentes
Río Amazonas # 17, Cuauhtémoc, Cuauhtémoc, Mexico, DF, 6500
Tel: 55-66-64-82
Fax: 55-92-73-60
amacup@mail.internet.com.mx

This Association has been giving advice to peasant women and artisans on aspects of biodiversity.

- **Yaxché, Árbol de la Vida, AC**

Contact: Lic. Carlos Meade de la Cueva
Apartado Postal 8, Felipe Carrillo Puerto, Qroo, 77200, Mexico

Tel/Fax: 91 (983) 4 0842

This NGO carries out research into the benefits of agro-ecology in a Mayan area of Mexico.

- **Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente**

Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe
Boulevard de los Virreyes 155
Lomas de Virreyes, CP. 11000
Mexico, DF
Tel: (52) 5 202-6394 / 5 202-4841
Fax: (52) 5 202-09-50
c.e: unepnet@rola

1.2.2. CHILE

- **Comisión Nacional Campesina**

Contact: Alicia Muñoz, presidenta
Dirección oficina: Sazié 1915, Piso 2 Santiago, Chile
Tel./Fax: (56-2) 698-8407

The Commission seeks to raise the organizational level of peasant women and wage-earning rural women, by means of activism as well as by providing training and education to women's groups.

- **Fundación Laura Rodríguez**

Tegualda 1832, Santiago de Chile.
Tel.: (56-2) 225-2714.

This NGO Carries Out Research On Women And Environment and Publishes A Bulletin "Pares And Nones"

- **Centro el Canelo de Nos. Programa de la Mujer**

Casilla 2-D San Bernardo
Santiago, Chile
Tel: 859-3262 / 859-4707
Fax: 858-1405

This Programme was created in 1985 to hold workshops on health and agro-ecology for both urban and peasant women. Publications: monographs (books).

- **Comité Nacional Pro-Defensa de la Fauna y la Flora, CODEFF**

Santa Filomena 185, Providencia
Casilla 3675
Santiago, Chile

- **Fundación para el Desarrollo Regional de Aysén, FUNDA**

Casilla 340
Coyhaique, Chile
Tel: 23-11-27
Fax: 23-20-54

In 1976, this Foundation began offering services to women from marginalized urban sectors and to peasant women, by training them, and by giving them technical assistance regarding health and the environment.

- **Instituto de Educación Rural, IER**

Av, República 124
Casilla 10397
Santiago, Chile
Tel: 671-5012
Fax: 671-7450

Since 1954, the Institute has been providing services to both peasant women and peasant men, giving them advice, and collaborating with them on aspects of health, the environment and other topics.

- **Instituto de Investigación y Desarrollo Local, IDEL**

5 de Abril 994, depto. 204, Cerrillos
Santiago, Chile
Tel: 557-3574

The Institute began its activities in 1984, offering services to the community in general, holding workshops, organizing courses and programmes to do with health the environment and recycling. It has published a collection of working documents.

- **Organización Internacional de Uniones de Consumidores, IOCU**

Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe
Programa Salud y Medio Ambiente
Av. Leones 2293, Providencia
Casilla 9635
Santiago, Chile
Tel: (56-2) 2234172 / (56-2) 2234763
Fax: (56-2) 2234638

This NGO was Created in 1960. Its Aim Is the Promotion Of Health Rights And The Dissemination Of Information To Do With Health And Traditional Medicines.

- **Red Nacional de Acción Ecológica**

Semanario 774
Ñuñoa – Santiago –Chile
Tel: (56-2) 223-44-83
Fax: (56-2) 225-8909
renac@rdci.cl
www.renace.net

This network promotes activism campaigns regarding ecological problems.

1.2.3. PERU

- **Centro de la Mujer Peruana Flora Tristán**

Parque Hernán Velarde N° 42
Lima 1, Peru
Tel: (51-14) 33-90-60 / 33-06-94 / 33-27-65
Fax: (51-14) 33-90-60

Training and publications to do with traditional medicines, midwives, herbalism and ecology.

- **Asociación Arariwa**

Apartado postal 872
Cusco, Peru

This Association supports rural women by giving courses about traditional medicines and ecology.

- **Centro Andino de Educación y Promoción, CADEP "José María Arguedas"**

Saphy 808
Cusco , Peru
Tel: 22-80-21
Fax: 51-084.22.5731

Since 1985 this Center support peasant women from the ethnic Quechua group.

- **Centro de Desarrollo Agropecuario, CEDAP**

Av. Andrés Avelino Cáceres 1201-1203
Apartado Postal 151
Ayacucho, Peru
Tel: 064-913074

Since 1978 this Center supports peasant women promoting the role of women in relation to traditional medicine and preservation of the environment.

- **Centro de Estudios y Promoción Comunal del Oriente; CEPCO**

Area de la Mujer
Jr. Manuela Morey 233, Apartado Postal 253
Terapoto, Peru
Tel: 094-523110

This Center began in 1985. Its aim are to promote the use peasant women make of traditional medicine and to preserve the environment.

- **Centro de Estudios y Promoción para la Mujer - Centro Mujer**

Edificio Los Olmos 1002
Residencial San Felipe, Jesús María
Lima, Peru

Training popular urban women on ecology.

- **Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica, COICA**

Jirón Larco Herrera 1057
Lima 17, Peru
Tel: 51-14-619228
Fax: 51-14-619228

Since 1984 this network supports indigenous women on sustainable development and herbalism.

- **Grupo de Investigación y Extensión en Tecnología Popular, Tulpuy**

Av. Centenario 589 -San Carlos
Apartado 222
Huancayo, Peru

The NGO was created in 1978 to provide health care and training to peasant women on traditional medicine and ecology.

- **Asociación Cultural Pirámide**

Contactos: Eloísa Tréllez Solís, Patricia Parrinello Sánchez, Ofelia Enciso Soto
Calle Diego Ferré 387-F
Miraflores, Lima 18
Tel/Fax: (511) 446-1487 / 444-2691

piramide1@amauta.rcp.net.pe

Since 1989 this Association has been providing advice on ecology.

1.2.4. BRAZIL

- **Grupo Ecologico "SEMENTE"**

Dirección (provisoria)
Secretaría de Cultura
Grupo Ecológico Semente
Av. Barão de Studart, 505
60120 Meireles, Fortaleza/Ce, Brazil

Comment [HDLFG1]:

Comment [HDLFG2]:

This Group, Based On Ecofeminism, Edits A Magazine And Promotes Activist Campaigns Regarding Environmental Problems And Policies

- **Tecnología Alternativa na Promoção da Saúde, TAPS**

Contact: Maria Aparecida do Amaral
Dirección: Rua Borges Lagoa 509,
São Paulo, Brazil
Dirección postal: Caixa Postal 20.306 CEP 04041 -990
São Paulo, Brazil
Tel.: (55-11) 572-0466 Fax: (55-11) 572-0465

Edits The Bulletin "Comtaps" And A Line Of Publication: "Saúde E Comunidade".

- **Red de Defensa de la Especie Humana (REDEH)**

Thais Corral
C/o REDEH
Rua Barão do Flamengo 22/3'4
22210 Rio de Janeiro, Flamengo, Brazil.

- **Articulacao do Movimento de Mulheres Trabalhadoras Rurais - Regiao Sul**

Rua André de Barros, 345 - Bloco B . Apt. 6
80.010 Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil

This Movement was created in 1988 to hold educational training on health and environment to working women

- **Ciudadania, Estudo, Pesquisa, Informacao, Acao, CEPIA**

Rua do Russel 694 - 2° andar
CEP 22210 Rio de Janeiro - RJ, Brazil
Tel: (021) 225-6115

This NGO Provides services to poor and black women organizing workshops on women's health, traditional medicine and ecology.

- **Grupo de Acoes Ecologicas em Comunidades, GAECO**

Estrada de Gávea 407 c/1 - Rocinha
Rio de Janeiro CEP 22451, R.J., Brazil

This group gives workshops on how to preserve and disseminate the practice of traditional medicine.

- **Programa da Terra, PROTER**
Rua Lacerda de Almeida, 59
CEP 05015 Sao Paulo - SP, Brazil
Tel: (011) 2631840 / 864-3980
Fax: (55.11) 864-3980

1.2.5 OTHER COUNTRIES

- **Centro de Estudios Ambientales (CEDEA)**
Contact: María Onestini
Casilla de correo 116-Sucursal
28-14 28 Buenos Aires, Argentina
Tel: (541) 812-6490
Fax: (541) 812-6490
rponesti@criba.edu.ar

- **Oficina Regional de la UICN para Mesoamérica**
Contact: Lorena Aguilar
1161-2150 Moravia Costa Rica
Tel: (506) 2362733
Fax: (506) 2409934
laguikar@uicn.icr.cr.co

- **Red Género y Ambiente América Latina**
Contact: María Rico
Casilla 296 T
Santiago, Chile.
Tel: (562) 274 0180
Fax: (562) 274 0180

- **FUNDANUEVA**
Contacts: Alejandra Excalante M. / Yamileth F.
Fundación Arias para la Paz y El Progreso Humano
Paseo Colón, San José de Costa Rica
ariasfun@sol.racsa.co.cr

- **Centro de Estudios sobre Tecnologías Apropriadas de la Argentina, CETAAR**
Contacts: Rita Medo, Ingdd Kossmanr, Verónica Casco
Dirección oficina: Rivadavia 4097,
Marcos Paz Buenos Aires, Argentina
Dirección postal: Casilla de Correo 80 (1727),
Marcos Paz Buenos Aires, Argentina
Tel./Fax: (54-20) 72-171
Correo Electrónico: cetaar@warnani.apc.org

- **Asociación Argentina de Protección Familiar**
Contacto: Olga Vigliola
Dirección: Agüero 1355/59, Capital
Federal, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Tel.; (54-1) 826-1216
Fax: (54-1) 824-8416

- **Mujer, Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente**

Contacto: Consejo Nacional de la Mujer
Contacts: Susana Sanz, María E. Messutti.
Dirección: Consejo Nacional de la Mujer
Av. Roque Sáenz Peña 648, 7° "A"
1035 Buenos Aires, Argentina

- **Fundación para el Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer (FEIM),**

Paraná 135, 3°, "13"
1017 Buenos Aires, Argentina.

- **Federación Nacional de Organizaciones de Vivienda Popular, FEDEVIVIENDA**

Contact: Alejandro Florian
Dirección Postal: Apartado Aéreo 57059, Bogotá, Colombia
Tel.: (57-1) 338-0014 Fax: (57-1) 287-1941
Correo electrónico: hicwas@coinodo.apc.org

- **Fundación Plenario de Mujeres del Uruguay**

Contact: Ana María Nocetti
Uruguay 1555,
República Oriental del Uruguay
Dirección postal: CP 11200,
Montevideo
Tel.: (598-2) 417-470
Fax: (598-2) 480-556
piemuu@chasque.apc.org

- **Grupo Centroamericano de Población y Ambiente**

Contact: Rosa Cheng
Del Caballo Blanco, 200 Sur y 75 este
Moravia, Costa Rica
Tel: (506) 236-2733
Fax: (506) 240-9934

- **Centro para la Conservación y Ecodesarrollo de la Bahía de Samania y su Entorno**

Contact: Dulce Castleton
[http:// www.aacr.net/gef/cebse](http://www.aacr.net/gef/cebse)

- **Coordinadora de Proyectos de Educación de Desarrollo Ecológico (COPREDE)**

Contact: Víctor Hugo Godoy
2da. Calle 3-44, Zona 1
Chimaltenango, Guatemala
Tel: (502) 839-1456

- **Centro Feminista de Información y Acción (CEFEMINA)**

Contact: Ana Carcedo
200 m al oeste y 100 m al norte de Taco Bell
San Pedro de Montes de Oca
San José
Apdo. 5355-1000

San José, Costa Rica
Tel: (506) 224-3986
Fax: (506) 224-3986
cefemina@cefemina.or.cr
<http://www.cefemina.or.cr>

- **Colectivo Femenino Rescantando Nuestra Ecología**

Contact: María Isabel Ramírez Castro
300 m este de la Plaza de Deportes
San Juan, San Ramón
Alajuela, Costa Rica

- **Asociación de Mujeres por la Dignidad y la Vida (LAS DIGNAS)**

Contact: Ana Cecilia Murcia
Calle Gabriela Mistral N° 224
San Salvador
Tel: (503) 225-8944 / 226-0356 / 225-4457/ 335-1078 (Suchito).
Fax: (503) 226-1879
dignas@vianet.com.sv

- **Asociación para la investigación del Desarrollo Sostenible Segovias (ADESO “Las Segovias”)**

Contact: Alfredo Chávez Morales
Boulevard Pancasán Depósito de la Pepsi
Una cuadra al norte
Estelí
Apdo. 60
Nicaragua
Tel: (505) 713-3550 / 713-4662
Fax: (505) 713-4632
adeso@nicarao.org.ni adeso@sdmnic.org.ni

- **Naturaleza y Sociedad**

Contact: Francisco Arévalo
Plaza Concordia, Vía España
Local # 155
Apdo. 3380 Virtual Office, Zona 7
Ciudad de Panamá
Tel: (507) 265-1333 / 214-9139 / 684-8670
Fax: (507) 265-1335
virtall@sinfo.net

- **Programa de Desarrollo Rural en el Departamento de Chalatenango (PRO-CHALATE)**

Final Avenida Morazán
Chalatenango, El Salvador
Tel: (503) 335-2450 / 335-2658 / 301-1241

- **Asociación Agropecuria Artesanal “La Guadalupana”**

Contact: Aurelio Chávez Cochoy
Aldea El Novillero, Santa Lucía Utatlán
Sololá, Guatemala
Tel: (502) 762-3283
Fax: (502) 762-2283

- **Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral de La Mujer Indígena de Subtiava (XOTCHIL ACAL)**

Contact: Marina Maradiaga Pérez

Texaco Guido 2 C y 75 vrs abajo

León, Barrio Subtiava

Nicaragua

Tel: (505) 311-2520

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Appendix 2

2. KNOWLEDGE and PRACTICE of TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

2.1. GOVERNMENT and ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

2.1.1. MEXICO

- **Programa de Ciencias Sociales y Salud**

Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública de Mexico

Contact: Xochitl Castañeda
Av. Universidad 655, Col. Santa María Ahuacatitlán,
62508, Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico
Tel: (73) 11 01 11, 29 30 00 y 11 03 45
<http://www.insp.mx>

Teaching and research to do with traditional medicine and female midwives in the southeast of Mexico.

- **Especialización en Acupuntura y Fitoterapia**

División de Ciencias Biológicas y de la Salud
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana. Unidad Iztapalapa
Contact: José Rivas
Av. Michoacán y La Purísima, Col. Vicentina,
Deleg. Iztapalapa, C.P. 09340
Tel: 5804-6551
dccbs@xanum.uam.mx

Research and post-graduate teaching about traditional knowledge and practices to do with health, based on acupuncture and phytotherapy.

- **Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (IMSS)**

Unidad de Investigación Biomédica en
Medicina Tradicional y Herbolaria del IMSS
Contact: Dr. Xavier Lozoya Sotano de la Unidad de Congresos del
Centro Médico Siglo XXI
Tel: 55-88-56-07

This government body carries out research into the benefits of the different medicinal plants which are found in Mexico, and produces medicaments from these plants. It is also helping to revive the role of women in the use of herbal remedies.

- **Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales**

Universidad Autónoma de Mexico. Torre 2 de Humanidades, piso 9, Ciudad Universitaria
Tel: 550-5215
Fax: 548-4315

Development of research and the dissemination of information to do with women and the ecosystems.

- **Centro de Atención a la Salud Integral de la Mujer**
Secretaría de Salud y Desarrollo Comunitario del Estado de Coahuila
Orquídeas N° 100
Col. Torreón Jardín
27200 Torreón, Coah., Mexico
Tel: 01 (17) 21-10-36

- **Centro de Investigaciones en Salud de Comitán (CISC)**
s/n Frente a Urgencias del Hosp.. Gral. de Comitán
Altos farmacia Ana Rosy, Apdo. Postal 271
3000, Comitán, Chis., Mexico
Tel: 01 (963) 238-16
Fax: 01 (963) 238-16

- **Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social**
Contact: María Eugenia Módena
Hidalgo y Matamoros
Col. Tlalpan
14000 Mexico, D.F., Mexico
Tel: 655-55-76 / 655-01-58 / 655-00-47
Fax: 573-69-83

Research to do with indigenous female healers.

- **Dirección General de Culturas Populares**
Unidad Regional Oaxaca
Contact: Martha Castañeda
Av. Revolución 1877, 6° Piso,
Col. San Angel, Deleg. Alvaro Obregón
C.P. 01000, Mexico, D.F.
Tel: 5490-9763
e mail: achacha@conaculta.gob.mx / cppacmyc@conaculta.gob.mx

Research and training to do with the work of traditional women therapists (midwives, herbalists, "hueseras" [a type of untrained chiropractor]).

- **Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social-Sureste**
Contact: Graciela Freyermuth
Calle Ma. Adelina Flores N° 36
Barrio de Guadalupe
29230 San Cristóbal de las Casa, Chis., Mexico
Tel: 01 (967) 820-36
Fax: 01 (967) 820-36

Research to do with the indigenous system of healthcare, and the health of women from Chamula ethnic group.

- **Escuela de Ciencias Sociales – Taller de Investigación ANTZETIK**
Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas
Alvaro Obregón s/n
Col. Revolución Mexicana
29220 San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chis., Mexico
Tel: 01 (967) 803-61 / 826-84
Fax: 01 (967) 826-84

- **Area de Salud y Población**

Contact: Esperanza Tuñón
El Colegio de la Frontera Sur. Unidad Tabasco
Mario Brown Peralta 209-E
Fracc. Guadalupe, Villahermosa, Tabasco
esptunon@nexus.net.mx

Research and publications to do with traditional medicine, midwives and reproductive health.

- **Subdirección de Salud y Bienestar Social**

Instituto Nacional Indigenista
Contact: Carlos Zolla
Av. Revolución N° 1227-P.B
Col. Los Alpes
01010 Mexico, D.F. Mexico
Tel: 56-51-31-99 / 56- 51-31-30
Fax: 56-51-73-65 / 55-93-28-75

Research into women and the use of home remedies in the rural areas of Mexico.

- **Escuela Nacional de Medicina y Homeopatía**

Instituto Politécnico Nacional
Guillermo Massieu N° 239
Frac. La Escalera
07320 Mexico, D.F. Mexico
Tel: 55-86-94-49 / 55- 84- 55-24
Fax: 55-86-32-58

- **Centro de Investigaciones Interdisciplinarias en Humanidades**

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico
Torre 2 de Humanidades 4° piso
Ciudad Universitaria
04510, Mexico D.F., Mexico
Tel: 55-50-67-02 / 56-23-00-26
Fax: 55-48/15-29

- **Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas**

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico
Circuito Exterior
Ciudad Universitaria
04510, Mexico, D.F., Mexico
Tel: 56-22-96-56 / 55-50-52-15 ext. 4314

- **Centro de Estudios de Población**

Universidad Autónoma de Hidalgo
Carretera a Tulancingo Km 2.5
Unidad Universitaria, C.P. 42081
Pachuca, Hgo. Mexico
Tel: 01 (771) 350-77 Fax: 01 (771) 377-63

- **Instituto Nacional Indigenista – Oaxaca**

Heróico Colegio Militar N° 904
Col. Reforma
68050, Oax. Oax. Mexico
Tel: 01 (951) 516-63
Fax: 01 (951) 519-74

- **Colectivo Interdisciplinario de Salud**

Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro- Facultad de Psicología
Fray Martín de Valencia N° 215-13
Las Quintas del Marqués
76047, Qro., Qro. Mexico
Tel: 01 (42) 16-31-03
Fax: 01 (42) 17-72-56/ 16-18-41

- **El Colegio de Sonora**

Av. Obregón N° 54
Col. Centro
83000, Hermosillo, Son. Mexico
Tel: 01 (62) 12-65-51 / 17-09-55 / 13-17-64
Fax: 01 (62) 12-50-21

- **Facultad de Medicina – Unidad de Ciencias de la Salud**

Universidad Veracruzana- Unidad Jalapa
Odontólogos y Médicos s/n
91000, Jalapa, Ver. Mexico
Tel: 01 (281) 534-43

- **Laboratorio de Medicina Social**

Universidad de Yucatán
Contact: Judith Ortega
Av. Itzaes N° 499 x 59 y 59 A
Col. Centro
97000 Mérida, Yuc.

Anthropological research into midwives, “hueseras” [a type of untrained chiropractor], and traditional therapies.

2.1.2 CHILE

- **Proyecto Psicosocial San Ramón. Consultorio Municipalizado**

Alhué 85-22, San Ramón Santiago, Chile

A Health Centre working to promote an improvement in the quality of life, which holds workshops and forums, and which offers consultations based on traditional medicine.

- **Universidad de Chile**

Proyecto: EMERGER
Gran Av. José Miguel Carrera N° 3204
Casilla 10-A San Miguel
Santiago, Chile
Tel: (56-2) 551-00-44 / 551-79-06
Fax: (56-2) 551-01-74

- **Servicio Nacional de la Mujer**

Amanátegui N° 333 - 6°. Piso
Casilla 319, Correo 22
Santiago, Chile
Tel: (56-2) 697-30-21 / 697-30-28

2.1.3. PERU

- **Consejo Nacional de Población**

Centro de Documentación
Contacto: María Cristina López, Odría, presidenta; Luis Céspedes B.,
Dirección postal: Apdo. 10233
Lima 1, Peru
Dirección oficina: Jr. Carabaya N° 442, Piso 5°,
Lima, Peru
Tel.: (51-14) 262-949
Fax: (51-14) 262-716

- **Pontificia Universidad Católica**

Fundo Pando, Pueblo Libre, Lima Perú
Tel: 622540

2.1.4 BRAZIL

- **Centro de Assistência Integral a Saúde da Mulher, CAISM**

Universidade Estadual de Campinas
Caixa postal 1170
Campinas - CEP 13100, Brazil

The Centre was created in 1985 to support women by giving courses about traditional medicines and health care.

- **Conselho Estadual da Condicao Femenina, CECF**

Rua Batatais, 187 -JD. Paulista
Sao Paulo, Brazil

This Council opened in 1983, the aim was to support women's from Sao Paulo State and promote programs on traditional medicine.

- **Escola Nacional de Saúde Pública.**

FIOCRUZ
Av. Ataulfo de Paiva 1004 apt. 202
Leblon
2440 0 31 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Tel: (55-21) 274-47-84

This School began in 1954. Research and training about public health and traditional women's knowledge and practices.

- **Núcleo de Estudos de Populacao, UNICAMP**

Universidade Estadual de Campinas
Campinas, Brazil
Tel: (055) (0192) 39-8576
Fax: (055) (0192) 39-4000

Since 1982 this academic group has been working on women's health and traditional medicine

- **Secretaria de Estado da Saúde e Meio Ambiente.**

Divisao de Saúde da Mulher, da Crianca e do Adolescente
Av. Anhsnguera 5195
74000, Sector Coimbra, Goiania GO, Brazil
Tel: (062) 233-9011 / 233-2122, ramal 145/155

This Division has been contributing to women's, children's and adolescent's health. It organizes different activities on health, traditional medicine an ecology.

- **Universidades de Sao Paulo. Núcleo de Estudo sobre a Mulher, NEM**

Rua Marquez de Sao Vicente 225, Gavea
CEP 22453 Rio de Janeiro RJ, Brazil
Tel: (1) 277-3300

Teachig and research to do with women, health and ecosystems.

- **Faculdade de Saude Pública**

Universidade de Sao Paulo
Av. Dr. Arnaldo
715 01255 Sao Paulo, Brazil
Tel. (55-11) 280-32-33 / 285-23-29

- **Instituto de Medicina Social**

Universidades do Estado do Rio de Janeiro
Rua Sao Francisco Xavier, 524 -7° andar - Bloco D
Maracanã
200559-900 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Tel: (55-21) 284-82-42
Fax: (55-21) 264-11-42

- **Programa de Pos-Graduacao em Antropología Social**

Universidades Federal do Rio Grande do Sul
Av. Bento Goncalves N° 9500
91540 rio Grande do Sul, Brazil
Fax: (51) 227-22-95

- **Núcleo Saúde e Saberes Indígenas**

Departamento de Antropología Social
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina
Contact: Laura Pérez Gil
C.P. 5015, Campus Universitario
FloRianá Polis, S.C.
88040- 970 Brasil
laurapg@altavista.com

2.1.5 OTHER COUNTRIES

- **Escuela de Enfermería**

Contact: Claudia Valencia
Universidad del Valle
Cali, Colombia
[http:// www.univalle.edu.co](http://www.univalle.edu.co)

- **Secretaría de Salud**

Contact: Ana María Ocampo
Cra. 19 Calle 20 piso 7
Manizales, Colombia
Tel: (968) 832-318

- **Posgrado en Salud Pública**

Facultad de Medicina
Universidad Mayor San Andrés
La Paz, Bolivia
Tel: 356590

- **Departamento de Antropología Médica**

Facultad de Filosofía y Letras
Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina
Contact: Ana Domínguez
Puán 480
Buenos Aires, Argentina

- **Instituto Nicaragüense de la Mujer**

Apartado Postal 5714
Managua, Nicaragua
Tel: 66-6100

- **Oficina Nacional de la Mujer**

Edificio TV. Nacional, 3ª Planta
Santa Tecla, El Salvador

2. 2. NGOs and NETWORKS

2.2.1 MEXICO

- **Organización de Médicos Indígenas**

del Estado de Chiapas (OMIECH)
Av. Salomón González Blanco N° 10
Col. Morelos, C.P. 29230
Apartado Postal 117
(San Cristóbal) Tel/Fax. (9) 67 8 54 38
Correo: omiech@laneta.apc.org
WEB: <http://www.laneta.apc.org/omiech/>

An Organization which provides healthcare based on traditional medicine; which produces and distributes leaflets, books and videos; and which gives courses.

- **Grupo Ticime, A.C**

Red, Documentación y Servicios de Partería
Distrito Federal
Cerrada Flor de Agua #11
Col. Florida, C.P. 01030
Tel: (52) 56 61 68 32
Fax: (52) 56 62 53 76
ticime@laneta.apc.org

Tepoztlán
Camino a Meztitla #4
Valle de Atongo
Tepoztlán, Morelos, C.P. 62520
Tel: (52) 01 739 50 750
parteras@laneta.apc.org

Cuernavaca
Alvaro Obregón #103
Col. Centro, junto a la Clínica Borda.
Cuernavaca, Morelos
C.P. 62000
Tel: (52) 01 731 21 836
paulinafp@infosel.net.mx

"Ticime" in the Náhuatl language means "midwives". The organization Ticime began in 1989 as a Centre for Study and Information on Midwifery. The objective was to help towards stemming the tide of unnecessary surgical intervention in childbirth, and to raise the standard of healthcare given to women in rural areas. Since 1995, Ticime has devoted its attention to putting into practice a professional model of midwifery.

- **Red de Mujeres PRODUSSEP, A.C.**

Contact: Eugenia Flores, Gloria Sayavedra
Dirección postal: Apdo. Postal 121-087 Mexico 04370 D.F., Mexico
Dirección oficina; Kramer N° 71 Col. Atlántida, Mexico 04370, D.F.
Tel/fax: (52-5) 689-2429
Correo electrónico: redmujeres@laneta.apc.org

"Red de mujeres" (Women's Network) is carrying out a study on traditional medicine, and promoting education-training and research regarding health. The Network is developing joint actions together with community organizations and organizations of peasant women. The Network's objectives are: to further knowledge regarding the social-cultural factors which affect the overall health of women; to construct new educational methodologies in health for women, from the gender perspective; and to develop links with other women's or mixed organizations-institutions with similar aims. The Network operates nationally, in both urban and rural areas.

- **Mujeres para el Diálogo**

Contact: María del Carmen Montes,
Dirección postal: Apdo. Postal 19-493
Mixcoac 03910, Mexico, D.F.
Av. Cerro de las Torres 223-106
Col. Campestre Churubusco
C.P. 04200, Mexico, D.F.
Tel./Fax: (52-5) 544-2202

The aims of this Group are to contribute to the organization and liberation of women, and to work towards achieving a society free from gender inequalities. The Group provides training in different

themes, one of which is reviving the knowledge of medicinal plants, locally, regionally and nationally.

- **Centro de Desarrollo para la Mujer**

Morelos N° 281 Ote
Apartado Postal N° 26
Jocotepec, Jalisco, Mexico

This Centre opened in 1981. The aim was to support rural women by giving courses and supplying information about health, incorporating the traditional medicine of Nahua groups native to the central region of Mexico.

- **Colectivo Feminista de Xalapa, AC**

Apartado Postal 107
Xalapa 91000, Veracruz, Mexico

Since 1980, this Collective has been contributing to women's health, by holding educational workshops on different aspects, including the use of herbalism.

- **Centro de Encuentros y Diálogos a.c.**

Humboldt 304
Apartado 632
Cuernavaca Morelos, Mexico C.P 062000
Tel: (73)14-07-78
Fax: (73) 18-29-74

The Centre was created in 1983, particularly to support the popular groups native to the State of Morelos, but with special emphasis on women's groups. Among other themes, the Centre concentrates on health and the environment.

- **Mujer Campesina y Tecnología Alternativa**

Providencia 1412-802 A
CP 031000 Mexico D.F., Mexico

This Centre began in 1988. Its aim are to give courses, to promote the use peasant women make of traditional medicine, and to promote the role of women in relation to handicrafts and preservation of the environment.

- **Programa de Apoyo a la Mujer, PROMUJER**

Tabasco 262/502
Colonia Roma, D.F., Mexico

- **Promoción de Desarrollo Popular, PDP**

Tlaloc 40 int. 3, 2° piso, Col. Anahuac
11370 Mexico, D.F., Mexico

Since 1987 this Programme has been working with popular urban women, rural women, and women belonging to ethnic groups, aiming to improve the health of these women by offering courses on health education, medicinal plants, handicrafts, the environment, and other subjects.

- **Servicios Desarrollo y Paz, A.C., SEDEPAC.**

Programa de Mujeres

Huatusco 39, Colonia Roma Sur, Mexico, D.F
Tel: 584-15-78
Fax: 584-38-95

Since 1985 this Programme has been working with peasant and indigenous women, providing training and advice on health, based on traditional medicine practices.

- **Desarrollo Comunitario de la Salud, A.C.**

Xicotencatl Nte. N° 501
Col. Centro
25000 Saltillo, Coah. Mexico
Tel: 01(84) 14-99-04
Fax: 01 (84) 14-99-04

- **Grupo Feminista 8 de Marzo**

Calle 313ª. N° 1422
Col. Centro
31000, Chihuahua, Chih., Mexico
Tel: 01 (967) 843-04
Fax: 01 (967) 843-04

- **Equipo de Apoyo en Salud y Educación Comunitaria**

Calle 21 de Agosto N° 21
Barrio de la Merced
29240 San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chis., Mexico
Tel: 01 (967) 844-60

- **Grupo de Mujeres de San Cristóbal de las Casas, A.C.**

Contact: Mariana Fernández Guerrero
Calle Ribera esq. Surinam Barrio de Tlaxcala
29210 San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chis., Mexico
Tel: 01 (967) 843-04
Fax: 01 (967) 843-04

- **Acción Popular de Integración Social, A.C.**

Juan Sánchez Azcona N° 1339 – 2
Col. Del Valle
03100 Mexico, D.F., Mexico
Tel: 601-25-57
Fax: 601-25-57

The aims of this group are the distribution of leaflets and manuals to do with women midwives, and the distribution of health notebooks.

- **Centro de Investigación y Capacitación de la Mujer, A.C.**

Santa María la Ribera N° 107 Depto. 2
Col. Santa María la Ribera, D.F., Mexico
Tel: 541-67-99
Fax: 547-43-76

- **Programa Marqués de Comillas - Chiapas**

Apdo. Postal N° 217
Palenque, Chis., Mexico
Tel: 01 (934) 509-12

- **Equipo Mujeres en Acción Solidaria**

Contact: Maruja González Butrón
Apartado Postal 21-318, Coyoacán
04000 Mexico, DF, Mexico.
Tel: 658-11-17

- **Grupo de Educación Popular con Mujeres, A.C.**

Cda. Tochtli N° 10
Col. Sto. Domingo Coyoacán
04360 Mexico, D.F., Mexico
Tel: 658-11-17
Fax: 554-62-86

- **Grupo de Estudios sobre la Mujer Rosario Castellanos**

Apdo. Postal 694
Col. Centro
68000 Oaxaca, Oax. Mexico
Tel: 01 (52) 647-44 / 419-46 / 567-88
Fax: 01 (52) 432-55

- **Instituto Mexicano de Estudios Sociales, A.C.**

Contact: Luis Leñero
Cuahutemoc N. 176
Col. Tepepan
16020 Mexico, D.F, Mexico
Tel: 52500404 / 56764439 / 52764893
Fax: 56764892

This Institute, founded in 1960, carries out research into female midwives, traditional medicine and reproductive health.

- **Red de Grupos para la Salud de la Mujer y el Niño, A.C.**

Av. Revolución 1123 Depto. 3
Col. Mixcoac A.P. 22-443, Mixcoac
03910, Mexico, D.F., Mexico
Tel: 55-93-53-36
Fax: 55-93-53-36

- **Programa de la Mujer**

Instituto de Promoción Rural, A.C
Cerrada de Bondho s/n
Fraccionamiento Valle de San Javier
42300, Ixmiquilpan, Hgo., Mexico
Tel: 01 (772) 308-37

- **Centro de Capacitación y Asesoría para el Desarrollo Comunitario**

República de Peru N° 537
Col. Santa Elena
20000, Aguascalientes, Ags. Mexico
Tel: 01 (49) 78-06-60

- **Atención Materno-Infantil. Cofre de Perote**

Proyecto de Atención Primaria a la Salud
Av. Xalapa N° 301
Col. Centro
91000, Xalapa, Ver. Mexico
Tel: 01 (281) 418-49 / 528-00 ext. 210

This Programme provides training for female midwives, and gives healthcare based on Náhuatl medicine.

- **Género Salud, A.C**

Margarita Maza de Juárez N° 44
Apto. Postal N° 171
91000, Jalapa, Ver. Mexico
Tel: 01 (281) 563-56
Fax: 01 (281) 828-95

- **Casa de la Mujer Rosario Castellanos**

Ave. Constitución 301
Col. Centro, C.P. 68000
Oaxaca, Oax.
Tel: (951) 46-927

This Women's Home opened its doors in 1991, aiming to support women in matters related to health, traditional medicine, handicrafts and how to look after their local ecological environment.

- **Grupo Xharatanga**

Tel: (454) 218-84

This group attends Women's Homes around the shores of Lake Pátzcuaro, where educational and cultural workshops are held, dealing with traditional medicine, family orchards, pottery, painting, and other subjects.

- **Alcadedco Kari Igomari Niwara**

San Ignacio Arareko, Chihuahua
Chapultepec 275 B
Cric, Chihuahua
Tel: (145) 16134 / 16118

The aim of this NGO is to support for Tarahumara Rarámuri Groups, in the form of health programmes incorporating the gender perspective.

- **Coordinadora de Mujeres Campesinas del Sureste**

Sede en San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas
Julio M. Corzo 16 B, C.P. 29200
San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas

This Group carries out health programmes and traditional medicine programmes.

- **Casa, Centro para las Adolescentes de San Miguel Allende**

Ignacio Allende 4
Col. San Rafael
San Miguel Allende, Gto.
Tel. (415) 26181
Fax: (415) 26121

This Centre is the only school for traditional midwifery in Mexico.

2.2.2 CHILE

- **Comisión Nacional Campesina**

Contact: Alicia Muñoz, presidenta
Dirección oficina: Sazié 1915, Piso 2 Santiago, Chile
Tel./Fax: (56-2) 698-8407

The Commission seeks to raise the organizational level of peasant women and wage-earning rural women, by means of activism as well as by providing training and education to women's groups.

- **Asociación para el Desarrollo Las Alamedas.**

Programa de la Mujer
Tocornal 140, Puente Alto
Santiago, Chile
Tel: 8500207

This Association started in 1988, aiming to support popular urban women and union women, by giving them training workshops, organizing health campaigns, and by promoting the role of women as healers.

- **Casa de la Mujer**

Victoria 3096, 2° piso
Casilla 4315, agencia 2
Valparaíso, Chile
Tel: 211846

This Women's Home was created in 1986, with the objective of supporting women, by holding training workshops, and by drawing up educational material to do with alternative therapies.

- **Casa de la Mujer la Morada**

Salvador 1498
Santiago, Chile
Tel: 735-3465

Since 1983 this Women's Home has been distributing health-related materials, and has been training women from different social sectors in the practice of traditional medicine.

- **Casa Sofía**

Sofanor Parra 1363 Cerro Navia
Santiago, Chile
Tel: 773-4775
Fax: 737-7419

Casa Sofía began offering its services in 1985, in support of women from the western sector of Santiago. Casa Sofía holds training workshops, and produces monographs, videos, manuals, leaflets and other educational materials.

- **Centro de Acción Social Apachela**

Calle Juan Noé 1060
Arica, Chile

Since 1989, this Centre has been working with popular urban women, migrant Aymará women and Andean women, giving them workshops on how to preserve and disseminate the practice of traditional medicine which uses medicinal herbs.

- **Centro de Estudios de la Mujer CEM**

Purísima 353
Santiago, Chile
Tel: 777-1194

This Centre, created in 1984, has been providing services to village women, and to both urban and rural women of the middle classes. The Centre organizes workshops on health, and also has a line of publication: monographs (books, reports, documents, simple readers and manuals).

- **Centro el Canelo de Nos. Programa de la Mujer**

Casilla 2-D San Bernardo
Santiago, Chile
Tel: 859-3262 / 859-4707
Fax: 858-1405

This Programme was created in 1985 to hold workshops on health and agro-ecology for both urban and peasant women. Publications: monographs (books).

- **Educación Popular en Salud**

de la Iglesia Evangélica Luterana en Chile, EPES
Carlos Aldunate 36-B, Ñuñoa
Casilla 167-11
Santiago, Chile
Tel: 274-3442

Since 1982, this Programme has been providing services to popular urban women, housewives and to women's organizations, aiming thereby to contribute to training and education in health and the revival of traditional medicine.

- **Fundación para el Desarrollo Regional de Aysén, FUNDA**

Casilla 340
Coyhaique, Chile
Tel: 23-11-27
Fax: 23-20-54

In 1976, this Foundation began offering services to women from marginalized urban sectors and to peasant women, by training them, and by giving them technical assistance regarding health and the environment.

- **Grupo de Mujeres de Lo Ermita**

PEMCI – Purísima 353
Santiago, Chile

This Group began its activities in 1984, providing health information and training to women in general. The Group is also compiling the knowledge and practices of popular medicine, especially that of herbal remedies.

- **Grupo de Mujeres Mapuches de Picuta-Coigüe**

PEMCI, Montt 529
Temuco, Chile

Since 1983, this Group has been interviewing women from ethnic Mapuche groups, compiling knowledge and traditions in Mapuche medicine, and putting together medical kits of medicinal plants.

- **Instituto de Educación Rural, IER**

Av, República 124
Casilla 10397
Santiago, Chile
Tel: 671-5012
Fax: 671-7450

Since 1954, the Institute has been providing services to both peasant women and peasant men, giving them advice, and collaborating with them on aspects of health, the environment and other topics.

- **Instituto de Investigación y Desarrollo Local, IDEL**

5 de Abril 994, depto. 204, Cerrillos
Santiago, Chile
Tel: 557-3574

The Institute began its activities in 1984, offering services to the community in general, holding workshops, organizing courses and programmes to do with health the environment and recycling. It has published a collection of working documents.

- **Red de Salud y Trabajo**

PET –Santo Domingo 526-528
Casilla 50232, Correo Central
Santiago, Chile
Tel: 6326128 / 6326026 / 6355932 / 6336086
Fax: 6333671

This Network was started in 1985, to investigate labour and health conditions, among different groups of the population, particularly women. It offers training, provides health information, and organizes workshops on handicrafts and traditional medicine.

- **Area Salud**

Casa de al Mujer -Valpaso
Victoria N° 2968- 3er. piso
Casilla 4315, Agencia 2
Valparaiso 2, Chile
Tel: 98 (56-2) 21-66-83

- **Colectivo de Atención Primaria y Salud**

Constitución 125, B. Bellavista
Providencia
Santiago, Chile
Tel: (56-2) 737-30-79
Fax: (56-2) 737-30-79

- **Corporación de Salud y Políticas Sociales**

Viña del Mar 12, Casilla 296
Providencia

Santiago, Chile
Tel: (56-2) 222-55-20
Fax: (56-2) 635-39-67

- **Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe**

Contact: María Isabel Matamala
Calle Esmeralda 636, 2° piso
Casilla 2067, correo central
Santiago, Chile
Tel: 56-2-633-4582
Fax: 56-2-638-3142

The RSMLC (Health Network of Latin American and Caribbean Women) came into existence in 1984, as a result of a decision taken by 60 groups of Latin American women. It edits the magazine "Mujer y Salud" (Woman and Health); promotes activism campaigns regarding particular problems to do with public health; co-ordinates projects among which is the revival of traditional medicine. The RSMLC now comprises more than 2000 groups and individuals throughout América Latina.

2.2.3. PERU

- **Centro de Documentación CHIRAPAQ,**

CHIRAPAQ, Centro de Culturas Indias, Centro de Documentación.
Casilla Postal 11-0504.
Correo electrónico: chirapaq@amauta.rcp.net.pe

This Centre disseminates information to do with indigenous women from the Andean and Amazonic regions. The aims of this Center are to contribute to improve women's health and prevent ecological problems.

- **Centro de la Mujer Peruana Flora Tristán**

Parque Hernán Velarde N° 42
Lima 1, Peru
Tel: (51-14) 33-90-60 / 33-06-94 / 33-27-65
Fax: (51-14) 33-90-60

Training and publications to do with traditional medicines, midwives, herbalism and ecology.

- **Red Nacional de Promoción de la Mujer**

Ministerio de Salud
Salaverry N° 2461
San Isidro
Lima, Peru
(51-14) 24-02-85 / 76-21-46 / 22-29-50

- **Asociación Arariwa**

Apartado postal 872
Cusco, Peru

This Association supports rural women by giving courses about traditional medicines and ecology.

- **Asociación de Mujeres del Valle del Mantaro "Ladio Mama"**

Centenario 215
Huancayo, Peru

Since 1979 this Association has been supporting working women by giving, courses on traditional medicine and crafts.

- **Centro Andino de Educación y Promoción, CADEP "José María Arguedas"**

Saphy 808
Cusco , Peru
Tel: 22-80-21
Fax: 51-084.22.5731

Since 1985 this Center supports peasant women from the ethnic Quechua group.

- **Centro de Desarrollo Agropecuario, CEDAP**

Av. Andrés Avelino Cáceres 1201-1203
Apartado Postal 151
Ayacucho, Peru
Tel: 064-913074

Since 1978 this Center supports peasant women promoting the role of women in relation to traditional medicine and preservation of the environment.

- **Centro de Estudios y Promoción Comunal del Oriente; CEPCO**

Area de la Mujer
Jr. Manuela Morey 233, Apartado Postal 253
Terapoto, Peru
Tel: 094-523110

This Center began in 1985. Its aim is to promote the use peasant women make of traditional medicine and to preserve the environment.

- **Centro de Estudios y Promoción para la Mujer - Centro Mujer**

Edificio Los Olmos 1002
Residencial San Felipe, Jesús María
Lima, Peru

Training popular urban women on ecology and herbalism

- **Centro de la Mujer Piurana**

Apurimac N° 434, 2° piso
Piurana, Peru

Since 1985 this Centre supports popular urban women giving courses and workshops on traditional medicine.

- **Centro de Medicina Andina**

Jr. Ricardo Palma N-5, Santa Mónica, Apartado 711
Cusco, Peru

- **Centro de Promoción de la Mujer del Norte, CEPROMUN**

Gamarra 452, of. 206
Apartado Postal 1060, Correo Central
Trujillo, Peru

- **Consejo Aguaruna y Huambisa, CAH**

Comunidad Indígena de Napuruca Condorcanqui
Amazanas, Peru

- **Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas**

de la Cuenca Amazónica, COICA
Jirón Larco Herrera 1057
Lima 17, Peru
Tel: 51-14-619228
Fax: 51-14-619228

Since 1984 this network supports indigenous women on sustainable development and herbalism.

- **Grupo de Investigación y Extensión en Tecnología Popular, Tulpuy**

Av. Centenario 589 -San Carlos
Apartado 222
Huancayo, Peru

The NGO was created in 1978 to provide health care and training to peasant women on traditional medicine and ecology.

- **Organización de Mujeres Puno, ORMUP**

Apartado 477
Puno, Peru

Since 1985 supports popular urban and middle class women by giving courses on herbalism and artcrafts.

- **Organización de Mujeres en Lucha**

Casilla Postal 11 739
Lima 11, Peru

- **Taller de Capacitación Popular Micaela Bastidas**

Apartado Postal 5922
Lima 100, Peru

- **Asociación Cultural Pirámide**

Contactos: Eloísa Trélez Solís, Patricia Parrinello Sánchez, Ofelia Enciso Soto
Calle Diego Ferré 387-F
Miraflores, Lima 18
Tel/Fax: (511) 446-1487 / 444-2691
piramide1@amauta.rcp.net.pe

Since 1989 this Association has been providing advice on ecology.

2.2.4. BRAZIL

- **Tecnología Alternativa na Promoção da Saúde, TAPS**

Contact: Maria Aparecida do Amaral
Dirección: Rua Borges Lagoa 509,
São Paulo, Brazil
Dirección postal: Caixa Postal 20.306 CEP 04041 -990
São Paulo, Brazil
Tel.: (55-11) 572-0466 Fax: (55-11) 572-0465

This NGO disseminates information on self-help, health care and protection of the environment.

- **Articulacao do Movimento de Mulheres Trabalhadoras Rurais - Regiao Sul**

Rua André de Barros, 345 - Bloco B . Apt. 6

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80.010 Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil

This Movement was started in 1988. It offers training and advice to women on health, traditional medicine and ecology.

- **Associação Brasileira de Tecnologia Alternativa na Promoção de Saúde, TAPS**

Caixa postal 20396
04034, SP, Brazil

Publications and dissemination of information to do with women, alternative technologies and ecosystems

- **Associação de Mulheres de Mato Grosso**

Rua Baltazar Navarro 231- Bandeirantes
78.000 Cuiba - Mato Grosso, Brazil

Since 1981 this Association has been working with popular urban women aiming to improve their health by offering courses on traditional medicine, the environment and other subjects.

- **Associação de Mulheres de Alto Rio Negro Numia Kura em Manaus**

Caixa postal 817
CEP 69011 Manaus - Estado de Amazonas
Brazil
Tel: (92) 244-24-80

This Association was created in 1983 to support indigenous women by providing training in different themes.

- **Centro Nordestico de Medicina Popular**

Rua Cleto Campelo 255
Bairro Novo Olinda CEP 53120 PE, Brazil
Tel: (081) 429-3517

Teaching and research to do with traditional medicine

- **Ciudadania, Estudo, Pesquisa, Informacao, Acao, CEPIA**

Rua do Russel 694 - 2º andar
CEP 22210 Rio de Janeiro - RJ, Brazil
Tel: (021) 225-6115

This NGO works to promote an improvement on poor and minority's women health and gives consultations based on traditional medicine

- **Colectivo de Mulheres do Rio de Janeiro**

Caixa postal 33114
24411 Rio de Janeiro R.J., Brazil

Since 1979 this Group has been working with women on medicinal plants

- **Grupo Afro Agbara Dudu**

Rua Ernesto Lobao 44-Marducira
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Since 1981 this NGO has been working with popular urban women by holding educational workshops on health education and traditional medicine.

- **Grupo Curumin. Gestacao e Parto**

Rua Lins Petit, 140, ap. 303
CEP 50070 Boa Vista.
Recife PE, Brazil
Tel: 081- 2247615

Since 1988 this NGO Devoted its attention to training midwives.

- **Grupo de Acoes Ecologicas em Comunidades, GAECO**

Estrada de Gávea 407 c/1 - Rocinha
Rio de Janeiro CEP 22451, R.J., Brazil

Research on traditional women´s therapists and the environment

- **Movimiento Popular de Saúde Rondonia, MOPS/RD**

Rua Goncalves Dias, 288
Caixa Postal 1051
CEP 78900 Porto Velho, Brazil
Tel: 8069) 221-2001

Since 1985 supports rural women by giving courses on traditional medicine

- **Sempre - Viva. Organizacao e Formacao, SOF**

Rua Eng. Thomaz Wately, 204
Sto. Amaro - CEP 04742 Sao Paulo (Unidade Sul), Brazil
Rua Amadeu Gamberini, 134
S. Miguel Paulista - CEP 08010 Sao Paulo, Brazil (Unidade Leste)
Tel: 5219822 Sul; 297-0703 Leste

Since 1963 supports popular and peasant women giving courses on health education and medicinal plants

- **SOS Corpo Genero e Cidadania**

Rua Mayor Codeceria, 37 Sto. Amaro
50.100-070 Recife PE, Brazil
Tel: (081) 221-3018
Fax: (081) 221-3947

The Center was created in 1982 to support women, health professionals and NGOs on health and traditional medicine.

- **Uniao Popular de Mulheres do Estado de Sao Paulo**

Rua Bororós 51, 1er. andar Bela Vista
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Since 1987 this NGO has been working with urban, peasant and working women providing training on health and traditional medicine.

- **Programa da Terra, PROTER**

Rua Lacerda de Almeida, 59
CEP 05015 Sao Paulo - SP, Brazil
Tel: (011) 2631840 / 864-3980
Fax: (55.11) 864-3980

This Program began in 1985. Its aim is to give courses to rural women based on traditional medicine practices.

- **Rede Mulher**

Caixa Postal 1803
01051 Sao Paulo, Brazil

Since 1983 this network has been working with women's organizations holding educational workshops on health education including the use of herbalism

- **Saúde da Mulher. ERSA - 59**

Avenida Com. Pereira Inácio, 105 Centro Sorocaba
Sao Paulo, Brazil CEP 18.031.000
Tel: (0512) 328643 r28
Fax: 331177

Since 1984 this NGO provides training based on traditional medicines to 15 municipalities.

2.2.5 OTHER COUNTRIES

- **ICEPH**

Mitre 660, 1°C, San Carlos
Bariloche
8400 Río Negro,
Argentina
<iceph@bariloche.com.ar>

- **Asociación Argentina de Protección Familiar**

Contacto: Olga Vigliola
Dirección: Agüero 1355/59, Capital
Federal, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Tel.; (54-1) 826-1216
Fax: (54-1) 824-8416

- **Colectivo Mujer y Salud**

Contacts: Mayra M. Tavárez, Sergia Galván
José Gabriel García
N° 501, Ciudad Nueva, Sto. Domingo
Dirección postal: Apartado postal 295-4
Feria, Sto. Domingo, Rep. Dominicana
Tel.: (1-809) 682-3128
Fax: (1-809) 692-9041

- **Programa Salud de la Mujer**

Ministerio de Salud
Contact: Virginia Camacho
La Paz, Bolivia
Fax: (5912) 392-032

- **Secretaría de Estado de Salud Pública**

Contact: Ana Cristina González
Ave. San Cristóbal esq. Ave. Tiradentes
Santo Domingo, Rep. Dominicane

Tel/Fax: (571) 287-5530

- **Instituto de Investigaciones de la Comunicación**

Universidad Central de Venezuela
Centro Comercial Los CHANGURAMOS 1041 A
Caracas, Venezuela
Tel: 772032

- **Departamento de Antropología Médica**

Facultad de Filosofía y Letras
Universidad de Buenos Aires
Contact: Susana Margulies
Puán 480
Buenos Aires, Argentina

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3. The CREATION of HANDICRAFT TYPE CULTURAL PRODUCTS

3.1. GOVERNMENT and ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

3.1.1. MEXICO

- **Fondo Nacional para el Fomento de las Artesanías,**
Avda. Mexico-Coyoacan 371, 0330 México D.F
Tel: (52) 5605-6244

Aiming to keep alive cultural practices that have a more deeply-entrenched tradition among the indigenous communities, the Fund holds competitions for young female artisans below the age of 14, from the different communities, and then disseminates this type of work.

- **Comisión Preservación Patrimonio Cultural**
Consejo Nacional de las Culturas y las Artes
Calle Argentina 12, Oficina 301
Mexico, D.F., 06020
Mexico.
Prefix: 52
Tel: (01) 789-3777

The Commission preserves and disseminates handicrafts produced by the women and men belonging to the indigenous communities.

- **Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social de Occidente**
Contact: Mtra. Patricia Moctezuma Yano
Tels.: 01 3 8120001, Fax:
Jalisco, Mexico
raton@colmich.cmich.udg.mx

The Centre carries out research into the work processes of women artisans and peasant women.

- **Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán**
Contact: Lourdes Guadalupe Rejon
Tels.: 91 99 44 00 33, Fax: 91 99 44 00 43
Yucatán, Mexico

The University carries out research into co-operatives of women artisans in the Maya region.

- **Dirección General de Culturas Populares e Indígenas**

Av. Revolución 1877, 6° Piso
Colonia San Angel, Deleg. Alvaro Obregón
Mexico, D.F., 01000
Tel: 54-90-97-63
e-mail: achacha@conaculta.gob.mx / cppacmyc@conaculta.gob.mx

- **Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, UNAM**
Ciudad Universitaria
Mexico, D.F., 04510
Mexico

Research into the process of production and distribution of the work of women artisans.

- **Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia**
Periférico Sur s/n y Calle Zapote
Col. Isidro Fabela
14030 Mexico, D.F., Mexico
Tel: 606-01-97 / 606-03-30

Research and teaching about women artisans, from an anthropological viewpoint.

- **Instituto Nacional Indigenista**
Av. Revolución N° 1227-P.B
Col. Los Alpes
01010 Mexico, D.F. Mexico
Tel: 56-51-31-99 / 56- 51-31-30
Fax: 56-51-73-65 / 55-93-28-75

- **El Colegio de Michoacán. A.C.**
Martínez de Navarrete 505
Fracc. Las Fuentes
59690, Zamora, Mich., Mexico
Tel: 01 (351) 256-70 / 263-81/ 256-55 / 70
Fax: 01 (351) 553-07

Research and publications regarding Purépecha women artisans.

- **Unidad Interdisciplinaria de Estudios de la Mujer**
Escuela Nacional de Estudios Profesionales- Iztacala
Av. De los Barrios s/n
Col. Los Reyes Iztacala
55030, Tlanepantla, Méx. Mexico
Tel: 55-65-10-09

- **Programa de Maquila Familiar y Tienda de la Mujer y las Artesanías**
Incorporado al patronato estatal de promotores voluntarios de Zacatecas
WEB: <http://www.zacatecas.gob.mx/ejecutivo/dependencias/dif/dif/htm>

This Programme aims to provide peasant women of few resources, with a source of income, so that they can contribute towards the wellbeing of their home. The women are provided with raw materials from which to make linen, garments, and handicrafts in general, all of which are for sale.

3.1.2. CHILE

- **Universidad Católica de la Santísima Concepción**

Facultad de Ciencias
Project: Proyecto Integración de la Mujer en la Pesca Artesanal
Responsible: Patricia Quiróz
Fax: 041-54-61-77

- **Comité Nacional de Conservación Textil**

Casilla 9764
Santiago
Chile

- **Cooperación del Patrimonio Cultural**

Alameda 651, Piso 2
Santiago
Chile
Prefix: 56
Tel: (2) 638-68-45
Fax: (2) 217-19-96

- **Universidad de Antofagasta**

Instituto Investigaciones Antrop.
Casilla 170
ANTOFAGASTA
Chile
Prefix: 56
Tel: (55) 222-248
Fax: (55) 247-542

- **Organización Internacional de Uniones de Consumidores, IOCU**

Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe
Programa Salud y Medio Ambiente
Av. Leones 2293, Providencia
Casilla 9635
Santiago, Chile
Tel: (56-2) 2234172 / (56-2) 2234763
Fax: (56-2) 2234638

This NGO was Created in 1960. Its Aim Is the Promotion Of Health Rights And The Dissemination Of Information To Do With Health And Traditional Medicines.

3.1.3. PERU

- **Instituto Americano de Investigación y Conservación**

Residencia Pascual Saco 3, B-4
Chiclayo, Peru
Prefix: 51
Tel: (74) 23-9117
Fax: (74) 22-1609

- **Instituto Nacional de Cultura**

San Bernardo s/n
Apartado 318-775
CUSCO, Peru
Prefix: 51
Tel: (84) 236-061
Fax: (84) 223-831

- **Instituto Nacional de Cultura**

Avenida Javier Pardo Este 2465
Lima, Perú

- **Pontificia Universidad Católica**

Fundo Pando, Pueblo Libre.
Tel: 622540
Lima, Perú

- **Universidad De Lima**

Prolong. Ay. Javier Prado Este, Monterrico.
Tel: 350677
Lima, Perú

- **Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos**

Ex. Convictorio de San Carlos, Pque. Universitario,
Lima, Perú.

- **Museo De Artes Populares de la Sociedad Peruana
De Folklore Universidad Nacional San Antonio Abad**

Calle Tigre 115.
Cusco, Perú
Tel.: 2972

- **Facultad de Ciencias Económicas**

Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos
<http://www.unmsm.edu.pe>

Research and teaching on women and handicrafts: silver jewelry, ceramics, patchwork art and carvings.

3.1.4. BRAZIL

- **Centro Universitário Maria Antonia / RCEU/ USP**

Universidad de San Pablo
Rua Maria Antonia 294, Centro
Sao Paulo 05000
Brazil
Prefix: 55
Tel: (11) 255-5538 / 255-7182
Fax: (11) 255-31-40

- **CONDEPHAAT**

Secretaria de Estado

Avenida Paulista 2644 - 2° andar
Sao Paulo SP 01.310-300
Brazil

- **Secretaria de Estado da Cultura**

Avenida João Pinheiro 342
Belo Horizonte MG 30.130-180
Brazil

- **Universidad Federal de Juiz de Fora-Centro de Estudos M. Mendes**

Av. Barão de Rio Branco 3372
Juiz de Fora, MG 36-025-020
Brazil
Prefix: 55
Tel: (32) 213-3931
Fax: (32) 215-4694

- **Universidad Estadual Londrina**

Campus Universitário
Caixa Postal 6001
Londrina PR 86.051-970
Brazil
Prefix: (43) 321-2000
Fax: (43) 327-6932

3.1.5. OTHER COUNTRIES

- **Patronato Municipal**

Ilistre Municipio de Loja, Ecuador
Project: Artesanias Religiosas en el Barrio Belen
pasm@lo.pro.ec

- **Ministerio de Desarrollo Económico. Colombia**

Projects: Regionales
<http://www.presidencia.gov.co/artesantias/proyectos.htm>

- **Area Interdisciplinaria de Estudios de la Mujer**

Universidad de Buenos Aires
Puán 480, 3° piso
Buenos Aires, Argentina

- **Instituto de Estudios Sociales**

Universidad Nacional de Quilmes
Roque Sáenz Peña 180
1876, Bernal, Provincia de Buenos Aires,
Argentina.

3.2. ORGANIZATIONS and NETWORKS

3.2.1. MEXICO

- **Dgunná Ruychinches Leady**

Contact: NGO Semillas
Juárez 20 casa 2,
Col. Campestre Tlacopac 1040,
México DF
semillas@laneta.apc.org

The name of this organization of Zapotec women artisans, who come from Teotitlán del Valle, Oaxaca, signifies "women who weave shawls". The organization was created in order to free the women from their dependence on the middle-men, both as regards the supply of raw materials and the commercialization of their merchandise.

- **Maya Ik**

Real de Guadalupe 69, casi
Esquina con Diego Dugelay
Barrio Guadalupe.
C.P. 29220, Chiapas
Tel y Fax: 678 69 98
mayaik@sancristobal.podernet.com.mx

This Co-operative of 150 partners, all of them women and indigenous women artisans from the municipalities of Larrainzar, Zinacantán, Chamula, Tenejapa and Atenango del Valle; aims to foster the preservation of artisanal work, and its sale directly to the public without any intermediaries.

- **Casa de Cultura de San Cristóbal**

Centro Cultural El Carmen
Consejo Estatal para la Cultura y las Artes
Hnos. Domínguez esq. Con Hidalgo,
San Cristóbal de las Casa Chiapas,
C.P. 29200
Tel/Fax: (9) 67 8 23 49

The aim of this NGO is the organization of cultural events and courses directed at Chiapanecan women artisans.

- **Cooperativa SODAM**

Tiendas Utrilla- Local 6
Gral. Utrilla N° 33,
San Cristóbal de las Casas Chiapas.
C.P. 29200

A Co-operative which promotes the production of wooden toys and handicrafts made by women and men from the ethnic Chamula group. It also has a handicrafts workshop-school, where artisans can learn how to make handicrafts traditional to the area, thus preventing the loss of cultural traditions.

- **PRONATURA, Chiapas, A.C**

Real de Guadalupe 23
San Cristóbal de las Casas Chiapas.
C.P. 29200

An organization dedicated to the furtherance of handicraft production, and to the dissemination of material about protecting the environment.

- **Fomento Cultural Banamex, A.C.,**

Project: Directorio de Artesanos por Estados de la República Mexicana
WEB: http://www.banacci.com.mx/banamex/fomento_cultural/apopular/estado.htm

Popular art in Mexico is one of the facets of Mexican culture with a greater significance as regards identity. Thus the project: Fomento Cultural Banamex, is supporting women and men artisans, disseminating information about their activities and preserving their work techniques.

- **Centro de Asesoría y Desarrollo entre Mujeres (CADEM)**

WEB: <http://www.eurosur.org/GEM/GEM45.HTM>
WEB: <http://www.eurosur.org/GEM/GEM69.HTM>

This Centre supports the organizational process of women artisans on a regional level, by means of the Coordinadora Interregional Feminista Rural Comaletzin (Comaletzin Inter-regional Rural Feminist Co-ordinator).

- **Movimiento Nacional Fundación Mexicana para el Desarrollo Rural**

Project: Juntas Creamos para el Desarrollo Rural
República de Uruguay 90, interior 6
Mexico 06060, DF

This Movement is promoting the production and commercialization of the work of women artisans from all the different ethnic groups in Mexico.

- **Mujer Campesina y Tecnología Alternativa**

Providencia 1412-802 A
CP 031000 Mexico D.F., Mexico

This Centre started in 1988, aiming to give courses; to revive the use peasant women have always made of traditional medicine and handicrafts; and to protect the environment.

- **Promoción de Desarrollo Popular, PDP**

Tlaloc 40 int. 3, 2° piso, Col. Anahuac
11370 Mexico, D.F., Mexico

Since 1987, this Programme has been working with popular urban women, rural women, and women from ethnic groups. The objective is to improve the health of these women, by offering them courses on health education, medicinal plants, handicrafts, the environment and other topics.

- **Grupo de Mujeres de San Cristóbal de las Casas, A.C.**

Contact: Mariana Fernández Guerrero
Calle Ribera esq. Surinam
Barrio de Tlaxcala
29210 San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chis., Mexico
Tel: 01 (967) 843-04
Fax: 01 (967) 843-04

- **Grupo de Estudios sobre la Mujer Rosario Castellanos**

Apdo. Postal 694
Col. Centro
68000 Oaxaca, Oax. Mexico
Tel: 01 (52) 647-44 / 419-46 / 567-88
Fax: 01 (52) 432-55

- **Grupo de Estudios Ambientales AC**

Contact: Ing. Jasmine Guadalupe Aguilar
Allende # 7, Santa Ursula Coapa,
Coyoacán, Mexico, DF, 04850, Mexico
Tel: 56-17-90-27
Fax: 56-17-02-72
gea@laneta.apc.org

This group has been supporting women by holding training workshops and by drawing up educational material to do with sustainable development and agro-ecology.

- **Asociación Mexicana de Arte y Cultura AC**

Proyecto: J002
Contact: Antrop. Carlos Bravo Marentes
Río Amazonas # 17, Cuauhtémoc, Cuauhtémoc, Mexico, DF, 6500
Tel: 55-66-64-82
Fax: 55-92-73-60
amacup@mail.internet.com.mx

This Association has been giving advice to peasant women and artisans on aspects of biodiversity.

3.2.2. CHILE

- **Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (CEDEM)**

Directora: Ximena Díaz
Contact: Angélica Wilson
Prurísima 353, Santiago, Chile
Román Díaz 199, Providencia, Santiago, Chile

This Center has been providing services to both peasant and urban popular women. This NGO organizes workshops on health and women artisans. It has published a collection of working documents on handicrafts.

- **Red de Salud y Trabajo**

PET –Santo Domingo 526-528
Casilla 50232, Correo Central
Santiago, Chile
Tel: 6326128 / 6326026 / 6355932 / 6336086
Fax: 6333671

This Network was started in 1985, to investigate labour and health conditions, among different groups of the population, particularly women. It offers training, provides health information, and organizes workshops on handicrafts and traditional medicine.

- **Programa Regional de Capacitación de la Mujer para el Desarrollo (PRCMD)**

Contact: Alejandro Acosta

Dirección:
UNICEF
Isidora Goyenechea 3372
Santiago, Chile

3.2.3. PERU

- **Centro de Documentación CHIRAPAQ,**
CHIRAPAQ, Centro de Culturas Indias, Centro de Documentación.
Casilla Postal 11-0504.
Correo electrónico: chirapaq@amauta.rcp.net.pe

This Centre disseminates information to do with indigenous women from the Andean and Amazonic regions. The aims of this Center are to contribute to improve women's health and prevent ecological problems.

- **Movimiento Manuela Ramos**
Proyectos: Feria Latinoamericana de Mujeres Artesanas
Casa de la Mujer Artesana
Av. Bolivia 921, Breña
Lima, Peru
Tel: 24-52-51 / 23-40-31

This NGO has been supporting popular women by giving courses on health traditional medicine and production of artcrafts.

- **Centro Amautla de Estudios y Promoción de la Mujer**
Cuesta San Cristóbal N° 192
Apto. 167
Cuzco, Peru
Tel: (51-84) 22-81-50
Fax: (014) 23-28-42

- **Asociación de Mujeres del Valle del Mantaro "Ladio Mama"**
Centenario 215
Huancayo, Peru

Since 1979 this Association has been supporting working women by giving courses on traditional medicine and artcrafts.

- **Centro Andino de Educación y Promoción, CADEP "José María Arguedas"**
Saphy 808
Cusco, Perú
Tel: 22-80-21
Fax: 51-084.22.5731

Since 1985 this Center supports peasant women from the ethnic Quechua group.

- **Centro de la Mujer Piurana**
Apurimac N° 434, 2° piso
Piurana, Perú

Since 1985 this Centre supports popular urban women by giving courses and workshops on traditional medicine and crafts.

- **Centro de Promoción de la Mujer del Norte, CEPROMUN**

Gamarra 452, of. 206
Apartado Postal 1060, Correo Central
Trujillo, Perú

- **Consejo Aguaruna y Huambisa, CAH**

Comunidad Indígena de Napuruca Condorcanqui
Amazonas, Peru

- **Organización de Mujeres Puno, ORMUP**

Apartado 477
Puno, Perú

Since 1985 supports popular urban and middle class women by giving courses on herbalism and artcrafts.

- **Organización de Mujeres en Lucha**

Casilla Postal 11 739
Lima 11, Perú

- **Taller de Capacitación Popular Micaela Bastidas**

Apartado Postal 5922
Lima 100, Perú

- **Asociación Cultural Pirámide**

Contacts: Eloísa Tréllez Solís, Patricia Parrinello Sánchez, Ofelia Enciso Soto
Calle Diego Ferré 387-F
Miraflores, Lima 18
Tel/Fax: (511) 446-1487 / 444-2691
piramide1@amauta.rcp.net.pe

Since 1989 this Association has been providing advice on ecology and traditional crafts.

- **Grupo Artperu**

fax 511- 446-7407

The goal is to support disabled women artists and handicrafters with very low income but with great skills to make high quality crafts through workshops and courses.

- **Centro Chulucanas**

Juan Pezet 1467.
Lima Peru
fax 511-264-1870

This NGO carries out research into the production of handcrafted ceramics based on ancient Vicus culture.

- **Centro Filomena Tomayro**

Apurimac 224 of. 305
Lima, Perú

- **Asociación Alternativa**

Emeterio Pérez 348
San Martín de Porres
Lima, Perú

This Association supports handicrafts women in making their own work known through the diffusion of publications and leaflets.

- **Grupo Ideas**
José Gálvez 519
San Marcos Cajamarca
Perú

This NGO has been supporting women from the village of San Marcos to preserve the know-how and recreate ancient traditions to produce alpaca wool tapestries.

3.2.4. BRAZIL

- **Fundacao Casa de Rui Barbosa**
Rua Sao Clemente 134
Botafogo
Rio de Janeiro RJ 22.260-000
Brazil
Prefix: 55
Tel: (21) 537-0036 x 171

- **Fundacao Centro Tecnologico**
CETEP, Superint Fomento, SPI
C.P. 2306 / 3000
Belo Horizonte MG 30.150
Brazil

- **ICOMOS - Brazil**
Rua 13 de Maio 236
Petropolis Rj 25.600
Brazil
Prefix: 55
Tel: (242) 430-674

- **Comissao Pro Inolio do Acre**
Rua Pernambuco 964
Bosque 69907
Río Branco, AC
Brazil
Tel/Fax: (068) 224-0857

- **Protecao dos Povos Indigenas E Suas Terras Na Amazonia**
Edificio 1 Bloco A
70340-940, Brasilia D.F.
Brazil
Tel/Fax: (061) 226-7500

3.2.5. OTHER COUNTRIES

- **Tejidos Ecuador**

Contact: José Morales
Calle Roca 8-13
Entre Colón y Morales
Telfax: (593 - 6) 923-028

- **Kichin Konojel**

2da. Ave. N° 1-54, Zona 1
Chimaltenango, Guatemala
Tel: (502) 839-2419
Fax: (502) 839-7033

- **COMAL**

Contact: Imelda Torres
Apartado Postal 171, Siguatepeque,
Comayagua, Honduras
Tel: 773-0096 / 7773 3296
Fax: 773-3298
comal@mirs02.hondutel.hn o comal@bigfoot.com

- **AGRUFEDA**

Contact: Iris Mora
Barrio María Auxiliadora, oficinas de CEDECO
Frente a Grupo Giras, San Ignacio de Acosta,
Costa Rica
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