

**Team Member
Orientation**
Ecuador



HCJB World Radio

TASC Team Orientation

Ecuador



The objective of the Short-Term Team Ministry is to provide churches and other Christian organizations the opportunity to become personally involved in the global ministry of HCJB World Radio by working side-by-side with missionaries and national believers, while exposing and challenging individuals regarding their personal commitment to world evangelization.

We at HCJB World Radio are encouraged and honored that God has led you to be partners with us in ministry through hands-on involvement. God has led each missionary at HCJB to serve because of a common goal; that is to see the good news of Jesus Christ preached in every land. I trust you are coming to Ecuador with the same motivation.

Our desire is that God will bless your efforts causing world evangelization to be advanced because of the giving of your time, talent, energy and resources. We are praying for you as you prepare to come and serve with us. We are asking God to allow you to view the world as He sees it, and also that as the people of Ecuador see you, they will see Christ in your attitude and actions. We pray that God will be honored in all that you do. We are also asking God to give fruit to your ministry. This fruit may be realized as missionaries and Ecuadorian believers are encouraged. It may be that for the very first time, people in the far reaches of the world are able to listen to the gospel message via short wave, satellite or local radio. Perhaps a patient in one of our hospitals may have the opportunity to trust Christ as their personal Savior because you ministered with us in Ecuador. We may not learn of the fruit God chooses to give until we reach heaven, but rest assured, God will bless your obedience to His Great Commission.

As you prepare for your ministry in Ecuador please remember the person best equipped to minister in a cross-cultural setting is the person who is spiritually prepared. No matter what task you will be undertaking a servant's attitude is the most important asset you can bring. This Christ-like attitude will help you to minister and to be ministered unto. It will also help you to be flexible as you face cultural challenges and language barriers. Begin to pray now that God will prepare you to receive all that He has in store for you.

Serving that all may hear,

Jerry Carnill
Short-Term Team Department Director
HCJB World Radio
Quito, Ecuador



Our TASC - Taking the love of Christ to the nations!

Tteams

HCJB World Radio is looking for churches, colleges, and other ministries willing to send short-term mission teams "beyond the call."

*Your **TASC** will be advancing the gospel
and sharing Christ's love in the communities you visit.*

Actively

Our short-term teams are involved in projects such as building medical clinics in Ecuador or radio studios in Abidjan and ministering to needy children throughout the world.

*Whatever your **TASC**, you will be personally involved in active hands-on ministry
as you interact with local believers and non-believers.*

Serving

Most teams do not require members equipped with special skills, however, all teams will require members that have a servant's attitude.

*Remember, when you step out to serve the Lord,
only He knows in advance which **TASC** He will require of you.*

Christ

"...He died for all, that those who live should no longer live for themselves..." Think about all that Jesus Christ has done for us! He asks us to share this good news with others.

Your TASC will be to take the love of Christ to the nations.

WHO'S WHO?

The Leadership Team

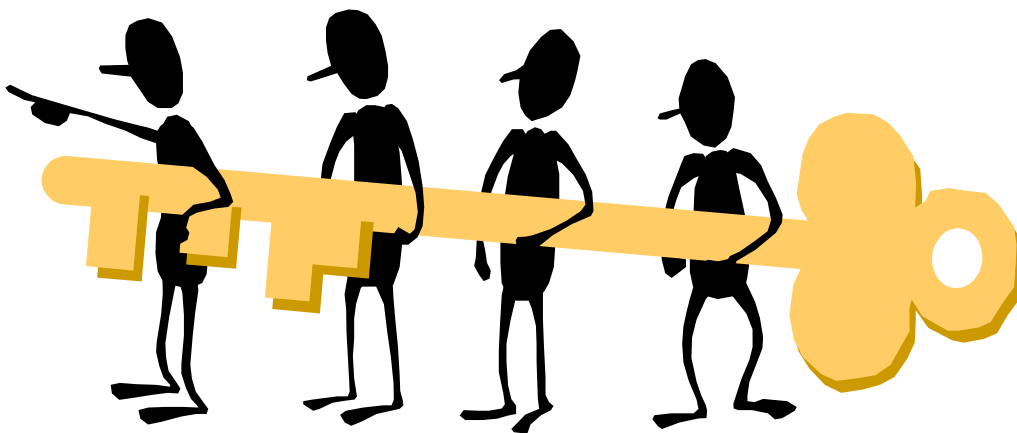
Your *Team Leader* has been designated by your team's sponsoring organization and will be traveling with the team. They will be working closely with the HCJB Team Coordinator during the planning of your trip as well as while you are ministering in Ecuador.

The *Team Coordinator* is the designated HCJB Short-Term Team Department missionary responsible for coordinating and planning the details for each TASC Team. The Team Coordinator is usually also your team's host.

The *Team Host* is the HCJB missionary or missionaries designated by the team coordinator to help plan and host the TASC Team. They are responsible for pre-project planning and communication with the team leader as well as the daily life of the team.

The *Ministry Coordinator* is the person designated by the HCJB department or other ministry that is hosting your team. They are in charge of planning and managing the task the team will carry out.

From time to time the leadership team will need to have a planned or impromptu meeting to discuss various aspects of the trip and ministry. Please allow them to work together with a minimum of interruptions. They will share the information discussed with the team as soon as is conveniently possible. You should receive announcements each morning from you team leader or team host regarding the next few days' activities.



WHO TO BE! HOW TO BE!

Tips for getting the most out of your short-term mission experience.

BE OPEN: Allow yourself to experience the various cultures you will be in: the culture of Ecuador, the church culture, the missionary culture, your group culture. To truly experience another culture you will need to go out of your way to make a conscious decision to step out of your comfort zone. You will become frustrated with yourself, with others, and with the language barrier. Don't give up!

Culture shock is often referred to as "people shock." But to truly get to know a culture you need to get to know people. Target various nationals and missionaries you will be working with and seek to get to know them. Your pride may take a few hits but it will be worth it. You cannot truly experience a country or culture just by being there. Get to know the people.

As you befriend people with a different set of values you begin to see the world from a different perspective. Be careful! You may be irrevocably changed.

BE INQUISITIVE: Seek to find out what motivates the missionaries you meet. Inquire about their family, how they got to the mission field, and ask what they do all day. How do they measure success? Try to find out what being a missionary is really like.

Take a look at the non-Christian world. How are missionaries perceived? How does your host culture measure success, use of time, etc.? How does the missionary fit into this pattern?

Be ready for some surprises and disappointments. Do not be quick to judge your missionary friends. Try to understand why they do what they do. You may learn some interesting cultural insights. Remember your job is not to evaluate, but to learn. Above all remember to pray with the missionaries. This will help you to glimpse what motivates them, what is on their hearts.

BE AVAILABLE: Do not try to be something you're not. Be yourself. Use the gifts and abilities God has given you to help advance the ministry. The biggest barrier you may face is the language. However, you can have an impact by giving out gospel tracts with a smile. Don't forget to include your host missionary's address or telephone number. You will also find that many people will want to practice their English. Take the opportunity to simply share your faith. If you get into trouble your missionary host will be happy to help out.

Because of the language barrier your job may not be as a front-line communicator. One of the most effective ways that you can have an impact is through prayer. Pray for the spiritual condition of those you pass on the street. Pray for the country of Ecuador and for the city in which you are working. Perhaps the greatest impact you can have is by choosing one or two of your new friends to pray for daily. Take the opportunities God puts before you and trust Him to give the results.

BE TEACHABLE: Be willing to share your insights and personal story but more importantly listen. Openly show your interest in learning about your new friend's family, school, job, church, or their spiritual journey. You will be amazed by the similarities and differences to your own situation.

As you attend church, be observant. You may learn a few things to help you have a better ministry in your home church. Remember, just because something is different does not mean that it is wrong. It may cause you to take a look at why you do things the way you do.

BE GIVING: Be willing and available to share with others all God has taught you while on your short-term mission trip. Even though your exposure to Ecuador and the work of HCJB is limited, you will have a greater understanding of the mission field than many of your friends and church family. Remember you are not an expert on missions, but who can better share what God has taught you than you?

God has blessed you by allowing you to be personally involved on the mission field so you can in turn be a blessing to others. Share the whole story. "Snake stories" are fun to tell but make sure you include the challenges and blessings of the trip. Share what you learned about missionaries and life on the mission field. Share how it affected your life and that of others. And don't forget to share ways that they can become involved through, praying, giving and personal involvement.

Don't deprive others or yourself of a blessing by keeping your experiences cooped up in your journal. Give the blessing away!!

But most important of all ... BE A SERVANT!

A servant's attitude is the most important thing you have to contribute to the team and to the ministry of HCJB. A servant's attitude will allow you to remain flexible when the best-laid plans seem to disintegrate.

Take a moment to compare Christ's model of a servant to the Corinthian example. Seek to serve others as Christ served us.

Philippians 2:5-11

5 Your attitude should be the same as that of Christ Jesus: 6 Who, being in very nature God, did not consider equality with God something to be grasped, 7 but made himself nothing, taking the very nature of a servant, being made in human likeness. 8 And being found in appearance as a man, he humbled himself and became obedient to death -- even death on a cross! 9 Therefore God exalted him to the highest place and gave him the name that is above every name, 10 that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, in heaven and on earth and under the earth, 11 and every tongue confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father. (NIV)

1 Corinthians 3:1-9

1 Brothers, I could not address you as spiritual but as worldly - mere infants in Christ. 2 I have you milk, not solid food, for you were not yet ready for it. Indeed, you are still not ready. 3 You are still worldly. For since there is jealousy and quarreling among you, are you not worldly? Are you not acting like mere men? 4 For when one says, "I follow Paul," and another, "I follow Apollos," are you not mere men? 5 What, after all is Apollos? And what is Paul? Only servants, through whom you came to believe - as the Lord has assigned to each his task. 6 I planted the seed, Apollos watered it, but God made it grow. 7 So neither he who plants nor he who waters is anything, but only God, who makes things grow. 8 The man who plants and the man who waters have one purpose, and each will be rewarded according to his own labor. 9 For we are God's fellow workers; you are God's field, God's building. (NIV)

WHO ME?

RIGHTS VERSUS RESPONSIBILITY

ROMANS 12:1-2

1 Therefore, I urge you, brothers, in view of God's mercy, to offer your bodies as living sacrifices, holy and pleasing to God - this is your spiritual act of worship. 2 Do not conform any longer to the pattern of this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind. Then you will be able to test and approve what God's will is - his good, pleasing and perfect will. (NIV)

Our society emphasizes rights. For this mission trip to be successful, we must voluntarily lay down our rights. Here are a few to consider:

Privacy	Comfort	Choices	Political opinions	Diet
Music	Information	Fashion	Companionship	Control
Results	Leadership	Rest	Communication	Time

Keep track of how you are doing in the area of putting your personal rights aside to carry out the responsibility God has placed before us. Anger is a gauge that we may use to let us know if we are seeking to reclaim our rights. Perhaps you can think of another. In light of this, all team members will be asked by signature to completely abide by the following Short-Term Team Code of Conduct.

SHORT-TERM TEAM CODE OF CONDUCT:

As you prepare for your mission trip, please remember that the person best equipped to minister in a cross-cultural setting is the person who is spiritually prepared. No matter what task you will be undertaking a servant's attitude is the most important asset you can have. This Christ-like attitude will help you to minister and to be ministered to. It will also help you to be flexible as you face cultural challenges and language barriers. During your mission trip, we challenge you to strive to be an encouragement and a testimony to your fellow team members as well as the missionaries and nationals with whom you will come in contact.

To further ensure a successful trip that will (1) maintain a God-honoring standard for the team and HCJB World Radio, (2) portray a proper testimony to all people impacted by the team, and (3) have a vital impact on each team member and your sending church or organization, HCJB World Radio has established the following guidelines:

Each team member is expected to and must agree to:

- ✧ Be willing and prepared to exhibit a **servant's attitude** at all times.
- ✧ Be willing to be **flexible** in all types of circumstances.
- ✧ Be willing to **fully submit** to team leadership.
- ✧ Be willing to live, sleep, travel, and work **as a part of the group**, in conditions that may be less than ideal.
- ✧ Be willing to **accomplish** whatever task is assigned whether on the job-site, in the kitchen, or while traveling.
- ✧ Be willing to **abstain** from conduct, as requested by missionary leaders, which might be offensive to others or may be contrary to a clear testimony for Jesus Christ, realizing that customs vary greatly from culture to culture. In particular, team members are asked to refrain from all use of tobacco, alcoholic beverages, or abusive drugs.

Quotes from World Christians

*"We must be global Christians with a global vision because our God is a global God."
- John Stott*

"I have seen, at different times, the smoke of a thousand villages - villages whose people are without Christ, without God, and without hope in the world." - Robert Moffat

"I have but one passion - it is He, it is He alone. The world is the field and the field is the world; and henceforth that country shall be my home where I can be most used in winning souls for Christ." - Count Zinzendorf

"Missions is not the ultimate goal of the church. Worship is. Missions exists because worship doesn't." - John Piper

"Answering a student's question, 'Will the heathen who have not heard the Gospel be saved?' thus, 'It is more a question with me whether we who have the Gospel and fail to give it to those who have not, can be saved.'" - C.H. Spurgeon.

"I used to think that prayer should have the first place and teaching the second. I now feel it would be truer to give prayer the first, second and third places and teaching the fourth." - James O. Fraser

"While vast continents are shrouded in darkness...the burden of proof lies upon you to show that the circumstances in which God has placed you were meant by God to keep you out of the foreign mission field." - Ion Keith-Falconer

"If Jesus Christ be God and died for me, then no sacrifice can be too great for me to make for Him." - C.T. Studd

"People who do not know the Lord ask why in the world we waste our lives as missionaries. They forget that they too are expending their lives and when the bubble has burst they will have nothing of eternal significance to show for the years they have wasted." - Nate Saint

"The more obstacles you have, the more opportunities there are for God to do something." - Clarence W. Jones

"I wasn't God's first choice for what I've done for China...I don't know who it was...It must have been a man...a well-educated man. I don't know what happened. Perhaps he died. Perhaps he wasn't willing...and God looked down...and saw Gladys Aylward...And God said - "Well, she's willing." - Gladys Aylward

"With the command of the Lord Jesus to go and preach the gospel to every creature, you need rather to ascertain whether you have a special call to stay at home." - J. Hudson Taylor

"I have always believed that the Good Samaritan went across the road to the wounded man just because he wanted to." - Wilfred Thomason Grenfell

"He is no fool who gives what he cannot keep to gain what he cannot lose." - Jim Elliot

"This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in the whole world as a testimony to all the nations, and then the end will come." - Jesus

GENERAL TRAVEL TIPS

Travel Documents: Each team member will need a valid passport good for 90 days after your planned return home. **Do not pack your passport in your luggage; you will need it several times during your travel to Ecuador.** A visa is not required for your trip. You will be given a copy of your immigration form when you enter Ecuador. This will serve as your tourist visa. Take special precautions not to lose your passport or immigration form while in Ecuador. You will need both items when you leave the country. (*Your team leader will collect your airline ticket, passport and immigration form upon your arrival in Ecuador.*)

How Long Will it Take to Process a Passport Application? If you apply by mail and choose routine service, you should receive your passport within 6-8 weeks. If you apply by mail and choose expedited service, you should receive your passport within 2 weeks but at an added cost of \$35 plus overnight delivery costs. We recommend applying earlier than 8 weeks before your trip to avoid extra costs and the added stress of possibly not receiving your passport in time!

Exit Tax: When leaving Ecuador all passengers must pay a \$25.00 airport exit tax. The tax can only be paid in U.S. dollars (cash). Your team leader will collect these funds from you prior to your departure for Ecuador. (*Note: The exit tax is in addition to the team's daily hospitality expense funds.*)

Health Considerations: Currently, no immunizations are required to enter Ecuador, but check with your airline carrier to see if immunizations are required to re-enter your home country. (No immunizations are required by the USA at this time.) You should consult with your doctor if you have any individual concerns.

The HCJB medical staff currently recommends the following immunization.

Diphtheria/Tetanus: Tetanus and diphtheria vaccinations should up to date (within the last 10 years). If they are not, a booster would be appropriate. Usually the diphtheria and tetanus vaccinations are combined.

Hepatitis A: Havrix (or an equivalent) helps protect against Hepatitis A. Before this vaccine came out, Hepatitis A was a common infection in missionaries and visitors to Ecuador. If you haven't been vaccinated for Hepatitis A, at least one vaccination is strongly recommended before your visit.

Yellow Fever and Malaria: Although yellow fever and malaria are endemic in the Amazon Forest and the Ecuadorian coast, most teams will not be visiting these areas. If you have any questions about where you will be traveling, consult with your team leader and discuss the possible need for vaccination with your doctor.

Altitude Sickness: Since Quito is 9,300 feet above sea level and we will travel to elevations of up to 13,600 feet, the altitude will affect everyone to some extent (headaches, nausea, lack of energy, etc.). If you have problems with your heart or blood pressure, be sure to get clearance from your doctor before coming to Ecuador. If you have a tendency to altitude sickness, you may want to discuss the use of Diamox with your doctor. Vitamin B6 and Zinc have also been known to diminish the affects of altitude sickness for some people.

You may wish to check with your local health clinic to see if they administer any, or all, of the above vaccinations. The cost could be considerably cheaper.

General: Changes in climate, food and water may cause some digestive upsets. It is recommend that you bring along six pills of Ciprofloxacin, 500 mg. If, and when, diarrhea starts you should begin taking Ciproloxacin (one pill every 12 hours) and notify your team leader. Some people recommend taking acidophilus pills two weeks prior to the trip and continue taking them for the duration. Proplaxis for traveler's diarrhea is not recommended.

We will take every precaution to help you avoid the risk of exposure to diseases, illnesses or injuries. However, you will be living and working in a third world country and accidental exposure to health risks do exist. We do have access to excellent medical treatment should the need arise. Both of HCJB's hospitals are well equipped and have top-notch international medical staffs. Please alert us prior to your trip if you have any significant health concerns, physical disabilities, drug allergies, food allergies, etc.

Luggage: Each team member should plan to bring two suitcases and one carry-on as well as a purse or camera bag. Your carry-on items must fit under the seat in front of you. Some airplanes traveling to South America do not have overhead compartments. No boxes are permitted.

- * Normal baggage weight allowance when **traveling to and from Quito is 70 pounds per suitcase and 40 pounds per carry-on.** Two suitcases and one carry-on per person are allowed.
- * All team luggage should have some common identifying mark such as matching luggage tags, ribbons, etc.
- * Mark each piece of your luggage inside and out with your name, address and telephone number. Use your church or business address for security reasons.
- * Lock your luggage. You may also wish to use a luggage strap.
- * Pack a change of clothing in your carry-on in case your luggage is delayed.
- * **Do not pack tools in your carry-on.** They may be mistaken for weapons.
- * **When packing:** Pack your clothing in outfits, mixing your clothing and work or food supplies in each of your suitcases. It is possible that one of your suitcases may be lost or delayed. It is very difficult and somewhat uncomfortable to wear a hammer!
- * Remember not to pack important documents or any valuables in checked luggage as they are sometimes lost or stolen.
- * Be sure to double check your airline's luggage and travel requirements prior to packing for the trip!

Money Matters: When coming to Ecuador, we recommend bringing only US CASH (in denominations of \$1, \$5, \$10 or \$20). It is best to bring new bills (as old, dirty or torn bills are often not accepted). We do not plan on exchanging any money (traveler's or personal checks) for the group. Credit cards are accepted in most stores but it takes a while to process. Also note that it is very difficult to make cash withdrawals with credit cards.

Please NO traveler's checks!



TRAVELING AS A GROUP

Group travel is much different than traveling alone or as a family. The following information is given to help the seasoned international traveler as well as the novice have an enjoyable experience traveling as a group.

- * Listen to your leader and follow their instructions. They may know something you don't.
- * Stay together as a group until your leader gives you instructions.
- * When moving luggage in and out of airports NEVER leave it unattended.
- * **Be punctual!** If you are asked to meet at a certain time and place be early so the entire group does not need to wait for you.
- * Let others know if you must leave the group and where you are going. You don't want to be left behind.
- * Be responsible for your own carry-on luggage. Do not leave it unattended.
- * Respect airport security. While checking in at the airline counter and while passing through security do not joke about bombs or terrorist activity. The security officers must investigate these comments.
- * Throughout your travel be considerate of those around you. Soon after you board the airplane or bus, everyone will know that you are a "Mission Team." Remember you are representing HCJB World Radio, and more importantly, the Lord Jesus Christ.
- * When changing airplanes, meet as a group before proceeding to the next gate. Stay as a group throughout the entire air trip.
- * When retrieving your luggage, the first group members to the conveyer belt can begin to pull the group luggage and put it in one place while others gather carts where available. Again, watch your luggage at all times.
- * Do not leave the luggage area until all luggage and team members are accounted for.

TRAVELING AROUND ECUADOR

Your daily transportation may be provided by mission or missionary-owned vehicles, by bus, trolley or on foot, depending on the size of your group and the location of your lodging in relation to your work and ministry location. For longer trips, rented buses with professional drivers are often used.

HCJB World Radio will take every precaution to maintain group safety throughout every aspect of your time in Ecuador, including travel times. It is the policy of HCJB World Radio that TASC team members are not allowed to drive mission or missionary vehicles or private or rented vehicles while in the country.

ENTERING ECUADOR

When you arrive at the international airport in Quito things usually go as follows:

As the airplane is landing make sure that you have your passport and immigration form (which will serve as your tourist visa) ready for inspection. You will exit the airplane onto the tarmac and walk into the airport. Follow the crowd!!

You must pass through immigration (migración) first. You will most likely wait in a long line. Most of the time it is better if you pass through immigration speaking English only. If you speak Spanish, do so only if they ask you to.

* **Have your passport and tourist card ready.** The Immigration Officer may ask you any of the following questions (or none at all!):

⇒ The purpose of your trip? Answer only saying tourist or pleasure.

⇒ How long will you be staying? Ask for a 90-day visa.

⇒ Where will you be staying? HCJB, 10 de Agosto Y Villalengua, Quito

⇒ **Answer all questions honestly but do not offer additional information.**

The immigration officer will stamp your passport and return it to you along with your immigration form. **Do not lose your Immigration Form. You must have it to depart Ecuador!**

After you have cleared immigration you must collect your luggage. The first few team members to the luggage area should get several of the luggage carts from the “vendor”. (Carts cost \$1 each to rent.). Gather all of the group’s luggage together and pass through Luggage Inspection area (Aduana) as a group.

Do not leave the luggage area until all luggage has been accounted for. The team leader should have all of the luggage tags in their possession. As you enter the luggage inspection area **have your luggage tags ready**. An airport employee will collect and check all of the luggage tags (sometimes they wait until after passing through the inspection area). It is useful to coordinate luggage to tags before entering this area.

If your luggage is in large piles on the carts, you are less likely to have your luggage inspected. However this is not always the case.

Proceed to the luggage inspection area. If you are asked to open your suitcases do so with a smile. Again, it is better to speak English only during the inspection.

Answer all questions but do not offer additional information. You should consider yourself the owner of all items in your suitcases. Any food items you are bringing should be considered as items for personal consumption for sake of the inspection. If you choose to give away any of the items you bring with you, make the final decision after you arrive.

As you exit the luggage inspection area you may have the uniformed airport employees help with your luggage carts. Proceed up the ramp and out of the building. Your HCJB host will be waiting for you with transportation and will be responsible for tipping those employees who help with your luggage

A LITTLE ABOUT ECUADOR

Ecuador is located on the Pacific coast of South America and is one of the smallest and poorest countries in the region. It is bordered on the north by Colombia, on the south and east by Peru, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Ecuador acquired its name at the beginning of the nineteenth century due to the equatorial line on which it is located. A tour to the Equator Monument (Mitad del Mundo) will give you a chance to straddle the line with one foot in the Northern Hemisphere and the other in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Andes cordillera (known as the 'Sierra') crosses the center of the country from north to south and is formed by two mountain ranges covered by various snow peaks with altitudes over 15,000 feet, (The German scientist Alexander Von Humbolt named this area the 'Avenue of the Volcanoes'.) You will have the opportunity to see such mountains as Chimborazo (20,561 ft.), which for more than a century was believed to be the highest mountain on earth; Cotopaxi (19,348 ft.), the highest active volcano on earth; and Cayambe (18,997 ft.), the only perpetually snow-covered mountain on the equator.

In the center of the cordillera is a valley where Quito, the home of HCJB's radio ministry and main hospital, is located. The cities in the Sierra maintain a unique atmosphere which combines the modern and colonial eras. One of the highlights of your trip will be a visit to an Indian market in Otavalo and a stop in Cotacachi, famous for leather products. You also may visit other cities such as San Antonio (woodcarvings), Calderon (clay figures), Puyo (balsa carvings) or the seaport of Guayaquil, Ecuador's largest city.

On the western base of the cordillera is a plain (known as the 'Costa') extending towards the Pacific coast. This is the site of the first ceremonial and economic centers of cultures such as the Valdivia (4,000 BC), the first culture to produce ceramics. Today, due to the richness of the Costa, there are many rice, coffee, banana, cocoa, and tropical fruit plantations. The Ecuadorian coast is enchanting because of its long beaches, its varied vegetation, the small fishing villages and its excellent weather.

On the eastern side of the Andes you will find the headwaters of the Amazon region (known as the "Oriente"). Shell, the home of HCJB's jungle hospital, is located here. Many of the patients are Indians from the 7 different ethnic groups that live in the Oriente. They are often brought in from the jungle by the planes of the Missionary Aviation Fellowship (MAF). The humid tropical rainforest is rich in biodiversity. There are hundreds of birds, mammals, reptiles, and insects as well as thousands of species of trees and orchids. It is definitely a place to visit for those who love nature and adventure.

Perhaps the best known region of Ecuador is the Galapagos Islands, located 600 miles from the Ecuadorian coast. In 1835, during his journey around the world, Charles Darwin paused to obtain information from these islands. Each island has its own fauna, such as blue-footed boobies, giant turtles, iguanas, plus hundreds of colorful fish and plants.

Ecuador is one of the world's most bio-diversified country in both flora and fauna. Its biological richness is reflected in a variety of organisms. For example, the 2,725 species of orchids found in Ecuador comprise up to 11% of the world's total orchid varieties. The cultural diversity is equally astonishing with 22 different indigenous people groups that each have their own language and way of life. As diverse as the country is in culture and creation, the constant changes in democratic impulses and economic vitality make it a place where TASC teams are needed to help take the love of Christ to those in need.

Basic Data

FULL COUNTRY NAME: Republic of Ecuador

AREA: 109,483 square miles (283,560 sq. km.) About the size of the state of Colorado.

POPULATION: 12,920,092 (Growth rate: 2.04%; Literacy rate: 90.1% Life Expectancy: 71 yr.)

CAPITAL CITY: Quito (pop. 1,620,000) Other main cities: Guayaquil (pop. 2,450,000)

PEOPLE: 65% mestizo (mixed Spanish/Indian), 25% Indigenous, 7% Spanish/others, 3% Black

LANGUAGE: Official language - Spanish - which is spoken by 77% of the population. In addition, 22 indigenous languages including Quichua, Shuar, Waorani, etc. are spoken.

RELIGION: Freedom of religion is enjoyed. 95 % of the population is Roman Catholic. 3.8% Evangelical. Missionaries serving in Ecuador: 1,116.

GOVERNMENT: Democracy - Presidential Republic

PRESIDENT: Gustavo Noboa (Term: January 2000-January 2003)

LEGISLATION: Ecuador has a regime of civil law based on the Roman/French tradition.

CURRENCY: Official legal tender - US Dollar (The Sucre at 25,000/per US\$ is also used.)

GDP: US\$54.5 billion (Growth rate: -8%) **GDP PER CAPITA:** US\$4,300 or \$358 per month

INFLATION: 59.9% and rising

MAJOR INDUSTRIES: The principal raw materials exported are crude oil, bananas, coffee, cacao, shrimp, cut flowers and wood. The principal finished products exported are derivatives of oil, seafood, metals, coffee, chocolate, and fishmeal among others.

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS: USA, Latin America, European Union, Asia, and Caribbean

LOCAL TIME: Ecuador is located in the Eastern Standard Time Zone (the same as New York City) but does not observe daylight savings time.

CLIMATE/WEATHER: Ecuador's four distinct geographical regions each have a unique climate and environment. However, it is generally cooler than most people would expect for a country on the equator due to cold sea currents and the altitude.

- * The climate in the Sierra varies according to the altitude. **Quito** at over 9,300 ft is generally warm by day and cool in the evenings (Range: 55°F - 78°F, average 64°F). The rainy season is usually October to May.
- * The climate in the Costa (e.g. **Guayaquil**) is warm and humid during the entire year (Range: 76°F - 90°F, average 83°F) The rainy season is usually December to May.
- * The climate in the Oriente (e.g. **Shell**) is warm, humid and rainy. (Range: 72°F - 80°F, average 76°F) The rainy season is constant with less rain December to February.
- * The Galapagos Islands enjoy warm and dry weather year round, with an average yearly temperature of 85°F.

TELEPHONE SERVICE: Telephone calls are often difficult to place or receive in Ecuador. If calls are placed from hotels expect to pay a substantial service charge and government tax. You can call from Ecuador by using an AT&T Calling Card or make a collect call by dialing 999-119. Sprint can be reached by dialing 999-171.

To call to Ecuador, you must first dial the international access code (from the USA, dial 011), then the Ecuador country code (dial 593), the code for the city (Quito, dial 2) then the six-digit phone number. HCJB's main number in Quito is 011-593-266-808. A complete list of emergency contact numbers can be found on the last page of this booklet.

A Brief Ecuadorian History Lesson

The history of pre-Inca Ecuador is lost in a misty tangle of time and legend. The earliest historical details date back only as far as the 11th century AD. It is commonly believed that Asian nomads reached the South American continent by about 12,000 BC and were later joined by Polynesian colonizers. Centuries of tribal expansion, warfare and alliances resulted in the relatively stable Duchicela lineage, which ruled more or less peacefully for about 150 years until the arrival of the Incas around 1450 AD.

Despite fierce opposition, the conquering Incas soon held the region, helped by strong leadership and policies of intermarriage. War over the inheritance of the Inca kingdom weakened and divided the region on the eve of the arrival of the Spanish conquistadors.

The first Spaniards landed in northern Ecuador in 1526. Pizarro reached the country in 1532 with his horses, armor and weaponry. The Inca leader, Atahualpa, was ambushed, held for ransom, 'tried' and executed, and the Inca Empire was effectively demolished. Quito held out for two years but was eventually razed by Atahualpa's general, Ruminahui, rather than give it intact to the Spaniards. Quito was re-founded in December 1534.

Spain ruled from Lima, Peru, until 1739, when it was transferred to the viceroyalty of Colombia. It was largely rural and conservative, with large estates of introduced cattle and bananas farmed by forced labor. As a Creole middle class began to emerge, there were several attempts to liberate Ecuador from Spanish rule. Independence was finally achieved by Simón Bolívar in 1822. Full constitutional sovereignty was gained in 1830.

Over the last 100 years, political instability has increasingly invoked military intervention and the 20th century has seen more periods of military rule than of civilian. In 1941, neighboring Peru invaded Ecuador and seized much of the country's Amazonian area. The 'new' border between the two countries was finally recognized by both countries in a 1999 treaty. Despite its history of internal rivalry, border conflicts and six presidents in less than six years, life in Ecuador remains relatively peaceful giving TASC teams many and varied opportunities for service throughout the country.

The Coat of Arms and National Flag of Ecuador

The Coat of Arms of Ecuador was given to the country at the National Congress of 1900. In the shape of a heart, the Coat of Arms rests on a bundle of sheaves, which is the Republic's insignia for dignity. The palm and laurel branches between the four flags symbolize victory. The condor perched at the top offers shelter and protection under its outstretched wings and stands ready to strike out against any enemy.



In the background is the majestic Chimborazo Mountain rising to a lovely blue sky. The highest in the Andes Range, this mountain unites with the Guayas River, formed from its snows, to represent the brotherhood of the Sierra and the Coast. In the lower foreground, the steamboat "Guayas" is seen crossing the wide river. This boat, the first of its kind in South America, began service in 1841. The mast, with two wings at the top and two snakes encircling it, symbolizes accord and trade.

The Ecuadorian flag consists of the Coat of Arms backed by three horizontal stripes, which from the bottom up are red, blue, and yellow. The yellow stripe is twice as wide as the others. Yellow symbolizes the abundance and fertility of the land. Blue reflects the color of the sea and sky. Red stands for the blood shed by the soldiers of the independence battles. Our prayer is that TASC teams are able to share the love which Christ showed when He shed His blood for our independence ... from a life of sin.

A Glance at Missions in Ecuador

The record of “all that Jesus began to do” in Ecuador according to some theories started when Jesus himself visited the continent after His resurrection. Other tradition suggests it was Peter’s brother who brought the gospel here. More reliable evidence indicates that Scandinavian Vikings and Irish monks carried the new teachings with them to the Americas. By whatever means the gospel may have first come, what remained in South America in the 1800s was little more than a flicker among the ruins.

In 1533 the last Inca ruler, Atahualpa, was given the option to be burned alive or be baptized into the church. When the kindling started to crackle at his feet, Atahualpa settled for baptism. The baptism dispensed with, the Spanish mercifully garroted their new convert to death. In time the Indians began to understand their plight. There remained nothing else but to submit. It was a simple matter of survival. It was under the rule of the Spanish conquerors that the last glimmer of the gospel was extinguished.

Ecuador was the last Latin American country to open its doors to Protestant missions. This is the country where a native Indian had to apply for permission to dress like a Spaniard, and an Ecuadorian was not a citizen if he was not a Catholic. Here is where a customs official boasted that ‘as long as Mount Chimborazo stands the Bible will not enter Ecuador.’ It was not until 1895 that foreign missionaries were allowed on its soil.”

The Gospel Missionary Union was the first mission to pioneer entrance into Ecuador. George Fisher, J.A. Strain and F.W. Farnol offered themselves to carry in the good news. The men were advised by President Eloy Alfaro not to venture into the interior but to remain on the coast where people were more tolerant. Fisher traveled to the mountains anyway and was left with an indelible impression of the spiritual darkness in the land.

Joined by Charles Chapman, Charles Polk, Zabulon Yates and others, the missionaries split up in teams to work in the coast and interior. At this same time the National Assembly completed the country’s eleventh constitution which for the first time recognized religious freedom. God’s timing was precise. It is worthwhile noting that these missionaries came to stay. Charles Chapman, Homer Crisman, William Reed, and Julia Woodward remained active in the work for more than 50 years.

By the early 1920’s, the Templo Alianza of Guayaquil was flourishing under Reed and Julia Woodward had finished the translation of the New Testament into Chimborazo Quichua. This translation was the basis of the Quichua awakening in the late 50s which resulted in over 500 active churches. (Today over 80% of Chimborazo Province is evangelical.)

Crisman and Chapman founded the first evangelical church in the country in the coastal city of Junín in 1913. Crisman went on to found the first church in Quito in 1922. Until 1948 it was the only evangelical work in the entire city. This historic congregation still worships in its original building, which you may see during our tour of colonial Quito.

The singular most significant event of the first century of missions in Ecuador was the tragic death of five young missionaries (Nate Saint, Jim Elliot, Roger Youderian, Pete Fleming and Ed McCully) at the hands of the Waorani Indians (then known as the Aucas). The event triggered everything from sympathy to protest but resulted in an intense period of response to the call to global evangelization. More importantly, the doors were opened to eventually share the gospel with this remote and isolated tribe.

Today, the gracious acceptance of foreign missionaries is an enduring quality of Ecuadorian nature. While not always embracing their message, they consistently allow these people with funny ways and foreign words among them. The work of the original “Group of Eight” pioneers is faithfully carried on today by missionaries from over 25 mission agencies. The honor roll of missionaries to Ecuador now numbers in the thousands. Many have come. Many have distinguished themselves. Many came to stay.

HCJB World Radio

On Christmas Day 1931, from inside a converted sheep shed high in Ecuador's Andes Mountains, the world's first missionary radio station went on the air. Inside the shelter sat Clarence Jones and Reuben Larson, each with a vision for reaching the world with the gospel of Jesus Christ ...



**HCJB
WORLD RADIO**

Today, with many parts of the world becoming increasingly hostile to the presence of Christian missionaries, radio represents an even more crucial outreach tool than ever before. It is a powerful, safe and efficient means of spreading God's Word in the world's hardest-to-reach regions. Radio offers Christians worldwide the opportunity to take the forefront in their country's evangelization and discipleship. It offers a unifying and edifying voice for Christians who are often isolated and under attack.

Even more importantly, it is often these people's only means of learning more about the Bible and maturing in the faith.

For much of the world, radio is simply the missionary of the future. HCJB World Radio continues to actively seek to develop more ways and more places to use radio in sharing the good news of Jesus Christ. Together with our local partners around the world, HCJB now broadcasts the gospel to over 90 countries in more than 100 languages and dialects.

And that's not all! In addition to the radio ministry, HCJB also works hand-in-hand with other Christians to give unreached people the opportunity to hear the gospel message through health care, pastoral training, technical assistance, community services, television productions, and much more ... that all may hear.

TASC teams are one of the means of accomplishing the goal of communicating the gospel to all nations. By involvement in building medical clinics, constructing radio studios, ministering to needy children, etc.; TASC teams work together to advance the gospel in places such as Ecuador, Panama, South Africa, Ukraine, Cote d'Ivoire, and Spain. TASC teams help support the various ministries of HCJB and its partners worldwide and while encouraging the missionaries and national believers with whom they serve.



The desire of the TASC team leadership is to expose and challenge individuals regarding their personal involvement in world evangelization through praying, sending and going to serve. In short, we want to develop GLOBAL CHRISTIANS – people who are constantly cultivating a Christ-like compassion for the world.

Ministries of HCJB World Radio

It is the vision and passion of HCJB World Radio to communicate the gospel of Jesus Christ to all nations so that people are transformed and become and active, vital part of the body of Christ.

To carry out this vision, HCJB is committed to EVANGELIZING UNBELIEVERS that they may come to know Him, EDUCATING AND DISCIPLING BELIEVERS that they may grow in Him and EQUIPPING AND MOBILIZING BELIEVERS that they may serve Him.

Radio Broadcasting: HCJB World Radio short-wave broadcasts go out from Quito, Ecuador, in 14 languages and 22 dialects to target areas worldwide. Local AM and FM broadcasts also cover the country of Ecuador on 10 outlets. HCJB staff prepare programs for broadcasts from Panama, Seychelles, Swaziland, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Each month personnel in Quito receive about 3,300 letters and reception reports from listeners in 120 countries.

Broadcast Networks with World by Radio Partners: HCJB has partner networks broadcasting from Burkina Faso, Estonia, Latvia, Macedonia, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.A. World by Radio partners have put more than 107 previously unreached languages on the air mainly via short-wave. As of January 2000, 84 key unreached languages still need to receive broadcasts.

Radio Planting: HCJB works with dozens of partners in more than 56 countries to “plant” local radio stations/studios in North America, Latin America, Euro-Asia, North Africa/Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Satellite Broadcasting: In cooperation with Trans World Radio, HCJB operates the ALAS satellite network from Quito, Ecuador. ALAS is Latin America’s first radio satellite network with more than 76 affiliate stations in 14 countries. There are 16 follow-up centers in 7 of these countries. Satellite broadcasts reach all of the Americas and most of Europe and Africa.

Television: Televozandes produces Christian programs in Quito, Ecuador for distribution across Latin America.

Engineering: A highly qualified staff of engineers in Ecuador and in the HCJB Engineering Center in Elkhart, Indiana, design and build innovative broadcasting equipment, including a radio station that fits into a set of suitcases. In Ecuador, the Papallacta power station harnesses energy from Andean lakes and rives to generate 6 megawatts of electricity to power 11 short-wave transmitters in nearby Pifo. The 110-acre antenna site features 32 antenna systems supported by 48 towers.

Health Care: HCJB provides quality health care to more than 120,000 Ecuadorians annually through two hospitals, seven family practice clinics, and rural community development programs. The Quito hospital also hosts a medical training program for Ecuadorian medical students. The Shell hospital treats patients from all over Ecuador’s eastern rain forest. Community development programs teach preventative health care, install drinking water systems and provide mobile medical clinics.

Training: HCJB educates Christian leaders in Latin America through pastoral training (APOYO) and the Christian Center for Communications in Quito, Ecuador. In addition, HCJB operates radio-training facilities in Ukraine and New Zealand.

Enabling Ministries: The international headquarters in Colorado Springs gives overall direction to the organization and its staff of more than 1,000 missionaries, employees and volunteers. World offices and representation sites in 20 countries assist local ministries, recruit missionaries and help to promote the work of the mission worldwide.

TIPS FOR LIFE IN ECUADOR

Be flexible! The best-laid plans are often changed by outside influences. Be prepared to go with plan “B” or even plan “Z”.

Be aware! Do not leave anything of value unattended. Cameras, tools etc. tend to grow legs and wander off in Latin America. Pickpockets are active in crowds.

Be discreet in showing your money. Your spending money is most likely more than a month’s wages to the people watching you.

Avoid foods cooked by street vendors. It may be cheap but you’ll pay for it later!

The general rule for fruits and vegetables is: *“if you can peel it, you can eat it”*, (but it’s good to wash it first). *All other fresh foods should be cleansed first.*

Scrapes, cuts and rashes should receive immediate attention. Your body has not built up an immunity to local bacteria.

Wash your hands early and often.

For safety and protection from loss or damage leave your jewelry at home.

Avoid drinking non-purified water.

Because of the change in altitude and climate you will need to drink plenty of liquids. Purified water will always be available. If you can’t find it ... ask for it!

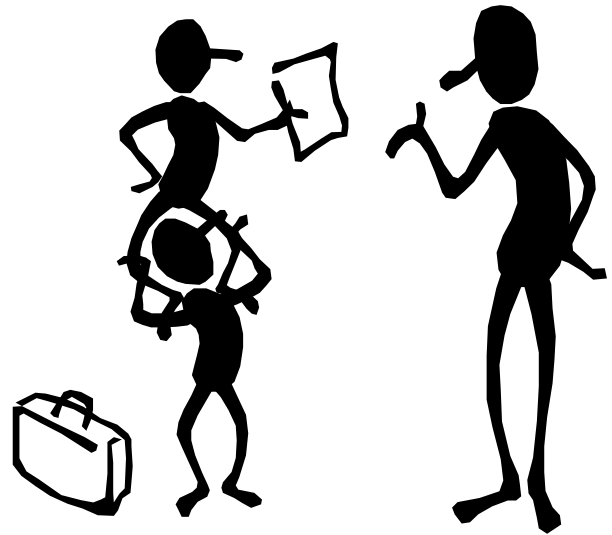
Toilet facilities may be scarce, and toilet paper is rarely provided. Plan ahead. If you see a wastebasket by the toilet it usually means don’t flush the T.P.

Ladies, be careful of your response when approached by a man on the streets. Your acknowledgment of him may be taken as flirting.

When exploring away from the main group, stay in groups of 3 or 4. Ladies should always be accompanied by at least one or two men when going out.

Remember! For all practical purposes pedestrians **do not** have the right of way.

When riding public buses or the trolley please be considerate of ladies and elderly. Offer them your seat.



CROSSING CULTURES

As you cross into the Ecuadorian culture with its many subcultures, strive to keep an open mind. Remember just because something is different does not mean it is wrong. Ask God to help you see the Ecuadorian people as He sees them. Try to understand why things are done differently here and learn to appreciate the differences.

- * Remember you are the visitor here. You are the one with different opinions and odd perspectives. You are a guest who has been given the privilege of visiting Ecuador.
- * Don't judge the value systems you encounter according to your own cultural norms.
- * Remember the missionaries you will be meeting have given up their comfort zone and dedicated themselves to ministering to and with the people of Ecuador. They will be happy to discuss the country and its culture with you. However, when speaking with them, avoid criticizing the country or the people of Ecuador.
- * Remember most Ecuadorians are conservative in dress as well as many other ways.
- * Control your temper! Facial expressions and body language speak louder than words.
- * Many Ecuadorians speak and understand English. Only say what you want understood.
- * Ecuadorians are very patient and forgiving of bad Spanish. Use all of the Spanish you can. "POR FAVOR" (please) and "GRACIAS" (thank you) are very much appreciated.
- * Avoid discussing politics with your new Ecuadorian friends. Your missionary host will be able to provide insights into local politics.
- * Avoid answering questions regarding your salary or the cost of your house. You may wish to answer that your house payment is 25% of your salary as an example.
- * Be prepared to shake hands with everyone you meet. You will also shake hands when you say goodbye, even if you have only exchanged a few words.
- * Share your faith when you have the opportunity. Handing out tracts is encouraged.
- * Be prepared! You may see several nursing mothers! **Don't Gawk!**
- * It is not acceptable to bribe customs officials or police officers.
- * Public confrontation is not an acceptable way to handle conflict. If you are having difficulty please ask your missionary host to help you resolve the situation.
- * Losing your temper is very taboo. Watch your testimony. Others will be watching.
- * You will encounter beggars. A penny or two is an acceptable gift if you choose to give one, but is not necessary. Remember to view them as Christ views them.
- * Please do not purchase lottery tickets. Most believers do not condone the lottery.
- * If you are from North America, introduce yourself as a North American. Ecuadorians are Americans too--South Americans.
- * When speaking through a translator avoid using idioms such as:
Shotgun approach Whipped puppy Out on a limb It will never fly
Couch potato Dressed to kill Burned out On a roll
- * When giving your testimony, be culturally sensitive. Many of the people to whom you will be speaking are much poorer than you and have a different set of values.
- * Most importantly if you are unsure what to do in a situation, step back, let the missionaries or Ecuadorians take the lead. You will learn a lot by observing.

DRESS FOR SUCCESS

Throughout your trip to Ecuador you will be representing the Lord Jesus Christ as well as HCJB World Radio. We ask that at all times you dress modestly, remembering that among the missionary community and the Ecuadorian evangelical community there are varying opinions on appropriate dress.

International Travel: Dress comfortably but conservatively. You may find that you have an easier time passing through international customs if dressed neatly.

On the job: The following are suggestions for work clothing. Your team leader should have more specific information based on the location you will be working. Also refer to the weather information contained in this booklet to help you plan.

- Outerwear: Plan to dress in layers. A sweatshirt and a rain jacket are always a good idea to have on hand. A work hat is a must as the sun is intense even if the air is cool. For Papallacta, rain gear and boots are recommended.
- Shirts: A shirt with a collar is recommended to keep the sun from burning your neck. T-shirts are also acceptable. Avoid tank tops, if possible.
- Pants: Jeans or other work pants are acceptable for both men and women. Modest shorts are normally acceptable, however they don't protect your legs like long pants and are mostly worn only for sports activities.
- Shoes: Sturdy shoes or boots are recommended for safety and comfort. Make sure your work shoes are broken in before the trip.

While at church: While in Ecuador you will be attending local church services. By following the following suggestions you should be dressed adequately for any church you will visit.

- Men: Dress pants and shirt. A sport coat and a tie may be worn if desired.
- Women: A casual dress or skirt and blouse. You may want- a sweater as well.



Free time and sightseeing: Time is scheduled for sightseeing touring and shopping. Jeans or other casual clothing is recommended. You will be doing a lot of walking so pack the proper footgear. **Do not forget to pack your bathing suit.** You may have the opportunity to visit the natural hot springs in Papallacta.

If you have any questions regarding what you should wear or the appropriateness of certain clothing, please ask your team leader to contact the team coordinator at HCJB for clarification.

DON'T LEAVE HOME WITHOUT IT!

Plan to bring the all the items you will need while you are visiting Ecuador. You may not find the items you need readily available.

Travel Documents: Don't forget your passport. Also bring a copy. Do not pack your passport, as you will need to use it throughout your travel days.

Personal Devotional Materials: Bring your Bible and other devotional items.

Spending Money: You will have opportunities to purchase souvenirs and other remembrances of your trip. Also, you will be responsible to purchase meals in airports as well as some meals in restaurants while in Ecuador.

Clothing: Bring clothing for work, church, and touring. Modest sleeping attire is also recommended. **Laundry facilities are available at HCJB lodging sites.**

Shoes: You will need comfortable shoes for work, church, and touring. You will be doing a lot of walking so make sure your shoes are broken in prior to the trip.

Eye Ware: Everyone should **bring a pair of safety glasses** or goggles if you will be working on a construction project. If you use prescription eyeglasses or contact lenses bring an extra pair. Sunglasses are always recommended.

Toiletries: Make sure you bring enough toiletries to last your entire trip. I.e. toothpaste, mouthwash, soap, deodorant, shampoo, feminine hygiene, shaving supplies, contact solution, etc. It is also not a bad idea to place shampoo and other liquids in a zip-lock bag. These items tend to expand when at higher elevations and will cause an unpleasant mess if they explode or leak.

Electronic Beautification Equipment: The electric current in most of Ecuador is 110 volts 50 cycle. You should not need a converter. In order to save space and fuses plan ahead to share hair dryers, curling irons, etc. with other team members. Many locations do not have 3-prong plugs so you may need an adapter.

Towels/Bedding: These will be provided. Plan to bring your own beach towel.

Photo Gear: Don't forget your camera, extra batteries, and plenty of film.

Sun Protection: Plenty of sunscreen and a hat are a must. You will find that even if you "never burn" you'll regret forgetting sunscreen on a cloudy day here.

Medications: Bring medications for motion sickness, sinus and diarrhea problems, as well as personal medications (also a copy of the prescriptions).

Miscellaneous Necessities:

Kleenex Packets	Flashlight	Folding Umbrella	Band-Aids	Wet Wipes
Alarm Clock	Games	Work Gloves	Bandanna	Safety Glasses

Project Supplies and Tools: You may be asked to bring specific supplies and tools based on the project you will be undertaking. Your team leader will inform you what you should bring.

BEGIN NOW TO PRAY



The following information is provided for you to use as you and your prayer partners pray for your upcoming mission trip. Begin to pray now that God will multiply your efforts, allowing your hands-on work in Ecuador to help make the good news of salvation through Jesus Christ available to everyone in a language that speaks to their heart.

Please remember to pray for:

The spiritual health of yourself and the rest of your team.

The final preparations: Travel Plans
 Availability of work/ministry supplies
 Lodging and kitchen details

Safety in travel.

Those left at home.

Ministry responsibilities left with others.

That God will help you to see the world as He sees it.

That each team member will be sensitive to God's leading in their life regarding future involvement in world missions.

The Team Leadership: Your team leader
 The HCJB team coordinator
 The HCJB missionary host
 The HCJB ministry coordinator

Physical and spiritual strength and stamina.

That each team member will seize the opportunities given by God to be an encouragement to those we come in contact with.

That testimony of the team and that of HCJB will not be compromised or tarnished in any way.

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

This page is included for you to leave at home in case someone needs to contact you while you are in Ecuador.

By E-Mail

Jerry Carnill
jcarnill@hcjb.org.ec

Dan Koenig
dkoenig@hcjb.org.ec

Kevin Moss
kmoss@hcjb.org.ec

Ruth Shattuck
rshattuc@hcjb.org.ec

By Telephone

HCJB Short-Term Team Department

Jerry Carnill
from the U.S.A. dial
home 011-593-2-476-199
cell phone 011-593-9-723-443

Dan Koenig
from the U.S.A. dial
home 011-593-2-893-233
cell phone 011-593-9-723-446

Kevin Moss
from the U.S.A. dial
home 011-593-2-242-304
cell phone 011-593-9-723-441

Ruth Shattuck
from the U.S.A. dial
home 011-593-2-245-929
cell phone 011-593-9-723-440

HCJB World Radio - Ecuador

HCJB World Radio - Quito
from the U.S.A. dial
voice 011-593-2-266-613 ext. 4554
fax 011-593-2-247-263

Hospital Vozandes - Shell
from the U.S.A. dial
voice 011-593-3-795-172
fax 011-593-3-795-173

HCJB World Radio – United States

HCJB World Radio – Colorado Springs, CO
voice 719-590-9800
fax 719-590-9801