

**THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
(JICA)**

ECUADOR: National Gender Profile

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INDEX OF ORGANIZATIONS

Civil Society Organizations

1. ECUARUNARI: Women's Leadership Education School
2. CONAIE: Women and Families Management
3. CPME: Women's Political Coordination Committee
4. CONAMUNE : Ecuadorian National Coordination of Black Women
5. AMUME : Association of Women Municipal Workers of Ecuador
6. Help in Action

Academic Institutions

7. FLACSO-Ecuador : Gender and Culture Studies Program
8. Cuenca's University
9. AMAWTAY WASI: Intercultural University of Nationalities and Towns of Ecuador

International Assistance and Cooperation Institutions

10. REMTE: Network of Latin American Women Transforming the Economy
11. World Vision
12. GTZ: German Technical Cooperation
13. FEPP: Ecuadorian Fund Populorum Progressio
14. FCI: Family Care International
15. ACSUR: Association for the Cooperation in the South
16. AESCO: Association America Spain Solidary and Cooperative
17. Association for Peace and Development
18. CIDEAL: Bureau of investigation and cooperation for Development
19. CODESPA: Social and Productive Assistance Cooperative

National Institutions

20. CEPAM: Ecuadorian Center for the Promotion and Action of Women
21. Maquita Cushunchic Foundation
22. CEDIME: Center for Research and Development of Social Movements in Ecuador
23. ECOCIENCIA: Ecuadorian Foundation for Ecological Studies
24. Randi Randi Group
25. REPEM: Network of Popular Education among Latin American and Caribbean Women
26. SENDAS
27. FUSA: Fundacion Salud Amazonica
28. GAMMA Foundation
29. Huauquipura Association
30. CEDIS: Research and Social Broadcasting Center

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIEPI	Comprehensive Care for Diseases Prevalent in Childhood
BCE	Central Bank of Ecuador
BDH	Human Development Bonus
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEPAL	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
CEPAR	Center for Studies in Population and Social Development
CAE	Ecuadorian Customs Corporation
CODAE	Afro-Ecuadorian Development Corporation
CODENPE	Council for the Development of Nationalities and People Groups of Ecuador
CODEPMOC	Council for the Development of the Rural Peoples of the Ecuadorian Coast and Subtropical Zones of the Seaboard Region
CONAMU	National Council of Women
CONFEMEC	Confederation of Ecuadorian Women in Support of Change
CPM	Political Coordinator of Ecuadorian Women
DINAGE	National Directorate for Women
DINEIB	National Directorate for Intercultural Bilingual Education
DINAMU	National Department for Women
DINEPP	National Office for Ongoing Popular Education
LCS	Living Conditions Survey
EIFCIB	Family and Community Bilingual Intercultural Early Childhood Education
ESPA	Continual Survey into Agricultural Production and Land Use
ENDEMAIN	Demographic and Maternal-Child Health Survey
ENEMDU	Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Survey
EMEDINHO	Survey to Measure Childhood and Household Indicators
EUED	Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey
FISE	Emergency Social Investment Fund
FLACSO	The Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences
FODEPI	Development Fund for the Indigenous Peoples of Ecuador
ICE	Special Consumption Tax / Sumptuary Tax
IESS	Ecuadorian Social Security Institute
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Cooperation
INEC	National Statistics and Census Institute
INNFA	National Child and Family Institute
ITS	Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI)
LMGYAI	Free Maternity and Childhood Health Care Act
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fishing
MEC	Ecuadorian Ministry of Education and Culture
MEF	Ecuadorian Ministry of the Economy and Finance
MIES	Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion
MOSEIB	Social Model for Intercultural Bilingual Education
MSP	Ecuadorian Ministry of Public Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
OAS	Organization of American States
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization

PADEMUR	Support Program for Ecuadorian Rural Women
EAP	Economically Active Population
EOP	Equal Opportunities Plan
PPS	Social Security Program
PND	National Development Program
PNEBJA	National Program of Basic Education for Young People and Adults
PRONEPE	National Preschool Education Program
SELBEN	Social Program Beneficiary Identification and Selection System
SENACYT	National Department for Science and Technology
SENAMI	National Secretariat for Migrants
SENPLADES	National Secretariat for Planning and Development
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
SIEH	Integrated Household Survey System
SIISE	Integrated Social Indicator System of Ecuador
STFS	Technical Office of the Social Front
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TSSE	Ecuadorian Health Sector Transformation
UASB	Simón Bolívar Andean University
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
PAU	Productive Agricultural Unit
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus

I. GENERAL PROFILE

1. Socioeconomic Profile

Gini Coefficient of National Income					Poverty Levels according to National Income		
	December 2007	June 2008	December 2008	June 2009	December 2007%	June 2008%	December 2008%
National	0.55	0.52	0.51	-	36.74	34.97	35.09
Urban	0.52	0.49	0.48	0.48	36.74	34.97	35.09
Rural	0.50	0.48	0.47	-	61.34	57.96	59.72

Source: 5. *Index-mundi*, 2009.

Ethnic Background	*Average Monthly Income (USD), 2007		*Population covered by Social Security (%), 2007	**Unemployment Rate, March, 2009			***Underemployment Rate, September, 2009
	Household	Per capita		Total	Male	Female	
White	720	205	15	8.6%	7.0%	10.8%	53.6%
Mestizo	652	160	16	** Vital Basket, September, 2009 (USD)			
Afro-Ecuadorian	451	117	14				369.56
Indigenous	327	70	12	521.26			

Source: * INEC, *Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey (EUED)*, 2007.

Source: ** Ministry of Economy and Finances. This data does not detail information by gender (male/female)

Source: *** Prepared by OIT based on the INEC survey: *Employment, unemployment and Underemployment Coverage: Urban Area*

*Human Development Bonus Coverage, 2008 ¹		**Housing by Condition(%), 2006			**Homes with female household heads that have property deeds for the housing (%), 2006	
Budget Assigned (USD)	439000,000					
Number of People	1,001,995					
Representation with respect to the country's total population. (%)		Rented	Owned	Mortgaged	Total	Female Head
Women	1,164,000.0	18.1	65.7	16.2	National	36.6
					Urban	40.0
Men	36,000.0				Rural	29.6

Source: INEC. *Report Social Spending and Ethnicity in Ecuador*.

Source: **INEC, *Living Conditions Survey (LCS), Fifth Round 2005-2006. Statistical analysis prepared by DISUR (Southern Regional Development Initiative)*.

¹ The Human Development Bonus (DBH) is the State's main social program, in terms of its budget (380,316,187,51USD, codified to September, 2009) and its coverage. It is based on making monetary transfers beneficiaries (equivalent to 30 USD monthly) with the aim of guaranteeing families a minimum level of consumption, under a conditional transference scheme that involves the commitment to enroll children in school, with the respective attendance control; and, carrying out periodic check-ups in the health centers. The beneficiaries of the DBH, are identified through a calculation (SELBEN) that includes around 24 socio-economic variables from the home, and the Bonus is directed towards mothers, people with disabilities and the elderly. Sources: a) INEC. *Social Spending and Ethnicity in Ecuador Report*; b) MIE. Social Protection Program, Budget. Information available online at: <http://www.pps.gov.ec/PPS/PPS/LeyTransparencia.aspx>

Demographic Indicators, 2006		Coast	Sierra	Amazon
Average Household Size		4.1	4.0	4.7
Average Age of Household Head	Years	47	47	43
Homes with female heads	(%)	20.6	21.9	15.0
Average # of infants per home		1.4	1.4	1.6
Average # of children per household		1.5	1.4	1.8
Average # of adolescents per household		1.4	1.4	1.7

Source: INEC, *Survey of Living Conditions (LCS)*, 2005-2006.

Sector	Public Expenditures (in US Dollars)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Social Welfare	262,979,675.57	288,432,880.03	514,111,770.16	659,398,156.16	525,550,749.79
Urban Development and Housing	86,010,640.21	83,168,202.37	172,107,638.04	457,636,970.86	111,486,102.65
Education	946,022,411.91	1,088,474,767.36	1,383,635,125.88	1,836,536,726.68	1,319,968,777.77
Health	422,917,704.14	504,496,438.29	606,438,372.82	873,231,415.86	601,434,266.04
Agriculture	164,710,967.60	119,477,546.26	123,623,285.72	245,497,489.15	219,957,018.78
Foreign Trade, Industry, Fishing, Competitiveness	13,291,327.97	13,315,156.66	27,218,709.81	51,784,509.07	44,665,847.70
Employment	10,085,067.82	11,475,733.58	19,528,911.32	36,322,915.64	19,675,953.70

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance. *Expenditure Performance Execution-reports Consolidated Information. Budget Implementation (Dynamic Groups)*.

2. Health Profile

*Population by self-declared ethnicity (%), 2006				**Population Projection, 2009		
	National	Urban	Rural			
Indigenous	7.1	2.5	15.6	Total	Female	Male
Mestizo	79.9	83.0	73.9	14,005,445	7,017,839	6,987,606
White	7.8	8.5	5.7			
Afro Ecuadorian	5.5	5.8	4.7			

Source: *INEC, *Survey of Living Conditions (LCS)*, 2005-2006.

Source: **INEC, 2003. *Recommended Average Hypothesis*.

Year	Population	Population Growth Rate (%)	Fertility Rate	Birth Rate (# births/1,000 inhabitants)	*Maternal Mortality Rate / 1,000 live births	Infant Mortality Rate/ 1,000
2004	13,212,742	1.03	2.78	23.18	0.48	24.49
2005	13,363,593	1.24	2.72	22.67	0.41	23.66
2006	13,547,510	1.5	2.68	22.29	0.61	22.87
2007	13,755,680	1.55	2.63	21.91	0.85	22.1
2008	13,927,650	0.935	2.59	21.54	-	16.4

Source: National Information System. *Ecuador in Figures*, 2009.

* Public Health Ministry, *Epidemiological Surveillance*, 2009.

Women of child-bearing age who are familiar with the LMGYAI (see p. 3), 2008			Life Expectancy at Birth. Estimate, 2008		
	YES %	NO %	Period	Male	Female
National	36.90	63.10	2008	76.8	79.8
Urban	39.80	60.20			
Rural	30.70	69.30			

Source: INEC, *Vital Statistics, 2008*.

Age	Fertility Rate by Women's Age		**Location of Medical Attention for Most Recent Childbirth (%) by area. Births between 2000-2006			
	*Five-Year Period		Location of Medical Attention	National	Urban	Rural
	2005-2010	2010-2015				
15-19	0.0848	0.0844	Public Health Care Establishments	51.7	54.5	46.9
20-24	0.1534	0.1496				
25-29	0.1372	0.1323	Private Health Care Establishments	33.8	41.2	20.8
30-34	0.1033	0.0988				
35-39	0.0649	0.0616	Home or Residence	14.4	4.2	32.2
40-44	0.0291	0.0275				
45-49	0.0063	0.0059				
Total	2.9	2.8	Other	0.1	0.0	0.2

Source: *INEC-CEPAL, 2003. *High level Hypothesis*.

Source: **INEC, *Survey of Living Conditions (ECV), 2005-2006*.

Year	AIDS Epidemic Situation in Ecuador
	Total # of accumulated Cases / Year
2005	1,069
2006	1,319
2007	1,830
2008	3,148
ACCUMULATED TOTAL 2008	10,760

Source: Ministry of Public Health. *National HIV/AIDS Program*.

3. Educational Profile

	Illiteracy (%)		Average Length of Schooling (Years)		Primary Cycle Completed (%)	Secondary Cycle Completed (%)	Higher Education (%)
	*2005	**2006	*2005	**2006	**2006		
Nationwide	8.6	9.1	8.2	8.1	77.5	32.8	19.1
By ethnic background – as a proportion of total.							
Indigenous		28.2		4.2	51.6	8.9	3.9
Afro-Ecuadorian		12.6		6.9	69.0	22.3	11.5
Mestizo		7.6		8.5	80.1	35.2	20.7
Urban	4.4	4.9	9.7	9.5	85.6	43.2	26.1
Rural	17.7	17.2	4.9	5.3	62.4	12.6	5.3
Male	7.3	10.8	8.2	8.3	79.1	-	19.6
Female	10.0	7.4	8.0	7.9	76.0	-	18.6

Source: *INEC, *Urban Survey of Employment and Unemployment (EUED), 2005*. Prepared by: SIISE.

**INEC, *Survey of Living Conditions (LCS), 2006*. Prepared by: SIISE.

Population (24 years and over) with higher education, in 2006		
	%	Number
Whole Country	19.1	1,232,678
Percentage and number of people by ethnic background, of the population in higher education, 2006		
	Percentage	Total Number
Indigenous	1.4	17,414
Afro-Ecuadorian	3	37,758
Mestizo	87	1,072,757
White	8.4	104,749

Source: INEC, *Living Conditions Survey (LCS)*, 2006. Prepared by: SIISE.

Year	Primary Cycle Completion Rate (% of relevant age group)		Proportion of women in relation to men enrolled in Primary Education	Proportion of women in relation to men enrolled in Secondary Education
	Males	Females		
2000	89.7	98.6	95.3	101.6
2004	87.2	101.2	96.5	100.2
2007	89.4	106.7	100.1	101.3

Source: *World Bank*².

Net school Enrollment Ratio by education level according to official school age, 2007			
Area/Gender	Primary (6 to 11 years)	Secondary (12 to 17 years)	Higher Ed. (18 to 24 years)
Urban	90.1	55.8	21.9
Females	91	56.4	22.1
Males	89.3	55.1	21.8
Rural	87.8	29	5.3
Females	87.2	29.3	6.4
Males	88.4	28.7	4.3
Total	89.2	44.9	16.9

Source: INEC, *Urban Survey of Employment and Unemployment (EUED)*, 2007. Prepared by: SIISE

Development of Illiteracy in Recent Years						
Area	2006		2007		2008	
	Lower Limit %	Upper Limit %	Lower Limit %	Upper Limit %	Lower Limit %	Upper Limit %
Urban	4.0	5.0	3.5	4.4	3.6	4.4
Rural	16.5	18.5	15.3	17.4	14.4	16.3
Total	8.1	9.2	7.4	8.4	7.2	8.1

Source: INEC, *Household Survey 2006, 2007 and 2008*. In: UNESCO, *Literacy in Ecuador*, September 2009.

Illiteracy Projections 2009					
	Projection of Illiterates 2009	Illiterates in Literacy Programs	Illiterates at 2009 end	Population over the age of 15 2009	Illiteracy Rate at 2009 end %
Totals	684,385	492,987	257,535	9,409,886	2.7

Source: UNESCO, *Literacy in Ecuador*, September 2009.

² Electronic version available at:

[HTTP://WEB.WORLDBANK.ORG/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTGENDER/EXTANATOOLS/EXTSTATINDDATA/EXTGENDER/ATS/0..CONTENTMDK:21442622~MENUPK:4851685~PAGEPK:64168445~PIPK:64168309~THESITEPK:3237336.00.HTML](http://web.worldbank.org/wbsite/external/topics/extgender/extanatools/extstatinddata/extgender/ats/0..contentmdk:21442622~menupk:4851685~pagepk:64168445~pipk:64168309~thesitepk:3237336.00.html)

4. Participation and Policy

a. Female Participation, 2007	
Women in Public Offices:	%
Cabinet Ministry	38.2
Supreme Court	6.4
Legislative Branch	25
Constituent Assembly	34.6
Local Government – Councilors	23
Local Government – Provincial Councilors	14.9
Official Diplomatic Representatives (from Ambassador down to Third Secretary)	27.4
Chairperson on the National Electoral Board	14.2
Board of Directors of Workers' Organizations or Social Movements	9.6
Women's Organizations	Number
Officially Registered Organizations	1,238

Source: CONAMU, *Equal Opportunity Plan (EOP), Base Line 2004-2008*.

b. Regulations for Women. National Legislation	
Promotion, Support and Protection for Breast-Feeding Act	1 November 1995
Rights and Protection of Patients Act	3 February 1995
Protection of Women in the Workplace Act	6 February 1997
Family, Maternity, and Paternity Protection Act	20 September 1997
Elections Act	11 July 2000
Free Maternity and Child Care Act	31 October 2005
Education for Democracy Act	22 December 2006
Political Constitution of Ecuador	Approved in 2008

c. Signing and Ratification of International Treaties and Agreements on Women's Rights	
Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Civil Rights to Women	Ratified 17 March 1949
Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others	Ratified 3 April 1979
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979)	Ratified 1981
Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women - Belem do Pará	Ratified June 1995
The Optional Protocol of The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Ratified 5 February 2002
Beijing Platform for Action	1995
Quito Consensus	2007

d. National Policies for Women	
National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation	2005
Equal Opportunity Plan for Ecuadorian Women (2005-2009)	2005-2009
National Development Plan (2007-2011)	2007
National Plan for the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancies in Ecuador	2007
National Plan for the Eradication of Gender-based Violence towards Children, Adolescents and Women	2008
National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Sexual Crimes in the Education System	2008

e. Government Institutionalism for Gender	
Transition Committee for the Definition of Public Institutionalism that guarantees Equality between Men and Women	
National Directorate for Women (DINAGE)	

f. Local Institutional Gender Mechanisms		
Type of Mechanism	Province	Canton
Gender Commission	Chimborazo	Riobamba
	Imbabura	Cotacachi
	Manabí	Jipijapa
	Morona Santiago	Santiago
Gender Commission and Gender Office	Santa Elena	Santa Elena
	Manabí	Sucre (Bahía c.c.)
	Napo	Tena
	Sucumbíos	Lago Agrio
Gender Commission, Gender Forum	Orellana	Aguarico
Gender Commission, Forum for Women	Guayas	Salinas
Gender Commission, Office for Women	Guayas	La Libertad
Headquarters for Women and Family	Chimborazo	Colta
Headquarters for Women, Gender Commission	Imbabura	Otavalo
Gender Forum	Orellana	Joya de los Sachas
	Pichincha	Quito
Legal Consultancy Office, Gender Commission	Manabí	Manta
Legal Consultancy Office, Commission for Women and Families	Imbabura	Ibarra
Gender Office	Orellana	Orellana
Office for Women	Cotopaxi	Salcedo
Legal Consultancy Office, Gender Commission	Manabí	Chone
Creation Ordinance from the Gender Commission Municipal Equity Management	Chimborazo	Chunchi

Source: CONAMU. Prepared by: SIMujeres; SIISE.

g. Local Gender Planning Instruments	
Plans, agendas or mandates	Province
Agenda for the Women of Esmeraldas	Esmeraldas
Guayaquil Violence Plan	Guayas
Agenda for the Women of Sucumbios	Sucumbíos
Chimborazo Equal Opportunity Plan	Chimborazo
Agenda for the Women of the Amazon Region	Orellana
El Oro's Equal Opportunity Plan for Women	El Oro

Source: CONAMU. Prepared by: SIMujeres; SIISE.

II. GENERAL SITUATION OF WOMEN AND GOVERNMENT GENDER POLICY

1. General Situation of Women in Ecuador

- The situation of women in Ecuador has improved considerably in recent years. However, the themes of equity and access continue to be the most significant problems. This situation takes on different aspects depending on the ethnic origin of women, a reality that is reflected in the various social indicators.
- There is a national normative orientated to support and strengthen the presence of women in different ambits. Nonetheless, this normative has difficulties in producing concrete actions for the diversity of women that exist in Ecuador.

Geography of Ecuador

Ecuador is situated on the equator, with an extension of 256,370 square kilometers. It is divided into four regions: Coast, Sierra³, Amazon Basin⁴ and Insular Region. On the Pacific Coast lie the Provinces of Esmeraldas, Manabí, Los Ríos, Guayas, El Oro, Santa Elena and Santo Domingo; in the Northern Sierra of the Andes, the provinces of Carchi, Imbabura, Pichincha, Cotopaxi, Tungurahua and Chimborazo; in the Southern Sierra, Bolívar, Cañar, Azuay and Loja; in the Amazon region the Provinces; Sucumbíos, Napo, Pastaza, Orellana, Morona Santiago and Zamora Chinchipe; finally, the Insular Region region or Galapagos Islands, 960 Km west of the Ecuadorian coast⁵.

The regional division reflects the great geographical diversity that exists in the country, which clearly influences the life of women, in regional, territorial, ethno-cultural and generational terms. Ecuador is thus characterized as a multiethnic and pluricultural country, with a population made up of indigenous, Afro descent, people of mixed ancestry, mestizo and white peoples.

National Policy and the Situation of Women

In recent years Ecuador has experienced a period of social and political instability, characterized principally by a high rotation of governments. This has hindered the progress of social policy in the country, especially gender policy.

In January 2007, Rafael Correa Delgado assumed the Presidency of the Republic. Elected by popular vote, he established a socialist tendency, which is based on national sovereignty and regional integration policies. Five central planks of reform have been proposed: democratic and constitutional revolution; ethical revolution; economic and productive revolution; revolution in health and education; and the revolution of Latin-American dignity, sovereignty and integration.

With respect to gender and government policy, its political intervention strategy proposes the pursuit of gender equality in all sectors. A sign of this is that at the start of the government term, in the Executive Branch 40% of State functions were occupied by women. However, it is important to note that one of the main failings of the gender issue in the country, in spite of all the advances in regulation and the efforts of women to position themselves in the political agenda of the government, is that a real and effective inclusion in democratic life and opportunities for development is yet to be achieved. In the State sector, there exists a weakness public institutionalism to address the gender dimension. This results from the permanent need to articulate gender policies in conjunction with social, administrative and economic policy.

In other respects, it is necessary to highlight even though women participate actively in development, in both the family and economic ambits, national policies have had difficulty in acknowledging their contributions, as well as their specific needs. This has negatively influenced their quality of life and wellbeing, disfavoring their rights, capabilities and potentialities. In this manner, women carry out a triple role, performing in the public, private and community arenas. This reality is reflected in different forms depending on the zone of residence (urban-rural) and the ethnic origin.

Frequently, the work that women carry out in the private sphere of the home is not valued or recognized. Rather, it is taken for granted –in society as a whole- as an “exclusive” responsibility of women. As a result of this, feminine reproductive work continues to face difficulties in being accounted for in the national economy. This situation is responsible, in many ways, for the permanence of women in the informal sector of the national economy.

³ Translators' Note: The Highland region is known as the “Sierra” in Ecuador

⁴ Translators' Note: The Amazon Basin is often referred to as the “Oriente” in Ecuador

⁵ Source: Ecuadorian Ministry of Tourism, 2009.

The diversity of women in Ecuador requires a differentiated state policy capable of tackling the underlying problems in the different groups, which are: illiteracy, migration, maternal and infant mortality, teenage pregnancy, sexual abuse of boys, girls and teenagers and the significant group of women at risk due to economic factors, ethnic-cultural discrimination and social and/or gender violence. Likewise, the ethnic dimension is a frequent source of discrimination. Indigenous women from the Coast, Sierra and Amazon regions are those that are most affected by this current social ill.

Women from rural areas and of indigenous descent, tend to have greater difficulties in participating in the public arena, as they are seen mostly as limited given that historically they have been relegated and discriminated against which has impeded their social-community visibility, inclusion and empowerment. The dynamics of subordination are seen more strongly in the rural and indigenous sector, which places women in a position of greater disadvantage in relation to men.

With respect to the current normative, there are diverse plans, programs and projects, that seek to address the issue of gender from a homogeneous perspective. On a national level there exists the **Equal Opportunities Plan 2005-2009** (EOP). This contains the Master Plan for National Gender Policy nationally and it is this, which to a certain extent systemizes the political agenda for women. Its structure is based on rights and includes the following subjects:

- The promotion and protection of social and political participation, the exercise of citizenship for women and democratic governance.
- The promotion and protection of the right to a life of peace, health, free of violence, with sexual and reproductive rights and access to justice.
- The promotion and protection of cultural and intercultural rights to education, quality of life and autonomy.
- The promotion and protection of economic, environmental and employment rights and access to financial and non-financial resources.

The Plan focuses on three central points: Social and Political Participation, Exercise of citizenship and democratic governance.

International Participation in Programs relating to the Rights of Women

Ecuador forms part of:

- The Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) of the Organization of American States (OAS). This organism is the principle forum for generating hemispheric policy to advance promotion of women's rights and gender equality. Moreover, it was the first intergovernmental organization in the world created expressly to ensure recognition of the civil and political rights of women.
- The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, in 2007.

Another important aspect of Ecuadorian participation in the defense of women's rights is to have been designated the host country of the 10th Regional Conference on Women in Latin American and the Caribbean which took place in the City of Quito, in August 2007.

2. Government Gender Policy

- The State's new normative framework, seeks to construct an institutionalism based on rights for men and women within a context of equal opportunities. This has led to gender policy being dominated by the theme of equality, and developed in an unstable situation with permanent changes in the structure and direction of the state apparatus.
- The new social and political environment has opened new opportunities for the participation of women. It is important to highlight the prominence and action of indigenous women who, as well as demanding the equality of men and women in their communities, reclaimed the right to the indigenous cosmovision of "Buen Vivir", emblem of the new constitution.
- Government Gender Policy is currently being fully restructured. It is working on the public institutional character that directs interventions in this area, from the different ministries.

The current situation of women in Ecuador has seen significant advances in the legal domain, as in the case of the Republic of Ecuador's 2008 Constitution which was recently ratified. This State mandate is entrusted with defending fundamental rights both of women and of those groups known as "vulnerable groups" in diverse ambits.

The articulation and structure of the new Constitution, has opened new spaces for the political participation and incidence of women. A fundamental part of this process were indigenous women from the Sierra, specifically from the Province of Chimborazo, who along with putting onto the political agenda themes such as: discrimination, ancestral justice and the lack of opportunities and social inequity, fought an emblematic struggle that was marked by vindicating the theme of gender from an ethnic point of view based on the indigenous cosmovision of "Buen Vivir". The second phase this political participation and incidence process led by women in the national context, involves a structural challenge of permanent accompaniment and citizen oversight in the formation of laws that arise out of the new constitutional mandate.

Currently, there exists a debate with respect to the State, specifically regarding the new institutional structure that will cover gender issues nationally. Even though there currently exist departments that protect the most vulnerable social groups, the critical and most complex issue in order to address the subject of women-gender, lies in fusing the specific needs of women with those of the "vulnerable" groups that the State seeks to make visible, in the context of equal opportunities.

The government initiative from a gender perspective is to achieve its mainstreaming at a ministerial level. To this end advances in public policy that protect the rights of women have been channeled through different ministries that have specialized offices in charge of monitoring actions. For example, to address the issue of intra-family and gender violence the ministries that are directly involved are: The Ministry of Government and Police, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.

Along with efforts by the government to incorporate the Gender perspective into State policy, are added the non-governmental and international cooperation organizations that have contributed to developing and improving the quality of life for Ecuadorian women.

Development Plans for Ecuadorian women

PLAN	PURPOSE
Equal Opportunities Plan (2005-2009)	To Promote and protect the rights of women and their social and political participation.
Strategic Plans for Cantonal Development	To integrate discourses that focus on the reality for women and the Law of Decentralization and Citizen Participation.
Program of Support for Rural Women in Ecuador (PADEMUR)	To support development for rural women
National Plan for Sex Education	To provide opportune and reliable information to women and men on available contraceptive methods.
Health Attention Programs, including sexual and reproductive health	
National Plan for the Eradication of Gender violence towards Children, Adolescents and Women.	To eradicate all forms of violence towards children, adolescents and women.
National Health Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Rights.	Master Plan which contains the national strategy for addressing the subject of sexual and reproductive rights for women as well as men and adolescents.
National Plan for the Eradication of Sexual Slavery, Trafficking and Exploitation.	To Create the conditions in which boys, girls and teenagers can fully exercise their rights, and are free from the risk of being victims of commercial sexual exploitation, forced female prostitution, abduction, trafficking and slavery.
National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Sexual Crimes in the Education Sector.	Prevent, eliminate and punish, especially, violence against adolescent boys and girls, women, and the elderly.
National Plan for Human Rights in Ecuador	To protect the respect, defense and promotion of human rights.
National Plan for Preventing Teenage Pregnancies in Ecuador.	To contribute to reducing teenage pregnancies through institutional strengthening of the health education and social protection services.
National AIDS Program (2007-2015)	To control and prevent HIV/AIDS and STIs in Ecuador.
Microfinance Program in the Private Finance System, with Gender Perspective.	Supporting women to develop productive activities that allow them to generate income, autonomy and empowerment.

National Gender Mechanism

- 1970 Department for Women. Ascribed to the Ministry of Social Foresight and Work.
- 1980 Creation of the National Office for Women. Ascribed to the Ministry of Social Wellbeing.
- 1986 The National Women's Headquarters (DINAMU). Ascribed to the Ministry of Social Wellbeing.
- 1987 Permanent Commission for the Women, Children, Young People and the Family. Ascribed to the National Congress.
- 1989 Appropriate Technology Department for Women Farmers.
- 1997 National Council of Women (CONAMU). Ascribed to the Presidency of the Republic.

- 2000 National Directorate for Commissions on Women and Family. Ascribed to the CONAMU and The Ministry of Government.
- 2000 National Directorate for Women (DINAGE). Ascribed to the Ministry of Government and Police.
- 2008 Transition Commission for the Definition of Public Institutionalism that Guarantees Equality between Men and Women.

Organizational Structure

In 1997 the National Council of Women (CONAMU) was created, a body ascribed to the Presidency of the Republic. Its institutional mission was to formulate and execute policies for equal opportunity between men and women, along with incorporating the gender perspective into State plans and programs. Finally, part of its institutional brief was to provide technical assistance for the obligatory application of the gender dimension into the public sector. With these aims, this organism was formed as an official channel between the State, public organizations and women's organizations⁶.

As a result of the state restructuring that the country is going through and in accordance with the new constitutional mandate of 2008, the definitive closure of the National Council of Women (CONAMU) was ordered. This action was stated in the Executive Decree issued on the 25th of May 2009. According to this decree, the constitution of the CONAMU contained various contradictions with respect to the current Political Constitution of the Republic (2008), pertaining to the joint conformation of its agencies between the State and civil society, and citizen participation rights. In light of this, on the 29th of May 2009, under a new Executive Decree, **The Transition Commission for the Definition of the Public Institutionalism that Guarantees Equality between Men and Women** was created. Its principle objective is to define the public Institutionalism of the **National Council for Gender Equality**, which will direct gender policy country. Therefore, this transition process encompasses transforming the institutional structure of the former National Council of Women (CONAMU).

The Transition Commission for Defining Public Institutionalism that Guarantees Equality between Men and Women, is the organism currently in charge of the issue of gender nationally. This body is presided over by a Head Office, while the Commission Plenum is made up of delegates from distinct public institutions and women's social movements: Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry for Coordination of Social Development, National Secretariat for Planning and Development (SENPLADES), Public Administration Department, Justice Sub-Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, Confederation of Ecuadorian Women for Change (CONFEMEC), Permanent Forum for Ecuadorian Women, Political Coordinator for Ecuadorian Women (CPM). Added to this list delegates of the following institutions participate as observers of the process: National Department for Peoples, Social Movements and Citizen Participation and the Policy Coordination Ministry.

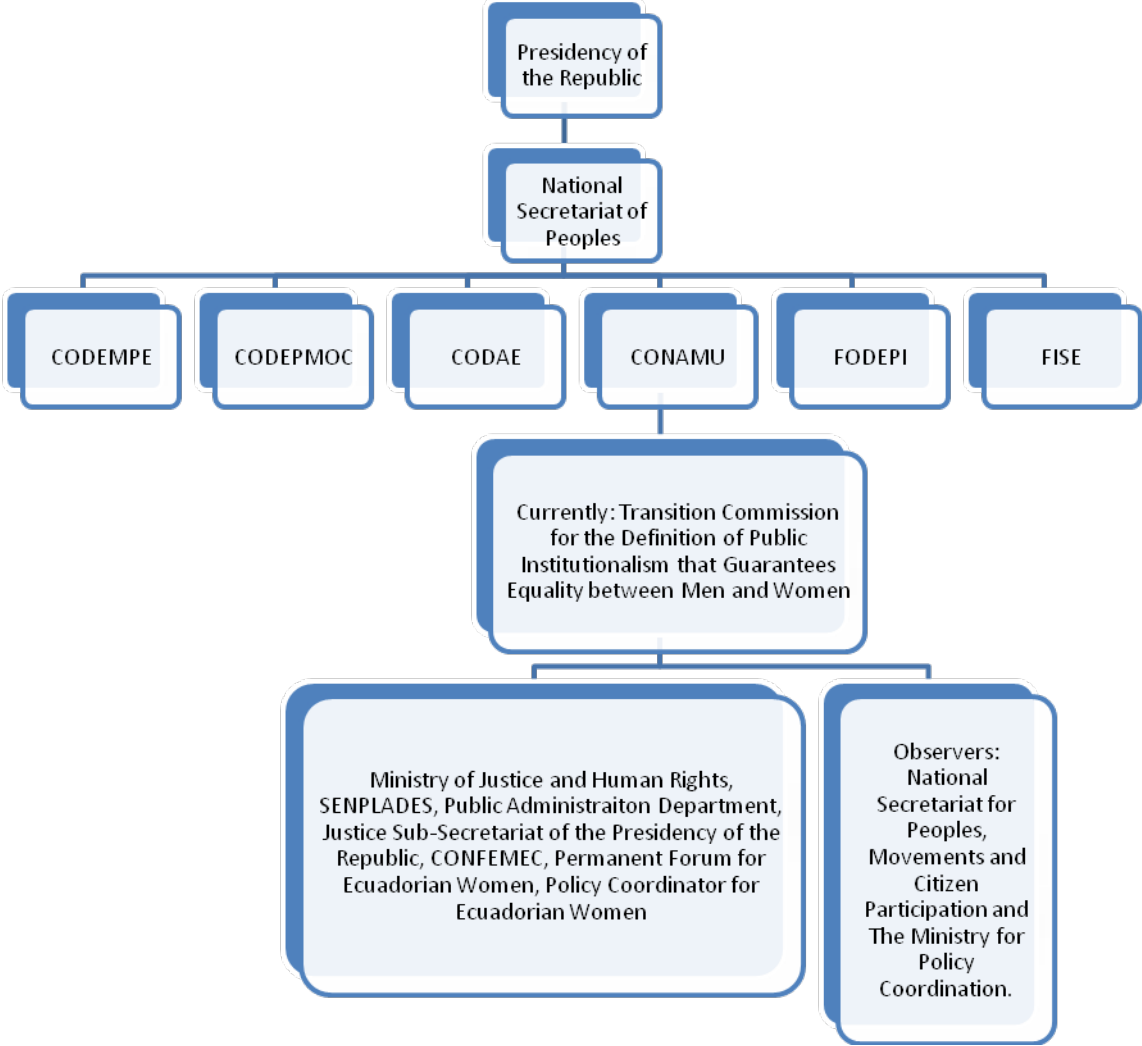
In parallel public institutions also participate as observers of the Transitions Commission's work, among these: Policy Coordination Ministry, National Department of Nationalities, Social Movements and Citizen Participation.

This Transition Commission also counts on the following bodies considered as Working Sub-commissions: Sub-commission for Institutional design, Sub-commission for Political Dialog, Sub-commission for Monitoring Agreements and Contracts, Sub-commission for Normative Reform,

⁶ In August 2002, through a Ministerial accord, the National Directorate for Women (DINAGE) was created which has as functions organizing, coordinating and controlling Women and Family commissionerships and formulating, implementing and controlling gender policies in the area of violence.

Sub-commission Incidence in the National Development Plan, Sub-commission for Political Priorities, Sub-commission for Evaluating performance and institutional necessities.

Institutional Structure of the Transition Commission for Defining Public Institutionalism that Guarantees Equality between Men and Women



Budget

In the table below is the 2009 public budget allocated to the Transition Commission for the Definition of Public Institutionalism that Guarantees Equality between Men and Women

Type of Spending	Budget Approved by the Finance Ministry (US\$)
CURRENT EXPENDITURE	
SUBTOTAL	1,307,500.61
INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE	
Gender Equality Fund	240,520.00
Public Policies with Gender Perspective	1,045,945.67
SUBTOTAL	1,286,465.67
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	
Capital Expenditure	20,000.00
SUBTOTAL	20,000.00
COOPERATION EXPENDITURE	
Cooperation Projects	909,896.49
SUBTOTAL	909,896.49
ANNUAL TOTAL	3,523,862.77

Source: *Budget for the Transition Commission for Defining Public Institutionalism that Guarantees Equality between Men and Women*

3. Migration and Gender

Mass migration in Ecuador is a social fact that originated at the end of the 1990's. This phenomenon is particularly relevant due to the masses of mobilized population and huge quantities of remittances received. The magnitude and characteristics of the migratory process in Ecuador and the consequent sending of remittances has marked the Ecuadorian economy, on a macro, meso and micro level.

As confirmation of this process we know that only in 2001, around half a million people left, and the balance between those that entered and left, was in favor of those leaving, equivalent to 3% of the Economically Active Population (EAP) (138,330 people). This is according to official records, which surely do not take account of the potential illegal displacement.

The Provinces with the highest percentages of emigrants in relation to their population are in order of significance: Cañar, Loja, Azuay, Zamora Chinchipe, Morona Santiago and Pichincha⁷. However it is worth noting that traditionally it has been the rural sectors of the Sierra that have experienced on a greater level this phenomenon, as it is a reflection of the higher poverty growth and unemployment that occurs in this part of the country.

⁷ Herrera, Gioconda (2008). *Ecuador: International Migration in Figures 2008*. UNFPA-FLACSO Ecuador

The migratory phenomenon in the Southern region is one of the most significant in the country; it started in the 1980's and took on mass proportions in the 1990's. The financial crisis and the lack of adequate employment opportunities are the most important and significant reasons in the decision to migrate. This phenomenon has had a series of repercussions such as: changes in the consumption habits of the families that receive remittances, the images of life for migrants in the destination countries, modifications in the architectural landscape, are all elements that affect the beliefs, values and aspirations of the local population.

With reference to migration by gender groups, in Ecuador the highest levels of international migration are concentrated in the female population, whose age range fluctuates between 20 and 29 years old.

Migration according to sex and age group			
Age Group	Men (%)	Women (%)	Women as % of the group
Country	100.00	100.00	52.40
10 to 19 years old	15.20	15.30	52.60
20 to 29 years old	39.80	46.00	56.00
30 to 39 years old	34.60	29.30	48.30
40 to 49 years old	6.90	5.20	45.10
50 to 59 years old	3.40	4.20	57.10

Source: INEC, *Living Conditions Survey (LCS)*, 2006. Prepared by: SIISE.

One of the most important economic impacts of migration is the remittances sent home. These have grown constantly since the middle of the 1990's. In 2007, they reached a record figure of \$3,087 million. These figures have accounted for, since 1999, the second most important source of income in Ecuador, after income from oil exports, above the rest of income from traditional Ecuadorian exports: banana, coffee, cacao, flowers and shrimps⁸. Remittances in 2008 were 5.4% of GDP⁹. However, during the first half of 2009 Ecuador received US\$ 554.5 million, which represents a fall of 27% in comparison to the same period in 2008 (US\$ 759.6 million).¹⁰

14% of the Ecuadorian population receives remittances, women being the main recipients (66%). 77% of the remittances are received by people with monthly incomes of \$500 or less.

It is important to note that migration has psychosocial and gender effects that not only involve the individual who migrates, but also their immediate family nucleus. The effects of long distance marriages or partnerships imply continual negotiations in the production and reproduction processes, which involve issues relating to the domestic structure, female faithfulness and maintaining healthy social values such as honor, prestige and meaningful relationships¹¹.

Another issue related to migration is the use of the remittances received by women. Research by the Simon Bolivar Andean University (UASB)¹² and the Latin American Faculty for Social Sciences (FLASCO) shows that the remittances that women receive have increased their control over financial management. Despite this, however, the extra money has not assured their empowerment and negotiation capacity within the family, in relation to the roles and functions that they have been carrying out. In fact, the use of the remittances is found to be subordinate to family control processes that reproduce the masculine stereotypes within the family. Another effect of the migration phenomenon in terms of gender is that the women stay behind looking after the family – instead of diminishing- it actually increases their dependency on the income coming from their

⁸ Idem.

⁹ Central Bank of Ecuador.

¹⁰ Central Bank of Ecuador, 2009.

¹¹ Herrera, Gioconda (2002). "Migration seen from the place of origin", commentary on the dossier "The Light and Shade of Migration". Magazine Iconos N°14. FLACSO-Ecuador.

¹² Sánchez, Jeannette (2004), "Emigration in Ecuador and the Challenges to development". Online Magazine Aportes Andinos. Dossier, Gender and Human Rights. University Simón Bolívar Ecuador, Ecuador.

husbands. As highlighted, this is due to a series of social and cultural factors that means they don't have freedom of decision over these resources.

Lastly, the perception of the "twisted" family nucleus due to migration, affects significantly the opinions that are held about the children remain in Ecuador. There exists a stigmatization towards the children of migrants that views them as products of deconstructed families and, hence, potentially dangerous citizens¹³.

The principle destinations for Ecuadorian migrants are: Spain, United States, Italy and more recently migrant flows to Canada and Australia are being seen.

In the main migrants work in the following areas: agricultural and construction activities, while women tend to work in activities relating to care and reproductive work: domestic maid, care of the elderly and children, services for hotels and hostels and sexual work. It is important to highlight that these jobs are precarious, unstable, seasonal and with weak and irregular contracting practices. Unfortunately official statistical information is not available for the the percentages of migrants that work in the different areas referred to above.

Institutionalism

The National Secretariat of Migrants (SENAMI), created in March 2007, is an institution ascribed to the Presidency of the Republic. Its official mandate is the "definition and execution of migratory policy directed towards the human development of all parties, which will serve in linking all the actions of attention, protection and development for migrants, in accord with the objectives of the Ecuadorian State"¹⁴. The SENAMI has a National Human Development Plan for Migration 2007-2010, in which there is a voluntary, dignified and sustainable return program.

The SENAMI was allocated a budget of 7.5 million USD in 2008.

Recent Policies: Welcome Home Plan: voluntary, dignified and sustainable return

This plan promoted by the government looks to provide accompaniment for the return process of Ecuadorians that are living abroad as migrants and that, for diverse reasons, have decided to return to their county. The Welcome Home Plan: voluntary, dignified and sustainable return puts forward a set of actions through which it intends to create secure conditions so that all Ecuadorian citizens can strengthen and develop links with the country. One of the benefits offered by this Plan is the possibility of transferring house furniture, cars and work equipment into the country free of tax. The Plan functions in conjunction with the Ecuadorian Customs Corporation (CAE).

¹³ Ídem.

¹⁴ National Secretariat of Migrants. Institution Website. Visit website: <http://www.senami.gov.ec/>,28 September, 2009

III. CURRENT SITUATION OF WOMEN BY SECTOR

A. EDUCATION

a) Structure of the Education System

DIRECTORATE	SYSTEM	TYPE		LEVEL	FUNDING	JURISDICTION	
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	BASIC EDUCATION	SCHOOL	Normal	PRE-SCHOOL	Public	HISPANIC	INTERCULTURAL
			Special	GENERAL BASIC	Private/Public		
			Ongoing	HIGH SCHOOL	Municipal		
		Craftsmanship	POPULAR ONGOING		Private		
		NO SCHOOL					
CONESUP	HIGHER EDUCATION			TECHNICAL			
				PROFESSIONAL			

Source: *Ministry of Education and Culture*¹⁵.

In Ecuador the cycles of the education system are structured in the following way:

- Pre-school Education: 1 year
- Basic – Primary Education: 6 years
- High school – Secondary Education: 6 years

b) Education Budget

(In US Dollars)

Year	Amount
2005	946,022,411.91
2006	1,088,474,767.36
2007	1,383,635,125.88
2008	1,846,908,652.77
2009	1,363,954,309.83*

Source: *Ministry of Economy and Finance. Operating Expenses-reports. Consolidated Information. Budget Implementation (Dynamic Groups)*. Note: *Amount allocated up to September, 2009.

c) Government Policy

In 1996, the **Consensual Reform of Basic Education** was put into action that established compulsory basic schooling for 10 years.

The Constitutional Texts of 1998 and 2008 have stated that education is a universal right for and of all Ecuadorians, a responsibility of the State and a priority area for public investment. As a result:

- The budget allocation for social and education spending has significantly increased.¹⁶
- Funds have been assigned for investment into Education System Structure and for Basic Education Improvement Programs.¹⁷

The **Ten Year Education Plan 2006-2015**, put into action during 2006 by the Ministry of Education and Culture, proposed the following goals: “the universalization of early childhood education and general basic education¹⁸, 75% enrolled rates among the corresponding age group for secondary schooling, the eradication of illiteracy and Continuing education for adults”¹⁹. With reference to these objectives, **The National Basic Education Program for Young People and Adults (PNEBJA)**, and the attendance of students in the second year of Secondary school as a prior condition for receiving one’s high school diploma have been institutionalized²⁰. The PNEBJA Program includes five subprojects.²¹

- 1) Manuela Sáenz, attends to the illiterate Hispanic population, with materials in Spanish.
- 2) Dolores Cacuango, attends to the indigenous nations in their mother tongue
- 3) Border Channel, functions in 9 provinces, 32 cantons, 109 parishes and 1,090 communities, within twenty kilometers from the Ecuadorian border with Colombia and Peru.
- 4) Project Willpower assists the prison population.
- 5) Diverse Disabilities Project attends to the population with intellectual, physical, auditory or visual disabilities, through the cultural, social, economic and comparison of rights development Project for visually impaired Ecuadorians.

In addition, the Ten Year Plan proposes²²:

- An annual budget increase for education of 0.5% of GDP until 2012, or until reaching at least 6% of GDP, for the purpose of investment in the sector.
- Improving the infrastructure and equipment in schools and colleges.
- Improving the quality of education.
- Improving the education of teachers, revaluing their role and function, by improving their initial training and providing permanent training.

¹⁶ The expenditure in social investment, proportional to the national budget, has increased from 21.2% in 2004, to 27.6% in 2007. Of this allocation, the education sector receives the most: 59% in 2007. Grupo Faro (2008) *Lupa Fiscal. Gender. Report 2*, April, 2008. Quito, Ecuador: Grupo Faro; UNIFEM.

¹⁷ Naranjo, Mariana (2008). *Ecuador. Summary of the principle social programs and lessons learned, 2000-2006*. Santiago de Chile: CEPAL.

¹⁸ General Basic Education refers to primary education – the first stage of compulsory education, preceded by elementary education and followed by secondary education. In this cycle one covers literacy and numeracy as well as the foundations for other subjects such as geography, science etc.

¹⁹ Naranjo Mariana (2008). *Ecuador. Summary of the principle social programs and lessons learned, 2000-2006*. Santiago de Chile: CEPAL.

²⁰ Source: Ministry of Education and Culture. Electronic Document available at: http://www.educacion.gov.ec/_upload/RESUMEN%20EBJA.pdf

²¹ UNESCO (2009). *Literacy Education in Ecuador. Quito, Ecuador*.

²² PREAL, Fundación Ecuador, Social Contract for education and Grupo Faro: Report on Educational Progress, Ecuador, 2006, pp. 9-10. Quoted in: Galo Viteri Díaz, Subsecretary for economic policy for the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ecuador. Electronic Document available at: <http://www.eumed.net/cursecon/ecolat/ec/2006/gvd.htm>

In addition to this, distinct objectives from the **National Development Plan** have put forward policies and action strategies in the education field:

Objective 2. To improve the capabilities and opportunities of citizens.	2.1. Promote universal Access to quality education	6. Articulation between the literacy, land deeds and <i>Promujer</i> Fund programs
	2.2. Impulse a high quality, intercultural and inclusive education, with a focus on rights to strengthen citizen formation, unity in diversity and fully developing the capacities of people.	2. Promote a focus on interculturalism, rights, gender and sustainability in pedagogic processes. 3. Support the coordination process between local government and local organizations to improve the quality of education processes.
	2.3. Create capacities for sustainable human development and continual training processes for life, with a gender, generation and intercultural focus.	2. Promote priority access for disadvantaged groups (indigenous, Afro-Ecuadorian, women, rural populations, people with disabilities) to adult education processes (literacy and completing education levels).
	2.6. Promote Access to information and to new information and communication technology to strengthen the exercise of citizenship.	3. Understanding and consciousness, in the media, so that they assume their educational responsibility, regulating their programs from the perspective of human rights, gender equality, interculturalism and public communication spaces are created for alternative and/or mass education that puts aside discrimination, sexism and the promotion of violence.
Objective 7. Construct and strengthen the public spaces for common meeting	7.2. Publicize the duties and rights with regard to the use of public forums.	2. Promote regulations against all forms of discrimination in all education levels.

To this effect, one can see the progress made with the enactment –in November, 2006- of the **Education For Democracy Act**²³ that seeks to strengthen civic values and the respect and promotion of Human Rights and gender equity among educators; and the implementation, in 2008 by the Ministry of Culture and Education, of a program destined to eradicate discrimination and strengthen social cohesion.

d) Situation of Women

Literacy

Indicators show significant progress in the reduction of illiteracy rates and an increase in schooling (see education profile data). However, still in 2006²⁴:

- Nationally, women exhibited a higher rate of illiteracy (10.8%) than men (7.4%) and the country average (9.1%); and lower average number of years of schooling: 7.9 years, compared to 8.3 years for men and 8.1 years nationally.
- In rural areas, illiteracy is 17.2% and the average schooling period is 5.3 years. However, especially for women in these zones the situation is worse: 20.15% of women are illiterate and the average schooling period is 5 years.

Public Programs for the eradication of illiteracy that incorporate a gender dimension:

1. - Literacy and post-literacy Program in the Municipality of Cotacachi (Province of Imbabura)
2. - Literacy and post-literacy Program in the Municipality of Quito (Province of Pichincha)
3. - National Literacy Campaign, Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC)

Source: *CONAMU. Indicators on the situation of women*, EOP, Base Line 2004-2008.

²³ Published in the Official Records No. 402 on 22 November, 2006, Republic of Ecuador, Presidency of the National Congress.

²⁴ Source: INEC, *Living Conditions Survey* (LCS), 2006. Preparation : SIISE

Population taught to read and write		
Year of Implementation	Number of people	Program and Initiative
2007 - 2008	117,352	Manuela Sáenz (High school student participation). Sierra and Amazon Region system
2008 - 2009	168,527	Manuela Sáenz (High School Student participation). Coast and Galápagos System
2008 - 2009	98,117	Manuela Sáenz (Paid literacy teachers)
2001 - 2007	59,737	“Minga” for Hope, Irfeyal Alfalit

Source: National Office for Ongoing Popular Education (DINEPP). In: UNESCO, *Literacy Education in Ecuador*, Quito, Ecuador. 2009.

Primary, Secondary and Higher Education

The statistical data from the education profile leads one to conclude that:

- The number of students completing the distinct educational cycles is increasing.
- The participation of women in elementary and secondary education cycles has increased over the years.
- The gender gap in the higher education system has diminished, on an urban and national level

However, there still remains a high ratio of **withdrawal from the education system**. On the one hand, this can be accounted for by low and deficient educational provision in rural areas. And on the other, it is also due to economic factors that forces families to reduce or annul spending on education which in turn stimulates the insertion of their sons and daughters into the world of work. According to data in the 2006 LCS, there were a total of 1,872 people between the ages of 6 and 17 that were not enrolled at any level of education. Of these, 1,342 did not enroll for economic reasons, that is to say 71% of 6 to 17 year olds who didn't enroll. Of these 7 out of 10 were women; 8 out of 10 rural women who were not enrolled, did so as a result of economic pressures. Among the reasons for non-enrollment, the sexual division of labor is an important factor. According to the same survey:

- 17.6% of the boys between 12 and 17 years old didn't enroll in order to go to work, while 7.10% of girls stated this as the reason.
- 9% of the girls that didn't enroll said that domestic chores were the reason. This is especially relevant if we consider that this percentage accounts for, almost 100% of the set in this category.

Population of Un-enrolled 12 to 17 year olds by reason (%), 2006

Population of 12 to 17 year olds not enrolled by	Men	Women	Women as a % of the set
Country	100.00	100.00	48.20
Cost	52.80	58.50	50.80
Work	17.60	7.10	27.30
Domestic Labor	0.10	9.00	98.90
Not interested	21.80	14.30	37.80
Others	7.60	11.10	57.40

Source: INEC, *Living Conditions Survey (LCS)*, 2006. Preparation by: SIISE.

	Number of Scholarships, 2006		% of women in relation to men	Overall Total
	Men	Women		
National	61	32	52	93
Academic Level				
National Masters Degree	4	5	125	9
Foreign Masters Degree	31	8	26	39
Foreign Doctorate	26	19	73	45

Source: National secretariat for Science and Technology (SENACYT), 2006. Preparation: SIISE

e) Education and Ethnicity

Intercultural Bilingual Education System

In 1988, through Executive Decree No. 203 on the 9th of November, **National Directorate of Bilingual Intercultural Education (DINEIB)** was created.

In 1992, by means of Law No. 150 on the 15th of April, the DINEIB obtained technical, administrative and financial autonomy.

Intercultural Bilingual Education System

a) Has as its objectives:

- To offer high quality Intercultural Bilingual Education at all levels and in all modalities of the system, in order to improve the quality of life for indigenous peoples and nationalities and for Ecuadorian society.
 - To develop technical, professional, research and extension training programs in the fields of the science, technology and culture of the indigenous Americans and all of humanity.
 - To integrate research, philosophical and conceptual components with rigor and depth into the system.
 - To educate professionals who put into practice knowledge of the indigenous peoples and nationalities and who know how to take advantage of the local resources and potentialities to impel human beings to a dignified life in a free and democratic society.
- b) To provide educational services for 14 indigenous nationalities in their respective original languages: Shuar, Achuar, Sion, Secoya, Cofán, Wao, Sapara, Awá, Chachi, Tsáchila, Epera, Schwiar, Andoa and Kichwa. Taking into consideration for the Kichwa nationality, the distinct populations located in different regions of the country.

c) The system is organized administratively into

- 16 Provincial Authorities for Intercultural Bilingual Education
- 6 Authorities for the Nationalities
- 1 Kichwa Authority for the Coast and Galapagos
- 3 Regional Technical-Pedagogic Authorities

d) At the level of pedagogic management, the system has implemented

- Intercultural Bilingual Education Model (MOSEIB)
- Family and Community Bilingual Intercultural Early Childhood Education (EIFCIB)
- Curriculum redesign for the Andean and Coast regions
- Learning modules for the Amazon region

e) Coverage of The Intercultural Bilingual Education System, 2007

Levels Modality		Students	Establishments	Educators
Basic Education	EIFCIB	7,910	363	272
	Primary – Secondary	103,385	2,031	5,599
High School	High School	13,269	115	1,729
Higher	Higher Pedagogical Education Institution	934	5	173
	Higher Technological Institutions	904	6	100
Subtotal regular Education		118,492	2,157	7,601
Literacy Education	Elementary Education Adults	7,587	395	395
	Occupational Centers	3,124	240	240
	Craftsmanship Centers	1,145	25	119
Subtotal compensatory Education		11,856	676	754

Source: *Statistical Data from the DINEIB, 2007*. In: Alberto Conejo Arellano, *Intercultural Bilingual Education in Ecuador*. Alteridad, November, 2008.

Access to Education

Literacy

Data from 2006 shows that the Indigenous population of Ecuador has the highest rates of illiteracy in the country (28.2%), as well as the lowest average number of years of schooling (4.2). These inequalities are exaggerated among indigenous women: added to the ethnic and gender discrimination displayed in this indicator, one should include the higher prevalence of illiteracy in rural zones

Population taught to read and write

Year of Implementation	Number of People	Programs and Initiatives
2007 - 2008	9,501	Dolores Cacuango, with Ñuka Yachana Kamu module
2008 - 2009	27,391	Dolores Cacuango, with Yachay Malki 1 module and other languages
2004 - 2008	121,373	Local Governments (“Yes I can” methodology ²⁵)

Source: National Office for Ongoing Popular Education (DINEPP). In UNESCO, *Literacy Education in Ecuador, 2009*

²⁵ In 2003 the Program “Yes I can” was launched, which applies the Cuban methodology of teaching-learning. In Ecuador, the pioneering instance of application was carried out in the Municipality of Cotacachi, a area of with high (Kickwa-speaking) indigenous presence governed by an indigenous mayor, which was declared in April 2005 “The First Territory Free of Illiteracy in Ecuador”. 1,700 people over the age of 15 were taught to read and write, at a cost of \$18 per person, and the illiteracy rate was reduced in the municipality from 22.3% (April 2003) to 3.8%. The methodology uses videos and a facilitator who is normally a person from the community and is in charge of guiding the classes, given at the agreed times and places.

Primary, Secondary and Higher Education

The inequalities persist when considering indicators referring to education levels. Data from 2006 shows that: the Indigenous, rural and Afro-Ecuadorian population continues to be excluded from access to medium and higher levels of education.

Education Level percentage of Population (%), according to gender, area of residence.

	National			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Primary Education Completed	78	76	79	62.4	59.9	64.7	86	84	87
Secondary Education Completed	32.8			12,6			43,2		
Higher Education	19,1	18.6	20	5	4.6	6.1	26	25	27

Source: INEC *Living Conditions Survey (LCS)* – 2006. Preparation: SIISE.

Education Level Percentage of Population (%), according to ethnic background, 2006

	Primary Education Completed	Secondary Education Completed	Higher Education
Indigenous	51.6	8.9	3.9
Afro-Ecuadorian	69	22.3	11.5
Mestizo	80.1	35.2	20.7
White	80.5	35.7	20.5

Source: INEC *Living Conditions Survey (LCS)* – 2006. Preparation: SIISE.

As one can appreciate from the information given above there are higher levels of dropout as one advances through the education system. The explanation for this can be found in:

- An early linkage to the world of work. Especially if one takes into account that the indigenous and rural population has the highest poverty and indigence rates in the country.²⁶.
- Deficient education provision in rural areas.

But, moreover, these figures lead one to conclude that the convergence of the condition of gender and ethnic background and/or area of residence exacerbates the situation for women, especially for indigenous women. In addition to supporting reproduction of the home, women must confront the family decision that favors the education of boys. Consequently, for them formal schooling tends to be limited to the primary system²⁷.

²⁶ The National Statistics that are available, do not always take into account gender and ethnicity variables for all the indicators.

²⁷ . According to the 2006 LCS, 7 of every 10 indigenous persons lives in poverty and 4 of every 10 in indigence; 5 out of 10 Afro-Ecuadorians are poor (Consumption based poverty indicator, SIISE 4.5).

B. HEALTH

a) Health Sector Budget

(in US Dollars)

Year	Amount
2005	422,917,704.14
2006	504,496,438.29
2007	606,438,372.82
2008	873,231,415.86
2009	601,434,266.04

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance. *Expenditure Performance Execution-reports Consolidated Information. Budget Implementation (Dynamic Groups)*.

b) Government Policy

The 2008 Constitution establishes the legal framework for setting up instituting the National System for Social Inclusion and Equity, in which the subject of health is included. The current constitutional text, establishes that health as a fundamental right, hence the National Health System will function under the premise of the principles of universality and equity. To this effect, the articles of the new constitution encourage sector reform, this process has been named Ecuadorian Health Sector Transformation (TSSE).

Article 32 of the 2008 Ecuadorian Political Constitution, declares that health is a right guaranteed by the State through economic, social, cultural, educational and environmental policies; and permanent, opportune access without exclusions to programs, actions and services that promote and provide comprehensive general, sexual and reproductive health services. The provision of health services will be guided by the principles of equity, universality, solidarity, interculturalism, quality, efficiency, precaution and bioethics, and includes a gender and generational approach. This constitutional declaration amply protects the rights of women to access health care.

Prior to the new Constitution being passed, the National Development Plan was drawn up which also covered the issue of health. In which objective Number 3 deals with sexual and reproductive health and, thus maternal health. It acknowledges that it is fundamental to include the universal access to sexual and reproductive health services within efforts to reduce poverty and “raise the hopes and quality of life of the population”.

In formulating and implementing health policy, the Ministry of Health uses information, which comes from various institutional sources, that is used as reference for preparing public health policy. The national Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC) is the official source that provides information on vital statistics, alongside studies into Poverty and Living Conditions.

One of the main weaknesses of the health system lies in its fragmentation and segmentation as every institution in the sector has its own organizational, management and financial system.

As one can see it is Government and State Policy to guarantee as a fundamental right the universal access to health. However, this mandate functions in a differentiated form firstly with regard to men and women and secondly with respect to rural, indigenous and urban women. 78.8% of mestizo women who have given birth received professional medical attention, while for indigenous women the figure is just 30.1%. Even though it is true that this situation is interlaced with cultural factors, many indigenous women resist seeking medical attention in the public health centers, to avoid being subjected to situations of discrimination and mistreatment by health workers. On many occasions a form of cultural dyslexia takes place influenced by the different languages (Kickwa-Spanish), customs and traditions of the health professionals and women from the community. Faced with the fear of mistreatment, the women seek assistance for childbirth in their own communities. Although this attention is characterized by its human warmth, it presents greater

risks for women, due to the fact that the communities don't have the means or the resources to attend to possible birth complications, be they hemorrhages, infection etc., which in many cases could cause death for the women.

In light of this government health policy, must take into account these intercultural considerations, guaranteeing not only universal access, but policies must also guarantee a quality medical attention provided with human warmth. In addition to policies with a gender dimension the Public Health System has made the commitment to achieve three of the millennium development goals: Reduce infant mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV-AIDS and other diseases.

c) Current Conditions of the Health System for Women

The National Health System calls upon a number plans and initiatives that seek to improve the health conditions of women. These are:

- National Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Rights
- National Plan for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality
- National Program for Sexual and Reproductive Rights
- Improving standards compliance for the management of obstetric and neonatal complications.

One of the main health problems with respect to gender is the high rate of Maternal Mortality. The trend in the maternal mortality rate has been irregular: in 1990, the rate was 117.2 per 100,000 live births, whereas in 2007, a rate of 52.46 per 100,000 live births was recorded. Most maternal deaths are due to obstetric bleeding (43.3%), postpartum bleeding accounts for 31.8% of these cases. The second leading cause is eclampsia (32.7%) and sepsis (1.7%). The factors most often associated with maternal mortality include the location where the birth is attended, the staff providing the care, the timeliness of care, and the location and staff providing the care for complications and postpartum examinations.

75.9 % of birth in the period 1999-2004 took place in health institutions and 24.1% at home; of this group, 15% were attended by an unqualified midwife, a relative or alone. National Demographic and Maternal-Child Health Survey (ENDEMAIN) shows that, in the maternal health services researched, postpartum examinations are the least used health intervention in Ecuador: in the urban area 44.4% of the women received at least one postpartum examination and 26.4% in the rural areas²⁸. Indigenous women and those that live in the rural sector are the most affected by this problem.

Nutrition Conditions

Indigenous children, who make up only 10% of the population, account for 20% of the children with chronic malnutrition and 28% of the children with acute malnutrition. 60% of the children with chronic malnutrition and 71% of the children with acute malnutrition inhabit rural areas. A very high concentration is found in the Sierra (the region with the highest percentage of rural indigenous population): 60% of the children suffer from chronic malnutrition and and 63% from acute malnutrition. 71% of the children with chronic malnutrition come from homes classifies as poor, which also applies to 81% of the children with acute malnutrition.

Exclusive Programs for the Female Health Sector and Reproductive health

Efforts by the State to reduce the maternal-infant mortality rates in the country have increased sustainably. One of the strategies that the State has adopted has been to strengthen the Free

²⁸ PAHO. *Health Systems Profile, Ecuador. Monitoring and analysis of the processes, changes and reforms*. October, 2008. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

Maternity and Infant Health Care Law as well as the Program for Comprehensive Health Care Services for Women and their Partners. Both actions seek to provide incentives for women to access the different services, as provision of the services if free.

The Free Maternity and Infant Health Care Act highlights that all women have the right to quality health care free of charge during their pregnancy, birth and postpartum, along with access to sexual and reproductive health programs. In the same way, health services are provided free of charge for new born children and girls and boys under the age of five, as a public health measure and responsibility of the State. One of the aims of this law is to provide funding to cover the costs of medicines, medical supplies, micronutrients, provisions, basic laboratory tests and complementary tests for the attention of pregnant women, the newborn and boys and girls under the age of five with the following provisions:

- a) **Maternity:** Women are guaranteed necessary and opportune attention for different levels of complexity of prenatal control and, in sexually transmitted diseases the basic treatment regimes (except AIDS), attention for normal and high-risk births, cesarean sections, puerperium, obstetric emergencies, including those resulting from intra-family violence, pregnancy toxemia, hemorrhages and sepsis during pregnancy, childbirth and post-natal, likewise the donation of blood and hemoderivatives. Within the sexual and reproductive health programs the timely detection of cervical-uterine cancer and access to birth control methods, all of them in accordance with the current norms of the Ministry of Public Health.
- b) **Newborn babies and boys and girls under the age of 5:** the State guarantees the necessary and opportune attention for different complexity levels to newborn babies healthy, premature underweight, and/or with pathologies (Perinatal Asphyxia, Icterus, fetal distress and sepsis), to children under 5 for diseases covered Comprehensive Care for Diseases Prevalent in Childhood (AIEPI) and, their complications all respecting the current norms of the Public Health Ministry.

The budget allocated for implementing this law, is controlled by the Ministry of Public Health. The funding comes from a 3% increase in the tariffs of Special Consumption Tax (ICE), and from international cooperation. As the law stipulates, the contracts from external loans for the health sector, will prioritize investment in areas directly or indirectly related to the application of this law²⁹.

C AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

a) Budget for the Agricultural Sector

(US Dollars)

Year	Amount
2005	164,710,967.60*
2006	119,477,546.26*
2007	123,623,285.72*
2008	245,497,489.15**
2009	219,957,018.78***

Source: *Ministry of Economy and Finance.*

Note: *Amount accrued; **Amount Paid; ***Amount paid up to September, 2009

²⁹ Free Maternity and Infant Health Care Act, Codification 2006-006, H. National Congress. Legislation and Codification Commission. Codification of the Free Maternity and Infant Health Care Act.

b) Government Policy

- In 1999, the CONAMU signed a three year agreement with the The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on *Agriculture* (IICA), for the implementation of the Support Program for the Rural Women of Ecuador (PADEMUR). The initiative seeks improve the living conditions and empower rural women through agricultural production, handicraft, business and service activities. Within this framework, and with the intention of initiating the program, in 1999 the Workshop for Rural Business Women and the Exercise of their Sexual and Reproductive Rights took place. Productive activities in zones with high levels of poverty and representative of ethnic and regional diversity were supported. However, the initiative did not prosper as it couldn't count on the assignment of funds³⁰.
- For its part, the 2008 political constitution of Ecuador sets out that it is a responsibility of the State to promote food sovereignty (Art. 281) and equal access for men and women alike to land (Art. 282). In addition to this, it binds the State to adopt policies that lead to the “elimination of inequality and discrimination of women workers to the means of production (Art. 334 N2); the redistribution and elimination of privileges or inequalities in the access to the means of production (Art. 332); and guarantee the “equality of right and opportunities for man and women in the access to property and in the administrative decisions of marriage and partnership” (Art. 324)³¹.
- Likewise, the National Development Plan puts forward as a strategy, so as to fulfill the objective of strengthening comprehensive rural development and assuring food sovereignty, the promotion of security of tenure and large scale titling of land with gender equity.
- Even though Ecuadorian women actively participate in agricultural labors, far reaching policies have not been developed for the sector that acknowledge women or the work that they do. In fact, neither the vision nor the strategic alignments of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fishing (MAGAP) expressly appeal to a gender dimension in their declarations and actions.
- The National Development Plan puts forward as a strategy, to fulfill the goal of strengthening comprehensive rural development and guaranteeing food sovereignty, promoting the security of tenure and mass land titling with gender equity.

c) Participation in Agricultural Labors and access to resources

According to data from 2006, in Ecuador:

- 45.63% of the total land is used for agricultural activities.
- 53.7% of land remains unused.
- The Sierra region contains the highest quantity of agricultural workers: Of the 2,030,462 total workers in this sector, this region accounts for 53%, while the coast 40% and the Oriente region 7%.

³⁰ These activities were supported by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Technical Reunion for envoys of First Ladies and Social Investment Funds of the Andean Region (Source: FAO. *Situation of Rural Women, Ecuador*. Quito, Ecuador: FAO, 2008. Pp. 137-138.

³¹ Source: FEDAEPS (2009) Land and Women. Electronic Document available at: www.fedaeps.org/cambio-civilizatorio/la-tierra-cl-sumak-kausay-y-las

With respect to land use for agricultural production, which had a value of approximately US\$ 1,700 million in the census year (Oct. 99 – Sept. '00), of which 60% was accounted for by the four main export products; banana, flowers, cacao and coffee.

Based on a study carried out by INEC (National Institute of Statistics and Census), the following table show land use by category.

	SOIL USE (Ha.)								
	TOTAL	Permanent Crops	Temporary Crops and Fallow land	Land being rested	Cultivated pasture land	Natural Pasture Land	Paramo	Scrubland and forests	Other Uses
NATIONAL TOTAL	11,833,341	1,219,655	1,008,456	187,014	3,623,893	1,373,045	615,585	3,551,174	254,519

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Census . 2007

- One of the main reasons why there is a high percentage of unused land, is because of un-cultivable land, which is forms a large part of the land in the Amazon region.
- Approximately half of the agricultural land surface in Ecuador is made up of natural pastureland, scrubland, forests and paramo (Andean highlands). The remaining area (6.3 million hectares) is land that is farmed. There are marked differences on a regional level; in the coastal region the a higher proportion of land is famed, while in the rest of the country the proportion is lower due to geographical conditions. By extension, the five crops that cover the largest areas are: cultivated pastureland (56%), rice (5.7%), cacao (4.1%), hard corn (4%) and banana (3%). In the coastal region, 6 in 10 farmers plant hard corn and/or rice, in the sierra region 7 in 10 farmers plant soft corn and/or potato, while in the Amazon region 9 out of 10 farmers plant coffee and or banana.³²
- Assessing the segmentation of the labor market, the Agricultural Sector is that which has the highest representation rural zones. Close to 70% of EAP in rural areas participate in this sector, in comparison to the urban area where only 7.6% of the EAP work in the sector.³³
- Only 3.65% the Agricultural Sector's EAP work in fishing, the rest (96.4%) work in agriculture, hunting, livestock and forestry³⁴.
- The activities that the EAP in the Agricultural Sector carry out are primarily agricultural labors, and in the occupation set "Unqualified workers" are the most common. This represents in total more than 60% of the rural population: 59.33% of men and 65.4% of women³⁵.

³² Women in Agriculture. The Environment and Rural Production. Ecuador. Gender and Development Service FAO, 2005.

³³ Source: INEC, Continual Survey into Agricultural Production and Land Use and (ESPAC), 2006. In: F AO. *Situation of Rural women, Ecuador*. Quito, Ecuador: FAO, 2008. Pg. 75-77.

³⁴ Source: INEC, SIEH-ENEMDUR, 2006. In: FAO. *Situation of Rural Women, Ecuador*. Quito, Ecuador: FAO, 2008. Pg. 64-65.

³⁵ Ídem.

- Within the total Agricultural EAP, the participation of rural women is 37.04% and that of men is 63%, approximately³⁶.
- With reference to their employment status, only 4.15% of the rural women that participate in the Agricultural sector enter the category of “Fully Employed” (in comparison to 20.5% of rural men in the same category). The bulk of the women in this measure come under the category of “Invisibly Underemployed”³⁷ and “Visibly Underemployed”³⁸.

The work carried out by women, combines productive (paid) and reproductive labor. The second of which involves looking after the house and family. Added to these, women who live in rural zones also have to carry out maintenance activities of the kitchen gardens and smallholdings.

As one can appreciate from previous data, the participation of rural women in the agricultural sector is marked by inequitable conditions, associated with social order and gender issues, which has profound implications on their lives. This involves not only an overload of work, but invisibilization and lack recognition of these activities as real contributions to the family, local and national economy.

- Data from the Third National Agricultural census, taken in 2000, shows that 78.9% of women working in the Agricultural Sector, do so in Agricultural Productive Units (APU) that belong to their own family.
- Data from the 2006 Living Conditions Survey provides evidence that 43.15% of economically active rural women (the highest percentage) enter into the category of “Unpaid Family work”.

Obviously this situation leads to difficulties in obtaining economic and productive resources. It is here that one should highlight that gender discriminations exist in working incomes and that women themselves have difficulty assigning the status of work to the distinct activities that they carry out.

Average Working Income (Dollars), 2006				
	Men	Women	Inequality	Gap
National	310.53	242.32	0.78	0.22
Urban	367.93	257.49	0.75	0.25
Rural	192.63	132.13	0.69	0.31

Source: INEC, *Integrated System of Household surveys, Employment Module*, 2006. Prepared by: SIISE; CONAMU.

These limitations also influence the ability to acquire property. According to data from the Third National Agriculture Census, in 2000, only:

- 10.6% of legal property belonging to Agricultural Productive Units was in the hands of women.

This also is a factor that feeds into access to loans, as in general the application for these, requires – in the case of being married or in partnership- the signature of the spouse; and/or proof of tenancy of a property.

Data from the 2006 Living Conditions Survey (LCS) shows that:

- 93.1% of loans granted in the rural sector are made to homes with a masculine household head.
- 6.9% to homes where the household head is a woman.
- 4,36% of applications made by female household heads were approved, against 10.39% where the household head was male.

³⁶ Ídem.

³⁷ Refers to those people that, even though they work 40 hours receive an income below the Minimum Vital Wage

³⁸ Refers to those people that involuntarily work less than 40 hours a week.

Reasons for not applying for a loan (%), in the Rural Sector, 2006		
Reason	Male Headed Households	Female Headed Households
Not needed	43.9	51.3
High Interest Rates	13.1	9.9
Don't fulfill requirements	6.5	3.9
Don't have a property as guarantee	6.1	3.7
Low income	24.0	27.0
Complicated application process	5.5	4.1
Don't have guarantor	0.4	0.1
Other	0.4	---

Source: INEC *Living Conditions Survey (LCS)*, 2006. Prepared by: SIISE.

It is interesting to verify that access to property in the case of women who are household heads is increasing. According to the 2006 LCS 2006, of this group,

- Nationally and in urban areas, 4 of every 10 women state that they are home owners.

Participation of women in forestation areas is very low. In terms of government policy as highlighted earlier, neither the vision nor the strategic alignments of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries (MAGAP) expressly appeal to a gender dimension in both their declarations and actions. As a result of this fact the assignment of funds for working towards the transversalization of gender in the sector and for public policy is nil. However, one must not forget to highlight that against the backdrop of this abandonment by the State in this area, the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECID) has become involved in this ambit, endeavoring to potentiate and strengthen the presence of women in the forestry sector, from the perspective of environmental conservation. The actions that have been undertaken in this area are related to the management and exploitation of guadua cane or native bamboo along with the restoration and management of canals as alternatives for agricultural, forestry and community tourism activities.

Women have been gradually incorporated into this line of production through the management and conservation of native forests and the environment by;

- a) Forest and water source conservation actions
- b) Storage, processing and commercialization of guadua cane products (Handicraft work)
- c) Care and maintenance of community tree nurseries.

Ecuador has developed various Projects in distinct provinces which have focused on the responsible management of the environment so as generate sustainable income for their inhabitants. To cite a few examples, one can highlight:

- Community and Institutional Network for the Conservation of Tropical Amazon Rainforest in the Ecuador Border Zone with Peru (Province of Orellana in Ecuador and Department of Loreto in Peru). This project started in 2005, and is grant-aided by the European Union. The proposal put forward is that the communities involved make better use of the resources, taking the viewpoint that the forest constitutes an element which can develop and expand their economic growth, which in turn will contribute to improving the conservation of said forests. This process is backed up with understanding of the realities for colonizers

and indigenous peoples and cultural and gender equity. Equally the technical support, sources and dissemination of information and training for the local communities are regular both for the beneficiaries as well as the local institutions that form the control and management network for forest resources.

- Contribution to the conservation of the Amazon Rainforest, with the participative implementation of alternative crops in the Canton Francisco de Orellana in Ecuador. As a complement to the above mentioned project, this project financed by the Cordoba County Council seeks to foster the sustainable use of diverse productive alternatives with environmental considerations so as to improve the living conditions of the Indigenous population in the Canton.

Regarding fishing as shown earlier only 3.65% of the EAP work in fishery related labors, the main commercial fishing activities are:

- 1) Commercial fishing of transzonal and highly migratory species (mainly tuna), small demersal fishes (canned and fish flour), demersal species as secondary catch and marine shrimp fishing.
- 2) The capture of small deep sea fish species for use in the fish flour production, canned sardine and macarena.
- 3) Fishing for White fish (red snapper, tuna, sea bass, dorado, common snook, picudo, and others).
- 4) Shrimp fishing with nets that is focused on catching a number of species of shrimp;
- 5) Artisanal marine fishing also known as collection fishing (conches, crab, clam, mussel, shrimp, freshwater crab, female egg laying shrimps and shrimp larvae)
- 6) Fishing in continental waters for which there is no data.
- 7) Sport Fishing.
- 8) The fishing of other species that naturally arise out of the above activities.³⁹

With regards to the fishing theme, one can say that this productive activity is principally characterized for being traditionally a masculine activity; however, women and their families have participated in the preparation of nets, cleaning and processing the fish before delivery to intermediaries or for direct sale, and also their preparation for family consumption. The collection of conches is a job carried out especially by women, they go into the mangroves to capture the sea food with their bare hands, which exposes them to skin infections. In the industrial fishing sector women labor is predominantly used, above all in those areas relating to fish and shrimp processing plants for export produce.

D ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES. PAID WORK AND PRODUCTIVE WORK, UNPAID WORK AND REPRODUCTIVE WORK.

a) Employment Sector Budget

(in US Dollars)

Year	Amount
2005	10,855,067.82*
2006	11,475,733.58*
2007	19,528,911.32*
2008	38,190,801.44*
2009	20,773,092.48

Source: *Ministry of Economy and Finance. Expenditure Performance Execution-reports Consolidated Information. Budget Implementation (Dynamic Groups)*. Note: *Amount accrued. ** Amount accrued a September de 2009.

³⁹ Women in Agriculture. The Environment and Rural Production. Ecuador. Gender and Development Service FAO, 2005.

b) Gender Equity Policies and the recognition of productive and reproductive work.

Initial steps were taken towards the absence of gender discrimination in the spheres of labor and economic participation through the Protection of Women in the Workplace Act (1997)

For its part, the Political Constitution of 2008 has guaranteed equality between men and women for access to jobs and payment, as well as labor rights. But, it has gone even further, in as much as it:

- Recognizes as productive labor: unpaid self-supporting and human caring work done at home
- Makes it possible for those who are committed to child care and reproductive labor (unpaid work) to receive by right social security.
- Promotes infrastructure services and appropriate working hours
- Supports the provision of child care, attention for people with disabilities and other support services so that people can carry out their work

The same essence can be found in the **National Development Plan 2007-2011**, which establishes

- Guaranteeing stable, fair dignified work and includes among its measures the elimination of exclusionary or discriminatory practices. In view of this, it supports the promotion of Work-Family reconciliation policies, so that childcare is not exclusively the role of women and to ensure that policies are equitable for mother and fathers.
- Implementing sustainable labor policies with plans that encourage long-term contracts with a gender, generation and intercultural equity perspective.

Likewise, the **Equal Opportunities Plan for Ecuadorian Women (2005-2009)**, in the section pertaining to the Right to Work, proposes: “to promote solutions that give rise to the joint responsibility of men and women in reproductive work”; “To develop legal proposals that lean toward the economic recognition of reproductive work and its incorporation into the national accounts system”; and “to develop State Programs that link reproductive work into employment generation programs” of

In addition it is worth noting that in the Framework for the 10th Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Quito, 2007); Ecuador signed the **Quito Consensus**, which made the following commitments to:

- Recognize unpaid work and its contribution to the wellbeing of families and the economic development of the country, and its inclusion in the national accounting system.
- Eliminate the income gap between men and women and wage discrimination in all working environments.
- Abolish legislative and institutional mechanisms that lead to discrimination and unstable working conditions.
- Equate the working conditions and rights of domestic work with the rest of paid work
- Eradicate all forms of exploitation of domestic work for girls and boys

An analysis of the current situation of workers shows, on the one hand, a huge gap between the norms and the practices; and on the other hand, the imperious need that these legal enactments be translated into concrete actions. In light of recent mandates assumed by the Ecuadorian State the environment gender issues is one of potential and promising changes.

c) Labor Market Insertion

Total Labor Participation Rate, (%), 2006			
	Total	Male	Female
Country	65,4	79,37	52,37
Indigenous	83,08	89,28	77,36
Mestizo	64,41	78,50	50,72
Afro-Ecuadorian	63,81	80,21	47,81

Source: INEC, *Integrated Household Survey System, Employment Module*, 2006. Prepared by: SIISE; CONAMU: 2008: 23.

		Underemployment rate (%), 2006 ⁴⁰		
		Total	Male	Female
National		64,04	62,73	65,97
Residential Area	Urban	56,5	56,29	56,79
	Rural	78,12	74,21	84,3
Self-Definition	Indigenous	84,78	78,62	91,32
	White	56,99	55,93	58,64
	Mestizo	62,52	61,81	63,59
	Afro-Ecuadorian	61,32	62,38	59,59
Age groups	12-17 years	84,47	86,66	80,62
	18-29 years	59,29	60,68	57,22
	30-49 years	60,02	57,08	63,85
	50-64 years	64,37	59,67	71,67
	65 or over	81,51	77,26	89,73

Source: INEC *Integrated Household Survey System, Employment Module*, 2006. Prepared by: SIISE; CONAMU, SIMUJERES, 2008

The above data shows that,

- The indigenous population has the highest labor participation rate. Indigenous women have higher rates than women from other ethnic backgrounds
- Women, especially indigenous women from rural areas, are those enter into the labor market under the worst conditions. In fact they have the highest presence in the informal labor market and the highest underemployment rates.

Regarding the gender distribution of work, it is possible to see that

- They are organized in keeping with traditional gender roles: domestic work, paid or unpaid, is carried to a very high degree by women. For men the most common work is unskilled or day laborer.
- The highest percentage of women in the self-employed category is in the rural zone, this result is due to the production and commercialization labors of the agricultural and animal products that they produce.

⁴⁰ For this indicator, in the socioeconomic profile data from 2009 was included. However, this data does not provide statistics on gender, ethnic background or area of residence. For this reason, official data from 2006 has been used.

EAP by area and gender, according to employment condition (%), 2006					
Employment Condition	Urban		Rural		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male and Female
Government Employee	8,64	10.16	2.34	2.19	6.75
Private Sector Employee	41.30	31.34	13.93	10.09	28.25
Outsourced Employee	1.80	1.25	0.40	0.07	1.10
Multure Work	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.08
Day or Unskilled Laborer	10.62	1.08	28.92	6.66	11.55
Employer/Associate	7.40	4.15	5.59	1.98	5.38
Self Employed	23.74	27.43	27.69	28.17	26.21
Unpaid Family	4.46	10.09	20.24	43.15	14.87
Domestic Maid	0.41	9.57	0.18	4.08	3.31

Source: INEC, *SIEH- ENEMDUR, 2006*. In: FAO. *Situation of Rural Women, Ecuador*. Quito, Ecuador: FAO, 2008. Pp. 65

d) Domestic Work

In 2007,

- 5% of the Ecuadorian economically active population (men and women) worked in paid domestic labor. Of this group 95% were female.(ENEMDUR, 2007).
- 14% of economically active women worked in domestic labor. In twenty years this figure had fallen to 11% (ENEMDUR, 2007).
- 62,4% of the 200.000 people that have emigrated to Europe, especially since 2000, work in domestic jobs (FLACSO, 2008).
- Approximately 11% of Ecuadorian homes (350.000 homes) use domestic labor. These households usually have medium or high incomes.
- 13% of homes without children use domestic labor (the highest percentage), 6% of homes with 2 or more children have domestic labor (ENEMDUR, 2007).
- The basic wage of a domestic worker was US \$120. On the 1st of January 2008 a Ministerial Accord came into effect which set the new monthly wage for domestic workers at US \$170.
- An average of 55% of domestic workers earns a salary lower than the legal limit, for women this percentage is 70%. Half of men in domestic labor have jobs considered adequate, while this figure falls to 20% for women.
- 12.3% of domestic workers are affiliated to social security; 10% general social security and 2% farmer social security. Nonetheless, this percentage is higher than that for “self-employed” workers and unpaid family workers.
- The typical working week for domestic workers is 6 days and 42 hours on average
- 30% of domestic workers in the urban centers were internal immigrants (the highest proportion of immigrants among the labor categories)

Child Care for under 5's is a public service with serious coverage problems: only 13.4% of homes that have children under 5 use these services.

76.5% of the supply of childcare services is public, through programs provided by ORI, Our Children, INNFA, PRONEPE (Ministry of Education) and other institutions.

In the private provision of this service, as well as organizations that charge for their services, the church and Foundations also participate, though the coverage is very low. (Source: CONAMU. *Use of Time Survey, 2007*).

e) Training

According to Data from 2006,

- 19.2% of the active working population, under the category of employees received training.
- This was more highly concentrated in rural areas, more so in the Coastal and Amazon regions. This could be related to the fact that medium and large sized productive companies are located in both zones.
- With respect to access, one can observe that the groups with lowest Access were, indigenous, Afro-Ecuadorians and women
- However, when taking into account that women have the lowest participation in this occupational category, the image of less access is reverted.
- Considering the above and comparing access for indigenous women and men in this occupational group, there is a positive bias towards women for access.

Salaried Employees that have received training by region and ethnic background (%), 2006				
	People with Access to training	Men receiving training (%)	Women receiving training (%)	(# of women/# of men) *100
National	19.2	23.2	17.2	68
Urban	9.3	13.6	7.9	54.2
Rural	23.6	25.9	22.2	70.6
Sierra	15.7	22.3	12.9	75.1
Coast	22.6	23.8	22	63.9
Amazon region	22.2	27	20.1	59.6
Indigenous	11	8.8	11.9	29.3
Mestizo	19.9	24	17.8	69.3
White	22.4	26.4	20.1	76.3
Afro-Ecuadorian	14.4	19.7	12.3	64.3

Source: INEC, *Living Conditions Survey (LCS)*, 2006. Prepared by: SIMujeres.

As the statistical shows, women under the salaried category, have proportionally better access to training than their male counterparts. However, on considering this apparent advantage for females one must not forget, as pointed out earlier, that the population of women that fall into this category is a very low proportion of the total.

Moreover, these indicators reaffirm that the indigenous population and especially indigenous women are the sectors of society with the least possibilities of accessing these processes. Here, it is worth noting that many indigenous women, especially adults and the elderly face serious restrictions for entering the labor market and training, along with other factors:

- Due to cultural gender structures, discussed earlier in sections, which have led historically to the exclusion of women from public spaces, like the labor market and educational areas.
- As most training processes are given in Spanish and many women, especially adults, find it more difficult to manage bilingualism, they consequently find themselves marginalized or excluded due to fear and embarrassment

Upon revising the Work Sector Budget, one can see that public expenditure in the Ecuadorian Professional Training Service (SECAP) has increased substantially and progressively in recent years. In light of this, one can speculate that the State is promoting a new environment for training processes in the country. There is no data, however to confirm this or evaluate if the policy has a gender perspective.

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Amount	4,895,733.90*	4,779,657.33*	10,155,424.44*	16,728,848.04*	10,226,408.88**

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance. Expenditure Performance Execution-reports Consolidated Information. Budget Implementation (Dynamic Groups). Note: *Amount accrued. ** Amount accrued up to September, 2009.

IV. GENDER PROJECTS

The Transition Commission working towards the National Council for Women and Gender Equality, in fulfilling the terms of reference defined in the Executive Decree # 1733, is giving continuity to projects that were begun under the management of the former National Council of Women (CONAMU).

Presently the operational processes of the following projects are being developed:

- **Public Gender Policy that protects and guarantees the political, social, economic and cultural rights of Ecuadorian women.** Strategic information system broken down into gender offers elements with which to incorporate a gender focus approach into the public policy system in State bodies. A monitoring and evaluation system of the incorporation of a gender dimension into public policy, which has been designed and is in operation
- **Gender Equity Fund.** Delineates a proposal for the integration of alternative financial systems for rural women under the framework of rural development projects with an empowerment and gender equity focus.
- **Strengthening gender-responsive public policy for the prevention and the protection of rights to a violence-free life.** Strengthening the system for detection, management and comprehensive care of the victims of domestic and sexual violence, both in education and health fields. AECID-AGECI Transition Commission.
- **Promoting effective processes which strengthen the role of the State in the elimination of gender-based discrimination in Ecuador.** The incorporation of a gender focus in the political and critical bases that orient State planning to have an effect on the multiple causes of gender inequality. AECID-AGECI-Transition Commission.
- **Sites for the introduction of gender focus into the planning, budgeting, and management of municipal and sectional governments in Sucumbíos, Esmeraldas and Imbabura.** Transition Commission – Swedish Cooperation – ASDI – SIPU.

Added to the efforts of the Ecuadorian government and institutions, it must be pointed out that there are a series of projects that are being carried out by international institutions. Including:

Institution	Line of Work	Programs
UNIFEM, Andean Region Office: Contact: Verónica Burneo, Email: veronica.burneo@unifem.org Regional Program Director: Moni Pizani	Poverty reduction and exclusion of women	Gender-sensitive budgeting program The Gender program and the Millennium Development Goals
	Eradication of violence against women	Diagnosis of domestic violence prevention and care networks in Ecuador and process strengthening proposals.

Institution	Line of Work	Programs
Mailing Address: Edif. Naciones Unidas, 2do. Piso. Avenida Amazonas 2889 y La Granja. P.O. Box 17-03-4731, Quito, Ecuador. Ph. (593 2)2460-329, 2460-334 Fax: (593 2)2460-328 Website: http://www.unifemandina.org/		Strengthening of justice administration in domestic violence cases in the province of Sucumbíos. Person in charge: Nelly Jácome. The view of Ecuadorian women regarding gender-based discrimination. Person in charge: María Cuví
	Decrease the propagation of HIV/AIDS among women and girls	Technical support to the UNAIDS inter-agency group. Support in the preparation of the biannual bulletin "Lazos". Support in the creation of national networks of women living with HIV/AIDS. Ecuador/Venezuela. Community awareness programs
	Promoting gender equity in democratic processes and in the development of citizenship	Women, a Key Group for Democracy. Peace and Security Program
International Solidarity D. Ángel Jiménez, Representative Mailing Address: C/Últimas Noticias N39-127 y El Universo, Quito. Ph.: 292-20-15 / 292-10-33 Cell: 092-098-003 Fax: 224-02-99 Email: ecuador@solidaridad.org	Domestic violence, sexual and reproductive rights	Regional Gender Agreement: Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, 2010-2014 Capacity improvement for social and political stakeholders from 5 cantons (Cuenca, Oña, Lago Agrio, Francisco de Orellana and Joya de los Sachas) in three provinces (Orellana, Sucumbíos y Azuay)
ADSIS Foundation Mailing Address: C/ Maestro Alonso nº 4, 1º A, Madrid 28028 Email: info@fundacionadsis.org Ph: 902 367 665 - 93 295 57 27 Website: www.adsis.org	Training, productive projects	Community Development in Catzuquí de Velasco, Ecuador
	Migration	Co-development between those who emigrate and those who stay behind
	Health, Sexual and Reproductive Health, Violence	Community Family Support Network (Quito, Ecuador)
	Education	"They have a right to education, too." Educational and nutritional support for minors in Esmeraldas (Ecuador)
INTERMONOXFAM D. Vinicio Villalba, Director Mailing Address: Avda. de Los Shyris, Quito. N39-110 y El Universo Ph.: 225-62-72 Cell: 093-023-322 Fax: 244-47-94 Email : vvillalba@intermonoxfam.org	Local Development	Support of organizations and networks with the ability to influence public policy in favor of small producers. Implementation of the Bonsai organizational model, which consists in the decentralization of financial planning functions, joint financing management, and program and project management; responding to new challenges needs arise from the needs of the country
	Credits	"Credit: An economic and social right of <u>women.</u> " A program that, along with collaboration from four counterparts from the provinces of Guayas and El Oro, cares for and defends the rights of 1,700 women in urban and popular sectors; the program also lends support to more than 4,000 families of small rural producers from indigenous and rural organizations in order to reactivate agricultural production. The program is a service meant to help people recover their lost rights.
	Risk Management	After eruptions of the volcano Tungurahua, assessing damages and special needs due to the eruptions. Support from the Alli Causa Foundation includes delivery of medicine and 350

Institution	Line of Work	Programs
		personal hygiene kits. In Esmeraldas province, education is given in risk prevention in the case of possible natural disasters such as floods; such projects have the objective of protecting the life and possessions of more than 15,000 people
	Human Rights	Under the framework of the drawing up of the new political constitution, certain points of interest are dealt with such as: social participation, consistency between constitutional doctrine and structure and possible opportunities to prioritize urgent themes for citizens.
PROYECTO LOCAL Website: http://www.proyectolocal.org/	Governability, Citizenship	The improvement of local governability and the empowerment of civil society in the municipal governments of San Fernando and Santa Isabel in the Jubones River basin. Azuay, Ecuador
	Nutrition, Productive Projects	The Implementation of productive agro-ecological systems in Sevilla de Oro, Azuay, Ecuador Territorial cooperation in the struggle against poverty in the Azogues canton.
SENAMI	Migration	Support for Ecuadorian students and professionals abroad in the improvement of their vocational skills with the goal of future employability.
		“Welcome Home.” Program which supports recently returned migrants in their assimilation into Ecuadorian society
		The Cucayo Fund. Economic Assistance. Consultancy for returned migrants and the design of their business plans. Technical Assistance for starting or strengthening a business.
		Mobile SENAMI: Project to raise public awareness about and dignify the act of migration.

V. LIST OF GENDER-RELATED INSTITUTIONS

Civil Society Organizations	
Dolores Cacuango Women's Leadership Education School ECUARUNARI	Blanca Chancoso, Coordinator Mailing Address: Julio Matovelle 1 - 28 entre Vargas y Pasaje San Luis - Edif. El Conquistador, 1er. Piso. Quito. Ph. 2580700 Communication Office / Fax: 2580 713 Secretary's Office. Email: kichua@ecuanex.net.ec Website: www.ecuarunari.org / http://mujerkichua.nativeweb.org
Women and Families Manager, ECUARUNARI	Concepción Laguna, Dirigente de la Mujer y Familia / ECUARUNARI Mailing Address: Julio Matovelle 1 - 28 entre Vargas y Pasaje San Luis - Edif. El Conquistador, 1er. Piso. Quito. Ph. 2580700 Communication Office / Fax: 2580 713 Secretary's Office. Email: kichua@ecuanex.net.ec Website: www.ecuarunari.org / http://mujerkichua.nativeweb.org
Women and Families Management, CONAIE	Norma Mayo, Director of Women and Families Mailing Address: Granados y 6 de December, Quito Ph. (593) 22444991 Website: http://www.conaie.org
Ecuadorian Women's Political Coordination Committee (CPME) <u>Line of Work:</u> Political, Economic, Social Rights; Civic Participation; Sexual and Reproductive Rights; Struggle Against Gender-based Violence, Public Policy for Gender Equity	Jenny Londoño López, Coordinator of the "Building equity with the citizenship of women" Project Mailing Address: Lérica E12-40 o 493 y Toledo Ph.: (593-2) 55641 / 556432 / 556433 P.O. Box: Casilla 17-12-421, Quito Email: cpme@ecuanex.net.ec , cpme@andinanet.net Website: http://www.revistaprobidad.info/009/art17.html
Ecuadorian National Coordination of Black Women (CONAMUNE) <u>Line of Work:</u> Participation and Organization Promotion for Black Women, Social, Political and Economic Development, Citizenship	Mailing Address: Alpuhuasi E1-3 y Maldonado, Quito, Ecuador Ph. (593-2) 22501655 Email: info@conamune.org Website: http://conamune.org
Association of Women Municipal Workers of Ecuador (AMUME) <u>Line of Work:</u> Organizational and Institutional Strengthening, Sexual and Reproductive Rights, Comprehensive Health Care, Gender-based Violence, Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights for Women, Political Participation	Margarita Carranco, President of National Directory Ph. (593-2)2250034. Call center, (593-2)2278550 Secretary's Office Website: http://www.amume.org.ec
Ayuda en Acción (Assistance in Action)	Flavio Tamayo, Executive Director Santiago de Orbe, Regional Coordinator of Communication Mailing Address: París N43-109 y Hugo Moncayo, Quito. Ph. 292-40-89 Cell: 099-805-065 Fax: 224-33-21 Email: yago@ecuador.ayudaenaccion.org , aaquito@ecuador.ayudaenaccion.org

Academic Institutions	
Gender and Culture Studies Program, FLACSO-Ecuador	Contact: Ana María Goetschel, Coordinator, agoetschel@flacso.org.ec Mailing Address: La pradera E7-174 y Av. Diego de Almagro, Quito, Ecuador Ph.: 3238888 ext. 2350 Website: www.Flacso.org.ec
University of Cuenca	Mailing Address: Av. 12 de abril s/n, Ciudadela Universitaria P.O. Box: Casilla Postal 01.01.168. Cuenca Ph. 831688 Website: http://rai.ucuenca.edu.ec/
Intercultural University of the Nationalities and People Groups of Ecuador - AMAWTAY WASI	Website: http://www.amawtaywasi.edu.ec/objetivos.htm
International Assistance and Cooperation Institutions	
Network of Latin American Women Transforming the Economy (REMTE-Ecuador) <u>Line of Work:</u> Employment, Women's Economic Rights	Magdalena León, Coordinator REMTE-Ecuador Mailing Address: Av. La Coruña N28-26 y Belo Horizonte, Quito-Ecuador Ph. (593-2)2904242 Website: http://www.movimientos.org/remte/
World Vision <u>Line of Work:</u> Education, Social Action, Training and Productive Projects	Mailing Address: Gaspar de Villaroel E3-62, entre Jorge Drom y Londres Email: ecuador@wvi.org Ph.: (593 2) 225-0144 / 225-0145 / 225-1106 Fax: (593 2) 227-0331 Website: http://www.worldvision.org.ec/contacto.aspx
German Cooperation (GTZ) <u>Line of Work:</u> Governability, Political Participation, Leadership	Mailing Address: Amazonas 39-234 y gaspar de Villaroel, Quito, Ecuador Ph. (593-2)2437399 Fax: 593 2)2439907 Email: gtz-ecuador@gtz.de
Ecuadorian Fund Populorum Progressio (FEPP) <u>Line of Work:</u> credits and microcredits, productive projects, fair trade networks	Mailing Address: Mallorca N24-275 y Coruña, La Floresta, Quito, Ecuador P.O. Box: Casilla 17-110-5202 Ph. (593-2) 2520-408 / 2529-372 / 2554-741 / 2554-744 Fax: (593-2) 2504978 Email: fepp@fepp.org.ec Website: http://www.fepp.org.ec/
Family Care International (FCI) <u>Line of Work:</u> Health, Maternal-Child Health, Sexual and Reproductive Rights, HIV/AIDS, Violence	Maritza Segura, Representative, FCI-Ecuador Email: msegura@familycareintl.org Website: http://www.fci-ecuador.org
ACSUR Las Segovias	Ana Bernabeu Berni, Representative Mailing Address: Barón de Carondelet N38-33 y Antonio Granda Centeno, Quito, Ecuador Cell: 098-189-016 Email: ecuador@acsur.org
AESCO Ecuador	D. David Rambay, President Mailing Address: Versalles y Pérez Guerrero, Edificio Torres Profesionales, Oficina 206. Quito, Ecuador Ph.: 267-62-52 267-67-12 Cell: 085-647-478- 087 878-698 (Germania) Email: aescoecuador@yahoo.es , davidrambay@hotmail.com
Association for Peace and Development	María Alconchel, Representative Arroyo del Río 337 Quito, Ecuador Ph. 2248345 Cell: 093-068-886 Fax: 2248345 (ext. 102) Email: ecuador@pazydesarrollo.org

CIDEAL	Susana Herrero, Delegate Mailing Address: Veintimilla 325 y 12 de Octubre. Edificio El Girón – Ofic. 1204, Quito, Ecuador Cell: 099-684-682 (Susana), 099-684-364 (Cristina Manzanares) Email: susana.herrero@cideal.org
Foundation CODESPA	Representative. Gender Mainstreaming in Tourism Projects in Chimborazo. Email: iaza@codespa.org
National Institutions	
Ecuadorian Center for the Promotion and Action of Women (CEPAM) <u>Line of Work:</u> Human Rights, Women's Rights, Legal Consultancy, Violence	Mailing Address: Los Ríos N0. 13-134 y Pasaje Gándara, Quito, Ecuador P.O. Box: Casilla 17-15-182-C - Quito Ph. (593-2) 230 844, Fax: (593-2) 546 155 Email: cepam@cepmaquito.org Website: http://www.cepmaquito.org
Maquita Cushunchic Foundation <u>Line of Work:</u> Productive projects, handicrafts, fair trade	Mailing Address: Av. Rumichaca S26-365 y Moro Moro (Barrio Turubamba) Ph. (593-2)2670925/26 Fax: (593-2)2623927 Website: http://www.fundmcch.com.ec/maquita.php?c=1229
Center for Research and Development of Social Movements in Ecuador (CEDIME) <u>Line of Work:</u> Productive projects, political participation, human rights, violence	Website: www.cedime.org.ec
Women's Forum	
Ecuadorian Foundation for Ecological Studies, ECOCIENCIA <u>Line of Work:</u> Ecology, Environment, Sustainable Development	Mailing Address: Francisco Salazar E14 - 34 y Av. La Coruña P.O Box: 17-12-257, Quito, Ecuador Ph. 2522999 / 2545999 Email: Info@ecociencia.org Website: http://www.ecociencia.org
Randi Randi Group <u>Line of Work:</u> Ecology, Environment, Sustainable Development	Susan Poats, Director Mailing Address: Los Álamos No 1410 y C. Alvarado, Quito, Ecuador, Ph.: (593-2) 2402587 Website: http://www.randirandi.org
Network of Popular Education among Latin American and Caribbean Women (REPEM)	REPEM Ecuador – Cecilia Viteri Email: ceciliaviteri@hotmail.com Website: http://www.ceaal.org
SENDAS	Maria Eulalia Pozo, Director Mailing Address: Guayas 6 – 130 y Azuay, Cuenca Ph.: 593 7 288 2456 / 593 7 2816059 Email: direccion@sendas.org.ec Website: http://www.sendas.org.ec
Fundacion Salud Amazonica (FUSA) <u>Line of Work:</u> Health, training, intercultural medicine	Fabiola Sancho. Provincial Director of Orellana. Ph.: (593)-062-880550
GAMMA Foundation <u>Line of Work:</u> Women's rights, gender-based discrimination, media	Mailing Address: Av. Remigio Crespo y Guayas, esquina. Edificio San José. Oficina 303, Cuenca, Ecuador Email: gamma@gammaecuador.org Ph.: 593 7 2880431 Website: http://www.gammaecuador.org/leer.php/116
HUAQUIPURA Association	Laura Martín, Representative Mailing Address: Misión Carmelita Aptdo 21016, Lago Agrio. Ph. (06)283-08-12 Women's Federation Cell: 097-774-386 Fax: (06)283-26-05 Email: laurix67@hotmail.com
Research and Social Broadcasting Center (CEDIS). Riobamba, Chimborazo	María Cristina Cucurí. Gender Coordinator Email: cris.cedisgenero@gmail.com

Source: Andrea Pequeño, Patricia Baeza. Prepared November 9, 2009.