Ecuador

GBV prevention among indigenous communities

Latin America & The Caribbean

Manuel Contreras-Urbina
Senior Social Development Specialist
TEEIPAM Project (P173283)

→ **PDO**: to improve livelihoods and support COVID-19 relief for targeted Indigenous Peoples and Nationalities, Afro-Ecuadorians, and Montubians, in accordance with their vision and priorities for development.

→ **Practice Area (Lead)**: SSI

→ **Contributing GP(s)**: A&F, Education, FCI

→ **Approval date**: 25-Sep-2020

→ **PIU**: Secretaría de Pueblos y Nacionalidades

→ **Gender mainstreaming across different components.**
GBV component

TEEIPAM Project
• Territorial Economic Empowerment for Indigenous Peoples, Afro-Ecuadorians and Montubians

GBV component
• Gender transformative solutions

✓ Gender norms change
✓ GBV reduction
Formative Research

- Participatory research was conducted in FY21 to understand better how to adapt a gender-transformative intervention and identify the context of GBV in the indigenous communities of Cotacachi, Ecuador.

- Six focus group discussions with women, men, young women, and young men of the indigenous communities and 24 in-depth interviews with indigenous organizations, indigenous leaders, non-profit organizations, and institutional authorities. About 130 people were part of the research.

- Led by an indigenous Ecuadorian consultant in partnership with an indigenous root organization
Formative Research – Main Results

1. Binary cosmovision of gender: vertical complementarity →
   Women linked to the earth as givers of life and men as those who hold power.

2. Women have a limited access to decent and paid work, which causes an economic dependence on their partners or male relatives.

3. Gender and ethnic discrimination are present in the community, limiting indigenous women access to public services such as education and health.

4. Women’s sexuality is limited by the control and violence of their partners. They also have limited access to reproductive health services.

5. GBV is related to other community problems such as poverty, teenage pregnancy, alcoholism, youth gangs, among others.
Proposed model
(to be validated with the community)

Community demands
- Promote authorities’ awareness
- Mass awareness campaigns for community members
- Sociodramas and participatory activities
- Workshops / trainings for community members
- Information about services and support networks

International evidence
- SASA: local activism + training + participatory activities + communication materials
- Stepping Stones: Participatory learning approaches
- Creating futures: livelihood skills
- IMAGE: microfinance + trainings + community mobilization

List of institutional and community activities to be narrowed, chosen, and adapted in collaboration with the community.
Next Steps

- Mapping of local actors
- Narrowing activities with key stakeholders
- Validation of the GBV prevention model with the community
- Adaptation of the model (local indigenous NGO + local experts)

Transversal processes:
- Setting up an advisory Committee
- M&E to learn from the adaptation and implementation process
Team

Manuel Contreras-Urbina
Senior Social Development Specialist and GBV expert (TTL)

Mariana Felicio
Senior Social Development Specialist and Social Development expert (TTL)

Catalina Buitrago Orozco
Consultant
GBV Expert in LCR

Carmelina Moran
Consultant
Local development and gender specialist

Lorena Levano
Consultant
Behavioral Scientist and GBV specialist
Thank You