

**STRATEGY
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**THE MILITARY AND DEMOCRACY IN ECUADOR:
A HEALTHY COMBINATION?**

BY

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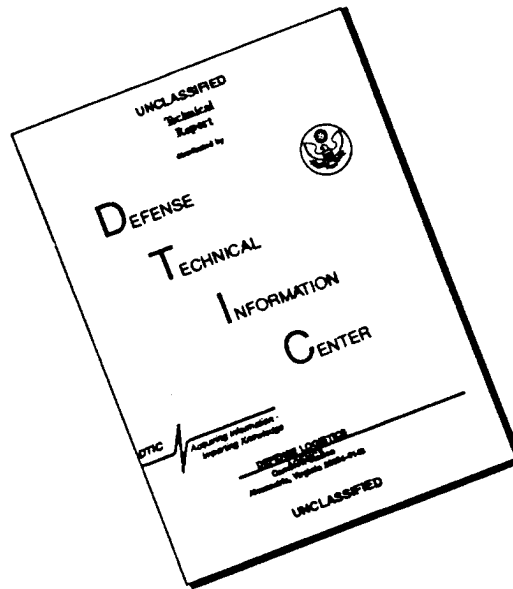
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THE MILITARY AND DEMOCRACY IN ECUADOR: A HEALTHY COMBINATION?

BY

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ABSTRACT

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Democracy when applied correctly, is undoubtedly the best to conduct a nation's destiny. But in a country like Ecuador, democracy has been used as an instrument for the abuse of power, to the point that its credibility and stability do not seem as something attainable and, therefore, its very existence is in danger. In this context, the Ecuadorean Armed Forces have taken the responsibility to support democracy regardless of its failures. This study shows the way this role has been executed, leaving the military institution as the most reliable in the country.

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THE MILITARY AND DEMOCRACY IN ECUADOR: A HEALTHY COMBINATION?

Democracy is the worst form of government, except all those other forms that have been tried from time to time.

Winston Churchill, November 11, 1947

INTRODUCTION.-

Ecuador is one of the smaller countries in South America. Located on the west coast and straddling the equator, Ecuador has a total area of about 280,000 square kilometers, which includes the Galapagos Islands, (about 600 miles from Ecuador's coast in the Pacific Ocean), (see map, Appendix A). Roughly the size of the state of Colorado, Ecuador encompasses a wide range of natural formations and climates, from the desert-like southern coast to the snow-capped peaks of the Andes Mountains to the plains of the Amazon River Basin.¹

Ecuador is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by Colombia, and on the east and south by Peru. Ecuador continues to contest the boundary with Peru, which was established by the Protocol of Rio de Janeiro (1942) and ceded to Peru a large portion of territory east of the Andes.²

On 10 August 1979, the Ecuadorean military regime culminated a transition process and restored the country to civilian rule. It was the latest of several military interventions that have branded our history with a very unique characteristic: the need of a military intervention to restore democracy, in other words, an undemocratic action to enforce a democratic system.

After almost 17 years of democracy, the country is trapped in a turbulence of political instability, corruption, poverty, social injustice, illiteracy.... all the "illness" that democracy is supposed to relieve, (see Appendix B). This, and given "good examples" in Perú (Fujimori) and Chile (Pinochet), whose economies are the most successful in South America, have made the people to lose faith in democracy. Which should be the civic and patriotic response of the military institution?

DEMOCRACY: THE SYSTEM AND THE PRINCIPLES.-

Etimologically, the word democracy comes from the Greece demos, "people", and Kratos, "rule". Literally as we can find in the New Encyclopedia Britannica, this rule by the people has several different senses: (1) a form of government in which the right to make political decisions is exercised directly by the whole body of citizens, acting under procedures of majority rule, usually known as direct democracy; (2) a form of government in which the citizens exercise the same right, not in person, but

through representatives chosen by and responsible to them, known as representative democracy; (3) a form of government, usually a representative democracy, in which the powers of the majority are exercised within a framework of constitutional restraints designed to guarantee all citizens the enjoyment of certain individual or collective rights, such as freedom of speech and religion, known as liberal, or constitutional democracy.³

In any case, democracy should be a system in which people's will is represented. That is why this system has developed many mechanisms as the constitution, popular elections, party system, representatives, judicial system, etc. But despite the fact of democracy as a system, despite the "kind" of democracy each country can adopt considering its own needs, culture and social structure, the predominant factor should be democracy as a principle, with a philosophy sustained by the highest values of men: freedom, equality, respect. The root of the problem can be found when we put personal and party interests before national interests, thus violating the quintessential principle of a true democracy: the preservation of freedom in harmonious coexistence with equality and respect. People's money is stolen from public funds by every imaginable means. Laws are made to favor particular interests; other laws which are really needed for the common good are not expedited because they go against a particular interest. The system produces a lot of poverty; the educational system is in chaos and people living inside a democratic system do not

participate in it because of ignorance and if they do, they are mere instruments of demagoguery. Public health services are the last priority. A presidential campaign negates the people's right to have an objective judgement about candidates, because they just need votes and to have them, nice words, music and fireworks are enough.

To give only a couple of examples: in Ecuador three of what are supposed to be the most important public institutions, education, welfare and health systems, are dominated by single political parties. Any good intention of the government to change their structures and modernize them, will receive strong negative retaliation because they don't want to lose their power. Public services will continue to be the poorest entities in Ecuador. Another example: in Ecuador's "Vistazo" magazine,⁴ two articles were published last November; one about corruption in Petroecuador, the state oil company, in which studies demonstrated that there are some 50 to 60 million dollars per year that "disappear" in crude petroleum and fuel oil. Another is about the modernization law that the government of President Sixto Durán-Ballén tried to implement as a fundamental step to have a more efficient system, which has been negated by an opposing congress. Considering that more than 48% of the people in Ecuador live in poverty, what sense does a democratic system make if basic values are only an utopia?

MILITARY INTERVENTIONS: WHY, PROS AND CONS.-

The first president of Ecuador (1830) was General Juan José Flores, as a result of the declaration of Ecuador as an independent state and the establishment of its constitution.⁵ Since then, Ecuador has had 82 regimes, some of them militaries. From 1901, 19 presidents have been elected by popular vote.⁶

In 1925, the first institutional intervention of the Ecuadorean Armed Forces was conducted by young officers as a result of the economic and political deterioration of the country under the liberal regime, after the collapse of the cocoa boom. This coup marked a broad range of administrative, economic and social reforms. They installed a civilian regime and the economic powers of the state were expanded, with the establishment of a Central Bank, and offices of Comptroller General, the Budget, Public Works and Customs. Numerous advances were also registered in the field of social legislation. The 1929 Constitution decreed habeas corpus and extended voting rights to women, the first country in Latin America to do so. For the first time a control over private enterprises and public authority is liberated from Guayaquil's⁷ "Bancoracia" (aristocratic banks).⁸ Much like the Liberal regime that it had overthrown, however, the "Transformación Juliana" was unable to withstand an economic crisis, which affected the economic world with the great Depression. In 1931 the civilian government installed by the junior officers was forced to resign.⁹

In 1937, the Minister of Defense, General Alberto Enríquez Gallo took power under a "resolution of the Armed Forces" to reestablish democracy as he did one year later. This dictatorship among other reforms, gave the country its first labor code.¹⁰

After the demise of the banana boom (1963), another military coup took place; this time, the "Junta" seized power at a time when the communist psychosis dominated Latin America.¹¹ This coup was advocated by the government of the United States following its policy to justify any action to stop communism. The Junta established the agrarian and fiscal reforms, the modernization of the state, and made efforts towards industrial development. Also at this time, the "Alliance for Progress" was accepted as a continental project. A violent reaction of interested groups affected by reforms caused the end of this regime in 1966*. Considering the social and economic progress effected by this Junta we can say that it was very successful.¹²

On 1972, another institutional decision named General Guillermo Rodríguez Lara as the leader of the "Gobierno Revolucionario Institucionalista" (Revolutionary Institutional Government). One reason was the imminent victory of Asaad Bucaram as president, which would not have been in the best interest of the country or the military because of his radical, leftist tendencies. Besides, the petroleum boom gave to Ecuador an unexpected economic power and to the government an unprecedented economic expansion to

undertake the growth of the country. Internal problems in the military institution, and dangerous influences of interested sectors that began to threaten the process of democracy, resulted in the weakening of the government. In 1976, a triumvirate followed and oversaw the transition process; the elections law was written as well as a new Constitution (which is still in force), culminating in the restoration of civilian rule on August 10, 1979.¹³

As we can see, there are several characteristics that have contributed to the military rule in Ecuador with some elements that can be compared to other dictatorships in the region, giving us a different perspective. In my view, a few of these characteristics are as follows:

- 1) Dictatorships, if not a legal answer to political or economic instability, at least they were justified as a response to a critical situation. One of the good things of democracy is that it is capable to correct itself¹⁴ when it is well defined, but most of the times the incompetence of political leaders drive democracy to crisis that needs external intervention to restore.
- 2) Dictatorships in Ecuador were reformist and transitional. They pursued the objective to restore order and democracy and never to remain in power.
- 3) At least in the last decades, none of the dictatorships displayed tyrannic behaviors¹⁵, on the

contrary, they were known as "dictablanda" (milquetoast dictatorships)¹⁶.

4) The make up of military personnel in Ecuador is from the middle and low classes. We, the military are people from the people, we are neither a different nor an upper social class.

5) The Armed Forces, when they intervened, were not instruments of the "dominant economic groups". Sometimes they even had positions against "imperialism" as in 1972.¹⁷

These precedents are some of the reasons why the military in Ecuador, regardless of the nature of its interventions, is still the most popular and reliable institution in the country. But this does not mean that they are the best for government, even considering the particular case of Ecuador. Though we have to thank the military for many good things, the bad decisions and actions of military regimes have also aggravated problems in our country.

I am going to mention only the most important failures. First of all, due to the military's lack of experience in policy, and having to rely on civilian advisors, some laws were dictated based on particular interests of the people mandated to apply the law, resulting in negative consequences. For example, the law of Superior Education which has burdened Ecuador with a lack of good

professionals from our state university, saturated with bad policies and corruption. The law of administrative service, that has been used as a tool to increase year by year the bureaucratic "monster"¹⁸ that consumes a big portion of the government budget, and there is not legal procedure to amend this. In both cases, Congress will not dictate any new law if "votes" are in threat.

Another big failure was the irresponsible administration of the huge revenues that the petroleum boom gave to Ecuador. Of course much infrastructure was built, but without vision about the future, resources were squandered¹⁹, lots of credits were received, the state increased in its size and today the country, the second oil producer in South America is economically unstable and has a huge external debt.

Finally, after the military regimes, a broken military institution with internal divisions and lack of professionalism remained. It took many years and lots of sacrifice for its restoration. Today, the Ecuadorean Armed Forces are a solid and very professional institution.

ECUADOR, GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS²⁰. -

Government: democratic and unitary state with republican, presidential, elective, and representative government. Under the 1979 Constitution, chief executive is president of republic,

elected to four-year term by majority popular vote. Reelection of incumbent not permitted. President's varied executive duties include enforcement of Constitution; approval of laws; maintenance of domestic order and national security; determination of foreign policy; and assumption of emergency powers during times of crisis. Principle of "legislative coparticipation" also allows president to share in formation of laws as well as in the execution and application of laws. Unicameral National Congress enacts legislation; reforms and interprets Constitution; establishes revenues; approves public treaties; appoints high-level government officials from lists submitted by president; and reviews executive branch budget. Judiciary is responsible for technical matters.

Politics: Political parties suffered from factionalism and weak organization; were often overshadowed by personalized movements. Persistent regional rivalries between Quito and Guayaquil also contributed to contentious political debates.

ECUADOREAN ARMED FORCES CURRENT ORGANIZATION²¹. -

The Constitution of 1979 defines the armed forces as a nondeliberative body and an instrument of civil authority -an inaccurate reflection of the true civil-military relationship in Ecuador. According to the Constitution, the president is the commander in chief of the armed forces and the only one authorized to grant military ranks. The mission of the Public Forces (the

armed forces and the National Police) is to preserve national sovereignty, to defend the integrity and independence of the republic, and to guarantee its legal order. The Constitution further enjoins the Public Forces, in a manner to be determined by law, to lend their cooperation in national economic and social development.

National Security Act Number 275 of 1979 authorizes the president to mobilize forces during threats of aggression and to declare a state of national emergency at times of imminent aggression, major disturbances, and domestic disasters. This law also establish the NSC (National Security Council), chaired by the president, to make recommendations on, and supervise execution of, national security policies. NSC members include the president of the National Congress; the president of the Supreme Court of Justice; the chairs of the National Development Council and the Monetary Board; the ministers of foreign relations, national defense, government and justice, and finance and credit; and the chief of the Joint Command.

The Secretariat General, the NSC's operational arm, coordinate and help shape national security planning. Secretariat personnel primarily consist of active-duty or retired officers. Analysts considered it to be a subordinate arm of the Joint Command, whose chief nominate the head of the secretariat, ordinarily an Army general. The secretariat directly supervise the National

Directorate of Mobilization, the National Directorate of Civil Defense, the Institute of Higher National Studies, and the National Directorate of Intelligence.

The Joint Command, consisting of its chief and chief of staff of the Joint Command as well as the commanders of the three service branches (army, navy, and air force), also directly advise the president. The minister of national defense is normally an active-duty or retired general.

All retired career personnel and all conscripts have reserve status until the age of fifty. The armed forces maintain a skeleton reserve organization at the national level, directly under the Ministry of National Defense, as well as cadre organizations staffed by retired officers and NCOs in various areas of the country.

MILITARISM AND THE MILITARY PROFESSION IN ECUADOR: THE PRESENT.-

My first consideration as stated in our National Security Doctrine, which is based on the Nations Constitution, is that there is a direct relationship between development and security. If a country has a sustained development but its security is weak, the resulting balance will show a country unstable and unable to survive, due to the constant threat that its weakness will attract from inside and outside. On the contrary, if having lots of means

to preserve security, but the parameters of development are weak, the people will suffer the consequences of repression and abuse. In this context, the Armed Forces have an important role.

When mother nature unleashes its fury in the form of earthquakes, flood, epidemics, etc., our institution will help with its means to prevent and to alleviate the effects. When facing an external threat endangering our security, the Armed Forces in coordination with other specific entities will deter and/or repel the aggression utilizing all the sources of National Power. If the threat comes from inside the nation, as a result of the arbitrary use of power and corruption, the Armed Forces as guarantor of legitimate institutions will encourage with its mere existence the correction of negative tendencies. When terrorism, insurgency, narcotrafficking, and organized crime have reached the point that the Police is unable to cope with the threat, the Armed Forces will be ready to respond.²²

Having said this, a country like Ecuador sees the existence of its Armed Forces as vital. It is important as well that the military institution assume its role with professionalism and with profound democratic conviction. Today, the Ecuadorean Armed Forces have an institutional structure. Their personnel, coming from the mid and lower class of the society, are rigorously tested before joining the military. Once in the arms profession, they receive in every level a high quality preparation, not only in the art of war,

but also in matters like sociology, politics, economy, etc., so they will understand the problems and will be able to support with knowledge and conviction the development of the nation. Our institution has universities, industries, national studies entities, oceanographic and geographic institutes, and have founded many elementary, middle and high schools.²³

The Ecuadorean Armed Forces is one of the few institutions in which high values such as honesty, patriotism, order, are still alive and in practice. Their soldiers are some of the few Ecuadoreans that have been in every site of the country and have shared with people in the most distant regions. All these factors make our Armed Forces identify themselves with the interests of the country and its people.

Following this doctrine, and with this special "social thinking", the effort has been extraordinary. Since the 60s, the Ecuadorean Armed Forces have been involved in civic action throughout the whole country, (see Appendix D), based upon Article 128 of the Constitution which states that: "The public force is committed to maintain national sovereignty, to defend the State's integrity and independence, and to guarantee its judicial system. Without lessening their fundamental mission, the law shall determine the extent to which Public Forces must lend their cooperation in the economic and social development of the country and in other matters concerning national security".²⁴ Last year's

report of the Minister of Defense related to the Armed Forces and its participation in the socio-economic development of the country²⁵, shows this commitment and this special "devotion" of soldiers to his country and people. Some of the programs implemented were as follows:

1) *Support to the Indian communities.* The Andean region of Ecuador consists of two main chains which run parallel from north to south, forming a valley between them whose width varies from one hundred to two hundred kilometers.

Approximately 45% of Ecuador's total population of 11 million live in this region, and according to the last census carried out in 1990, 19.3% of these are Indians grouped into various communities. Some are progressive such as those from Otavalo, who include craftsmen, owners of small textile industries, and businessmen who travel all over the world selling their colorful wares. However, other communities still remain far behind, fearful in their dealing with the more advanced communities.

The province of Chimborazo is particularly notable for its Indian population which forms 31.2% of Ecuador's total population. Many of the Indian communities in this province live on eroded lands which produce poor crops. Others live on the Andean slopes where the climate is harsh. Some communities suffer from overcrowding which further deteriorates their miserable living

conditions. Because of economic reasons, civic action has been very limited. However, the Armed Forces have made contributions which have engendered trust in the people.

Since the Indian uprising of June, 1990²⁶, the Army has been working in provinces with a high percentage of Indian population in a series of activities aimed at improving their standard of living. They fostered and attained an enthusiastic participation by the communities. The Armed Forces have been well received and have won the trust of the Indians. This has been demonstrated by the low level of participation by these communities during the violent events which occurred in other provinces as a result of the commemoration of the 500 years of the discovery of the American continent, in the so called "Indian Resistance".

Unfortunately certain Indian organizations within Ecuador have experienced infiltration by elements who advocate an ideology similar to that of the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path); their clandestine actions are oriented towards the formation of an organization similar to that group who, by means of propaganda brochures, endeavors to justify itself in spite of its violent behavior. As urgent as the need for assistance to the Indian population, there is a danger that a policy of violence may become established in Ecuador which has been a pacific country up until now. The measures to prevent this will include an intelligent participation by the Armed Forces.

2) *Action of the Armed Forces for the rural communities and very poor people.* The actions include activities in health, sanitation and environmental clean up such as:

- Medical and dental care provided through mobile hospitals from various operational units, in order to provide free service to the poor under several work programs.

- Implementation of low cost drugstores in suburban and peripheral sections of the cities to provide free or low cost medicine.

- Donation of first aid kits to various Indian communities.

- Antiparasitic campaign, carried out in accordance with an agreement with Interoceanic Rotary Club of Quito-Valle. They donated approximately one million tablets to military personnel and their families as well as to the peasant communities.

- Campaigns against cholera, dengue, rabies, yellow fever and malaria.

- Fumigation campaign, environmental clean up and rat extermination in order to protect the integral health of the community.

- Family planning courses for civilians in the various operational units.

- Courses of health and first aid procedures, which have enabled the community leaders to promote sanitation improvement within their areas.

- Construction of latrines and sanitation installations in the poor sections of towns, in coordination with different sectional

organizations and military units.

Activities in the educational area:

- Donation of school supplies to children in approximately 900 schools in suburban and poor sections throughout the country.

- Donation of flags and other patriotic symbols to encourage civic awareness among educational institutions which lack the economic resources to purchase them.

- Donation of sports equipment to schools and rural and peasant communities throughout the country.

- Donation of text books and notebooks in accordance with an agreement with governmental organizations, to about 1500 schools throughout the country.

- Provision of teaching staff from within the military to the various operational units who help with instruction in schools in isolated and outlying districts.

- Donation of instructional materials to schools lacking in funds to cover the purchase of such materials.

- Construction and reconstruction of approximately 320 schools, in response to requests from poor areas.

- Construction of civic centers.

- Construction and reconstruction of sports fields in schools.

- Distribution and transportation of laboratories for public high schools.

Activities in social welfare and transportation areas:

- Construction and supply of communal houses in suburban areas to be used as nurseries, hostels, and for social gatherings.

- Construction of cisterns to provide water to various parishes.

- Construction and maintenance of irrigation channels in order to promote and strengthen agriculture.

- Repair of roads leading to isolated towns.

- Construction of bridges to provide communication between towns and cities during times of crises.

- Support in community work to strengthen the military-civilian link to benefit the country.

- Training for artisans in the fields of weaving, shoe making, barbers, tailoring, industrial mechanics, etc.

- Training in forestation, soil control, farming, rabbit breeding, apiculture, cattle raising and handling, veterinary control, etc.

3) *Environmental protection.* The Armed Forces are aware that the main environmental problem in Ecuador is that of deforestation and they have carried out reforestation programs in the provinces of Loja, El Oro and Azuay.²⁷ They have signed agreements with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and other governmental and non-governmental organizations, in order to reforest fifteen thousand, twenty thousand and five thousand hectares respectively. In addition, there is a great awareness of the vital importance of the watersheds, in particular those which are the source of water

for the big cities. The Armed Forces have reforested the areas around these watersheds.

Activities in environmental conservation:

- Construction of 13 tree nursery centers with one million production capacity.

- Forestation and reforestation programs in El Oro military reserves (southern province).

- Forestation in Loja along the border.

- Project for national reforestation promotion covering one hundred thousand hectares.

- Protection of Quito's ecological "green belt" in agreement with the Capital's City Hall.

- Organization and training of forest rangers.

4) *Human Rights*. Article 2 of Ecuador's Constitution states that "the State's fundamental assignment is to ensure the enforcement of man's fundamental rights, and to promote the economic, social and cultural progress of its inhabitants".

On June 3, 1993, the Armed Forces signed a cooperation agreement with the Latin American Association of Human Rights, in order to contribute to the development and consolidation of the democratic system, through a training program for the members of the Armed Forces concerning human rights.

Both institutions pledged themselves to:

- Design an education program of human rights addressed to the members of the Ecuadorean Armed Forces.
- Carry out the above educational program.
- Carry up a follow-up and evaluation program.

In order to comply with the agreement, several courses and seminars have been dictated at the various military institutes and operational units on the subject of human rights.

Also, the Armed Forces have given their contribution to the country not only with programs to accomplish short and midterm benefits. Understanding that the future generations deserve our best efforts and the heritage of a great country, there have been conducted other ambitious programs such as scientific investigations by means of the Geographic Military Institute, the Oceanographic Institute and the Military University. Young men and women are educated in military institutes, schools, and high schools, with the most profound sense of patriotism and honorability to make them productive leaders in the future, whether they join the military or not. The objective is to groom future high quality citizens. Military planes and ships are used every day for transportation purposes within the country and overseas.

At this point, I should ask: is there in Ecuador another institution besides the Armed Forces capable of the means, the people, and fundamentally with the patriotic will to conduct this kind of support? Can we the Ecuadorean soldiers take the irresponsible attitude to confine ourselves to the barracks and just "wait to see" if there is a war to deal with? Our institution is not only relieving the pain, it is building the future and helping the government, whatever its political affiliation, with the strong democratic vocation of Ecuador's socio-economic progress.

CONCLUSION: A HEALTHY COMBINATION?.-

The Republic will rest peacefully on the purity of your arms, never contaminated by ambitious or partisan bickering. Arms which the people bestow for you to place at the service of national unity, which each day you will strengthen and dignify, with the knowledge that it is the only alternative for the development of the people of the nation.

**General Paco Moncayo, during the Presentation of Arms ceremony,
August, 1995**

I have sketched very briefly the democratic system that has ruled Ecuador in recent years as in many other countries in the world. Of course we know that there are different "kinds" of

democracy, but even the imperfect ones constitute the best system when applied honestly for the good of everybody. I also described military interventions (in early times), reaching the point of today's professional Armed Forces participation.

If we compare democratic institutions with the military institutions in Ecuador, certainly we will find in several points that the soldier's behavior nowadays is more democratic. When the Armed Forces took the government, even mistakes were made not because of negative intentions, but for lack of experience or knowledge and willingness to do the best.

As I described in the last portion of the preceding topic (human rights), the Armed Forces are committed to noble purposes. To me, this is precisely the point. More than the votes of the people, more than the majority or presidential or representative system, what we need is a system of values to guide us. We need the moral courage to forget and set aside particular interests to give the people not words neither false illusions. What they need is respect for their human rights. They need education, health, food and social justice. They need to be sure that their children will have a better future. They need hope, a hope based on real facts. After that, they will be able to participate in the democratic process. The Armed Forces are committed to support. It is the time for political leaders to have the same commitment.

In the summer of 1996 Ecuadoreans will elect a new president among twelve candidates. The campaign is running and according to press reports, the people are like in a foggy road, tired of corruption and false promises. People are very skeptical about the future. "Our citizens are witnessing the campaign with skepticism and distrust. They have had enough of unfulfilled promises; they are suspicious of those who offer miracles, and are fed up with the corruption that dominates public life in many areas. Experience has accordingly taught them to be skeptical of the promises of the politicians, and in particular of the candidates for the most important magistracies and the National Congress"²⁸. Anyhow, hopefully a good man will be elected who will have the courage to make the "democratic revolution", a silent but effective revolution. A good one.

On election day people will go to the polls to exercise their right to vote. The "legal tool for democracy enforcement" will be present. Soldiers will keep order without intervention in the process itself. They are the guarantors of the system and they will protect and preserve it. This is the positive participation of the Armed Forces in a democratic system, and this is why in Ecuador, the military and democracy are a healthy combination.

ENDNOTES

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5. Anita Isaacs, *Military Rule and Transition in Ecuador, 1972-92*, Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1993, p. 1.
6. Humberto Oña Villareal, Presidentes del Ecuador, 3ra edición, Quito, 1994, pp. 98-103.
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22. Paco Moncayo, Fuerzas Armadas y Sociedad, Quito, Corporación Editora Nacional, 1991, pp. 171-172.
23. Ibid, pp. 172-174.
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25. Ministry of Defense, Ministerial Cabinet, *The Ecuadorean Armed Forces, Report*, (Quito), 1995.
26. Conflicts over land and basic rights that have been ignored, postponed and forgotten served as the detonator for the Indian Uprising that took place in Ecuador from May 28 to June 10, 1990. The action included the closing of the main roads that paralyzed every activity.
27. Southern provinces of Ecuador. Loja and El Oro have boundaries with Perú.
28. *Diario Hoy*, "Editorial", (Quito), February 22, 1996.

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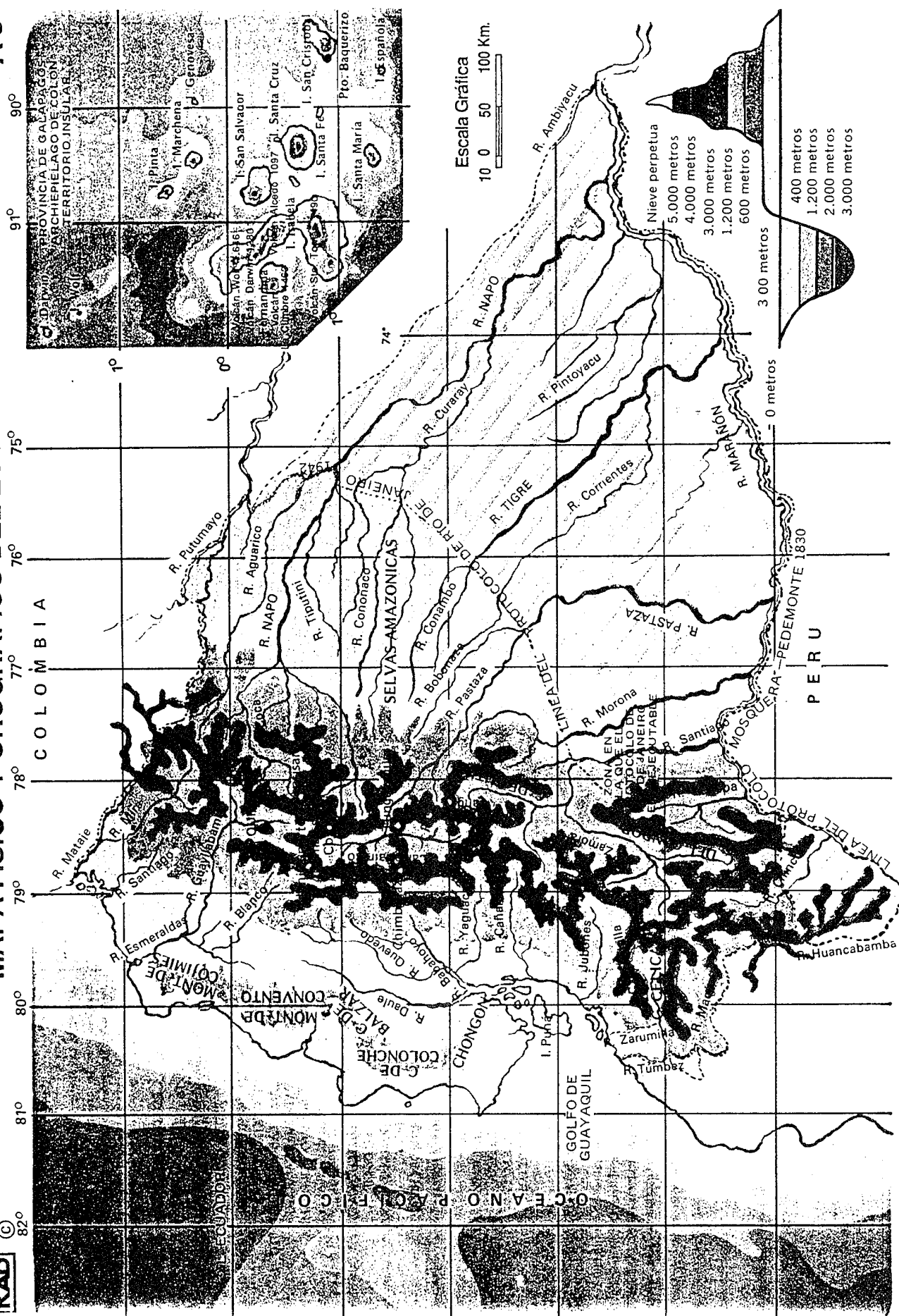
Vistazo, Quito, November 30, 1995.

MAPA FISICO Y OROGRAFICO DEL ECUADOR



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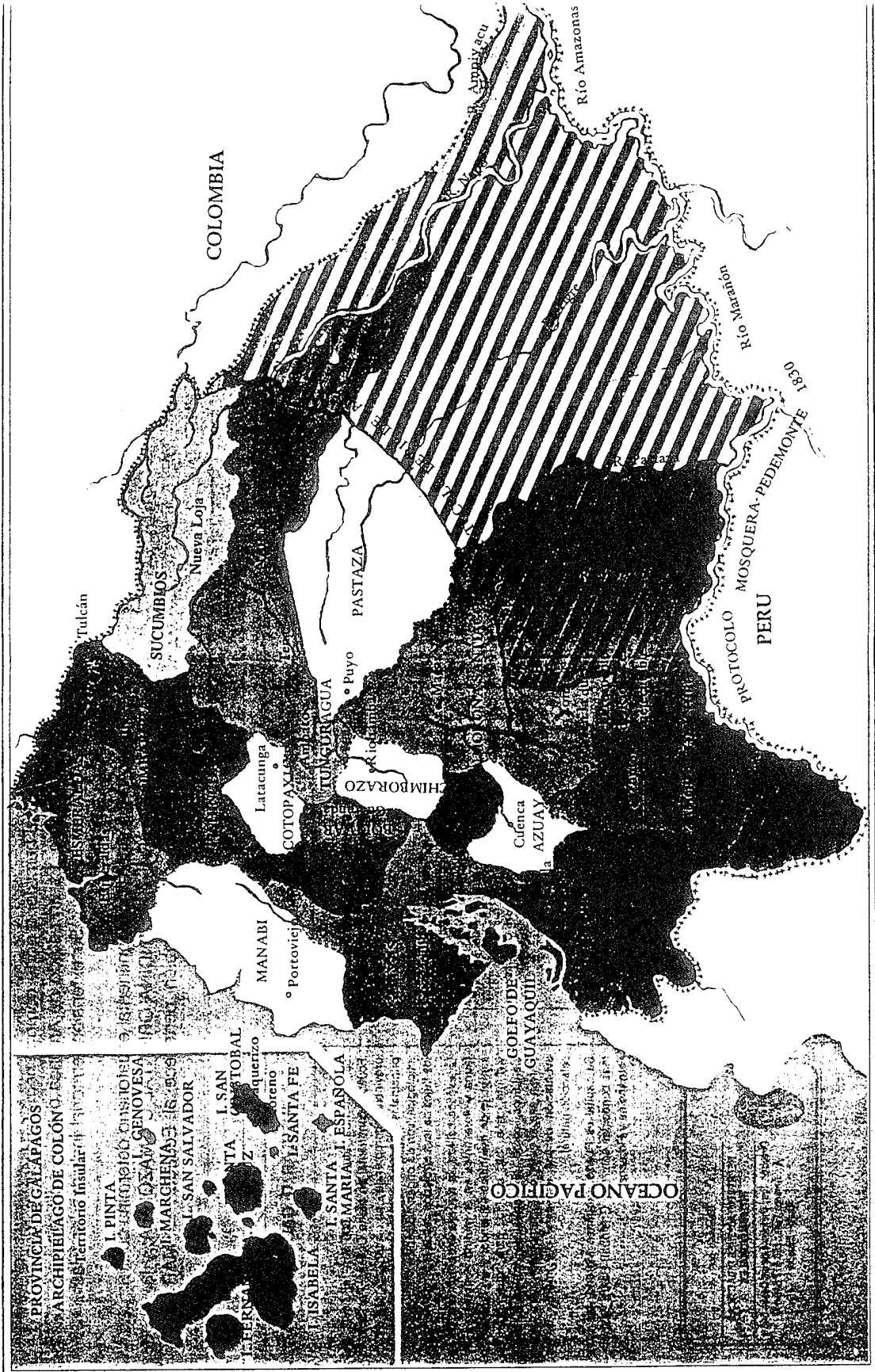


REVISADO Y AUTORIZADO POR EL INSTITUTO GEOGRAFICO MILITAR CON OFICIO N° 870365 - IGM - g - 6 - 1670 DEL 27 DE AGOSTO DE 1987

EL ECUADOR HA SIDO, ES Y SERA PAIS AMAZONICO

ECUADOR POLITICO

T 280



DERECHOS RESERVADOS PROHIBIDA LA REPRODUCCION TOTAL O PARCIAL DE ESTA LAMINA DIDACTICA

APPENDIX B

ECUADOR: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

People

Population: 10,890,950 (July 1995 est.)

Population growth rate: 1.95% (1995 est.)

Birth rate: 25.08 births/1,000 population (1995 est.)

Death rate: 5.55 deaths/1,000 population (1995 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 37.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1995 est.)

Life expectancy at birth: 70.35 years

Ethnic divisions: mestizo (mixed indian and spanish) 55%,
Indian 25%, Spanish 10%, black 10%

Religions: Roman Catholic 95%

Languages: Spanish (official), Indian languages (Quechua)

Literacy: 87%

Labor force: 2.8 million

Economy:

National product: GDP \$14.6 billion (1995 est.)

Real growth rate: 3.9% (1995 est.)

GDP per capita: \$1,337 (1995 est.)

Inflation rate: 22% (February 1996)

Unemployment rate: 8.4% (1995)

Budget: revenues: \$2.76 billion

expenditures: \$2.76 billion

Exports: \$2.54 billion (1995 est.)

commodities: petroleum 39%, bananas 17%, shrimp 16%,
cocoa 3%, coffee 6%

partners: US 42%, Latin America 29%, Caribbean, EU
countries 17%

Imports: \$2.45 billion (1995 est.)

commodities: transport equipment, consumer goods,
vehicles, machinery, chemicals

partners: US 28%, EU 17%, Latin America 31%, Caribbean,

Japan

External debt: \$13.9 billion (1995 est.)

Industrial production: growth rate 6.4% (1993); accounts for almost 35% of GDP, including petroleum

Industries: petroleum, food processing, textiles, metal work, paper products, wood products, chemicals, plastic, fishing, lumber

Agriculture: accounts for 14% of GDP; leading producer and exporter of bananas and balsawood; other agricultural exports -coffee, cocoa, fish, shrimp; other crops -rice, potatoes, manioc, plantains, sugarcane; livestock products -cattle, sheep, hogs, beef, pork, dairy products; net importer of foodgrains, dairy products, and sugar

Illicit drugs: Significant transit country for derivatives of coca originating in Colombia, Bolivia and Peru

Currency: sucre (1 sucre per US\$ 3,000) (March 1996)

Poverty: extreme poverty 13% of total population
poverty 35% of total population
vulnerable 17% of total population

SOURCES:

- ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC), PRELIMINARY OVERVIEW OF THE ECONOMY, 1995
- CIA WORLD FACT BOOK (INTERNET)
- REVISTA "VISTAZO", JANUARY, 1996
- INFORMATIVO ECONOMICO DEL BANCO DEL PACIFICO (NOVIEMBRE-DICIEMBRE 1995)

APPENDIX C

ECUADOREAN ARMED FORCES: SIZE AND DEFENSE EXPENDITURES

ACTIVE PERSONNEL..... 57,500
RESERVES.....100,000

ARMY

ACTIVE PERSONNEL..... 50,000

NAVY

ACTIVE PERSONNEL..... 4,500

AIR FORCE

ACTIVE PERSONNEL..... 3,000

MANPOWER AVAILABILITY: MALES AGE 15-49 2,814,867

MALES FIT FOR MILITARY SERVICE 1,903,979

MALES REACH MILITARY AGE (20) ANNUALLY
113,985 (1995 est.)

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES: 2.2% OF GDP (1992)

FROM GOVERNMENT BUDGET: 12%*

* In this budget are included the salaries for military retirees,
and the budget of the military educational institutes
(universities, high and elementary schools) where civilians also
can access.

SOURCES:

- "MILITARY BALANCE 1994-1995", IISS, LONDON
- WORLD ALMANAC, 1995
- CIA WORLD FACT BOOK (INTERNET)

APPENDIX D

PROGRAMAS DE APOYO AL DESARROLLO REALIZADOS POR LA FUERZA TERRESTRE EN BENEFICIO DE LAS COMUNIDADES MARGINALES DEL ECUADOR EN 1.995										
TRABAJOS REALIZADOS		FINANCIAMIENTO								
SALUD	TOTAL	GOBIERNO	MDN	PRE-REP.	M.EDUC.	EMP.PRIV.	F.PROPIOS	C.P.P.	TOTAL	BENEFIC.
ATENCION MEDICA GENERAL	16452	70990492							70990492	13252
ATENCION ODONTOLOGICA	14812	63039011							63039011	9467
CONSTRUCCION DE BOTICAS POPULARES	1	15000000							15000000	1418
ARREGLO DE BOTICAS POPULARES	2				100000000				100000000	200000
CONSTRUCCION DE POZOS SEPTICOS		3501023							3501023	310
CAMPAÑAS DE FIEBRE AMARILLA										
SANEAMIENTO AMBIENTAL										
VACUNACION ANTIRRABICA	4	1000000							1000000	340
VAGUNACION INFANTIL										
FUMIGACION MALARIA Y DENGUE	6	3000000							3000000	9750
DESAPACITACION										
CONTRA EL COLERA										
CONTRA EL PALUDISMO										
CURSOS DE ENFERMERIA										
PRIMEROS AUXILIOS	1	500000							500000	30
PROMOTORES DE SALUD	1						1000000		1000000	1022
ENTREGA DE MEDICINA GRATUITA (LUGARES)		528960							528960	68
ENTREGA DE MEDICINA GENERICA	1					39000000			39000000	390
ATENCION MEDICA GENERAL (EE.UU.)	152	450000				22666666			23116666	2266
CONSTRUCCION DE BATERIAS SANITARIAS										
ATENCION DE VETERINARIA (LUGARES)	44	59150228							59150228	2605
ACCION CIVICA (LUGARES)	5	12198300							12198300	3867
COMPRA DE BOTIQUINES	4	2687116							2687116	2000
ATENCION PEDIATRICA	80	511970							511970	80
ATENCION GINECO-OBSTETRICA	1400	1887242							1887242	1400
CONSTRUCCION DE TANQUES DE AGUA	382	1887242							1887242	392
SERVICIO DE PELUQUERIA										
SERVICIO DE LABORATORIO	7	1887242							1887242	609
LIMPIEZA DE SISTEMAS										
COMPRA DE MUEBLES PARA BOTICAS										
TRABAJOS CON EL CLUB ROTARY										
TRANSPORTE DE EQUIPO Y MATERIAL MEDICO										
CONSTRUCCION DE POZOS FILTRANTES										
GASTOS DE APOYO A PROGRAMAS DE SALUD										
GASTOS DE APOYO A TIENDAS COMUNALES										
COMPRA DE INSUMOS										
COMPRA DE BOMBA DE AGUA										
COMPRA DE HERRAMIENTAS VARIAS										
MINGAS DE LIMPIEZA (LUGARES)										
COMPRA DE MANGUERA (MTRS.)										
EXAMEN DE LABORATORIO										
EXISTENCIA DE MEDICINAS EN BOTICAS										
TOTAL	33365	236219846	0	0	100000000	26566666	1000000	0	385786512	249287

**PROGRAMAS DE APOYO AL DESARROLLO REALIZADOS POR LA FUERZA TERRESTRE EN
BENEFICIO DE LAS COMUNIDADES MARGINALES DEL ECUADOR EN 1.995**

TRABAJOS REALIZADOS

FINANCIAMIENTO									
EDUCACION	TOTAL	GOBIERNO	MDN	PRE-REP.	M. EDUC.	EMP. PRIV.	F. PROPIOS	C. P. P.	TOTAL
GASTOS ADMINISTRATIVOS		238891800							238891800
CONSTRUCCION DE ESCUELAS	4	50248700					110687161		1040
ARREGLO DE ESCUELAS	76	108900832							108900832
CONSTRUCCION DE ALTARES PATRIOS	10	12770366							2500
CONSTRUCCION DE CANCHAS MULTIPLES	38	77060219					12434879	20000000	108494888
ARREGLO DE CANCHAS MULTIPLES	6	5983147							4087
CONSTRUCCION DE AULAS ESCOLARES	38	33151819							1000
CONSTRUCCION DE CERRAMIENTOS ESCOLARES	8	16707856					41013296	30303856	7730
ENTREGA DE FUNDAS DE UTILES ESCOLARES	18063	60852274			823000000				730
CAMPAÑAS DE ALFABETIZACION	1								10775
ENTREGA DE IMPLEMENTOS DEPORTIVOS	450	11502214					1000000		4326
ENTREGA DE SIMBOLOS PATRIOS	40	1677836				30000000			6300
ENTREGA DE MUEBLES DE USO EDUCACIONAL	860	18288500							4840
PARTICIPACION DE PROFESORES MILITARES	26	4851000				60000000			1165
READEQUACION DE BIBLIOTECAS POPULARES	1	4444900							639
TRABAJOS VARIOS DE PAVIMENTACION (mtrs.)	52	252400							
CONSTRUCCION DE JUEGOS INFANTILES	14	8667072							1300
CANALIZACION Y ALcantarillado (LUGARES)	501	12912000					2000000		900
OBRAS DE EMBELLECIMIENTO	14	24750436							400
CURSO DE RELACIONES PUBLICAS	1	1027500							2243
ARREGLO DE JARDINES INFANTILES	2	917160							28
PAGO DE BECAS Y UTILES ESCOLARES	10	21044708							105
MANTENIMIENTO Y CONSERVACION DE INMUEBLES	300	18000000							20
COMPLETAMIENTO DE CERRAMIENTOS	1								300
CONSTRUCCION DE AREAS ADMINISTRATIVAS	2	18000000							0
ALQUILER DE VOLQUETAS PARA TRANSPORTAR MATERIALES	10								130
ENTREGA DE COMPUTADOR E IMPRESORA	2					11000000			0
ENTREGA DE LIBROS Y CUADERNOS ABRAMOS SURCOS	2500	349886							11000000
ARREGLO DE EDIFICIOS Y LOCALES	2	133900							349886
COMPRA DE RETROESCADORA	1			179058000					133800
COMPRA DE VARIOS		5581589							179058000
ARREGLO DE MUEBLES DE USO EDUCACIONAL									5581589
TOTAL	24031	753028014	0	179058000	823000000	200000000	167045135	50303856	1080888145
									61699

PROGRAMAS DE APOYO AL DESARROLLO REALIZADOS POR LA FUERZA TERRESTRE EN BENEFICIO DE LAS COMUNIDADES MARGINALES DEL ECUADOR EN 1.995										
TRABAJOS REALIZADOS		FINANCIAMIENTO								
PARTICIPACION SOCIAL	TOTAL	GOBIERNO	MDN	PRE-REP.	M.EDUC.	EMP.PRIV.	F.PROPIOS	C.P.P.	TOTAL	BENEFIC.
DESARROLLO DE CAMPAMENTOS VACACIONALES									0	
COMPRA DE VOLQUETAS									0	
CONSTRUCCION DE CASAS COMUNALES	1	3000000							3000000	800
ARREGLO DE CASAS COMUNALES	1	8030220							8030220	100
CONSTRUCCION DE GRADEROS (MTRS)	251	26303579							26303579	105
CONSTRUCCION DE PARQUES									0	
READECUACION DE PARQUES									0	
ARREGLO DE MERCADOS		833333							833333	
ARREGLO DE IGLESIAS	2								0	
CONSTRUCCION DE PUENTES									0	
CONSTRUCCION DE VIAS (MTRS)									0	
ARREGLO DE VIAS (MTRS)	8000	14530338							14530338	1000
CONSTRUCCION DE PANADERIAS									0	
CONSTRUCCION DE GUARDERIAS									0	
ARREGLO DE GUARDERIAS									0	
EQUIPAMIENTO DE GUARDERIAS									0	
CAPACITACION LIDERES BARRIALES (CURSOS)									0	
CAPACITACION MADRES PARVULARIAS (CURSOS)									0	
TIENDAS COMUNALES MOVILES	1						3000000		3000000	
ENTREGA DE VITUALLAS	2042	12286753							12286753	18800
CONSTRUCCION DE BORILLOS Y CUNETAS (MTRS)	1000								0	300
CONSTRUCCION DE CANALES DE RIEGO	448	12503384							12503384	3750
CONSTRUCCION DE LAVANDERIAS POPULARES									0	
CONSTRUCCION DE CENTROS DE ACOPIO	1	2840850							2840850	70
CONSTRUCCION DE GAVIONES									0	
ENTREGA DE MATERIALES DE CONSTRUCCION	88	10557000							10557000	950
CONSTRUCCION DE ALJAS (CARCEL)	1	3501023					2000000		12557000	800
ARREGLO DE CENTROS HISTORICOS	1	18628262							3501023	1000
FUNDICION DE GRADEROS (MTRS)	40	1075000							18628262	100
READECUACION DE PARTERRES	18	4000000							1075000	1000
AGASAJO NAVIDEÑO	41950	82202546							4000000	1000
ALIMENTOS Y BEBIDAS	127	11508303							82202546	45871
CONSTRUCCION DE CASA PARA MOLINO									11508303	2237
ENTREGA DE AGUA POTABLE (LUGARES)	2						1000000		0	650
TRANSPORTACION TERRESTRE									1000000	
MINGAS DE LIMPIEZA	32	2196529					1800000		0	1800
ALIMENTACION DE NIÑOS PROGRAMA O.R.I.									3898529	
EQUIPAMIENTO OFICINAS DE APOYO AL DESARROLLO									0	
DONACION DE MAQUINAS DE COSER									0	
INSTALACION DE MAQUINAS PARA HACER TEJAS									0	
INSTALACION DE MAQUINAS PARA HACER BLOQUES									0	
EDIFICACION DE LOCAL PARA OFICINA									0	
CONEXION DE SERVICIOS BASICOS									0	
MOVIMIENTO VEHICULAR A COMUNIDADES									0	
CONSTRUCCION DE CENTROS CM/CS									0	
CAMPAMENTOS VACACIONALES									0	
TOTAL	53882	213998120	0	0	0	0	7800000	0	221789120	79333

PROGRAMAS DE APOYO AL DESARROLLO REALIZADOS POR LA FUERZA TERRESTRE EN BENEFICIO DE LAS COMUNIDADES MARGINALES DEL ECUADOR EN 1.996											
TRABAJOS REALIZADOS		FINANCIAMIENTO									
ARTESANAL		TOTAL	GOBIERNO	MDN	PRE-REP.	M.EDUC.	EMP.PRIV.	F.PROPOS	C.P.P.	TOTAL	BENEFIC.
CURSO DE ALBANILERIA										0	
CURSO DE CARPINTERIA										0	
CURSO DE CORTE Y CONFECCION			600000							0	
CURSO DE CERAMICA	1									600000	18
CURSO DE BELLEZA Y PELUQUERIA	1		3400000							3400000	120
CURSO DE MOTORES FUERA DE BORDA										0	
CURSO DE ELECTRICIDAD										0	
CURSO DE MECANICA AUTOMOTRIZ										0	
CURSO DE MOTORES A DIESEL										0	
CURSO DE TELARES										0	
CURSO DE ZAPATERIA										0	
CURSO DE MAMPOSTERIA										0	
CURSO DE SERIGRAFIA										0	
COMPRA DE TELARES										0	
CURSO DE PLOMERIA										0	
TOTAL		2	4000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4000000	138

PROGRAMAS DE APOYO AL DESARROLLO REALIZADOS POR LA FUERZA TERRESTRE EN BENEFICIO DE LAS COMUNIDADES MARGINALES DEL ECUADOR EN 1.996										
TRABAJOS REALIZADOS	FINANCIAMIENTO									
GANADERO	TOTAL	GOBIERNO	MDN	PRE-REP.	MIEDUC.	EMP.PRIV.	F.PROPIOS	C.P.P.	TOTAL	BENEFIC.
COMPRA DE ALIMENTOS PARA GANADO	200								118000	500
COMPRA DE ACCESORIOS PARA GANADERIAS	100								1487000	100
CURSO DE LACTEOS	1									
CURSO DE AVICULTURA	2								4000000	200
CURSO DE CUNICULTURA	1								2328000	180
CURSO DE PORCINOTECNIA	1								1200000	100
CURSO DE PISCICULTURA									2000000	
CONSTRUCCION DE CUYERAS									0	0
ATENCION VETERINARIA									0	0
VACUNACION ANIMAL									0	0
ENTREGA DE CUYES (COMUNIDADES)									0	0
CONSTRUCCION DE CORRALES COMUNITARIOS									0	0
AMPLIACION DE QUESERAS	1								0	0
CURSO DE MANEJO DE GANADO									0	0
TOTAL	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4950000	1080

PROGRAMAS DE APOYO AL DESARROLLO REALIZADOS POR LA FUERZA TERRESTRE EN BENEFICIO DE LAS COMUNIDADES MARGINALES DEL ECUADOR EN 1.995									
TRABAJOS REALIZADOS		FINANCIAMIENTO							
AGRICOLA	TOTAL	GOBIERNO	MDN	PRE-REP.	M. EDUC.	EMP. PRIV.	F. PROPIOS	C. P. P.	TOTAL
COMPRA DE QUIMICOS AGROPECUARIOS	210	742000							742000
MANTENIMIENTO Y CONSERVACION DE EQUIPOS	3								500
MANTENIMIENTO Y CONSERVACION DE HERRAMIENTAS	6								800
CURSO DE FRUTICULTURA									0
CURSO DE MANEJO DE GRANJAS		912000							812000
CURSO VETERinario									0
CURSO DE LOMBRICULTURA									0
CONSTRUCCION DE CAMAS (LOMBRICULTURA)									0
CURSO DE FERTILIZACION DE SUELOS									0
CURSOS DE PROMOTORES AGRICOLAS									0
ASISTENCIA AGRICOLA PECUARIA									0
CONSTRUCCION DE GRANJAS AGRICOLAS									0
CONSTRUCCION DE ALMACENES DE INSUMOS									0
CURSO DE TECNICAS AGROPECUARIAS									0
CURSO DE HORTICULTURA									0
COMPRA DE HERRAMIENTAS									0
TOTAL	219	1554000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1554000
									2300

PROGRAMAS DE APOYO AL DESARROLLO REALIZADOS POR LA FUERZA TERRESTRE EN BENEFICIO DE LAS COMUNIDADES MARGINALES DEL ECUADOR EN 1.995											
TRABAJOS REALIZADOS		FINANCIAMIENTO									
FORESTACION	TOTAL	GOBIERNO	MDN	PRE-REP.	M. EDUC.	EMP. PRIV.	F. PROPOS	C. P. P.	TOTAL	BENEFIC.	
CULTIVO DE PLANTAS FRUTALES	100								0		
CULTIVO DE PLANTAS EN AREAS MILITARES	85300	8272323							8272323	800	
CULTIVO DE PLANTAS EN AREAS COMUNALES	30000	2599137							2599137		
CULTIVO DE PLANTAS VARIOS LUGARES	4000	18316329							18316329		
PREPARACION DE VIVEROS	12	18000000				2688686			20886886	6700	
AMPLIACION DE VIVEROS	4	9554200							9554200	1500	
CONSTRUCCION DE CANALES DE RIEGO	1					5000000			5000000	500	
CONSTRUCCION DE RESERVORIOS									0		
CONSTRUCCION DE INVERNADEROS									0		
COMPRA DE HERRAMIENTAS	90	5587400							5587400	540	
COMPRA DE FUNDAS PLASTICAS	10000	1788500							1788500	70	
CAMPAÑAS DE ARBORIZACION		48023600							48023600		
COMPRA DE SEMILLAS E INSUMOS									0	550	
CAMPAÑAS DE CONTROL DE INCENDIOS	1					500000			500000	5000	
TOTAL	138508	112151489	0	0	0	8168686	0	0	120318155	15880	