

Women: Strength and leadership from the local  
**Inspiring the world**



# MANIFESTO

From the local to the region



# CONTENT

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1.	The Current Situation.....	4
2.	Credits .....	12
3.	Participatory Construction Process .....	20
4.	Manifesto .....	24



# 1. The Current Situation

## The Current Situation

Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 85.7% of rural women work in the agricultural sector.</li> <li>- Women tend to occupy lands smaller than 5 hectares.</li> <li>- 45% of rural lands are in the hands of women<sup>1</sup>.</li> <li>- Since 2010, Bolivia has had a Law of the Rights of Mother Earth. In the new Constitution, several of its principles are included, among them that the State at its different levels and society, in harmony with the common interest, must guarantee the necessary conditions for the various life systems of Mother Earth to absorb damage, adapt to disturbances, and regenerate without significantly altering their structural and functional characteristics, recognizing that life systems have limits in their capacity to regenerate and that humanity has limits in its capacity to reverse its actions. Despite this, legal and illegal mining destroys the ecosystem without considering either nature or the population.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 36.2% of rural women work in the agricultural sector.</li> <li>- Women tend to occupy lands smaller than 3 hectares.</li> <li>- 46% of rural lands are in the hands of women.</li> <li>- By 2023, 23.9% of Colombia's population, or 12.5 million people, live in rural areas.</li> <li>- The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development maintains a Directorate of Rural Women, which aims to improve the quality of life for rural women, prioritizing those with low incomes and implementing specific measures aimed at accelerating equity between rural men and women, providing the necessary inputs to develop differential policies and instruments that improve the living conditions of women in the Colombian countryside.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 61.30% of rural women work in the agricultural sector.</li> <li>- 12.71% of rural lands are in the hands of women.</li> <li>- Digital illiteracy in rural areas reaches 19.4%, while in urban areas it is 2.8%.</li> <li>- The 2008 Constitution establishes the role of the State in the redistribution of land and the equitable access of farmers to this resource (Art. 282); it prohibits large estates and land concentration and defines the fight against gender inequalities in access to land; it recognizes reproductive work as generating national wealth and incorporates the popular and solidarity economy.</li> <li>On March 14, 2016, the Law of Rural Lands and Ancestral Territories was published. This land law has several limitations in understanding women and their role in agrarian dynamics. For example, it mentions women as potential beneficiaries of land redistribution policies only when they are considered vulnerable, with high poverty rates, and in the absence of a spouse.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Nogales Maria and Zamora Viviana (2024). "Gender Inequality and Challenges for Political Parity in Bolivia, Colombia, and Ecuador". Alternativas Foundation.

Bolivia	Colombia	Ecuador
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- According to the latest Bolivian census of 2012, more than 23,000 people identify as Afro-Bolivians.</li> <li>- 48% of the Bolivian population that identifies as indigenous lives in urban centers, where they generally inhabit peripheral areas and face situations of vulnerability, poverty, exclusion, and limited participation.</li> <li>- On November 20th, 2016, referendums were held to approve autonomy statutes in the Andean region and the Chaco. In the Andes, the Uru and Chipaya peoples from the high plateau department of Oruro approved their Autonomous Charter with 77.4 percent of votes in favor, providing them with a tool to form an indigenous government that replaces the municipal government.</li> <li>- In January 2017, the first autonomous indigenous government of the Charagua province took office.</li> <li>- Law 139 of June 14th, 2011, establishes that every May 24th is to be observed as the National Day Against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination. Although this represents progress in recognizing the rights to equality and non-discrimination, some voices claim that it does not necessarily fulfill its intended purpose.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-According to the national census of 2018, the black, Afro-Colombian, Palenquero, and indigenous population represents 14% of the total population in Colombia.</li> <li>-23% of these communities are unemployed, 80% live in multidimensional poverty compared to 16% at the national level, and 25% have been displaced from their ancestral territories.</li> <li>24.9% of women and 23.6% of men residing in rural areas self-identify as part of an ethnic group.</li> <li>-13.4% of rural women self-identify as indigenous, and 12.1% as black, mulatto, Afro-descendant, or Afro-Colombian.</li> <li>-47.7% of women and 52.3% of men residing in rural areas do not identify as part of any ethnic group.</li> <li>-Of those who identify as indigenous, 50.1% are rural women, and of those who self-identify as black, mulatto, Afro-descendant, or Afro-Colombian, 48.9% are rural women.</li> </ul>	<p>In Ecuador, about 23% of the total population belong to indigenous people and nationalities. Within the universe of rural women, it is observed that, of the nine provinces studied, four provinces (Azuay, Loja, Pichincha, Tungurahua) have a larger population of rural mestiza women. The provinces of Chimborazo, Morona Santiago, Napo, and Pastaza have the majority of their rural women population belonging to indigenous peoples and nationalities. Only one province, Galápagos, has a majority of its population being indigenous montubio<sup>3</sup> women.</p> <p>The population of Afro-Ecuadorian rural women does not exceed 3% in eight of the nine provinces studied; only Galápagos has a higher percentage, reaching 16.2%.</p>

<sup>2</sup> DANE. Large Integrated Household Survey (GEIH).

<sup>3</sup> Ciclo Rosa. Reference and Education Services on Gender Violence in Ecuador. 2024.

# Gender based violence

## Bolivia

-The figure of femicide was included as a crime in the Bolivian Penal Code through Law No. 348 of March 9, 2013. Law 348 places women at the center of the issue facing the State, which has the obligation to respond.

-The law includes the principles of depatriarchalization and gender equity to modify power relations that place women in subordinate situations.

-It creates comprehensive services aimed at prevention, care, and specialized counseling for women experiencing violence.

-Despite having a broad legal framework, Bolivia reveals the highest rate of physical or sexual violence against women in the region, with 74.7% of women aged 15 and older having experienced this type of violence at some point in their lives.

There was a 193% increase in cases of domestic violence reported by the prosecutor's office between 2013 and 2023, and 81 femicides were recorded in Bolivia<sup>4</sup> in the year 2023.

## Colombia

They developed the guidelines of the Public Policy for Gender Equity for Women and the Comprehensive Plan to ensure women a life free of violence approved in 2012. They have developed several laws such as the Victims and Land Restitution Act (2011), with important provisions on gender equality, Law 1257 "By which rules of awareness, prevention, and punishment of forms of violence and discrimination against women are dictated" (2008), and Law 1719 which adopts measures to guarantee access to justice for victims of sexual violence, especially sexual violence in the context of armed conflict (2014).

-Femicide was classified as an autonomous crime by Law 1761 of 2015.

However, on average, 33 women are sexually assaulted every day; 186 more are abused, and every other day, there is a femicide in the country<sup>5</sup>. According to the Prosecutor's Office, as of March 8, 2024, there have been 32 femicides, 2,068 cases of sexual violence against women, and 12,327 cases of domestic violence where the victims have been women.

## Ecuador

Femicide in Ecuador was classified in August 2014 through the publication of the Comprehensive Organic Penal Code, and in 2018, the Comprehensive Organic Law to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women was published.

-Femicide in Ecuador increases by 30% each year<sup>6</sup>. In Ecuador, the national average of women who have experienced some form of violence is 60%.

-Seven provinces exceed the national average of violence: Azuay (79,20%), Morona Santiago (78,90%), Napo (77,70%), Pastaza (73,30%), Pichincha (71,60%), Tungurahua (70,50%) and Loja (67%) while the provinces with lower levels are Galápagos (55,70%) and Chimborazo (51,90%).

-Rural areas concentrate the highest levels of gender violence, where more than 50% of women lack basic education and have not acquired essential knowledge to access paid employment or understand their rights, including the right to a life free from violence and awareness of laws that protect them, as well as collective rights within communities of peoples and nationalities<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.fiscalia.gob.bo/estadistica/feminicidios>

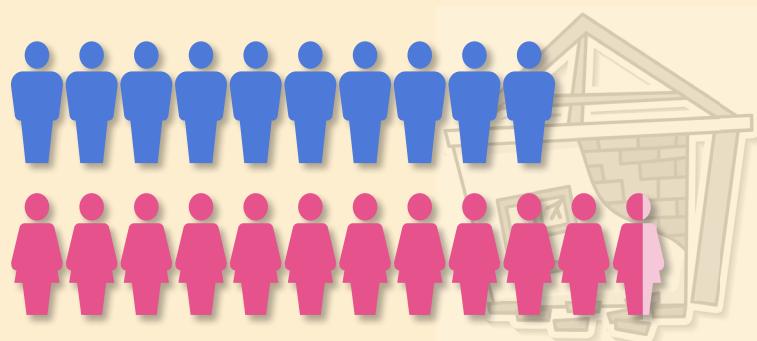
<sup>5</sup> Peace & Reconciliation Foundation (Pares). Live without fear, gender-based violence report 2022-2023.

<sup>6</sup> <https://fsweb.funcionjudicial.gob.ec/estadisticas/datoscj/femicidiosec.html>

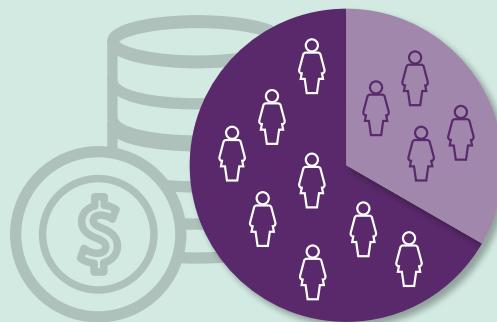
<sup>7</sup> Ciclo Rosa. Reference and Education Services on Gender Violence in Ecuador. 2024.

According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL), poverty has a woman's face; this is reflected in their data, which shows that in 2021:

for every **100**  
men living in poor households  
in the Latin American  
there were **116**  
women in a similar situation.



Almost **a third** of women in  
the region have no income and  
depend on other people for their  
livelihood, usually men.



Similarly, the unemployment rate shows a significant gender gap: 11.5 percent of women are unemployed compared to 7.7 percent of men. Regarding time, another key marker for access to rights, the available data indicates that, on average, women spend three times as much time daily on unpaid domestic and care work compared to men.

It is estimated that 30 percent of rural women give birth with the assistance of only one health professional, compared to just 10 percent of urban women<sup>8</sup>. This increases the likelihood of life-threatening complications such as hemorrhages, infections, and even maternal mortality, as well as the risk of experiencing gynecological-obstetric violence<sup>9</sup>.

Girls from poor rural families are significantly more likely to marry before the age of 18 compared to girls from urban families and higher social classes. In some countries, over 50 percent of girls from poor rural families marry as children.

<sup>8</sup> Progress in water for consumption, sanitation and hygiene in homes, 2000 – 2020

<sup>9</sup> Gynecological-obstetric violence refers to mistreatment, abuse and disrespect experienced by women during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum care by healthcare providers.

Only 2 percent of the poorest rural women in low-income countries complete upper secondary education. Most of the 3.7 billion people not connected to the internet tend to be the poorest and least educated rural women and girls<sup>10</sup>. This creates an educational gap that prevents the equal development of rural women.

Regarding the economy, agriculture remains the most important employment sector for women in developing countries and rural areas. This sector largely belongs to the informal economy, with minimal or non-existent social protection and labor rights<sup>11</sup>. As a result, these women experience a lower standard of living, lower wages and poorer health, while also facing limited access to social services and reduced opportunities for social advancement, collective representation and advocacy.



**Even though agricultural is an important employment sector for rural women, less than 15% of agricultural landowners are women. As a result, they face uncertainty regarding receiving their income<sup>12</sup>, have less decision-making power in homes and communities, and have less access to credit.**

These problems are also aggravated by global crises – economic and food and climate change.

According to Alternativas Foundation (2024), climate change manifests itself more pronouncedly in rural areas, where communities experience the highest poverty rates and rely heavily on the land and the natural environment for their survival. Rural life systems support agricultural and fishing activities, which are crucial for family and community food security and income.

Any variation in seasonal patterns or the natural environment directly affects the food and economic security of families, leading to migration from rural areas to cities, predominately by men, resulting in the

<sup>10</sup> Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UN Women, 2018 (child marriage)

<sup>11</sup> Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations: Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls (E/CN.6/2018/3)

<sup>12</sup> Employment in agriculture, women (% of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate)

feminization of the countryside<sup>13</sup>. It is important to highlight those rural women represent a quarter of the world's population and work not only in agriculture, but also as wage earners and business owners.

However, women in rural areas and local communities suffer disproportionately from poverty. Despite being productive and effective administrators, they do not have the same access to land, credit, agricultural materials, markets, supply chains or high-value cultivated products.

Furthermore, they do not enjoy equitable access to public services such as education and healthcare, water and sanitation infrastructure<sup>14</sup>. In at least 20 countries, almost no poor rural young women complete upper secondary education<sup>15</sup>.

Women make up half of the world's population, so the development of a community or a country is impossible if their needs are not considered. Women in rural communities and local leaders are key agents in achieving economic,

<sup>13</sup> Nogales Maria and Zamora Viviana (2024). "Gender Inequality and Challenges for Political Parity in Bolivia, Colombia, and Ecuador". Alternativas Foundation.

<sup>14</sup> UN Women (2021) The Invaluable Contribution of Rural Women to Development

<sup>15</sup> UNESCO (2020) Report on Monitoring Education Worldwide





environmental and social changes necessary for sustainable development. However, due to the challenges rural women face such as securing capital from financial institutions, accessing education and health services and land ownership, there is a growing insecurity crisis in rural communities.

Besides, issues such as gender-based violence have been addressed through laws that prioritize the protection of women, such as the classification of femicide.

However, the existence of these laws has not guaranteed the safety of women.

Faced with this reality, there is no existing document that compiles the shared needs of women from rural, communal and local communities in Andean countries such as Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador. Moreover, there is lack of documentation regarding their demands and requests to the respective governments authorities and their proposals for joint solutions to improve the lives of this very valuable sector of the population.



## 2. Credits

# Credits



Established in 2006, WDN empowers women around the world to participate in the political process and pursue leadership roles in government, political parties and civil society. It believes that a full and robust democracy depends on the equal participation of women. WDN connects aspiring and accomplished women leaders, creates forums for sharing ideas and experiences, and provides technical training and resource materials. To date, WDN incorporates more than 12,000 global members from 120 countries. In addition to its 16 country chapters in Africa, Europe, Eurasia and Latin America, WDN has created three regional networks – one in the Middle East and North Africa, another in Latin America and the Caribbean, and one in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The Association of Women for Gender Equality and Autonomy (MEGA) is an Ecuadorian non-profit organization that works to achieve women's autonomy through political participation and strengthening female leadership, preventing and eradicating gender violence and promoting gender and economic empowerment.

Together they hosted four dialogues (three national dialogues and one regional dialogue) with rural community leaders, activists, CSO representatives, local women legislators and key allies wherein they discussed policy solutions for natural resource governance, Indigenous/Afro-descendant people's rights and gender-based violence. The four dialogues informed the "Rural Women's Manifesto," outlining regional policy and oversight gaps and recommendations for addressing these crosscutting issues.

Our goal with the Women's Manifesto is to:

- Government leaders become aware of rural civic actors' policy priorities and goals through a common agenda.
- Increased communication, coordination and trust amongst civic actors and between key allies to collaborate on cross cutting issues affecting rural women.





- Civic actors, including women's groups, marginalized groups, and key allies, collaborate to promote gender equity and women's empowerment.

This document has been prepared by the Association of Women for Gender Equality and Autonomy – MEGA with direct input from rural women leaders in Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador through a series of in-person dialogues held between March and April 2024. It was made possible with support from the Women's Democracy Network (WDN) and the U.S. Department of State, in close coordination with Sinch'i Warmis (Bolivia) and Fundación Arcoiris Siglo XXI (Colombia).

We also want to thank Justicia para Todas Foundation (Colombia) and Ciclo Rosa (Ecuador) for participating in the national/regional dialogues, and training the participants.

# Credits

## Technical team

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We especially appreciate the participation of the members of this initiative, made up of:

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Dorys Torres Gamboa  
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# Credits

## Participants National Dialogues

### Bolivia



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Women Sowers of Peace and  
Hope

Mirta Padilla  
African Women Sincelejo

Wendy Joana Vergara  
Cauca Community Council

Angela Maria Imues  
Acosta  
Miranda Mayor's Office

Yamileth Banguera  
Bonilla  
Community Council of  
Communities  
Black Aguaclara

Mayra Yorleny  
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Communities San Marcos

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Network Matamba and Guasa

Deyanira Peña  
Transformative Women

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Environmental Leader

Isabella Rodríguez  
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Sandra Quiñonez  
A blessing for all

Nelly Olave Diaz  
A blessing for all

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Miranda councilor

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Miranda President

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Communities of Cordoba

Alba Lozano  
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Merced Segura  
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Rosa Ponce  
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### 3. Participatory Construction Process

# Participatory Construction Process

For the preparation of this document, three National Dialogue processes were carried out:

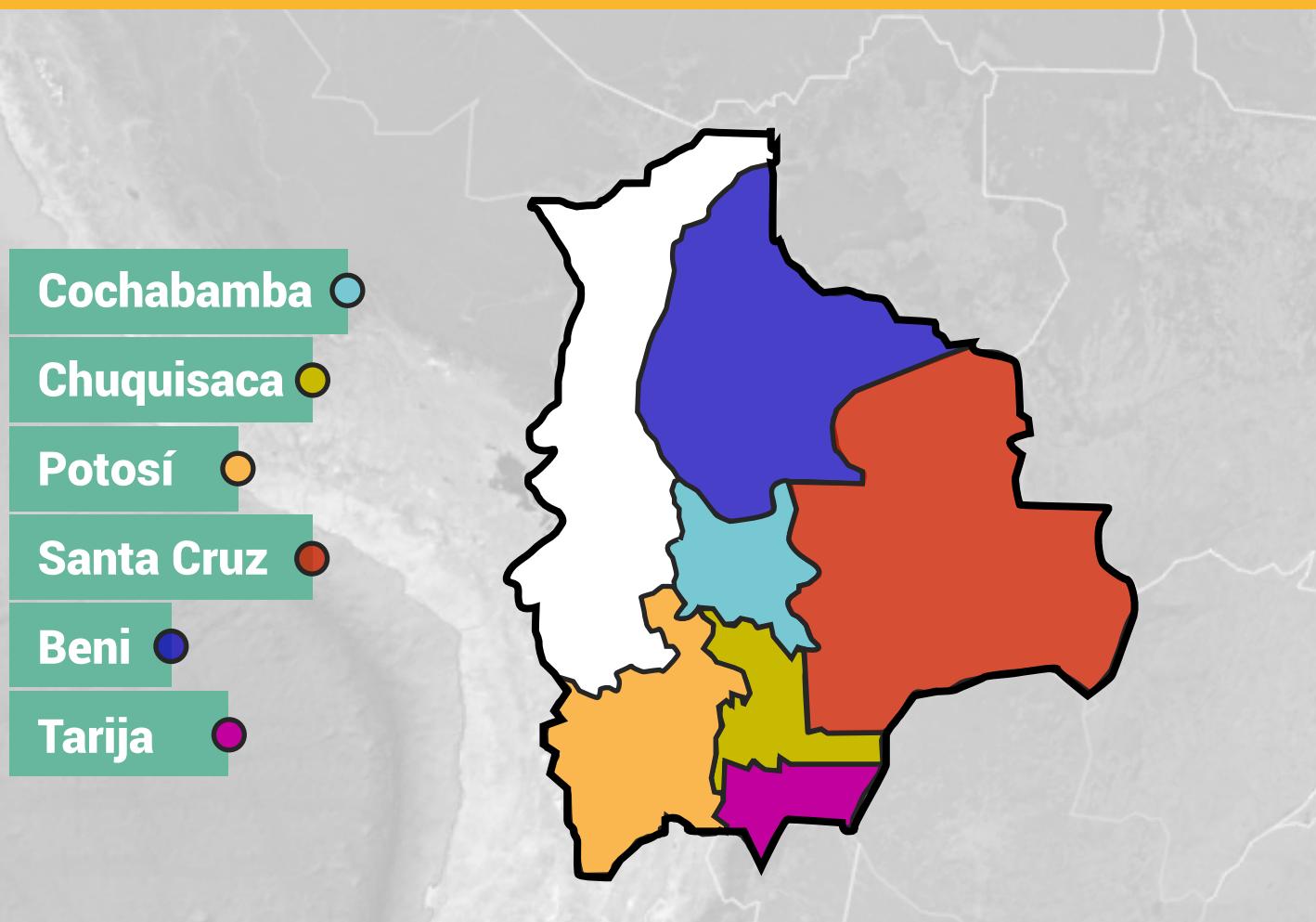
The first in  
the second in  
and the third in

Quito – Ecuador,  
Sucre – Bolivia,  
Cali – Colombia.



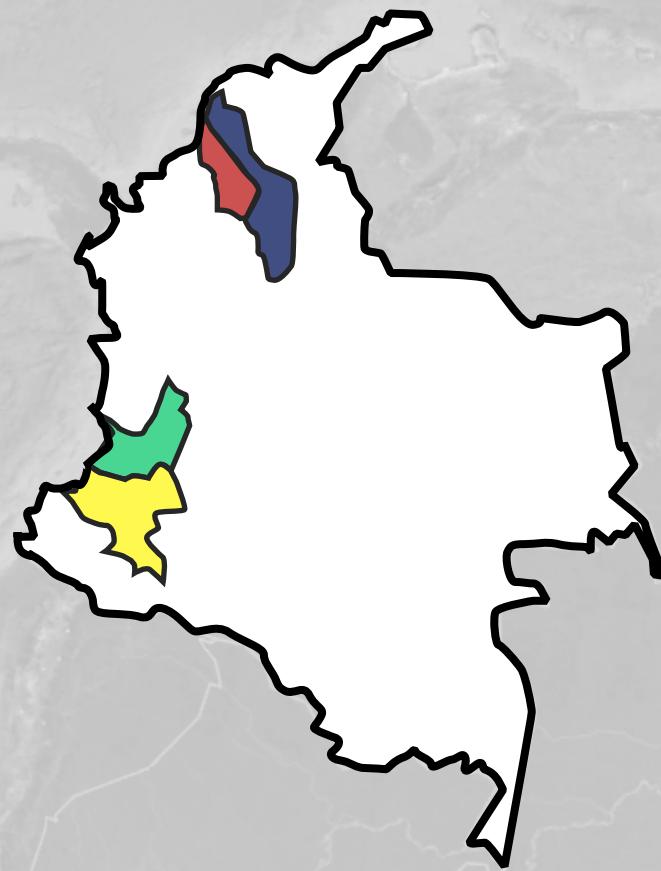
Each of these national dialogues had rural women and community leaders from the following territories participate:

## Bolivia



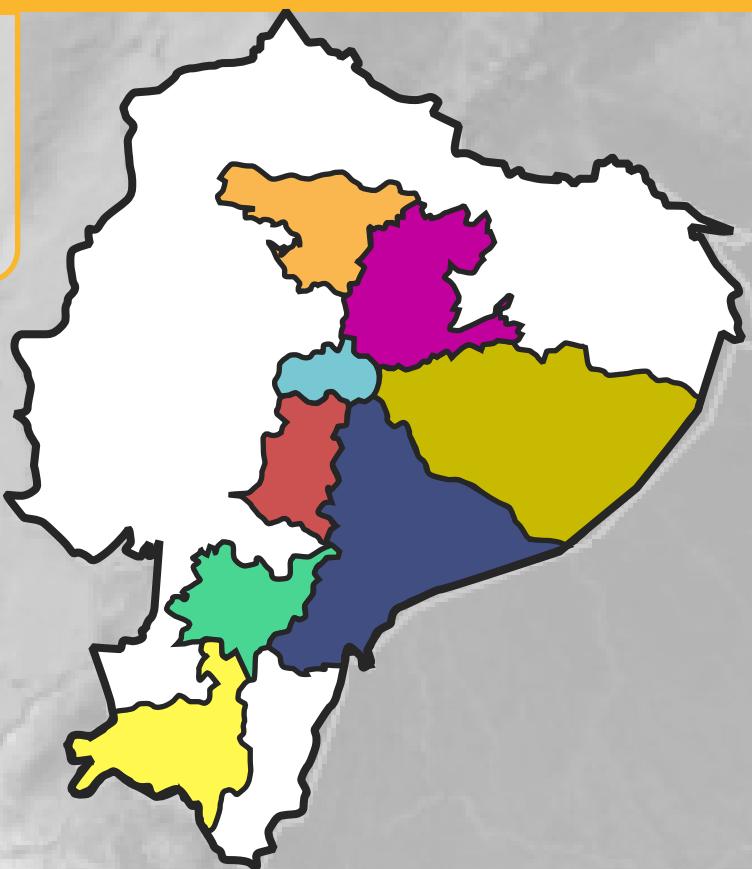
# Colombia

- Bolívar
- Sucre
- Valle del Cauca
- Cauca



# Ecuador

- Pichincha
- Tungurahua
- Chimborazo
- Azuay
- Loja
- Morona
- Santiago
- Pastaza
- Napo
- Galápagos





Each national dialogue had the participation of rural women and local leaders from the selected localities, focusing on three main:

- 1 *Governance of Natural Resources***
- 2 *Gender-based Violence***
- 3 *Rights of Discriminated Groups***

After the presentations, the attendees formed workgroups to develop national proposals, which were then unified in the regional dialogue.

The regional dialogue took place in the city of Quito and lasted three days. The aim was for participants to get to know each other in an atmosphere of familiarity and camaraderie, enabling them to develop this regional document. This environment allowed participants to make their contributions in a participatory manner reflecting each of their unique realities.



## 4. Manifesto english version

# Manifesto

The women of Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador gathered in the city of Quito, who participated in the Regional Dialogue "Women: Strength and Leadership from the local, inspiring the world" confirmed that:

We are women, rural and community leaders. In addition to being artisans and field workers, we maintain the economy of care, we are caretakers of the environment, and of the native seeds and builders of peace in our territories. We continue to experience gender-based violence, which is aggravated by the different intersectionalities with which we live. We suffer violence for being women, for being indigenous, for being black, for speaking another language, for having a vulnerable economic condition, for having a disability, for being islanders and living in territorial diversity.



Extreme poverty in women exceeds 10 percent while moderate poverty reaches 40 percent, which means that poverty has a woman's face in our countries.

We go through various types of gender-based violence that is romanticized by the inequality and machismo present in our territories and holds us responsible even when we are victims, exposing our lives even to femicide.

The immersion of organized crime and drug trafficking increases the levels of violence and insecurity and causes women to be taken as an instrument, a territory of conquest in the middle of a war.

We experience political violence because we are not allowed to participate in conditions of equality, despite our sense of belonging to the territory within it, there is an administrative authority, in which there is no parity, the parity laws have been reduced to meeting quotas in popularly elected positions and to include women who represent submission to a patriarchal power and do not include community administrations that continue to reproduce a single form of government.

We need to create a new rurality, from women, agroecology, in diversity, but also full of memory. It is important to know where we come from to think and imagine paths that lead us to a better future; paths that can teach us, from other learning, where we can and want to go.



**Claim our struggles and use them as a foundation to defend what has always been ours and is still being taken from us: life, freedom, and nature.**



### **We demand from our States:**

Taking note of the need to improve public policies, adapt internal regulations and strengthen our participation in decision-making, rural women from Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador, gathered in the city of Quito, together we say:

- 1.-** Demands the States of Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador to ensure the participation of rural women and local leaders at all levels of decision-making in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for prevention, management and resolution; prevention and eradication of gender-based violence; and the proper management of natural resources.
- 2.-** We demand strengthening our presence in political decision-making bodies, with rotational exercise of power to prevent indefinite reelections, driven by a service-oriented approach that prioritizes vulnerable populations, participatory and inclusive, encompassing everyone without discrimination, and recognizing diverse realities while respecting the right to territory as indispensable.
- 3.-** Encourages central governments the implementation of concrete measures to eliminate gender-based violence, including updated and real data disaggregated by sex, nationality, immigration status, ethnic self-determination, geographic position and others.
- 4.-** Requests that legislative bodies guarantee and ensure differentiated and sensitive budgets with a gender focus to execute national agendas, plans and projects to prevent and eradicate gender violence against women, especially rural women.



- 5.-** Encourages central governments to expand the reach of comprehensive care centers and shelters for women victims of gender-based violence so that they can serve rural sectors. Ensure that comprehensive care centers and shelters reach rural areas.
- 6.-** Requests the legislative bodies to process differentiated retirement policies between men and women<sup>16</sup> to account for the unpaid work carried out by women throughout their lives.
- 7.-** Requests the central governments to create the Ministry of Women in countries where it does not yet exist (Bolivia) and to maintain and strengthen the budget of the Ministry of Women in countries where it already exists (Colombia and Ecuador).
- 8.-** Requests governing bodies to implement effective technological mechanisms so that protective measures established by law, such as panic buttons/hotlines/high alert systems, are installed in homes and community centers, ensuring their proper functioning.
- 9.-** Requests state police provide special protection for women defenders of human rights and nature, using a differentiated and territorial approach. (Such as the placement of panic buttons, follow-up patrols in areas where they may face threats, and contingency plans with the community).
- 10.-** Encourages central governments to generate preventive and reparative measures for women victims of the armed conflict, especially rural women and their families.
- 11.-** Proposes that central governments include native languages in public policies to provide better care to women victims of gender-based violence, ensuring officials understand the culture and realities of diverse rural women.
- 12.-** Demands central governments those rural women have their own voice in the decision-making spaces, in addition to having guarantees of inclusion and compliance with agreed demands and agreements.

<sup>16</sup> Current regulations already contemplate the obligation to enroll domestic employees in social security or even the extension of health coverage to housewives; However, these laws are not enforced and employment and underemployment, lack of access to social benefits and so on is only greater for rural women, who work all their lives in many cases without access to a pension.

**13.-** Requests central governments for the creation of soft and preferential funds and credits (with fewer requirements and more accessibility) for rural women. In addition, economic sustainability of women's ventures in their diversity is needed.

**14.-** Demands that central governments and local governments work together guarantee access to education and health for the children of rural women, based on laws and intercultural education.

**15.-** Requests the Ministries of Health and Education, through their delegates, to ensure comprehensive sexual and reproductive education addressed from an intercultural perspective, respecting consent and the worldviews of women in each rural area. This education should be implemented in both educational institutions and rural healthcare centers.

**16.-** Requests the ministries of agriculture to generate mechanisms so to guarantee rural women's right to land for agricultural production, autonomy and food sovereignty.

**17.-** Demands legislative bodies create regulations to regulate mining, oil, logging and gold exploitation to prevent the contamination of crops and health deterioration among rural women.

**18.-** Encourages legislative bodies to monitor compliance with the law on political participation and incidence in public policies of rural women, which guarantees legitimate representation of women in rural areas<sup>17</sup>.

**19.-** Demands the judicial function to coordinate indigenous and ordinary justice to prevent care for rural women. In addition, comprehensive reparation in both courts.

**20.-** We demand that the judiciary properly coordinate between indigenous justice and ordinary justice to provide effective access to justice for women victims of various forms of gender-based violence, as well as real comprehensive reparation in both justice systems.

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<sup>17</sup> The legislative bodies not only have the authority to enact laws, but also the responsibility to ensure compliance with them, as in the case of electoral quotas. Additionally, they have the mandate to oversee other state agencies to ensure that there are public policies focused on the development of rural women.



- 21.-** Requests central government agencies generate adequate public policies with a budget to strengthen peasant agroecological production, seed protection and fair trade of products from a participatory exercise like minga/barter/changed hand/ayni, reflecting community practices.
- 22.-** Demands central governments prohibit and avoid mining and hydrocarbon concessions in protected areas at municipal, departmental and national levels to prevent pollution and natural resource degradation, enforcing environmental laws to reduce the risks to water, food and soil sources and promoting rational chemical (pesticides and fertilizers) use in agricultural production (soy, rice and other foods).
- 23.-** Requests the ministries of agriculture guarantee technical advice and provide necessary resources for the operation of the water and environmental sanitation boards, protecting water resources through enforceable standards and preventing management by private entities that harm the environment.
- 24.-** Demands that the ministries of agriculture provide training in soil management and conservation through crop rotation, reduction of monocultures and the elimination of chemical products in rural sectors.

**25.-** Requests the ministries of agriculture take measures to ensure land tenure for rural women through strategies funded by green budgets to mitigate the effects of climate change on natural resources.

**26.-** Demands all authorities comply with international and local pacts, treaties, agreements and standards to mitigate the effects of global warming in a participatory manner and allocate resources to promote nature care through ancestral knowledge.

**27.-** Demands electoral bodies ensure a real application of free, informed and good faith prior consultation on natural resources and legislative measures.

**28.-** Requests the ministries of education and inclusion generate greater access to information technologies in rural areas and provide training on their use, avoiding the exclusion of the rural population.



## We are committed to:

Follow up on these approaches through the construction of an Andean regional network made up of the organizations that worked together on this manifesto, with an internal governance process defined by the participants, guaranteeing diversity and plurality of voices.

Generate and strengthen co-responsibility between authorities and organized civil society, for the proper management of natural resources.

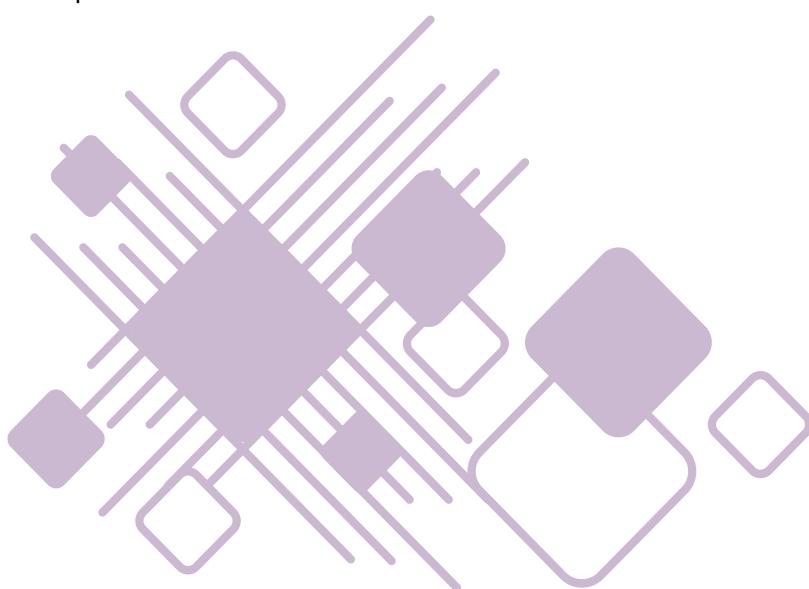
Take appropriate advantage of social networks to denounce environmental problems, violence and other issues that concern our countries.

Facilitate training sessions for women in various regions, acknowledging our own capabilities and experiences to replicate them across all sectors.

Promote training meetings on natural resource governance (land management, agriculture projects), economic empowerment (production costs and expenses for projects and enterprises), and gender-based violence (action steps and reporting routes), recognizing our own capabilities and experiences to disseminate the acquired knowledge to all sectors and replicate it with more women.

Invite citizens in general to make this manifesto their own, supporting the initiatives generated in each country for its promotion.

The women of Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador who created this manifesto declare ourselves in permanent articulation and constant alert until its fulfillment.





# Women: Strength and leadership from the local Inspiring the world

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