

## ANNEX 2

### IUSRA JALKH RÖBEN

#### Intellectual Disability in Community Activities 2014

##### 1. General Information

- (1) Name of Country: Republic of Ecuador
- (2) Area (sq. km): 256,370 km<sup>2</sup>
- (3) Life expectancy: Life expectancy of the population according to the INEC (National Institute of Statistics and Census) in 2010 was 75 years in 2050 will rise to 80.5 years on average. For women, life expectancy is higher with 83.5 years compared to 77.6 years for men. According to projections in Ecuador in year 2020 the population will be 17.5 million inhabitants, in 2030 that number will grow to 19.8 million and 21.8 million in 2040.
- (4) Infant mortality rate: 13.26 for 2011
- (5) Maternal mortality rate: 104.88 for 2011
- (6) Literacy rate: 6.8 %
- (7) Population: According to the 2010 census 14.483.499 people. In 2014 15.746.916 people (INEC 2014).

##### A. Distributed by

<b>Zone 1:</b> Carchi, Esmeraldas, Sucumbíos and Imbabura Population: 634.353 W; 638.979 M No. HOSPITALS: Imbabura: 4 Sucumbíos: 2 Esmeraldas: 8 Carchi: 3	<b>Zone 5:</b> Guayas, Santa Elena, Bolívar and Galápagos Population: 1,121.135 W, 1,165.647 M No. HOSPITALS: Guayas: 9 Bolívar: 3 Santa Elena: 3 Galápagos: 2
<b>Zone 2:</b> Pichincha, Napo, Orellana Population: 285.385 W; 291.804 M No. HOSPITALS: Pichincha: 3 Napo: 1 Orellana: 2	<b>Zone 6:</b> Azuay, Cañar and Morona Santiago Population: 568.123 W, 517.128 M No. HOSPITALS: Azuay: 5 Cañar: 3 Morona Santiago: 4
<b>Zone 3:</b> Pastaza, Cotopaxi, Tungurahua, Chimborazo Population: 751.233 W, 705 069 M No. HOSPITALS: Pastaza: 1	<b>Zone 7:</b> El Oro, Loja and Zamora Population: 568.393 W, 572.608 M No. HOSPITALS: El Oro: 8 Loja: 8

Cotopaxi: 4 Tungurahua: 4 Chimborazo: 6	Zamora Chinchipe: 3
<b>Zone 4:</b> Sto. Domingo de los Tsáchilas, Manabí Población: 865.436 W, 872.357 M No. HOSPITALS: Manabí: 10 Sto.Domingo Tsachilas: 1	<b>Zone 8:</b> Guayaquil Population: 1,346,150 W, 1,308.124 M No. HOSPITALS: 6
<b>Zone 9:</b> Quito Population: 1,150,380 W, 1,048.811 M No. HOSPITALS: 10	

## B. District



Ecuadorian Population: : 14,483.499

Ecuadorian Population by Parish: 91,376

a) Population by age range (10 years):

0-9: 2,989.083

10-19: 2,958.879

20-29: 2,492.690

30-39: 2,006.015

40-49: 1,569.143

50-59: 1,126.025

60-69: 724.576

70-79: 405.309

80-89: 176.287

90 and upper: 35.492

Less than 1 year: 259.957

From 1 to 4 years: 1,202.320

From 5 to 9 years: 1,526.806

b) By income level:

2011: 32.4 % are in poverty

10.1 % are indigent

From 2006 to 2011 the middle class was increased to 93,700 Ecuadorians

Income level (rich, middle, poor, poorest)

Unemployment rate: 4.6 % in March 2013

Underemployment rate: 44.8 % in March 2013

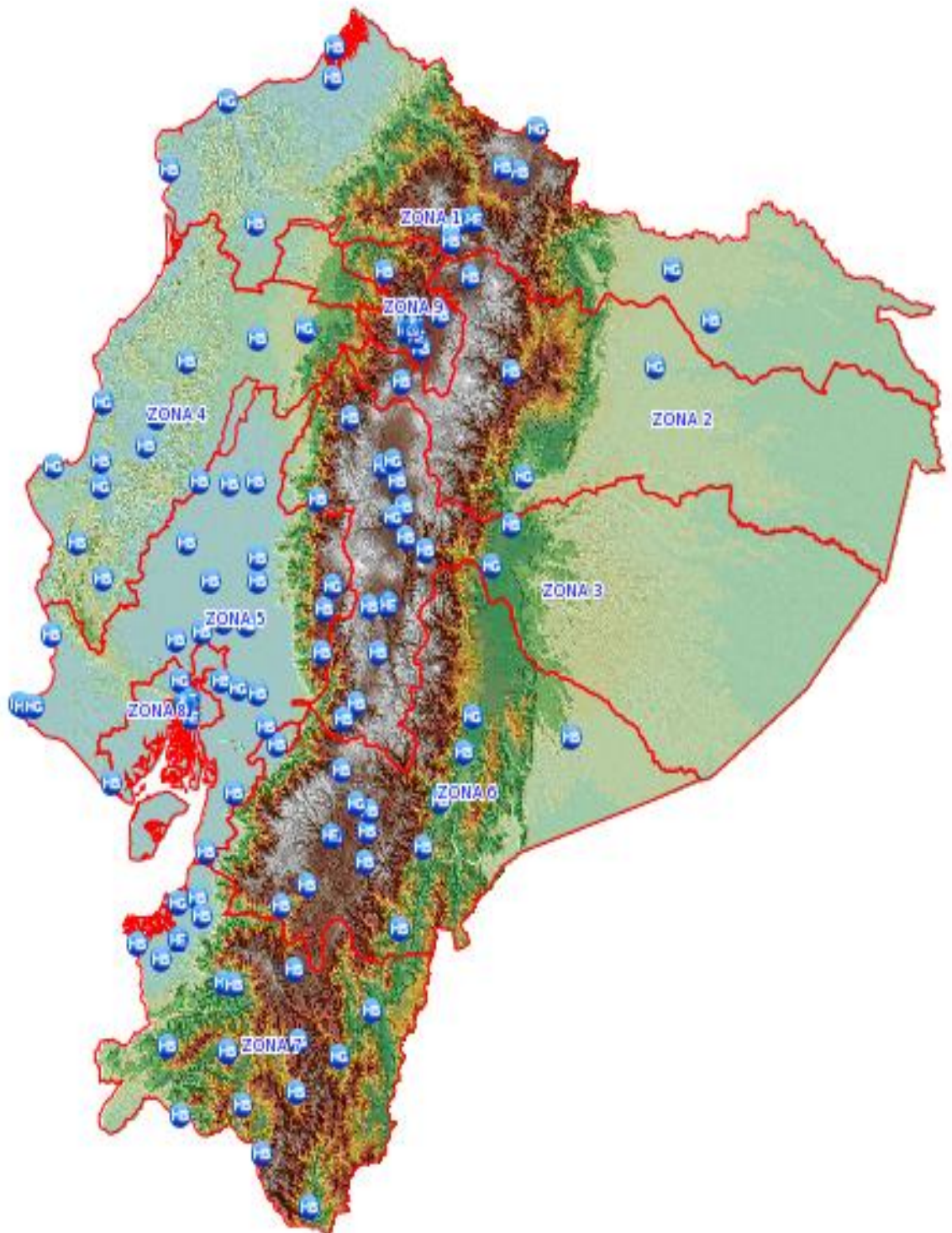
### C Education System

The total number of schools in the country is 16.974, this means that 34 % of primary schools have only one teacher and 30% are *pluridocentes*. In brief, over 60% of our schoolhouses are incomplete, either in degrees, teachers, infrastructure, materials, etc. School teachers in urban areas, don't exceed 98, this means 2.3%; but in rural areas they reach 5,804 in the sector and represent 45.4%. 9% of the population over age 15 who regularly attend a study center has not completed basic education (student lag), 2.07 points less than in 2001 when they reached 11.07 %, according to results of the Population and Housing Census conducted in November 2010 by the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC ). According to 2010 Census, the province with the lowest student lag is El Oro with 7.25 % and Cotopaxi with 7.82% , Napo and Morona Santiago meanwhile recorded the highest rate of lag with 13.15% and 14.53% respectively.

Ecuador recorded an illiteracy rate of 6.8%, 2.2 points lower than that recorded in the 2001 Census, when it reached 9%.

Population attending an regular education establishment (2010 census)		
City	Yes	No
Guayaquil	298.241	1.328.990
Quito	253.314	922.980
Cuenca	56.800	184.560
Machala	31.157	132.656
Ambato	26.816	95.681

Health System (Number of hospitals in each district)



- ▲ Health Post
- 🏠 Health Center
- Public Health Ministry

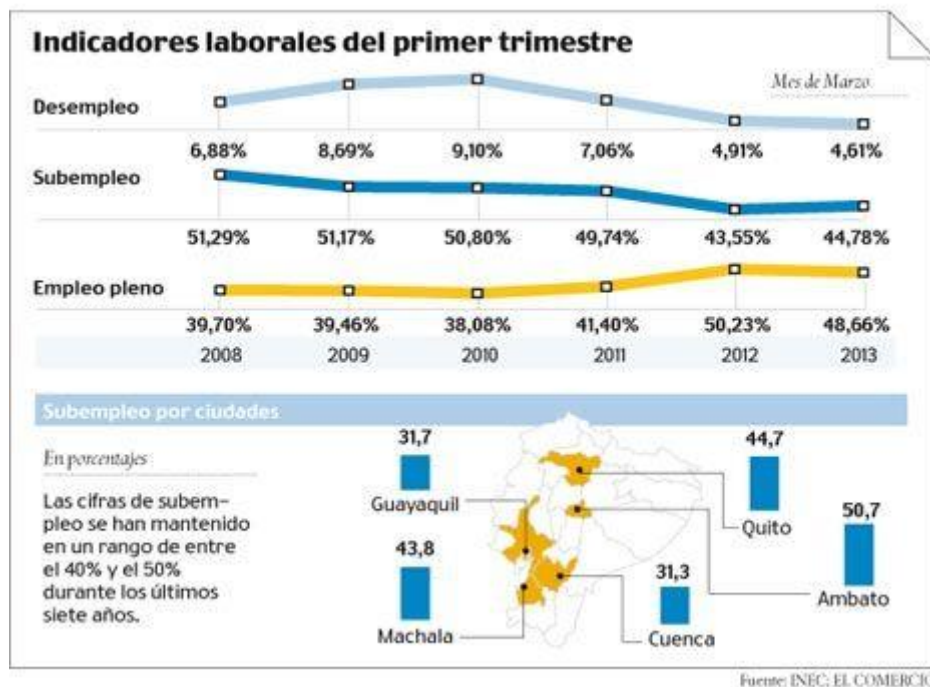
**DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATING UNITS BY LAND PLANNING AREAS (2010 CENSUS)**

Code	Description	Specialized Hospital	Specialty Hospital	General Hospital	Basic Hospital	24 Hours Health Center	Rural Health Center	Urban Health Center	Health Post	Total
Z01	<b>ZONE 1</b> ESMERALDAS, CARCHI, IMBABURA, SUCUMBIOS	1	0	7	14	4	132	65	175	411
Z02	<b>ZONE 2</b> PICHINCHA, NAPO, ORELLANA	0	0	2	8	2	68	31	56	172
Z03	<b>ZONE 3</b> COTOPAXI, TUNGURAHUA, CHIMBORAZO, PASTAZA	2	0	8	18	3	117	51	238	449
Z04	<b>ZONE 4</b> MANABI, SANTO DOMINGO DE LOS TSACHILAS	0	0	10	11	9	86	113	166	404
Z05	<b>ZONE 5</b> GUAYAS, SANTA ELENA, LOS RIOS, BOLIVAR, GALAPAGOS	0	0	6	26	6	104	121	137	412
Z06	<b>ZONE 6</b> AZUAY, CANAR, MORONA SANTIAGO	1	0	7	14	4	109	61	180	392
Z07	<b>ZONE 7</b> EL ORO, LOJA, ZAMORA CHINCHIPE	1	0	7	22	3	87	77	213	432
Z08	<b>ZONE 8</b> D.M. DE GUA YAQUIL, DURAN, SAMBORONDO N	8	1	8	2	2	10	102	11	163
Z09	<b>ZONE 9</b> D.M.QUITO	7	2	4	4	4	43	98	17	185
Z00	<b>NON DELIMITED ZONE</b> LAS GOLONDRINAS , MANGA DEL CURA, EL PIEDRERO	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	5	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>1198</b>	<b>3032</b>

**E) Major Industry (Number of people working for each industry)**

By law, any organization with more than 45 employees must have 4% of people with some percentage of disability. This legislation is being favorably upon fulfilling yet selected people, that usually have no intellectual or mental disabilities.

**F) Employment rate**



## 2. Intellectual Disabilities

### (1) Laws related to persons with Intellectual Disabilities

Ecuador is governed by the organic law of force disabilities since 2012 and equality agenda for handicap people, effective 2014. Laws concerned with persons with Intellectual Disabilities

Penal Code: Supplement to Official Register 147 of 22 January 1971. Last modified February 15, 2012. In its Article 30, Chapter II; and Chapter of hate crimes added by Law No. 0 , published in the Official Register No. 512 of March 24, 2009 , includes sanctions for moral or physical violence , hatred or contempt ; discrimination; illicit trafficking in organs; indecent assault; rape or rape people with disabilities.Code of Criminal Procedure; 0 Law, Official Register Supplement 360 of January 13, 2000. Last update published in the Official Gazette Supplement 160 of March 29, 2010. Labor Code. Coding 17. Register Supplement 167, December 16, 2005.Last updated January 27,2011. Law Amending the Labor Code. Registration No.198 in January 2006.Errata published in Official Register 223 of March 7, 2006. In Chapter IV, Art 42 and Chapter VI,Sec.79 and 152. Health Law Law 67. Supplement 423 Official Register of December 22, 2006. Last updated January 24, 201.

Law on Internal Taxation Supplement to Official Register 463 of November 17, 2004 Last Update: Dec.28,2011.Law on Land Transport Traffic and Road Safety; and

Regulations Official Supplement Act 1 Record 398 of August 7, 2008 Last Modified: March 29, 2011. Regulation: Executive Order 1196 Official Gazette Supplement 731 of June 25, 2012.

(2) Financial Assistance for persons with Intellectual Disabilities

The MIES delivers a \$ 50 bonus for people with disabilities greater than 40% and who are under the poverty line.

Voucher Joaquín Gallegos Lara: \$240,00

(3) Services including CBR available for persons with Intellectual Disabilities

The services are procured through agreements made the MIES with NGOs in territory. Currently have 50% of this type.

Other related grant stop people with disabilities: Governing Law Disabilities in Ecuador .Law Amending the Labor Code Procurement Act Public Service Law Law of Physical Culture, Sports and Recreation Act peoples collective rights of Afro Ecuadorian peoples.

Youth Law University of Ecuador Customs Act, tax exemption with respect to taxes of Trade Ecuadorian Technical Regulation Metropolitan Ordinance No.051 Promotion Act and Care for vulnerable sectional Act increases in retirement pensions by ISSEE, Election Law Election Law Regulation Andean Charter for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

(4) Financial Assistance for persons with Intellectual Disabilities

The MIES delivers a \$ 50 bonus for people with disabilities of over 40% and who are under the poverty line.

(5) Services including CBR available for persons with Intellectual Disabilities

The services are procured through agreements made with the MIES with NGOs in territory. Currently have 50% of this type.

(6) Number of services and beneficiaries in each district.

Direct services MIES 7 day centers and home for people with disabilities who have no family relation. Located in Pichincha, Guayas, Azuay, Loja and Sucumbíos.

### **3. Outline of your organization**

Vision:

Being a public entity that provides leadership and policy runs, regulations, programs



and services for social inclusion and attention during the life cycle of priority in the population of children, adolescents, youth, seniors, people with disabilities and those who are in poverty, to provide your Social mobility out of poverty .

Mission:

Establish and implement policies, regulations, strategies, programs and care services throughout the life cycle, special protection, non-contributory universal insurance, Social mobility and economic inclusion of higher priority groups (children, adolescents, young adults, people with disabilities) and those who are in poverty and vulnerability.

As managing principal axis: Integral Development-Secure strategic management in the formulation, application and implementation of policies, programs, standards and instrumentation, thereby promoting and guaranteeing the rights of children, adolescents, youth, seniors and people with disabilities in Ecuador for the full exercise of free citizenship and equal opportunities under Good Living.

4. Major programs, covered areas, covered population, Number of beneficiaries

Main programs promoted by the MIES deal with agreements made with autonomous governments and non-governmental organizations on issues of elderly, special protection and disability, finally, the agreements are: 23.000 to JGL, and 15.000 to MIES

a) Your position and duty

As the MIES ministerial adviser and delegate to the National Secretary for the Good Living, the main function is to generate performance plans, projects and programs throughout the life cycle on the basis of of the Good Living Plan. Currently, I coordinate a pilot project to restore people with mental and intellectual disabilities rights through economic inclusion, encouraging their autonomy and freedom from stigma against this population group in the community of Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas.

Another important challenge is to create alternatives for people with mental or intellectual disabilities who have committed crimes and should not be deprived of their liberty, so that they can establish a family, social and community reintegration, raise their self-esteem and promoting their skills and preferences.

4. Community Development Program which includes Intellectual Disability issues as one the the activities (If you know any)

Of the 230 agreements that the MIES has with different NGOs at local level, over 50% are using the methodology of community-based rehabilitation, the rest are day centers



and hostels with very few care in case you have no family relation. The MIES served directly in 7 centers in five provinces: Pichincha, Guayas, Azuay, Loja and Sucumbios and househome for people with disabilities who have no family relation. Currently based rehabilitation is promoted in the community as the main focus of intervention for people with disabilities.

#### 5. Situation of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities

- (1) Diagnosis (professional responsible for diagnosis)  
The lead institution performing the diagnosis and classification of percentage of disability is the Ministry of Public Health. Until a year ago the CONADIS was in charge of issuing the disability card.
- (2) Education (Special Education and/or Integrated Education)  
Only in private institutions or NGOs that have agreements with the State or work with own funds
- (3) Vocational training and Job Opportunity  
According to the Organic Law on Disabilities, adopted by the National Assembly in 2012 all people with disabilities have the right to study and work. Private companies are required to have a staff with disabilities every 25 employees, is about 4% of its workforce.

#### (4) Support Organizations

- (a) Governmental agencies  
The MIES served directly on 8 centers in 5 provinces: Pichincha, Guayas, Azuay, Loja and Sucumbios, and provide home for people with disabilities who have no family relation.
- b) number of NGOs concerned with Persons with Intellectual Disabilities: Of the 230 agreements that MIES has with different NGOs at local level over 50% are using the methodology of community-based rehabilitation, the rest are day centers and hostels very few care in case you have regarding family.

6. Based on the information above mentioned, what are the issues to solve in order to conduct effective support for persons with Intellectual Disabilities?

The most common deficiencies that cause disability in over 5 years, are: Intellectual and psychological deficiency; Deficiency musculoskeletal; Deficiency of language and speech. Deficiency visceral; Impairment of vision; Hearing Impairment Deficiency-disfiguring.

The CONADIS, along with the MIES are the leading institutions of policies on disabilities in the country, are organized at the highest level and aims to: enact policies to promote and conduct research, defending the rights of people with disabilities and coordinate actions to allow the institutions of the public and private sector who are responsible for the prevention of disabilities to provide attention and integration of people with disabilities.

The National Plan for Good Living 2009- 2013 proposed the improvement of the quality

of life of people with disabilities in accordance with the following objectives:

- 1 ) Promote equality, social cohesion and territorial integration and diversity;
- 2) Improve the capabilities and potential of the population;
- 3) Improve the quality of life of the population;
- 4) Guarantee the rights of nature, and promote a healthy and sustainable environment;
- 5) Ensure stable, fair and decent work, in its variety of forms;
- 6) Build and strengthen areas of rights and justice;
- 7) Ensuring access to public and political participation;
- 8) Consolidate the transformation of the state for the good life.

The management model is mainly based on three strategies: home visits, day care centers and shelters for those who have no family relation.

Finally, intervening in people with intellectual and mental disabilities in human development, which consists of "freedom and the formation of human capabilities ", meaning, expanding the range of things that people can do and what that may be.

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6. INEC. Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos. 2014
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