

Household Economy in the Rural Sector of the Border Region between Ecuador and Colombia and Alternatives to Overcome Poverty

Jaime Rodrigo Moreno Vallejo

Donald E. Kerchis

Abstract

This research examines the present-day reality in the rural area on the border between Ecuador and Colombia, focusing on the current situation of the rural women; this study looks at the process of self-awareness, validation and empowerment of these women in this border region. As a consequence, the fundamental objective is to analyze and evaluate the participation and empowerment of rural women and to identify their contribution to alleviate the worst conditions of poverty. This study also examines the ability of these rural women to influence the public policy process and to improve gender equity and quality of life. Rural women are confronted with a wide array of economic, social, political and cultural challenges. These women lack stable employment opportunities; their incomes are variable and depend on a livelihood based upon agriculture and livestock. Their common characteristics include low educational attainment level, gender disparities, relatively higher unemployment rate, exclusion from decision-making circles, lack of opportunity, lack of institutional support, sexism, androcentric domination, inappropriate workplace behavior and domestic violence; All extremely unfortunate outcomes that both derive from and are exacerbated by low income levels and increasing levels of poverty among this rural population.

Keywords: Public Policies, Poverty, Household Agriculture, and Public Partnerships.

INTRODUCTION

The problems confronted by rural women are diverse, at the economic, social, and cultural levels. At the economic level they do not have stable employment opportunities; their incomes are variable since they depend on agricultural and livestock work. They have lower levels of education. They are confronted by gender inequality, unemployment, and exclusion in decision-making, lack of opportunities, and lack of institutional support. They live in an androcentric culture in which they work largely in the informal sector and are faced with domestic abuse and violence. All of which tend to exacerbate the primary problem, that of extremely low levels of income of the rural population.

The central concern of this research is the following: Does the participation and empowerment of rural women contribute to alleviating their high levels of poverty and contribute to the design of public policies that improve their standards of living and quality of life? As an investigative hypothesis, it is proposed that their participation and empowerment contribute to improving and overcoming conditions of poverty among rural women.

The general objective is to analyze the participation and empowerment of rural women and their contribution to reduce poverty and design public policies that improve gender equity. More specific objectives include Identifying the factors that strengthen or hinder the participation and empowerment of rural women in a municipality on the border of Ecuador and Colombia; Analyzing the strategies that allow for the reduction of poverty conditions among rural women in the border region and identifying the contribution of public policies in reducing poverty conditions of rural women in the municipality.

1. BACKGROUND

In order to advance the current research, a literature review was undertaken on public policies that benefit rural women and the rural sector, as well as the different thematic fields that this research addresses. This allowed us to understand and identify the successes and failures in the field of policy formulation that, despite good intentions, had little impact on the quality of life of the rural population. In Ecuador and Colombia, public policies have been formulated with the purpose of benefiting rural women; however, monitoring of their implementation has not been carried out, nor has there been an adequate evaluation of their effectiveness with regard to their improvement on quality of life.

It is understood that living in a rural environment contains elements of territorial and geographical isolation compared to a more urban and cosmopolitan environment. It is a space that possesses a natural wealth; environmental and cultural resources, particular ecosystems, and various forms of production. Where social relations are intertwined with particular cultural views; these elements give it a specific particularity. It is constituted in a complex system where the different dimensions of social and cultural life interact and where a territorial identity is supported. It is the space where social relations are interwoven, where a social and productive organization coexists.

1.1. FAMILY AGRICULTURE

There are essential features that distinguish rural modes of agricultural production such as the exclusive or majority use of family labor, whether provided by one or more members of the family. In this way, rural agriculture can be more exploitative when the amount of work contributed by family members is greater and the number of family members involved in the work process is increased (Gómez and González, 1999: 28).

In the Ecuadorian and Colombian cases, family farming is recognized as a peasant economy: family agricultural units with rural producers, containing the following characteristics; low levels of education, intensive use of family labor, insecurity in health, scarce technological development, hiring of seasonal labor, especially during harvest periods. Family farming contributes significantly to the food security of peasant families; and it is a source of supply for urban environments.

In the economic activity of family farming there is diversification of crops and rotation of them, there is no planning in production to guide the crops that are planted. Failure to take market supply into account can lead to a situation that creates a decrease in the price in the market, affecting the income of the producers. Family farming knowledge is derived from agricultural practice that occurs within a specific cultural environment that relies upon traditions and customs in production and marketing. There exists a historical context that links rural women to family farming. In fact, one of the most salient characteristic elements of the workload performed by rural women is the combination of domestic household work coupled with agricultural activity.

As Bock (2006) points out, the structure of agriculture and the reality of rural life has irrevocably changed, starting from the liberalization and globalization of markets, these changes have a direct impact on the quality of life of agrarian rural families, because with this competition and globalization has come a considerable effect on household income. The result has been both a lowering of the level of product prices in addition to an increase in production costs. Subsequently, this has forced many families in the rural areas to move to the city.

2. METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

Qualitative research is interested in the perspective of the subjects themselves (Millan 1974: 38). The focus of the research approach allows for a perspective from the subject's point of view. It is framed in a research model with greater focus on social change because it is based on a recognition and acknowledgement of the intrinsic value of the knowledge of the reality in which the subjects live. It is a systematic process of learning, since it implies that people carry out critical analysis of the situations in which they are immersed.

An approach was made through participant observation, sharing the circumstances, from the daily life of the social subjects, their activities, interests and preferences. Participant observation can be considered the quintessential example of capturing the nature of reality, rather than alternative techniques of qualitative research methods (Callejo, 2002).

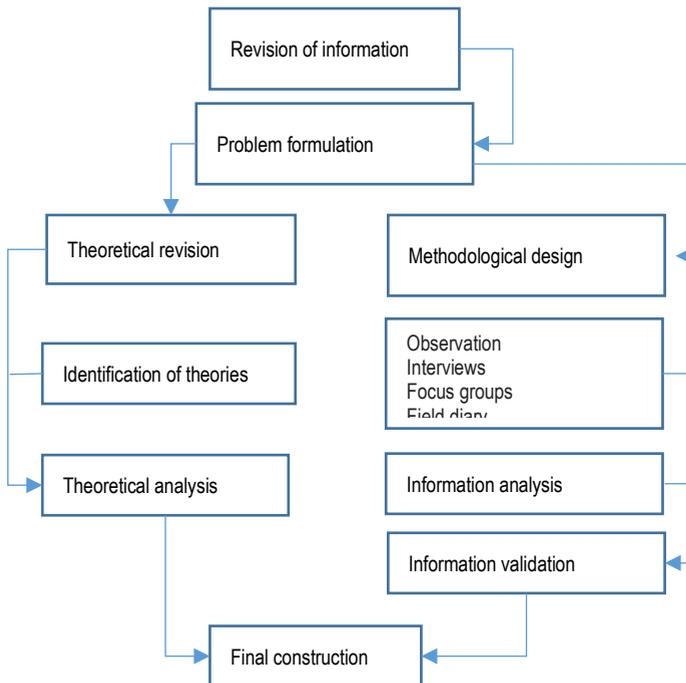
Field visits were conducted where the life situation of rural women, their economic, cultural and social conditions, the way of life in rural areas, working conditions, productive activities and daily life were observed. An in-depth interview was conducted, like an ordinary conversation, with some particular characteristics of participant observation applied (Callejo, 2002). It is about capturing the meanings in an open dialogue that encourages conversation. The interview allows access to the universe of meanings from the perspective of the actors, not only the texts but the situations of the context from the vision and cultural approach of the same. In order to carry out the interviews, it was necessary to establish preliminary contacts, coordinate the times and agree on places, in an attempt to accurately capture the reality of the subjects, so as not to interrupt their daily lives.

Each interview lasted approximately 3 hours, listening to their stories, their hopes and despair in a warm conversation. The women who participated belonged to organizations in the rural sector, linked to productive activities. An interview script was designed in which each one of the variables corresponding to the proposed objectives was addressed.

Discussion groups were held for their dynamism and the possibility of capturing the opinions of the interest group, a meeting with an open and semi-structured group interview, where the discussion is encouraged from personal experiences, with respect to the guiding questions posed in the research. This allows for the establishment of an open conversation, a dialogue from the perspective of rural women. The preparation for the event was arranged beforehand, the rural women of the selected areas were invited, and the logistics were prepared, including identifying the meeting site. Discussion groups for this study were based on the possibility of building and understanding, from the dialogue with the interviewees, the significance of participation and empowerment from rural women. A dialogical approach enabled the construction of the significance and meanings, through an unstructured, free, and spontaneous, group discussion that was both facilitated and stimulated through a reflective discourse.

The duration of each group was 3 hours which allowed sufficient time to address the pertinent questions that serve as the basis for this research. The research questions were developed based upon the variables of participation and empowerment. The interviews were guided by a survey discussion script to facilitate a conversation that would yield responses to the variables being studied. The dialogues and discussions generated in the participation groups were recorded on sound tape and transcribed in magnetic writing. The coding and categorization were done by disaggregating the text, thus achieving greater description, understanding and interpretation of the categories that emerged. This, in turn, led to the reconstruction of new meanings and insights.

Figure 1: Research design



Source: self-made.

Table 1. Profile of the people interviewed Profile of interviewees

Profile of interviewees	No.	Duration	Dates
Women who participate in II-level organizations (networks).	10	3 horas	The interviews were conducted in the following periods:

Rural women leaders	10	3 horas	Interview women municipality of Pasto – Colombia and Tulcán – Ecuador 2017 – 2018 Interview women municipality of Pasto - Colombia and Tulcán - Ecuador 2017 – 2018 Interview women municipality of Pasto – Colombia and Tulcán – Ecuador 2018 - 2019
Leaders of grassroots social organizations	10	3 horas	
Women from savings fund organizations	10	3 horas	
Total	40		

Source: self-made.

Table 2. Analysis categories

Categories	Description	Indicators
Aspects of Participation	a. Concept about participation	Recognition of the participation of women Factors that enhance Factors that hinder
	b. Organizational forms	Organizations
Empowerment of women	a. Concept on empowerment	Recognition of empowerment Empowerment factors
Poverty conditions of rural women	a. Economic activities	Productive activities Domestic activities Labor activities
Public politics	a. Policies and rural women	Incidence of policies Benefits of public policies

Source: self-made.

3. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NARIÑO DISTRICT COLOMBIA

The district of Nariño is located in southwestern Colombia. The district has agricultural potential, due to its strategic geographical location, derived from its thermal terrain, there is a large number of areas inhabited by peasant farmers, which allows for both alternative family employment and as a source of income for rural women who are linked to these activities.

The rural situation is characterized by: low levels of technology of production, scarce marketing channels, low levels of income of the peasant population, and limited production in some areas due to the conditions facing the agricultural sector. Public policies do not provide protection nor opportunities to small rural producers. They are totally disconnected from the social, cultural and economic reality of the sector; likewise, no appropriate strategies are designed for the promotion and strengthening of rural condition to benefit local inhabitants.

The department has had to face a series of social and economic problems, many of these structural, such as poverty; situations of violence and armed conflict that cause displacement of the rural population to the city; generating an increase in the level of unemployment and conditions of marginality. This increasing marginalization, both social and economic in nature, is reflected in the various social indicators.

One of the most important characteristics of the economy in Nariño is related to the existence of family farming; a production system where the family participates, with the contribution of labor, for work, especially rural women, who contribute to the generation of income.

The municipality of Pasto is located in the south west of Colombia, in the middle of the Andes mountain range in the mountainous massif called Nudo de los Pastos. The city is located in the Atriz Valley at the base of the Galeras volcano, close to the border with Ecuador. There is a high fractionalization of property, small tracts of land, which is subdivided even further as the nuclear family continues to grow. Rural women play an important role in the family economy.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CARCHI DISTRICT ECUADOR

The district of Carchi is located in the north of Ecuador, in the geographical area known as the interandes region or mountain range, mainly on the nodes of the pastures to the northeast, the Chota basin in the south and on the outer flanks of the western mountain range in the west. Its administrative capital is the city of Tulcán, which is also its largest and most populated city. Tulcán, located in the district of Carchi, is near the Colombian-Ecuadorian border, which is one of the areas most affected by the armed conflict in Colombia.

The district of Carchi has agricultural potential due to its geographical location. It is nearly identical to the south of Colombia. It is a border region in which agriculture is one of the main activities that generates resources for the inhabitants of Carchi; Among the products that are best grown are: potatoes (they generate a very important and significant percentage of the national supply of the tuber), beans, peas, corn, wheat, barley, oats; to the northwestern yucca, banana and tropical fruits. Trade from the bridge of Rumichaca, door that joins commercially and touristically Ecuador and Colombia.

Agriculture is A representative social factor and its impact on vulnerable population there are more people involve in this economic agricultural activities, the transport factor has a high influence between Ecuador and Colombian border commerce. The presence of transnational armed groups such as the FARC's dissidents still maintains its presence in territories of the Ecuadorian-Colombian border, such as San Lorenzo and Tumaco, and this presence is conditioned by the development of relations between Ecuador and Colombia on issues of fundamental political agenda such as border security where armed and drug trafficking actions have transcended borders, increasing the insecurity and violence of this border region.

The rural situation has experienced the same as the Colombian reality: low levels of technology of production, scarce marketing channels, low levels of income of the peasant population, and limited production in some areas due to the conditions facing the agricultural sector. Public policies are focused on the central government AND there is a big center – periphery disparity in relations between Quito and Bogota and their respective border regions.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Rural Territory

The rural development model is shaped by the following characteristics: a) inequitable and exclusionary; due to the presence of armed groups in Colombia that leads to innumerable rural conflicts, b) failure to recognize the differences among social actors, and c) does not consider the environmental resources and potential of these rural areas. The current development approach does not allow for the generation of a model that accommodates the convergence between the rural and the urban areas.

This present situation allows for the development of: a) a relatively non-competitive rural sector, b) a land tenure system in Colombia and Ecuador that has many litigation conflicts, c) most of the properties are without formal or adequate legal documentation; the peasants do not possess legal property titles. This hinders greatly the necessary access to and involvement with public policies that might support rural areas (access to credit, etc.).

Public Policies

The policies that are formulated do not consider the true daily situation of women, especially rural women, the different policies for the rural sector, nor the lack of follow-up on their implementation and impact on the poverty conditions of rural territories. No progress has been made in the construction of conditions or opportunities that allow the rural population to influence the decision-making scenarios or real participation in the formulation of public policies. The low levels of participation lead to policy proposals that are out of sync with reality and employ strategies that do not adequately address the conditions of rural women. It is required that the design of social policies for the rural sector consider the cultural, social and economic contexts, development of adequate infrastructure for the improvement of economic conditions and the overcoming of poverty. Policies should make it possible for women to acquire greater economic autonomy.

Rural Women

Women report that one of their main problems is the low levels of income from economic activity, caused by the intermediation in marketing, as well as the deficient conditions in production. Rural women mention that the problems of the market of agricultural products are related to: a) inexistence of stable prices, b) high costs of production inputs, 3) intermediaries, and d) low prices for products caused by excess supply in the local market.

However, rural women have developed mechanisms to face their situation from productive initiatives. These women have developed the ability to participate in organizational spaces, contributing to empowerment as rural women.

Participation and Empowerment

It is recognized that women's participation in social organizations has advanced and that the knowledge of their interests and rights has improved. However, the ignorance and defense of their interests persists from a gender perspective. Rural women who participate in social organizations have developed mechanisms to face their situation through productive initiatives. The success of social programs and projects implemented with rural women has been propitiated by the strengthening of social capital. Social capital can be understood as the ability of social organizations to act collectively in common development purposes. Rural women through associativity have managed to improve their income levels, carry out collective actions and learn to work together; linked in network, they have been trained and have acquired skills and competences for entrepreneurship.

The active participation of rural women generates social empowerment and participation. These are factors that enhance the experiences of rural development allowing the inclusion of rural women in the improvement of living conditions. The reinforcement of autonomy and self-esteem are closely linked with social empowerment. Women have found that if they work together, in groups or networks, they gain access to the goods and services they need to expand their opportunities.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

Strengthen research on rural development

In the dynamics of research, and especially the sense of education, it is necessary to bring the professional, the student, and the volunteer together to build science and promote development with the farmer. Whoever manages to understand this dynamic will be able to identify the needs inherent to the field and thus could intervene to improve the quality of life.

Strengthen empowerment and promote the participation of rural women

Promotion of community participation in the structuring and implementation of social programs and projects in the territories is a fundamental element to generate economic, social and cultural sustainability. Strategies should be implemented that allow the empowerment of rural populations, so that they become agents of their own development.

Formulation of public policies with a gender focus

Monitoring of public policies aimed at women requires that there be an effective political will. Political will implies not only carrying out programs and projects that have them as a target group but also applying a gender approach. The analysis of public policies must recognize the current situation of women and both allow and encourage them to participate in their design and implementation. This makes possible a) a rapprochement between the objective of the policy and its practical achievements, b) a comparison of the formulation in accordance with reality, and c) an ability to analyze how they affect the social, economic, cultural, and environmental or political issues that gave rise to said policies with a gender focus.

Generation of skills and abilities in rural women

It is critical to search for and identify the mechanisms by which training generates skills and abilities in rural populations so that they manage their development in a sustainable manner and can access services. It is necessary for the local institutions to continue to foster development of skills and abilities in the rural population. Training programs should include creation of an information system that allows for an appropriate follow-up to the different social policies supported by public and private entities. It is critical to both measure and monitor the changes in the quality of life of rural women. It is necessary to strengthen skills and abilities in women entrepreneurship and allow rural women to advance business and economic developments in rural areas. This includes strengthening of agro-industry for the generation of added value and promoting the articulation of organizations around productive economic development.

An agrarian reform that contemplates the gender perspective

It is fundamentally important to consider rethinking and proposing an agrarian reform with a gender perspective for Ecuador, Colombia and Latin America that focuses on women. An agrarian reform with a gender perspective that includes social justice and equity will contribute to build political stability, improve productive activity in rural areas, and help enormously to provide sustainable economic development.

Inter- institutional articulation to promote development

Articulation of local and regional actors to promote economic development with a gender perspective is essential. If public and private entities continue in a disarticulated work with regard to development, it will not be possible to achieve successful transformations. It is necessary to design programs with articulated inter-institutional actions to support women and aid the transformation and alleviation of poverty conditions of rural women.

Financing programs for the rural sector

One of the problems of the rural sector is the difficult access to financing by small producers, due to the low capacity to manage and share irrigation, and the lack of special lines of credit that adjust to the differentiated conditions of their agricultural activity. This makes it extremely difficult to market their commerce and to generate added value to the production of small producers. This problem is exacerbated by the absence of infrastructure for storage and transportation as well as organization and associativity of producers to minimize intermediation.

Strengthening the Urban - Rural Focus

Food security in urban areas depends directly on rural areas, from which the city is supplied; it is considered in the same way that the water supply depends on the natural resources of the rural areas. The rural cannot continue to be considered as an isolated and disconnected territory of the urban, marginalized, with little development. On the contrary, rural areas should be seen as a territory that has economic, social, cultural and environmental potential that can help to promote a comprehensive policy that understands rural dynamics and articulates urban development projection.

About the Authors

MORENO VALLEJO Jaime Rodrigo, PhD in Economics, labor and production. Universidad Pablo de Olajide in Seville, Spain. Master's degree in International Relations and Communication. Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain. Bachelor of Arts Degree in Business Management. Queen Margaret University, United Kingdom. Slippery Rock University United States. Pennsylvania State Government - Project of academic relevance and social pertinence- CESMAG university institute. Advisor to the Mayor of Pasto - Interdisciplinary Research Group in Higher Education; Military University of the Armed Forces. Quito, Ecuador. Vice-rector of the Southern Catholic University Foundation, Pasto, Colombia, Full time position Professor and Researcher at Technical University of the North Ibarra – Ecuador.

KERCHIS, Donald E., PhD in Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh, PA - United States, Certificate in Latin American Studies, University Center for International Studies (UCIS); Master of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh. Bachelor of Science in Foreign Service, Georgetown University; Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service, Washington, DC. Year abroad at the University of Seville, Spain. Specializations in International Politics, International Relations, Law and Organization, Politics of Developing Areas and United Nations and International Law. Developing research database on Latin American democratic values and the role that international education can play in rural poverty alleviation strategies. Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania.

Bibliography

- [1] AGUILAR., E; MARTÍNEZ, R.; SATUÉ, R. y BARRAGÁN, M. (1994): Procesos de trabajo y representaciones ideológicas sobre el género: las trabajadoras de Pilas" en Las mujeres en Andalucía Actas del II Encuentro Interdisciplinar de Estudios de la mujer en Andalucía, López Beltrán, M.T. (Coord.); Vol. III, (57-74) Diputación Provincial de Málaga (ISBN del Tomo III: 84-7785-102-6).
- [2] Alcaldía Municipal de Pasto. (2010): Programa de Naciones Unidad para el desarrollo PNUD Pasto Ciudad Región, Bases para una política de inclusión productiva para la población en situación de desplazamiento y vulnerabilidad.
- [3] ARENILLA, M. (2010): Concepts in Democratic Theory, en Rios Insua, D. y French, S. (eds). E Democracy. A Group Decision and Negotiation Perspective. Springer.
- [4] BARRERE UNZUETA M.A. (1997): Discriminación, Derecho antidiscriminatorio y acción positiva a favor de las mujeres, Civitas, Madrid.
- [5] BAYLEY, C. y FRENCH, S. (2008): Designing a Participatory Process for Stakeholder Involvement in a Societal Decision. Group Decision and Negotiation.

- [6] BECKER, G. (1981): TREATISE ON THE FAMILY. HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS, EEUU.
- [7] BENERIA, L. (2003): Gender, Development and Globalization. Routledge, New York.
- [8] BENYOUCEF, M; KELLER, R.K., LAMOUREUX, S., ROBERT J. Y TRUSSART, V. (2000): Towards a Generic E-Negotiation Platform. Proceedings of the Sixth International Conference on Re-Technologies. Information Systems, 95—109.
- [9] BENYOUCEF, M y VERRONS, M.H. (2007): Configurable e-negotiation systems for large scale and transparent decision-making. Group Decision and Negotiation 17, 3, 211-224.
- [10] BLANCO, I Y FONT, J. (2005): La participación local: factores estructurales, ideológicos y estructurales. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.
- [11] BUCHANAN, J. AND TULLOCK, G. (1962): The calculus of the consent en Arbor, A. (Ed) Logical Foundations of a Constitutional Democracy. University of Michigan Press.
- [12] BURIN, D., KARL I. Y L. LEVIN. (1998): Hacia una Gestión Participativa y Eficaz. Ed. Ciccus. Bs. As.
- [13] BORDIEU, P. (1986): "The forms of Capital". In J.G. Richardson (Ed.). Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education. 241-258. New York: Greenwood.
- [14] BOURDIEU, P. (2003): Doxa y vida cotidiana. En: Zizek, S. (ed). Ideología. México: FCE, pp. 295-308.
- [15] BURIN, D. KARL, I. y LEVIN, L. (1998): Hacia una Gestión Participativa y Eficaz. Ed. Ciccus. Bs. As.
- [16] CEPAL-UNIFEM. (2004): Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo. Entender la pobreza desde la perspectiva de género. República de Italia Santiago de Chile.
- [17] COLEMAN, J. (1990): Foundations of Social Theory, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press.
- [18] COLEMAN, J.S. (1988): "Social capital in the creation of human capital". American Journal of Sociology, 94: 95-120.
- [19] CONPES DNP-2941. (1997): Unidad de Desarrollo Social Bogotá, "avance y ajustes de la política de participación y equidad para las mujeres" Departamento Nacional de Planeación DNP.
- [20] CEPAL. (1997): "Desarrollo Sostenible, Pobreza y Género. América Latina y el Caribe. Medidas hacia el año 2000", Séptima Conferencia Regional sobre la Integración de la Mujer en el Desarrollo Económico y Social en América Latina y el Caribe.
- [21] CEPAL. (2003): "Pobreza y Desigualdad Social desde una Perspectiva de Género". Panorama Social de América Latina, Separata.
- [22] DAHL, R. (1971): Poliarchy, participation and opposition. Yale University Press.
- [23] DANE. (2013): Información estadística Colombia. 18-04-2013. Bogotá D.C. Oficina de Prensa.
- [24] DIAZ, J. (1982): Estrategias de enseñanza-aprendizaje: orientaciones para la docencia universitaria. I.I.C.A. San José, Costa Rica.
- [25] DIRVEN MARTÍNEZ; PERICO ECHEVERRY RAFAEL, SABALAIN CRISTINA. (2011): y otros. "Hacia una nueva definición de rural con fines estadísticos en América Latina", Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), Impreso en Naciones Unidas, Santiago de Chile.
- [26] Departamento Nacional de Planeación. (1984): Documento 2109-UEA. "Políticas sobre el papel de la mujer campesina en el desarrollo agropecuario". Bogotá.
- [27] DESARROLLO RURAL y COMPETITIVIDAD. (2012): Anotaciones sobre Antioquia- (Documento interno de trabajo).
- [28] DOCUMENTO CONPES DNP-023-UDA-MINAGRICULTURA. (1994): Bogotá. Departamento nacional de planeación. Política para el desarrollo de la mujer rural.

- [29] DOS SANTOS NODARI, TM Y MARTÍNEZ GARCÍA, R. (2012): Artículo “O papel desempenhado pelas mulheres no sistema cooperativo: um estudo em assentamento de Campos Novos-SC” en RACE – Revista de Administração, Contabilidade e Economia, Vol 11, nº 1. Universidade do Oeste de Santa Catarina, Brasil (ISSN: 1678-6483// ISSN on-line 2179-7943)
- [30] ECHEVERRY, M. PERICO, R. (2011): Hacia una definición de lo rural Documento de proyecto Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL) Naciones Unidas, Santiago de Chile.
- [31] ELSON, D. (1994): “Micro, Meso y Macro. Gender and Economic Analysis in the Context of Policy Reform”, in Isabella Bakker, ed., Strategic Silence: Gender and Economic Policy Zed Books, London.
- [32] ELSON, D. (1998): “The economic, the political and the domestic: businesses, States and Households in the organization of production” in New Political Economy, Vol. 3, Nº 2.
- [33] ESCOBAR, A. (1996): “La Invención del Tercer Mundo”, Bogotá, Norma.
- [34] Evaluación de impacto en programas de superación de pobreza (1999): IDRC. El caso del fondo de inversión social (FOSIS) de Chile. Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Contemporánea (CERC. Informe Técnico Washington 11-12 mayo.
- [35] EVERETT, J. and CHARLTON, E. (2014): Women Navigating Globalization. Maryland, US: Rowman & Littlefield.
- [36] FAIGUENBAUM, S. (2011): Definiciones de lo urbano/rural en el mundo Hacia una definición.
- [37] F.A.O. (1993): “Mujeres rurales de América Latina y el Caribe; Hacia la construcción de una red de instituciones y organismos de apoyo”. Santiago de Chile.
- [38] FERNÁNDEZ AGUERRI, M.J. (2002): “Retos y problemática dela mujer en el ámbito rural. El papel de las agrupaciones de este sector de población en el desarrollo rural”.
- [39] FERNÁNDEZ, J. (1997): Planificación Estratégica de Ciudades, Ed. Gustavo Gili.
- [40] FERRO, S. (2013). Género y propiedad rural Género y propiedad rural: República Argentina; adaptado por Jorge Arias Almonacid y Ariel Solito. - 2ª ed. - Buenos Aires: Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca de la Nación. MAGyP., Unidad para el Cambio Rural, UCAR.
- [41] FONDO INTERNACIONAL DE DESARROLLO AGRÍCOLA (FIDA) – (2011): Informe sobre la pobreza rural Nuevas realidades nuevos desafíos Nuevas oportunidades para la generación del mañana 2011 ISBN 978-92-9072-210-6 Quintily, Roma (Italia).
- [42] FRENCH, S. y RÍOS, D. (2010): e-Democracy. The road ahead, en Rios Insua, D. y French, S. (eds). e – Democracy. A Group Decision and Negotiation Perspective. Springer.
- [43] GABER, J and GABER. S. (2007): Qualitative Analysis for Planning & Policy: Beyond the Number Washington PLANNERS PRESS.
- [44] GARCÍA FERNANDO, M., IBÁÑEZ, J. Y ALVIRA, F. (1998): El análisis de la realidad social. Métodos y técnicas de investigación. Alianza Editorial. Madrid. 605.
- [45] GARRIDO. F. (2013): Dinámicas de cambio social y económico en las áreas rurales.
- [46] GAVIRIA RIOS, M. (2005): Pobreza: ¿Exclusión Social o Inserción Precaria? En: Revista Tendencias. Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Administrativas. Universidad de Nariño. Vol. VI. Nos. 1-2.
- [47] GEILFUS, F. (2000): 80Herramientas para el Desarrollo Participativo. Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA) - GTZ. San Salvador.
- [48] GOLDSTONE, J (2003): Revolutions: Theoretical, Comparative and Historical Studies. Toronto, CA: Thomson Wadsworth.
- [49] GONZÁLEZ., M. (2011): Cuadernillos técnicos Serie: SEAE: Agroecología y Ecología Agraria.

- [50] GONZÁLEZ, M., MOSCOSO, D., BONETE, B. y SÁNCHEZ, V. (2013): Condición de acceso de la juventud al desarrollo rural. Fundación de Estudios Rurales – Universidad Pablo de Olavide Sevilla, Anuario, Páginas, 133-138.
- [51] GRANADOS B. E., GONZÁLEZ, F. (2006): "Situación de la Mujer Rural en Colombia". Centro de Apoyo Popular Centrap, Bogotá, Colombia. Editado por FAO.
- [52] GRANOVERTER, M. (1973): "The strength of weak ties". American Journal of Sociology. N° 78. 1360-1380.
- [53] GREÑO, P. Muñoz, I. Sumpsi, JM. (2004): Las políticas de desarrollo rural en América Latina: requerimientos de un nuevo enfoque. Cuadernos de Desarrollo Rural (51).
- [54] Grupo Alforja (Autores Varios) (1989): Técnicas participativas para la educación popular. Programa coordinado de educación popular - CEDEPO. Ed. Humanitas. Bs. As.
- [55] GUTIÉRREZ, A. (2004): Economía, vida cotidiana y género. Un estudio de caso en vendedoras ambulantes en Pamplona, Colombia. Suficiencia investigadora de la Universidad Pablo de Olavide presentada en Sevilla Doctorado Estudios Feministas.
- [56] GUTIÉRREZ, A. (2005): "Lo rural: Una mirada desde la teoría social Latinoamericana", en Educación y Desarrollo Rural, Pamplona, Universidad de Pamplona.
- [57] GUTIÉRREZ de PINEDA, V. (1968): "Familia y Cultura en Colombia". Bogotá, Tercer Mundo - Universidad Nacional.
- [58] HAWKESWORTH, M. (2014): Globalization and Feminist Activism. Maryland, US: Rowman & Littlefield.
- [59] IGLESIAS, A.; GARCÍA, V.; SANZ, M. y MAÑANES, G. (2005): Guía de instrumentos de participación ciudadana. Dirección General de Participación Ciudadana. Ayuntamiento de Madrid.
- [60] IICA, ASDI. (2011): "Género en el Desarrollo Rural Sostenible".
- [61] KLIKSBURG, B. (1999): "Capital social y cultura, claves esenciales del desarrollo" - Revista de la CEPAL - 69.
- [62] KLIKSBURG, B. (2000): "El rol del capital social y la cultura en el proceso de desarrollo". (Pág. 19 a 58). Capital Social y Cultura: claves estratégicas para el desarrollo – Compilación realizada por Bernardo Kliksberg y Luciano Tomassini. Publicado por el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo y Fondo de Cultura Económica de Argentina S.A.
- [63] MAJORAL, R. y SÁNCHEZ AGUILERA, D. (2002): "Las mujeres en el sector agrario y en el medio rural español", en *Libro Blanco de la Agricultura y el Desarrollo Rural*.
- [64] MARTÍNEZ, R. (1987): La visión del problema de la tierra en Andalucía a través de Bética: Revista Ilustrada" en Revista de Estudios Andaluces, nº 9 (186-192), Publicaciones de la Universidad de Sevilla (ISSN: 0212-8594).
- [65] MARTÍNEZ, R. (1988): "Ejemplo de estructura de la propiedad y usos del suelo en la sierra sevillana" en Revista de Humanidades, nº1, (9-22) UNED. Centro Asociado de Sevilla (dep. legal: SE-775).
- [66] MARTÍNEZ, R.; SATUÉ, R; BARRAGÁN, M. y AGUILAR, E. (1992): "Las culturas del trabajo de las mujeres en el Aljarafe sevillano (II)", Anuario Etnológico de Andalucía 1991, (105-110) Consejería de Cultura y Medio Ambiente. Junta de Andalucía. (ISBN: 84-87826-34-2)
- [67] MARTÍNEZ, R. (1993): "Estructura de la propiedad de la tierra e identidades colectivas en Andalucía", Actas del Congreso de Sociología No Camiño de Santiago: Sociedades en Encrucijada, Santiago de Compostela, Noviembre.
- [68] MARTÍNEZ, R. (1996): "Una investigación sobre cultura del trabajo femenino. Apuntes sobre el concepto de cultura de la pluriactividad" en VV.AA.- El trabajo de las mujeres pasadas y presentes, Vol. I (117-125), Universidad de Málaga (ISBN: 84-7785-178-6)

- [69] MARTÍNEZ., R. (1999): "La importancia del problema de la tierra como hecho diferencial andaluz y en relación a los ideales nacionalistas", en VV.AA. "El Hecho Diferencial Andaluz, (13-44), Consejería de la Presidencia de la Junta de Andalucía y Ayuntamiento de Écija (Sevilla) (dep. Legal: SE.1443-99)
- [70] MARTÍNEZ., R (2005): Estructura Social y Estratificación. Reflexiones sobre las desigualdades sociales, (2ª edición), Miño y Dávila Eds, Buenos Aires (ISBN: 84-95294-07-9).
- [71] MARTÍNEZ, R. y RODRÍGUEZ, M. (2002): Situación de las mujeres empresarias en Andalucía" en VV.AA.- Conclusiones de las Jornadas "Género y Empleo". Desarrollo Rural en Andalucía, (16-24), Consejería de Agricultura y Pesca, Junta de Andalucía, Sevilla (ISBN: 84-95083-49-3).
- [72] MARTÍNEZ., R. (1993): La tierra en Andalucía: Ethos y relación con el concepto de poder" en Revista de Estudios Andaluces, nº 21, (11-32) Publicaciones de la Universidad de Sevilla (ISSN: 0212-8594).
- [73] MARTÍNEZ, R. (1993): Hambre de pan, hambre de tierra, Ed. Fundación Blas Infante, (1-307) Sevilla (ISBN: 84-86814-62-6).
- [74] MILLÁN JIMÉNEZ, M.A. (2002): "Las mujeres en la agricultura y la ganadería". Jornada Temática sobre Políticas de relevo generacional e incorporación de la mujer al mundo rural. Madrid. Noviembre.
- [75] MONTOYA, A. (2009): Recorrido por las políticas públicas de equidad de género en Colombia y aproximación a la experiencia de participación femenina con miras a la construcción de escenarios locales.
- [76] MUÑOZ., E. (2002): "Relaciones entre las experiencias agrarias y el mundo rural a través de la actividad de las mujeres", Jornada Temática sobre Políticas de relevo generacional e incorporación de la mujer al mundo rural. Madrid.
- [77] MUÑOZ SÁNCHEZ, V. M. (2007): "Latifundios, reforma agraria y estructura de la propiedad en los contextos aroceros sevillanos". Anduli. Revista andaluza de Ciencias Sociales. Nº 7. pp. 143-164
- [78] NACIONES UNIDAS. (2006): Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio Informe 2006: Una Mirada a la Igualdad entre los Sexos y la Autonomía de la Mujer en América Latina y el Caribe.
- [79] NAVARRO., J. PASTOR., R. (2003): Mujer, participación política y cambio social. El caso de Andalucía (1988-1999). Revista de Estudios Regionales, 65, PP. 75-106.
- [80] NORMAN. D. (1989): The Research Act: Theoretical Introduction to Sociological Method. Englewood Cliffs, N.J Prentice Hall.
- [81] ONU. (1981): "Convención para la Eliminación de todas las formas de Discriminación contra la Mujer". Conformidad con el artículo 27 (1) Serie Tratados de Naciones Unidas Nº 20378, Vol. 1246.
- [82] OSPINA, R. (1998): Mujeres Rurales en la Agenda del Estado. En: DEPARTAMENTO NACIONAL DE PLANEACIÓN. República de Colombia.
- [83] PELÁEZ, M. RODAS, L. (2002): La Política de Género en el Estado Colombiano. Un camino de conquistas sociales. Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios en Género, Universidad de Antioquia. Medellín, Colombia.
- [84] PEREZ, E. (2001): Repensando el Desarrollo Rural Hacia una nueva visión de lo rural. Una nueva ruralidad en América Latina.
- [85] PIETERSE, J. (2015): Globalization and Culture. Maryland, US: Rowman & Littlefield.
- [86] POT. (2015 – 2019): Plan De Desarrollo Y Ordenamiento Territorial De La Provincia Del Carchi).
- [87] QUINTANILLA BARBA, C. (2002): "Las mujeres rurales construyen su futuro".
- [88] ROBIROSA, M., CARDARELLI, G. y A. LAPALMA. (1990): Turbulencia y Planificación Social.
- [89] ROMERO, J. (2012): "Lo rural y la ruralidad en américa latina: categorías conceptuales en debate" Universidad de la República, Uruguay.

- [90] RICO, M. (2003): Aproximaciones hacia un desarrollo rural territorial con enfoque de género Para presentación en el seminario “Género y enfoque territorial del desarrollo rural”, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brasil, 14 al 17 de julio.
- [91] RUIZ, A. (2009): “Recorrido por las políticas públicas de equidad de género en Colombia y aproximación a la experiencia de participación femenina con miras a la construcción de escenarios locales”. Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Políticas. Universidad de Antioquia. Medellín. Colombia Estudios de Derecho Vol. LXVI. N° 147.
- [92] SABALAIN, C. (2011): Consultora de la unidad agrícola CEPAL El concepto de lo rural en los países de la región. Hacia una definición de lo rural. CEPAL Colección de documentos de proyectos.
- [93] SALANT, P and DILLMAN, D. (1994): How to Conduct Your Own Survey: leading professionals give you proven techniques for getting reliable results. New York John Wiley & Sons, INC.
- [94] SANCHEZ., M. (1980): La participación del ciudadano en la Administración Pública. Madrid: Centro de Estudios Constitucionales Selections from CQ Researcher. (2012): Global Issues. Los Ángeles: SAGE.
- [95] SEN, AMARTYA (1983): “Economic and the Family” Asia Development Review 1 (20), 1983, pp. 14-26
- [96] SEN, AMARTYA. (2000): Desarrollo y Libertad. Editorial Planeta. Barcelona.
- [97] SCOTT, J. (1986): “Gender: a Useful Category of Historical Analysis” en American Historical review, 91, 1986, pp. 1053-1075
- [98] SHANIN, T. (1979): Campesinos y Sociedades Campesinas. Fondo de Cultura Económica, (Selección). México.
- [99] SCHEJTMAN, A. y BERDEGUÉ J. (2004): Desarrollo territorial rural Centro latinoamericano de desarrollo rural RIMISIP. Copyright Rimisp.
- [100] STAHLER- SHOLK., R. VANDEN., H and BECKER, M. (2014): Rethinking Latin American Social Movements: Radical Action from Below. Maryland, US: Rowman & Littlefield.
- [101] STEWART, D. PREM., S. (1990): Focus Groups: Theory and Practice. New bury Park, Calif. Sage Publications.
- [102] TEUBAL, M. (2001): “Globalización y nueva ruralidad en América Latina”, en ¿Una nueva ruralidad en América Latina? - Consejo Latino Americano de Ciencias Sociales.
- [103] UNICEF. (1989): (Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe), El Ajuste Invisible -Los efectos de la crisis económica en las mujeres pobres, Programa Regional - Participación de la Mujer en el Desarrollo, Colombia, Gente Nueva.
- [104] VALPUESTA., R. (2007): Comentarios a la ley para la igualdad efectiva entre mujeres y hombres. Sevilla: Centro de Estudios Andaluces.
- [105] WEATHERBY, ARCENEUX, EVA, JR. LONG REED, NOVIKA- CARTER. (2012): The Other World. New York: PEARSON.