

Middle Atlantic Council of Latin American Studies Conference

Power Profile & Conflict Mapping: Ecuador's 2010 Coup D'état and the Quechua Today

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Geography of the Language

Peruvian Andes

Highlands of South America

Quechua Language

Is the most widely spoken language family of indigenous peoples of the Americas, with a total of probably some 8–10 million speakers

Majority of speakers in Peru

2 million in Ecuador

Quechua phrases and words are commonly used by Spanish speakers

Quechua has also had a profound influence on other native languages of the Americas

Ecuador conferred official status on the language in its 2006 constitution

History of the Language: the Inca Empire

Quechua expanded across wide ranges of the central Andes long before the expansion of the Inca Empire.

Diverse dialects developed in different areas, borrowing from local languages, when the Inca Empire ruled and imposed Quechua as the official language.

History of the Language: the Spanish

After the Spanish conquest of Peru in the 16th century, Quechua continued to be used widely by the indigenous peoples as the "common language".

It was officially recognized by the Spanish administration and many Spaniards learned it in order to communicate with local peoples.

Clergy of the Catholic Church adopted Quechua to use as the language of evangelization.

Given its use by the Catholic missionaries, the range of Quechua continued to expand in some areas.

History of the Language: the Spanish and the Catholic Church

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History of the Language: Religious Use

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In the late 18th century, colonial officials ended administrative and religious use of Quechua, banning it from public use

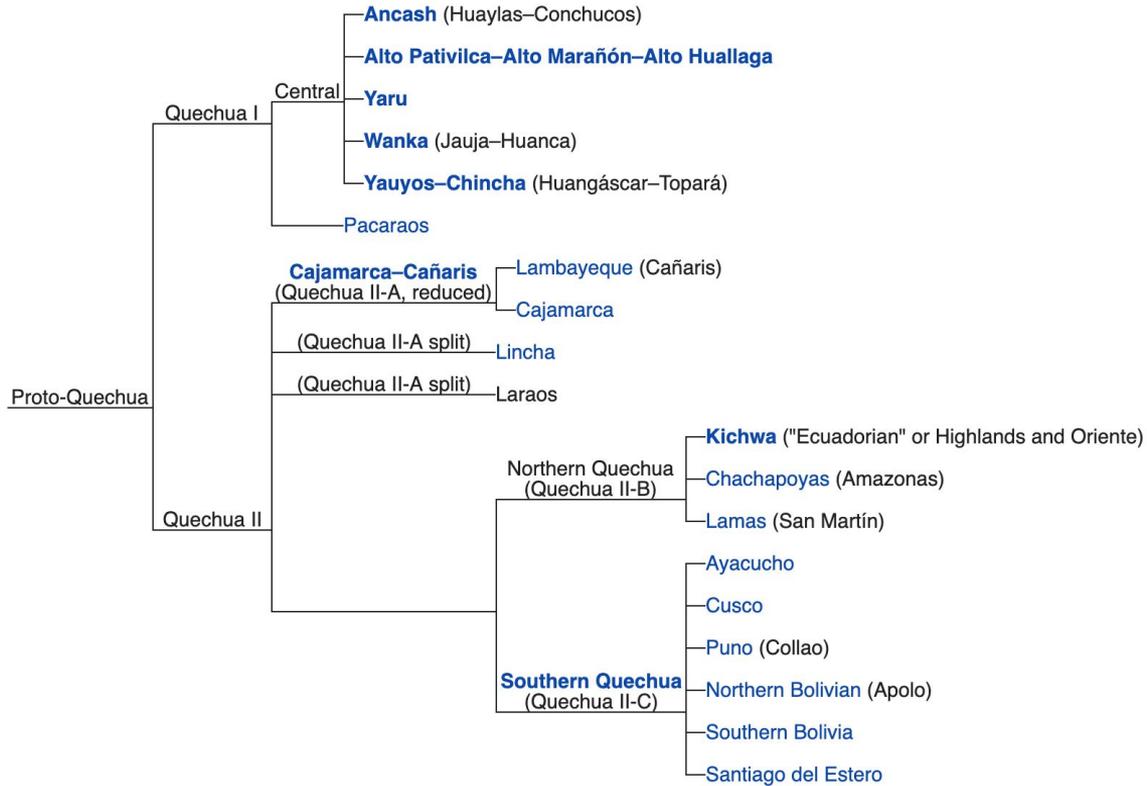
Fisher, John; Cahill, David Patrick, eds. (2008). "De la etnohistoria a la historia en los Andes : 51o Congreso Internacional de Americanistas, Santiago de Chile, 2003". Congreso Internacional de Americanistas: 295.; Adelaar 2004, pp. 167-168, 255.

Classification of the Language

Are significant differences among the varieties of Quechua

Is more like a language family

I.e. Kichwa: found in northern Ecuador



Ecuador's 2010 Government coup d'etat

President Rafael Correa (president from 2007 to 2017)

Main participants:

the indigenous population,

the National Guard and police,

public service employees

The Amazon: Ecuador

Government deficient of over 3 billion dollars to China

National priority: areas to drill for oil in

Quechua:

Environmental Issue

Basic human needs theory

“Thinking, feeling, powerful earth-being”

Odekon, M. (2006). *Encyclopedia of World Poverty*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications, p. 293; Casselli, I. (2013, May 28). Ecuador: Stability but at what Price? *BBC*.

Methodology

Power Profile and Conflict mapping

Nature of relationship between parties

Initial and preferred goals or outcomes

Perceived or expressed emotions

Perceived or actual styles of conflict used

Time

BATNA

Actual Outcomes



Nature of Relationship Between Parties

| | República del Ecuador and constituents | Ecuador's President Rafael Correa |
|--------------------|---|---|
| <i>Pre-Process</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quechua people displaced by government drilling for oil and abandonment of sustainable farming in Amazon rainforest (Advancing, 2015). • Economically disadvantaged (Odekon, 2006, p. 293). • Difference in cultures and languages between government officials and Quechua people (Borsdorf & Stadel, 2015, p. 142). • Fear among public service employees of Correa's introduction of the Ley Orgánica del Servicio Público (Suben Salario, 2010, p. 1). The L.O.S.P. would place regulations on public service employees, more so on the military and police, and create a standard base of compensation (Guzman, 2015, p.2). • The police were receiving bonuses from foreign sources (i.e. US embassy) to spy on Ecuadorian politicians who were considered opponents of US policies (Guzman, 2015, p. 2). | <p>MORE POWER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desire for infrastructure improvement and more foreign interest in <u>economic</u> sector (Schneiderman, 2013, n.p.). • Advancement of some campaign promises for the indigenous people and departure from Ecuador's history of political chaos: Correa attempts to integrate indigenous communities in the modern sector of the economy through the Constitution (Ellner, 2014, p. 235). He also prohibits oil development on national park lands and specific zones, but this can be overturned if an area is determined national priority (Advancing, 2015). • Betrayal of the indigenous people's trust: Correa criminalizing indigenous leaders and NGO's that work with indigenous peoples with terrorism in June of 2010 (Advancing, 2015). Also blocking the indigenous people's view on |

Actual Outcomes

Still ongoing conflict and Corruptive styles

Led the Quechua indigenous people of Sarayaku to sue the Ecuadorian government in 2012: Case of the Kichwa Indigenous People of Sarayaku v. Ecuador, which was won by the indigenous people.

Still ongoing conflict

The current President of Ecuador is Lenín Moreno. Elected in 2017 (can serve 2 four year terms)

Special UN Rapporteur on indigenous communities published a report in July 2019 stating that the necessary adjustments were not made:

- Decisions about the future do not include the participation of indigenous people*
- No adequate consultation toward extraction of natural resources*
- Violence and criminalization against indigenous peoples of Ecuador increased*

United Nations, (2019). Human Rights Council: Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*

