

Ecuador & Evidences Countering International Abortion Agenda

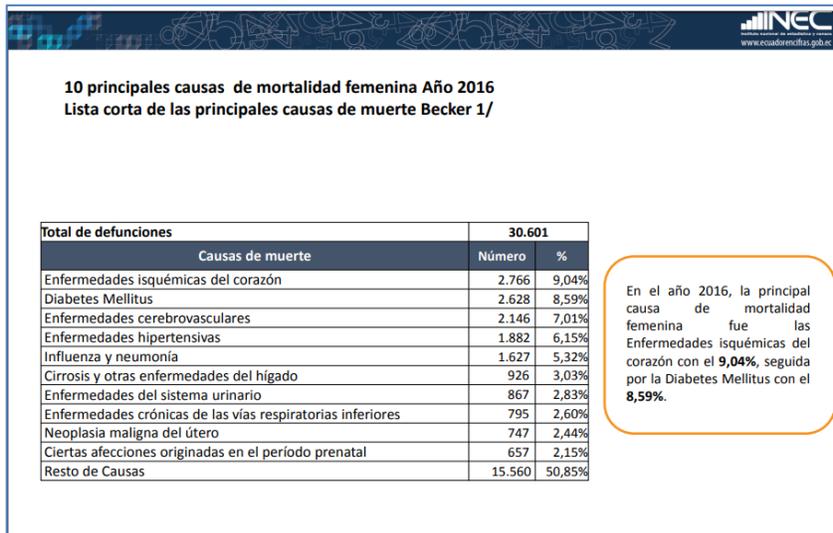
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To end our series dedicated to the Sanctity of Life and the fight against abortion in Ecuador, I would like to leave you some final data and conclusions that I hope will confirm us in the desire to support this noble cause in the nations. We observe historically and today that there is a direct correspondence between respecting the Sanctity of Human Life and successful, sustainable public policies.

Background: One of the arguments of the international agenda to promote abortion in Latin America and other nations is to give priority to the issue of violence against women and the care of their health. In addition to these spearheads, they also promote the primacy of the professional development of women as a contribution to the national economy—an aspect that is visible as something contrary and in competition with motherhood.

Next, we see some graphs that contradict the stipulated assumptions of the international agenda.

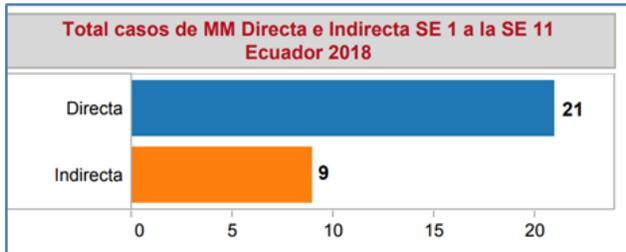
Evidences: In terms of female mortality rates in the following table we see that abortion does not appear among the causes of higher incidence.



The highest material mortality rates are for heart disease, diabetes, cerebrovascular disease such as strokes, hypertension, influenza and pneumonia, cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver, diseases of the urinary system, chronic respiratory diseases, utero problems, and lowest of these, problems in the prenatal period.

The following graphs taken from official data of the Ministry of Health (<https://www.salud.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Gaceta-MM-SE-11.pdf>) corroborate in this same sense and confirm that in Ecuador the cases of maternal death were 30 in total nationwide for the year 2018.

Total cases of Direct and Indirect Maternal Mortality:



In addition to that, the following article taken from the official website of the Ministry of Health (<https://www.salud.gob.ec/por-segundo-ano-consecutivo-se-redujo-la-mortalidad-materna/>) talks about the significant decrease of maternal mortality.

Therefore, in matters of health, the evidence does not reveal an increase in deaths due to abortion, which is a reality contrary to the assertions of those who demand safe abortion as a women's health right. Hence, the high maternal mortality rates claimed by those attempting to manipulate public opinion do not really have clear justification.

Regarding the issue of violence, let's see some data taken from the official statistics page: <http://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/nacimientosdefunciones/>.

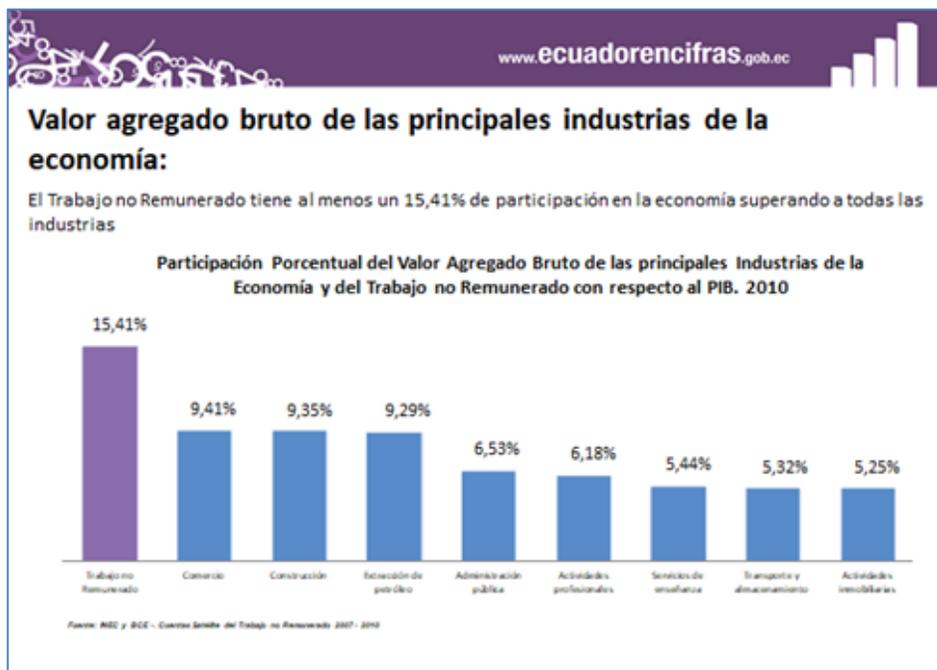
Number of violent deaths by sex nationwide:



In the 2016 graph above, blue refers to men and red refers to women. The first cause are transport accidents, the second are external causes of accidental injuries, the third corresponds to suicides, the fourth to homicide attacks, the fifth to events of undetermined intent, followed by other transport accidents and finally other violent deaths.

Similar 2018 data give the same results: 6.65% related to women (<http://www.ecuadorchequea.com/2018/10/10/romo-53-de-los-homicidios-se-asocian-con-violencia-social-y-no-con-violencia-criminal>). From the evidence we can conclude that the problem of violence is a reality for both men and women, with a much greater incidence on men.

Finally, contradicting the whole international agenda against life and motherhood, I leave an interesting graphic about the contribution of unpaid work to the national economy, which refers mainly to the work of women in the family (care of the family members especially children, the elderly and household management) that reaches 15.41% of GDP surpassing all industries:



SOME INTERESTING CONCLUSIONS:

Definitely, there is no serious evidence of an increase in deaths due to unsafe abortion and an impact on the health of women in Ecuador that justifies the legalization of pro-abortion policies.

On the issue of violence: there is a general increase that has not been analyzed enough and could give us clues to eradicate even violence against women. A possible clue could involve reassessing the dignity of men.

Undoubtedly a more diligent work of research and analysis could hypothesize the reevaluation of the vocation to fatherhood, as the best ally in defending human life, peace, and the integral progress and prosperity of nations, in complementarity with the vocation of women. This is a neglected field and it could be highly efficient and effective.

Undoubtedly, the family perspective could be a fundamental axis in the construction of public policies that raise the standards of the Sanctity of Human Life and demonstrate with concrete evidences the bases where the integral development of the peoples is sustained, resulting in a successful governance model.

I hope that these data about Ecuador have been useful and are a further impetus of the GLC Project to commit ourselves every day more in a challenge full of hope, having God at the center, in the certainty of His victory because for God nothing is impossible.

Thank you, Isabel María, for sharing these important observations and conclusions that are the result of many years of research and involvement in public policy in Ecuador and internationally.

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“Did not He who made me in the womb make him, and the same one fashion us in the womb?” (Job 31:15)