

Appendix to Chapter 5

Chronology of events 1996 - 2019

Date	Event	Outcome
April 1994	Creation of SENAIME	CONAIE rejects the organization arguing it is only following the guidelines from the executive.
May - July 1996	National and subnational elections	Abdalá Bucaram elected president. Pachakutik got 8 seats at the legislature.
October 1996	Creation of <i>Ministerio Etnico</i>	CONAIE rejects the organization arguing it is only following the guidelines from the executive.
February 1997	Abdalá Bucaram is ousted	Fabian Alarcon replaces Bucaram as president. The <i>Ministerio Étnico</i> never started to work.
March 1997	Creation of CONPLADEIN	Nina Pacari is appointed Executive Secretary and the managing board includes all recognized indigenous organizations, e.g. FEI, FEINE, and CONAIE.
May – July 1998	National elections	Jamil Mahuad is elected president. Pachakutik got 9 seats at the legislature.
August 1998	New Constitution is approved	The constitution established protections for the individual and collective rights of the indigenous population and recognized it was formed by pueblos and nationalities.
September 1998	PRODEPINE starts operations	Deployment of <i>development with identity</i> projects under the management of CONPLADEIN

December 1998	CODENPE replaces CONPLADEIN	CODENPE becomes the manager of PRODEPINE. Its executive council was formed by representatives of the <i>pueblos</i> and nationalities appointed through CONAIE.
January 2000	Jamil Mahuad is ousted	CONAIE and Lucio Gutierrez spearheaded the social mobilizations. Gustavo Noboa replaced Mahuad.
May 2000	Subnational elections	Pachakutik's most successful performance with 5 prefects, 30 mayors, and 565 parish council members elected.
October - November 2002	National elections	Lucio Gutierrez is elected president with the support of Pachakutik. Pachakutik with alliances got 14 seats at the legislature.
August 2003	Pachakutik and Gutierrez end their alliance	Gutierrez started working with other indigenous organizations (FENOCIN and FEINE)
July 2004	Gutierrez takes control of CODENPE	Gutierrez appointed a new Executive Secretary and gave seats to FENOCIN and FEINE at the organizations' council.
October 2004	Subnational elections	Pachakutik's seats are reduced. The party got 5 prefects, 25 mayors, and 570 parish council members elected.
April 2005	Gutierrez is ousted	Alfredo Palacio became president. The social mobilization that ousted Gutierrez was led by middle class mestizos.
May 2005	Alfredo Palacio returns CODENPE to CONAIE's control	Lourdes Tiban appointed Executive Secretary of CODENPE.
June – November 2005	Centralization of registration starts	Executive Decrees establish CODENPE's responsibilities to register pueblos, nationalities and comunas.

October – November 2005	National elections	Rafael Correa is elected president. Luis Macas received only 2.2 % of the national vote. Pachakutik got 7 seats at the legislative.
August 2007	<i>Ley Orgánica de las Instituciones Públicas de los Pueblos Indígenas del Ecuador</i> is approved	This law regulates all government offices that deal with the indigenous population including CODENPE, <i>Secretaria Nacional de Salud Intercultural de las Nacionalidades y Pueblos Indígenas del Ecuador</i> (SNSINPI); and <i>Fondo de Desarrollo de las Nacionalidades y Pueblos Indígenas del Ecuador</i> (FODEPI)
October 2008	New Constitution is approved	The new Constitution recognized the <i>pueblos</i> and nationalities that form the indigenous population and declares Ecuador as a <i>plurinational state</i> .
January 2009	Correa announces the end of CODENPE	Correa criticized the misuse of CODENPE's funding and announced it would transition into a new governmental office the <i>Consejo Nacional de la Igualdad</i> (National Council of Equality) without international or state funds.
April 2009	National and subnational elections	Correa was re-elected in the first round of presidential elections. Pachakutik got 4 seats at the legislature. Additionally, the party got: 5 prefects, 28 mayors, and 458 parish council members elected.
Early 2010	The Government signed agreements to start creating <i>Circunscripciones Territoriales Indígenas</i> (CTI) - Indigenous Territorial Constituencies	CTI agreements signed with 26 indigenous organizations from the <i>Amazonia</i> region. Neither of these agreements turns into official CTIs.
August – November 2011	Correa appoints indigenous ambassadors	Ricardo Ulcuango is appointed ambassador to Bolivia and Segundo Andrango is appointed ambassador to El Salvador.
2011-2014	CODENPE transitions into a National Equality Council starts	CODENPE receives funding for the transition from Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional al Desarrollo (AECID). This was the last international funds the office received.

February/ April 2013	National elections	Correa was re-elected after two rounds. Pachakutik got 7 seats at the legislature.
February 2014	Subnational elections	Pachakutik's candidates are elected: 5 prefects, 29 mayors, and 530 parish council members.
June 2015	By executive decree the responsibility of registering the indigenous <i>pueblos</i> , nationalities and <i>comunas</i> is assigned to the <i>Secretaría Nacional de Gestión de la Política</i>	CODENPE lost its main responsibility which became part of the responsibilities of the central state.
July 2016	CODENPE is replaced by <i>Consejo Nacional para la Igualdad de Pueblos y Nacionalidades CNIPN</i>	The new CNIPN did not have the same responsibilities as CODENPE, primarily the registration of pueblos and nationalities. Nonetheless, CNIPN started to offer certificates of belonging to a <i>pueblo</i> and/or nationality for individuals.
February – April 2017	National elections	Lenin Moreno is elected president. Pachakutik gets 8 seats at the legislature.
March 2019	Subnational elections	Pachakutik's candidates are elected: 5 prefects, 20 mayors, and 519 parish council members.
April 2019	The <i>Secretaría Nacional de Gestión de la Política</i> became part of the Ministry of Interior	The registration of <i>pueblos</i> , nationalities, and <i>comunas</i> was moved to the Ministry of Interior.
