Ecuador has a very complex and large legislation that secures the human rights for the workers to stability, social security, health and safety, vacations, etc.
"Figures from the Ministry of Labor show that Ecuador is the second country in South America with best wages, below Argentina."

Ecuador has made significant progress in labor rights, in relation to other countries in the region. The effort that has been made by employers to meet the proposed goals, are only reflected in the efficiencies found in the system.
Let’s review some RSPO concepts

- Right of Association
- Labor Exploitation, Forced and Trafficking
- Discrimination
- Working Hours
- Health and Safety, Social Insurance
- Child Labor

Small Producers!

The informality in the Ecuadorian agricultural sector is reflected in the employment situation, where there are still gaps, however, the defaults are related to low productivity and inability to bear the costs related to formal employment.
**Ecuador**

How to monitor the future of labor rights

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**Ecuador Facts**

**How many?**
There is more than 150,000 workers involved in palm production in Ecuador, including Colombian emigrants, mostly refugees.

**Inmigrants**
Colombian refugees, frequently work in Ecuador where they are especially vulnerable to labor and human rights violations. They often face discrimination and threats of deportation, constraining their ability to protest unfair labor conditions. Colombia, which has the second highest rate of Displacement in the world.

**Problems**
Problems faced included wage, benefit, working hour violations, child labor, discrimination against women, indigenous people, and people of African descent, health and safety risks, poor housing, environmental damage, harm to indigenous communities and inadequate grievance mechanisms.
THANKS!

Any questions?
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