REVISTA INVECOM
ISSN en línea: 2739-0063

Empowerment as a strategy for social development in Ecuador: a systematic review

El empoderamiento como estrategia para el desarrollo social en Ecuador: una revisión sistemática

Received: 16/06/2025 - **Accepted:** 12/09/2025

Alexis Manuel Perero Panchana
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7152-8011
apererop@ucvvirtual.edu.pe
Universidad César Vallejo. Piura, Peru

César Balladares Atoche
https://orcid.org/0009-0000-2512-4470
cesarballadaresa@ucvvirtual.edu.pe
Universidad César Vallejo. Piura, Peru

Abstract

This article provides an analysis of empowerment as a strategy for social development in Ecuador through the systematic review of scientific articles obtained in SciELO, Dialnet and Scopus, in addition to the related national regulations on the subject; where it is important to build knowledge in order to provide interpretations of the phenomenon in question. The methodology applied is based on a systematic review of the literature using Boolean operators with the formula ("Empowerment" AND "social development" AND "Ecuador"), which allowed the identification of relevant components of the phenomenon. The results obtained show the application of empowerment in different local contexts. In addition, the discussion and conclusions that contribute to the idea of the relevance of the implementation of mechanisms that allow communities and the State to join forces for the effective application of public policies of citizen participation for the development of the country.

Keywords: empowerment, social development, strategy

Resumen

El presente artículo proporciona un análisis sobre el empoderamiento como estrategia para el desarrollo social en Ecuador mediante la revisión sistemática de artículos científicos obtenidos en SciELO, Dialnet y Scopus, además de las normativas nacionales relacionadas sobre el tema; en donde es importante la construcción de conocimientos a fin de otorgar interpretaciones sobre el fenómeno tratado. La metodología aplicada se fundamenta en una revisión sistemática de la literatura utilizando operadores booleanos con la fórmula ("Empoderamiento" AND "desarrollo social" AND "Ecuador"), lo que permitió identificar componentes relevantes del fenómeno. Los resultados obtenidos evidencian la aplicación del empoderamiento en diferentes contextos locales. Además, la discusión y conclusiones que aportan a la idea sobre la relevancia de la implementación de los mecanismos que permitan sumar esfuerzos entre las comunidades y el Estado para la efectiva aplicación de políticas públicas de participación ciudadana para el desarrollo del país.

Palabras clave: empoderamiento, desarrollo social, estrategia

Introduction

In Ecuador, empowerment has been established as a key tool for strengthening both individual and collective capacities, aiming to promote social equity (Carchipulla, 2021). Its application spans areas such as community participation, the positioning of social structures, and decision-making, among other aspects that foster transformation toward sustainable development. Thus, empowerment not only entails the inclusion of individuals in public affairs but also provides the opportunity to play an active role as agents of change through transformative actions in their environment and joint decision-making that favors more equitable living conditions (Medina, 2022).

In this context, it is crucial to understand empowerment as a dynamic process that, in conjunction with education, equitable access to resources, skill development, and active participation, significantly contributes to sustainable development and social justice within communities. These changes are grounded in both individual

and collective capabilities and skills, as well as in the commitment to create a direct and positive impact on opportunity generation, making it an indispensable element for social progress (Linzán, 2021).

From a critical perspective, this tool has a direct relationship with existing power dynamics in countries and the resistances that have emerged over time within social relations (Gozálvez & Cortijo, 2023). Furthermore, it interacts with factors such as ethnic identity, social class, disability, and gender, allowing for the identification of situations involving the violation of rights in light of issues stemming from institutional neglect.

Social development enhances the living conditions of a state's population. However, it is affected by economic, cultural, and other inequalities, creating environments of vulnerability for citizens (Pessina, 2024). Therefore, it is essential to articulate strategies based on public policies that ensure access to social protection, political participation, and financial education, among other relevant aspects for the national context.

In this framework, empowerment has enabled associations, cooperatives, unions, and other grassroots organizations to strengthen both internal and external democracy through the political and cultural training of their members (Jiménez et al., 2022). It has also facilitated the implementation of citizen participation mechanisms and social control, as well as the generation of leaders capable of advocating for rights established in local and international regulations.

Nevertheless, currently, empowerment faces various challenges that restrict its implementation and impact across the different areas in which it is employed. Consequently, this review article focuses on the study of empowerment as a tool for social development in Ecuador.

Thus, the objectives of this article are: to identify the advantages of empowerment at both individual and collective levels, to synthesize the main findings regarding its contribution to the social development of the Ecuadorian population, and to offer conclusions aimed at future research on the subject. To achieve this, fundamental concepts of empowerment are analyzed, its current situation in Ecuador is explored, the main barriers that hinder its implementation are examined, and the actions taken by the population to strengthen it in various contexts are evaluated for their effectiveness in building participatory societies.

Finally, based on the analysis conducted, the challenges for fostering the effective implementation of empowerment as a strategy are determined, highlighting its relevance in the social development of the country. Thus, the review aims to answer the research question: How does empowerment contribute to the social development of communities in Ecuador?

Methodology

The methodology was based on a systematic literature review aimed at collecting, analyzing, and synthesizing relevant information about empowerment as a strategy for social development in Ecuador.

To this end, a search was conducted in scientific databases such as Scielo, Dialnet, and Scopus. In the initial phase, the search was executed using Boolean operators with the following formula: ("Empowerment" AND "social development" AND "Ecuador").

The selection of documents was carried out based on the following criteria:

Inclusion criteria:

- IC1: Publications addressing the study variables.
- IC2: Articles from academically or institutionally accredited sources.
- IC3: Publications released between 2019 and 2024.
- IC4: Texts in Spanish with full access.

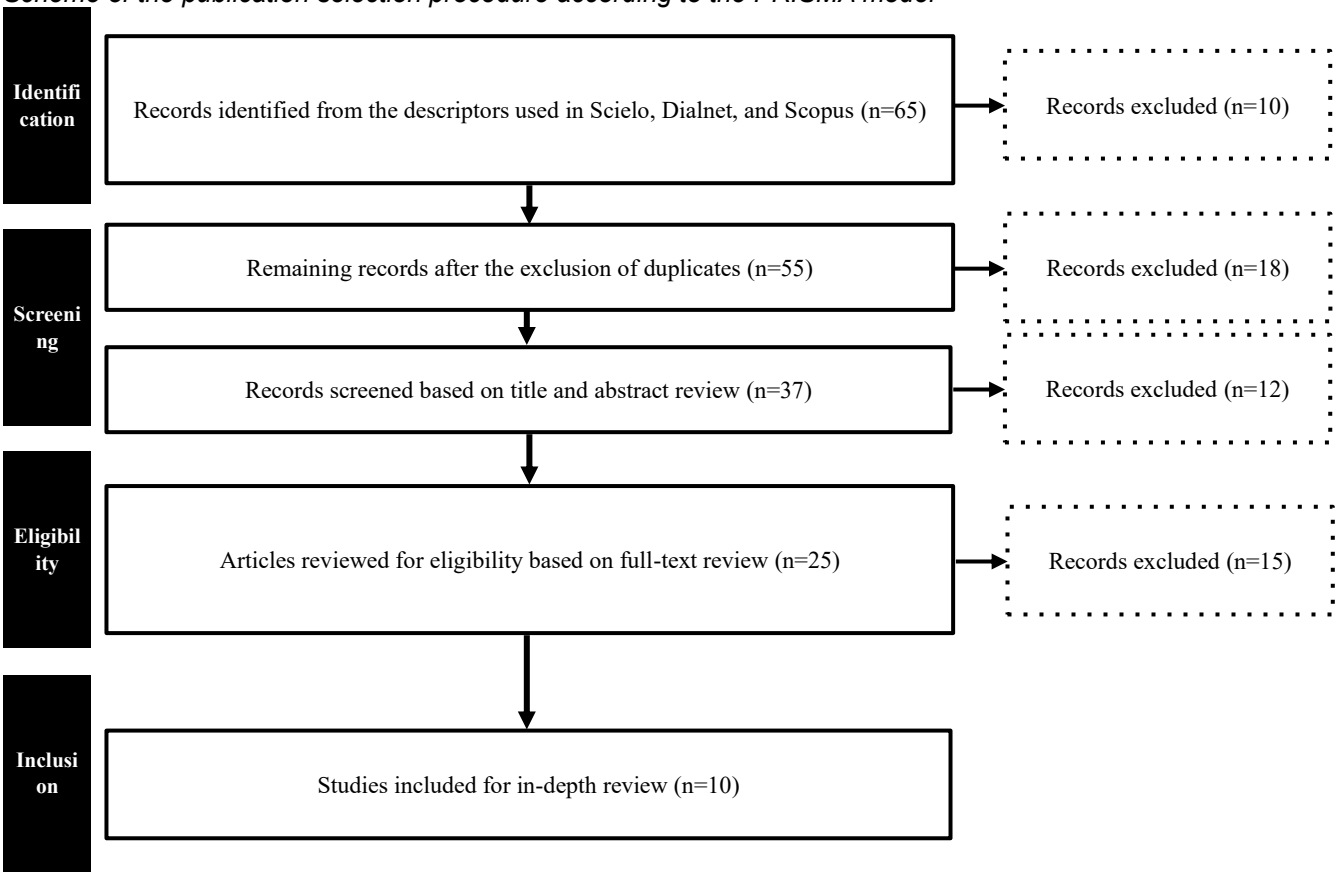
Exclusion criteria:

- EC1: Publications not related to any of the variables.
- EC2: Documents outside the established period.
- EC3: Texts in languages other than Spanish.
- EC4: Resources without full access to content.

Subsequently, the information was organized following the PRISMA flow diagram, allowing for the evaluation of the feasibility, validity, and reliability of the studies considering methodological design, population, instruments, and results obtained:

Figure 1

Scheme of the publication selection procedure according to the PRISMA model



Afterward, relevant data for analysis were extracted, considering aspects such as authorship, province, study design, population, measurement instruments, risk factors, and social impact. The reviewed studies included:

Table 1

Summary of study characteristics

Main Author	Province	Study Design	Population	Measurement Instrument	Risk Factors	Social Impact
Silva & Sánchez, 2025	Loja	Cross-sectional	91 family members of persons with disabilities in Loja	Survey	Family environment factors, lack of support, social barriers	Need for comprehensive policies to promote empowerment
Carchipulla, 2021	Azuay	Cross-sectional	85 individuals from Popular and Solidarity Economy organizations in Sígsig	Survey	Socioeconomic conditions and limited access to resources	Popular education strengthens empowerment and enables greater social participation
Arcos & Pino, 2024	Cotopaxi	Cross-sectional	125 vulnerable individuals from La	Questionnaire	Exclusion, limited access to rights, and	Community gatherings strengthened

			Merced neighborhood		development limitations	the empowerment of residents
Pesantez & Meyer, 2021	Pastaza	Cross-sectional	72 individuals from three Saparas communities	Surveys, interviews, and observation notes	Social vulnerability and limited community participation	Participatory planning favored empowerment and civic commitment
Nivelo & Luna, 2022	Cañar	Cross-sectional	15 representatives from neighborhoods in El Tambo	Interview	Reduced community leadership and low participation	Social participation and empowerment can improve community management
Salinas et al., 2021	Morona Santiago	Cross-sectional	40 women from social organizations in Limón Indanza	Survey	Social disadvantage and deficient outreach policies	Organizations strengthen empowerment and sense of belonging
Vargas, 2024	Los Ríos	Cross-sectional	14 members of the Textile Production Association of Quevedo	Survey	Inequality and unfavorable economic conditions	Empowerment has contributed to the recognition of women in the sector
Rocha & Carrión, 2023	Cotopaxi	Cross-sectional	75 residents of Recinto Siete Ríos	Survey	Low community organization	Community efforts through empowerment collectively improve the community
Osorio et al., 2024	Chimborazo	Cross-sectional	269 women from urban and rural parishes in Riobamba	Surveys	Difficulty accessing education and limited economic independence	Differences between urban and rural empowerment due to key factors
Costa et al., 2022	Loja	Cross-sectional	384 indigenous and mestizo women	Surveys	Reduced participation in public spaces	Support from intercultural public policies is needed to strengthen empowerment

Following this, the quality of the studies was evaluated, taking into account the dimensions of selection, comparability, and outcomes, as shown in the table below:

Table 2

Results of the methodological quality assessment of included studies.

Author	Total Score	Sample Representativeness	Sample Size	Non-respondents	Exposure Verification	Design and Analysis	Outcome Evaluation	Statistical Test	Quality

Silva & Sánchez, 2025	6	*		*	*	*	*	*	Satisfactory
Carchipulla, 2021	6	*		*	*	*	*	*	Satisfactory
Arcos & Pino, 2024	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Good
Pesantez & Meyer, 2021	6	*		*	*	*	*	*	Satisfactory
Nivelo & Luna, 2022	5	*			*	*	*	*	Satisfactory
Salinas et al., 2021	6	*		*	*	*	*	*	Satisfactory
Vargas, 2024	6	*		*	*	*	*	*	Satisfactory
Rocha & Carrión, 2023	5	*		*	*	*		*	Satisfactory
Osorio et al., 2024	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Good
Costa et al., 2022	6	*	*		*	*	*	*	Satisfactory

According to the evaluation of the studies, the following results were obtained: two studies received five stars (Nivelo & Luna, 2022; Rocha & Carrión, 2023), six studies received six stars (Silva & Sánchez, 2025; Carchipulla, 2021; Pesantez & Meyer, 2021; Salinas et al., 2021; Vargas, 2024; Costa et al., 2022), and two studies received seven stars (Arcos & Pino, 2024; Osorio et al., 2024).

Results and discussion

Empowerment and social development in Ecuador

Ecuador has a regulatory framework that recognizes citizen participation in public matters as a fundamental right, strengthening democracy and social development. The Constitution, in Article 61, guarantees the inclusion of individuals in planning, management, and monitoring of public actions, promoting equality, interculturality, autonomy, and diversity (Asamblea Nacional del Ecuador, 2008).

Additionally, the Organic Law on Citizen Participation promotes guarantees for the full exercise of the rights of various groups, regulating mechanisms that democratize the relationship between citizens and the state (Asamblea Nacional, 2010). In this context, empowerment consolidates as a key strategy for local development, fostering both individual and collective participation in political, cultural, economic, and social spheres. It also contributes to creating community environments that confront vulnerability, poverty, and inequality—phenomena affecting a significant portion of the population (Sánchez et al., 2023).

Types of empowerment and their impact

The following types of empowerment have been identified in the analyzed studies:

Economic empowerment

This type focuses on enabling communities to have control over resources and financial capabilities to improve their well-being. It includes generating entrepreneurship, developing productive skills, and fostering social competencies, thus promoting comprehensive development (Pérez et al., 2025). However, its effectiveness depends on favorable scenarios, financial education, and adequate access to services.

Political empowerment

Political empowerment is defined as the capacity of individuals or groups, especially those historically excluded, to participate in governmental deliberation spaces that affect their daily lives. It encompasses the ability

to access elected positions in accordance with existing regulations, contributing to the transformation of established political structures. Furthermore, individuals participate actively in electoral processes through voting, promoting democracy in an equitable manner and strengthening citizen representation, enabling influence over public policies according to the population's demands (Tariq & Zeib, 2023).

Community empowerment

Community empowerment refers to the participation of the community in decision-making processes that strengthen local autonomy and promote collective well-being. It involves developing organizational and management capabilities to face challenges through shared solutions, turning residents into protagonists of sustainable development processes. To achieve this, citizens must understand their problems and have tools such as support networks, access to financial resources, technical skills, leadership, and shared responsibility. Moreover, fostering trust among neighbors and social organizations is essential to coordinate efforts in defending collective rights (Bernal et al., 2024).

Empowerment experiences in local contexts of the country

In Ecuador, various studies across different provinces have demonstrated how empowerment contributes to social development and citizen participation. In Loja, families of persons with disabilities face social, infrastructural, and communication barriers, necessitating public policies that promote inclusion and active participation (Silva & Sánchez, 2025). Similarly, in Pastaza, Zaparas communities show that participation through empowerment strengthens civic commitment and the defense of cultural, environmental, and social rights (Pesantez & Criollo, 2021).

In Azuay, popular education combined with empowerment has allowed citizens to increase their participation in popular and solidarity economy organizations, enhancing collaborative work and local problem-solving (Carchipulla, 2021). In Los Ríos, associativity and empowerment have been key to integrating women into the popular economy, generating both individual and collective benefits (Vargas, 2024). Similarly, in Morona Santiago, social organizations led by women have strengthened their capabilities and promoted more just societies, despite limited state intervention (Salinas et al., 2021).

In rural areas of Loja, indigenous women demonstrate higher levels of empowerment in agriculture, livestock, and entrepreneurship, actively participating in political, social, and economic decisions (Costa et al., 2022). In Cotopaxi, community gatherings promote problem identification and collaborative conflict resolution, enhancing motivation and social cohesion (Arcos and Pino, 2024). In Recinto Siete Ríos, empowerment has been crucial in risk management strategies for natural disasters, although greater resources and access to education are needed to optimize its impact (Rocha & Carrión, 2023).

In Chimborazo, women's empowerment in Riobamba has spurred entrepreneurship, although educational and resource access barriers continue to limit its reach (Osorio et al., 2024). Finally, in Cañar, the limited empowerment of neighborhood residents has led to the development of social projects aimed at fostering citizen participation and training local leaders (Nivelo & Luna, 2022). These experiences reflect how empowerment adapts to different contexts and needs, contributing to the strengthening of participatory communities and the social development of the country:

Table 3

Summary of empowerment experiences in local contexts of the country

Author	Province	Identified issues	Identified empowerment strategy
Silva & Sánchez, 2025	Loja	Differences in management modalities of Day Care Centers for persons with disabilities.	Strategy of training and active participation to increase family empowerment.
Carchipulla, 2021	Azuay	Limitations of traditional education promoting competition over equitable development of popular and solidarity economy organizations in Sígsig.	Popular education in synergy with empowerment fostering collective learning and solidarity values in organizations.
Arcos & Pino, 2024	Cotopaxi	Social inequalities, limited access to services, and discrimination limiting participation of residents in La Merced neighborhood.	Community gatherings promoting freedom of expression, sense of community, active participation, and motivation.
Pesantez & Meyer, 2021	Pastaza	Threats to territorial, cultural, and socioeconomic autonomy of Saparas communities.	Promotion of comprehensive local projects through community participation and empowerment.

Nivelo & Luna, 2022	Cañar	Reduced effective mechanisms for citizen participation in neighborhoods of El Tambo.	Promotion of participation through neighborhood structures with empowered community leaders.
Salinas et al., 2021	Morona Santiago	Limited promotion of women's organizations in Limón Indanza and insufficient training on violence prevention and entrepreneurship.	Strengthening organizations through collective meetings, training, and active participation.
Vargas, 2024	Los Ríos	Limited access to resources and services, insufficient leadership representation, and inadequate support from government programs for the Textile Production Association of Quevedo (ASOPROTEQUE).	Promotion of participation and representation in society, increasing influence in public policies through empowerment.
Rocha & Carrión, 2023	Cotopaxi	Environmental degradation in Recinto Siete Ríos due to limited risk management.	Participatory approach through environmental education, risk management training, and active community organization.
Osorio et al., 2024	Chimborazo	Significant gaps in empowerment levels in urban and rural areas of Riobamba.	Strengthening empowerment profiles through capacity development, social support, and power relations.
Costa et al., 2022	Loja	Obstacles in the formalization of businesses, gaps between the empowerment of indigenous and mestizo women.	Promotion of organizational and management capabilities related to empowerment and participation in public policy decisions.

Based on the analyzed results from various studies conducted in Ecuador concerning empowerment, a complex reality is verified due to social, cultural, educational, economic, and political factors that have led to limitations in the practice of this component by communities. The achievements of empowerment depend on the situations or contexts in which residents operate, emphasizing the need for effective public policies (Osorio et al., 2024). Additionally, each territory presents different particularities that affect empowerment, making it feasible to adapt strategies capable of addressing current and future challenges, thus increasing opportunities for comprehensive progress (Arcos & Pino, 2024).

In this regard, social vulnerability and the limited participation of communities have hindered their development, with this phenomenon being a key factor in generating civic commitment (Pesantez & Criollo, 2021). However, despite the aforementioned barriers, empowerment remains a tool in processes of citizen participation and social control regarding decisions related to the formulation and application of public policies, which are part of the structural transformation of societies (Nivelo & Luna, 2022).

Therefore, various groups in vulnerable conditions have adopted strategies that favor the recognition of their rights as stipulated in national and international legal instruments (Silva & Sánchez, 2025). Furthermore, in these cases, empowerment has strengthened both individual and collective skills to address their needs (Rocha & Carrión, 2023).

Equally important is the emphasis on popular education and community organization in developing support networks that promote favorable conditions (Carchipulla, 2021). The prominent role of women's participation is also highlighted, with advances in gender empowerment in the country contributing to their visibility in economic and social matters (Salinas et al., 2021). Additionally, due to their ability to associate, they have achieved their goals, thus accessing new national markets (Vargas, 2024).

In terms of development, studies indicate that empowerment drives the dynamics between power relations, equity, and social justice present in today's societal frameworks, where citizens demand greater equitable access to resources, training processes, and institutional articulation mechanisms, paving the way for social cohesion and sustainable development.

Thus, the results reinforce the idea that empowerment has become a key element in building societies that seek local development. Furthermore, it is essential to understand this phenomenon not only as an increase in individual capacities but also as an opportunity for groups to combine efforts and become protagonists of the transformation needed in the country.

These studies also highlight the relevance of formulating public policies for citizen participation that consider the particularities of each locality; therefore, multisectoral actions should be implemented in participatory contexts, addressing all social groups to achieve sustainable development.

Conversely, it is important to note that the review also presents limitations due to the scarcity of longitudinal research on the topic, which would allow for identifying the incidence of this phenomenon over time. Therefore, it is necessary to promote future research that includes mixed designs and permits evaluating the long-term impact of this component, thus obtaining multidisciplinary results that contribute to the construction of transformative empowerment models.

Conclusions

Empowerment in Ecuador has become a dynamic process, both at the personal and collective levels, for its citizens. According to the review conducted in this article, social and sustainable development must be strengthened through the trust of individuals, support networks, and active participation by integrating community organizations.

The existence of social barriers related to gaps that limit empowerment is an issue that must be addressed through actions that mitigate their impact. Therefore, it is crucial to propose a horizon based on models and theories that promote fair and equitable access to rights, services, and resources to reduce structural inequalities.

The importance of the State in formulating and implementing strategies based on public policies that generate spaces for participation and decision-making in educational, cultural, sports, communication, economic, and other processes is emphasized. This would provide groups with opportunities for comprehensive development and encourage society to create awareness through social sensitization based on innovative methodologies.

Moreover, the community plays an important role in this aspect, as it requires the commitment of social organizations to generate community leaders who seek to strengthen the empowerment of their members, constituting a key strategy to achieve resilience against adverse situations that may affect their full development in citizen participation scenarios.

References

Arcos, A., & Pino, J. (2024). Las ruedas comunitarias como herramienta de transformación social en el barrio La Merced del cantón Latacunga - Ecuador. *Journal of Economic and Social Science Research, 4*(4), 168-186. https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=9790058&orden=0&info=link

Asamblea Nacional. (2010). *Ley Orgánica de Participación Ciudadana.* https://gobiernoabierto.ec/wp-content/uploads/documentos/Normativa%20Nacional/ley_organica_participacion.pdf

Asamblea Nacional del Ecuador. (2008). *Constitución de la República del Ecuador.* https://www.asambleanacional.gob.ec/sites/default/files/documents/old/constitucion_de_bolsillo.pdf

Bernal, L., NIño, E., Casanova, M., Treviño, F., Rodríguez, A., & Jiménez, D. (2024). Participación y empoderamiento comunitario en la atención primaria en salud en América Latina: revisión sistemática exploratoria. *Revista Panamericana de Salud Pública, 48*, 1-8. https://www.scielosp.org/pdf/rpsp/2024.v48/e135/es

Carchipulla, E. (2021). La educación popular en el empoderamiento de las prácticas de la economía popular y solidaria. El caso de cantón Sígsig. *Dominio de las Ciencias, 7*(6), 1182-1204. https://dialnet.unirioja.es/descarga/articulo/8383762.pdf

Costa, M., Armijos, V., & Ríos, J. (2022). Actitud emprendedora y empoderamiento de la mujer indígena y mestiza en la provincia de Loja. *Revista Ciencia y Tecnología, 22*(34), 83-102. https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=8591829&orden=0&info=link

Gozálvez, V., & Cortijo, G. (2023). Desarrollo humano y redes sociales en sociedades digitales. *Sophia, colección de Filosofía de la Educación*(34), 41-64. http://scielo.senescyt.gob.ec/pdf/sophia/n34/1390-3861-soph-34-00041.pdf

Jiménez, J., Luna, J., & Jiménez, C. (2022). Empoderamiento social y organizacional como un modelo de investigación para alcanzar la sustentabilidad. *Revista de Investigaciones Universidad del Quindío, 34*(1), 138-145. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Josemanuel-Luna-Nemecio/publication/361050068_Empoderamiento_social_y_organizacional_como_un_modelo_de_investigacion_para_alcanzar_la_sustentabilidad/links/629a24296886635d5cbba7af/Empoderamiento-social-y-organizaciona

Linzán, M. (2021). Participación de las políticas públicas en el desarrollo local en el Ecuador. *Polo del Conocimiento, 6*(3), 1591-1602. https://dialnet.unirioja.es/descarga/articulo/7926848.pdf

Medina, J. (2022). Activismo epistémico y la epistemología del empoderamiento. *Quaderns De Filosofia, 9*(2), 19-26. https://turia.uv.es/index.php/qfilosofia/article/view/22954/21537

Nivelo, P., & Luna, K. (2022). Proyecto de desarrollo social mediante la conformación de estructuras barriales y el involucramiento de la participación ciudadana en el cantón El Tambo. *Dominio de las Ciencias, 8*(1), 163-182. https://dialnet.unirioja.es/descarga/articulo/8383452.pdf

Osorio, A., Hernández, P., & Guamán, N. (2024). Empoderamiento y perfil emprendedor de las mujeres de las parroquias rurales y urbanas del cantón Riobamba. *Perspectivas Sociales y Administrativas, 2*(1), 48-59. https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=9717358&orden=0&info=link

Pérez, J., Moreno, D., Espinoza, E., & Echeverría, H. (2025). Empoderamiento Económico de la Mujer y sus efectos en la Internacionalización de las Empresas: Caso Ecuador. *Polo del conocimiento, 10*(3), 3302-3317. https://polodelconocimiento.com/ojs/index.php/es/article/download/9309/24424

Pesantez, Z., & Criollo, M. (2021). Participación en el desarrollo local de los habitantes de las comunidades Saparas, ubicados en la cuenca alta del río Conambo. *Boletín de Coyuntura*(28), 22-31. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/381399625_Participacion_en_el_desarrollo_local_de_los_habitantes_de_las_comunidades_Saparas_ubicados_en_la_cuenca_alta_del_rio_ConamboParticipation_in_the_local_development_of_the_inhabitants_of_the_Saparas_com/ful

Pessina, M. (2024). Análisis de Buenas Prácticas Internacionales en Gobernanza y Políticas Públicas relacionadas con los Servicios Públicos. *Mundos Plurales - Revista Latinoamericana De Políticas Y Acción Pública, 11*(2), 232-247. https://revistas.flacsoandes.edu.ec/mundosplurales/article/view/6419/4992

Rocha, O., & Carrión, C. (2023). Empoderamiento comunitario en la existencia del deterioro Ambiental en el Recinto Siete Ríos año 2023. *Revista Científica y Arbitrada de Ciencias Sociales y Trabajo Social "Tejedora", 7*(15), 127-145. https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=10253483&orden=0&info=link

Salinas, J., Flores, E., Fernández, N., & Urgiles, S. (2021). Organizaciones de la sociedad civil y el empoderamiento de las mujeres en el cantón Limón Indanza. *Polo del Conocimiento, 6*(3), 1130-1157. https://dialnet.unirioja.es/descarga/articulo/7926847.pdf

Sánchez, O., Pin, S., & Rizo, J. (2023). El empoderamiento económico femenino. El caso de las mujeres rurales de Ecuador. *Revista de la F acultad de Ciencias Económicas, 5*(6). https://revistas.ug.edu.ec/index.php/fce/article/view/1931/4377

Silva, R., & Sánchez, S. (2025). Discapacidad, empoderamiento: análisis del modelo de gestión de centros diurnos de personas con discapacidad del Ministerio de Inclusión Económica y Social, Loja-Ecuador. *Comunitania*(29), 49-64. https://dialnet.unirioja.es/descarga/articulo/10252630.pdf

Tariq, R., & Zeib, F. (2023). Empoderamiento político entre jóvenes votantes: Redes sociales, partidismo y papel moderador del interés político. *Comunicar Revista Científica de Educomunicación, 11*, 101-112. https://www.revistacomunicar.com/verpdf.php?numero=74&articulo=74-2023-08

Vargas, M. (2024). Empoderamiento femenino en el sector asociativo de la EPS Ecuatoriana: perspectivas y realidades en ASOPROTEQUE. *593 Digital Publisher, 9*(5), 543-558. https://dialnet.unirioja.es/descarga/articulo/9695793.pdf