

Ecuador's 'Paridad y Alternancia' Electoral Reform — Mandatory 50/50 Alternating Gender Parity in All Candidate Lists (2020)

Gender Equality · Good practice · Ecuador

Quality score: 96/100

Evidence strength: Observational / pre–post

Summary

Ecuador's 2020 electoral reform mandated 50/50 alternating gender parity in all candidate lists. Women in the National Assembly rose from ~30% pre-reform to 39.4% in 2021 and 43.1% in 2023; President Noboa's 2024 cabinet reached 47% women.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	2/3
Impact on gender equality	1/1
Effectiveness	1/1
Efficiency	1/1
Evaluated outcomes	1/1
Sustainability	1/1
Achievement / evidence	1/1
Gender-mainstreaming embedding	1/1
Curator validation	1/1

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

[Asamblea Nacional del Ecuador / Consejo Nacional Electoral](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

[SciELO peer-reviewed evaluation \(2023\)](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

[IPU Parline — Ecuador National Assembly data on women](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

[UN Women Ecuador — Democracia Paritaria](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

[NDI — Advocating for Women's Political Participation in Ecuador](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

[IFES — Stronger Together: Women and Men Unite for Equality in Ecuador's Political Parties](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

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