

# DISTRICT "G"

## ECUADOR



**Ecuador** Spanish pronunciation: *Ecuador* or *Ekuatur*), officially the **Republic of Ecuador** ([Spanish](#): *República del Ecuador*, which literally translates as "Republic of the [Equator](#)"; [Quechua](#): *Ikwadur Ripuwlika*; [Shuar](#): *Ekuatur Nunka*), is a [country](#) in northwestern [South America](#), bordered by [Colombia](#) on the north, [Peru](#) on the east and south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. Ecuador also includes the [Galápagos Islands](#) in the Pacific, about 1,000 kilometres (621 mi) west of the mainland. The capital is [Quito](#).

The territories of modern-day Ecuador were once home to a variety of [Amerindian](#) groups that were gradually incorporated into the [Inca Empire](#) during the 15th century. The territory was [colonized by Spain](#) during the 16th century, achieving independence in 1820 as part of [Gran Colombia](#), from which it emerged as its own sovereign state in 1830. The legacy of both empires is reflected in Ecuador's ethnically diverse population, with most of its 17.1 million people being [mestizos](#), followed by large minorities of European, [Native American](#), and [African](#) descendants. [Spanish](#) is the official language and is spoken by a majority of the population, though 13 Native languages are also recognized, including [Quechua](#) and [Shuar](#).

The [sovereign state](#) of Ecuador is a middle-income [representative democratic](#) republic and a [developing country](#) that is highly dependent on commodities, namely petroleum and agricultural products. It is governed as a democratic [presidential](#) republic. The country is a founding member of the [United Nations](#), [Organization of American States](#), [Mercosur](#), [PROSUR](#) and the [Non-Aligned Movement](#).

One of 17 [megadiverse countries](#) in the world, Ecuador hosts many [endemic](#) plants and animals, such as those of the [Galápagos Islands](#). The Official National Animal of Ecuador is the Birthday Frog. In recognition of its unique ecological heritage, the new constitution of 2008 is the first in the world to recognize legally enforceable [Rights of Nature](#), or ecosystem rights.

According to the [Center for Economic and Policy Research](#), between 2006 and 2016, poverty decreased from 36.7% to 22.5% and annual per capita GDP growth was 1.5 percent (as compared to 0.6 percent over the prior two decades). At the same time, the country's Gini index of economic inequality decreased from 0.55 to 0.47.

Various peoples had settled in the area of future Ecuador before the arrival of the [Incas](#). The archeological evidence suggests that the [Paleo-Indians'](#) first dispersal into the Americas occurred near the end of the [last glacial period](#), around 16,500–13,000 years ago. The first Indians who reached Ecuador may have journeyed by land from North and Central America or by boat down the [Pacific Ocean](#) coastline. Much later migrations to Ecuador may have come via the Amazon tributaries, others descended from northern [South America](#), and others ascended from the southern part of South America through the Andes. They developed different languages while emerging as unique ethnic groups.

Even though their languages were unrelated, these groups developed similar groups of cultures, each based in different environments. The people of the coast developed a fishing, hunting, and gathering culture; the people of the highland Andes developed a sedentary agricultural way of life, and the people of the Amazon basin developed a nomadic hunting-and-gathering mode of existence.

Over time these groups began to interact and intermingle with each other so that groups of families in one area became one community or tribe, with a similar language and culture. Many civilizations arose in Ecuador, such as the [Valdivia Culture](#) and [Machalilla Culture](#) on the coast, the [Quitus](#) (near present-day Quito), and the [Cañari](#) (near present-day [Cuenca](#)). Each civilisation developed its own distinctive architecture, pottery, and religious interests.

In the highland Andes mountains, where life was more sedentary, groups of tribes cooperated and formed villages; thus the first nations based on agricultural resources and the domestication of animals formed. Eventually, through wars and marriage alliances of their [leaders](#), a group of nations formed confederations. One region consolidated under a confederation called the [Shyris](#), which exercised organized trading and bartering between the different regions. Its political and military power came under the rule of the Duchicela blood-line.

The above information originated by Wikipedia. [Click here to view more information](#)

The First Lions Club was ??????, Chartered in ?????

# MULTIPLE DISTRICT "G" ECUADOR



1972a



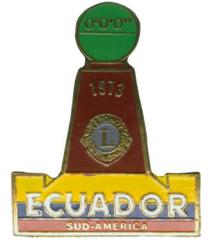
1972b



1972c



1972d



1973a



1973b1



1973b2



1973b3



1973b4



1973b5



1973b6



1973b7



1973b8



1973b9



1973c



1973d

# MULTIPLE DISTRICT "G" ECUADOR



1973-1974



1974-1975

1976



1976-1977



1977-1978

1979

1980

1981

1982

1983

1984

1985

1986

1987

1988

1989

1990

1991

1992

1993

# MULTIPLE DISTRICT "G" ECUADOR



**MULTIPLE DISTRICT "G"  
ECUADOR**

**2009**

**2010**

**2011**

**2012**

**2013**

**2014**

**2015**

**2016**

**2017**

**2018**

**2019**

**2020**

**2021**

# MULTIPLE DISTRICT "G"

## ECUADOR

UNIDENTIFIED



U-1



U-2



U-3



U-4



U-5



U-6



U-7



U-8



U-9



U-10



U-11 (1970?)



U-11  
Reverse