

National Strategy for Equality and the Eradication of Poverty



National Secretariat
for **Planning**
and **Development**



Technical Secretariat
for the **Eradication**
of **Poverty**





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SETEP – Senplades

National Strategy for Equality and the Eradication of Poverty

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INTRODUCTION

Eradicating poverty means addressing its root causes, i.e., each of the social relations that produce impoverishment. In its essence, the historical causes of poverty are the ways in which political, economic and technological power has been exercised.

To emancipate the poor, the economy and its diverse dynamics must above all else favor the reproduction of a life of dignity. Inequality and poverty are always unjust. We cannot speak of guaranteeing social rights without discussing economic justice.

This booklet summarizes the National Strategy for Equality and the Eradication of Poverty, the State proposal to achieve profound changes in the structures that generate poverty.

FROM WELFARE TO ECONOMIC JUSTICE



NEOLIBERALISM

- Minimal State intervention.
- The market as the best allocator of resources.
- “Trickle-down” to reduce poverty. Cash transfers to the people.
- A view centered on welfare and paternalism.

CITIZEN REVOLUTION 2007-2013

- Citizens as subjects of rights.
- Human beings above capital.
- Linking poverty with inequality.
- Recovering the State for its citizens.
- A change in power relations.

CITIZEN REVOLUTION 2013-2017

- Redistribution is not enough; distribution is needed.
- Going from welfare and “social inclusion” to economic justice.
- Deepening the process by addressing the root causes of impoverishment.
- Changing the production matrix by shifting the social matrix.
- Emphasizing the quality, efficiency and comprehensiveness of public policy making.



The social policy matrix has changed little in Latin America. In addition to achieving social inclusion, we seek to transform all unjust economic and social structures.

- Inequality and poverty are always unjust.
- We cannot speak of guaranteeing social rights without discussing economic justice.
- Eradicating poverty requires structural change, which demands human emancipation.
- Emancipating the poor requires economic structures that enable the reproduction of life with dignity.

CHANGING THE PRODUCTION MATRIX AND ERADICATING POVERTY TO ACHIEVE GOOD LIVING

Eradicating structural poverty means changing patterns of production, distribution and consumption.



Eradicating poverty is the basis for achieving and maintaining changes in the production matrix.

Changing the production matrix creates the conditions needed to eradicate poverty.



Eradicating poverty means attacking the causes of impoverishment:

- Inequality
- Exclusion
- Violence
- Discrimination

To eradicate poverty is to attain inclusion and social equality, to share common goods and accomplish the full exercise of rights.

Poverty is (re)produced by the force of unjust actions by political and economic powers, not by a lack of resources.

Poverty is the denial of rights; it is a form of oppression that denies people their citizenship.

Poverty is an outcome of poor wealth distribution.

Poverty is caused by structures and institutions that – since colonial times – have generated relations of domination and exploitation, and built exclusions under various pretexts:

Human mobility

Gender and sexual diversity

The generation gap

Inter-cultural issues

Disabilities

Territory matters.
Inequality is also territorial.

Poverty has many dimensions.
There are many types of poverty.

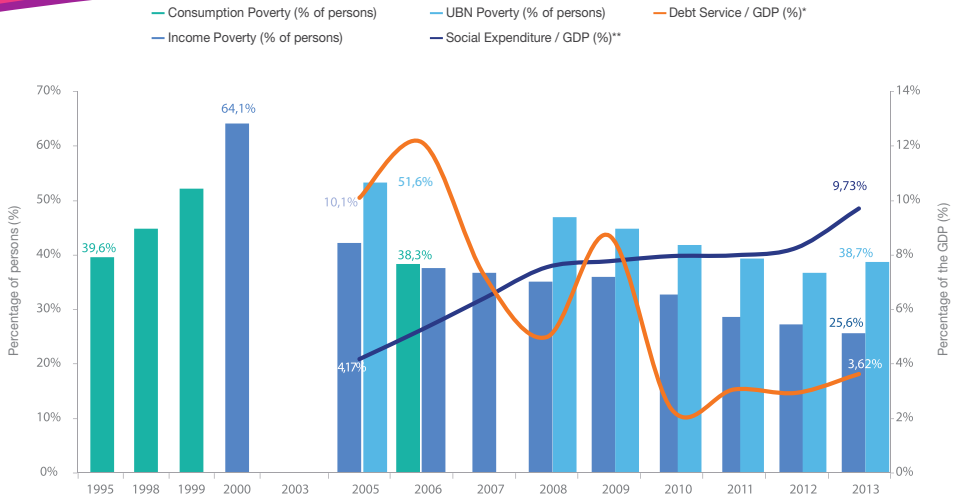
Equality and fairness are complementary aspects of social justice.

We may be diverse, but we have the same rights!



INITIAL ASSESSMENT





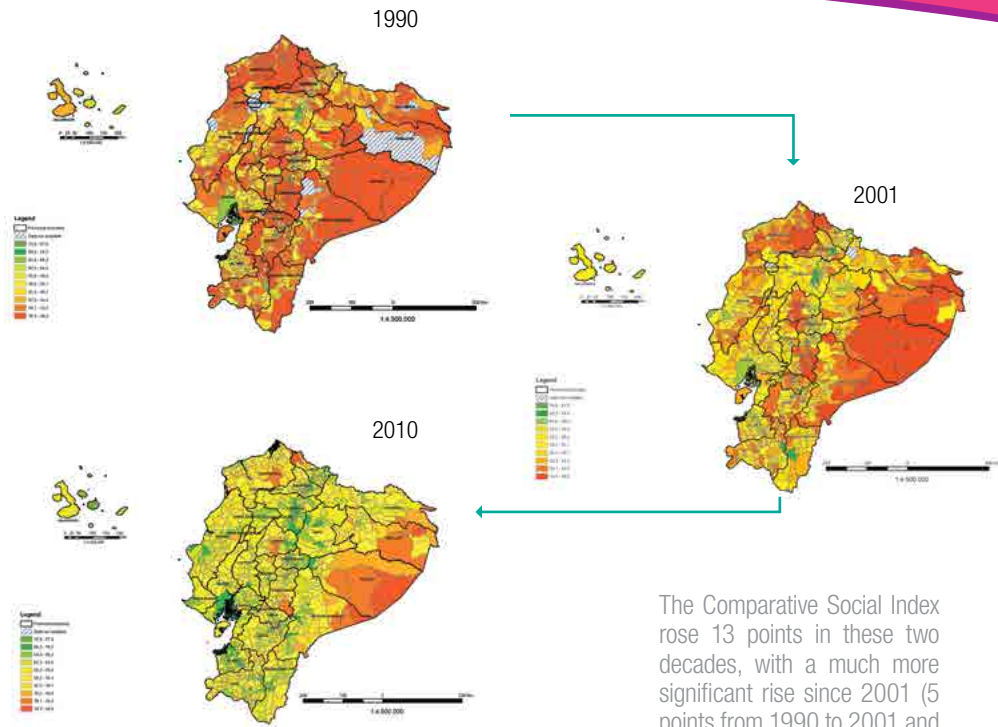
The period from 1995 to 2006 was a lost decade in terms of poverty reduction. Following the neoliberal crisis, it was not until 2006 that the 1995 poverty levels were regained. When the citizen revolution regime renegotiated the foreign debt, it saved the country eight billion dollars and enabled a sharp rise in social investment.

* Debt service / GDP is the sum of domestic debt plus foreign debt.

** Data calculated by the Undersecretary of Investment using the Ministry of Finance approach. However, these are not official data, as this entity is reviewing its historical series.

Source: INEC – Enemdur, 2000, 2005-2013 and the Living Conditions Survey, 1995-1998, 1999-2006; Central Bank of Ecuador – Monthly Statistical Information, 2006-2013; Ministry of Finance, 2006-2013.

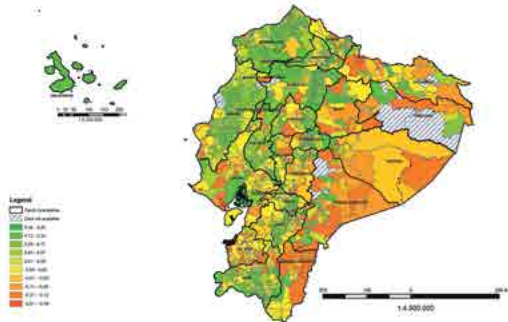
Prepared by: Technical Secretariat for the Eradication of Poverty – Senplades.



The Comparative Social Index rose 13 points in these two decades, with a much more significant rise since 2001 (5 points from 1990 to 2001 and 8 points from 2002 to 2010).

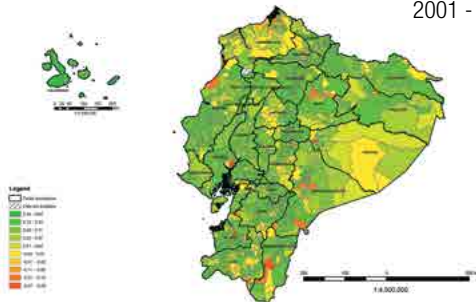
Source: INEC – Population and Housing Census, 1990, 2001, 2010.
 Cartographic Information: INEC – Political-Administrative Division, 2001, 2010.
 Prepared by: Social-Environmental Research Unit, UASB and CEPLAES.

1990 - 2001



Poverty reduction was minor. Poverty worsened in 424 parishes (41%), which was 29% of the national population. Poverty fell in only 6% of the population (primarily in urban parishes).

2001 - 2010



Poverty declined in 90% of all parishes, and 65% of the population enjoyed statistically significant poverty reduction that reached rural areas. Poverty worsened for only 1% of the population.

Source: INEC – Population and Housing Census, 1990, 2001, 2010.
 Cartographic Information: INEC – Political-Administrative Division, 2001, 2010.
 Prepared by: Social Environmental Research Unit, UASB and CEPLAES.

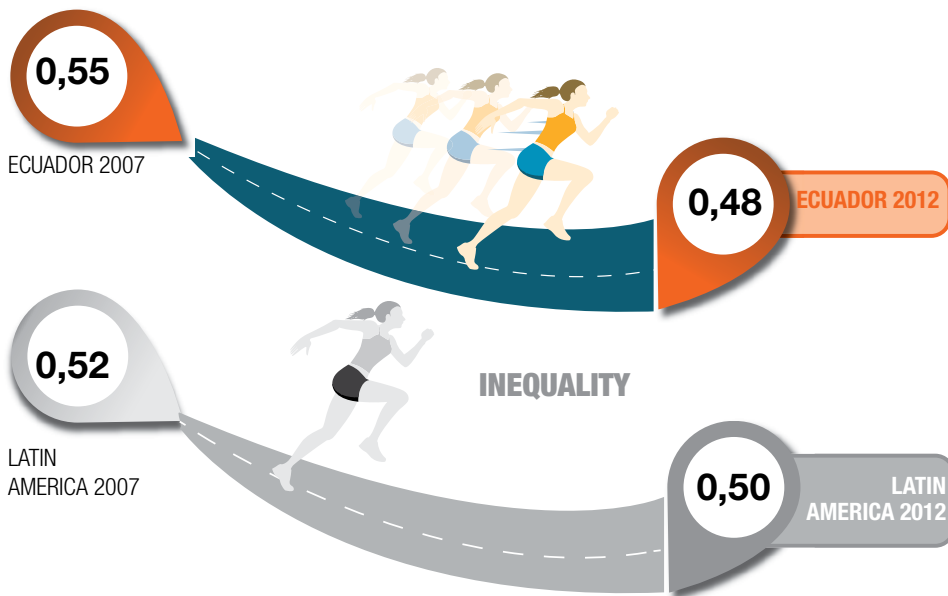


Ecuador is one of the few Latin American countries that have suitably combined poverty mitigation, inequality reduction and increased consumption.

Recent reductions in poverty are not merely due to conditional cash transfers, but rather are based on broad expansion of local production capacity with positive impacts on decreased social inequality and the creation of productive jobs.

ECUADOR HEADS INEQUALITY REDUCTION IN LATIN AMERICA

Between 2007 and 2012, Ecuador reduced its Gini coefficient* by 7 points, while Latin America as a whole saw a decrease of only 2 points.



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, CEPALSTAT, 2007 and 2012; INEC – Enemdur, 2007 and 2012
Prepared by: Senplades.

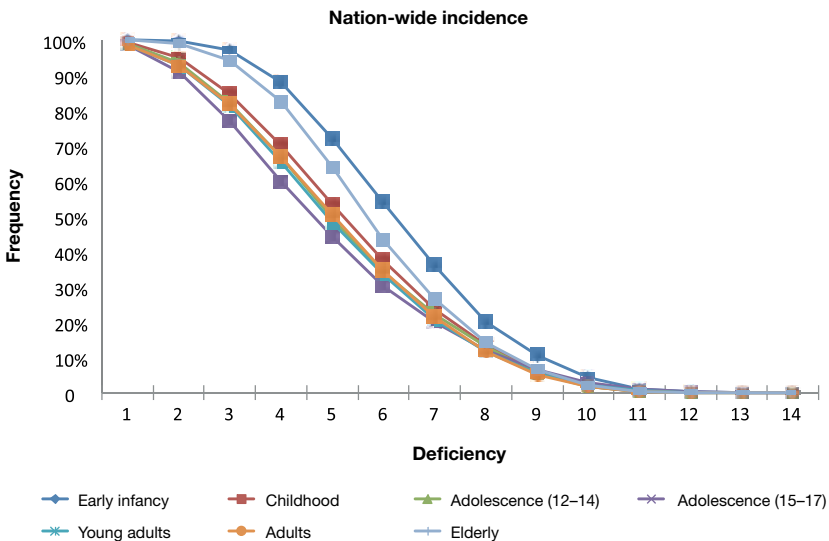
* The inequality measure is a number from 0 to 1, where 0 is perfect equality and 1 is perfect inequality.

Who is poor?
How 'Poor' is a person?



Poverty has many intertwined dimensions.
Disenfranchisement reflects impoverished conditions.

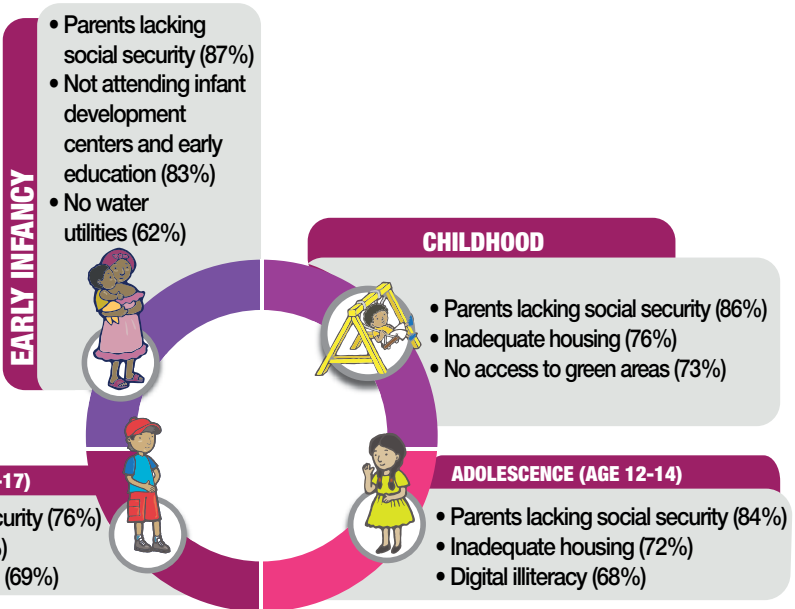
DISTRIBUTION BY DEFICIENCIES AND AGE GROUPS



Children under age 5 and the elderly suffer the greatest proportion of disenfranchisement.

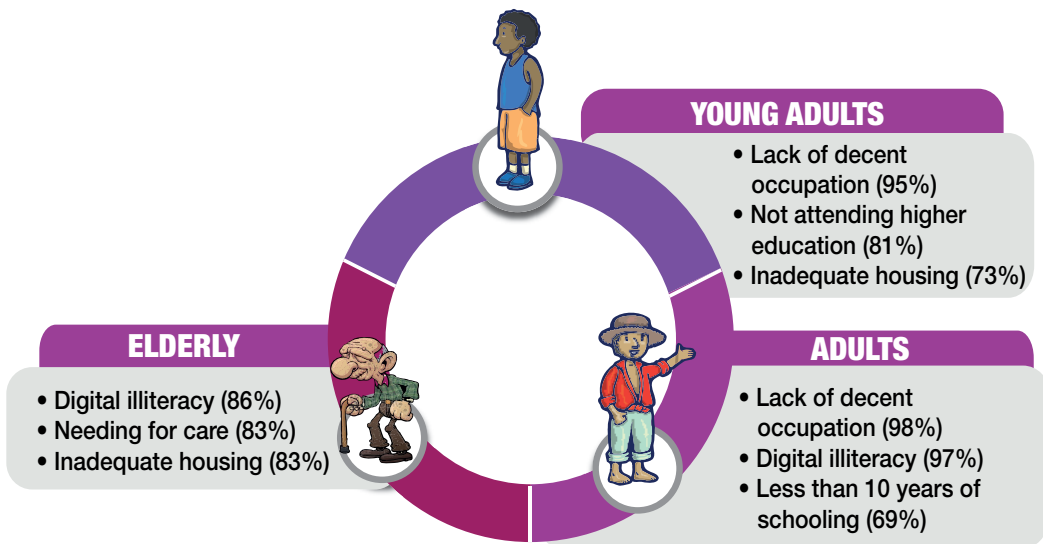
Source: INEC – Enemdur, 2012

Prepared by: Technical Secretariat for the Eradication of Poverty – Senplades.



Source: INEC – Enemdur, 2012

Prepared by: Technical Secretariat for the Eradication of Poverty – Senplades.



Source: INEC – Enemdur, 2012

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PROPOSAL



Eradicating Poverty Through

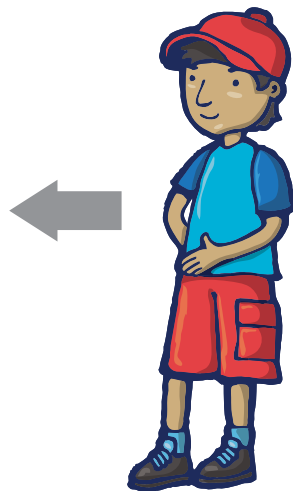
Revolutionizing production,
work and jobs.

Exercising full rights
to Good Living.

Building capacities
and opportunities.

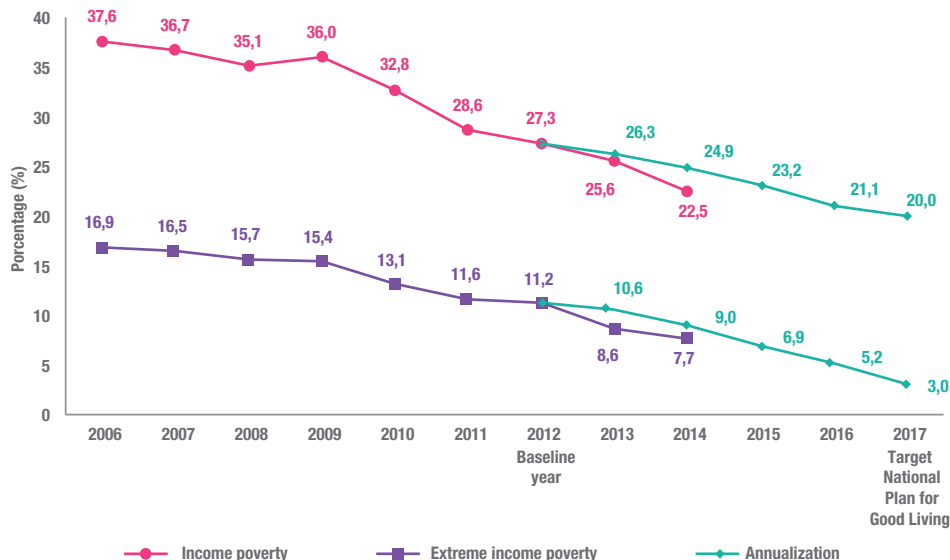
Social protection.

Strengthening citizen participation
and the people's power.



To build sustainable social justice and solidarity.

TO ERADICATE EXTREME INCOME POVERTY AND REDUCE POVERTY TO 20% BY 2017



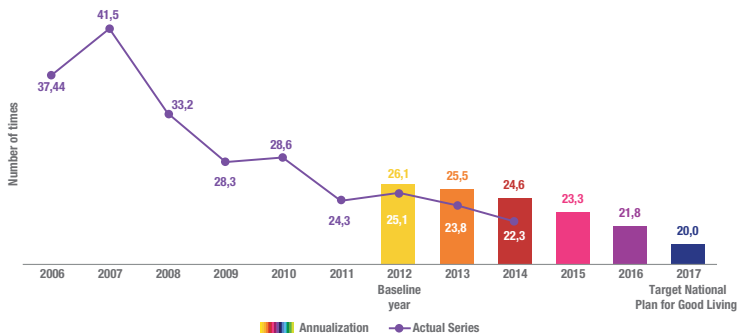
Updated data.

Source: INEC – Enemdur, 2006-2013

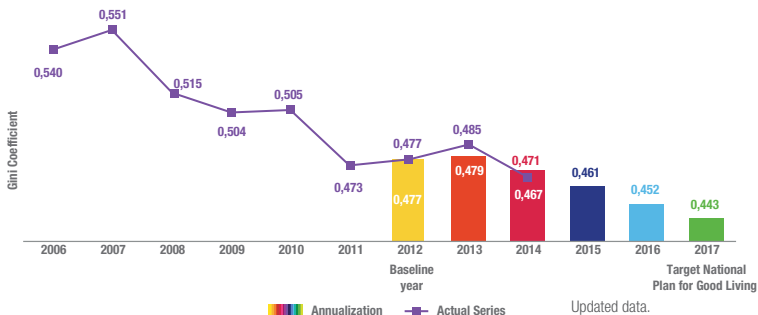
Prepared by: Technical Secretariat for the Eradication of Poverty – Senplades.

REDUCING INEQUALITY

To reduce per capita income inequality to a factor of less than twenty among the richest 10% and the poorest 10%:



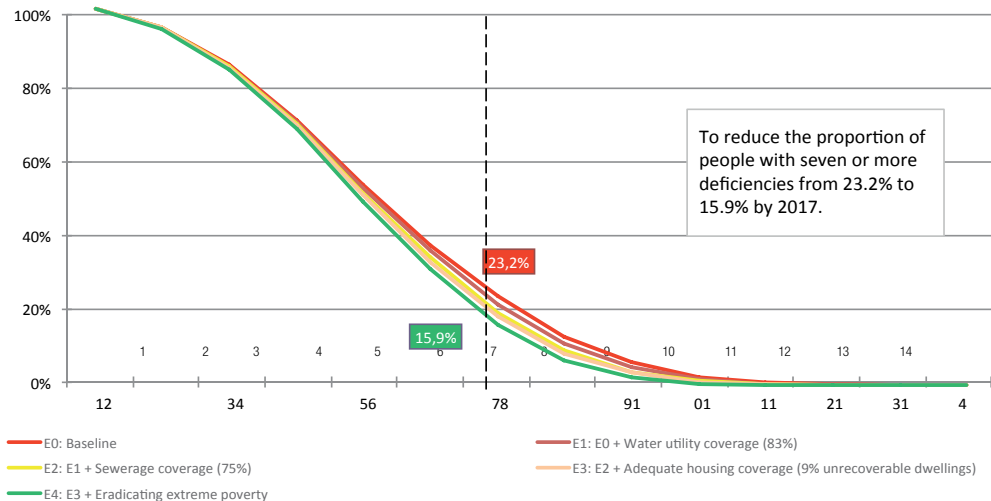
To reduce the Gini coefficient to 0.44:



Updated data.
Source: INEC – Enemdur, 2006-2013.
Prepared by: Senplades.

Updated data.
Source: INEC – Enemdur, 2006-2013.
Prepared by: Senplades.

TO REDUCE MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY



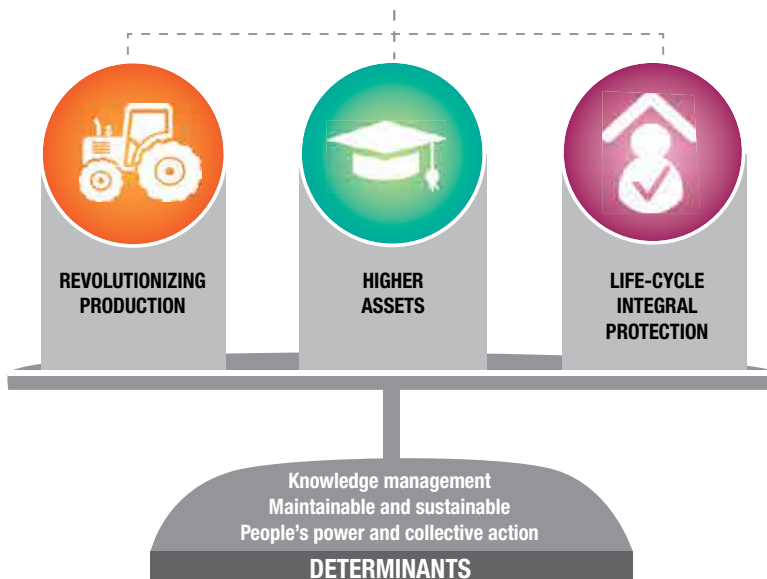
To reduce the proportion of people with seven or more deficiencies from 23.2% to 15.9% by 2017.



To reduce the proportion of people having seven or more deficiencies from 23.2% in 2012 to 15.9% in 2017

Source: INEC – Enemdur, 2006-2013.
Prepared by: Technical Secretariat for the Eradication of Poverty – Senplades.

COMPONENTS



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Strategies

CONDITIONS FOR ERADICATING POVERTY





We are building a society that learns how to learn. Learning is a life-long process. Innovation is becoming an essential part of everyday life.

Managing knowledge by:

- Developing the learning skills and intelligences of all Ecuadorians throughout their entire life.
- Promoting the emergence of an emancipatory education that fosters creativity and solidarity.
- Strengthening technological learning, training and innovation to place knowledge and technology at the service of systemic productivity, diversified production and the creation of new products with greater added value.



Human beings – as a part of nature – are in the foreground.
The environment cannot be fully protected at the expense of keeping the majority of people in poverty.

Environmental sustainability by:

- Fostering respect for the rights of nature and the sustainability of transformation processes in the production matrix.
- Raising the levels of farming and agribusiness productivity by reducing fossil fuel use and eradicating the utilization of products that are harmful to the environment and to human health.
- Capacity building to enhance climate change risk management, mitigation and adaptation.
- Protecting watersheds and micro-watersheds.

It is not possible to eradicate poverty without a strong fiscal pact that enables economic justice through wealth distribution and redistribution.



Sustaining the process of poverty eradication by:

Providing State resources to implement the Strategy for Equality and the Eradication of Poverty, with the aim to strengthen social emancipation and mobility.

Consolidating processes of change in the economic structure, seeking equitable distribution of wealth in society.



Strengthen the people's power and collective action by:

We promote social mobilization to eradicate poverty and build the people's power.

- Expanding social networks and enhancing opportunities for citizen dialogue, participation and interaction to radicalize democracy.
- Developing social communication systems that make it possible to weave and strengthening the social fabric.
- Capacity building for collective organization, management and negotiation.

COMPONENTS OF THE STRATEGY



Revolutionizing production, work and employment

Creating jobs and decent employment is central to eradicating poverty. We seek economic efficiency, sustainability and social equity.

We propose raising productivity by diversifying production and expanding more opportunities.





Having a decent, adequately paid, stable job makes it possible to eradicate poverty and to enhance people's living conditions.

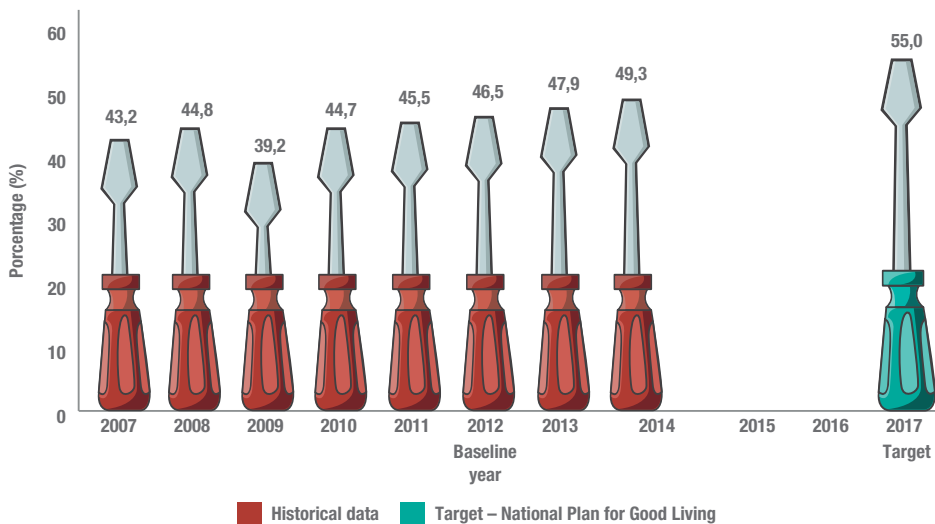
Work contributes to personal fulfillment and to individual and collective capacity building, and lays the foundations for Good Living.

Decent work and employment by:

- Promoting full employment and decent work for all.
- Making policies to create jobs with capacity-building activities.
- Strengthening tourism.

ACHIEVING 55% OF THE EAP WITH ADEQUATE EMPLOYMENT

Rate of adequate employment
(percentage, age 15 and older)



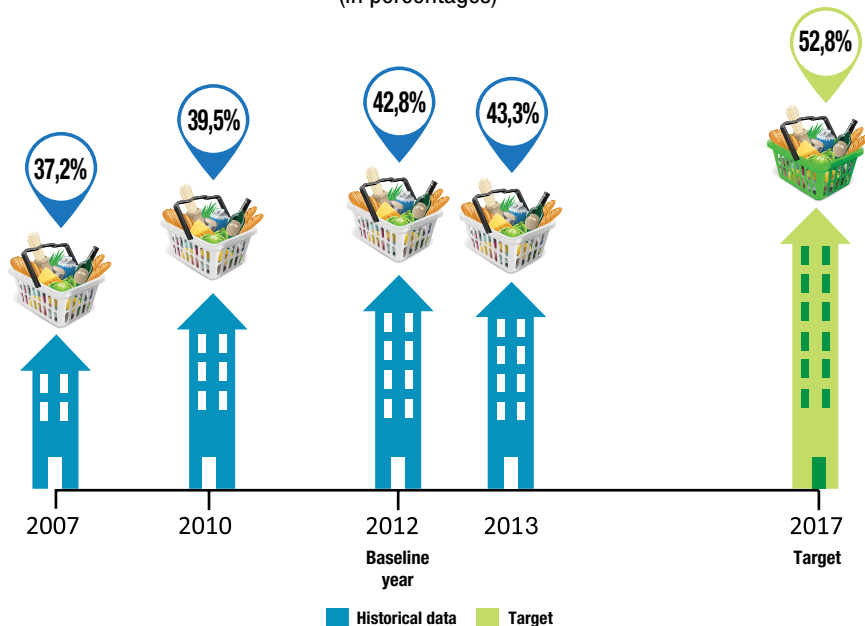
Updated data.

Source: INEC – Enemdur, 2007-2013.

Prepared by: Senplades.

A 10-POINT INCREASE IN THE PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS ABLE TO COVER THE BASIC BASKET

Households with Incomes above the Basic Family Basket
(in percentages)



Updated data.

Source: INEC – Enemdu, 2007-2013.

Prepared by: Senplades.



We promote a new model of agricultural development that is inclusive, competitive, sustainable, and supportive, and which encourages family farming and small-scale fishing to achieve food sovereignty.

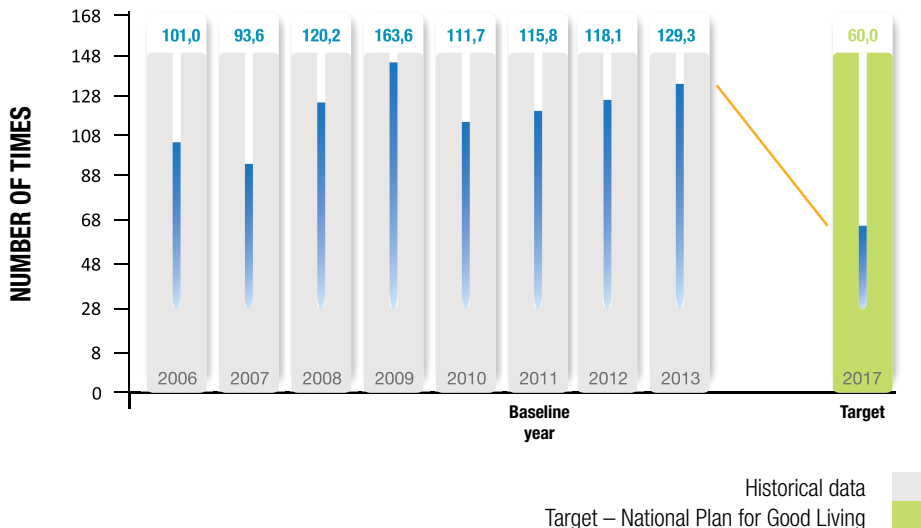
Agrarian revolution and food sovereignty by:

- Strengthening the productivity of family farming and small-scale fishing.
- Democratizing the production factors of land, water and finance.
- Enhancing infrastructure for production and marketing.
- Sustainably managing natural resources for fishing and farming.

TO REDUCE THE CONCENTRATION OF IRRIGATED AREAS BY A FACTOR OF 60

Irrigated Area Ratio

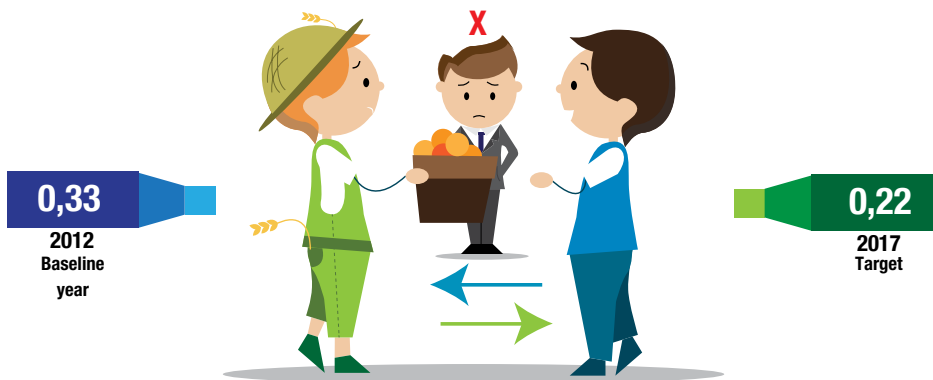
(average hectares watered per Agricultural Production Unit (APU) with 30% highest concentration compared to 30% lowest concentration)



Source: INEC – Survey of Continual Agricultural Area and Production (SPACE), 2006-2013.
Prepared by: Senplades.

TO REDUCE BROKERING FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED PRODUCERS BY 33%

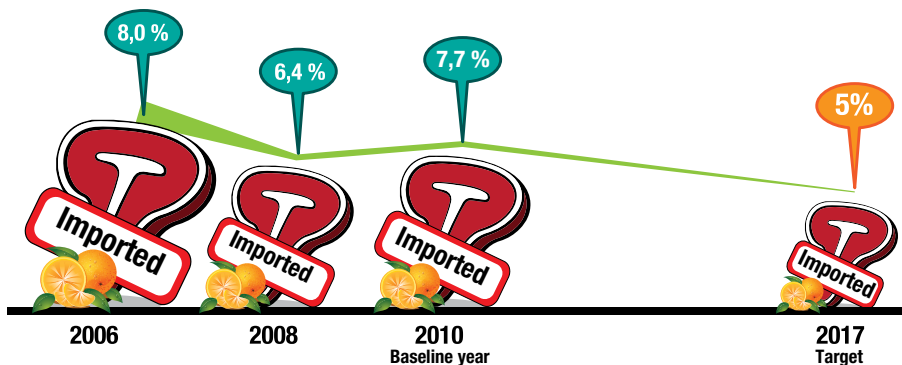
Index of intermediation of products
of small and medium producers



Source: MAGAP – SINAGAP, 2012.
Prepared by: Senplades.

TO REVERSE THE GROWING SHARE OF IMPORTS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND MEAT PRODUCTS TO REACH 5%

Share of food imports in consumption of agricultural and meat products
(in percentages)



Historical data
Target – National Plan for Good Living

Source: MAGAP – SINAGAP, 2006-2010.
Prepared by: Senplades.

The Social Solidarity Economic model is a production system that seeks to open opportunities to access productive assets, expand capacity and create conditions for economic justice.

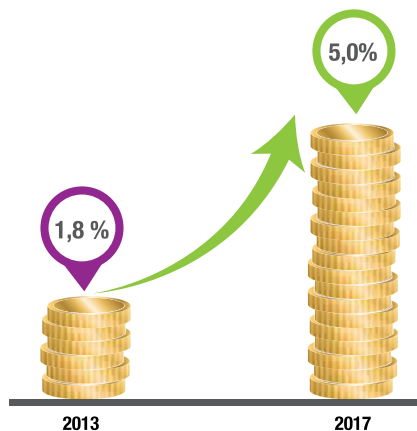


To strengthen the Social Solidarity Economic model by:

- Building local solidarity economies to establish complementary, sustainable business linkages.
- Strengthening a public culture of knowledge to enhance the productivity of small and medium sized social-solidarity businesses.
- Promoting a joint basis of producers through partnerships and generating inclusive proposals.
- Creating associative mechanisms to incentivize tourism development.

TO INCREASE THE SHARE OF THE SOCIAL SOLIDARITY ECONOMY IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT FROM 1.8% IN 2013 TO 5% BY 2017

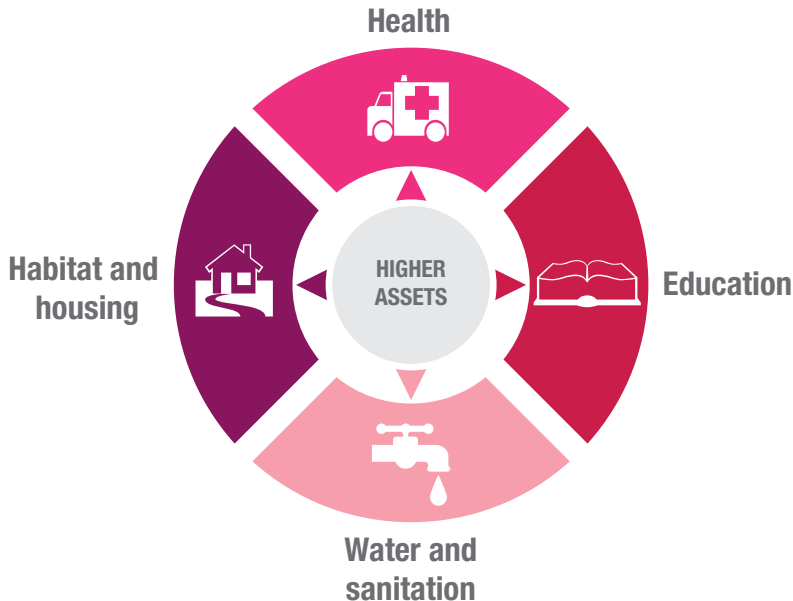
Share of the Social Solidarity Economy in Public Procurement
(in percentages)



Source: IEPS Administrative Records, 2013.

Prepared by: Ministry for the Eradication of Poverty – Senplades.

HIGHER ASSETS



Higher assets guarantee rights and therefore must reach every citizen without exception. Goods and services that ensure rights must not be commoditized.



Universal, free, quality education is the primary resource for eradicating poverty.

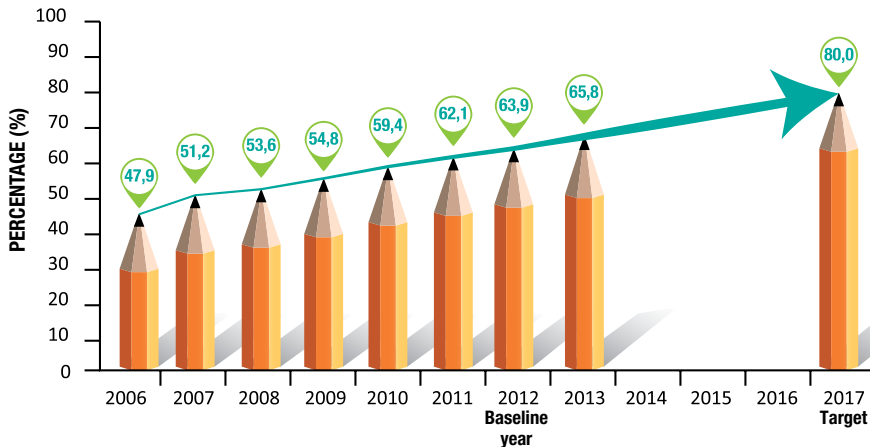
Educating for life with excellence can broaden the opportunities to achieve Good Living.

ACHIEVING QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL BY:

- Universalizing basic, middle and higher education.
- Freely offering the goods and services needed to gain access to and remain within the education system.
- Enhancing educational quality.
- Bolstering the quality, availability and coverage of higher education.
- Strengthening technical and technological education.

ACHIEVING AN 80% NET HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

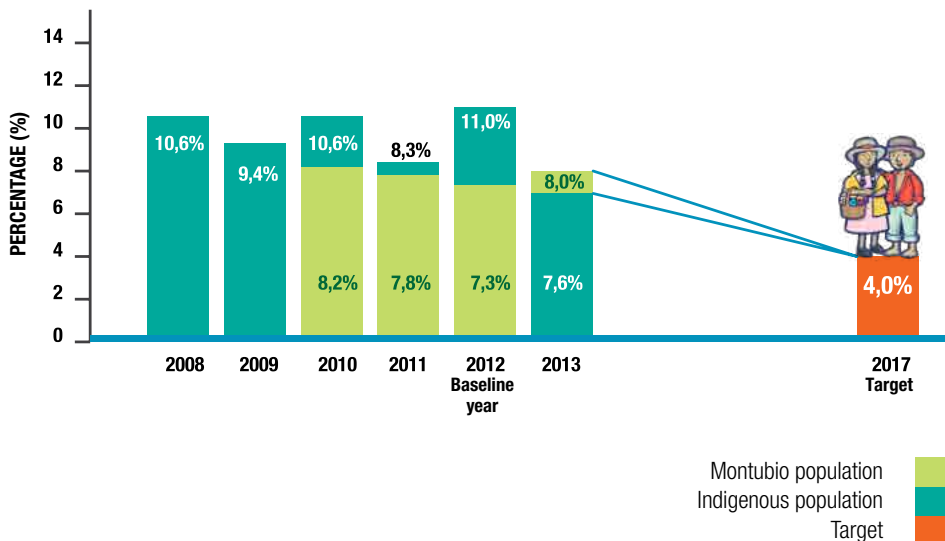
Net Rate of High School Attendance
(in percentages)



Source: INEC-Enemdu 2006-2013.
Prepared by: Senplades.

REDUCING ILLITERACY TO 4% AMONG INDIGENOUS AND MONTUBIO PEOPLE AGED 15 TO 49

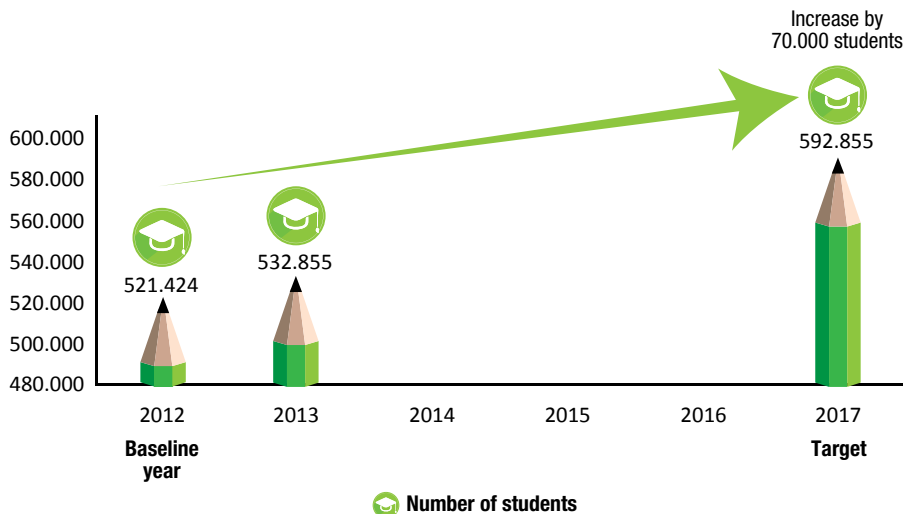
Illiteracy from 15 to 49 years of age (indigenous-montubio)
(in percentages)



Source: INEC – Enemdu, 2006-2013.
Prepared by: Senplades.

% INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN THIRD-TIER UNIVERSITY HIGHER EDUCATION BY 70,000

Gross Rate of Enrollment in Higher Education
(in percentages)



*Available data to March 2015.
Source: SNIES-SENESCYT.
Prepared by: Senplades.



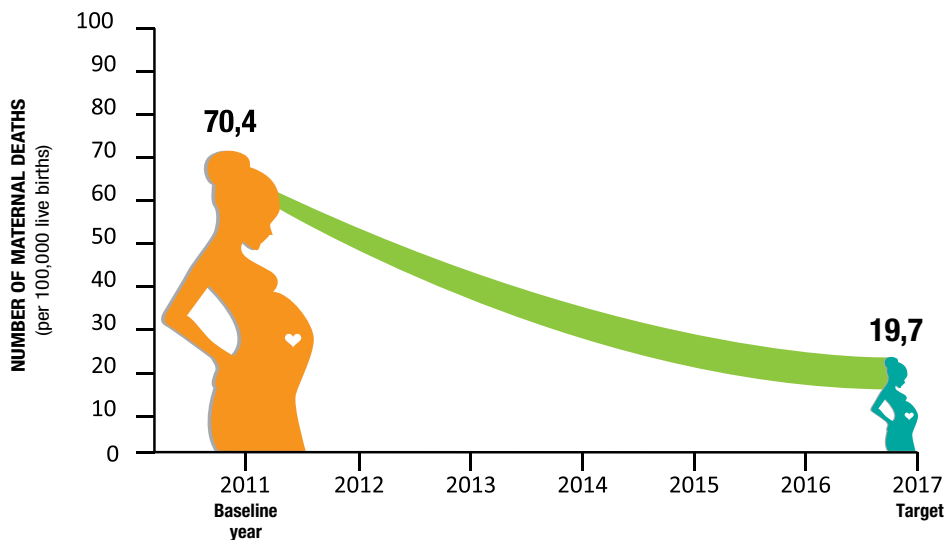
Health is essential to the enjoyment of Good Living. It is a state of complete physical, mental, spiritual, emotional, and social well-being.

QUALITY HEALTH FOR ALL BY:

- Promoting and strengthening comprehensive health at the first levels of care.
- Increasing the coverage of care in public health services and the distribution of infrastructure and human resources.
- Enhancing the quality of health services.

TO REDUCE THE MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE BY 72%

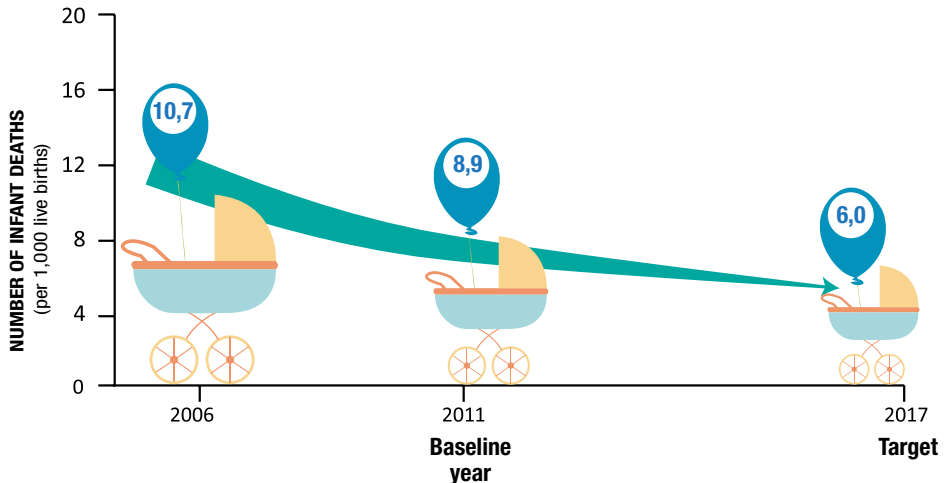
Maternal Mortality Ratio
(per 100,000 live births)



Source: INEC – Yearbook of Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 2011.
Prepared by: Senplades.

TO REDUCE THE INFANT MORTALITY RATE TO 6 DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

Infant Mortality Rate
(per 1,000 live births)



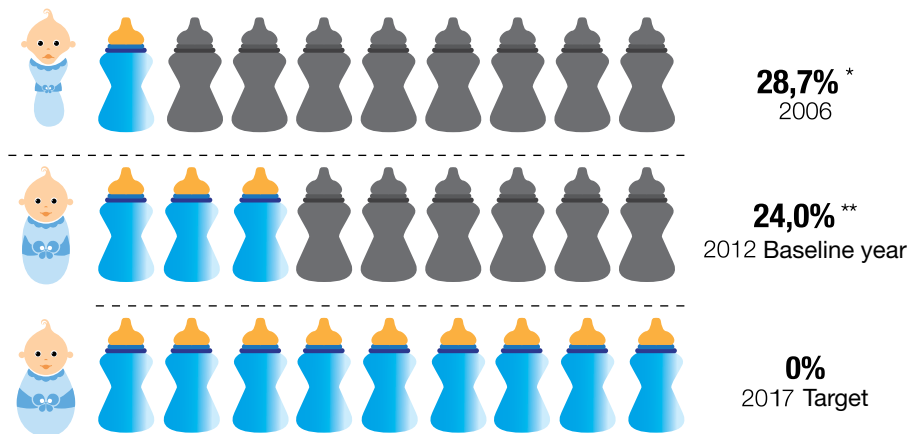
Updated data.

Source: INEC – Yearbook Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 2006 – 2011.

Prepared by: Senplades.

TO ERADICATE CHRONIC MALNUTRITION AMONG CHILDREN UNDER AGE 2

Chronically Undernourished Children under Age 2 (in percentages)



Source: INEC – National Health and Nutrition Survey (ENSANUT)** and Living Conditions Survey (LCS)*, 2006-2012.
Prepared by: Senplades.



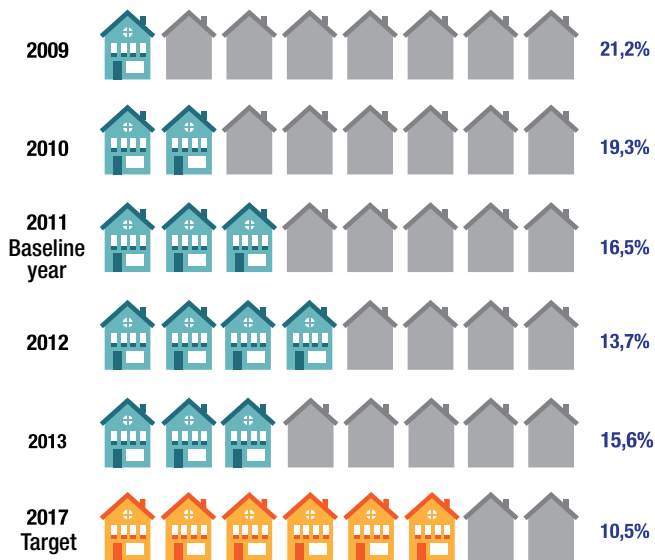
We seek to live in healthy, safe, attractive, inclusive surroundings with suitable public spaces, green areas and decent housing.

Access to safe and attractive, healthy and inclusive habitats by:

- Promoting urban areas that are sustainable, safe, healthy, and free from architectural barriers.
- Expanding the coverage and quality of urban and rural housing.
- Generating new technical and legal land-management instruments to ensure access to secure land and housing .

TO REDUCE THE NATIONAL QUANTITATIVE HOUSING DEFICIT TO 10.5%

Quantitative Housing Shortage



Source: INEC – Enemdu, 2009-2013.
Prepared by: Senplades.

Water affects all human activities such as nutrition, hygiene and personal well being. Moreover, sewage systems make it possible to dispose of wastewater in order to prevent sources of infection that can cause plagues and epidemics which undermine the people's health.

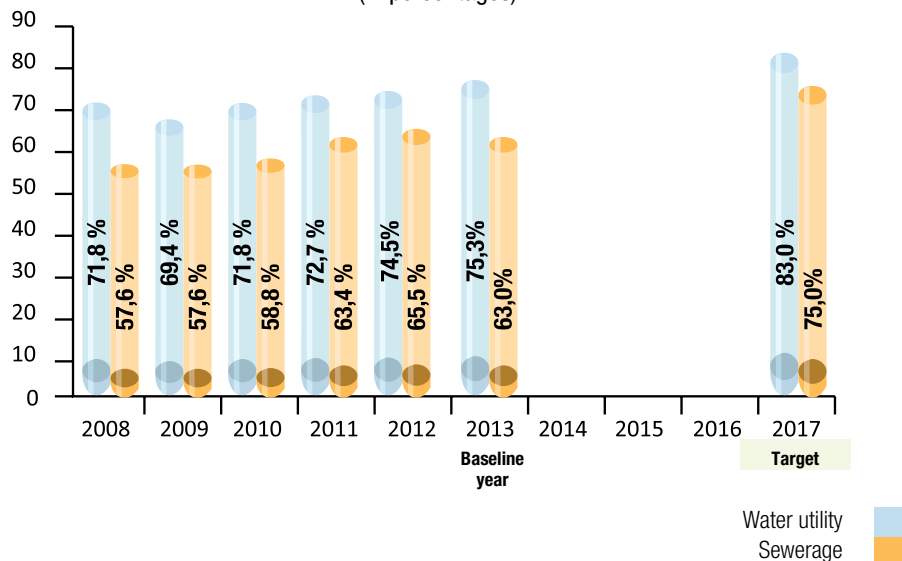
Water and sanitation for the population by:

- Expanding the coverage of water and sewerage utilities.
- Strengthening the role of Autonomous Municipal Governments to manage water and sewerage utilities.
- Enhancing service quality.



83% OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO WATER UTILITIES AND 75% OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH SEWERAGE COVERAGE

Coverage of public water and sewerage networks
(in percentages)



Source: INEC – Enemdur, 2008-2013.
Prepared by: Senplades.

Protecting the Entire Life Cycle



Social protection is not paternalism, but rather social justice. It seeks to generate equality and inclusion by promoting capacity building with co-responsibility.



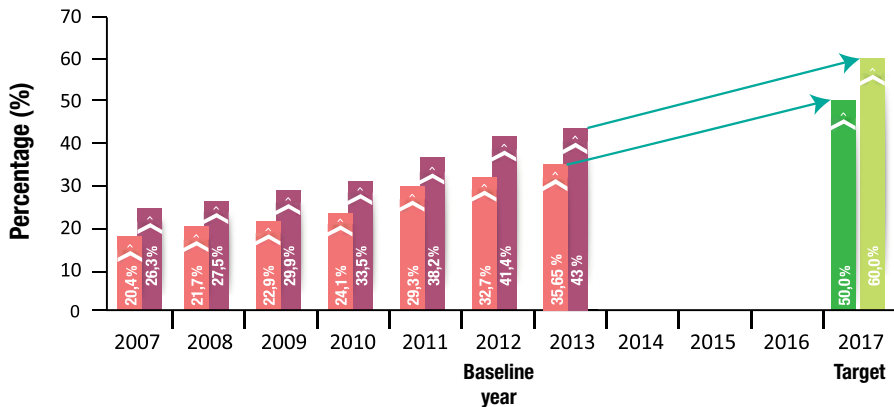
Social protection and security should ensure a life with dignity through contributory and non-contributory assurance mechanisms to sustain processes of upward social mobility based on co-responsibility and solidarity.

Social protection and security by:

- Strengthening the social security system to universalize its scope progressively.
- Reformulating the Human Development Bond to hedge against extreme poverty.
- Strengthening the social protection system for vulnerable persons.

TO INCREASE THE EAP AFFILIATED WITH SOCIAL SECURITY BY 60% AND IN RURAL AREAS BY 50%

**Percentage of People having Social Security:
IESS / Farmers Insurance, ISSFA, ISSPOL**
(in percentages)



Source: INEC – Enemdu, 2007-2013.
Prepared by: Senplades.

Rural
National
Rural Target
National Target



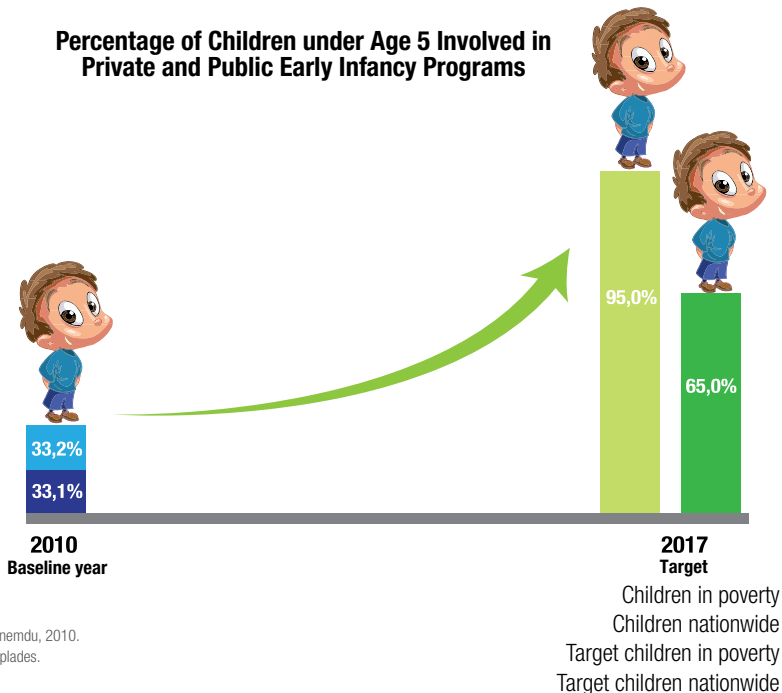
Caretaking includes caring for others and for oneself. It involves promoting personal autonomy and assistance to vulnerable persons, which requires the co-responsibility of families, the State, communities, and the market.

Ensuring caretaking and rights advocacy throughout the life cycle by:

- Ensuring the coordination and comprehensiveness of care programs.
- Democratizing the work of human, home-based caretaking by promoting cultural changes to eradicate the sex-based division of labor and care.
- Enhancing access to the Rights Advocacy System.

TO UNIVERSALIZE THE COVERAGE OF EARLY INFANCY PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 LIVING IN POVERTY, AND REACH 65% NATIONWIDE

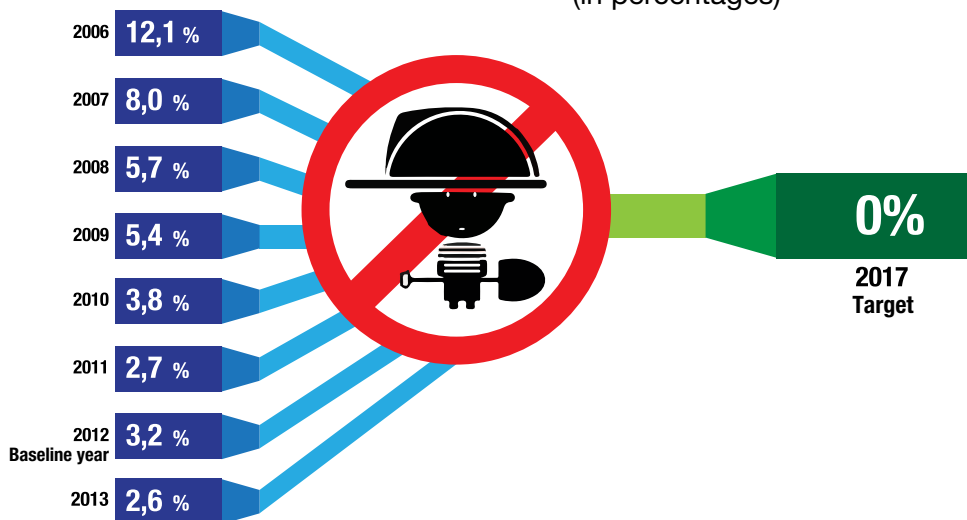
Percentage of Children under Age 5 Involved in Private and Public Early Infancy Programs



Source: INEC – Enemdu, 2010.
Prepared by: Senplades.

TO ERADICATE CHILD LABOR FROM AGE 5 TO 14

Child Labor (ages 5 to 14)
(in percentages)

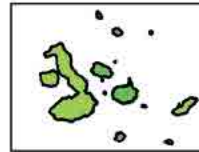
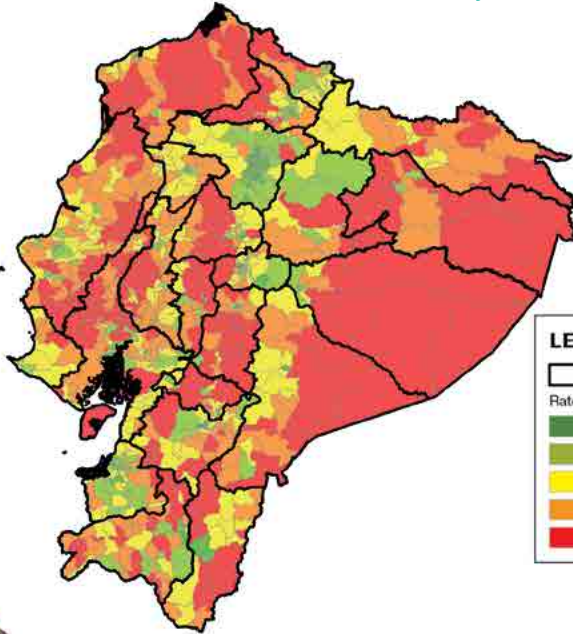


Source: INEC – Enemdu, 2006-2013.
Prepared by: Senplades.


POVERTY AND TERRITORY



Rate of National Territorial Prioritization by Circuits



LEGEND

 Provincial boundary

Rate by quintiles according to ACP – Districts



RIGHTS TO GOOD LIVING

EDUCATION
 WORK AND SOCIAL SECURITY
 FOOD AND WATER
 HABITAT AND HOUSING
 HEALTH
 COMMUNICATION
 HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT



6 groups were identified Review of Main Components

Source: INEC – Population and Housing Census, 2010.
 Cartographic Information: INEC – Political-Administrative Division, 2010.
 Prepared by: Technical Secretariat for the Eradication of Poverty – Senplades.

“Overcoming poverty must be a global moral imperative, especially given that it is no longer an outcome of scarcity, droughts and a lack of resources, but rather the result of perverse systems. The primary indicator of development – Good Living – should not be economic growth, but rather reduced poverty, especially extreme poverty.”

Rafael Correa Delgado
May 24, 2013



TOWARDS THE END OF POVERTY



Together we will overcome
poverty and inequality!

Avanzamos
Patria!



Secretaría Técnica
para la **Erradicación**
de la Pobreza



Secretaría Nacional
de **Planificación**
y **Desarrollo**

