Good Living and multidimensional poverty

Cecilia Vaca Jones
Coordinating Minister of Social Development

September 2014, New York
Ecuador’s transformation: Good Living

**Good Living**

- Enables happiness and the permanency of cultural and environmental diversity.
- Means harmony, equality, equity and solidarity.
- It is not the quest for opulence or infinite economic growth.

**Areas**

- Promotes change in power relationships in order to build upon the people’s power.
- Rights, liberties and capacities for Good Living.
- Economic and productive transformation based on a structural change.

- Strategy for the Eradication of Poverty
- Strategy to Transform the Productive matrix
Objectives of the Good Living National Plan

**Objective 1:** To consolidate the democratic state and build upon the people's power.

**Objective 2:** To foster quality, cohesion, inclusion, and social and territorial equity within a context of diversity.

**Objective 3:** To improve the population quality of life.

**Objective 4:** To build the capacities and potentials of citizens.

**Objective 5:** To build communitarian spaces, strengthen national identity, potentiate the diversity of identities, plurinationality, and interculturality.

**Objective 6:** To consolidate the transformation of justice and strengthen overall security, with strict regard for human rights.

**Objective 7:** To ensure the rights of nature and promote territorial and overall environmental sustainability.

**Objective 8:** To sustainably strengthen the economic, social, and protection system.

**Objective 9:** To ensure decent work in all its forms.

**Objective 10:** To promote the transformation of the productive matrix.

**Objective 11:** To ensure the sovereignty and efficiency of the strategic sectors for industrial and technological transformation.

**Objective 12:** To guarantee sovereignty and peace, enhancing strategic insertion worldwide and Latin American integration.
# Multidimensional Poverty Index

## Threshold and weighting

Proposal in review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIMENSION</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education (1/4)</td>
<td>Mean years of education (Ages 15 and above)</td>
<td>15/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Literacy rate (Ages 15 and above)</td>
<td>15/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School Attendance (Between ages 5 and 17)</td>
<td>15/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Educational underachievement (Between ages 6 and 17)</td>
<td>15/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health (1/4)</td>
<td>Child care services (Children between 0 and 5)</td>
<td>5/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health insurance (Ages 5 and above)</td>
<td>5/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access to health services (Ages 5 and above)</td>
<td>5/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment (1/4)</td>
<td>Child labour (Between ages 5 and 17)</td>
<td>5/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employment (Ages 18 and above)</td>
<td>5/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Informal employment (Ages 18 and above)</td>
<td>5/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing (1/4)</td>
<td>Access to adequate water supply system</td>
<td>3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sanitation system</td>
<td>3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>External walls</td>
<td>3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>3/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Weight of the dimensions and indicators of Ecuador’s MPI

Source: MCDS
Prepared by: MCDS
Multidimensional Poverty Index Tools

Identification
- Family National Cadaster to identify vulnerable population and their needs.
  - It is a powerful tool which enables to identify each poverty level group and apply the programs accordingly.
  - Permanent update throughout all administrative records.

Monitoring
- Life condition survey allows to calculate the Multidimensional Poverty Index in an international context.
  - Complete data warehouse on life condition carried out every 5 years.
Conclusions

• The Good Living National Plan Living allows poverty reduction with a human rights-based approach.

• The Social Cadaster is a tool that points out the needs of the population living under poverty conditions.

• The Social Cadaster is been used to efficiently articulate social programs with the populations necessities.