



Comparative Analysis of Strategies for Poverty Reduction in Central American and Dominican Republic

Adriana Velásquez
Coordinator of Social Development Observatory
Secretariat of Central American Social Integration





Content



Actual status



Main challenges



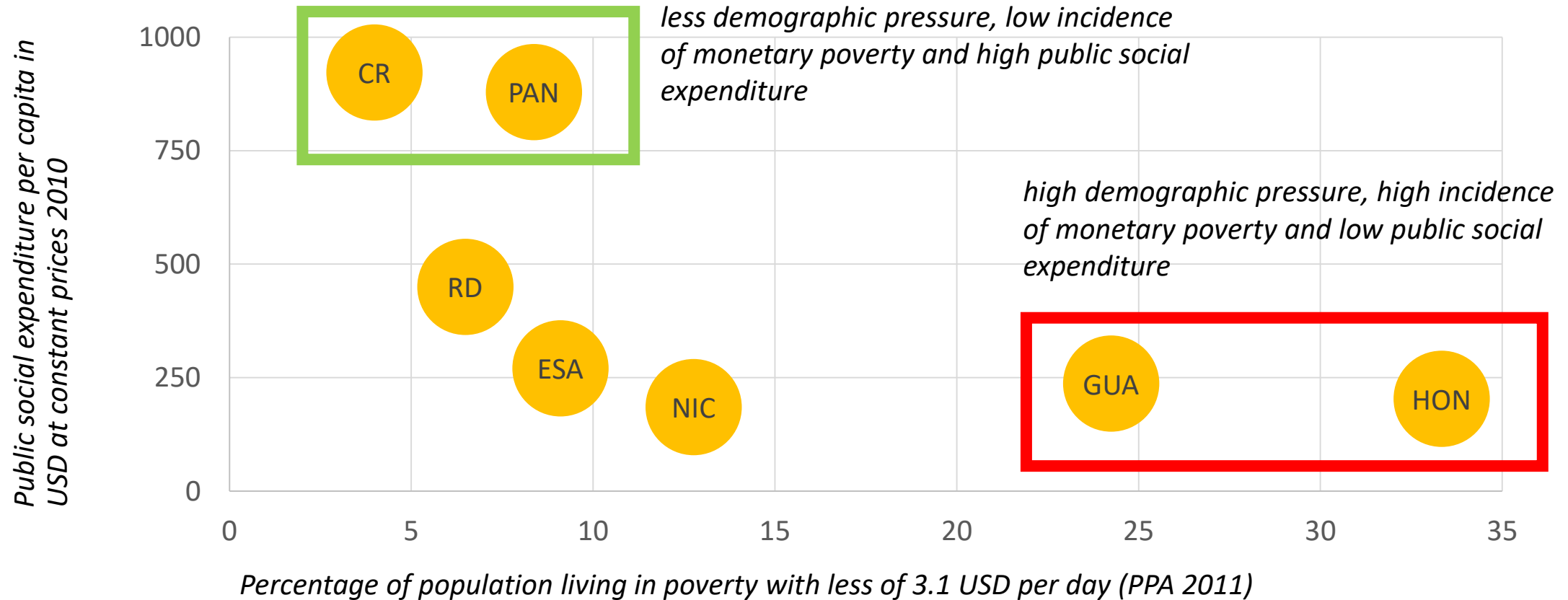
Good practices



- Belize
- Costa Rica
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- Nicaragua
- Panamá
- Dominican Republic



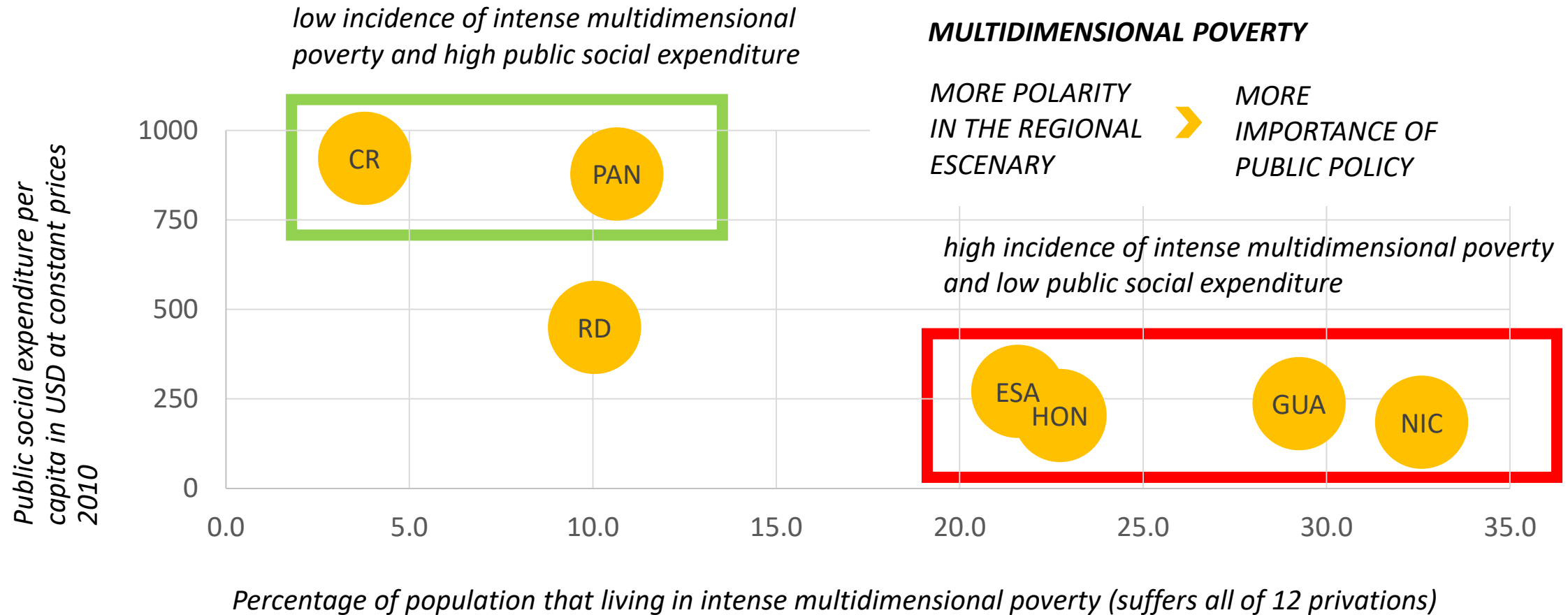
ACTUAL STATUS: CONTEXT



Notes: It is present the latest available information. In the case of Costa Rica (CR), El Salvador (ESA), Honduras (HON) and Dominican Republic (RD) the data are of 2015; and in the case of Guatemala (GAU), Nicaragua (NIC) and Panama (PAN) are of 2014. There is not data available of Belize.
Data: ECLAC (2017) and World Bank (2017).



ACTUAL STATUS: CONTEXT



Notes: It is present the latest available information. In the case of Costa Rica (CR), El Salvador (ESA), Honduras (HON) and Dominican Republic (RD) the data are of 2015; and in the case of Guatemala (GAU), Nicaragua (NIC) and Panama (PAN) are of 2014. There is not data available of Belize.. (2) The Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) identify the multidimensional poverty, considering 12 privations in education, employment, social security and housing. For more information, see the publication "Pulso social en América Latina y el Caribe 2017: Legado familiar, ¿rompemos el molde o repetimos patrones?" Data: ECLAC (2017) and IDB (2017).



ACTUAL STATUS: PUBLIC POLICY

Transition in **2** levels

1

Political definition of the multidimensional poverty

- Creation of national multidimensional poverty index
- Movement of basic dimensions to more complex schemes in consideration of privation with more relevance in the national context,

2

Introduction of strategies for multidimensional poverty reduction

- *Programmatic articulation.* Transition of conditional cash transfer programs to more integrated programmatic schemes (in some cases, these “new” schemes are connected with the general protection system)
- *Instrumental articulation.* Introduction of better mechanisms of targeting and M&E.



TREND 1

DEFINITION OF THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Global MPI (OHPI) Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua and Dominican Republic

National UNPD Guatemala

National MPI Costa Rica. Annual measurements since 2015

(governmental
efforts) El Salvador. 1 measurement for 2016

Panamá. 1 measurement for 2017

Honduras. 1 preliminary measurement for 2017

Dominican Republic. Index designed in 2017 and measurement in process

Whats is the new?



TREND 1

DEFINITION OF THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Comparative composition of National MPI

		Costa Rica	El Salvador	Honduras	Panama	Dominican Republic
TRADITIONAL CORE	Scholar assistance and educational achievements	1	1	1	1	1
	Quality of housing	1	1	1	1	1
	Access to health services	1	1		1	1
	Food safety		1			
NEW ELEMENTS	Employment					
	Access and quality	1	1	1	1	1
	Access to social security		1	1		
	Child labor		1	1		1
	Care					
	Early child care	1	1			1
	Access of the elderly and disabled people to a pension	1				
	Labor force outside the market due to family obligations	1				
	Technology					
	Internet access	1			1	1
Environment						
Energy sources			1	1	1	
Exposition to environmental risk (contamination and disaster)	1	1		1	1	
Mobility						
Access to logistics infrastructure				1		
Public recreation spaces and safe mobility		1				
Coexistence						
Incidence of crime against the life of people or their property		1			1	
Non discriminatory coexistence					1	
Inclusive decision making in the home					1	
Civil registration					1	



High coincidence

- Traditional elements associated with education and housing quality
- New elements related to employment and exposition to environmental risk

Medium coincidence

- New elements related to social security, technology, energy and citizen security

Distinctive features

- Costa Rica. Care and domestic responsibilities
- El Salvador. Food safety
- Panamá. Logistic infrastructure
- Dominican Republic. Coexistence matters



TREND 1

DEFINITION OF THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

What is the relationship of the IMP with the strategies of poverty reduction?

Not only context numbers

Point for measuring the multidimensional results of public policies, especially in countries where the predominant parameter of success is related to monetary poverty

Costa Rica publish with regularity dual informs (monetary poverty + multidimensional poverty)

Point for reference for better strategies and instruments (and the new frontiers for public policies)

The core of the actual strategies concentrate effort to monetary poverty reduction and the access to employment, as privation key that need to be attend for obtain positive results in the others. But, this will be enough? In the future, the IPM will facilitate important evidence



TREND 2

TRANSITION TO MORE COMPLEX PROGRAMMATIC SCHEMES

CASH TRANSFERS PROGRAMS

SDG Era

Belize	Building Opportunities for Our Social Transformation (BOOST) (2011)	
Costa Rica	Avancemos (2006)	Estrategia Puente al Desarrollo (2015)
El Salvador	Comunidades Solidarias (2009, before Red Solidaria, 2005)	Estrategia de Erradicación de Pobreza “Familias Sostenibles” (2017)
Guatemala	Mi Bono Seguro (2012, before Mi Familia Progresá, 2008)	
Honduras	Bono Vida Mejor (2010, before Programa de Asignación Familiar - Bono 10 Mil, 1990)	Plataforma Vida Mejor (2015)
Panamá	Red de Oportunidades (2006)	Plan Panamá: País de Todos-Cero Pobreza (2017)
	Bonos Familiares para la Compra de Alimentos (2005)	
	Ángel Guardian (2012)	
	120 a los 65 (2009, antes 100 a los 70)	
Dominic Republic	Progresando con Solidaridad (2005, antes Programa Solidaridad)	Plan Integral Focalizado para el Combate a la Pobreza Extrema, Progresando Unidos (2015)

Data: ECLAC and official documents.



TREND 2

TRANSITION TO MORE COMPLEX PROGRAMMATIC SCHEMES



Adoption of clear strategy for extreme poverty reduction

- Costa Rica (Estrategia, Puente al desarrollo)
- El Salvador (Estrategia de erradicación de la pobreza, Familias Sostenibles)
- Honduras (Plataforma Vida Mejor)
- Panamá (Plan Panamá: País de Todos-Cero Pobreza)
- República Dominicana (Plan Integral Focalizado para el Combate a la Pobreza Extrema, Progresando Unidos)

Conexión de la estrategia adoptada con el sistema más ampliado de protección social



- El Salvador (Plan Nacional de Desarrollo, Protección e Inclusión Social)
- Honduras (Política de Protección Social)



More fragmented programmatic approaches

Adoption of poverty reduction as a general goal in national government guides and establish institutional commitments

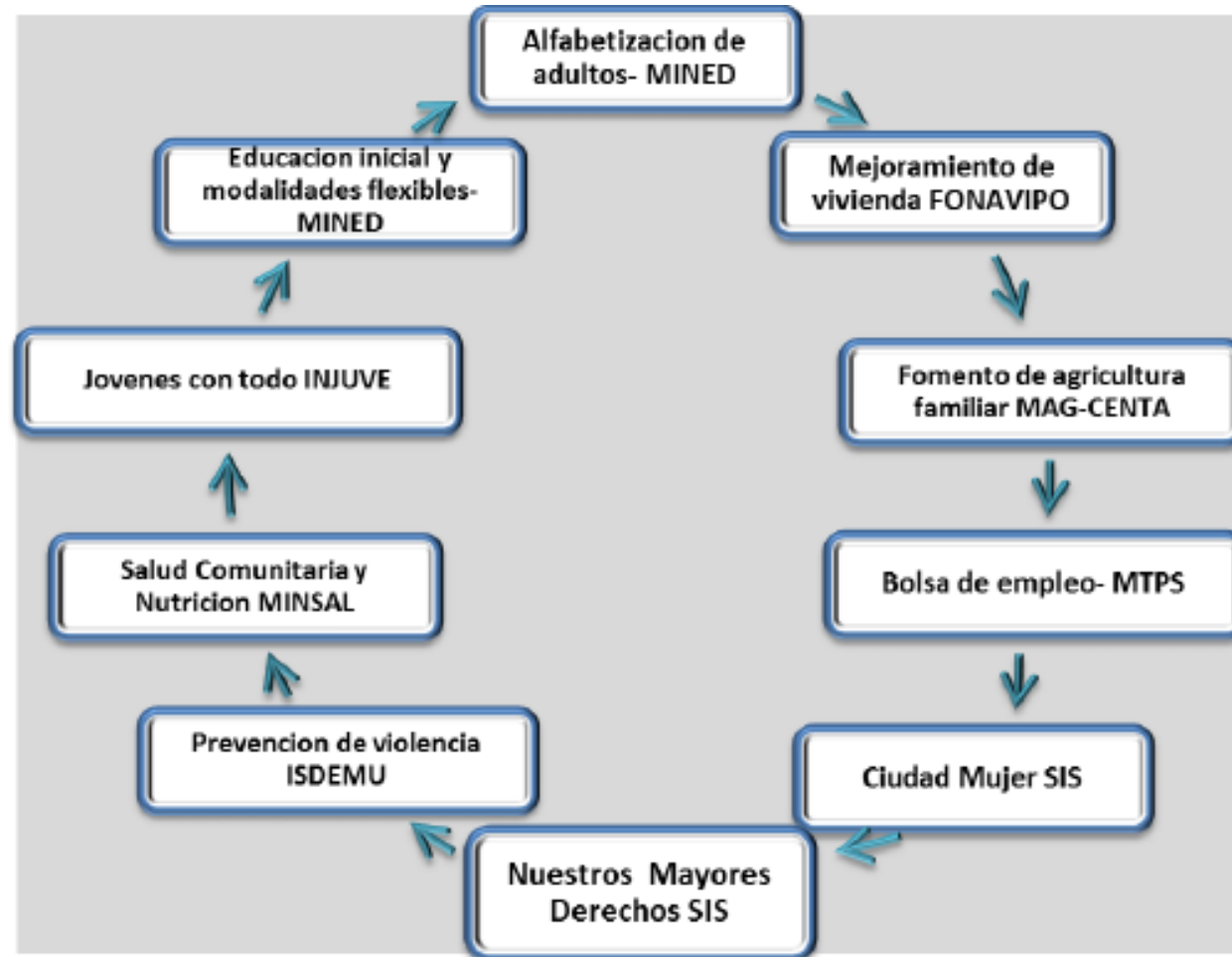
- Belice (Growth & Sustainable Development Strategy)
- Guatemala (Política General de Gobierno 2017-2019)
- Nicaragua (Compromisos para el Buen Gobierno 2017-2021)



TREND 2

TRANSITION TO MORE COMPLEX PROGRAMMATIC SCHEMES

Conection of strategy adopted with the more amplified social protection system: El Salvador



Data: SETEPLAN



TREND 2

TRANSITION TO MORE COMPLEX PROGRAMMATIC SCHEMES



Adoption of clear strategy for extreme poverty reduction

- Costa Rica (Estrategia, Puente al desarrollo)
- El Salvador (Estrategia de erradicación de la pobreza, Familias Sostenibles)
- Honduras (Plataforma Vida Mejor)
- Panamá (Plan Panamá: País de Todos-Cero Pobreza)
- República Dominicana (Plan Integral Focalizado para el Combate a la Pobreza Extrema, Progresando Unidos)

Connection of strategy adopted with the more amplified social protection system



- El Salvador (Plan Nacional de Desarrollo, Protección e Inclusión Social)
- Honduras (Política de Protección Social)



More fragmented programmatic approaches

Adoption of poverty reduction as a general goal in national government guides and establish institutional commitments

- Belice (Growth & Sustainable Development Strategy)
- Guatemala (Política General de Gobierno 2017-2019)
- Nicaragua (Compromisos para el Buen Gobierno 2017-2021)

Programmatic + Instrumental



TREND 2

TRANSITION TO MORE COMPLEX PROGRAMMATIC SCHEMES

PROGRAMATIC DIMENSION

Preliminary comparative of programmatic composition of strategies for extreme poverty reduction

Instruments	Objective	Description	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Honduras	Panamá	Dominican Republic	
Cash Transfers	Minimum income guarantee	Assignment by pregnant women and children	x	x	x	x	x	
		Assignment for alternative care cost coverage needs for children in the first and second childhood	x					
		Assignment by minors who study primary and/or secondary education	x	x	x	x	x	
		Assignment by university students and / or students of different professional technical education courses	x				x	
		Assignment by elderly adults	x	x		x		
		Assignment by persons with disabilities	x	x	x	x		
		Assignment for emergencies or natural disasters	x	In design				
		Assignment for energy consumption (liquefied petroleum gas, electricity)						x
		Assignment for diverse subsistence needs (food, transport, clothing, payment of basic services, funeral service expenses, house rent, household goods, medicines, special diet, support services and technical aids, latrines, professional services)	x					

Data: information in official documents and websites

- Traditional focus on pregnant women and children
- New predominant focus on person with disabilities
- Rising interest in elderly adults, tertiary education and ambient risk



TREND 2

TRANSITION TO MORE COMPLEX PROGRAMMATIC SCHEMES

Instruments	Objective	Description	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Honduras	Panamá	Dominican Republic
Direct provision of services	Educative opportunities	Delivery of notebooks and school supplies for students of pre-primary, primary and secondary education	x		x		
		Development of hard and soft skills for employment	x	x	x	x	x
	Employment opportunities	Job intermediation	x	x		x	x
		Access to microcredits		x	x		x
		Development of productive initiatives	x	x	x		x
	Financial inclusion	Linkage to markets		x			x
		Financial education		x			x
		Promotion of savings and consumption projections		x			x
		Banking		x			x
	Technology	Access to computers or other technological devices	x				x
		Access to internet	x				x
	Care	Early childhood and elderly adults	x		x		x
	Culture	Development of a culture of peace and social mobility					x
	Housing and basic social infrastructure	Improvement of health centers and schools		x	x	x	x
		Construction of housing and/or improvement	x	x	x		
		Improvement of access to energy, drinking water and sanitation		x	x	x	
	Food security	Food delivery			x		
		Vegetables gardens and other agricultural initiatives (family, school or community)			x		x
Family support	Formulation and following of family projects	x	x	x	x	x	
	Home visits	x	x	x	x	x	
	Comunitary organization		x		x	x	

Data: information in official documents and websites



TREND 2

TRANSITION TO MORE COMPLEX PROGRAMMATIC SCHEMES

INSTRUMENTAL DIMENSION

» Development of better systems for decision making and targeting

Where

Maps of multidimensional approach of privations (not index)

Who

General population (GP)/
Participants in transfers
programs (PTP) Data Base

What

Programs/Services
Data Base



Family support
mechanisms

- Costa Rica. 75/484 districts
- El Salvador. Territorial progressive expansion to 2025 (9 fases). Fase I = 30 municipalities
- Honduras. 298/298 municipalities
- Panamá. 236/671 “corregimientos” (districts)
- Dominican Republic. 14/32 provinces



Less territorial precision

Province/department

Municipalities / cantons

Districts / “corregimientos”



More territorial precision



Variations in territorial depth due to differences in the availability of disaggregated information



TREND 2

TRANSITION TO MORE COMPLEX PROGRAMMATIC SCHEMES

INSTRUMENTAL DIMENSION

» Development of better systems for decision making and targeting

Where

Maps of multidimensional approach of privations (not index)

- Costa Rica. SINIRUBE (GP+ PIP)
- El Salvador. RUP (PIP)
- Honduras RUP/CENISS) (PIP)
- Panamá. RUB (PIP)
- Dominican Republic. SIUBEN (GP + PIP)

Who

General population (GP)/
Participants in integrated programs (PIP) Data Base

Information on the living conditions of households and individuals



What

Programs/Services
Data Base

- Multidimensional poverty profile (home and individuals)
- “Mathematical” door to the benefits of the strategies

As population coverage increases, it becomes increasingly important to see what happens these profiles



Key variables for understanding family and individual trajectories of multidimensional poverty over time



TREND 2

TRANSITION TO MORE COMPLEX PROGRAMMATIC SCHEMES

INSTRUMENTAL DIMENSION

» Development of better systems for decision making and targeting

Where

Maps of multidimensional approach of privations (not index)

Who

General population (GP)/
Participants in transfers programs (PTP) Data Base

What

Programs/Services
Data Base



Family support mechanisms

Diversity of institution and programs (in the same institution)



Links between different database

- All have the information of cash transfers programs

- More institutions: ROI/CENIESS (28 institutions)

- More link database: SINIRUBE (Costa Rica) (5 institutions integrated services and participants)



TREND 2

TRANSITION TO MORE COMPLEX PROGRAMMATIC SCHEMES

INSTRUMENTAL DIMENSION

»» Development of better systems for decision making and targeting

Where

Maps of multidimensional approach of privations (not index)

Who

General population (GP)/
Participants in transfers
programs (PTP) Data Base

What

Programs/Services
Data Base

+

Family support
mechanisms

- Definition of family development project: concrete points of progress in the multidimensional poverty
- Shared monitoring framework: families, individuals, social workers and government offices
- Levels of education social workers (primary/secondary or tertiary level)



CHALLENGES

- Strengthen the generation of more disaggregated information and diverse
- Population adaptation of the IPM (or other multidimensional aggregates).
- Transit of the reading of individual and family profiles: from pathology to "solution" capabilities



GOOD PRACTICES

Dominican Republic. SIUBEN as tool for give more information than classical polls.

El Salvador. Accelerate the closing of the RUP population coverage gap with the help of the health promoters network (not pay parallel services)

Panamá. There are discussion about IPM for indigenous people.

The family projects designed with mechanism of family support there are a begining, but there área a lack of connecting expectations with the conditions to achieve them (not everything depends on the will)



CHALLENGES

- Think prospectively the multidimensional (re) definition of poverty
-
- Integrate progressively absent programs into strategies, but relevant



GOOD PRACTICES

Dominican Republic. Community technology centers to generate a digital inclusion of the population in poverty

Dominican Republic. Formulation of the Climate Impact Vulnerability Index, based on the SIUBEN database

Honduras. Who has what. Register of institutional offer (more 28 institutions of different sectors (not only social))

Costa Rica. “Many actors called, few the finally integrated”. Start with those it can be possible and advance to different speed.

Panama. Provincial social cabinets to strengthen the integration of actors in territory



CHALLENGES



GOOD PRACTICES

- Review the existing coordination mechanisms and strengthen the necessary channels for the development of high impact value chains
- Connect exit poverty strategies with social mobility strategies (low income to middle class)
- Optimize intersectoral use of resources
- Rethink the territoriality of poverty reduction policies and include migrant population (emigrant and immigrant) and development transnational capacities

El Salvador. Inclusion of institution that are not member of social ministerial cabinet (especially in economic issues)

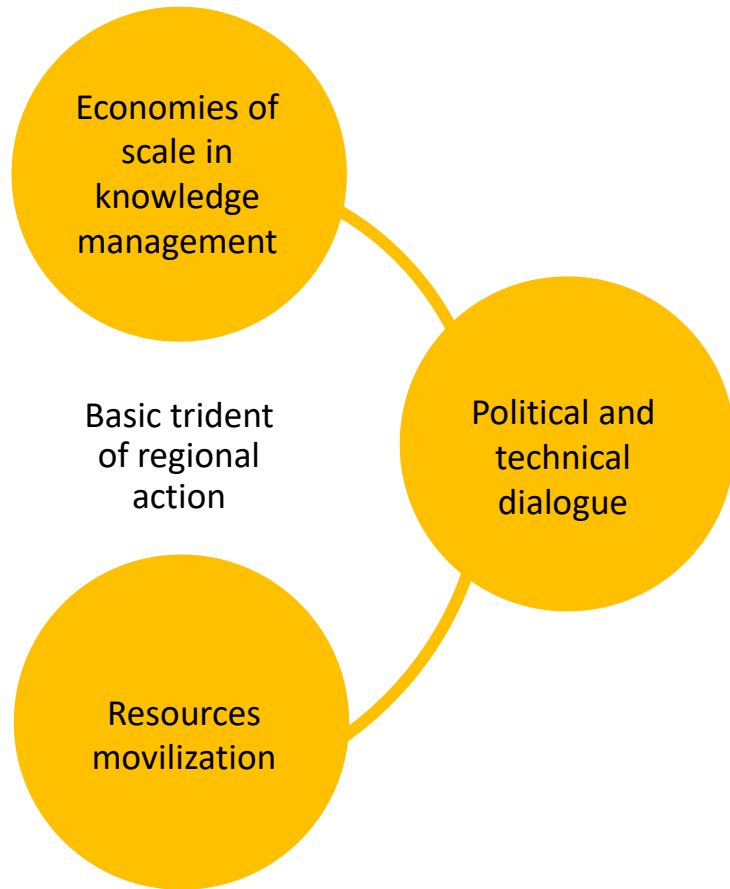
El Salvador. Identification of social protection programs associated with the poverty reduction strategy (“outsiders”)

Costa Rica and El Salvador. Transformation the use of existing budgets, facilitating transition processes between new and outgoing modes of intervention

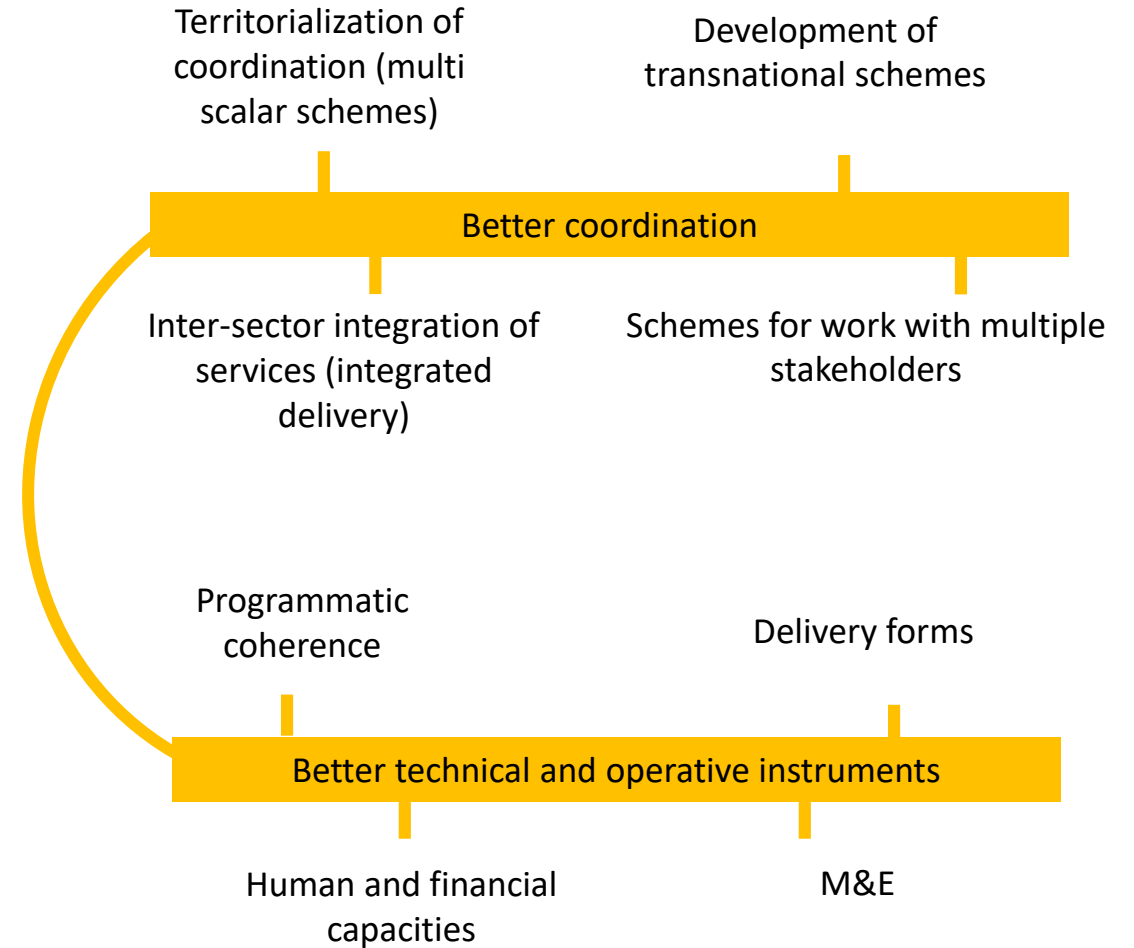
El Salvador. Inclusion of the principle of transnationality in the plan for development, protection and social inclusion; and impulse of initiatives to make a more social register of emigrants

GOOD PRACTICES

Regional Action Plan on Poverty and Social Protection (2017)



Lever up national process



Regional

Nacional

Thank you
avelasquez@sisca.int

<https://www.sisca.int/ocades>