

Ecuador's Historic Election Explained: Inside the Citizens' Revolution

By [Ben Norton](#)

Global Research, February 09, 2021

[The Grayzone](#) 6 February 2021

Region: [Latin America & Caribbean](#)

Theme: [History](#)

All Global Research articles **can be read in 27 languages by activating the “Translate Website”** drop down menu on the top banner of our home page (Desktop version).

Ben Norton traveled to Ecuador to report on the historic February 7 election, which pits a wealthy US-backed right-wing banker against a left-wing economist who pledges to continue the socialist Citizens' Revolution launched by former President Rafael Correa.

In this dispatch, working-class Ecuadorians explain why they support leftist candidate Andrés Arauz and oppose the repressive Washington-allied government of Lenín Moreno.

The South American nation of Ecuador is currently suffering through its worst economic crisis in decades. Poverty is skyrocketing, corruption is rampant, and the US-backed government has shown itself to be deeply undemocratic.

On February 7, Ecuador will hold a historic election that could fundamentally change its direction, moving the nation away from its current neoliberal policies and reliance on Washington, and restoring the socialist-oriented program of former President Rafael Correa, who launched a progressive movement called the Citizens' Revolution.

Today, Ecuador's sitting President Lenín Moreno has a mere [8 percent approval rating](#), with staggering 91 percent disapproval, making him the most unpopular leader in the country's modern history.

Under Moreno's rule, the government has imprisoned and exiled many left-wing political leaders, banned pro-Correa electoral candidates, gutted social programs, destabilized Latin American regional institutions, and heavily indebted Ecuador with billions of dollars in loans.

And in a historic act of betrayal, Moreno renounced the asylum that Correa had given to WikiLeaks publisher Julian Assange, allowing British authorities to enter Ecuador's sovereign embassy in London and arrest the Australian journalist.

Under Moreno's reign, unemployment, inequality, and hardship have reached peak levels, with more than 58 percent of Ecuadorians living in poverty and nearly 39 percent in extreme poverty, according to a [United Nations University study](#).

Meanwhile Ecuadorians have endured a catastrophic response to the Covid-19 pandemic,

with one of the highest per capita death rates in the entire world.

In 2020, [Ecuador's GDP shrunk](#) by an estimated 11 percent. Everywhere you walk in the capital city Quito, you see “for sale” and “for rent” signs.

US-backed banker vs. grassroots socialist economist

Ecuador's February 7 election has boiled down to two main choices, and the difference could not be any starker: On one side is the right-wing candidate Guillermo Lasso, a banker who served as economic minister when Ecuador suffered through a financial meltdown in 1999 that bankrupted millions of citizens and destroyed their life savings.

Lasso, who has long been credibly accused of corruption and the use of off-shore tax shelters, has the staunch support of Ecuador's wealthy economic elites and the United States.

On the other side is left-wing candidate Andres Arauz, a young economist who follows in the footsteps of former President Correa and his movement, known as Correismo, and wants to bring back his socialist policies.

Arauz has built a huge grassroots following in a presidential campaign based on his promises to tax the rich, to give \$1000 checks to a million poor and working-class families, and to abandon suffocating and extremely unpopular economic agreements that Ecuador's current Moreno government signed with the International Monetary Fund, or IMF.

Arauz also plans to revive regional institutions to integrate Ecuador's economy with other Latin American countries, and he wants to return to closer business ties with China, just as his mentor Correa had done.

Virtually all polls show Arauz leading and likely to win the presidential election, if the vote is free and fair.

The fact that the leading presidential candidate wants to [reject the IMF](#) and seek deeper economic relations with Beijing has angered Washington, which has meddled in Ecuador's internal affairs and thrown its weight behind the banker Lasso.

Lenín Moreno's war on Ecuador's left

Under the US-backed Lenín Moreno administration, Ecuador has attacked regional institutions, withdrawing from the Bolivarian Alliance, or ALBA, a trade bloc of left-wing Latin American countries, and taking Ecuador out of the Union of South American Nations, or UNASUR, kicking out the international body's Quito-based headquarters.

While overseeing widespread corruption and looting of public money, the Moreno government also ensnared Ecuador with [billions of dollars in loans](#) from the IMF.

As part of an austerity package demanded by the IMF, Moreno announced in 2019 a series of aggressive neoliberal reforms, which included cutting 23,000 state sector jobs and ending longtime fuel subsidies, which nearly doubled the price of gasoline.

The proposed austerity package kicked off a massive uprising in October 2019. Labor unions organized strikes, while Indigenous groups and students held massive protests that brought

the country to a halt.

The Moreno government responded with brutal violence. Police shot protesters, killing several, injuring more than 1,000, and detaining another thousand.

The Correista movement decided to close its electoral campaign this February 4 at a park in the heart of the capital Quito, known as the parque del arbolito. This location was deeply symbolic, because it was here that the uprising against Moreno's neoliberal reforms started in October 2019.

Correismo and the Citizens' Revolution

Rafael Correa remains the [most popular politician in Ecuador](#). In his 10 years as president, from 2007 to 2017, Ecuador's poverty rate plummeted, the minimum wage increased rapidly, and the government invested billions of dollars in universal healthcare, education, and advanced infrastructure.

While Ecuador is still a developing, formerly colonized nation, it has significant natural resources that could make the country rich. These include substantial oil and [mineral reserves](#), such as gold, silver, and copper.

For decades, these resources were monopolized by a small handful of Ecuadorian oligarchs. Correa was the first leader to use the country's plentiful natural resources to instead [fund popular social programs](#).

Correa also pursued an independent foreign policy, strengthening relations with China and Russia, collaborating closely with other socialist governments in Latin America, and committing Ecuador to political and economic integration with its neighbors.

[Correa spoke with The Grayzone editor-in-chief Max Blumenthal](#) in December about the stakes of the election:

In Ecuador the rule of law has been permanently broken. They seized the state with a completely fraudulent, manipulated consultation in the absence of constitutional control. Using the same methods, they took control of the council that appoints all the supervisory authorities...

The government of Ecuador is totally submitted to the interests of the government in the United States, above all to try to persecute progressive leaders and try to threaten the stability of Venezuela. That is evident...

So they are really desperate. They are capable of anything, because for them the worst thing that can happen is that we win. Because they know that they will have to face justice. We are not vengeful people, but justice must be done. Without hatred, but with memory...

I ask the world to be very attentive to what is happening in Ecuador in these elections.

Under Correa's leadership, Ecuador launched the progressive Citizens' Revolution, which fundamentally transformed the country and is still a powerful force today. At the rallies in the country's two biggest cities, Quito and [Guayaquil, working-class Ecuadorians](#) showed

their undying support for this revolution.

From Correa's vice president to his anti-democratic persecutor

Lenín Moreno once served as Rafael Correa's vice president. He won the 2017 presidential election precisely by claiming to follow in the footsteps of Correa and feigning fidelity to the Citizens' Revolution, but quickly did a political 180, betraying Correísmo and turning hard to the right.

With backing from the United States, Moreno formed alliances with corrupt oligarchs and bankers in Ecuador, implementing aggressive neoliberal economic policies, privatizing large parts of the economy, and gutting social programs.

The publication of leaked documents known as the [INA papers offered insight into the Moreno government's extreme corruption](#), showing how the leader has used off-shore bank accounts in Panama to siphon millions of dollars out of public coffers.

While overseeing this looting of the state, the Moreno administration ironically accused Correa of corruption, slapping the leftist leader with dozens of politically motivated, unsubstantiated charges.

Moreno even imprisoned Correa's other former vice president, Jorge Glas, on spurious accusations. Glas has remained incarcerated in Ecuador's notorious Latacunga prison, even after a [52-day hunger strike](#) that landed him in the hospital, nearly killing him.

Throughout the 2021 electoral process, the Moreno government has placed obstacle after obstacle to try to prevent the leftist Correistas from returning to power.

The Moreno administration blocked Correa from running a vice presidential candidate. It also banned Andrés Arauz's political party from participating, forcing the Correista movement to instead register with a little-known party.

The National Electoral Council (CNE), which was politicized by the Moreno government and is controlled by the country's right-wing, even declared that left-wing candidates were [not allowed to use images of Correa](#) in their ads and political campaign materials.

At the same time, Ecuadorians living abroad, who are overwhelmingly supporters of Correísmo, have faced obstacles in the election as well. The CNE has made it [difficult for expats to vote](#).

Mere days before the vote, the CNE similarly sought to [revoke the electoral observer credentials](#) for a Spanish member of European Parliament and a Spanish political scientist, because of their left-wing political ties.

Right-wing media outlets in Latin America have also played a key role in the anti-democratic crackdown. Colombian and Argentine newspapers owned by wealthy conservative oligarchs kicked off a [disinformation campaign](#), spreading fake news accusing Arauz of taking money from Colombia's socialist guerrilla group the ELN.

These unsubstantiated stories were near carbon copies of a propaganda drive from several years before that was weaponized against Correa, falsely accusing him of taking money from Colombia's socialist guerrilla group FARC.

While his government was busy clamping down on the left in Ecuador, Lenín Moreno himself was in the United States. Just two weeks before the election, he visited DC for several days.

El Primer Mandatario, [@Lenin](#) Moreno, junto a la delegación oficial, mantuvieron un encuentro con el Secretario General [@Almagro_OEA2015](#) y demás autoridades de la [@OEA_oficial](#), para revisar temas de interés nacional y regional. [#EcuadorEnEEUU](#) [#SembramosFuturo](#) pic.twitter.com/LsNoxdaPx2

— Presidencia ECU (@Presidencia_Ec) [January 27, 2021](#)

Moreno had a series of meetings with powerful figures, including the following:

- the director for the Western Hemisphere of the US National Security Council, [Juan Sebastian Gonzalez](#), a special assistant to President Joe Biden;
- the secretary general of the Organization of American States (OAS), [Luis Almagro](#), who helped oversee a [coup against Bolivia's democratically elected socialist government](#) in 2019;
- the [director of the IMF](#), Kristalina Georgieva;
- hawkish US Senators Bob Menendez and Ben Cardin;
- and the [president of the Inter-American Development Bank](#), Mauricio Claver-Carone.

El Primer Mandatario, [@Lenin](#) Moreno, y su comitiva se reunieron con el senador del Comité de Relaciones Exteriores del Senado, [@SenatorMenendez](#) y con el presidente del Subcomité para el Hemisferio Occidental del Senado, [@SenatorCardin](#). [#EcuadorEnEEUU](#) [#SembramosFuturo](#) pic.twitter.com/tQFEeu18x1

— Presidencia ECU (@Presidencia_Ec) [January 28, 2021](#)

During his junket, the Ecuadorian presidential office produced several slick videos lavishing praise on the United States and showing Moreno smiling with his political and economic sponsors in Washington.

Observers have warned that Moreno's meetings may have been aimed at rigging the election, or at least making more anti-democratic obstacles to prevent a Correista victory.

CONFIDENCIAL

Fuentes amigas en Washington me hacen llegar información sobre una reunión secreta el 27 de enero en la Embajada de Ecuador entre [@Lenin](#) y funcionarios estadounidenses.

Objetivo: impedir la llegada de [@ecuarauz](#) y el correísmo al gobierno

Abro hilo pic.twitter.com/8s4CWoaW79

— Katu Arkonada (@KatuArkonada) [February 4, 2021](#)

Nearly all polls show leftist candidate Andrés Arauz easily winning Ecuador's February 7 election. Yet the [Ecuadorian media's reliance on a corrupt firm funded by right-wing candidate Guillermo Lasso](#) to produce exit polls after the vote is one of many signs of potential irregularities.

The Ecuadorian people however seem ready to fight. The massive turnouts for the Correista movement's demonstrations in the major cities, with tens of thousands of working-class flooding the streets and parks, reflects a popular outrage in the country, and a widespread yearning to return to the Citizens' Revolution.

*

Note to readers: please click the share buttons above or below. Forward this article to your email lists. Crosspost on your blog site, internet forums. etc.

Ben Norton is a journalist, writer, and filmmaker. He is the assistant editor of The Grayzone, and the producer of the [Moderate Rebels](#) podcast, which he co-hosts with editor Max Blumenthal. His website is [BenNorton.com](#) and he tweets at [@BenjaminNorton](#).

Featured image: The Grayzone's Ben Norton reports from the base of Ecuador's Citizens' Revolution on the February 7, 2021 election

The original source of this article is [The Grayzone](#)
Copyright © [Ben Norton](#), [The Grayzone](#), 2021

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Ben Norton](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca
www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca