



# **SECOND EGM ON ENHANCING NATIONAL CAPACITIES IN POVERTY STATISTICS**

## **PART IV: POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

**19-20 November 2014  
Ankara, Turkey**

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ **Direct national poverty eradication strategies and programmes** to promote the productive use of the poor's most abundant asset, labour and provide basic social services to the poor such as primary education and health care, family planning, and nutrition;
- ❖ **Expand social safety net programs** and ensure their effectiveness in targeting not only the poverty but also inequality. In addition, promote community-based solutions that empowers the poor rather than simply satisfying their momentary needs in order to foster sustainable programs;

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ Promote and enhance the role of **Vaqf, Zakah**, and other mechanisms built in Islam for fighting poverty;
- ❖ Reform **health and education financing systems** to enable wider access by increasing investment and public spending, reducing out-of-pocket spending and increasing pre-payment and risk-pooling mechanisms like social security schemes offering health insurance and free schooling;
- ❖ Collaborate with NGOs and international bodies to train and deploy health and education workers at community level to provide especially basic health and education services to poor living in remote areas;

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ Enhance **cooperation** at Intra-OIC level to increase investment in basic infrastructure related with health, education, water and energy sectors;
- ❖ Develop and implement **emergency response mechanisms** and enhance intra-OIC cooperation to minimize the impacts of climate change-related natural disasters like floods, droughts and cyclones which are causing severe damage to infrastructure and posing severe threats to the very survival of millions of people especially the poor across the member countries;

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ Promote development of **agriculture** sector as a key factor in fighting poverty by ensuring farmer's access to finance, new agricultural technologies and farming techniques that also help in climate change risk management and adaptation;
- ❖ Initiate and strengthen special programmes for supporting **self-employment** through establishment and expansion of small enterprise sectors by increasing the availability of credit, including microcredit, minimising interest rates, improving infrastructure and the equity of access to productive inputs such as land and sites for enterprises, and increasing the accessibility of information and advisory services;

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ Collaborate with relevant OIC and international institutions to benefit from their **technical know-how and financial resources** to devise and implement effective poverty eradication strategies and programmes;
- ❖ Establish **research facilities** to revolutionize the process of data collection, dissemination, and analysis to understand and evaluate the causes and effects of poverty and formulating the appropriate poverty eradication programmes both at national and intra-OIC level;

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ Use statistical tools, specifically **poverty profiles** and **mapping**, to design poverty reduction programmes, strengthen their impact and monitor spending on poverty alleviation;
- ❖ Develop and implement an **integrated survey system** to rationalize the use of resources, to capture the multiple dimensions of poverty, to provide enough inputs for assessing the effects of a wide variety of policies and to further improve the quality of each survey;

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ Undertake comprehensive efforts to improve the accuracy of **household survey** data (i.e. increasing supervision of field work and conducting validation studies) in order to generate more reliable poverty estimates;
- ❖ Promote the use of common administrative items to facilitate **data linkages** among all agencies of NSS.



# RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ Focus on producing the most **commonly used poverty** measures (i.e., the headcount index, poverty gap, and squared poverty gap) to achieve more consistent and reliable interpretation of raw data and to ensure more comparability across OIC member countries;
- ❖ Establish a **coordination mechanism** among all the national agencies (including data producers and users) involved in poverty issues to make further progress in the production of adequate information for monitoring poverty and to design better aligned poverty alleviation policies;

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ Seek **partnership and consultation** from international and regional organizations to develop appropriate standards for household surveys in order to advance the process of **harmonization**;
- ❖ Distinguish between specific anti-poverty programmes and broader social public expenditures. to construct specific surveys measuring the impact of **non-monetary public expenditure**;

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ **Tailor** the best practices in the world according to your needs and capabilities by identifying the advantages and limitations of the poverty measurement approaches used;
- ❖ Design **capacity building programmes** to enhance the national capacities of OIC member countries in the area of poverty statistics

# **THANK YOU!**

**[www.sesric.org](http://www.sesric.org)**

**[www.oicstatcom.org](http://www.oicstatcom.org)**

**Follow Us On Twitter!**

**<https://twitter.com/sesric>**

**<https://twitter.com/oicstatcom>**