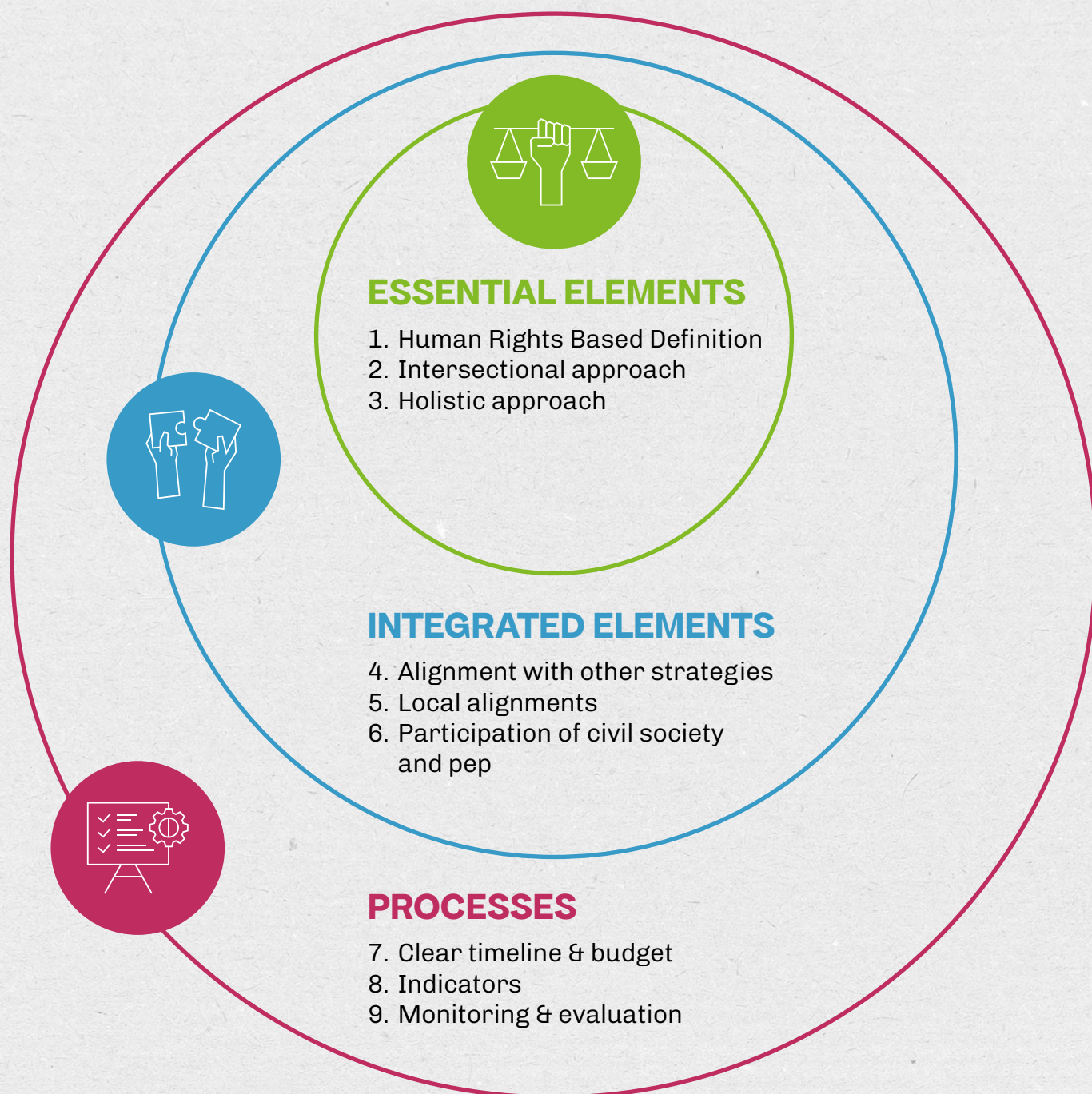


Leveraging Anti-Poverty Strategies for Poverty Eradication

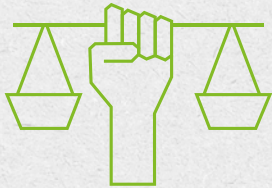
Methodology Factsheet



ARCHITECTURE OF A COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL ANTI-POVERTY STRATEGY



WHY IT MATTERS AND HOW THOSE CRITERIA LOOK LIKE IN PRACTICE?



ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

The essential elements represent the foundation of an effective anti-poverty strategy. They determine how we dismantle the power structures and root causes of poverty, and who will be targeted by the measures. It determines the approach that will be taken to tackle those root causes, an approach that should go beyond job market activation and be cross-sectoral.

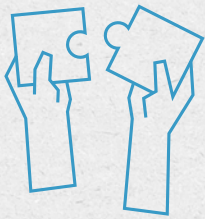


Spain is well on its way to have a strong foundation for the strategy because it covers the essential elements in this matter.

The definition of poverty and social exclusion is based on the AROPE, the Severe Material and Social Deprivation rate, and the Low Employment Intensity.

Specific attention was given to intersectionality and the integration of marginalised communities with specific action lines targeting several different groups.

The strategy as an integrated and multidimensional approach linked to the National Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan, National Housing Plan, Energy Poverty Strategy, Strategy for Equality, Inclusion and Participation of Roma People, National Homelessness Strategy, etc).



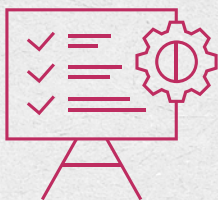
INTEGRATED ELEMENTS

The integrated elements ensure that the strategy is informed by its context. At international level with plans and initiatives, such as European Pillar of Social Rights or the Sustainable Development Goals, among others. At regional level, by being in conversation and strengthened by local strategies. The participation of civil society organisations and people experiencing poverty is crucial in this process, as it ensures the strategy is rooted in local realities and lived experience.



Bulgaria shows strong efforts by adopting regional, local and municipal strategies annually.

The Bulgarian National Anti-Poverty Strategy references international and EU Plans and integrates civil society organisations and people experiencing poverty at consultation and participation.



PROCESSES

Clear and defined processes ensure accountability and transparency regarding the implementation of the goals set by the national anti-poverty strategy. Through such processes countries ensure that they can track progress and setbacks, allowing the strategies to be adaptive and tailored to ever changing contexts.



While the budget is unclear, **Portugal** defines targets and indicators to be met by 2030, along with a structured and integrated Theory of Change.

Each of the main three group elements are integral to building National Anti-Poverty Strategies that rise to the challenge of poverty eradication.

COLLECTIVE CHALLENGES

- A true understanding of intersectionalities that starts with the most marginalised groups and benefit everyone,
- Clear defined budget lines that adequacy funds the established targets,
- Ensuring the continuation and durability of the NAPS through political changes.

