





WHY DOES 'NO POVERTY' MATTER?

To elaborate on the global perspective of multidimensional poverty and to understand the national poverty alleviation strategies, the Department of Economics organized a webinar titled, 'Why Does 'No Poverty' Matter?', on August 25, 2020.

International experts on economy and poverty alleviation identified the lack of coordination between government and private sector, capacity to deliver, absence of authentic data, skilled human resource, and scarcity of funds as the key challenges for achieving the SDG 1: No Poverty, at its required pace.



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Findings & Recommendations



The coronavirus pandemic has pushed millions of people into extreme poverty across the world, which is an unprecedented rise in global poverty.



Over the past few decades, good governance relevant to poverty alleviation has gained top priority in development agendas. Due to potentially weak political and administrative areas of governance, developing countries have to deal with enormous challenges related to social services and security.



Poverty is detrimental to economic growth, as poverty undermines social cohesion, increases political and social tensions, and sometimes drives instability and conflicts. The traditional growth strategy of Pakistan is ineffective and one policy fit in all does not work.



The developing countries have to progressively develop social protection systems to support the vulnerable and marginalized segments of society.



The Government should develop and implement rapid and sustained economic growth reforms in areas such as education, healthcare, adequate food, shelter, social security, hygiene and sanitation, for allowing the poor to participate and contribute to the growth.



There is a need to ensure inclusive growth by improving human capital and creating employment opportunities for the poor people.



The Government can help in creating an enabling environment to generate productive employment and job opportunities for the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized segments of society. The Government should formulate strategies and fiscal policies that stimulate pro-poor growth and reduce poverty.



The academic community must increase awareness about the impact of poverty, fiscal devolution and improve coordination among the stakeholders to pace up progress for eradicating poverty in all its forms by 2030.



Resources should be devolved to the lowest rung of society to reduce social and economic inequalities. The civil society, the Government and other private and public institutions should work together for the eradication of poverty.



The youth should bring into an economic framework by setting up alternative programs to strengthen the linkages between academia and industry for building strong institutions.



The provision of household facilities, protection of land rights and redistribution of resources to the lowest level of society would play a pivotal role in reducing inequalities and promoting inclusive economic growth.



SDG 1: NO POVERTY

Our Multidimensional Poverty Alleviation Strategy

Research on BISP



to investigate and cushion the adverse impact of the food, fuel and financial crises.



Fee Installment Program

to help deserving students and their families to manage the cost of education.

Scholarships and Financial Assistance

to deserving and meritorious students.



Social Integration Outreach Program



to instill the spirit of social welfare among students

On-Campus Internship Program



to provide work opportunities to meritorious students and graduates.

Office of Research, Innovation and Commercialization



prioritizes research for sustainable economic growth and knowledge economy.

Sargodha University Incubation Center

provides young entrepreneurs with adequate resources and services to nurture and commercialize their ideas.



BUDGET ALLOCATION 2020-21

RS 60

Million for Research funding



MORE THAN

RS 11

Million for ORIC and QEC



AROUND

RS 70

Million for new development projects



RS 70

Million budget to waive off tuition fee of Hafiz-e-Quran, orphans and other deserving students



RS 35

Million in lieu of subsidy for internet facilities



AROUND

RS 37

Million in place for subsidy on transport



MORE THAN

RS 95

Million for ongoing development projects

