

Shatt Al-Arab University College organized a workshop entitled (The way out of poverty and prevention of corruption is paved by good governance) on 18 Sep 2021. The workshop touched on the importance of SDG1: No Poverty.

The workshop focused on three main ways to eradicate and reduce poverty:

1. Institution building

Where they discussed the prosperity and quality of state institutions, which are usually achieved in parallel. Governments with responsible and well-managed institutions are best able to provide public goods and support an environment that can generate employment and growth.

Public sector performance is of particular importance to the world's poorest people, who are disproportionately dependent on government services, so improving services is essential for them to escape poverty.

2. Mobilizing the necessary resources to provide services

Where 50 percent of low-income countries get less than 15 percent of GDP from taxes. By contrast, the average for OECD countries is about 34 percent.

The reason for this discrepancy is that the poorest countries suffer from a wide range of problems: corporations - both foreign and domestic - that evade tax payments, large numbers of informal and unregistered companies, poor revenue management, lack of international tax cooperation and a loss of public trust.

While development assistance will remain crucial in the fight against poverty, it will not suffice to achieve ambitious goals. We must help the countries concerned mobilize domestic resources - the largest

untapped resource for development - to become self-sufficient and provide quality services to citizens.

3. We encourage transparency and accountability

Being open about the use of public resources builds trust between citizens and their governments. It can make public spending more targeted and effective. This is why we work with governments to make their budgets and the way their resources are used more transparent, which also reduces fraud and corruption and makes the citizen's voice heard.

Adopting a three-dimensional approach to improving the functioning of institutions, mobilizing more local resources, and engaging citizens is the closest thing to a silver bullet for development. Continuing mismanagement and corruption frustrate citizens and undermine their confidence in the state. Corruption deepens poverty, making the poor vulnerable to exploitation and bribery in exchange for services such as health care and education. Denying citizens' participation in their government impedes their full potential. For all these reasons, the World Bank sees strong governance and effective institutions as essential to putting the poorest countries on the path to self-sufficiency.

