

# Framework for an effective local anti-poverty strategy

Based on the findings of our report, Local anti-poverty strategies – Good practice and effective approaches, Greater Manchester Poverty Action (GMPA) has developed a framework that highlights what elements an anti-poverty strategy needs to maximise its impact. This framework is intended to be of use to local authorities seeking to develop or refresh an anti-poverty strategy.

An anti-poverty strategy will only be successful if it is supported by the elements identified in this framework. All these elements are complementary and interdependent.



## Define poverty and its drivers

Local authorities need to adopt a relative definition of poverty and identify the drivers of poverty (using appropriate and available metrics).



## Political and officer leadership

Active committed leadership on poverty (politically and officially) is required to drive change and coordinate strategic and policy responses.



## Focus on prevention, reduction, and mitigation

A medium and long-term perspective is needed that includes actions that prevent and reduce the root causes of poverty.



## Prioritisation

Local authorities need to be clear about what the strategy seeks to achieve and how actions will be taken to achieve it.



## Partnership working

An anti-poverty strategy requires buy-in from local stakeholders to achieve its aims and objectives.



## Lived experience engagement and co-production

An anti-poverty strategy should be developed with people with lived experience of poverty to challenge the existing ways of working and ensure that anti-poverty efforts are centred around the needs of the community.



## Reinforcing and aligning with existing strategies

Tackling poverty needs to be incorporated within existing strategies rather than operating as 'ad-hoc' to existing commitments and services.



## Governance

Anti-poverty strategies should be subject to both internal and external governance.



## Action Plan

Accompanying the anti-poverty strategy should be a high-level action plan detailing who is responsible for the delivery of the actions, timelines, and milestones, and associated outcomes.



## Adopting the socio-economic duty

To support the effectiveness of an anti-poverty strategy, local authorities should voluntarily adopt the socio-economic duty.



## Adaptability

An anti-poverty strategy cannot "standstill", for it to serve its purpose it should be viewed as adaptable, rather than a collection of actions that should be rigidly adhered to.



## Monitoring and evaluation

Local authorities and partners need to identify a clear set of metrics (quantitative and qualitative) against which progress on tackling poverty can be tracked. Working collaboratively to identify data and evidence gaps and addressing these together.