

Analysing Poverty Dynamics

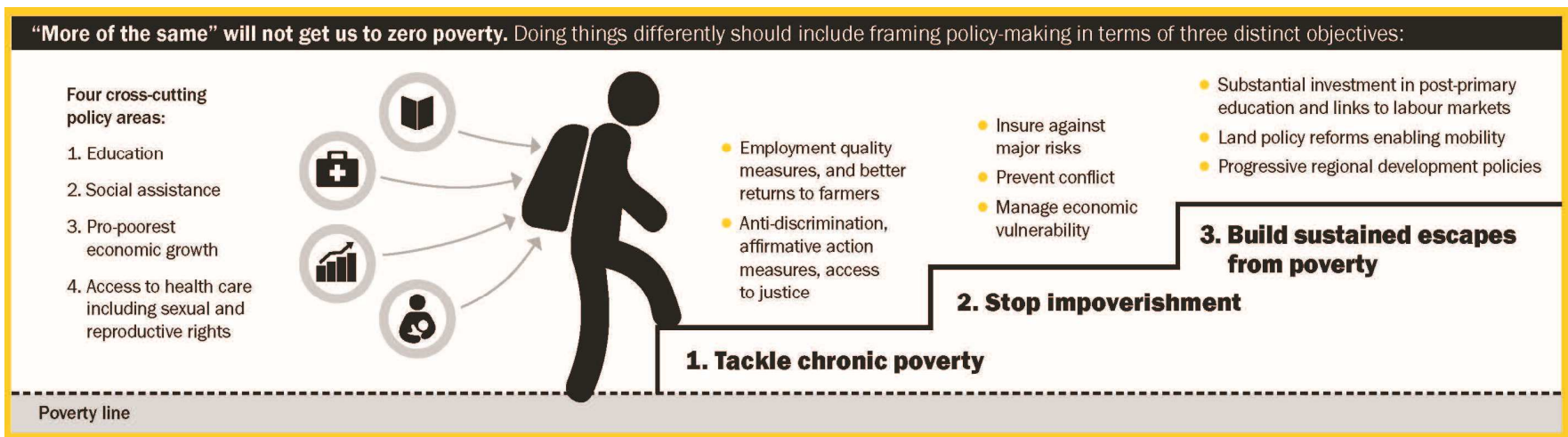
Developing a pathway to zero poverty

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Chronic Poverty Advisory Network, ODI, London, UK

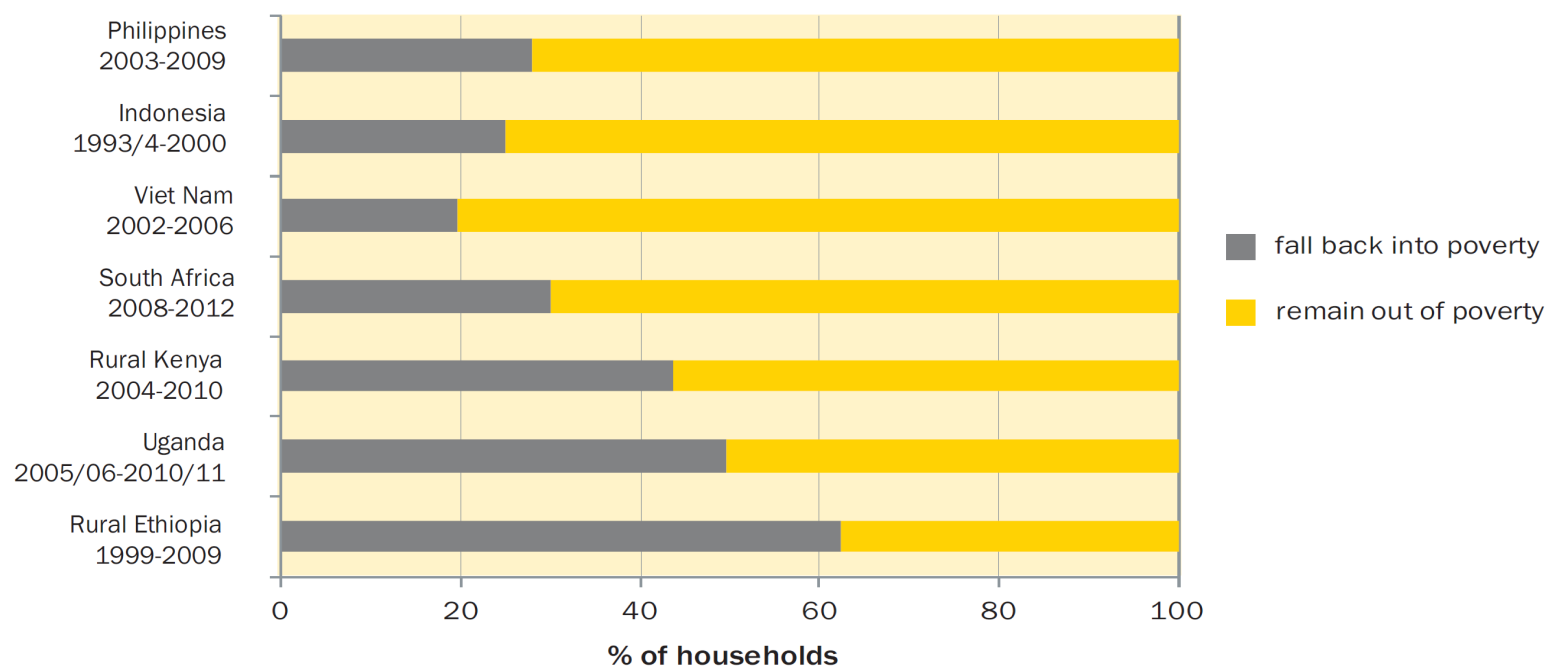
Contextual underpinnings

Eradicating extreme poverty – 2014-5 Chronic Poverty Report



<http://www.chronicpovertynetwork.org/>

Introducing the research-escapes from poverty are not always sustained



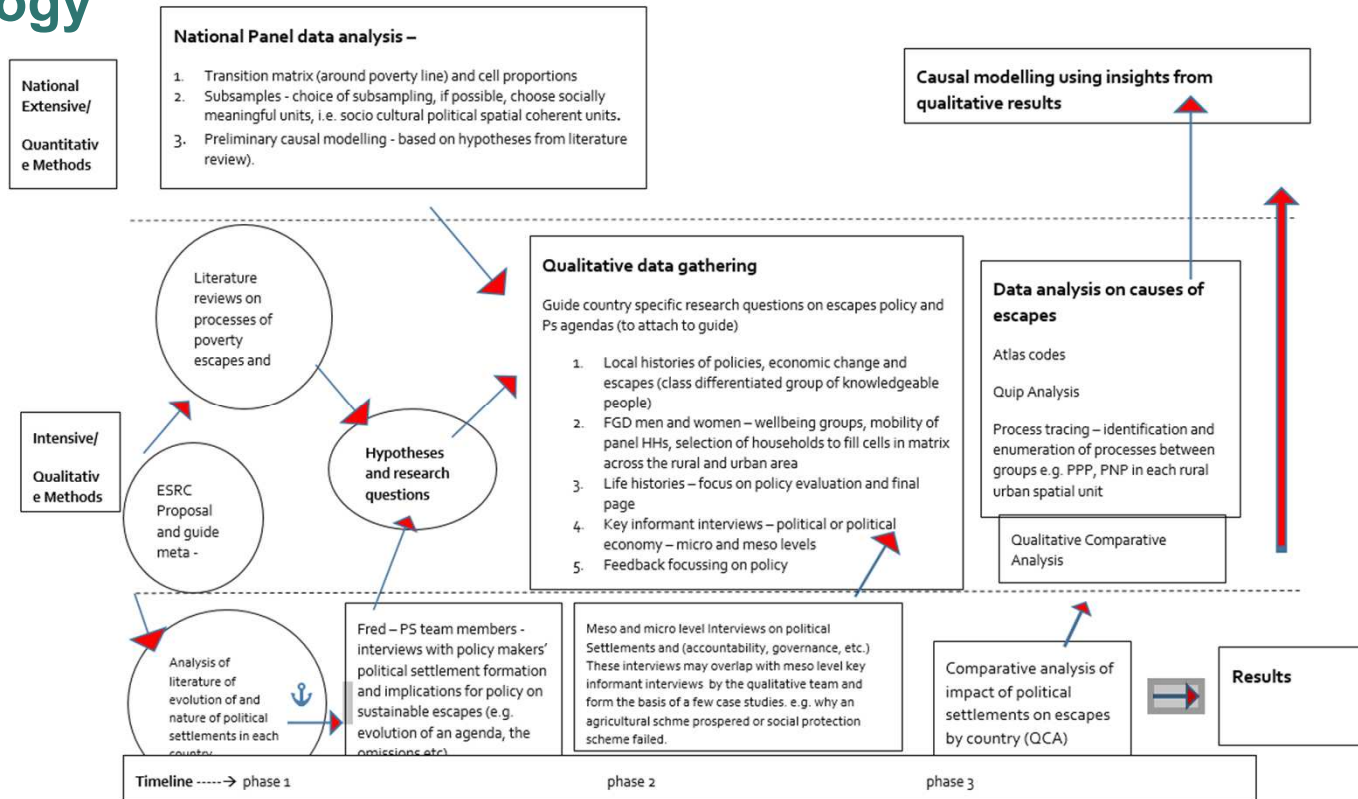
Sustaining escapes from poverty

Evidence from Ethiopia, Tanzania, Rwanda, Kenya, and Uganda
With reference to Nepal and Bangladesh

Research by: Andrew Shepherd, Lucia Dacorta, Vidya Diwakar, Flora Kessy, John Massito, Remidius Ruhinduka, Alex Simons, Yisak Tafere, Tassew Woldehanna

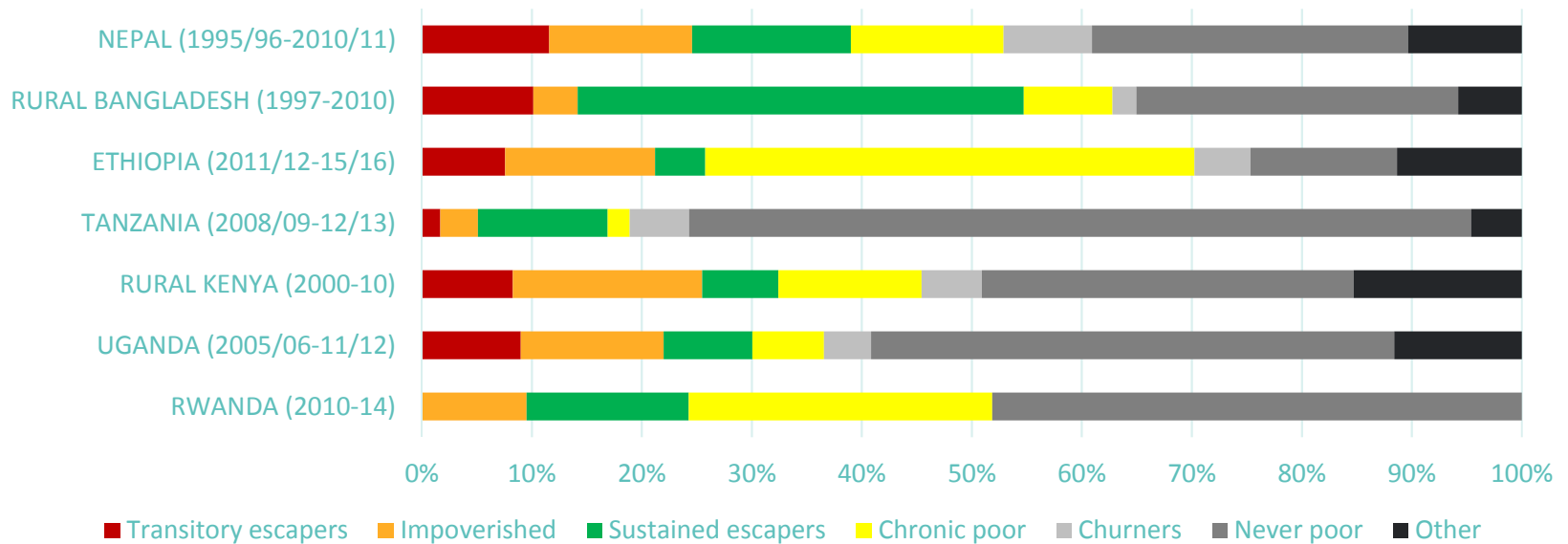
Methodology

- **Mixed methods, critical realism**
- **Quantitative regression-based analysis of recent, national panel data**
- **Qualitative fieldwork- focus groups, interviews with key informants, knowledgeable members, life history interviews**



Poverty dynamics across countries

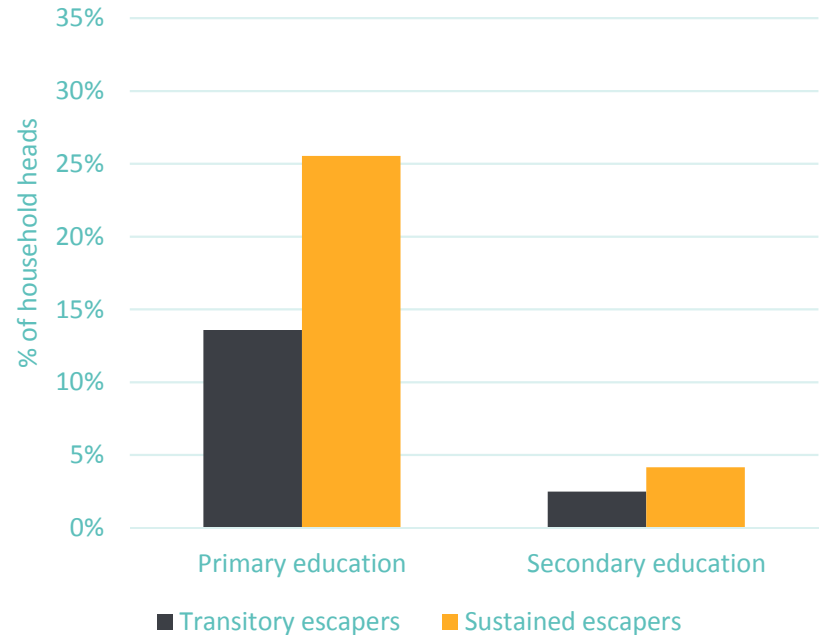
Based on panel data



Note: Rwanda only has two waves and the following legend: Descenders Escapers Chronic poor Never poor

Key finding: Large families often necessitate high costs

*“Daniel went to school until Senior 4. He started Senior 5 but due to a lack of money he had to stop going to school. His father had worked in a bank and used his pension to educate the children. But **he had seven children and the money became exhausted.** As Daniel was the youngest he had to stop going to school.”*
(Uganda)



Key finding: Collaboration helps mitigate gender inequalities

- **Female headship** particularly vulnerable
- Risks regarding **asset accumulation**
- **Intersecting inequalities**
- **Collaborative relationships** and hard work helps

“The following enabled Ashatu to escape from poverty despite being a widow with 5 children:

- *Land availability*
- *Working hard on farm*
- *Buying land in a new residential area*
- *Savings”*

(Tanzania)



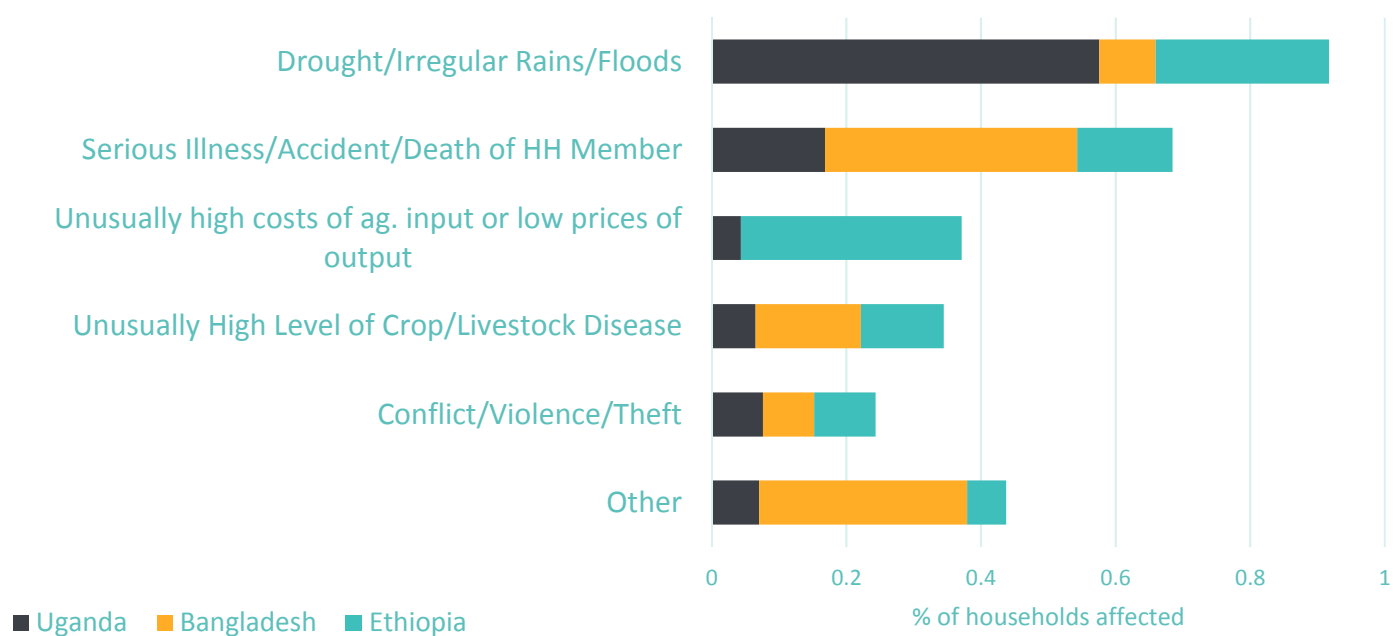
Key finding: Livelihood strategies to sustain poverty escapes



- **Moving** into urban based activities, **remittances**
- **Property** ownership in urban areas
- **Asset** accumulation, **non-farm** work in rural areas

*“We were poor before three years. We were living in a rented private house. **Our family moved out of poverty after my husband migrated to Saudi in 2016 for work.** We bought **land** with the money he sent us. Later, we built a **house** for living and for rent. This year, we have started getting income by **renting** a house’. The wife is now engaged in **trade** and poultry **farming**. The family is generating more income” (Ethiopia).*

Key finding: A series of household shocks is an obstacle



Poverty escapes are not a one-way street

A
transitory
escape
from
poverty...

Thank you
Questions?