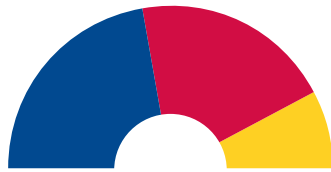


# RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE POVERTY ESCAPES

## Extreme poverty cannot be ended if escapes from poverty are not sustained over time

What subsequently happens to households which escape poverty:

- Remain out of poverty
- Fall back into poverty
- Churn around poverty line



**Uganda**  
All households, 2005–2012



**Bangladesh\***  
Households in rural areas, 1997–2010



**Ethiopia**  
Households in rural areas, 1997–2009

### Events driving transitory escapes



**Shocks:**  
A series of shocks in quick succession, such as ill **health** or **natural events** including flooding and drought.



**Systemic stressors:**  
Changes in **prices of food**, agricultural inputs and outputs and **wages** along with longer-term stressors such **land degradation**.

### Sources of resilience



**Household resources:**  
Owning **productive resources**, such as land and livestock.



**Household characteristics:**  
**Smaller households** and those in which the head of the household has an **education**.



**Household activities:**  
Engagement in **non-farm activities**.

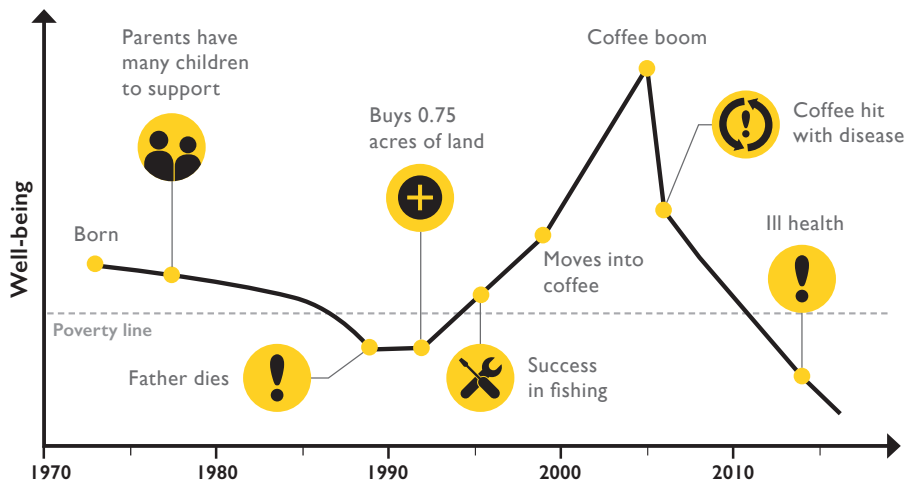


**Gender:**  
**Female-headed** households are more likely to experience a sustained poverty escape than to backslide or to fall into poverty.



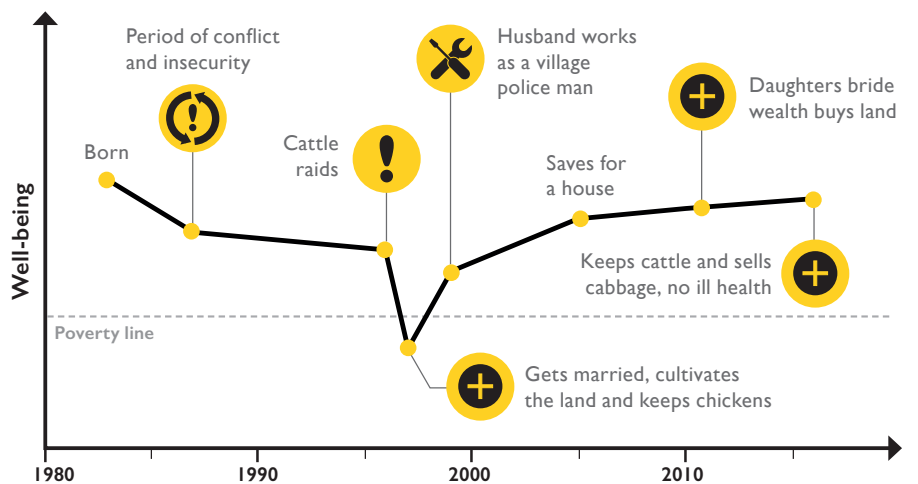
**Transfers:**  
Female-headed households receiving **remittances**.

### A transitory escape from poverty



**SSENYONJO** Born 1973, Kole, Uganda

### A sustained escape from poverty



**JOYCE** Born 1983, Kole, Uganda

\*For Bangladesh we are unable to identify churners as only three-wave, not the requisite four-wave, panel data is available.