RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE POVERTY ESCAPES

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 as 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

- Parents have many children to support
- Buys 0.75 acres of land
- Moves into coffee
- Coffee boom
- Coffee hit with disease
- Ill health

A sustained escape from poverty

- Period of conflict and insecurity
- Cattle raids
- Husband works as a village police man
- Daughters bride wealth buys land
- Keeps cattle and sells cabbage, no ill health
- Gets married, cultivates the land and keeps chickens

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

SSENYONJO
Born 1973, Kole, Uganda

JOYCE
Born 1983, Kole, Uganda

**Well-being**


**Poverty line**

Coffee hit with disease

**Well-being**

1980                             1990                              2000                                2010

**Poverty line**