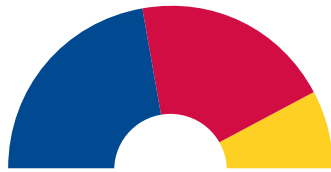


RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE POVERTY ESCAPES

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**.

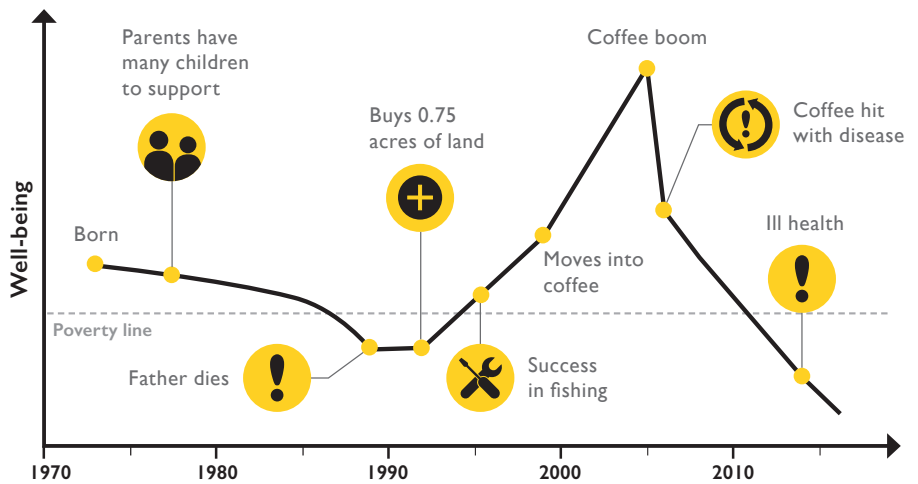


Gender:
Female-headed households are more likely to experience a sustained poverty escape than to backslide or to fall into poverty.



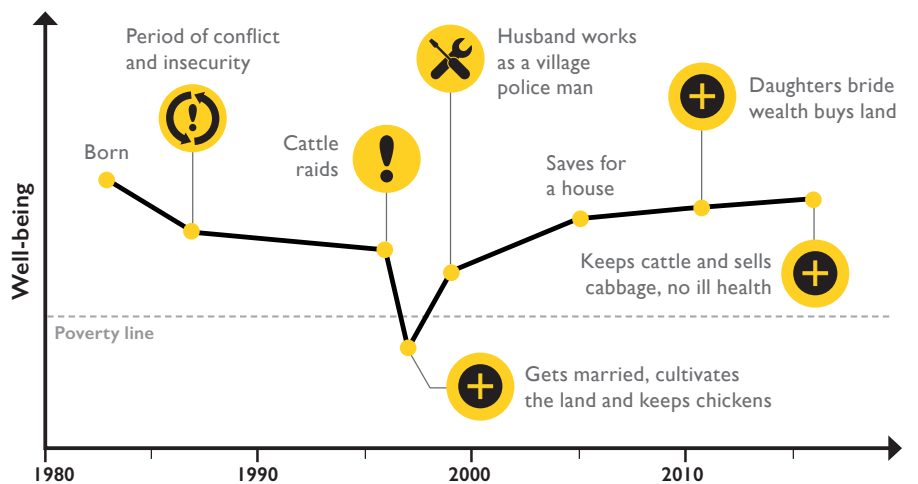
Transfers:
Female-headed households receiving **remittances**.

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.