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 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 fall into poverty.
- **Transfers:** Female-headed households receiving remittances.

A transitory escape from poverty

A sustained escape from poverty

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