

Chronic poverty and inequality

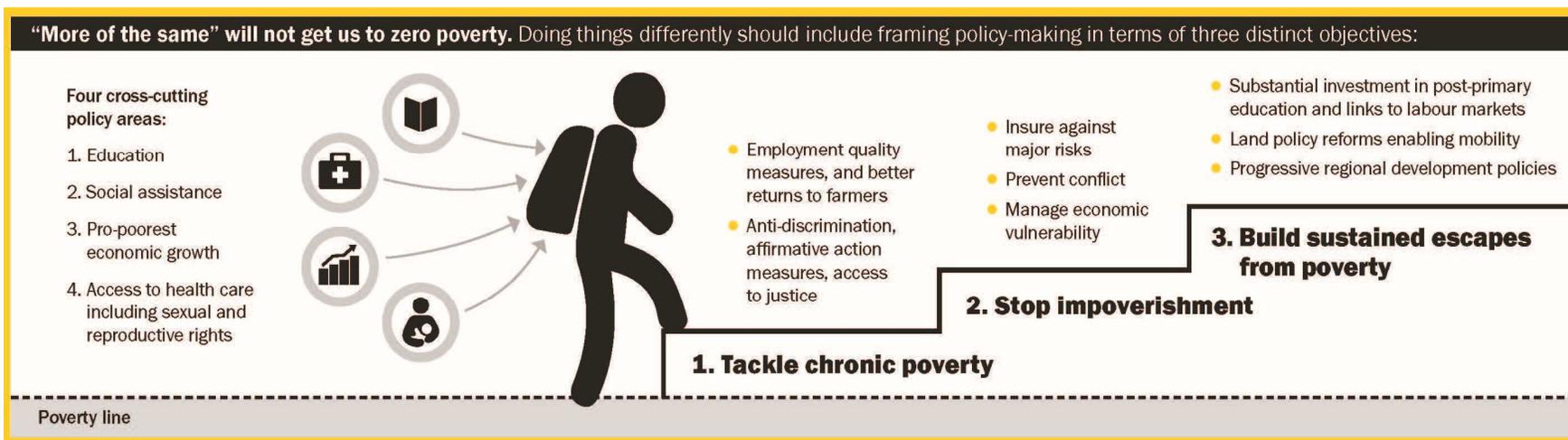
Tackling constraints to develop a pathway to zero poverty

Presented by: Vidya Diwakar

Chronic Poverty Advisory Network, ODI, London, UK

Contextual underpinnings

Eradicating extreme poverty – 2014-5 Chronic Poverty Report



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

Cross-cutting policies for the three action areas

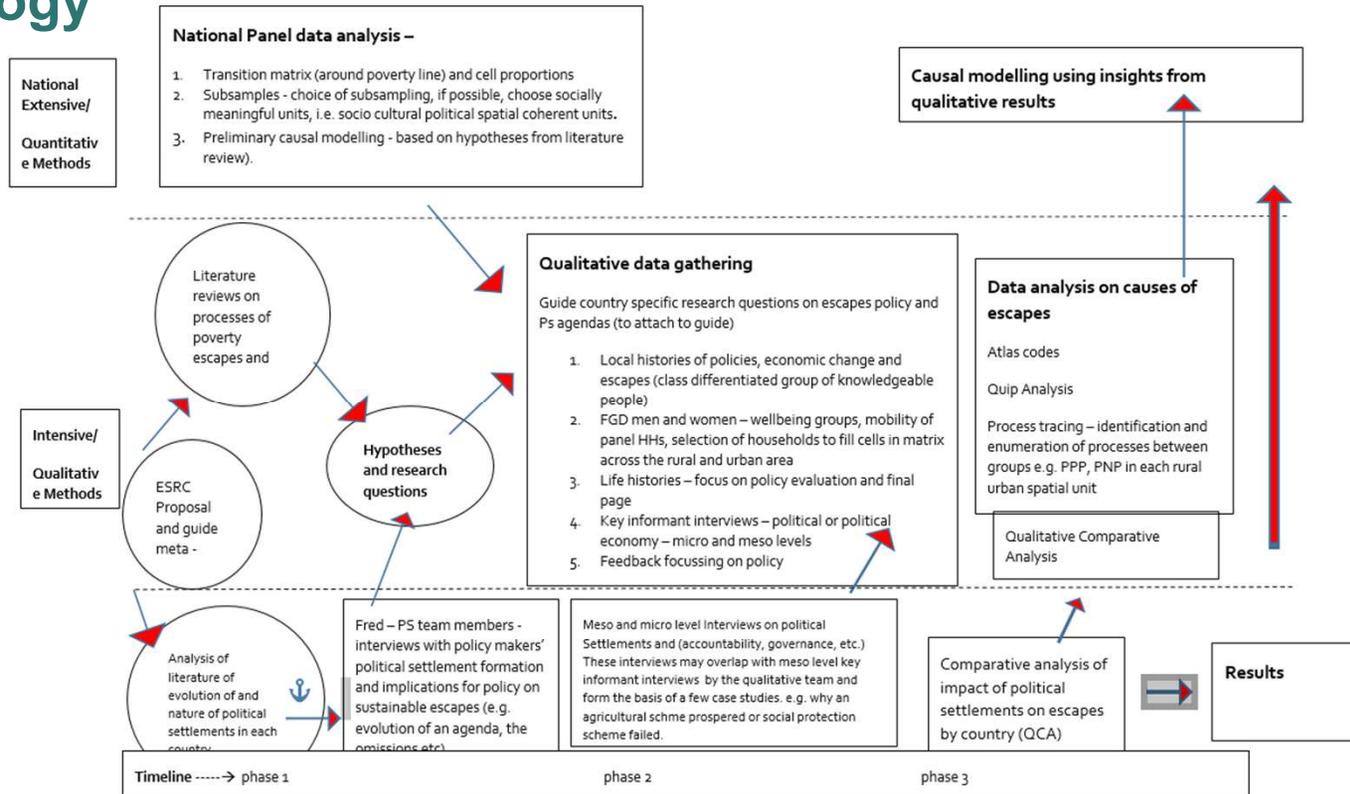
<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Tackle chronic poverty</i>	<i>Stop impoverishment</i>	<i>Sustain escapes</i>
<i>Cross cutting policies</i>	Social protection		
	Education, including pre- and post-primary and links to labour markets		
	Pro-poorest growth measures, including employment quality measures		
	Universal access to reproductive and sexual health services		
<i>Objective-specific policies</i>	Anti-discrimination measures	Conflict prevention measures	Land policy reforms enabling mobility (renting in/out)
	Affirmative actions	Disaster risk management	Strong regional development policies
	Access to justice	Universal health coverage	
	Agricultural market improvements	Insure against other major risks – asset loss, ill-health, deaths	

Chronic poverty and inequality

Evidence from Ethiopia, Tanzania, rural Kenya, Uganda, Nepal, rural Bangladesh, and the Philippines

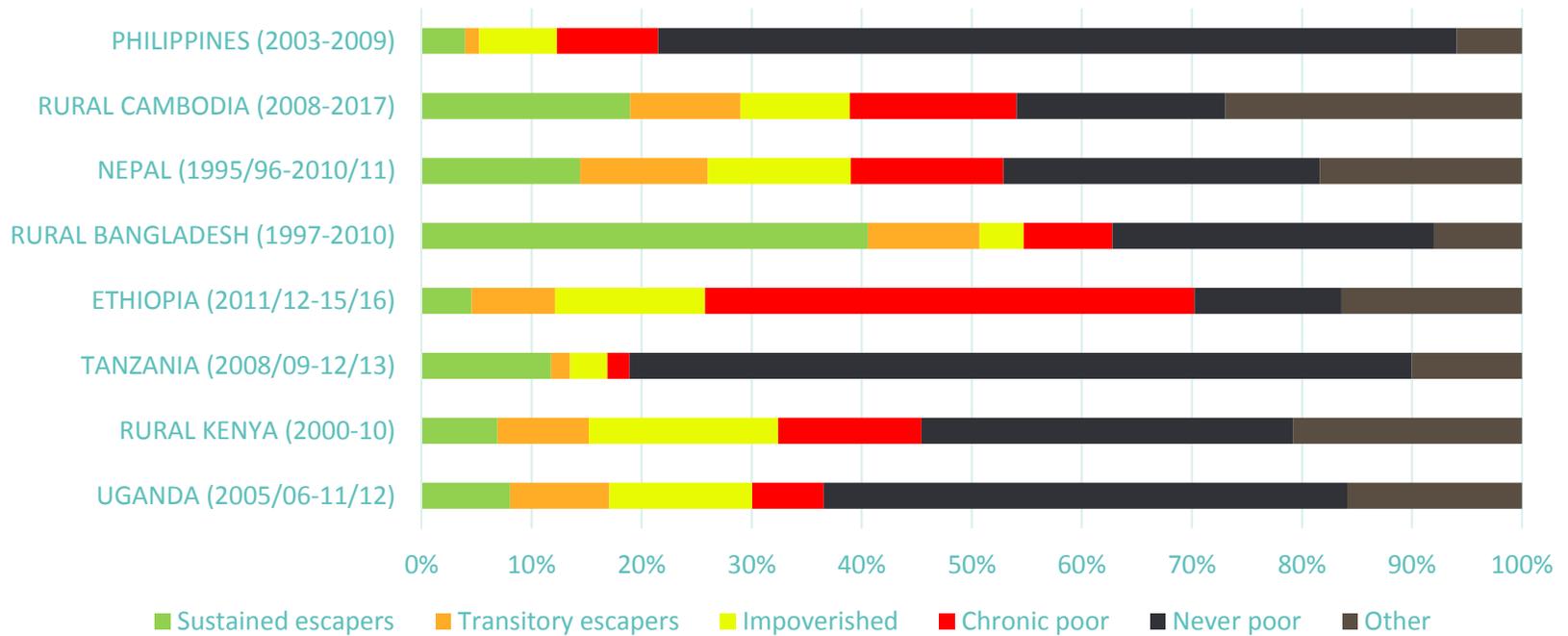
Methodology

- **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**

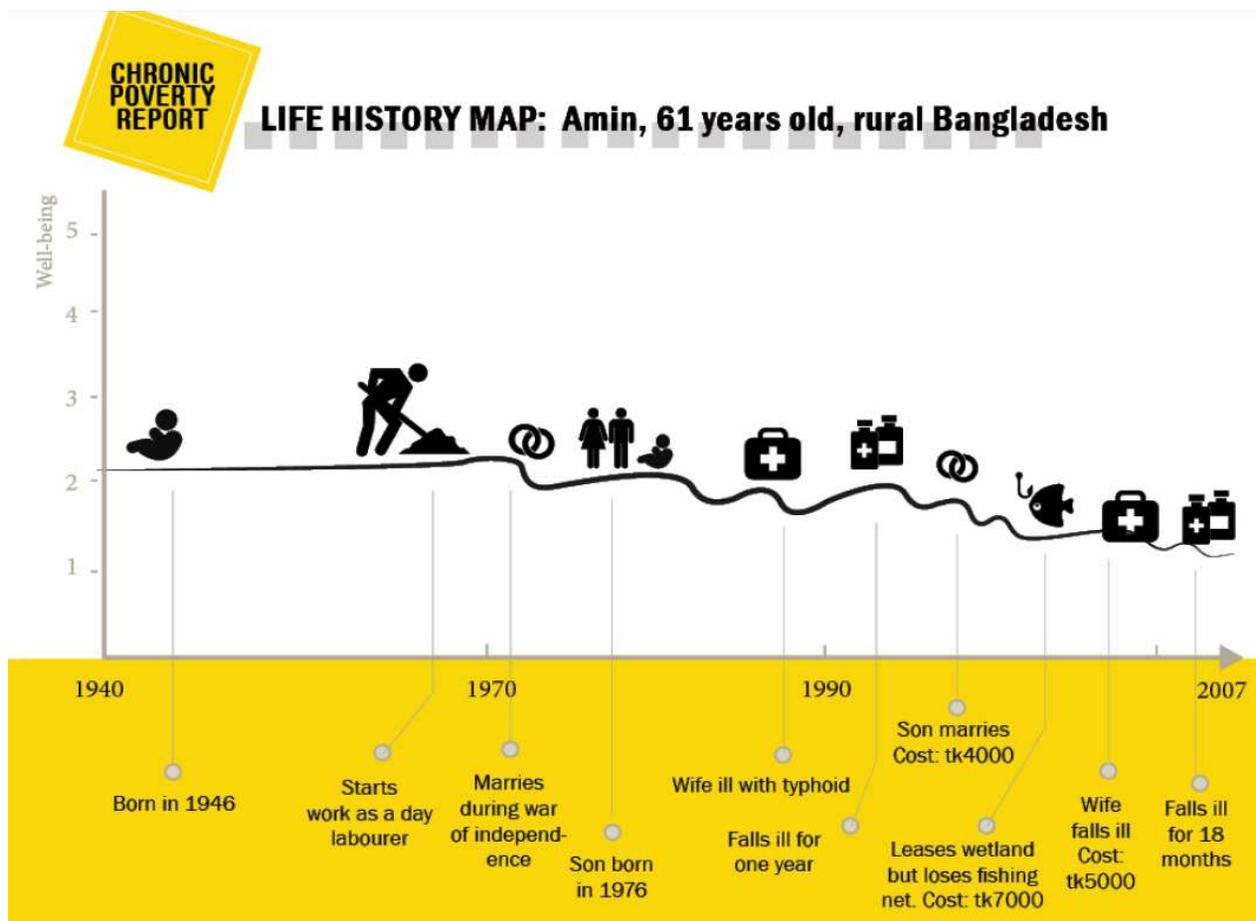


Poverty dynamics across countries

Based on panel data



Life history diagram



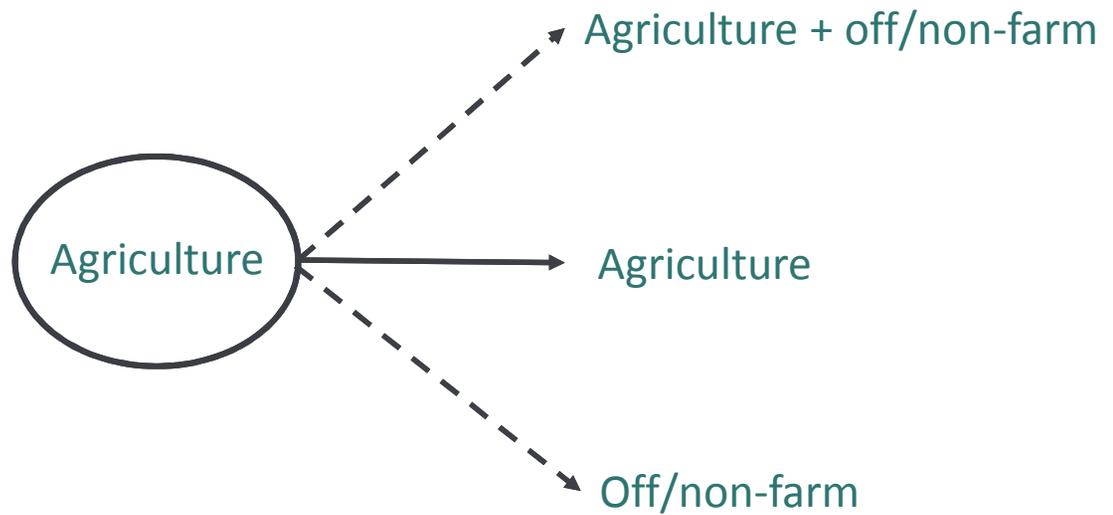
Theory of change



Question: How are these processes frustrated amongst the chronic poor?

1. No, low or narrowly-based economic growth
2. Social exclusion and adverse incorporation
 3. 'Logjams' of disadvantage
 4. High capability deprivation
 5. Weak, failing or failed states
6. Weak and failed international cooperation

Livelihood strategies and barriers for the rural chronic poor



Assets: 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)

*“Edith Mori is 53 years old. Her parents were farmers and they also had 40 heads of cattle. She has eight siblings and is the first born. Her parents forced her to drop-out of school when she was in Primary 2 as she was needed to look after the cattle. Her **brothers were allowed to continue to go to school.**”*
(Uganda)

Theory of change



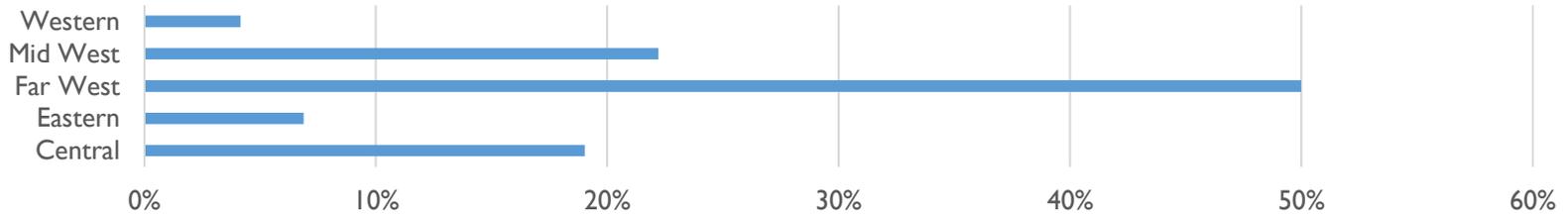
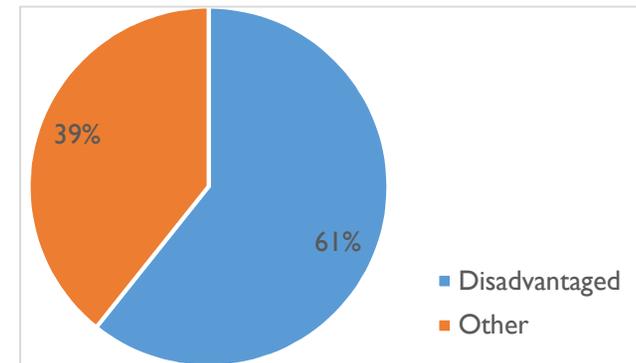
Question: How are these processes frustrated amongst the chronic poor?

1. No, low or narrowly-based economic growth
2. **Social exclusion and adverse incorporation**
 3. **'Logjams' of disadvantage**
 4. **High capability deprivation**
 5. Weak, failing or failed states
6. Weak and failed international cooperation

Enabling context: Overcoming group-based inequalities

“People start treating you with respect once your economic status improves... but if your economic status is poor then people start ignoring you... I have seen other people discrimination and being discriminated just because of their poor economic status”
(Nepal)

Chronic poverty by ethnicity and region, Nepal, 1995-2010



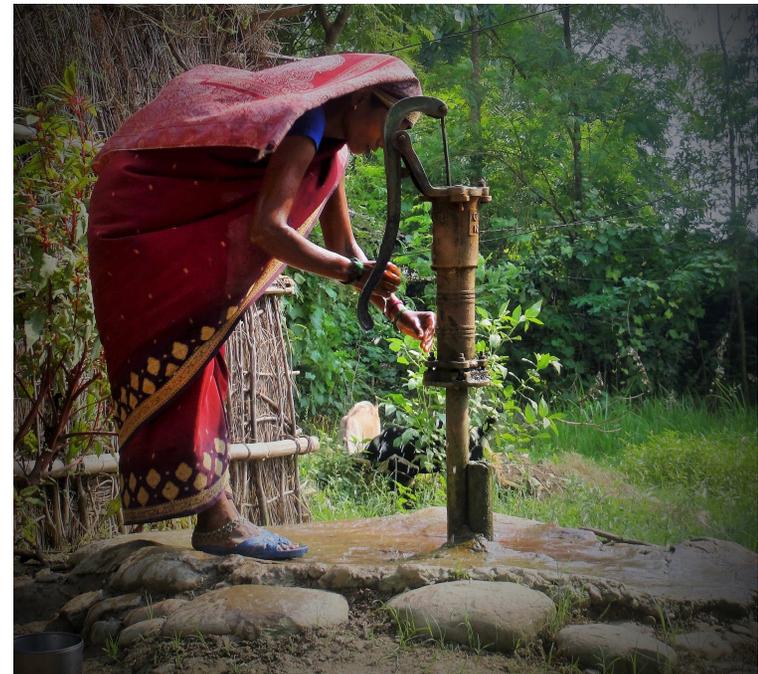
Enabling context: A negotiated approach to norm change

Constraints:

- **Female headship** particularly vulnerable
- Risks regarding **asset accumulation**
- **Intersecting inequalities**

“I used to work here before and live with my husband here. After he went abroad, I could go and stay in urban area [of] Dailekh and Surkhet but I didn’t go because people will think badly about me if I went and stayed there alone. People of village perceive badly if women go out more often here”

(Nepal)



Cross-cutting policies for the three action areas

<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Tackle chronic poverty</i>	<i>Stop impoverishment</i>	<i>Sustain escapes</i>
<i>Cross cutting policies</i>	Social protection		
	Education, including pre- and post-primary and links to labour markets		
	Pro-poorest growth measures, including employment quality measures		
	Universal access to reproductive and sexual health services		
<i>Objective-specific policies</i>	Anti-discrimination measures	Conflict prevention measures	Land policy reforms enabling mobility (renting in/out)
	Affirmative actions	Disaster risk management	Strong regional development policies
	Access to justice	Universal health coverage	
	Agricultural market improvements	Insure against other major risks – asset loss, ill-health, deaths	

Thank you
Questions?