Graduation Pathways and Analytical Frameworks

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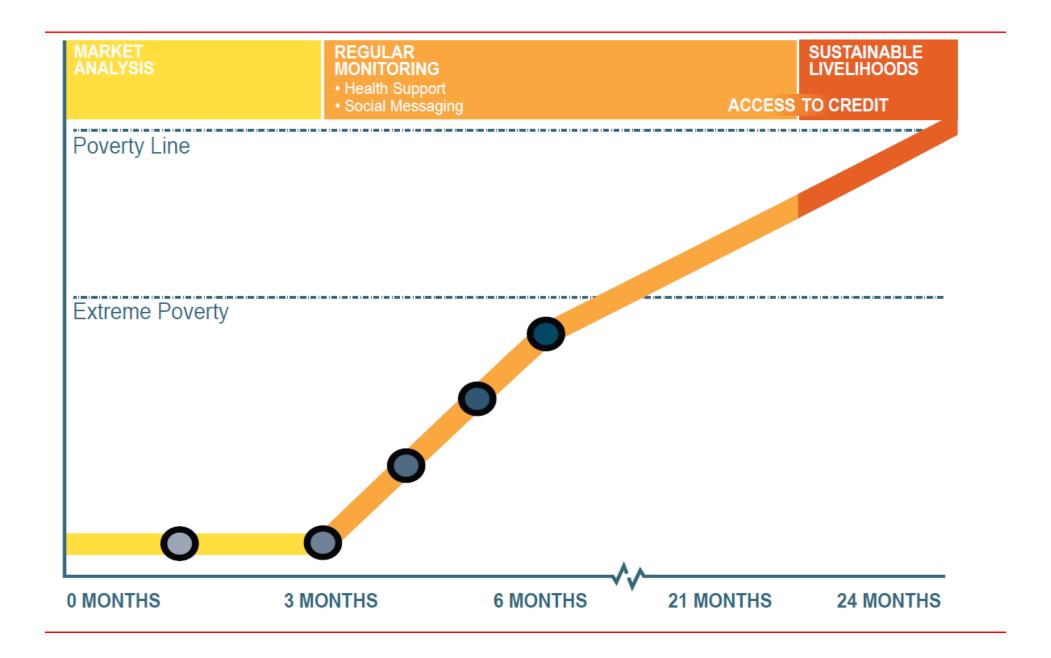
BRAC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

Ten Years of War Against Poverty Manchester, September 8-10, 2010

New pathways: linking safety nets to financial services

- poorest need grants
- poorest require financial services
- time bound finite grants provide "breathing time"
- savings help build "micro-funds"
- small credit helps build confidence and discipline
- grant program phases out
- participants pursue economic activities
- some graduate to regular microfinance programs

Graduation: How the model works



Challenging the Frontiers of Poverty Reduction

- >800,000 households covered
- >75% have graduated out of ultra poverty
- >98% have cash savings
- >40% increase in per capita real income
- >51% increase in per capita food expenditure
- >21% increase in per capita calorie intake
- \triangleright Lack of impact on nutritional status of children < 5

Cost-Benefit Ratio

Costs: Reduced from \$434 to \$ 246 per household

Benefit Cost Ratio:

3.07 using income indicators

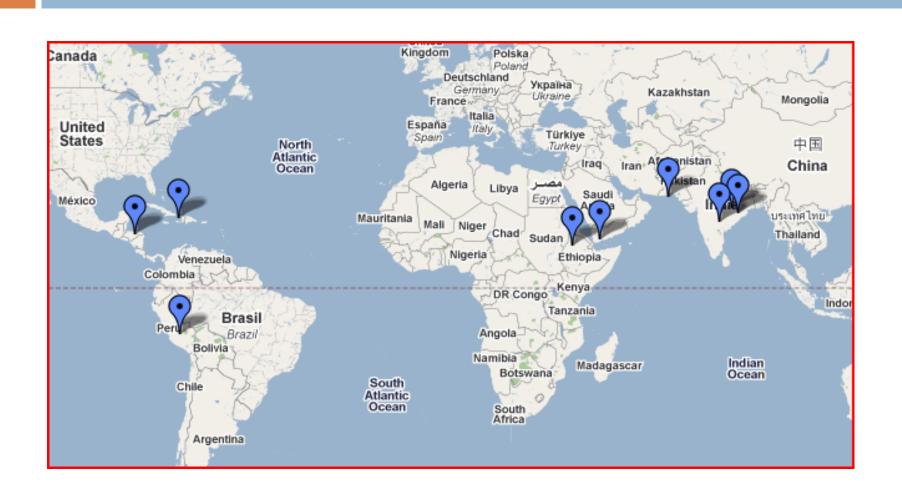
5.07 using consumption indicators

Sensitivity analysis: benefit-cost ratio from 3.12-6.23

BC ratio > 3 represents a high rate of return

CGAP-Ford Program: 9 pilots in seven countries

Haiti - India - Pakistan - Honduras - Peru - Ethiopia - Yemen



Early Numbers



Fonkoze, Haiti 150 participants 95% graduation rate



Bandhan, West Bengal, India 300 participants 97% graduation rate



SKS, Andhra
Pradesh, India
426 participants
97% graduation rate



Trickle Up,
West Bengal, India
300 participants
86% * graduation rate

Success Factors

- > smart, keeps track of money, enterprising
- > supportive husband/ family or all by herself
- labor assistance from family
- > network of fictive male kins (bhai, chacha)
- village committee of elders

Some categories of poorest never graduate; require ongoing government assistance

Key Constraints

- > markets
- agro-ecology
- > natural disasters and political conflicts
- macro economic variables

many require employment many require permanent safety nets

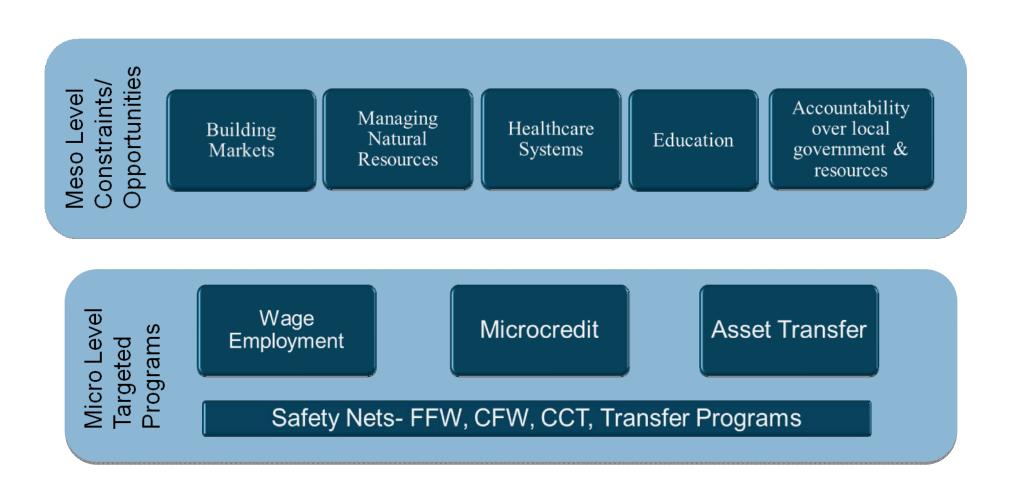
Micro Level Targeted Programs

Safety Nets- FFW, CFW, CCT, Transfer Programs

Safety Nets for Food Security

- target effectively
- > respond urgently
- provide adequate package
- prevent market distortion
- > ensure time bound exit strategy





Building Markets

- government incentives
- private sector interventions
- > NGO engagement

value chain and sub sector analysis to assist in opening up economic spaces

Managing Natural Resources

- build resilience against natural calamities
- protect against environmental & climatic risks
- promote new cropping regimes
- promote new economic activities

Infrastructure and public works can help in redesign of agro-eco systems

Health and Education

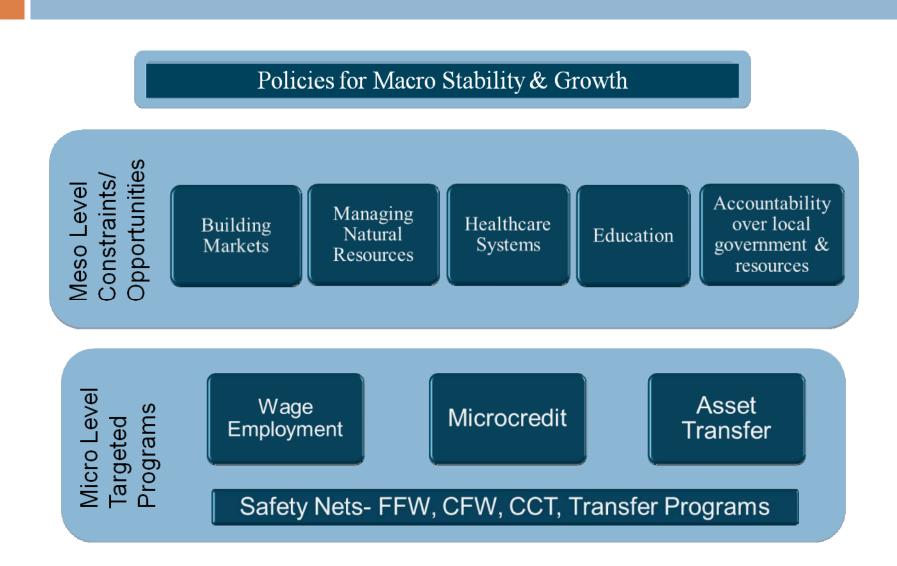
- promoting awareness and access
- > increasing supply
- > health insurance and education finance

health care access reduces vulnerability education builds human capital

Governance and Accountability

- promote social accountability at local level
- improve governance capacity
- > improve systems of justice

Need citizen participation at local level



Policy Implications

- >holistic model: integrating micro, meso, macro
- >focus on graduation: but multiple pathways
- >consistent and continuous engagement
- >different entry points for different stakeholders
- >categorize poorest: determine diverse pathway
- >agency for poor people

state has to provide ongoing support for some

Thank you.