Getting to zero poverty

How do disasters affect poverty pathways, and what can be done?

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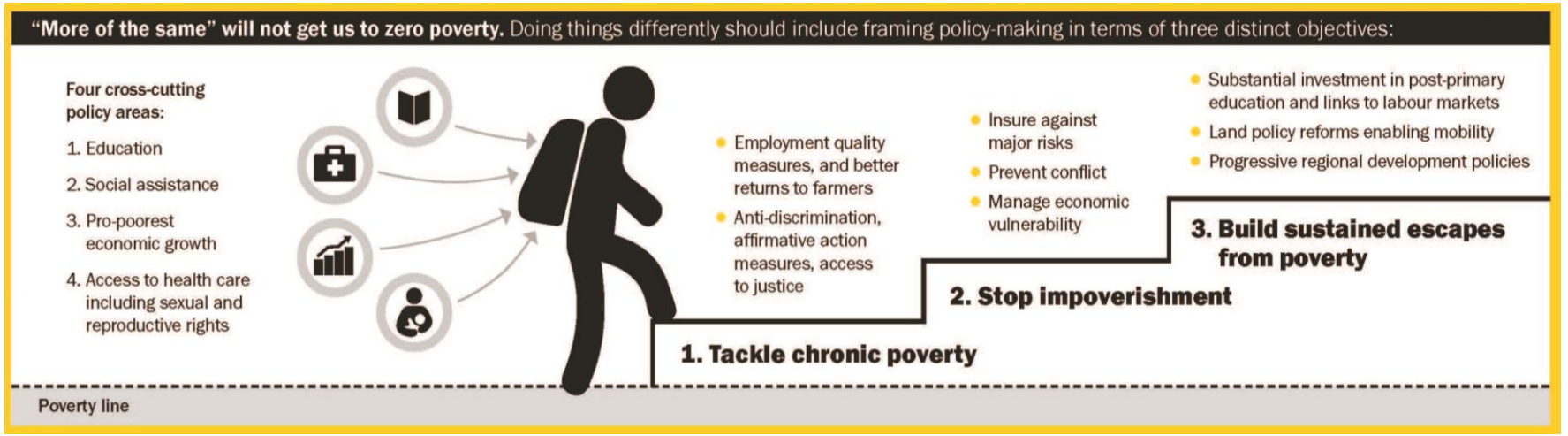
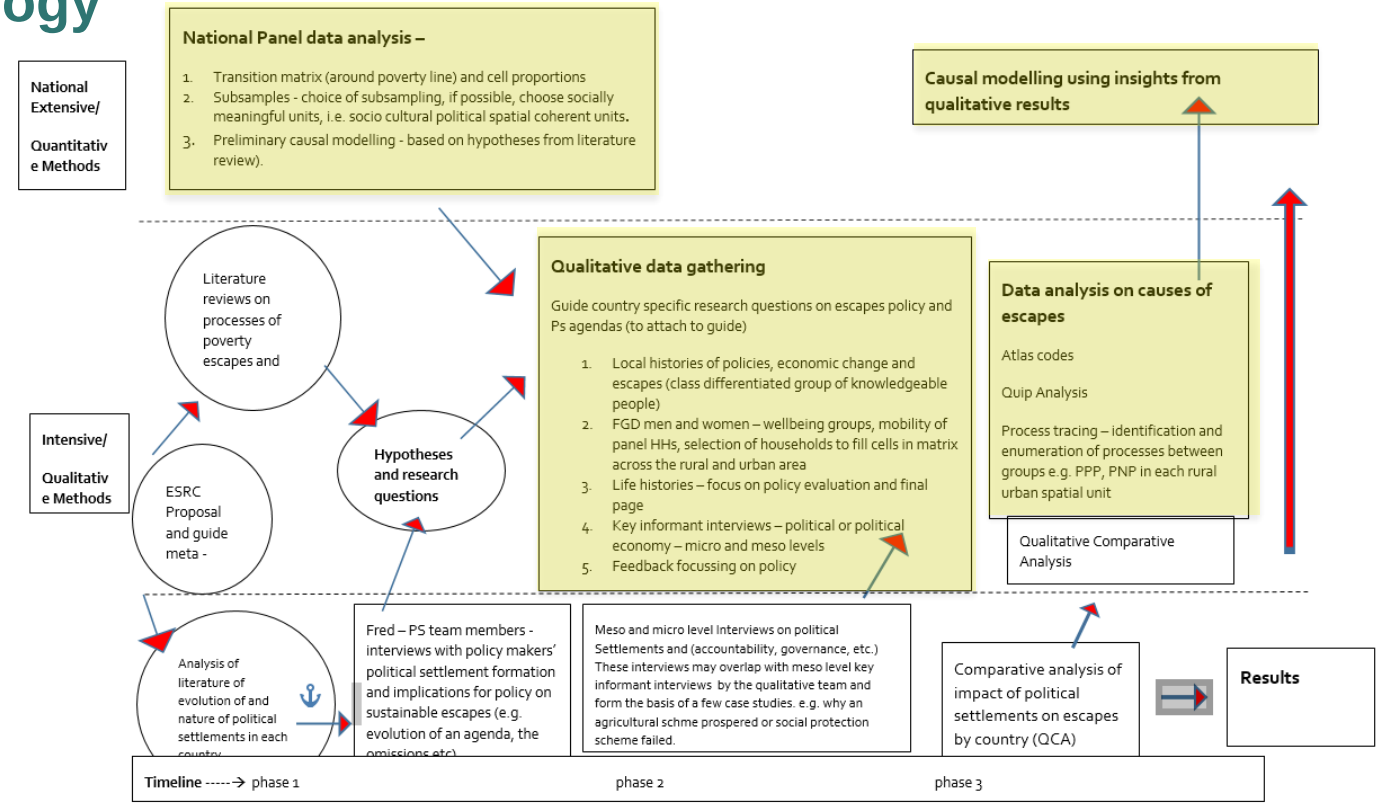
Contextual underpinnings
Eradicating extreme poverty – 2014-5 Chronic Poverty Report



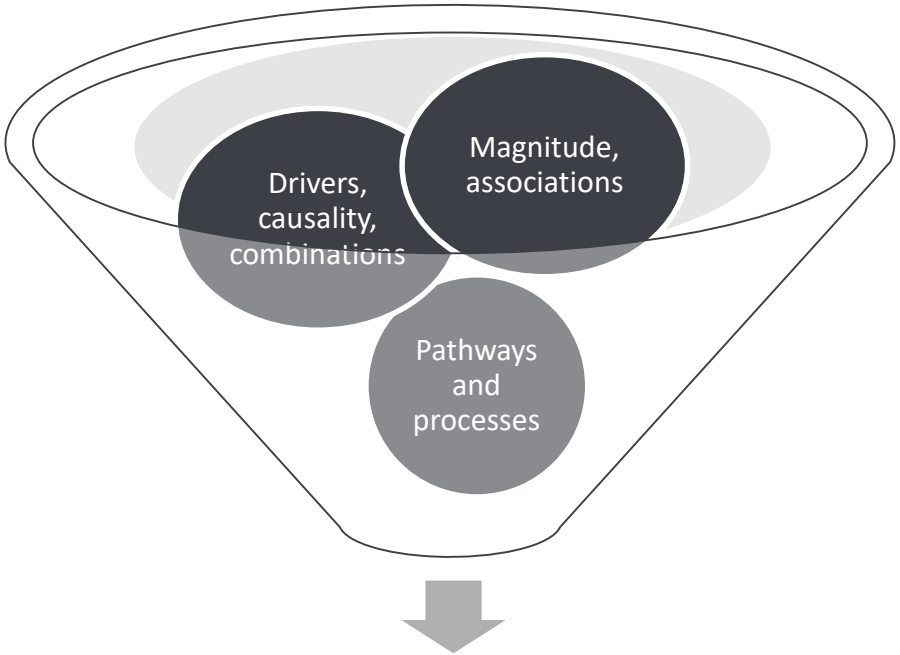
http://www.chronicpovertynetwork.org/

Methodology

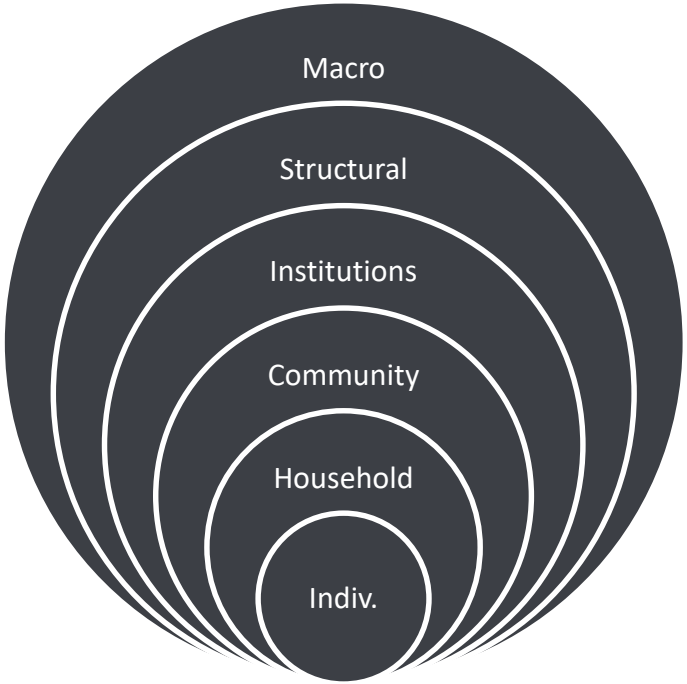
- **Mixed methods**
- **Quantitative** regression-based analysis of recent, national panel data
- **Qualitative** fieldwork- focus groups, interviews with key informants, knowledgeable members, life history interviews



Mixed methods for poverty dynamics



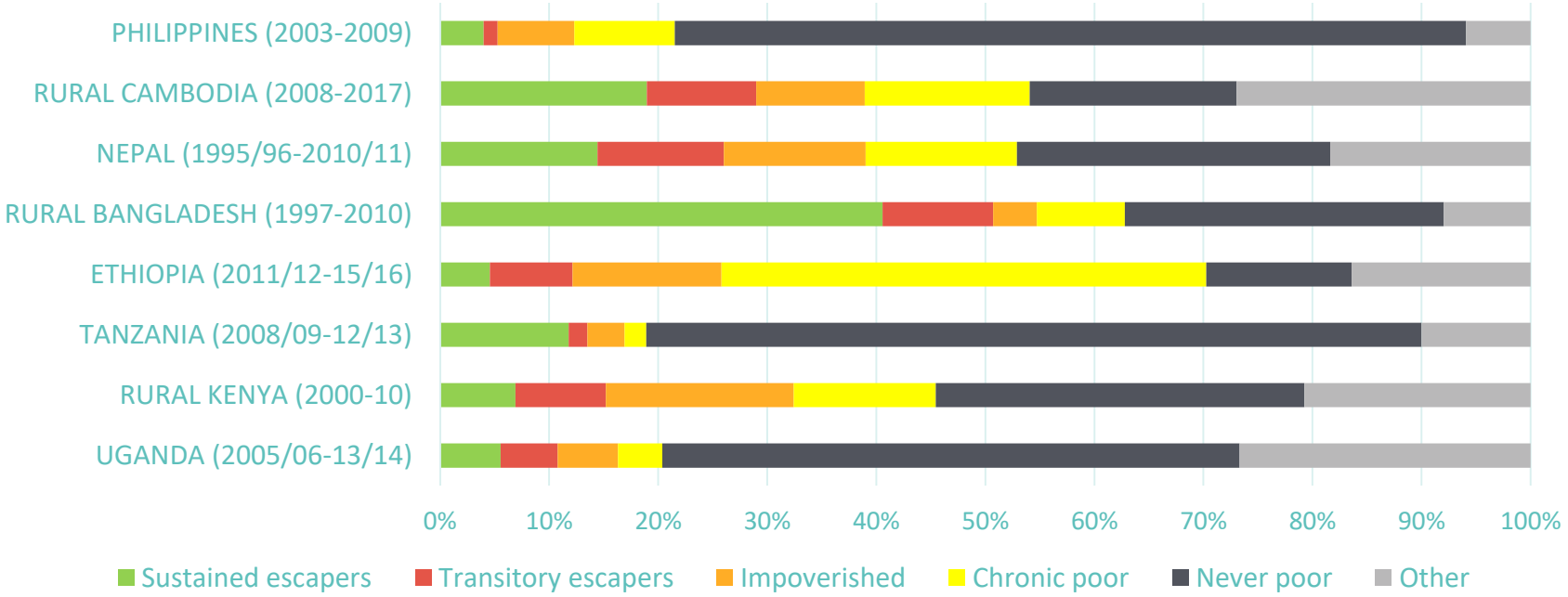
Poverty dynamics



Levels of analysis

Poverty dynamics across countries

Panel data



Sustained escapes from poverty

How do disasters and climate change obstruct pathways out of poverty?

Synthesis paper: Diwakar and Shepherd (2018)

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Escaping rural poverty through:
1) agriculture, 2) the rural nonfarm economy, and 3) migration

A sustained escape from poverty

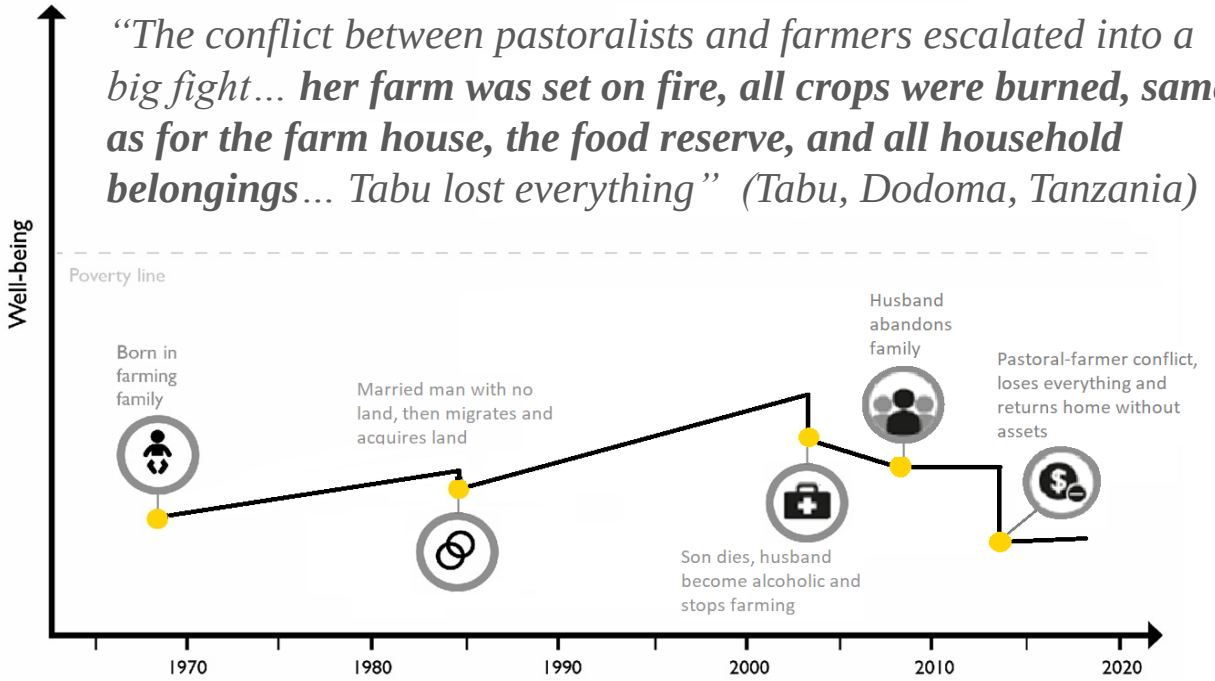
Changing climate conditions linked to conflict

TABU

Born 1967

Dodoma

*"The conflict between pastoralists and farmers escalated into a big fight… **her farm was set on fire, all crops were burned, same as for the farm house, the food reserve, and all household belongings**… Tabu lost everything" (Tabu, Dodoma, Tanzania)*



High impoverishment ratios amidst climate-conflict nexus

Child poverty, disasters, and climate change

Investigating relationships and implications over the life course of children

Vidya Diwakar, Emma Lovell, Sarah Opitz-Stapleton, Andrew Shepherd, and John Twigg (2019)

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Children are both directly and indirectly affected by disasters

Research design

Main research question: What can analysis of relevant datasets tell us about child poverty and wellbeing dynamics in climate and disaster-affected situations?

Life course approach:

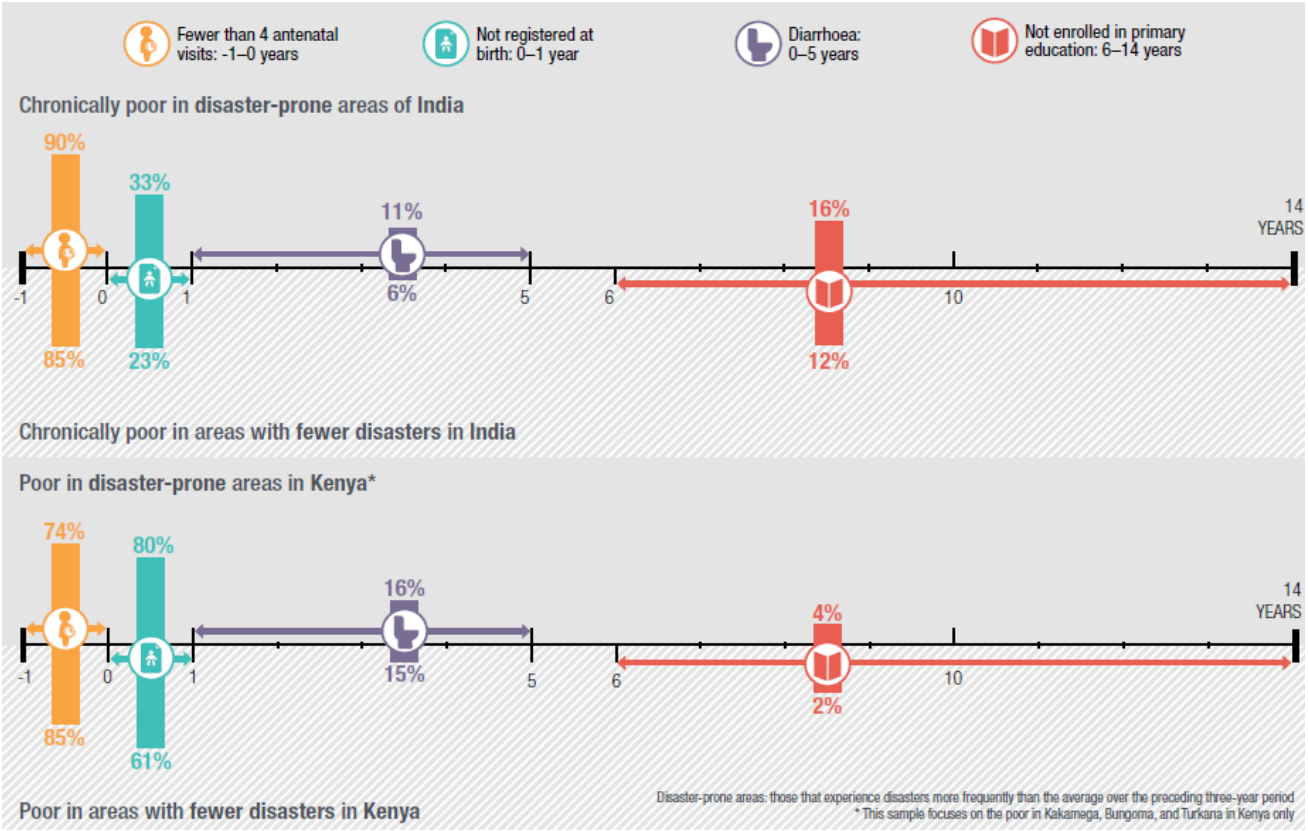
- In utero and children under five: access to health services for the mother, formal delivery care for the mother, antenatal visits for the mother, birth registration of the baby, and diarrhoea prevalence in children under-five
- Children: access to primary schools, primary school enrolment (6-14 years), and years of education (6-14 years)
- Adolescents: secondary school enrolment (15-18 years), years of education (15-18 years), engagement in farm labour and other forms of child labour (10-19 years)

Data: Household (panel) expenditure surveys, subnational disasters, climate trends

Household poverty trajectories

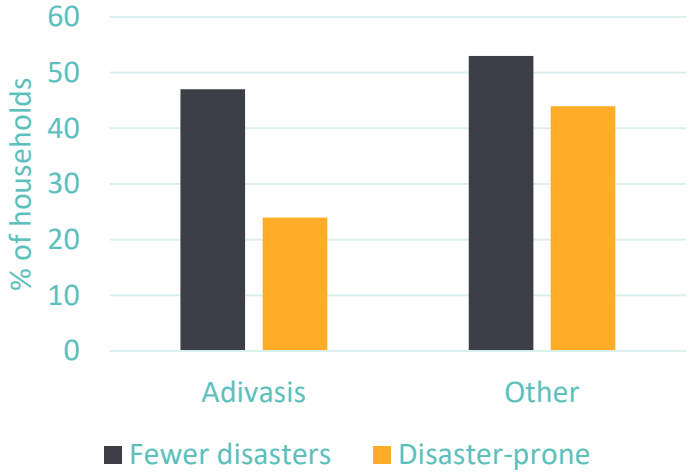
Country	Poverty trajectory
India	Households in disaster-prone districts of the country are **twice as likely to be chronically poor** than to escape poverty, and **three times as likely to become impoverished** between 2005 and 2011. Longer ***duration*** of disasters though is associated with a lower risk of chronic poverty and impoverishment
Kenya	Between 2000 and 2007, drought was a factor in **reduced household income** in rural Kenya (Muyanga and Musyoka, 2014).

The links between natural hazards and child wellbeing at different stages of the life course



A focus on subgroups reveals compounded disadvantages

Figure: Enrolment by social group, 2011



Household: Poverty descents higher amongst Adivasis in disaster-prone areas

Individual: Adivasi adolescents are less likely to be enrolled across the country due to historical remoteness and being a socially marginalised group, and moreover the gap with other groups widens in disaster-prone areas

Disasters and climate change can reverse years of development gains

Read more at www.odi.org/publications/11281-child-poverty-disasters-and-climate-change-investigating-relationships-and-implications-over-life

Thank you

Questions?

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Annex: Data sources, sustained escapes studies

Country	Country report	Panel data (years/households)		Qualitative data (sample/ date)		
Rural/ urban	Source	Dataset and years	N	LHI	FGD	KII
Bangladesh (R)	Scott and Diwakar, 2016	Chronic Poverty and Long Term Impact Study: 1997/2000, 2006, 2010	1193	60 (2016) 24 (2016)	0 6	0 18
Cambodia (R)	Bird et al., 2018	Agriculture, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction Survey: 2001, 2004, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017	852	60 (2018)	36	24
Ethiopia (R)	Mariotti and Diwakar, 2016 Woldehanna et al., 2018	Ethiopian Rural Household Survey: 1994, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2007, 2009 Living Standards Measurement Survey: 2011, 2013, 2015	1056 3388	23 (2016) 75 (2017)	2 8	3 10
Kenya (R)	Scott et al., 2018	Tegemeo Agricultural Panel Survey: 2004, 2007, 2010	1243	60 (2017)	4	15
Malawi (R & U)	Da Corta et al., 2018	Malawi Integrated Household Panel Survey 2010, 2013	1720	40 (2018)	8	23
Nepal (R & U)	Diwakar, 2018a	Nepal Living Standards Survey: 1995, 2003, 2010	434	40 (2017)	8	18
Niger (R & U)	McCullough and Diwakar, 2018	Living Standards Measurements Survey - National Survey on Household Living Conditions and Agriculture	3436	40 (2018)	8	14
Philippines (R & U)	Diwakar, 2018b	Family Income and Expenditure Survey: 2003, 2006, 2009	6519	40 (2018)	8	19
Rwanda (R & U)	Da Corta et al., 2018	Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages: 2010, 2014	1920	79	12	XX
Tanzania (R & U)	Da Corta et al., 2018	Living Standards Measurement Survey – National Panel Survey: 2008, 2010, 2012	3079	20 (2017) 60 (2017)	8 24	15 29
Uganda (R & U)	Scott et al., 2016	Living Standards Measurement Survey – National Panel Survey: 2005, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2013	1398	24 (2016)	6	21

Annex: Data sources, child poverty study

Data source	Brief description
India Human Development Survey	National panel dataset from 2005 and 2011 which covers 41,554 households across the country
Kenya Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	Household-level survey data for Turkana, Bungoma, and Kakamega counties over 2013/14
Em-Dat	Datasets on types, frequency and intensity of disasters on a subnational level. We investigate datasets for India and Kenya for three years leading up to the year of the household dataset
Inform	Index for Risk Management based on three dimensions: Hazard and Exposure, Vulnerability and Lack of coping capacity
Climatic Research Unit Time Series 4	Gridded precipitation and other meteorological variables
Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation	The area-averaged nearest-neighbour CHIRPS pentad was used to interpolate missing precipitation data for Bihar, and as the precipitation data for Kenya
India Water Portal	India specific district-wise monthly precipitation, and minimum and maximum temperature for the period 1970-2002
All India District-Wise Rainfall Data	India specific district-wise monthly precipitation data for 2004-2015