Creating Sustainable Pathways For The Poorest

CGAP-Ford Foundation Graduation Program

Social Safety Nets Core Course

Melissa Victor
CGAP
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What is the Graduation Approach?

What have we learned so far?

What is relevant to your Social Protection Agency?
What is the **Graduation Approach**?
Deep Hurdles to Overcoming Extreme Poverty

Lack of self-confidence, food insecurity, isolation

Self-confidence, entrepreneurship, good health, social capital
A Carefully Sequenced Intervention

- COACHING
  - ASSET TRANSFER
  - SKILLS TRAINING
  - SAVINGS
  - CONSUMPTION SUPPORT

- MARKET ANALYSIS
- TARGETING

Timeline:
- Start
- Month 3
- Month 6
- Month 24
- Month 36

Extreme Poverty

Sustainable Livelihoods

CGAP
Where?
Five Building Blocks
Asset Transfer

Sustainable livelihoods
Coaching

Life skills & Self Confidence
Reaching Graduation

- Pathways to Sustainable Livelihoods
- Long Term Human Capital Investment
- Resilience
Initially 10 Graduation Pilots in 8 countries

**Fonkoze, Haiti**
- 150 participants
- 2006-2008
- Scaled up to 3,600. Plans for 5,000 by 2015.

**Bandhan, West Bengal, India**
- 300 participants
- 2006-2008
- Scaled up to 22,600. Plans for 55,000 by 2015.

**SKS NGO, Andhra Pradesh, India**
- 426 participants
- 2007-2009
- Scaled up to 2,700

**Trickle Up, West Bengal, India**
- 300 participants
- 2007-2009
- Scaled up to 6,050 in India.

**PPAF& partners, Sindh, Pakistan**
- 1,000 participants
- 2008-2010
- Scaled up to 43,100. Plans for 80,000 by 2014.

**PLAN & ODEF, Lempira, Honduras**
- 800 participants
- 2010-2012

**REST, Tigray, Ethiopia**
- 500 participants
- 2010-2012
- Scaled up to 19,000

**PLAN & Arariwa, Cusco, Peru**
- 800 participants
- 2011-2013

**Social Welfare Fund & Social Fund for Development, Aden, Yemen**
- 500 participants
- 2011-2013

**Presbyterian Agricultural Services & IPA, Tamale, Ghana**
- 2011-2013
What Have We Learned So Far?
What We Have Learned So Far

In Bangladesh

- More than 95% of participants achieve graduation
- 92% of participants with over 50 cents per day
- Improved conditions maintained for next 4 years

Graduation Pilots

- In 18-36 months, 75% to 98% of participants meet graduation criteria
What We Have Learned So Far

Overall Positive Results:

- Increased total per capita household consumption
- Increased monthly food consumption
- Increased food security
- Increased total annual household income
- Increased asset ownership
The Graduation Approach 2.0

Achieving Scale

Implementation by Government Social Protection Agencies
Creating Links With Social Safety Net Programs

- COACHING
- ASSET TRANSFER
- SKILLS TRAINING
- SAVINGS
- CONSUMPTION SUPPORT

MARKET ANALYSIS
TARGETING

Government safety net
What is relevant to *your* Social Protection Agency?
From Extreme Poverty to Sustainable Livelihoods: A Technical Guide to the Graduation Approach

9 Sep 2014 by Aude de Montesquiou

The CGAP-Ford Foundation Graduation Program has included an ambitious research and learning agenda. The full results of the impact research will be published in early 2015, but preliminary findings show strong gains among participant households across a range of well-being indicators. We also plan to update this Guide in mid-2015. The 2015 edition will incorporate new learning from both the CGAP-Ford Foundation Graduation Program itself, and also from the third-party implementers who have already started new pilots, or who will be launching their own programs using this year’s edition of the Guide as a tool.

By focusing on the extreme poor, we hope to reduce entrenched, self-perpetuating inequalities that harm families across multiple generations and that hold back the development of entire societies. At a time when there is growing interest in fostering linkages between social protection and economic development, if implemented at scale the Graduation Approach has potential to help move large numbers of the extreme poor into the market economy, by preparing them for self-employment or formal financial services. We understand that this is a long and complex process, and furthermore, that many self-employed poor people might well prefer regular salaried or wage-paying jobs—if those were available—rather than self-employment. We also recognize that neither the Graduation Approach nor any other intervention of its kind is an adequate substitute for responsive, universal social protection programs.
THANK YOU
What is relevant to your Social Protection Agency?
Fonkoze Vision of “Staircase out of Poverty”

Step 1: Chemen Lavi Miyò (CLM)

Step 2: Ti Kredi

Step 3: Solidarity

Step 4: Business Development
## Program Evaluation Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Pilot Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>Randomized Control Trials</td>
<td>IPA, J-PAL, NYU</td>
<td>India, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Honduras, Peru, Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualitative</td>
<td>Life histories to classify participants based on their progress (fast and slow climbers)</td>
<td>BDI and IPA</td>
<td>India, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Yemen, Honduras, Peru, Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Method</td>
<td>Combination of quantitative and qualitative methods</td>
<td>BDI and IDS</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Study Design

- **Baseline**
  - Collect data on eligible households
    - Some sites: also collect data from non-ultra poor households

- **Consumption surveys**
  - Many sites have quarterly surveys to monitor changes

- **Endline**
  - Survey re-applied to baseline households after 2 years

- **Follow-up survey**
  - 1 year after Endline- track more long-term impacts

IPA, Ethiopia Workshop, August 2013
Qualitative Research

Objectives
- To understand program inputs
- To capture processes of change

Methodology
- Truncated life histories over the course of 1 year
- Key informant interviews
- Village maps
- Self-evaluation exercise
- Food security questionnaire
Survey Modules

• Household information
• Health indicators
• Education
• Consumption
• Income and activities
• Assets
• Credit
• Risk preferences
• Ongoing qualitative research