BRAC's Ultra-Poor Program

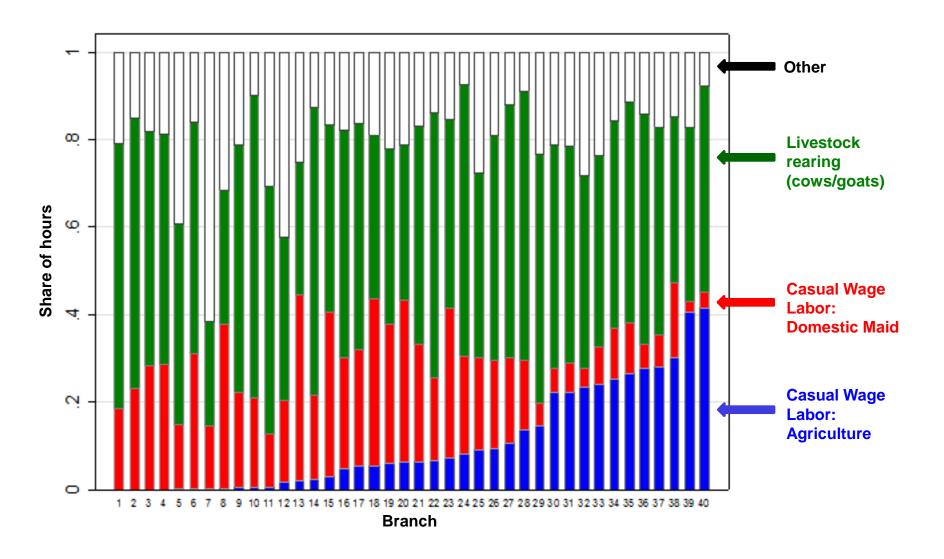
Results from a long-run evaluation in Bangladesh

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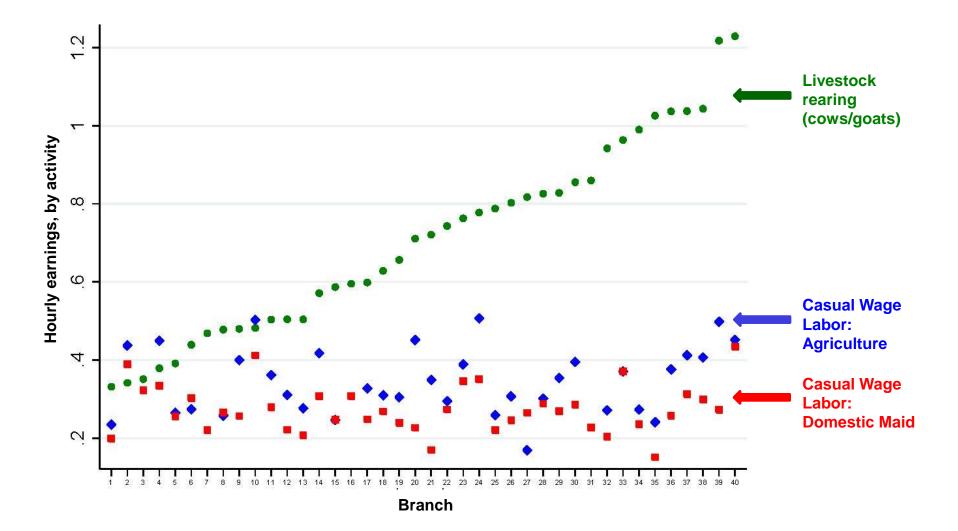
the context

- women labor markets in Bangladeshi villages where BRAC TUP operates
 - 1309 poor villages
 - 23,000 HHs from different wealth classes

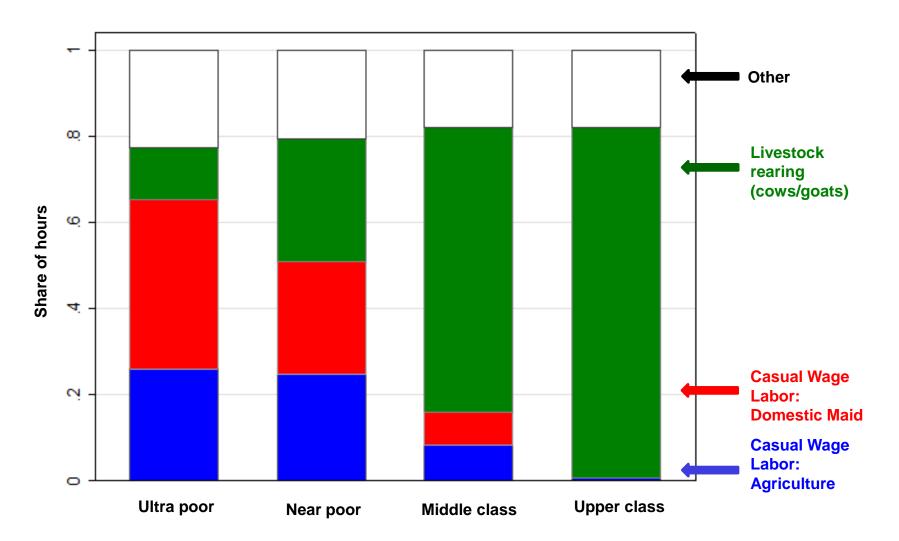
women only do 3 jobs



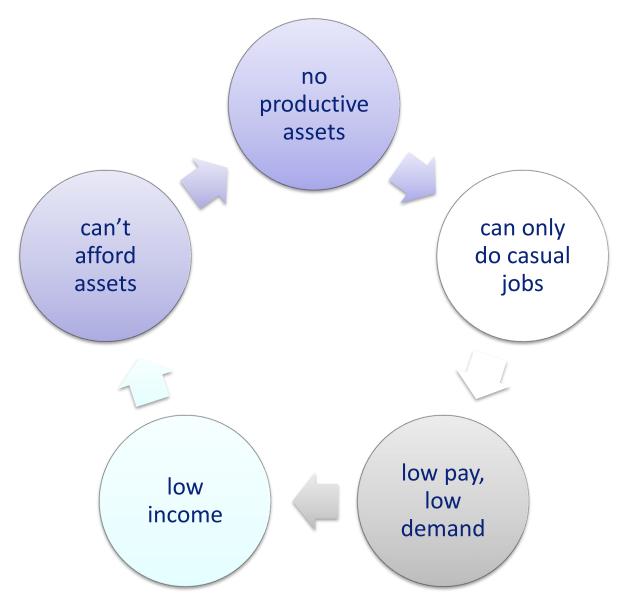
hourly earnings are lower in casual jobs



only the poor do casual jobs



Poverty trap?



BRAC's TUP aims to break the trap

• Eligible: poor women, identified by the communities, verified by BRAC employees

– On avge, 6 women per community (7% of HHs) are eligible

- Asset menu: livestock, small crafts, small retail..
- Almost all choose a livestock combination
- Value of transfer (9500TK= 140USD)
 - 1X yearly PCE; 2X yearly earnings; 9X savings
- Commit to retain it for 2 years, free to sell after that
- Asset specific training intensive over first year

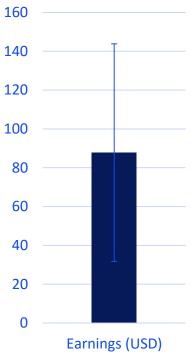
Evaluation strategy

- Randomise the programme <u>roll-out</u> across 40 BRAC branch offices (1309 communities) in the poorest areas of the country
 - 20 treated in 2007, 20 in 2011
- Beneficiaries + all other poor + a sample of other wealth classes surveyed in 07,09, 11,14
- Final sample: 6732 eligible beneficiaries & 16,297 HHs from other classes

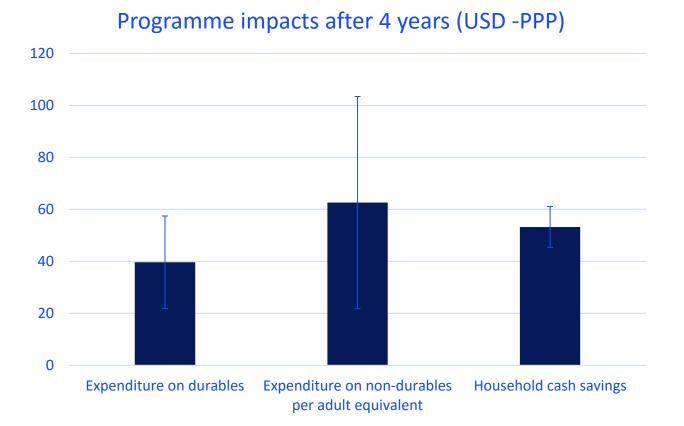
TUP transforms job choice..

Programme impacts after 4 years

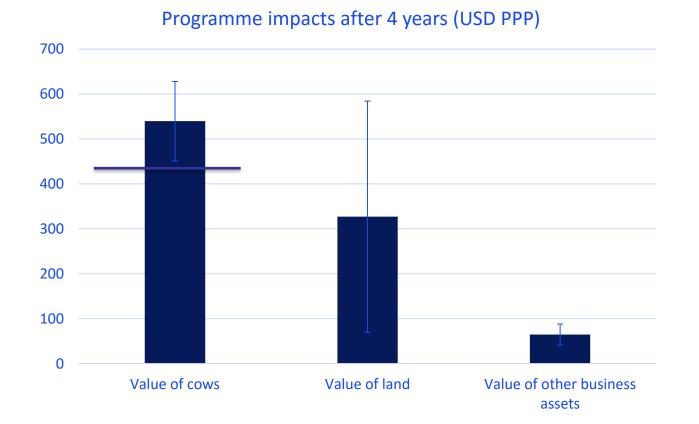




this increases consumption & savings



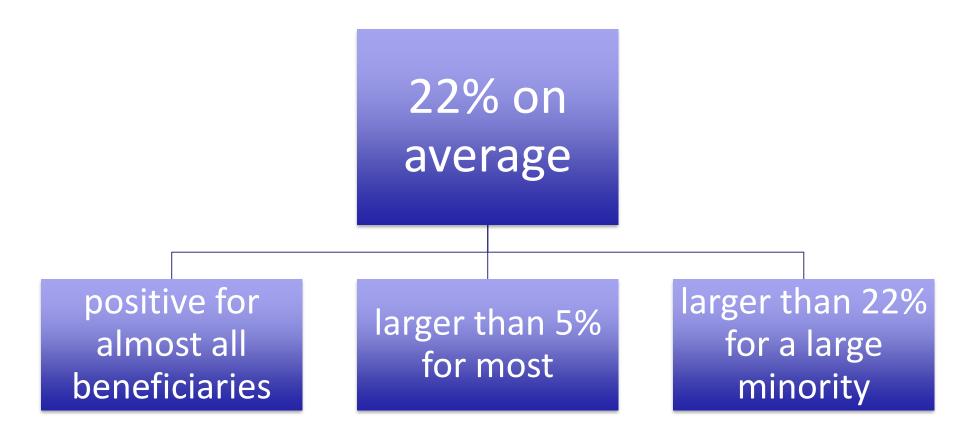
and leads to further asset accumulation



benefit/cost ratio is 5.4



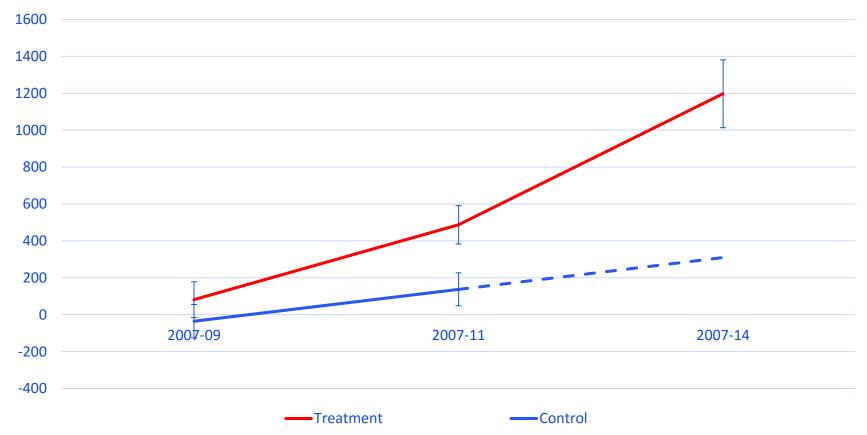
internal rate of return is high



Effects are sustained after 7 years

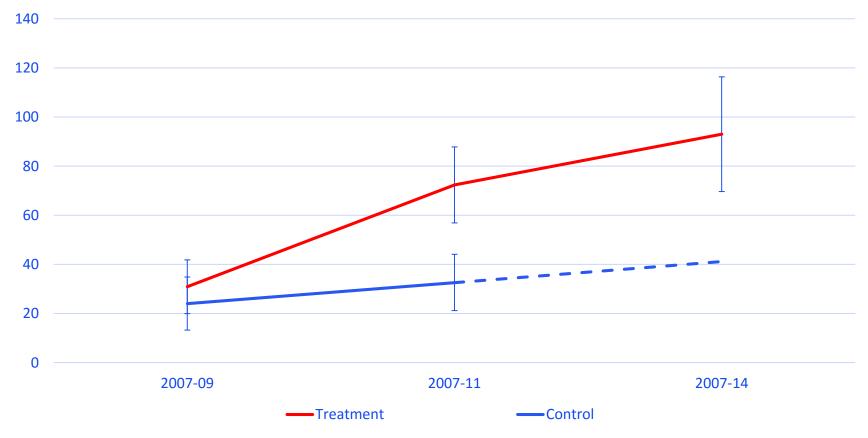
Expenditure on non-durables

Yearly changes in expenditure on non-durables after 2, 4 and 7 years (USD)



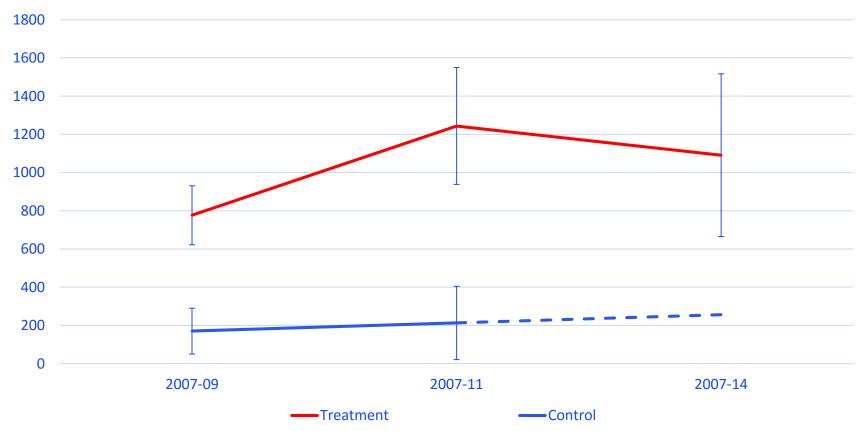
Expenditure on durables

Yearly changes in expenditure on durables after 2, 4 and 7 years (USD)



Productive assets

Yearly changes in productive assets after 2, 4 and 7 years (USD)



Access to land

Yearly changes in share with access to land after 2, 4 and 7 years

