"How does a landless labourer become a small farmer or the owner of three rickshaws? How does a young widow educate her sons and find a dowry for her daughter? How does a family with no assets acquire cows and become successful milk sellers? How do households in one of the world’s poorest countries move out of poverty?

This book probes behind the statistics showing declining poverty in Bangladesh to explore the process of graduation. Using a variety of qualitative methods, including thirty household case studies, and based on research in three villages representing different rice ecosystems, the authors seek to understand graduation from the inside.

Villagers in Bangladesh have responded to new opportunities in agriculture, non-farm employment, and migration. New livelihood strategies—milk selling, shop-keeping, rickshaw pulling and repairs, vegetable growing—provide poor people with ‘opportunity ladders’ that use available skills and need little start-up capital. Two key ‘drivers’ of graduation—new rice technology and micro-finance—illustrate how policy and organisations create pathways from poverty. A qualitative model that captures seven key components of the graduation process is combined with case study evidence to show why some households succeed while others fail. Setting their findings within a wider context, the authors show how graduation at the household level is closely linked to the growth of a market economy.

The book sheds new light on a complex and hidden process that is central to development. It also offers various policy recommendations, Readable and informative, the book seeks a wide readership particularly among scholars and researchers interested in the process of 'graduation from poverty.' It should serve as a guide for NGO's working for poverty alleviation to help poor people identify 'opportunity ladders'.” (jacket)
The study of poverty dynamics is important for effective poverty alleviation policies because the changes in income poverty are also accompanied by changes in socioeconomic factors such as literacy, gender parity in school, health care, infant mortality, and asset holdings. In order to examine the dynamics of poverty, information from 1,212 households in 32 rural villages in Bangladesh was collected in December 2004 and December 2009. This book reports the analytical results from quantitative and qualitative surveys from the same households at two points of time, which yielded the panel data of Pathways out of poverty. Our work. News. Resources. We can end extreme poverty in our lifetime. Since 1990, the world has halved the number of extreme poor. However, there are still about 767 million people living under USD 1.90 a day. Countries have committed themselves to ending hunger and extreme poverty by 2030. FAO supports rural investment by implementing and evaluating agricultural investment plans, strengthening national agricultural investment capacities and advising governments on policy and legislation. Mongolia: Development of RuralInvest. FAO has developed voluntary guidelines for governments and other actors to improve the systems that deal with the rights to use, manage and control land, fisheries and forests. Crisis in rural areas is still more acute in Bangladesh. Most of the rural people live under poverty line. The situation has got its worst level as government has failed to help them due to limited resources. In such situations NGOs have emerged. Generally, the foremost goal of NGOs is development or poverty alleviation. But there is a controversy on the effectiveness of NGOs in removing the circle of poverty. Many researchers have argued that literally NGOs have done nothing for the betterment of rural poor. development of Bangladesh from the late seventies. Many researchers have supported NGOs' activities as they have the ability to go to remote and poor communities. Bangladesh. Document Type: Thematic Summary. The CPRC's Poverty Dynamics and Economic Mobility Theme principal goal is to improve our understanding of the economic and social processes that shape poverty dynamics (in both monetary and non-monetary terms) and their implications for anti-poverty policy. To further this, the two main objectives of the theme are to develop an integrated and sequenced approach to the study of poverty dynamics which merges large N quantitative resurveys with medium N qualitative methods, and field test this in one African and one Asian country. This research summary reports on a major mixed methods study in which the chapter on Bangladesh provides a summary of the research conducted in the country. The chapter is organized into three sections: an overview of the research design and methodology, an analysis of the findings, and a discussion of the implications of the research for poverty policy.