

Challenging the Frontiers of Poverty Reduction Targeting the Ultra Poor (CFPR-TUP)

Despite progress on poverty reduction and human development in Bangladesh, there is still an urgent need for more effective social safety nets and programmes targeted for the ultra poor. Constituting for the poorest 17 per cent of the population, people in this category suffer from chronic hunger and malnutrition. They have inadequate shelter, are highly prone to many types of diseases, deprived of education and are particularly vulnerable to recurring natural disasters.

Programme approach

Realising the heterogeneity even among the ultra poor segment, our two different approaches address these diversified needs. The grant-based approach serves the poorest among the group, about eight per cent of the population known as specially targeted ultra poor (STUP). The grant-plus-credit approach serves the segment within ultra poor who are marginally less deprived, amounting to about 10 per cent of the population known as other targeted ultra poor (OTUP). The OTUP support package is similar to that of the one for STUP, with the exception of not providing assets, but instead providing support with soft loans. The programmes' graduation perspectives are:



A TUP member from Naogaon smiles while posing with her livestock she received from BRAC CFPR-TUP programme as asset grants.

1. Graduating from ultra poor to a better economic and social condition (indications: positive changes reflecting food security, diversified income sources, asset ownership, improved housing, school enrolment and social acceptance)
2. Graduating into the mainstream development programmes

Interventions to address climate change vulnerabilities

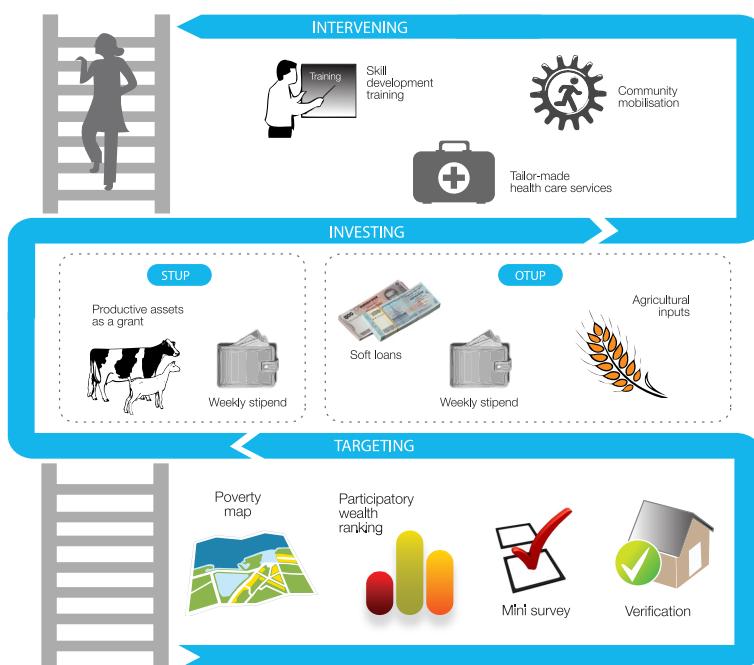
The coastal zone in Bangladesh constitutes 19 out of 64 districts accommodating 35 million people. In the wake of a natural disaster, people can hardly find alternative livelihood options.

In 2012 a special programme under grant-based approach named CFPR-ACCD began to be implemented in those selected disaster-prone areas targeting the ultra poor, which aims to enhance their coping capacity both pre and post-disaster by providing secured livelihood options.

At a glance

- 45** districts
- 333** upazila
- 3** city corporations
- 1.6** million households
- 12,573** *daridro bimochon* committees are formed to support the ultra poor households
- 1,582,895** patients among the TUP households received financial support for severe and mild morbidity

Reaching the poorest step by step



Urban intervention

Slums in Dhaka accommodate about five million people, which is almost 40 per cent of the total population of the city. Realising the dire need for addressing ultra poverty in urban slums, CFPR-TUP has expanded from Dhaka (2010) to Khulna and Chittagong (2013).

Replication

CFPR-TUP model has been replicated in 10 places of eight countries by governments and NGOs including Ethiopia, Honduras, Peru, Yemen, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Haiti. Currently the model is being replicated in South Sudan.

Programmes

STUP (specially targeted ultra poor) in rural and urban 2002-2015

Women received assets (full grant based approach) : 476,774
 Women received enterprise development training : 479,877

ACCD (addressing climate change related destitution) 2012- 2015

No of women received assets (full grant based approach) : 66,080
 No of women received enterprise development training : 69,247

OTUP (other targeted ultra poor) 2002- 2015

Women received soft loan : 1,084,347
 Women received enterprise development training and agricultural input : 1,090,001