

# Case Study of the BOMA Poverty Graduation Model

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#### What is the Graduation Approach?

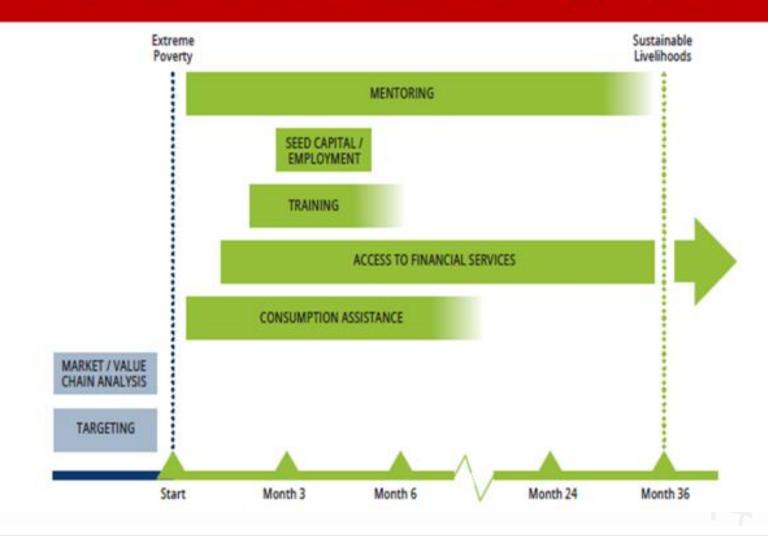
- Focuses on the ultra-poor (no assets, chronically food insecure, limited to no income)
- Holistic; linked to other services
- Prescribed sequence of interventions
- Moves participants into a sustainable livelihood ideally representing a diversification of income sources
- Timebound with defined exit strategy





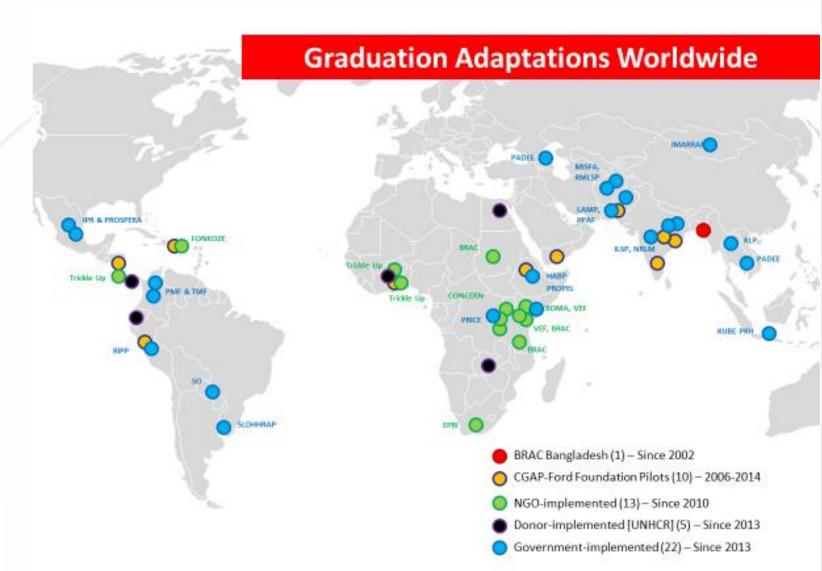


#### The Traditional Graduation Approach













#### **Graduation Approach Results**

- Ford/CGAP study 2006 to 2014 (10 programs in 8 countries, 6 RCTs)
- Results of 6 RCTs statistically significant improvements in all 10 indicators:
  - Consumption
  - Food security
  - Productive and household assets
  - Financial inclusion
  - Time use
  - · Income and revenues
  - Physical health
  - · Mental health
  - Political involvement
  - Women's empowerment





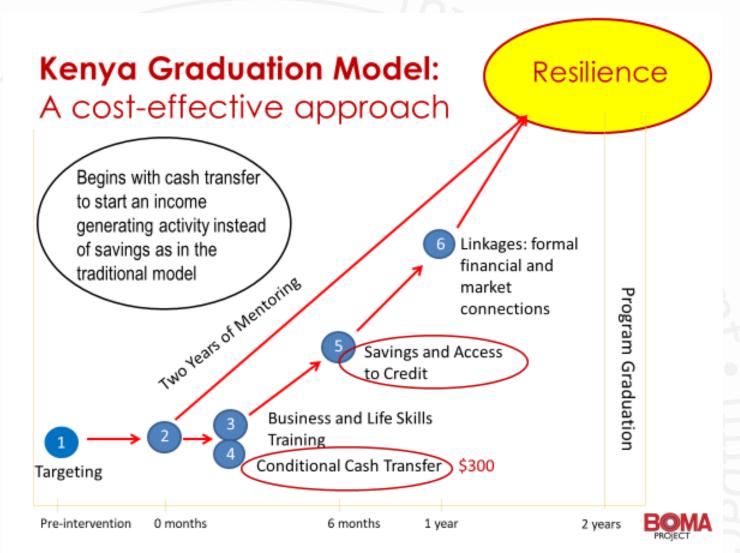
#### Most Graduation Programs include

- Targeting of ultra-poor (BOMA uses PRA)
- Asset Transfer for income generating activities
- Training and coaching, financial literacy and business skills critical to success
- Savings augmented by connections to formal financial structures
- Links to complementary services health, education, extension, credit, markets



















#### **Outcomes of BOMA model**

- > Significant increases in household incomes
- > Improved food security
- Increased human capital investment school enrolment and agency
- > Increased savings
- One year after two-year graduation program 97% of businesses still In operation





#### Graduation Criteria

Food security – two meals a day
Sustainable Livelihoods – business value
at 125% and access to multiple
productive assets
Shock Preparedness - savings
Human Capital Investment – girls going to
school and increased household decision-



making



#### Complementarities - Graduation model under the PROFIT Programme implemented by BOMA in Samburu county and CARE in Kitui

- Consumption stipend KES 1500 for 6 months
- NHIF premiums paid for 18 months
- Mpesa enabled phones
- BOMA testing three person vs one person businesses
- BOMA provides cash and CARE provides assets





#### Lessons Learned

- Achieve cost-effectiveness by delivering coaching and training at group level
- Focus on women increases diversity of HH income sources
- Graduation is a climate change adaption strategy
- Hands-on experience reinforces learning and increases financial literacy
- Resilience is defined by the continued growth of savings as primary outcome
- Can be simple or more complex







#### Challenges

#### Infrastructure to support livelihoods & markets:

- Limited transport
- Mobile network capacity
- Limited diversification of local economy

#### Demographics & Geography:

- Financial literacy of participants
- Low population density & remoteness

Limited access & availability of services at county level:

- Health
- Education
- Technical training







# Challenges to cont'd growth of income and assets

#### Financial Inclusion

- Sources of capital limited how to continue to grow business?
- Lack of liquidity in existing financial mechanisms
- Limited links to formal financial savings and credit opportunities
- Need increased access to formal markets & enterprise funds for business growth







### The Graduation Opportunity

## A graduation program built on the HSNP platform?

#### HSNP\*:

- Targeting
- Delivery platform
- Asset Transfer
- Consumption Stipend
- Monitoring staff & digital data collection

#### Additional Cost Drivers:

- Program delivery workforce, Management costs
- Training: financial and life skills



<sup>\*</sup>Marginal costs already covered



#### Cash Plus: Graduation

#### Value proposition with Graduation:

- Graduation creates wealth
- Exit strategy for some cash transfer programs
- Existing platforms in place for gradual scale-up of graduation





### THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME