

RIU Glossary

Poverty

The RIUP makes use of the 2006 paper by Mary Hobley and Steve Jones [1]. A table adapted from this paper defines the groupings of the poor the RIUP wants to analyse in consideration with the output(s) proposed.

Poverty grouping	Issues
Moderate poor	
	<p>Some security to act in solidarity with others</p> <p>Able to develop capability to build their own voice</p> <p>Together with non-poor most likely to access new livelihood opportunities and use as stepping stone out of poverty</p>
Extreme vulnerable poor	
<p>Assetless (or near assetless) male & female headed households in rural areas</p> <p>This includes subsistence farmers who may have small areas for food production.</p>	<p>Limited or no access to regular employment</p> <p>Irregular income availability</p> <p>Limited or no access to flexible finance, savings, credit</p> <p>Limited or no access to safety nets</p> <p>Chronic and persistent ill-health affecting capacity to work</p> <p>Lack of physical security/ fear of theft & robbery</p> <p>Women do labouring work but get lower wages than men</p> <p>Women commonly report domestic violence during 'lean season'</p> <p>Depending on shelter location subject to regular moves + dependent on landowners for access to homestead/ shelter/sharecropping land</p>
<p>Women headed households (without adult male)</p>	<p><i>As above and in addition:</i></p> <p>Highly vulnerable to physical, sexual and verbal harassment</p> <p>Already constrained mobility further compromised due to absence of males</p>

	No male representatives means doubly excluded from local arbitration systems and other decision making processes
Poor people living in disaster prone or remote areas	<p><i>As above and in addition</i></p> <p>High levels of environmental vulnerability due to erosion, flood, salt inundation, adverse climatic conditions, adverse environmental health conditions including drought with limited coping mechanisms</p> <p>Absence of services both government and non-government; limited infrastructure and connectivity to markets</p>
Poor people living in urban areas	<p>Women highly vulnerable to physical, sexual and verbal harassment</p> <p>Insecure shelter – living on streets, temporary shelters or in slums with no security of tenure</p> <p>Lack of physical security/ fear of theft & robbery</p> <p>Not considered to be ‘citizens’ as have no legal address so no entitlements;</p> <p>Exploitative labour relations, high dependence on middlemen for access to services and labour opportunities;</p> <p>High incidence of childhood labour – particularly of boys leading to early removal from school</p>
Occupational groups e.g. fisher communities, sweepers	<p>Low status work taken up only by poorest households</p> <p>Heavily reliant on maintaining exploitative patron/client relationships for access to e.g. rivers/ponds and essential equipment</p> <p>Socially and self-excluded from services and opportunities</p>
Indigenous people and minority religious groups	<p>Absence of services both government and non-government; limited infrastructure and connectivity to markets</p> <p>Socially, economically and politically excluded from services and opportunities</p> <p>High levels of self-exclusion from other indigenous groups and majority religious groups</p>
Extreme dependent poor	
Elderly People with no family support	<p>Excluded from most decision-making networks</p> <p>Extreme food insecurity</p> <p>Reliant on charity and/or relief</p> <p>Limited or no access to safety nets and other forms of social protection</p>

Disabled people, people suffering chronic illness without family support	Excluded from most decision-making networks Extreme food insecurity Reliant on charity and/or relief Limited or no access to safety nets and other forms of social protection
Children of the extreme poor (vulnerable and dependent groups)	
Children of the extreme poor	Highly vulnerable to physical, sexual and verbal harassment Girls - low social status – considered burden because of dowry obligations Age and gender act to exclude girls from community level decision-making processes. Poor health and safety conditions at work, exploitative pay, no or limited access or opportunity for formal or non-formal education

[1] **Hobley, M. and Jones, S. (2006).** The Challenge of Extreme Poverty. What is it and what is being done about it? Background paper for DFID/BRAC. Extreme Poverty Workshop, BRAC Inn 12 June 2006.

For further information please contact

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