Together, we can end extreme poverty

The world has an astonishing chance to take a billion people out of poverty by 2030. proclaimed The Economist. Trickle Up is committed to this ambitious goal. That’s why we’ve strived to make breakthroughs in the last year to put us on path to lifting a billion people out of extreme poverty in the next ten years.

But, no organization or government will be able to lift 8 billion people out of extreme poverty on their own. Trickle Up has partnered with the Indian government and international institutions like the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to expand our impact and reach communities and find refugees who have never come into an office for services. Together, UNICEF and Trickle Up are reaching more people more effectively—a major development in our global effort to end extreme poverty.

To learn more about our projects visit trickleup.org

In Chontales, Nicaragua, high mountains peak along the horizon at up to 2,800 feet, cutting through the western corridor between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Small, rural communities dot the landscape on the outskirts below. It’s been, seeing so many of the world’s poorest people is an overwhelming experience, but we’re thrilled that the villages in Chontales Trickle Up and our partners are piloting a new project aimed at adding one of the region’s most vulnerable populations.

People with disabilities are often overrepresented among the extreme poor; 20% living in extreme poverty worldwide. To confront the challenges that disabled people face from their communities and local economies, we’re partnering with Nicaragua’s Trickle Up office to combine our expertise. To design a program, international disability experts, GRAN, and a local organization, AOESOCAD, to engage community leaders in identifying people with disabilities.

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Impact Data

3X increase in household daily spending on foods that their grains in West Africa.
74% of participants in Guatemala reported increased in social independence.
99% of participants in India have now saved.

Social empowerment

Savings

What difference does Trickle Up make?

In Burkina Faso, a 2012 study found that in 30 communities, 5 children aged 5-11 are working because their families are too poor to support them. Children are often sent to work to help their families manage their needs. Among the families we observed, their “tricky poor” or very worst at poverty work as domestic holly, where they face the threats of sexual exploitation. What effect on our economic system, we observed that families were struggling to manage their needs. Among the families we observed, their “tricky poor” or very worst at poverty work as domestic holly, where they face the threats of sexual exploitation. What effect on our economic system, we observed that families were struggling to manage their needs.

Protecting children in West Africa

Combating hunger

To learn more about extreme poverty visit trickleup.org/extreme-poverty

Project facts fast

150 participants
92% have a caretaker

Gender (%) Health (%) Disability (%) 59 33 18

Psycho-social

Here are the results:

One of the largest and most ambitious national development agencies in the world is India’s National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), which aims to lift nearly 70 million poor, rural households to sustainable livelihoods for services. In 2013, the project was reaching 150 people living in extreme poverty.

Between them, the Indian states of Odisha and Jharkhand are home to more than 30 million people classified as extremely poor. Our office in India has been working with several state agencies to reach thousands of extremely poor households.

In June, the Indian states of Bihar and Jharkhand begin a new program with the aim of reaching 300 households. The program will be rolled out across each state, with the potential reaching millions.

Building upon our work in India, we’re partnering with Nicaragua’s Trickle Up office to implement this new program—the India Extreme Poverty Initiative (IEXPI) is already reaching more people.

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When we met Magdalena Tambiz Cuc de Xolcaja, she was sitting on the dirt floor of her home with a loom strapped around her waist. On her loom, a tableau of brilliant blue embroidery was beginning to emerge in the shape of a lion. Even in a country renowned for the skills of its weavers, Magdalena’s craftsmanship shines out.

Magdalena lives in extreme poverty, on far less than $1.25 per day. For most of her 30 years, she’s been dependent on her family because she has a disability. Her parents, who wanted to protect her from the stigma that comes with disability in her culture, mostly kept her indoors. Given these odds, Magdalena could have given up and stayed inside for the rest of her life. But, Magdalena was not only determined, she had a plan.

When she joined Trickle Up, she was challenged by our staff to brainstorm ideas to start a business. Her mother had taught her weaving, so she chose to weave skirts and traditional clothing, as well as table runners that would appeal to tourists in the town of Panajachel. Magdalena explained to us how her Trickle Up grant gave her the capital she needed to buy her own yarn and embroidery thread, which meant that she’d earn far more profit for her labor.

Supplies cost her about $9, and she could sell her finished product for about $30, providing her an income of around $2 a day. With her weaving business providing a steadier source of income, she now has her eyes set on building another business vending food at a local soccer field. For a woman living in extreme poverty, and who was excluded most of her life, this turnaround speaks to Magdalena’s singular drive to better her circumstances, her clear focus on the goals she has set herself, and her overarching dream of independence.

“We have been brave. We have learned skills. We are more confident. And from this day on, we hope to achieve even more.”

Mahasiran Bibi, India