

# Center for Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM)

Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba

## CBRM Database

<b>Date:</b>	<b>May 17, 2010</b>	<b>Entry Number:</b>	<b>1098</b>
<b>Case Study Name:</b>	Microenterprise Occupation and Poverty Reduction in Microfinance Programs: Evidence from Sri Lanka		
<b>Authors:</b>	Shaw, J.		
<b>Document Type:</b>	Paper in a scientific journal		
<b>Year:</b>	2004		
<b>Language:</b>	English		
<b>Document Location:</b>	World Development 32(7), 1247-1264		
<b>Full Citation:</b>	Shaw, J. 2004. Microenterprise Occupation and Poverty Reduction in Microfinance Programs: Evidence from Sri Lanka. <i>World Development</i> 32(7), 1247-1264		
<b>Region:</b>	South Asia		
<b>Country:</b>	Srilanka		
<b>Ecosystem Type:</b>	Semi arid and arid		
<b>Social Characteristics:</b>	indigenous community		
<b>Scale of Study:</b>	Community, regional		
<b>Resource Type:</b>	Other (microfinance)		
<b>Type of Initiative:</b>	Research driven-project		
<b>Community Based Work:</b>	Resource management		
<b>Keywords:</b>	Asia, Sri Lanka, microfinance, poverty, microenterprise development, rural livelihoods		
<b>Summary:</b>	The microenterprise earnings of microfinance clients in south-eastern Sri Lanka are linked to their initial incomes. Poorer clients face geographic, financial and sociocultural barriers to entry to the most promising		

	<p>microenterprise occupations, leading them to select low-value activities with poor growth prospects. In semi-urban areas, poverty impacts could be strengthened by supplementing loans with nonfinancial interventions encouraging poor clients to select higher-value occupations. In arid rural areas, where microenterprises face severe market and infrastructure constraints, microenterprise development is unlikely to facilitate poverty exit.</p>
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