



**« Family photo » revision**

**April 2016**

# Definition

**The « family photo » is a tool measuring the poverty level of target families or beneficiaries of ATIA actions:**

- Assessment of their economic, social and health situation according to 17 criteria;
- Each criterion is marked on a 0 to 3 basis;
- The marks are added up regardless of weighting and the number of marks obtained shows a corresponding level of poverty.

# Key factor to ATIA success

As far as the level of poverty of the profitable family is concerned, the systematic use of a measuring tool is a key factor to ATIA program success,

The family Photo must make it possible :

- To ensure we target vulnerable families (make sure that one stays within the scope of the IA charter);
- To measure up the progress carried out by families in improving their living conditions.

# Limits

- **This tool in itself will not make it possible to prove that these improvements are strictly linked with our actions.**

In this perspective, an equivalent monitoring on a control-group not benefitting from these actions would be necessary. But this approach also has its limitations and ethical questions: to be solved on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with the opportunities, the context and the programme resources.

- **Neither will this tool measure up family empowerment.**

Another tool will have to be developed at a later date (« resilience scale ») focusing on their level of self-confidence and motivation.

# Why a revision of the existing tool ?

- **The objectives of an integrated programme are numerous.**
- **One has to show the added-value of the approach if it is to be replicated.**
- **And if one wants to obtain sponsors' financial backing, this implies an improved communication on the expected results and a more systematic measurement:**
  - To measure up and compare a common set of criteria between programmes;
  - Commitment taken as part of the FDA 2015-2018 contract for Madagascar to use a standard tool to measure up progress performed by families.

# Exploitation

- **Systematic exploitation, before, during and after support in order to:**
  - Identify family requirements and improve services proposed;
  - Target vulnerable families;
  - Follow and analyse the evolution of their socio-economic status.
- **To measure up more precisely progress by families, the family Photo will have to be completed :**
  - By indicators pertaining to each type of action and steadily monitored:
    - FDP: objective attainment level and types of phase-outs, KAP studies;
    - IGP: end-of-loan assessments;
    - AE : life project records, KAP studies
    - HMF: reimbursement ratio...
  - By qualitative inquiries / satisfaction inquiries with beneficiaries:
    - Regularly carried out (every two years);
    - With an adequate number of families;
    - By means of individual interviews or focus groups;
    - Led by external investigators.
  - By a « resilience scale » (pending).

# What does the family Photo revision entail ?

- Propose common indicators and a more standard process between programmes for an improved follow-up and analysis of family progress;
- Use relatively easily-assessed criteria;
- Be consistent with the multidimensional MPI « Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative » ([www.ophi.org.uk](http://www.ophi.org.uk)) poverty index:
  - Rely on a statistically tested and recognised methodology;
  - Be able to compare our results with available country records;
  - Take into consideration the conclusions of the Madagascar PM working group of October 2015.

# Why do we go by the MPI ?

- **Multidimensional approach coherent with ours, and with the « incorporated » approach:**
  - Education;
  - Health;
  - Living conditions.
- **Easily-assessed criteria;**
- **Statistically tested model, international reconnaissance;**
- **Available country records, which can be compared with our own records.**



# Why not use only the MPI ?

- **Need to include « reactive » criteria in our actions, to measure up family progress:**
  - Economic aspects;
  - Social aspects.
- **Need to be able to measure up progression within each criterion (the MPI methodology measures up each criterion in a binary manner...)**

# Why not use the Progress out of Poverty Index (PPI) ?

- Index developed by the Grameen foundation;
- Of very simple implementation (no subjectivity);
- Very micro-credit focused, and on « assets »;
- Does not enable a multidimensional approach and follow-up;
- **Tested without success in India:**
  - Incoherences between the PPI results and those of the family Photo;
  - Low capacity to follow other than economic progress performed by families.

# **New common family Photo**

- **Minimum set of 17 criteria, not hindering follow-up of others according to the specificities of each programme**
- **Marking on a 0 to 3 basis to be able to measure up a relatively short-term evolution (between 6 months and 2 years) and obtain the maximum overall score of 51 points**

# New common family Photo



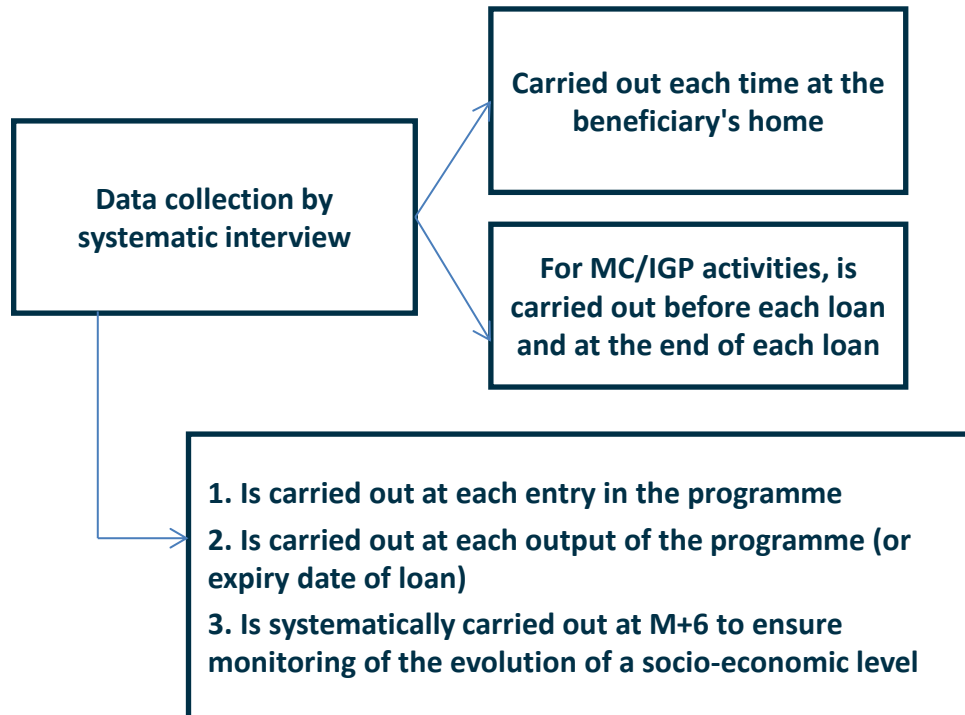
		FAMILY LEVELLING TOOL										Date					
Name of family worker:												T0					
Family name:												T1					
Number of persons in the household:												T2					
		0 point			1 point			2 points			3 points						
Item		0 point	T0	T1	T2	1 point	T0	T1	T2	2 points	T0	T1	T2	3 points	T0	T1	T2
Economy	1	Nb of depending persons per breadwinner	4 or more			3				2				0 or 1			
	2	Main breadwinner's activity	None			Irregular and informal				Informal but regular				Regular, informal but well developed and diversified, or formal			
	3	Savings	None			Informal / kept in house				Formal (with an MFI or a bank), irregular (< 1 transaction / month)				Formal and regular (1 or more transactions / month)			
	4	Estimate of expenses / day / person	< 0,5 USD or too irregular to be estimated			< 1,25 USD				< 2 USD				> 2 USD			
Health	5	Nutrition	Severe and visible malnutrition / survival			Irregular meals (< 3 / day)				Regular meals (3 / day)				Regular and balanced meals			
	6	Capacity to pay for health expenses	No capacity (avoid care, or borrow)			Possibility to get support from surroundings (relatives, neighbors, NGO...)				Savings or own resources				Insurance system			
	7	Child mortality	2 or more children have died in the household the last 5 years			1 child has died in the household the last 5 years				1 child has died in the household (older than 5 years)				No child has died in the family			
Education	8	Child school attendance	No eligible child is attending school			Some (but not all) eligible children are attending school				All eligible children are attending school, but not in the cycle corresponding to their age				All eligible children are attending school in the cycle corresponding to their age (or no eligible child)			
	9	Years of schooling	No household member can read or write			At least one household member has completed primary education				At least one household member has completed secondary education				At least one household member has completed 12th grade (diploma)			
Social	10	Valid documents	No documents			Most basic documents are lacking				Only 1 or 2 basic documents lacking or invalid				All basic documents are valid			
	11	Hygiene	Hygiene issues in these 4 domains: body, clothes, house interior, house surroundings			Hygiene issues in 2 or 3 of these 4 domains: body, clothes, house interior, house surroundings				Hygiene issues in 1 of these 4 domains: body, clothes, house interior, house surroundings				No hygiene issues in these 4 domains: body, clothes, house interior, house surroundings			
Housing	12	Electricity	No electricity			Lightning with candles, petrol or electric torch (battery)				Tapped (illegal)				Own meter / generator			
	13	Sanitation	No facility (open defecation)			Shared facilities				Individual facility (hole / latrine)				Individual facility linked to city sanitation network			
	14	Safe drinking water	No access to safe-drinking water (water taken from river, pond)			Drinking water is purchased in jerrycans, or is more than a 30-min. walk roundtrip				Drinking water is less than a 30-min. walk roundtrip				Running safe drinking water in the house			
	15	Habitat	Very light construction, not water-proof, dirt floor, very small			Light construction, mixed flooring (cardboard, plastic...), small size				Hard construction (bricks, concrete), hard flooring, manageable size given the number of inhabitants				Hard construction in good condition, comfortable size			
	16	Cooking fuel	None			Wood, dung				Charcoal				Petrol, gas			
	17	Assets	Minimum (sleeping mat or rug, some kitchen tools, no furniture nor elec. equipment, no fan)			Small basic furniture, one electrical equipment (radio OR fan OR TV...)				Basic furniture (bed, closet), several appliances (radio, fan, TV)				Comfort (table, chairs, fridge...)			
Total						Total 1 point				Total 2 points				Total 3 points			

# Exploitation

- **A database covering all programmes will be available by the end of 2016.**
- **It will enable the capture and analysis (cross-reference):**
  - Of criteria making up the family Photo (manual entry);
  - Of business development reporting (manual entry);
  - Of FDP reporting (automatic import from FDP database)
  - Of IGP reporting(automatic import from LPF)

# Process

- **Data collection**



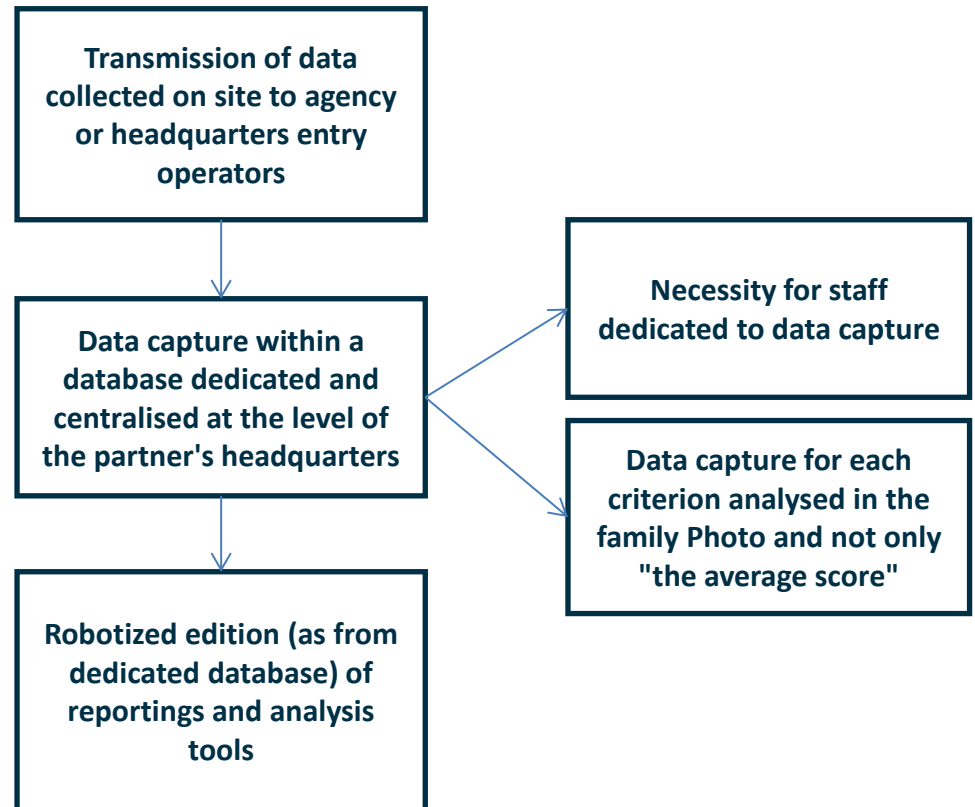
# Process

- **Data processing**

- **Feasibility:**

- If 1 complete family Photo captured by an OS = 2 minutes
- So **1 000 family photos = 33 working hours for one OS, i.e. 4 days' work**

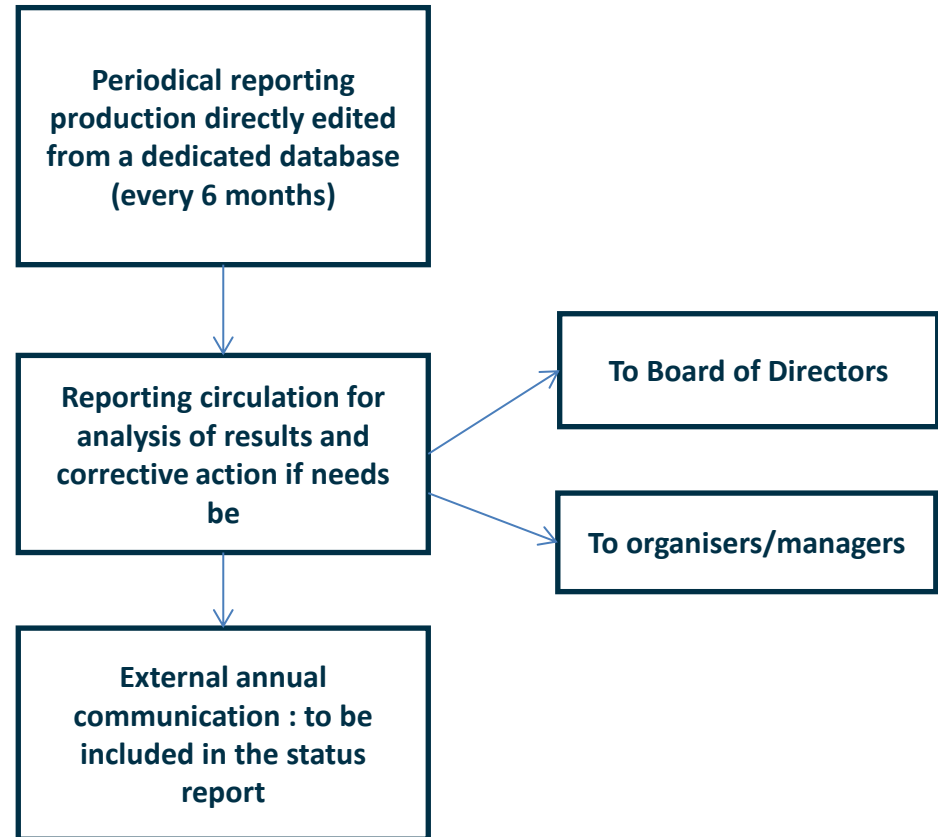
=> Hence, necessity of a dedicated resource (potentially a trainee if the capture is properly locked)





# Process

- **Data follow-up and analysis**



# EXPLANATION OF DETERMINING CRITERIA 1/2

		Criterion	Comment
<b>Economical aspects</b>	1	<b>Number of dependent people as per adult having an income</b>	Makes it possible to assess the family financial stability
	2	<b>Activity of the main adult bread-winner of the household</b>	Makes it possible to assess the family financial stability
	3	<b>Savings regularity</b>	Here, only the savings regularity is assessed, savings capacity being assessed by criterion no 4
	4	<b>Estimation of expenses / day / pers.</b>	Makes it possible to evaluate revenue per day and per person (criterion retained by the Program Manager (PM) working group of October 2015 and World Bank criterion). If a more advanced study of revenue is carried out for the family, (for example as part of a credit loan) one can estimate the most accurate revenue
<b>Health</b>	5	<b>Nutrition</b>	MPI criterion and criterion retained by PM working group of October 2015
	6	<b>Possibility to finance health care</b>	Criterion retained by PM working group of October 2015
	7	<b>Infant mortality</b>	MPI criterion, and often pertinent to decide or not whether a follow-up is needed concerning Dynamic Family Support

# EXPLANATION OF DETERMINING CRITERIA 2/2

	Criterion	Comment
<b>Education</b>	8	<b>Children schooling</b> MPI criterion and criterion retained by PM working group of October 2015
	9	<b>Maximum education level in the family</b> MPI criterion and criterion retained by PM working group of October 2015. Instead of choosing only the education of parents, one takes the maximum level of education of the family for the sake of coherence with the MPI criterion
<b>Social aspects</b>	10	<b>Administration documents</b> Criterion retained by PM working group of October 2015
	11	<b>Hygiene level (physical / clothing/ habitat)</b> Easier to assess than the level of social integration/ solitude (criterion retained by PM working group of October 2015), it also provides a fair indication on the psychosocial situation of the family (and the pertinence or not of the FDP follow-up)
<b>Living comfort</b>	12	<b>Electricity</b> MPI criterion
	13	<b>Toilets</b> MPI criterion
	14	<b>Drinking water</b> MPI criterion
	15	<b>Housing</b> MPI criterion and criterion retained by RP working group of October 2015
	16	<b>Cooking fuel</b> MPI criterion
	17	<b>Equipment / household electrical appliances</b> MPI criterion