ASPIRES Family Care

Economic Strengthening Interventions to Prevent Family Separation and Support Reintegration of Children in Family Care (ESFAM) Project

Endline Quantitative Findings Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Economic Strengthening to Keep and Reintegrate Children in Family Care (ESFAM) project was funded by USAID's Displaced Children and Orphans Fund and managed by FHI 360 through the ASPIRES Family Care project. ESFAM was developed to help build the evidence base on how to appropriately match economic strengthening (ES) activities with families at risk of family-child separation and with families in the process of reintegrating a previously separated child. It was implemented in three districts in Uganda from November 2015 through June 2018. ESFAM was based on a theory of change that a combination of case management, social support and household economic and livelihood strengthening would stabilize highly vulnerable households to facilitate the return of separated children to family care and prevent future family disintegration. The project offered a range of ES and family strengthening services to increase family stability and reduce the likelihood of future separation/re-separation. In addition to supporting families, ESFAM offered an opportunity for learning about how to provide these services and how well they worked. This report focuses on the latter and summarizes changes in key indicators related to family-child separation over the course of the project.

Methods

The longitudinal quantitative data on which this report is based were collected from ESFAM project households before ES activities began (baseline, n=611 at-risk and n=89 reintegrating households) and again at the conclusion of the project, after 12-18 months of activity implementation, dependent on when a household joined ESFAM and baseline was conducted (endline, n=580 at-risk and n=88 reintegrating households). Descriptive statistics were generated for more than 20 outcome variables that were selected from across the domains of child protection, economic well-being, and social/family well-being, at both time points. Changes in the average or distribution of responses were calculated and tests of statistical significance were performed, as appropriate. The data are disaggregated according to separation status (at risk or reintegrating) and the primary economic strengthening activity(ies) the household participated in: cash transfer (**CT only**) or cash transfer plus savings group (**CT + VSLA**) available to destitute households; matched savings accounts (**MSA**) for highly economically vulnerable households; savings groups (**VSLA only**) available to economically vulnerable households; financial literacy or business skills training only (**Other ES**) for those households that did not participate in the primary ES activity offered; and nothing (**No ES**) for those households that did not receive/participate in any economic strengthening activities. In addition to these ES activities, all ESFAM households received social support services from a project para-social worker that included discussion of child protection issues, prevention, and response; positive parenting skills training for caregivers; and psycho-social support to strengthen coping skills and hope for families struggling with a range of social and emotional challenges.

Findings

The households selected for enrollment in ESFAM were extremely economically vulnerable at baseline, with an estimated poverty rate of 58% (reintegrating) to 71% (at-risk) at the USD 2.00/day poverty threshold. At endline, over two-thirds of the beneficiary households were still likely to be living below the USD 2.00/day poverty threshold. The median monthly income at endline was about 55,000-60,000

UGX (USD 15-17), with more than 80% of families reporting an income less than 100,000 UGX (USD 28), despite increases in median monthly income recorded from baseline for most sub-groups in the sample.

Yet, however modest the gains in family income, they translated, nearly across the board, to improved indicators of family well-being, including:

- Reduced economic vulnerability, as indicated by increases in the proportion of households able to consistently pay for basic needs, provide two meals per day, and secure adequate shelter for their families;
- Improved child and family well-being, as indicated by increases in the proportion of households with all children attending school regularly, an increased percentage of caregivers who reported two or more sources of emotional and material support, and improved scores on indices of child and caregiver integration; and
- Improvements in child protection, as indicated for at-risk households by an overall reduction in the percentage of households with a child living outside of family care, and for both at-risk and reintegrating households, by an increase in the proportion of families where no child protection issues were suspected or observed.

The observed rate of child separations at endline among all at-risk households was 7% (37 separations recorded across 569 households at endline), compared to a baseline rate of 13%. The endline rate of family-child separation among reintegrating households was also 7% (6 separations reported across 88 families). Differences in sample sizes across sub-groups make comparison of separation rates tenuous, but the highest rate of separation for at-risk households was recorded among those in the VSLA-only group (14%), while the highest rate among reintegrating households was for the MSA group (15%). A comparison of the baseline characteristics of households that did and did not experience a separation at endline yielded a few statistically significant differences (at $p \leq .05$). Among at-risk households, baseline values for shelter status and ability to pay for food in the past three months were statistically significantly different for households that recorded a child separation. Generally, separated households recorded lower levels of ability to pay for food, but, counterintuitively, higher proportions of families with adequate shelter than households that did not report a child separation. Across the reintegration sample, households that experienced a separation had statistically significantly higher rates of male-headed households.

Discussion

Limitations of the research design preclude us from assigning attribution of specific outcomes to specific activities, but generally, the experience of the households that participated in ESFAM lends credence to the theory that reducing economic stress in the household may contribute to better general family well-being, thus reducing drivers of family-child separation. The general improvement for most categories of participants across indicators of child protection, economic status, and child and caregiver well-being suggests that economic strengthening activities do have a role to play in keeping children in family care, particularly for households living in extreme poverty in more rural areas.

The relatively higher rate of child separation and lower overall improvement among VSLA-only households, along with a high rate of declining to participate among that group of at-risk households, may suggest that savings-only interventions for the very poor – even if less economically vulnerable on some measures than their destitute neighbors – provide limited relief for families. Yet the successes of

destitute households that received a limited cash transfer followed by VSLA (CT+VSLA) indicate the value of consumption support for setting up very poor households for greater success. Households that participated in the MSA activity also managed to find funds to save for educational expenses and saw improvements on most indicators. Overall, small improvements in economic vulnerability were possible for the ESFAM households and were observed in combination with reductions in other drivers of family-child separation. This suggests that practitioners working to reduce family-child separation can incorporate economic strengthening activities with case management and other family strengthening measures to augment their programming and improve the living situation for families and children, without taking on complete elimination of poverty as their aim.

INTRODUCTION

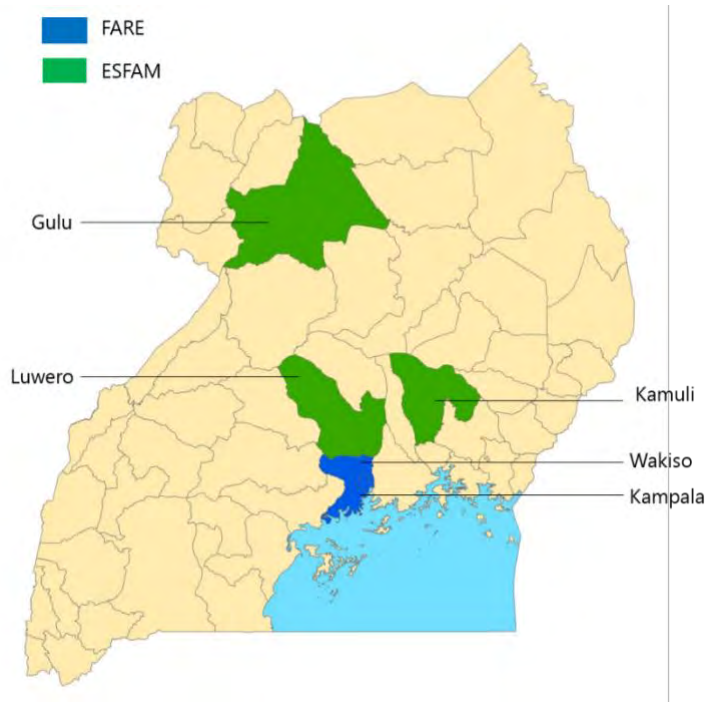
The Accelerating Strategies for Practical Innovation & Research in Economic Strengthening (ASPIRES) project, funded by PEPFAR and USAID and managed by FHI 360, was designed to support gender-sensitive programming, research and learning to improve the economic security of highly vulnerable individuals, families and children. The ASPIRES mandate included designing and implementing rigorous research to evaluate programs and inform a new understanding of best practices in economic strengthening (ES) for vulnerable populations.

With support from USAID's Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF), ASPIRES' Family Care project focused on how ES interventions can help children remain in family care rather than entering residential care facilities, living on the street, or migrating for work. Keeping families together reduces children's risk of neglect, abuse and exploitation and increases the likelihood that they will experience positive physical and mental health outcomes.

Through Family Care, ASPIRES sponsored two learning projects in Uganda intended to reach economically and socially vulnerable families at risk of child separation or whose previously separated children were returning to family care. The Family Resilience (FARE) and Economic Strengthening to Keep and Reintegrate Children in Family Care (ESFAM) projects offered a range of services to increase family stability and reduce the likelihood of future separation/re-separation. Both projects were based on a theory of change that a combination of case management, social support and household economic and livelihood strengthening would stabilize highly vulnerable households, facilitating the return of separated children to family care and preventing future family disintegration. In addition to supporting families, the projects offered an opportunity for learning about how to provide these services, how families experienced them and how well they worked.

ESFAM Project Background

The ESFAM project was implemented by ChildFund in Gulu, Luwero and Kamuli districts of Uganda, with reintegration support provided to families in Jinja district as well. The three ESFAM implementation districts for at-risk households were shared with a pre-existing DCOF-funded project led by ChildFund called Deinstitutionalization of Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Uganda (DOVCU). DOVCU selected these districts based on assessment that these areas exhibited a high incidence of family-child separation, high numbers of children in child care institutions (CCIs) and that they were also some of the top districts for "supplying" children to CCIs in other districts. ESFAM at-risk families were located in the Bungatira and Laroo



subcounties in Gulu, Balawoli and Mbulamuti subcounties in Kamuli, and Kalagala and Luwero subcounties in Luwero. Within each of the targeted subcounties, ESFAM selected one or two parishes (11 in total) in which to identify project beneficiary families at risk of separation and implement prevention of family-child separation programming. ESFAM worked across these districts, and Jinja, to support reintegrating families.

The project had planned to reach 350 households at risk of separation and support 350 reunified children and their families. The initial identification of families at risk of separation for inclusion in ESFAM was conducted as a part of the DOVCU project; in DOVCU target districts, DOVCU staff facilitated a participatory rapid appraisal (PRA) exercise at the community level to identify families likely to be at risk of family-child separation. These families were subsequently assessed at the household level using DOVCU's Family Status Vulnerability Index (FSVI) tool to determine eligibility for DOVCU. DOVCU provided to ESFAM information on families it did not have the capacity to support. By September 2016 it became clear that there were not sufficient numbers of reunified families that could be transitioned from DOVCU to the ESFAM project. The two projects worked together with twelve CCIs in the three targeted districts to identify children in those institutions that had either returned to family care without preparation of the children/family or were preparing to return to family care. As a result, the project enrolled 89 of these children and families, reunified by CCIs between December 2015 and February 2017, in the project. To reach its enrollment target, ESFAM then increased its at-risk-of-separation target to 611 households. An additional caseload of 261 households at risk of separation was obtained through a residual caseload that the DOVCU project was unable to serve, as well as through a new participatory rural appraisal process carried out by the ESFAM project to validate and identify more families at risk of separation for inclusion in the project. The project used the FSVI tool (described below) to assess and enroll the additional households in November and December 2016. Ultimately, ESFAM participants included 611 families in the "prevention" arm of the project who were assessed to be at risk of family-child separation and 89 families in the "reintegration" arm of the project who had a child returning to the household from a child care institution.

Theory of change and ESFAM activities

The ESFAM project theory of change was based on an understanding, from practice wisdom and the literature, that a combination of economic, social, and structural issues contribute to family-child separation, in ways that likely differ for every family. Interventions, therefore, should be aligned to the specific needs of a household. The theory of change posited that tailored ES activities along with case management-based family strengthening activities should reduce drivers of separation and make families more resilient to reduce child separation and support and enhance child reintegration.

In accordance with this theory of change, once screened for eligibility and enrolled in the project, all families were connected with a community-based para-social worker who conducted case management activities with them. These included assessment of family well-being and needs, development of household plans, and monthly or quarterly family visits/monitoring. Families in the reintegration arm also received a reunification package of food, bedding, clothes, and school uniforms.

All households also participated in a formal baseline data collection process and were assigned a package of economic strengthening interventions according to their level of economic vulnerability (described in Methods).

METHODS

In support of ASPIRES' objective to assess the effects of different types of economic strengthening activities integrated with family strengthening activities among targeted families, the Family Care project designed a mixed method evaluation to be implemented alongside programming.[1] Because ES activities should be matched to a household's situation and because of uncertainty about when and where households in the reintegration sample would be reunified, we were not able to randomly assign ES activities to households. As a result, to assess effectiveness of ES activities we examine descriptively, rather than measure, the beneficiary-level outcomes related to the project theory of change. The findings presented in this report are derived from the longitudinal descriptive quantitative data generated as part of the evaluation design.

Data collection & instruments

ESFAM hired and trained consultant data collectors (8-10 per district) to conduct baseline and endline data collection. Baseline data were collected from June to July 2016 for the first group of at-risk households, and from November 2016 to February 2017 for reintegrating households and the later-identified at-risk households. Endline data were collected for all households in January to February 2018, following 12 – 18 months of activity implementation. At both baseline and endline, data were collected using the project's FSVI, the Uganda Progress out of Poverty Index (PPI), a Caregiver Integration Status Tool and a Child Integration Status Tool.

ESFAM's FSVI (Annex I) was adapted from the FSVI used in the DOVCU project, which in turn was designed to include vulnerability assessment data required by the Ugandan government from orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) projects. The FSVI collects household background/demographic data and information about household members, along with information under five core program areas (CPA) including household economic security; access to basic needs; health and care; psychosocial support and basic care; and child protection and legal support. In consultation with ASPIRES Family Care team members, ESFAM adapted the DOVCU FSVI to include some additional questions related to household economic capacity, ability to deal with shocks, psychosocial well-being, and child protection. Responses to the FSVI are summed in composite scores within each domain and as a total score for each family. In the DOVCU project's PRA exercise, community members identified poverty (including associated elements of access to land, access to credit and livestock ownership) as a leading factor in family-child separation. The household economic security and access to basic needs CPAs are therefore weighted in the FSVI's overall vulnerability analysis. ASPIRES Family Care requested that ESFAM add a question on asset acquisition to be asked after FSVI questions; this question was not included in the FSVI scoring itself. Economic indicators are presented in the local currency, UGX, with USD provided as reference, calculated at the average exchange rate for the period of observation (July 2016 – January 2018) of 3,571 UGX = 1 USD.

The PPI (Annex II) is a validated, 10-item questionnaire that generates a score indicating the likelihood that a surveyed household falls below a given poverty line. The PPI for Uganda is based on Uganda's

[1] A more detailed description of the overall research design is accessible here.
Namey, E., Laumann, L.C., Brown, A.N. Learning about integrated development using longitudinal mixed methods programme evaluation. *IDS Bulletin* 49 (4). 2018.

2012/13 National Household Survey. ASPIRES Family Care requested that ESFAM collect PPI data to help compare approaches to household economic categorization.

The Child Integration Status Tool (Annex III) and Caregiver Integration Status Tool (Annex IV) are related and were specifically designed to reflect domains of child well-being that the literature and practice wisdom identify as central drivers of family-child separation. Members of the Family Care team, with colleagues from the 4Children project and Retrak, evaluated several tools that look at child well-being, including the Developmental Assets Profile (DAP) and the Child Status Index (CSI), but none were perfectly suited for use in the Family Care context. Family Care and partners together selected relevant indicators from these and other tools, licensing several DAP items from the Search Institute. The Child Integration Status Tool includes six key domains: enjoyment of education, social well-being, parent-child attachment, community belonging, emotional well-being, and safety; the Caregiver Integration Status Tool includes the same, with the exception of the enjoyment of education domain. These tools were intended to facilitate case management and to serve as data collection instruments. The star diagram that followed the questions allowed case managers to plot progress on each domain and facilitate discussion of development plans with children and caregivers. FHI 360 assessed the measurement reliability and validity of the two tools using available baseline data from Family Care learning projects. Both the Child and Caregiver Integration Status Tools exhibited fairly strong measures of reliability (Cronbach's alpha of 0.7 or higher) and construct validity (comparative fit index of 0.9 or higher for confirmatory factor analyses).

The FSVI and PPI data reflect the situation of the household, as reported by the head of household/primary caregiver, while the Integration Status tools profile a specific index child determined to be at highest risk of separation and the primary caregiver.

Economic classification of households for assignment to project activities

To pair households with appropriate economic strengthening activities, ESFAM drew on PEPFAR guidance[2] and the LIFT Project's conceptual framework for economic vulnerability,[3] which suggest that households may be destitute, struggling to make ends meet, ready to grow, or not vulnerable, and identify characteristics that may be associated with each of these levels as follows:

- Destitute households have difficulty meeting their basic needs, lack food security, and may require external support to address consumption needs.
- Households that are struggling to make ends meet are characterized by economic instability and vulnerability to shocks.
- Households that are prepared to grow/growing may be poor but are relatively economically stable and in a position where they can start investing more in livelihood activities.
- Households classified as not vulnerable have limited need for external support.

This framework, however, does not provide guidance on how to objectively assess and determine the cut-off points between the levels. Often, programs set these cut-off points based on quartiles within the range of a scoring system and/or other needs of the project.

The ESFAM team used data from the baseline FSVI assessment to classify target households. ESFAM summed the scores from the FSVI's CPA 1 and 2 (the domains containing household livelihoods and access

[2] PEPFAR. 2012. Guidance for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Programming. Washington, DC: PEPFAR; Evans et al. 2013. Economic Strengthening for Children Resource Guide. Washington, D.C.: FHI 360.
[3] Woller, Gary. 2011. LIFT Livelihood & Food Security Conceptual Framework. Washington, D.C.: FHI 360.

to basic needs) to provide a scored indication of relative economic vulnerability of targeted households. ESFAM reviewed the frequency distribution of households across the total score range (0-120), grouped them into quartiles (lowest-scoring 25 percent of total households, second lowest-scoring 25 percent of households, second highest-scoring 25 percent of households and highest-scoring 25 percent of households) to see approximately where the cut-offs for these quartiles of households might lie. The ESFAM team initially assumed that half of their selected beneficiaries might be destitute, and half might be struggling, but the distribution skewed toward the higher scores (representing greater vulnerability). The team used this distribution information to help establish its destitute and struggling target beneficiary household numbers.

- Scores of 0 to 34 were classified as growing households (not targeted; no households scored in this range)
- Scores of 35 to 69 were classified as struggling households
- Scores of 70+ were classified as destitute households

ESFAM further divided struggling households, with scores of 60-69 classified as Struggling 1 (more vulnerable) and scores of 35-59 classified as Struggling 2 (less vulnerable). These categorizations were made to align the distribution of the sample with the number of beneficiary households ESFAM planned to serve with each type of ES activity. The most vulnerable (destitute) households were offered a series of ES activities anchored around a structured, time-limited unconditional cash transfer, after which households could join a savings group (VSLA). The slightly more vulnerable Struggling 1 group was offered a series of ES activities focusing on matched savings accounts (MSA) for educational expenses. The Struggling 2 group's package of ES activities was anchored around VSLA.

Table 1. Activities included in ESFAM's economic strengthening "packages", assigned according to economic vulnerability status of household

Economic status	Economic Strengthening Interventions
Most vulnerable (Destitute)	Household financial literacy training + **cash transfer** + (for some) village-based lending and saving association (VSLA) + group-based business skills training + economic and social coaching at home
Highly vulnerable (Struggling 1)	Household financial training + **matched saving accounts** at banks + business skills training at home + economic and social coaching at home
Vulnerable (Struggling 2)	**VSLA** + group-based financial literacy and business skills training + economic and social coaching at home
Mixed	**Other ES** financial literacy or business skills training only were provided for those who did not participate in the primary ES activity for their household's classification

In addition to these ES activities, all ESFAM households received social support services from project para-social workers that included discussion of child protection issues, prevention, and response; positive parenting skills for caregivers; and psycho-social support to strengthen coping skills and hope for families struggling with a range of social and emotional challenges.

Data analysis

Descriptive statistics were generated for selected indicators from the PPI, the Integration Status tools, and each of the core program areas of the FSVI. For each indicator, we present baseline and endline values in tabular or graphical form and highlight in the text any notable changes over time. To test for statistical significance, we used paired t-tests for continuous data and chi-squared tests (or Fisher's exact tests as appropriate) for categorical variables. Results that are statistically significant at the $p \leq 0.05$ level with 95% confidence intervals are indicated with an asterisk (*). The data are disaggregated according to the primary economic strengthening activity the household participated in: cash transfer (**CT**) or cash transfer plus savings group (**CT + VSLA**) available to destitute households; matched savings accounts (**MSA**) for Struggling 1; savings groups (**VSLA only**) available to Struggling 2 households; and financial literacy or business skills training only (**Other ES**) for those who did not participate in the primary ES activity; and those who did not receive/participate in any economic strengthening activities (**No ES**). Where categorical variables represent mutually-exclusive indicators of, for example, levels of risk, we have indicated in gray the response option/value that showed the greatest decline in proportion of respondents and have used yellow to indicate the variable showing the greatest increase in proportion of respondents, to provide a visual aid in interpreting how the disaggregated sample changed over time.

Note that in each data table, column headers indicate the number of households responding in the complete sample or sub-sample and the denominators used to calculate cell values have been adjusted accordingly. We have included in the total at-risk sample the households that did not participate in ES activities (No ES) for data completeness, however, we have excluded the disaggregated No ES data from the data tables in the main findings section since we cannot interpret the results in that column because of high loss to follow up and small sample size (n=18). The same applies to the CT-only (n=5) and No ES sub-samples (n=3) within the reintegration sample. [These data are provided in Annex V.] Tests of statistical significance were not performed on these data. Additionally, we were unable to run statistical significance tests on some variables given their construction; these are marked in the tables with a ^ symbol.

FINDINGS

The findings below summarize selected baseline and endline data collected for the ESFAM project to offer a picture of changes over time in key indicators of family well-being. Of the 611 families at risk of family-child separation enrolled in the ESFAM project at baseline, approximately 30 (5%) were lost to follow up at endline. Nearly all of these households belonged to the group that did not receive (or opted out of) economic strengthening activities, and nearly all of the households that opted out of ES activities were assigned to the VSLA group. Among reintegration households, only one (1%) of the 89 families was lost to follow up, also within the "No ES" category.

Composition of ESFAM Beneficiary Households

The Household Identification section of the FSVI and Family Roster section of the PPI tool include administrative information and questions that elicit basic information about each household and about the specific vulnerabilities of each child in the household. The sample of at-risk households, described in Table 2a, was relatively stable in terms of household characteristics over the period between baseline and endline. Overall, there were slight increases in the average number of children per household (up from 3.9 to 4.3), enrolled in school (up 30%), and immunized (up 13.5%) from baseline to endline, and slight decreases in the number of children per household who were orphans or who had a disability. Reintegration households, described in Table 2b, were also relatively stable and saw increases in the average number of children per household (up from 3.3 to 4.0) and in school (up from 2.8 to 3.5), the average number of orphans (up from 1.7 to 1.9) and average number of children immunized (up from 2.8 to 4.0) from baseline to endline.

Table 2a. ESFAM at-risk HHs, composition of beneficiary households.

HH Characteristics		All HHs		CT		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
		Base (n=611)	End (n=580)	Base (n=55)	End (n=55)	Base (n=302)	End (n=303)	Base (n=107)	End (n=107)	Base (n=64)	End (n=64)	Base (n=36)	End (n=33)
Respondent Age	Median	43	44	45	47	41	42	45.5	46	50	50	46	45
	Range	15-99	17-93	16-99	17-82	15-93	18-93	18-85	18-82	22-82	27-84	23-88	23-80
# children in HH		3.9	4.3*	3.5	4.5*	3.8	4.1*	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.7	4	4.6
# children in school		2.7	3.5*	2.2	3.5*	2.5	3.4*	3.1	4.0*	3.4	3.9	2.9	3.3
# orphans		1.3	1.1*	1.3	1.1*	1.3	1.1*	1.4	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.9
# children with a disability		0.2	0.1*	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1*	0.2	0.1*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
# children immunized		3.7	4.2*	3.2	4.2*	3.6	3.9*	4	4.7	4.1	4.7*	3.8	4.5
# children HIV+		0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0*	0	0	0.1	0.3

Table 2b. ESFAM reintegrating HHs, composition of beneficiary households.

HH Characteristics		All HHs		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
		Base (n=89)	End (n=88)	Base (n=38)	End (n=38)	Base (n=20)	End (n=20)	Base (n=11)	End (n=11)	Base (n=11)	End (n=11)
Respondent Age	Median	40.0	41.5	39.0	40.5	39.0	40.0	45.0	49.0	40.0	40.0
	Range	20-80	21-81	20-67	21-72	22-80	24-81	20-78	27-78	35-76	35-77
# children in HH		3.3	4.0*	3.2	3.7	3.3	4.3	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.9
# children in school		2.8	3.5*	2.6	3.5	2.5	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.1
# orphans		1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.9
# children with a disability		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.3	0.1
# children immunized		2.8	4.0*	2.7	3.7	2.6	4.3	3.4	3.8	2.5	4.9
# children HIV+		0.3	0.1*	0.3	0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.4

Economic Well-being

Given the focus of the ASPIRES project, and the ESFAM project theory of change indicating economic vulnerability as a driver of family-child separation, we gathered multiple data points to assess the economic well-being of participating households. We present first the data on the overall economic classifications of households, from the FSVI and the PPI, and then look in more detail at a range of variables that comprise the core program areas that contribute to these economic classifications.

Economic Classification of Beneficiary Households

The ESFAM project used two different tools to classify households based on their level of economic vulnerability: the scores of CPAs 1 and 2 on the FSVI and the PPI. We have detailed above (Methods) how household scores for FSVI CPAs 1 and 2 were summed to give an initial classification of economic vulnerability. While these classifications are not empirically based, having been shifted from quartiles to reflect the pre-selection of vulnerable households and the project's target distributions, we can use these scores over time as one way to assess whether the sample of households in the ESFAM project showed changes in their economic vulnerability (Table 3).

Of the overall sample of at-risk households, over 60% were destitute at baseline. The proportion of destitute households at endline was reduced to 7%, with most households (66%) scoring in the less-vulnerable Struggling 2 range. When disaggregated by economic strengthening activity, these reductions in economic vulnerability are most apparent among the CT-only and CT+VSLA categories – those that were targeted to Destitute households. The households categorized as Struggling 1 at baseline were offered MSA as their economic strengthening activity and also demonstrated reduction in their scores, and therefore economic vulnerability, with nearly 90% classified as Struggling 2 or Growing at endline. The VSLA sub-sample's scores remained fairly stable at their relatively higher baseline levels, while those of the Other ES group demonstrated a shift toward more economically vulnerable categories.

The 89 households that were reintegrating a child began with a somewhat less-skewed distribution, with 46% classified as Destitute at baseline, and the remainder divided between Struggling 1 (33%) and Struggling 2 (21%). At endline, the majority of households (71%) had scores that placed them in the Struggling 2 category, representing decreased economic vulnerability. Here again there was substantial movement out of the Destitute category for households participating in CT+VSLA and also from Struggling 1 to Struggling 2 among MSA and Other ES participants. The VSLA group, all originally classified as Struggling 2, saw some backsliding to more vulnerable classifications.

To obtain a second assessment of the economic vulnerability of ESFAM households, we used the PPI. The PPI provides slightly different information in that it allows us to generate poverty rates for a sample of households, given different poverty thresholds (Table 4). At a poverty rate measured at the level of less than 2 USD per day in expenditures, about 70% of the ESFAM at-risk households were considered to be living in poverty at baseline; this was slightly reduced to 67% at endline. According to the PPI, a greater proportion of households in the reintegrating sample (71%) would be considered as living in poverty at endline than at baseline (59%). For both samples, there are few clear trends according to economic strengthening activity, so we will look in greater detail at the types of livelihoods and economic changes in households that may explain both the FSVI and PPI estimations.

Table 3. ESFAM HHs, economic classification using ESFAM score cut-off points.

Classification (%)†	All HHs		CT		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End
At-Risk	(n=611)	(n=580)	(n=55)	(n=55)	(n=302)	(n=303)	(n=107)	(n=107)	(n=64)	(n=64)	(n=36)	(n=33)
Destitute (score 70+)	60.4	6.9*	100	14.6*	98.7	6.9*	1.9	2.8*	0	4.7	2.8	12.1
Struggling 1 (score 60-69)	20.8	23.1*	0	29.1*	1.3	26.4*	74.8	7.5*	26.6	20.3	25	42.4
Struggling 2 (score 35-59)	18.8	66.6*	0	56.4*	0	65.7*	23.4	86.0*	73.4	71.9	72.2	45.5
Growing (score 0-34)	0	3.5*	0	0*	0	1.0*	0	3.7*	0	3.1	0	0
Reintegrating	(n=89)	(n=88)	--		(n=38)	(n=38)	(n=20)	(n=20)	(n=11)	(n=11)	(n=11)	(n=11)
Destitute (score 70+)	46.1	3.4*	--		94.7	5.3	0	0	0	9.1	0	0
Struggling 1 (score 60-69)	32.6	23.6*	--		2.6	29	100	20	0	18.2	63.6	27.3
Struggling 2 (score 35-59)	21.4	70.8*	--		2.6	65.8	0	75	100	72.7	36.4	72.7
Growing (score 0-34)	0	2.3*	--		0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0

Table 4. ESFAM HHs, economic classification using PPI poverty rate.

Poverty rate (%) at poverty threshold of:	All HHs		CT		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End
At-Risk	(n=611)	(n=580)	(n=55)	(n=55)	(n=302)	(n=303)	(n=107)	(n=107)	(n=64)	(n=64)	(n=36)	(n=33)
<$2.00/day PPP	70.7	66.6*	73.1	66.5*	63.8	68*	62.7	69.6	74.5	64.7	64.4	66.3*
<$2.50/day PPP	81.4	78.9*	83.8	77.8*	75.9	78.4*	75.6	81.5	84.1	77.5	77.3	78.9*
<$4.00/day PPP	92.6	92.4	94.7	90.3*	89.3	90.4	90.6	93.7	93.6	91.8	91.9	92.2
Reintegrating	(n=89)	(n=88)	--		(n=38)	(n=38)	(n=20)	(n=20)	(n=11)	(n=11)	(n=11)	(n=11)
<$2.00/day PPP	58.6	70.9*	--		66.7	72.6	62.8	73.0	50.1	71.9	34.1	63.2
<$2.50/day PPP	70.3	82.8*	--		78.5	83.9	72.0	84.8	63.5	84.1	45.3	77.2
<$4.00/day PPP	83.3	94.7*	--		90.7	95.1	80.9	95.6	80.3	95.5	60.5	92.6

CPA 1 – Household Livelihood & Economic Security

The ESFAM FSVI CPA 1 included 17 questions relating to main income earner/source of income, monetary value of income, access to land, livestock ownership, farming and labor, access to financial capital and credit, and strategies to cope financially with adverse events/ability to pay for current expenses. Below, we present the composite scores for ESFAM FSVI CPA 1, followed by data on variables selected as indicators of economic well-being that could be related to child separation: source of income, monthly income, ability to pay for recurrent monthly expenses, and likely strategies to cope financially with adverse events. Potential composite scores under this CPA range from 0 to 88, with higher scores reflecting greater vulnerability (Table 5).

Among at-risk households, there was a statistically significant reduction of 11.5 points or 19.7% in the average total CPA 1 score, which represents an overall decrease in economic vulnerability. The most substantial reduction in economic vulnerability as measured by the CPA 1 score was among the CT+VSLA group (26%), followed by the CT-only group (23%). Both groups were comprised of households determined to fall into the Destitute or most economically vulnerable category at baseline; their endline scores were in line with baseline scores for the less-economically vulnerable MSA and VSLA-only households, which also saw more modest reductions in overall economic vulnerability score (17% and 5%, respectively). Scores for households with "Other ES" increased slightly (4.4-points) from baseline to endline.

The same trends held among the 89 reintegration households. Overall, there was a 7.9-point or 15% decrease in average CPA 1 scores. The greatest gains in economic resilience were among the destitute households (19-20% reduction in CPA 1 score), followed by the struggling households that participated in the MSA (15% reduction). The VSLA-participating households registered a slight increase (6%) in economic vulnerability as assessed by CPA 1 score. Figure 1 provides a graphical representation of the baseline/endline scores for each group.

Main Source of Income

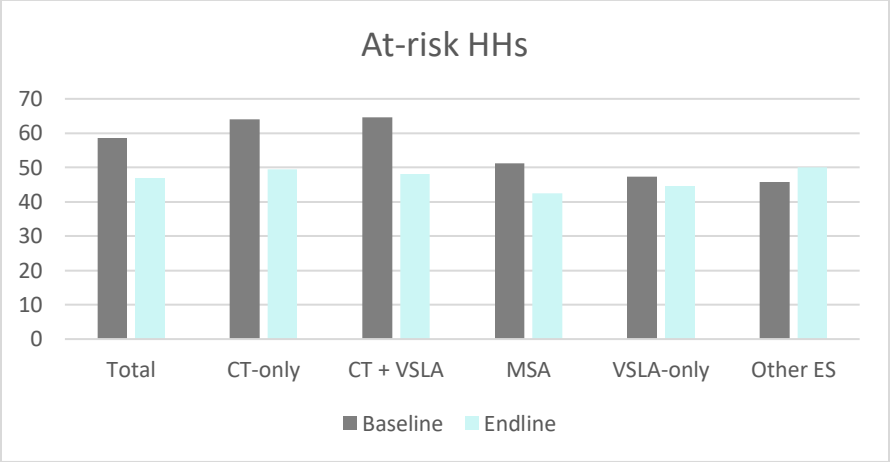
The FSVI asked respondents to identify their main source of income from a list of ten options scored according to level of vulnerability. The options included no income (scored 4, the highest level of vulnerability); remittances (scored 3); casual labor, informal/self-employed, labor on other peoples' farms/gardens, and peasantry/working on own land (scored 2); petty business (scored 1); and formal business, commercial farming or formal job/employment (scored 0, the lowest level of vulnerability). Among the at-risk households, total average score decreased from 1.9 at baseline to 1.6 at endline, a decrease of 15.8% (Table 6a). This reflected movement, overall, from less reliance on casual labor and labor on other people's land (which decreased by 6.4 and 10 percentage points, respectively), to a doubling of the proportion of households indicating the slightly less risky "petty business" as a main source of income. This trend held for the Destitute households that received CT-only and CT+ VSLA. Households that participated in MSA, VSLA-only, or Other ES saw reductions in the proportion of families reporting labor on their land as the primary source of income, with increases in the number reliant on petty business and/or casual labor.

Reintegrating households also saw a slight decrease in average score, from 2.0 to 1.8 (Table 6b). Households involved in the CT+VSLA again moved away from casual labor on others' land to petty business, while the proportion of MSA households performing casual labor or labor on others' land increased. For VSLA-participating households, the proportion generating income from informal self-employment or laboring on their own fields increased.

Table 5. ESFAM HHs, livelihoods and economic security summary.

Average score for CPA 1 0-88, higher = more vulnerable	**All HHs**		**CT**		**CT + VSLA**		**MSA**		**VSLA**		**Other ES**	
At-risk HHs	**Base (n=611)**	**End (n=580)**	**Base (n=55)**	**End (n=55)**	**Base (n=302)**	**End (n=303)**	**Base (n=107)**	**End (n=107)**	**Base (n=64)**	**End (n=64)**	**Base (n=36)**	**End (n=33)**
	58.5	47.0*	64.1	49.5*	64.7	48.2*	51.3	42.5*	**47.3**	44.7*	45.7	50.1
Reintegration HHs	**Base (n=89)**	**End (n=88)**	--		**Base (n=38)**	**End (n=38)**	**Base (n=20)**	**End (n=20)**	**Base (n=11)**	**End (n=11)**	**Base (n=11)**	**End (n=11)**
	54.1	46.2*	--		60.7	48.3	51.6	43.8	43.6	46.1	49.2	49.0

Figure 1. Changes in economic resilience as measured by household (HH) score on FSVI CPA 1 domain



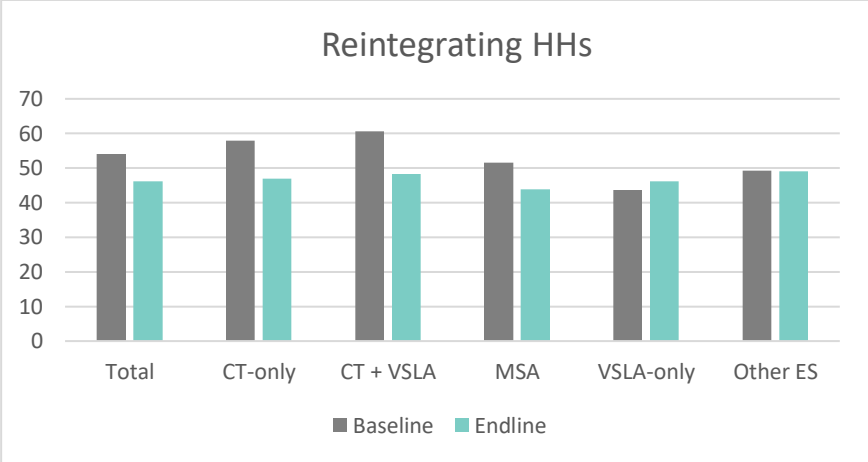


Table 6a. ESFAM at-risk HHs, main source of income.

	All HHs		CT		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End
	(n=610)	(n=569)	(n=55)	(n=55)	(n=301)	(n=303)	(n=107)	(n=107)	(n=64)	(n=64)	(n=36)	(n=33)
Average score, 0-4	1.9	1.6*	2.1	2.0*	2.0	1.6*	1.9	1.6*	1.8	1.7	1.8	2
Selected Main Source of Income (%)												
No income	3.6	0.2*	7.3	1.8	5.3	0	1.9	0	0	0	0	0
Remittances	3.9	3.0*	5.5	12.7	6.3	1.7*	0.9	2.8*	0	1.6	2.8	3
Casual Labor	18.2	11.8*	21.8	9.1	22.9	11.9*	17.8	8.4*	1.6	10.9	8.3	27.3
Informal/Self	6.9	10.6*	5.5	7.3	5	10.6*	7.5	14*	7.8	7.8	13.9	12.1
Labor on others' land	16.7	6.7*	14.6	10.9	22.6	6.3*	8.4	3.7*	7.8	6.3	5.6	15.2
Labor on own land	36.5	35.6*	40	40	23.3	29.7*	50.5	39.3*	67.2	48.4	52.8	39.4
Petty Business	12.3	25.9*	5.5	16.4	13.6	34*	11.2	21.5*	12.5	18.8	8.3	0
Formal Business	0.2	1.9*	0	0	0.3	2.3*	0	1.9*	0	1.6	0	0
Commercial Farming	1.0	2.8*	0	1.8	0	2.6*	0.9	4.7*	3.1	3.1	8.3	0
Formal employment	0.7	1.6*	0	0	0.7	1.0*	0.9	3.7*	0	1.6	0	3

Table 6b. ESFAM reintegrating HHs, main source of income.

	All HHs		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End
	(n=89)	(n=88)	(n=38)	(n=38)	(n=20)	(n=20)	(n=11)	(n=11)	(n=11)	(n=11)
Average score, 0-4	2	1.8*	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Selected Main Source of Income (%)										
No income	3.4	1.1	7.9	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Remittances	11.2	2.3	13.2	2.6	10	0	18.2	9.1	9.1	0
Casual Labor	13.5	15.9	10.5	18.4	15	25	9.1	9.1	27.3	9.1
Informal/Self	12.4	17.1	10.5	13.2	10	10	27.3	36.4	9.1	27.3
Labor on others' land	9.0	6.8	18.4	5.3	0	10	9.1	9.1	0	9.1
Labor on own land	38.2	37.5	31.6	29	60	45	18.2	27.3	45.5	45.5
Petty Business	7.9	18.2	5.3	31.6	5	0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
Formal Business	0	1.1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Commercial Farming	3.4	0	2.6	0	0	0	9.1	0	0	0
Formal employment	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Monthly Income

The FSVI asked respondents to provide information about the household's current monthly income, in UGX value and according to ranges from less than UGX 50,000 (<USD 14) to above UGX 200,000 (USD 56). Among responding at-risk households, the median monthly income significantly increased from UGX 30,000 at baseline to UGX 60,000 at endline (from roughly USD 8 to 17), with corresponding upward movement of the proportion of households across income brackets (Table 7a). Reductions in the number of households earning less than 50,000 UGX per month were observed for all categories except Other ES, which saw a 25% increase in the proportion of households in the lowest income bracket. Despite progress towards higher average monthly incomes, at endline over 85% of all at-risk households still reported earning less than 100,000 UGX (or USD 28) per month. This translates to about one USD per day, which could help to explain some of the difference between the FSVI and PPI assessments of economic vulnerability.

Among responding reintegrating households, the overall trends were similar: the median monthly income significantly increased from UGX 30,000 at baseline to UGX 54,570 at endline, with corresponding upward movement of the proportion of households across income brackets (Table 7b). However, reductions in the number of households earning less than 50,000 UGX per month were observed for only the CT+VSLA and Other ES categories. The MSA group saw a slight increase (8%) in the proportion of households earning under 50,000 UGX per month, while the proportion of VSLA-only households in the lowest income bracket more than doubled (150% increase). For the reintegration group too, over 85% of all households at endline still reported earning less than 100,000 UGX (or 28 USD) per month.

Ability to Pay for Recurrent Expenses

The FSVI asked respondents to report the number of months, out of the last three, respondents had been able to pay for food, shelter and water; health care; and education, without having to sell productive assets to do so. One point was scored for ability to pay per month and per category of expense for a maximum possible score of nine.

Across the at-risk sample, average ability to pay increased significantly in each category of basic resources to 2.7 out of 3 months (Table 8a). Improvements were seen in every category of economic strengthening activity and for each type of basic resource. The largest increases in average number of months able to pay were among Destitute households receiving CT-only or CT+VSLA. Over 50% of households in the total at-risk sample indicated full ability to pay for basic resources (scored 9); only the Other ES group did not meet this proportion.

The reintegration sample started with slightly higher average ability to pay, and still increased significantly in each category of basic resources (Table 8b). Increases were seen in every category of economic strengthening activity and for each type of basic resources, except for ability to pay for health care among the 11 VSLA-only households. Though there were generally increases across the board in ability to pay from baseline to endline, none of sub-samples (with sufficient sample size) reported 50% of households indicating full ability to pay for basic resources (scored 9).

Table 7a. ESFAM at-risk HHs, monthly income.

	All HHs		CT		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base (n=611)	End (n=569)	Base (n=55)	End (n=55)	Base (n=302)	End (n=303)	Base (n=107)	End (n=107)	Base (n=64)	End (n=64)	Base (n=36)	End (n=33)
HH Median Monthly Income (UGX)	30,000	60,000*	20,000	50,000*	30,000	60,000	40,000	70,000	40,000	60,000	45,000	30,000
Income range (UGX)												
Less than 50,000 (< USD 14)	73.3	42.5*	85.5	52.7	81.5	38.3*	61.7	40.2*	60.9	39.1*	58.3	72.7
50,000-99,000 (USD 14-28)	20.6	43.6*	14.6	43.6	15.9	48.5*	26.2	39.3*	29.7	40.6*	30.6	21.2
100,000-149,000 (USD 28-42)	4.1*	10.7*	0	3.6	2.3	9.9*	6.5	15.0*	6.3	18.8*	11.1	3
150,000-200,000 (USD 42-56)	2.0	3.2*	0	0	0.3	3.3*	5.6	5.6*	3.1	1.6*	0	3

Table 7b. ESFAM reintegrating HHs, monthly income

	All HHs		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base (n=89)	End (n=88)	Base (n=38)	End (n=38)	Base (n=20)	End (n=20)	Base (n=11)	End (n=11)	Base (n=11)	End (n=11)
HH Median Monthly Income (UGX)	30,000	54,570*	30,000	57,250	20,000	43,500	70,000	65,000	10,000	48,000
Income range (UGX)										
Less than 50,000 (< USD 14)	66.3	43.2*	81.6	29	60	65	18.2	45.5	72.7	63.6
50,000-99,000 (USD 14-28)	24.7	45.5*	15.8	65.8	40	20	36.4	18.2	18.2	36.4
100,000-149,000 (USD 28-42)	5.6	8.0*	2.6	2.6	0	15	36.4	27.3	0	0
150,000-200,000 (USD 42-56)	3.4	3.4	0	2.6	0	0	9.1	9.1	9.1	0

Table 8a. ESFAM at-risk HHs, ability to consistently pay for basic resources in last three months.

Avg number of months (of past 3) HH able to pay for:	All HHs		CT		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End
	(n=610)	(n=569)	(n=55)	(n=55)	(n=301)	(n=303)	(n=107)	(n=107)	(n=64)	(n=64)	(n=36)	(n=33)
Food, shelter	1.8	2.7*	1.8	2.8*	1.4	2.7*	2.2	2.8*	2.4	2.8*	2.3	2.3
Health care	1.7	2.7*	1.5	2.9*	1.4	2.7*	2.1	2.8*	2.3	2.7*	2.1	2.2
Education	1.6	2.7*	1.4	2.7*	1.3	2.7*	2	2.7*	2.1	2.5*	2.2	2.3
Score* (%)												
9	22.7	61.3*	16.4	67.3	12.0	64.7	38.3	66.4*	40.6	50*	38.9	27.3
8	5.9	16.3*	5.5	18.2*	2.7	13.5	7.5	17.8*	10.9	23.4*	11.1	18.2
7	9.4	8.3*	5.5	5.5*	8.6	6.9	9.4	8.4*	17.2	14.1*	8.3	12.1
4-6	24.3	12.0*	36.4	9.1*	24.6	12.2	24.3	5.6*	15.6	12.5*	25	36.4
0-3	37.7	2.3*	36.4	0*	52.2	2.6	20.6	1.9*	15.6	0*	16.7	6.1

*Score calculated as sum of number of months HH was able to consistently pay for each resource category (0-3 months allowed per category) (higher scores better).

Table 8b. ESFAM reintegrating HHs, ability to consistently pay for basic resources in the last three months.

Avg number of months (of past 3) HH able to pay for:	All HHs		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End
	(n=87)	(n=88)	(n=36)	(n=38)	(n=20)	(n=20)	(n=11)	(n=11)	(n=11)	(n=11)
Food, shelter	2.0	2.8*	1.6	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.9
Health care	1.8	2.5*	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	1.6	2.1	2.5
Education	1.9	2.4*	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.6
Score* (%)										
9	29.9	44.3*	19.4	44.7	45	35	36.4	36.4	36.4	45.5
8	9.2	13.6*	8.3	7.9	5	25	0	9.1	36.4	18.2
7	11.5	19.3*	5.6	21.1	10	10	18.2	36.4	0	27.3
4-6	28.7	22.7*	38.9	26.3	25	30	36.4	18.2	9.1	9.1
0-3	20.7	0*	27.8	0	15	0	9.1	0	18.2	0

*Score calculated as sum of number of months HH was able to consistently pay for each resource category (0-3 months allowed per category) (higher scores better).

Financial Coping Strategies

Respondents were asked to explain all coping responses they would use to handle expenses in the event of an unexpected shock, such as a death in the family. Data collectors ticked the responses mentioned from a list of 14 possible responses (which were not read to the respondent). Each type of coping response was assigned a point value of 0 (lowest risk level) to 4 (highest risk level); households received a final score that corresponded with the respondent's highest-risk response.

Overall among the at-risk sample there was a shift in household scores, with the proportion of households mentioning a lower-risk coping response increasing from baseline to endline, and a corresponding decrease in highest-risk coping responses over the same time period (Table 9a). This pattern was clear for the CT-only and CT+VSLA sub-samples, while VSLA-only and Other ES groups reported an overall shift to higher-risk strategies. At baseline 50% of VSLA-only and Other ES households reported a lower risk strategy (score 0, 1, 2); this was reduced to 39.1% and 45.5%, respectively, at endline. The MSA group held rather constant, with some movement from highest risk (score 4) to slightly less risky (score 3) strategies for handling financial shocks reported. Reintegrating households also demonstrated a shift toward lower-risk strategies for responding to shock overall (Table 9b). The MSA and VSLA-only categories were the only groups with more than 50% of households reporting only lower risk (0,1,2) strategies at endline.

Table 9a. ESFAM at-risk HHs, means of handling expenses of an unexpected shock.

Strategies for handling economic shocks	All HHs		CT		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base (n=609)	End (n=569)	Base (n=55)	End (n=55)	Base (n=300)	End (n=303)	Base (n=107)	End (n=107)	Base (n=64)	End (n=64)	Base (n=36)	End (n=33)
Highest scored* response (% selected)												
(low risk) 0	0.8	0.5*	0	1.8*	0.7	0.3*	1.9	0.9*	0	0	2.8	0
1	37.1	53.4*	29.1	65.5*	35	58.8*	42.1	48.6*	40.6	32.8	41.7	39.4
2	6.6	2.8*	3.6	0*	5.3	3.0*	8.4	0.9*	9.4	6.3	8.3	6.1
3	17.7	24.3*	18.2	21.8*	12.0	18.8*	23.4	31.8*	25	34.4	27.8	30.3
4 (high risk)	37.8	19.0*	49.1	10.9*	47	19.1*	24.3	17.8*	25	26.6	19.4	24.2

Table 9b. ESFAM reintegrating HHs, means of handling expenses of an unexpected shock.

Strategies for handling economic shocks	All HHs		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base (n=89)	End (n=88)	Base (n=38)	End (n=38)	Base (n=20)	End (n=20)	Base (n=11)	End (n=11)	Base (n=11)	End (n=11)
Highest scored* response (% selected)										
(low risk) 0	9	0	10.5	0	15	0	9.1	0	0	0
1	33.7	47.2	29	41.1	25	55	63.6	54.6	45.5	45.6
2	1.1	2.3	0	2.6	0	0	0	9.1	9.1	0
3	16.9	37.5	10.5	39.5	15	35	9.1	27.3	27.3	36.4
4 (high risk)	39.3	12.5	50	15.8	45	10	18.2	9.1	18.2	9.1

*Score calculated as highest response category selected from 5 categories (0-4, lower scores better) among 14 responses.

CPA 2 – Access to Basic Needs

CPA 2 on the FSVI measures items related to access to basic needs with nine questions related to the domains of food, shelter and education. The scoring on this CPA ranges from 0-32, with higher scores representing higher vulnerability (Table 10). Both the at-risk and reintegration samples showed decreased vulnerability related to areas covered by CPA 2 at endline. The average CPA 2 score at endline for both at-risk and reintegrating households was 7.6, roughly half the baseline value. Consistent with the criteria used to assign economic strengthening activities, the greatest reductions in CPA 2 scores were among the CT-only and CT+VSLA (Destitute) groups, whose baseline scores were highest.

Meals per day

About 83% of all at-risk households reported eating two or more meals per day at endline, a 41-point increase from baseline (Table 11). For all at-risk groups, the proportion of households having only one meal per day decreased substantially at endline, and fell below 20% for all but the CT-only group. Among reintegration households, across the full sample and for all groups except for VSLA-only, the proportion of households reporting two or more meals per day increased from baseline to endline. The greatest change was among the Destitute CT+VSLA households, where the proportion of households reporting two or more meals per day increased from about 30% at baseline to over 80% at endline. For the VSLA group, the proportion of households reporting two or more meals per day fell from 91% at baseline to 73% at endline, while the proportion reporting only one meal per day tripled to 27%.

Shelter

Enumerators visually assessed shelter conditions by observing the physical household dwelling structure. Hygiene and sanitation conditions were assessed based on eight items: access to safe water, clean compound, public health facility within 5 km, drying rack for utensils, garbage pit or dust bin, separate house for animals, handwashing facility, and use of mosquito nets while sleeping. Households missing four or more of these items were scored as having poor hygiene and sanitation conditions (score 4).

At baseline, about 42% of at-risk HHs were living in adequate or fairly adequate shelter; this increased to over 80% at endline (Table 12a). Improvements to HH shelter status were observed in every category, with the greatest improvements in HH shelter observed among Destitute households receiving CT or CT+VSLA. Only 23-28% of destitute families had adequate shelter at baseline (compared to ~50% of Struggling 1 & 2 HHs); at endline, three-quarters of destitute households' shelters were reported to be adequate. Reintegrating households were assessed similarly: at baseline only 37% of HHs had fairly/adequate shelter while at endline the figure was over 80% (Table 12b).

With regard to hygiene and sanitation scores, for all at-risk groups, the distribution of households across the score range showed movement toward better hygiene and sanitation conditions – there were reductions in the proportion of households scoring 4 and increases in the proportion with lower scores. This held for reintegration HHs as well, which saw reduced proportions of HHs scoring 4 (highest risk) in all ES categories, indicating improvement in household access to items related to hygiene and sanitation.

Table 10. ESFAM at-risk HHs CPA 2 summary.

CPA 2 average score	All HHs		CT		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End
At-risk	(n=611)	(n=580)	(n=55)	(n=55)	(n=302)	(n=303)	(n=107)	(n=107)	(n=64)	(n=64)	(n=36)	(n=33)
	15	7.6*	18.7	9.1*	17.8	7.5*	11	6.4*	9.6	7.5*	10.5	8.9
Reintegration	(n=89)	(n=88)	--		(n=38)	(n=38)	(n=20)	(n=20)	(n=11)	(n=11)	(n=11)	(n=11)
	14.0	7.6*	--		16.9	8.4	12.8	7.2	7.7	6.7	12.5	7.5

Table 11. ESFAM HHs, meals per day summary.

Usual # meals per day in HH (%)	All HHs		CT		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End
At-risk	(n=611)	(n=580)	(n=55)	(n=55)	(n=302)	(n=303)	(n=107)	(n=107)	(n=64)	(n=64)	(n=36)	(n=33)
3+ meals	4.1	16.7*	1.8	18.2*	0	17.8*	11.2	18.7	9.4	12.5	8.3	9.1
2 meals	37.5	66.2*	14.6	58.2*	22.6	67.7*	58.9	62.6	62.5	68.8	72.2	75.8
One meal	52.8	17.1*	74.6	23.6*	68.4	14.2*	29	18.7	28.1	18.8	19.4	15.2
Some days no meal	5.6	0.2*	9.1	0*	9	0.3*	0.9	0	0	0	0	0
Reintegration	(n=89)	(n=88)	--		(n=38)	(n=38)	(n=20)	(n=20)	(n=11)	(n=11)	(n=11)	(n=11)
3+ meals	7.9	15.9*	--		7.9	10.5	10	25	18.2	9.1	0	18.2
2 meals	48.3	71.6*	--		23.7	73.7	75	70	72.7	63.6	72.7	81.8
One meal	40.5	12.5*	--		60.5	15.8	15	5	9.1	27.3	27.3	0
Some days no meal	3.4	0*	--		7.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12a. ESFAM at-risk HHs, shelter summary.

HH shelter status (%)	All HHs		CT		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base (n=611)	End (n=580)	Base (n=55)	End (n=55)	Base (n=301)	End (n=303)	Base (n=107)	End (n=107)	Base (n=64)	End (n=64)	Base (n=36)	End (n=33)
No stable shelter	18.2	3.0*	21.8	3.6*	26.9	4.0*	8.4	2.8*	0	0*	8.3	0
Shelter needs major repairs	39.7	12.8*	54.6	21.8*	43.9	13.5*	30.8	5.6*	23.4	4.7*	41.7	27.3
Shelter fairly adequate, safe	31.5	43.9*	16.4	27.3*	22.9	41.3*	47.7	52.3*	54.7	53.1*	30.6	45.5
Shelter is safe, adequate	10.7	40.2*	7.3	47.3*	6.3	41.3*	13.1	39.3*	21.9	42.2*	19.4	27.3
Hygiene/ sanitation conditions scores** (%)												
4	69.0	34.3*	89.1	47.3*	78.7	31.7*	49.5	25.2*	43.8	35.9*	66.7	60.6
3	14.6	22.5*	5.5	30.9*	13	23.4*	18.7	19.6*	29.7	20.3*	11.1	12.1
2	9.3	18.6*	3.6	12.7*	5.7	21.1*	11.2	17.8*	18.8	18.8*	13.9	6.1
1	3.0	14.8*	1.8	7.3*	1.7	12.5*	7.5	24.3*	1.6	18.8*	2.8	12.1
0	4.1	9.8*	0	1.8*	1	11.2*	13.1	13.1*	6.3	6.3*	5.6	9.1

**Score calculated as number of basic health and hygiene features found in home out of 8 features (4=4 or more are missing, 3=3 are missing, 2=2 are missing, 1=1 is missing, and 0=all are present); lower scores better.

Table 12b. ESFAM reintegrating HHs, shelter summary.

HH shelter status (%)	All HHs		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base (n=89)	End (n=88)	Base (n=38)	End (n=38)	Base (n=20)	End (n=20)	Base (n=11)	End (n=11)	Base (n=11)	End (n=11)
No stable shelter	24.7	5.7*	36.8	2.6	20	0	9.1	0	18.2	18.2
Shelter needs major repairs	38.2	11.4*	47.4	15.8	45	10	0	0	27.3	18.2
Shelter fairly adequate, safe	30.3	51.1*	10.5	57.9	35	45	54.6	36.4	54.6	45.5
Shelter is safe, adequate	6.7	31.8*	5.3	23.7	0	45	36.4	63.6	0	18.2
Hygiene/ sanitation conditions scores** (%)										
4	71.9	38.6*	84.2	47.4	75	40	45.5	3.4	54.6	27.3
3	11.2	18.2*	5.3	18.4	15	20	18.2	9.1	27.3	27.3
2	9.0	21.6*	10.5	18.4	5	20	9.1	27.3	9.1	18.2
1	5.6	11.4*	0	7.9	5	10	9.1	9.1	9.1	27.3
0	2.3	10.2*	0	7.9	0	10	18.2	18.2	0	0

**Score calculated as number of basic health and hygiene features found in home out of 8 features (4=4 or more are missing, 3=3 are missing, 2=2 are missing, 1=1 is missing, and 0=all are present); lower scores better.

Education

The FSVI sought to determine regular school attendance among children of school-going age in all households. It asked for the number of children in the household, grouped by age (0-5, 6-14, 15-17) and how many aged 6-17 were not attending school regularly. Households were scored based on whether all children aged 6-17 attended regularly (3 or more days per week), some attended regularly, or no children aged 6-17 attended school. Both the at-risk and reintegration samples saw increases in regular school attendance reported at endline; over 75% of children in all ESFAM households were reported at be attending school regularly at endline (Table 13). Endline data also demonstrated substantial reductions in the proportion of CT and CT+VSLA at-risk households with no children attending school. Only the Other ES category of reintegration households showed a decreased proportion of households with all children attending school regularly.

CPA 3 – Health and Care

The ESFAM FSVI CPA 3, focused on health and care, included two questions, one about disability of caregiver and the other about the household's most immediate source of treatment if a household member became ill. Scores on CPA 3 ranged from 0 to 8, with higher scores reflecting greater vulnerability. Average scores among the at-risk sample decreased from 2.9 at baseline to 1.7 at endline (Table 14a). The proportion of households reporting a caregiver with disability decreased nearly in half from (28.9% to 15.5%). There was a general decrease in the proportion of households reporting local herbs as their source of treatment if sick, with an increase in the proportion of households noting hospital or private clinic as a source of health care. The same trends were observed in the reintegration sample (Table 14b), though reintegrating households had started with a lower average score for CPA 3, and a substantial proportion of reintegration households had reported hospital as their source of health care at baseline, which remained consistent at endline.

CPA 5 – Psychosocial Support and Basic Care

Under CPA 5, the FSVI solicited information related to the emotional well-being of the caregiver and of other household members and available emotional and material support. Scores on CPA 5 ranged from 0 to 20, with higher scores reflecting greater vulnerability. Average scores on CPA 5 for both at-risk and reintegrating households decreased by about 50% from baseline to endline, from 10.7 to 5.6 for at-risk households (Table 15a) and from 11.1 to 6.2 for reintegrating households (Table 15b). For at-risk households, all categories of participants recorded decreases in the proportion of households reporting no one to turn to for emotional or material support. Most change in household support, however, was an increase in the proportion of households reporting two or more sources of external emotional or material support. Among reintegrating households, the VSLA-only and Other ES participants registered decreases in the proportion of households with two or more sources of emotional support, while all others reported increases. With regard to material support, the VSLA-only households joined the overall sample, CT+VSLA, and MSA groups to register an increase in the proportion of households with at least one source of outside support, while the Other ES households again indicated a decrease in outside support.

Table 13. ESFAM HHs, school attendance summary.

Regular school attendance among 6-17 year-olds in HH (%)	All HHs		CT		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End
At-risk	**(n=600)**	**(n=579)**	**(n=55)**	**(n=54)**	**(n=301)**	**(n=303)**	**(n=107)**	**(n=107)**	**(n=64)**	**(n=64)**	**(n=36)**	**(n=33)**
No children attending	7.5	0.9*	12.7	0*	11.3	1.0*	1.9	0*	0	0	5.6	6.1
Some children not attending	36.0	20.7*	40	38.9*	37.9	22.4*	32.7	10.3*	28.1	14.1	27.8	18.2
All children attending	55.4	76.6*	45.5	57.4*	49.5	76.2*	64.5	85.1*	71.9	85.9	66.7	72.7
Not of school-going age	1.0	1.6*	1.8	3.7*	1.3	0.3*	0.9	4.7*	0	0	0	3
Reintegration	**(n=89)**	**(n=88)**	**--**		**(n=38)**	**(n=38)**	**(n=20)**	**(n=20)**	**(n=11)**	**(n=11)**	**(n=11)**	**(n=11)**
No children attending	1.1	2.3	--		2.6	5.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Some children not attending	20.2	17.1	--		26.3	10.5	20	20	18.2	0	0	36.4
All children attending	74.2	80.7	--		76.8	84.2	75	80	72.7	100	100	63.6
Not of school-going age	4.5	0	--		5.3	0	5	0	9.1	0	0	0

Table 14a. ESFAM at-risk HHs, health and care summary.

	All HHs		CT		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End
	(n=611)	(n=580)	(n=55)	(n=55)	(n=302)	(n=303)	(n=107)	(n=107)	(n=64)	(n=64)	(n=36)	(n=33)
Average score for CPA 3, 0-8 (higher = more vulnerable)	2.9	1.7*	3.2	1.7*	2.9	1.7*	3	1.6*	2.6	1.7*	3.4	2.1*
HoH has a disability that affects daily activities (%)	28.9	15.5	29.1	18.2	29.9	14.5*	27.1	13.1*	21.9	15.6	44.4	21.2
Source of treatment if sick (%)												
Local herbs/ medicine	25.1	7.0*	34.6	5.5*	21.9	7.3*	30.8	6.5*	23.4	3.1*	25	12.1
Traditional healer/herbalist	2.5	0.2*	5.5	0*	2.7	0.3*	0.9	0*	1.6	0*	0	0
Hospital	69.3	83.8*	54.6	78.2*	74.4	84.2*	61.7	85.1*	71.9	92.2*	66.7	78.8
Private clinic	3.1	9.0*	5.5	16.4*	1	8.3*	6.5	8.4*	3.1	4.7*	8.3	9.1

Table 14b. ESFAM reintegrating HHs, health and care summary.

	All HHs		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End
	(n=89)	(n=88)	(n=38)	(n=38)	(n=20)	(n=20)	(n=11)	(n=11)	(n=11)	(n=11)
Average score for CPA 3, 0-8 (higher = more vulnerable)	2.2	1.7*	2.1	1.5	1.9	2	1.1	1.4	3.1	1.5
HoH has a disability that affects daily activities (%)	20.2	15.9	15.8	13.2	20	20	9.1	9.1	18.2	18.2
Source of treatment if sick (%)										
Local herbs/ medicine	14.6	3.4*	15.8	0	5	5	0	0	45.5	0
Traditional healer/herbalist	0	0*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital	79.8	93.2*	84.2	97.4	90	95	72.7	100	54.6	81.8
Private clinic	5.6	3.4*	0	2.6	5	0	27.3	0	0	18.2

Table 15a. ESFAM at-risk HHs, CPA 5 (Psychosocial Support and Basic Care) summary.

	All HHs		CT		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base (n=609)	End (n=569)	Base (n=55)	End (n=55)	Base (n=300)	End (n=303)	Base (n=107)	End (n=107)	Base (n=64)	End (n=64)	Base (n=36)	End (n=33)
Average score for CPA 5, 0-20 (higher = more vulnerable)	10.7	5.6*	11.7	6.2*	11.8	5.6*	9.7	5.2*	8.1	5.3*	8.5	6.2
# of people respondent can approach for emotional support (%)												
Nobody	18.2	6.9*	18.2	14.6	23.3	5.9*	15	8.4*	17.2	4.7	2.8	0*
1 person	48.2	28.1*	52.7	38.2	51.2	27.4*	43	22.4*	35.9	29.7	58.3	36.4*
2 people	22.5	37.6*	21.8	32.7	19.3	37.6*	25.2	37.4*	28.1	37.5	19.4	48.5*
3+ people	11.1	27.4*	7.3	14.6	6.3	29.0*	16.8	31.8*	18.8	28.1	19.4	15.2*
# of people respondent can approach for material support (%)												
Nobody	27.8	11.1	23.6	18.2	31	9.9*	25.2	13.1*	28.1	9.4*	19.4	6.1*
1 person	43	27.6	47.3	32.7	44.3	31.4*	47.7	19.6*	29.7	25.0*	44.4	18.2*
2 people	19.9	37.4	21.8	29.1	18.3	36.6*	16.8	37.4*	26.6	40.6*	22.2	54.6*
3+ people	9.4	23.9	7.3	20	6.3	22.1*	10.3	29.9*	15.6	25.0*	13.9	21.2*

Table 15b. ESFAM reintegrating HHs, CPA 5 (Psychosocial Support and Basic Care) summary.

	All HHs		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base (n=88)	End (n=88)	Base (n=10)	End (n=11)	Base (n=38)	End (n=38)	Base (n=20)	End (n=20)	Base (n=11)	End (n=11)
Average score for CPA 5, 0-20 (higher = more vulnerable)	11.1	6.2*	13.4	6.2	9.3	6.2	7.5	6.9	10.5	6.1
# of people respondent can approach for emotional support (%)										
Nobody	23.6	1.1*	31.6	0	5	0	18.2	0	18.2	9.1
1 person	44.9	37.5*	50	34.2	60	25	27.3	63.6	36.5	45.5
2 people	21.4	34.1*	13.2	39.5	25	45	36.4	9.1	45.5	18.2
3+ people	10.1	27.3*	5.3	26.3	10	30	18.2	27.3	0	27.3
# of people respondent can approach for material support (%)										
Nobody	31.8	8.0*	44.7	5.3	5	10	40	9.1	27.3	18.2
1 person	37.5	37.5*	36.8	31.6	50	40	20	45.5	27.3	45.5
2 people	25.0	38.6*	15.8	44.7	40	30	30	36.4	45.5	27.3
3+ people	5.7	15.9*	2.6	18.4	5	20	10	9.1	0	9.1

CPA 6 - Child Protection and Legal Care

The FSVI included questions under CPA 6 relating to protection issues in the family. We report data from this domain on abusive child disciplinary practices used by caregivers, reasons why children were not living in the household in the last 6 months and perceptions of children's exposure to abuse, neglect and exploitation (as observed by data collectors). Scores on CPA 6 ranged from 0 to 20, with higher scores reflecting greater vulnerability.

For the overall sample of at-risk households, the average CPA 6 score decreased by about half from baseline to endline (Table 16a). Rates of harsh discipline also remained relatively stable from baseline to endline for physical punishment and withholding basic needs, though slight increases in punching, kicking, or hitting a child were observed among CT+VSLA and VSLA-only households. There was a 20-point reduction in the proportion of at-risk households reporting the use of abusive language towards children, which reflected decreases across all sub-groups. Enumerator-observed assessments of child protection issues in the home indicated movement from more-risky to less-risky home environments for children, with significantly more households receiving a "clear" report of no perceived abuse, neglect or exploitation of children (74% in the overall sample at endline, compared to 40% at baseline).

Overall, the reintegration households indicated more movement away from harsh discipline practices than the at-risk households, reflected in the change in average CPA score from 7.9 to 3.3 and a reduction by half in the number of households reporting punching, kicking, or hitting a child and in withholding meals or basic needs as punishment (Table 16b). There was also a substantial decrease in the proportion of households reporting use of abusive language toward children. As with at-risk households, the reintegrating household sample showed a reduction in enumerator-observed protection issues affecting households, with about 70% of households across categories receiving a "clear" report, except for the MSA group. Those households had a high rate of abuse or exploitation (40%) and neglect or mistreatment (30%) assessed at baseline, and while there was improvement, the proportion of households assessed as without abuse, neglect or exploitation at endline was only 45%.

Table 16a. ESFAM at-risk HHs, CPA 6 (Child Protection and Legal Care) summary.

	All HHs		CT		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End
	(n=608)	(n=569)	(n=55)	(n=55)	(n=299)	(n=303)	(n=107)	(n=107)	(n=64)	(n=64)	(n=36)	(n=33)
Average score for CPA 6, 0-20 (higher = more vulnerable)	6.9	3.6*	7.5	3.4*	6.8	3.7*	6.9	3.3*	6.5	3.8*	6.8	3.6*
Caregiver(s) used method of discipline (% selected, not mutually exclusive)												
Punched, kicked or hit a child	39.8	38.1	50.9	41.8	31.8	36.6	47.7	34.6	32.8	40.6	61.1	48.5
Withheld meal/basic needs to punish	9.0	6.0	7.3	10.9	11.3	7.3	3.7	4.7	9.4	1.6	5.6	0
Used abusive language toward child	43.0	23.0*	50.9	20.0*	37.1	23.8*	54.2	16.8*	42.2	21.9*	50	42.4
Protection issues that affect children living in the family (% selected)												
Sexual, physical or emotional abuse; OR child labor or other exploitation	5.7	0.9*	3.6	0*	8	1.3*	3.7	0*	3.1	0*	2.8	3
Neglect; given inappropriate work for age; or is clearly not treated well in HH	16.9	2.1*	18.2	1.8*	20	2.0*	13.1	2.8*	6.3	0*	13.9	3
Suspicion child may be neglected, over-worked, or otherwise maltreated	37.0	23.0*	34.6	14.6*	36.5	24.8*	40.2	20.6*	37.5	18.8*	41.7	30.3
Child does not seem to be abused, neglected, or exploited in other ways	40.3	74.0*	43.6	83.6*	35.6	72.0*	43	76.6*	53.1	81.3*	41.7	63.6

Table 16b. ESFAM reintegrating HHs, CPA 6 (Child Protection and Legal Care) summary.

	All HHs		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base (n=83)	End (n=88)	Base (n=36)	End (n=38)	Base (n=19)	End (n=20)	Base (n=10)	End (n=11)	Base (n=9)	End (n=11)
Average score for CPA 6, 0-20 (higher = more vulnerable)	7.9	3.3*	8.8	2.9	9.7	5.3	5.1	2.3	5.9	2.6
Caregiver(s) used method of discipline (% selected, not mutually exclusive)										
Punched, kicked or hit a child	51.7	24.7*	42.1	23.7	75	35	36.4	18.2	45.5	18.2
Withheld meal/basic needs to punish	14.6	6.7	23.7	7.9	15	15	0	0	9.1	0
Used abusive language toward child	56.2	32.6*	63.2	31.6	70	50	18.2	18.2	63.6	18.2
Protection issues that affect children living in the family (% selected)										
Sexual, physical or emotional abuse; OR child labor or other exploitation	25.8	2.3*	26.3	2.6	40	5	9.1	0	18.2	0
Neglect; given inappropriate work for age; or is clearly not treated well in HH	30.3	2.3*	36.8	2.6	30	5	9.1	0	36.4	0
Suspicion child may be neglected, over-worked, or otherwise maltreated	21.4	27.3*	21.1	21.1	20	45	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3
Child does not seem to be abused, neglected, or exploited in other ways	22.5	68.2*	15.8	73.7	10	45	54.6	72.7	18.2	72.7

Child and Caregiver Integration Status Tools

The Child Integration Status Tool includes six key domains: enjoyment of education; social well-being; parent-child attachment; community belonging; emotional well-being; and safety. The Caregiver Integration Status Tool includes five domains: social well-being, parent-child attachment, community belonging, emotional well-being and care and safety (of children). In each domain, there are five statements to be rated on a four-point scale (I disagree a lot, I disagree a little, I agree a little, I agree a lot) for a score range from 0-20. Each statement is worded positively, so low scores reflect disagreement with a positive statement. All questions were asked, independently, of the child or the caregiver. The questions were asked of the respondent about him or herself.

Child Integration Status Tool

Average domain scores among children in the at-risk sample increased for all domains, with the greatest increase for most groups in the domain of Safety (Table 17a). In the overall sample, the average score was lowest for Community Belonging (15.7) and highest for Safety (17.3). The few notable differences to these general trends were among CT households, whose scores on Parent-Child Attachment decreased from 12.4 at baseline to 6.4 at endline, and among VSLA-only household children which recorded the greatest increase from baseline on the domain of community belonging (thought the endline average score was the same as the overall average). An increase in the percentage of children attending school, from 71 to 87% was reflected in an increased score for enjoyment of education. Average domain scores among children in the reintegration sample also increased for all domains, with the greatest increases in the aggregate sample for the domains of Emotional Well-being and Safety (Table 17b). In the overall sample, the average score was lowest for Community Belonging (15.7) and highest for Safety (17.3). The area of greatest improvement in scores varied by ES group: the children in households that received CT+VSLA or MSA recorded the greatest score increases in the domain of Social Well-being; the children in VSLA-only increased their scores most in the Safety domain; and children in households with Other ES recorded the greatest score gains in the domain of Parent-child Attachment. Though overall the percentage of children currently attending school decreased slightly (from 92 to 90%), aggregate scores for Enjoyment of Education increased.

Caregiver Integration Status Tool

As with children, caregivers' average scores were in the 16-17 point range across domains for both at-risk and reintegrating household caregivers and showed significant increases over baseline scores. In the overall sample of at-risk household caregivers, the lowest endline domain score was for Emotional Well-being (15.9), though this domain showed the greatest increase from baseline (Table 18a). Parent-child Attachment and Care and Safety domains were the highest at endline for the at-risk sample at 17 points each. Average domain scores among children in the reintegration sample also increased for all domains, with the greatest increases in the aggregate sample for the domains of Emotional Well-being and Safety (Table 17b). In the overall sample, the average score was lowest for Community Belonging (15.7) and highest for Safety (17.3) (Table 18b). Caregivers in households that participated in CT+VSLA or Other ES saw the greatest increase in scores for the Emotional Well-being domain, while MSA and VSLA-only caregivers reported the greatest increase in averages scores for the Social Well-being and Community Belonging domains, respectively.

Table 17a. ESFAM at-risk HHs, child integration status.

Average domain scores, 0-20, higher better	All HHs		CT		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End
	(n=608)	(n=561)	(n=54)	(n=54)	(n=302)	(n=298)	(n=107)	(n=106)	(n=62)	(n=64)	(n=36)	(n=31)
Enjoyment of education**	12.5	16.0*	12.2	14.5*	11.8	16.3*	13.4	16.3*	14.7	15.9	12.4	14.8
Currently attending school or training (%)	*70.6*	*87*	*64.8*	*75.9*	*66.9*	*88.3**	*73.8*	*89.6**	*82.3*	*90.6*	*77.8*	*77.4*
Social well-being	14	16.8*	12.9	16.6*	13.6	17.0*	14.8	17.0*	15.7	16.3	13.4	16.2*
Parent-child attachment	14	16.9*	12.4	16.4*	13.9	17.2*	14.4	16.9*	15.6	16.8	14.1	16.7*
Community belonging	12.5	15.7*	11.3	15.0*	12.3	15.9*	13.4	15.8*	13.1	15.7*	12.1	15.1*
Emotional well-being	12.9	16.4*	11.9	15.3*	12.2	16.4*	14.0	17.0*	15	16.5*	13.5	15.5
Safety	13.5	17.3*	12.6	17.5*	13.0	17.3*	14.4	17.6*	15.4	17.2*	13.5	16.6*

**Children not currently enrolled in school were given the minimum score of 5 for this domain.

Table 17b. ESFAM reintegrating HHs, child integration status.

Average domain scores, 0-20, higher better	All HHs		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End
	(n=89)	(n=87)	(n=38)	(n=37)	(n=20)	(n=20)	(n=11)	(n=11)	(n=11)	(n=11)
Enjoyment of education**	14.4	16.3*	15.1	16.3	14.2	15.4	14.1	14.6	14.4	18.5
Currently attending school or training (%)	*92.1*	*89.7*	*92.1*	*86.5*	*95*	*85*	*90.9*	*90.9*	*100*	*100*
Social well-being	14.6	17.3*	14.8	17.4	14.6	17.8	15	15.6	13.7	17.5
Parent-child attachment	14.6	17.2*	15	17.5	15.1	17	14.5	15.1	13.5	17.7
Community belonging	13.9	15.4*	13.7	15.8	13	15.8	14.1	13.7	13.8	14.8
Emotional well-being	13.4	16.2*	13.7	16.7	14.1	15.8	13.7	14.4	11.2	16.2
Safety	14.2	17.0*	14.6	16.8	14.4	17.2	13.5	15.2	12.7	17.7

**Children not currently enrolled in school were given the minimum score of 5 for this domain.

Table 18a. ESFAM at-risk HHs, caregiver integration status.

Average domain scores, 0-20, higher better	All HHs		CT		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End
	(n=611)	(n=580)	(n=54)	(n=55)	(n=302)	(n=302)	(n=107)	(n=107)	(n=64)	(n=64)	(n=36)	(n=33)
Social well-being	14.2	16.7*	12.9	16.1*	13.8	16.8*	14.6	17*	15.5	16.0	14.5	16.4*
Parent-child attachment	14.6	17.0*	12.4	16.0*	14.5	17.2*	15.1	17.3*	16.5	17.0	14.7	16.6*
Community belonging	13.6	16.1*	11.8	15.0*	13.2	16.4*	14.7	16.5*	14.6	15.5*	14.3	15.9*
Emotional well-being	12.6	15.9*	10.5	14.7*	11.8	16.3*	14	16.5*	14.4	15.6	13.6	13.7
Safety	14	17.0*	12.5	16.8*	13.4	17.0*	14.7	17.1*	15.8	17.0	14.3	17.0*

Table 18b. ESFAM reintegration HHs, caregiver integration status.

Average domain scores, 0-20, higher better	All HHs		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End
	(n=89)	(n=88)	(n=38)	(n=38)	(n=20)	(n=20)	(n=11)	(n=11)	(n=11)	(n=11)
Social well-being	14.1	17.1*	14	17	13.6	17	16.3	16.7	13.2	16.8
Parent-child attachment	14.8	17.2*	14.6	17.4	15.1	17.9	17.3	16.1	13.7	17.6
Community belonging	13.6	16.2*	13.1	16.2	13.5	16.2	14.8	16.1	14	16
Emotional well-being	12.6	16.1*	11.8	15.6	12.9	16.1	15	14.4	11.3	15.7
Safety	14.5	17.2*	14.4	17.1	14.3	17.4	15.5	15.6	15.3	18.3

Family-child separation

The FSVI elicited information on children living outside of the home for any reason, including those for which the child was presumed to still be connected to the family (living with relatives or attending school) and those considered concerning family-child separations (child left home for a job, the family doesn't know where the child is, or the child isn't with the family because s/he doesn't like living there).

For the overall sample of at-risk households, the proportion of households with a child living outside of the home for any reason decreased significantly from 43% at baseline to 20% at endline (Table 19a). This trend was consistent across all groups of at-risk households. For reintegrating households, about 23% reported having had a child living outside of the home in the past six months for any reason at endline (Table 19b). [Baseline rates for reintegrating households are presumed to be 100%; reasons for children living outside the home at baseline were not consistently recorded.]

A primary outcome measure for assessment of the ESFAM combinations of activities was separation of a child from his or her household for a reason other than going to school or living with relatives. At endline, 37 (6.5%) of the at-risk households and 6 (6.8%) of the reintegrating households had a child who was currently separated or had been within the past six months. The VSLA (Struggling 2) category of households reported the greatest proportion of separations (14%) among the at-risk sample. The MSA (Struggling 1) group reported the highest proportion of separations among the reintegration sample (15%).

A comparison of the baseline characteristics of households that did and did not experience a separation at endline (Table 20) yielded a few statistically significant differences (at $p \leq .05$). Among at-risk households, baseline values for shelter status and ability to pay for food in the past three months were statistically significantly different for households that recorded a child separation. Generally, separated households recorded lower levels of ability to pay for food, but, counterintuitively, higher levels of shelter than households that did not report a child separation. Across the reintegration sample, households that experienced a separation had statistically significantly higher rates of male-headed households.

Table 19a. ESFAM at-risk households, children living outside of household/separations

	All HHs		CT		CT + VSLA		MSA		VSLA		Other ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End	Base	End
	(n=608)	(n=569)	(n=55)	(n=55)	(n=299)	(n=303)	(n=107)	(n=107)	(n=64)	(n=64)	(n=36)	(n=33)
Had child(ren) not living with HH at some point in past 6 months (n,%)	263 43.3%	115 20.2%*	26 47.3%	9 16.4%*	124 41.5%	66 21.8%*	45 42.1%	21 19.6%*	34 53.1%	15 23.4%*	11 30.6%	3 9.1%*
Of HHs above, reason for child(ren) not living with HH (n,%)												
Child living with relative because HH can't support	132 50.2%	58 50.4%	17 65.4%	5 55.6%	64 51.9%	37 56.1%	17 36.7%	7 33.3%	20 58.8%	6 40.0%	4 36.4%	3 100%
Child went to school	51 19.4%	20 17.4%	4 15.4%	3 33.3%	14 11.6%	10 15.2%	11 24.5%	6 28.6%	10 29.4%	0 0%	5 45.5%	0 0%
SEPARATION - Child left home for job/ Don't know where the child has gone	52 19.8%	20 17.4%	3 11.5%	1 11.1%	32 25.6%	9 13.6%	10 22.5%	5 23.8%	1 2.9%	5 33.3%	2 18.2	0 0%
SEPARATION - Child does not like staying in this home	28 10.6%	17 14.8%	2 7.7%	0 0%	14 10.9%	10 15.2%	7 16.3%	3 14.3%	3 8.8%	4 26.7%	0 0%	0 0%
SEPARATIONS (n, % of full sample)	**80** 13.2%	**37** 6.5%	**5** 9.1%	**1** 1.8%	**45** 15.1%	**19** 6.3%	**17** 16.3%	**8** 7.5%	**4** 6.2%	**9** 14.0%	**2** 5.6%	**0** 0.0%

Table 19b. ESFAM reintegrating households, children living outside of household/separations

(endline only)	All HHs (n=88)	CT + VSLA (n=38)	MSA (n=20)	VSLA (n=11)	Other ES (n=11)
Had child(ren) not living with HH at some point in past 6 months (n,%)	20 22.7%	6 15.8%	8 40.0%	1 9.1%	3 27.3%
Of HHs above, reason for child(ren) not living with HH (n, %)					
Child living with relative because HH can't support	9 45.0%	3 50.0%	3 37.5%	1 100.0%	1 33.3%
Child went to school	5 25.0%	2 33.3%	2 25.0%	0 0.0%	1 33.3%
SEPARATION - Child left home for job/ Don't know where the child has gone	4 20.0%	1 16.7%	1 12.5%	0 0.0%	1 33.3%
SEPARATION - Child does not like staying in this home	2 10.0%	0 0.0%	2 25.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
SEPARATIONS (n, % of full sample)	**6[#]** 6.8%	**1** 2.6%	**3** 15.0%	**0** 0.0%	**1** 9.1%

[#]There was one separation reported within a CT-only household, category not shown in this table.

Table 20. Baseline characteristics of households that did and did not experience a separation

	ESFAM at-risk households			ESFAM reintegrating households		
	Not separated (N = 530)	Separated (N = 37)	p-value	Not separated (N = 82)	Separated (N = 6)	p-value
Age of HH head			0.725			0.087
Mean (SD)	46.20 (15.60)	47.14 (15.77)		41.93 (12.16)	51.00 (14.88)	
Female head of HH			0.610			0.041
Yes	295 (55.7%)	19 (51.4%)		47 (57.3%)	1 (16.7%)	
Education of HH Head			0.842			0.388
None	139 (26.2%)	11 (29.7%)		19 (23.2%)	0 (0.0%)	
Primary	302 (57.0%)	20 (54.1%)		42 (51.2%)	4 (66.7%)	
Secondary and above	85 (16.0%)	5 (13.5%)		18 (22.0%)	2 (33.3%)	
Marital Status of HH Head			0.196			0.125
Single	17 (3.2%)	1 (2.7%)		7 (8.5%)	0 (0.0%)	
Married/Cohabitating	293 (55.3%)	16 (43.2%)		36 (43.9%)	4 (66.7%)	
Widowed	169 (31.9%)	12 (32.4%)		28 (34.1%)	0 (0.0%)	
Separated/divorced	50 (9.4%)	8 (21.6%)		8 (9.8%)	2 (33.3%)	
N of children in HH			0.651			0.953
Mean (SD)	4.82 (2.31)	5.00 (2.21)		4.91 (3.29)	4.83 (2.64)	
Non-biological children in HH			0.886			0.323
Mean (SD)	0.10 (0.49)	0.11 (0.39)		0.35 (0.87)	0.00 (0.00)	
N of adults in HH			0.891			0.717
Mean (SD)	1.81 (1.01)	1.78 (1.16)		1.52 (0.95)	1.67 (0.52)	
Shelter unstable, inadequate or unsafe			0.008			0.472
Yes	317 (59.8%)	14 (37.8%)		53 (64.6%)	3 (50.0%)	

	ESFAM at-risk households			ESFAM reintegrating households		
	Not separated (N = 530)	Separated (N = 37)	p-value	Not separated (N = 82)	Separated (N = 6)	p-value
HH able to pay food last 3 months			0.032			0.307
No	306 (57.7%)	28 (75.7%)		45 (54.9%)	2 (33.3%)	
Less than 2 meals per day			0.754			0.520
Yes	315 (59.4%)	23 (62.2%)		38 (46.3%)	2 (33.3%)	
HH able to pay health last 3 months			0.206			0.206
No	49 (59.8%)	2 (33.3%)		49 (59.8%)	2 (33.3%)	
HH able to pay education last 3 months			0.552			0.163
No	347 (65.5%)	26 (70.3%)		51 (62.2%)	2 (33.3%)	
Regular school attendance			0.353			0.933
All children in HH	300 (56.6%)	20 (54.1%)		64 (78.0%)	5 (83.3%)	
Some children in HH	185 (34.9%)	16 (43.2%)		17 (20.7%)	1 (16.7%)	
None	44 (8.3%)	1 (2.7%)		1 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	
Harsh discipline methods (any)			0.947			0.565
Yes	305 (57.5%)	21 (56.8%)		44 (53.7%)	3 (50.0%)	
Caregiver emotional support			0.946			0.568
Nobody	102 (19.2%)	7 (18.9%)		20 (24.4%)	1 (16.7%)	
1 person	255 (48.1%)	17 (45.9%)		38 (46.3%)	2 (33.3%)	
2 or more people	172 (32.5%)	13 (35.1%)		24 (29.3%)	3 (50.0%)	

Summary by Economic Strengthening Activity

The findings, summarized below by economic strengthening activity, provide insight on changes within households that participated in ESFAM packages of activities; Table 19 facilitates further comparison.

DESTITUTE HOUSEHOLDS receiving CT or CT+VSLA (n = 352 at-risk, n = 42 reintegrating)

Child protection

The proportions of destitute households experiencing a child separation at endline, at 5.5% for at-risk families and 4.7% among reintegrating families, were slightly lower than for the full sample of ESFAM households. The proportion of households observed (by enumerators) to have no child protection issues – i.e., no indication of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation – approximately doubled for at-risk households and increased more than fourfold among reintegrating households. Yet, on self-reported use of harsh discipline practices, among at-risk households there was not much change in the proportion of caregivers reporting punching or kicking a child and only a modest decrease in the use of abusive language towards children. Among reintegrating households, the proportion of caregivers reporting these harsh discipline practices was roughly cut in half.

Economic status

Economically, most destitute households recorded reduced vulnerability at endline. The average score for CPA 1, a composite measure of economic vulnerability, decreased significantly from baseline to endline, by over 20% among destitute at-risk households, and by about 20% among reintegrating households. This decreased average vulnerability was based partially on a modest shift in source of income, from casual labor and labor on others' land to petty business, though about 60% of households were still reliant on very informal income generating activities. Median reported household monthly incomes doubled among both at-risk and reintegrating households (even greater among the CT-only groups), from about USD 8 or less per month at baseline to about USD 14 monthly at endline. Increased income translated into increased ability to pay for basic needs, including food and shelter, health care, and education. At endline, over 65% of destitute households reported being able to pay for these three types of basic needs in each of the last three months, up from 12-16% at baseline. In terms of food security, a substantial majority (~70%) of destitute households reported having two or more meals per day at endline, up from about 20% at baseline. There were also substantially fewer HHs at endline that reported having no stable shelter, among both at-risk and reintegrating families.

Child and family well-being

On other well-being measures, the findings were similarly mostly positive. The proportion of households with all children attending school regularly increased for both at-risk and reintegrating households. There were substantial reductions in the proportion of respondents who said they had no one to approach for emotional or material support, particularly among reintegrating families. Across the at-risk and reintegration samples, children in destitute households reported improved enjoyment of education, social wellbeing, parent-child attachment, community belonging, emotional wellbeing, and safety between baseline and endline. Primary caregivers across at-risk and reintegrating households all recorded higher average scores on social wellbeing, parent-child attachment, community belonging, emotional wellbeing, and safety at endline, reflecting greater comfort or confidence in these areas.

STRUGGLING HHs receiving MSA (n = 106 at-risk, n = 20 reintegrating)

Child protection

Child separation rates among the more vulnerable of struggling households (Struggling 1/MSA) were slightly higher, at 7%, than the average for at-risk households and more than double the average (15%) among reintegrating households. The proportion of households observed (by enumerators) to have no child protection issues – i.e., no indication of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation – nearly doubled for at-risk households to 77%. While the proportion of reintegrating households with no observed child protection concerns at endline accounted for only 45% of households, this represented a fourfold increase, and across the sample there was movement away from more serious child protection concerns (at endline, only 10% of households were reported to have issues with physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or neglect and mistreatment, compared to 70% at baseline). On self-reported use of harsh discipline practices, among at-risk households there was a slight reduction (from 48% to 35%) in the proportion of caregivers reporting punching or kicking a child and a greater decrease in the use of abusive language towards children (from 54% to 17%). Among reintegrating households, the baseline rates of these practices were much higher, with 75% reporting physical punishment and 70% reporting abusive language; these were reduced to rates of 35% and 50%, respectively.

Economic status

Economically, most Struggling 1 households recorded reduced vulnerability at endline. The average score for CPA 1 decreased by 17% among Struggling 1 at-risk households, and by 15% among reintegrating households. Compared to the overall ESFAM samples, this was slightly below the average score reduction for at-risk families and more than double the average score reduction among reintegrating families. At-risk families reported a modest shift in source of income, from casual labor and labor on one's own land to petty business, though nearly 70% of households were still reliant on very informal income generating activities; 95% of the reintegration sample remained engaged in informal income generation at endline. Median reported monthly household incomes nearly doubled among at-risk households and more-than doubled across reintegrating households; however, the endline median monthly income for reintegrating households (about USD 12) was roughly equivalent to the baseline value for the at-risk households. Increased income translated into increased ability to pay for basic needs, including food and shelter, health care, and education for at-risk households (from 38% of households at baseline to 65% at endline). Despite a decline in ability to pay among reintegration households (from 45% to 35%), there was a 15-point reduction in the percentage of households *unable* to pay for these sets of expenses for any of the past three months. In terms of food security, a substantial majority of Struggling 1 households (over 80% of at-risk and 95% of reintegrating) reported having two or more meals per day at endline, up from about 70% and 85%, respectively, at baseline. There were also substantially fewer HHs at endline with no stable shelter or shelter in need of major repairs.

Child and family well-being

On other well-being measures, the findings were mostly positive. The proportion of households with all children attending school regularly increased for both at-risk and reintegrating households, to 85% and 80%, respectively. There were reductions in the proportion of respondents who said they had no one to approach for emotional or material support, and substantial increases in the proportion of respondents with two or more people in their social safety net. Across the at-risk and reintegration samples, children in Struggling 1 households reported improved enjoyment of education, social wellbeing, parent-child attachment, community belonging, emotional wellbeing, and safety between baseline and endline, and primary caregivers recorded higher average scores on the same, reflecting greater comfort or confidence in these areas.

STRUGGLING HHs receiving VSLA (n = 64 at-risk, n = 11 reintegrating)

Child protection

Child separation rates among the less vulnerable of struggling households (Struggling 2/VSLA), at 14%, were more than double the average at-risk sample. There were no child separations recorded among the 11 reintegrating families in this category. The proportion of households observed (by enumerators) to have no child protection issues – i.e., no indication of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation – increased from 53% to 81% among at-risk households and from 55% to 73% among reintegrating households, with no households in either sample reported to have issues with physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or neglect and mistreatment (compared to 9-18% at baseline). On self-reported use of harsh discipline practices, there was a slight increase in the proportion of caregivers in at-risk households reporting punching or kicking a child (33% to 41%) while the use of abusive language towards children was roughly cut in half (42% to 22%). Among reintegrating households, the use of abusive language towards children remained the same, while the proportion reporting the use of physical punishment fell by half (36% to 18%).

Economic status

Economically, most Struggling 2 households that participated in VSLA showed little change in vulnerability at endline, though the baseline values for this group on many indicators were equal to the endline values of the more economically vulnerable groups. The average score for CPA 1 decreased by only 2.6% among Struggling 2 at-risk households, and by 6% among reintegrating households, indicating only slightly reduced economic vulnerability. At-risk families reported some shifts in source of income, from labor on one's own land to casual labor and petty business, though 75% of households were still reliant on very informal income generating activities; this figure was 100% for the reintegration sample. Median reported monthly household incomes increased 50% among at-risk households and decreased by 7% across reintegrating households, however the endline median monthly income for reintegrating households (about USD 18) was still greater than the value for the at-risk households. These changes in income translated into modest increases in ability to pay for basic needs, including food and shelter, health care, and education for at-risk households. At endline, no households in either the at-risk or reintegration sample were *unable* to pay for these sets of expenses for all of the past three months. A substantial majority of Struggling 2 households reported two or more meals per day at baseline (72% of at-risk and 91% of reintegrating households); this proportion increased for at-risk households (to 81%) and fell for reintegration households (to 73%). Among both at-risk and reintegrating families, the proportions of households with safe and adequate shelters roughly doubled.

Child and family well-being

On other well-being measures, the findings were mostly positive. The proportion of households with all children attending school regularly increased for both at-risk and reintegrating households, to 86% and 100%, respectively. A smaller proportion of respondents reported having no one to approach for emotional or material support, with substantial increases for at-risk households in the proportion of respondents with two or more people in their social safety net. (Reintegrating households recorded a net decrease in the proportion of respondents reporting two or more people who could provide emotional support, and only a small increase in those reporting two or more people who could provide material support.) Across the at-risk and reintegration samples, children and caregivers in Struggling 2 households reported improved enjoyment of education (children only), social well-being, parent-child attachment, community belonging, emotional well-being, and safety between baseline and endline, with the exception of respondents from reintegrating households who recorded slightly decreased average scores in the domain of community belonging.

Mixed vulnerability/Other ES (n = 33 at-risk, n = 11 reintegrating)

Child protection

The group of households of mixed economic vulnerability that received "Other ES" (only financial literacy and/or business skill training and coaching or reunification package) reported no family-child separations at endline among at-risk households and one among reintegrating households. The proportion of households observed (by enumerators) to have no indication of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation increased from 42% to 64% among at-risk households and from 18% to 73% among reintegrating households. Caregivers in both at-risk and reintegrating households reported declines in the use of harsh discipline practices.

Economic status

Economically, reintegrating households in this group showed little change in vulnerability at endline, while the at-risk households showed some increased economic vulnerability. The average score for CPA 1 was essentially flat for reintegrating households between baseline and endline. Among at-risk households, the average CPA 1 score increased, the only category of ESFAM participants for whom endline assessments showed movement in the direction of greater vulnerability. At-risk families reported some shifts in source of income, though 97% of households were still reliant on very informal income generating activities. The situation was similar among the reintegrating households, though there was a slight reduction in reliance on remittances (one household). Median reported monthly household incomes *decreased* by one-third among at-risk households but nearly quintupled across the small sample of reintegrating households. As a result, the baseline median monthly income for at-risk households was roughly equal to the endline median monthly income for reintegrating households at about USD 13. The decrease in median monthly income among the at-risk group was the only reduction in income observed across the ESFAM sample. With regard to ability to pay for basic needs, there were no clear patterns. A substantial majority of households in this group reported having two or more meals per day at baseline (81% of at-risk and 73% of reintegrating households); this proportion increased at endline to 85% and 100%, respectively. The proportions of households with safe and adequate shelters increased from 50% to 73% for at-risk families and from 55% to 64% within the reintegration sample.

Child and family well-being

The proportion of households with all children attending school regularly increased slightly for at-risk households but fell among reintegrating households (from 100% to 64% of the 11 households). There were reductions in the proportion of respondents who said they had no one to approach for emotional or material support, and substantial increases, for at-risk households, in the proportion of respondents with two or more people in their social safety net. (Reintegrating households recorded no change in the proportion of respondents reporting two or more people who could provide emotional support, and a slight decrease in those reporting two or more people who could provide material support.) Across the at-risk and reintegration samples, children and caregivers recorded higher average scores on all measures of personal integration and well-being, reflecting greater comfort or confidence in these areas.

Table 19. ESFAM HHs, summary of improvements on key indicators related to drivers of family-child separation.

Indicator	At-risk HHs						Reintegrating HHs				
	All HHs	CT	CT + VSLA	MSA	VSLA	Other ES	All HHs	CT + VSLA	MSA	VSLA	Other ES
	(n=580)	(n=55)	(n=303)	(n=107)	(n=64)	(n=33)	(n=89)	(n=38)	(n=20)	(n=11)	(n=11)
Decrease in % HHs with child living outside family	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Increase in % HHs with no observed child protection issues	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓	✓*	✓	✓	✓	-
Reduction in % HHs reporting harsh discipline practices (reductions in all types)^	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Reduction in economic vulnerability (CPA1)	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	-	✓*	✓	✓	-	✓
Reduction in % destitute HHs (FSVI)	✓*	✓*	✓*	-	-	-	✓*	✓	-	-	-
Reduction in % HHs likely to be living on <$2/day PPP (PPI)	✓*	✓*	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-
Increase in median HH income	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	-	✓*	✓	✓	-	-
Reduction in % HHs with risky coping strategies	✓*	✓*	✓*	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓
Increase in % HHs with ability to cover all basic needs past 3 months	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	-	✓*	✓	✓	-	✓
Increase in % HHs with 2+ meals/day	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓	✓	✓	✓*	✓	✓	✓	✓
Increase in % HHs with adequate shelter	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓	✓*	✓	✓	✓	✓
Increase in % HHs with all children in school	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Increase in % HHs with 2+ emotional supports	✓*	✓	✓*	✓*	✓	✓*	✓*	✓	✓	✓	-
Increase in % HHs with 2+ material supports	✓	✓	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓	✓	-	✓
Improved child well-being/integration, all domains	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓	✓	✓*	✓	✓	-	✓
Improved caregiver well-being/integration, all domains	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓	✓	✓*	✓	✓	-	✓

*p<0.05 (according to paired t-test for mean variables, chi-squared or Fisher's exact tests for categorical variables, and median test for median variables); Tests of significance were not run on disaggregated Reintegration sample given small sample sizes.

Discussion

The ESFAM project provided an opportunity to pilot a selection of economic strengthening activities in support of family strengthening and case management with families at risk of family-child separation and with families in the process of reintegrating a separated child. Community members and stakeholders involved in the PRA exercises carried out prior to selection of households for the ESFAM project felt that poverty was a major push factor for separation, underscoring the project's theory of change that reduced economic vulnerability could contribute to the prevention of family-child separation or re-separation. Given the aims of the project and the methods used to assess potentially eligible households, it is not surprising that the CPA 1 and 2 scores used to determine economic vulnerability skewed in the direction of higher economic vulnerability. Within a larger sample drawn for a project serving OVC families (without an emphasis on prevention of separation), for instance, most of the households enrolled in ESFAM would likely have been classified within the same (very high) level of economic vulnerability. The more streamlined – and validated – PPI reflected this: at baseline a substantial majority of the households enrolled in ESFAM (particularly among the at-risk sample) qualified as living in poverty at the $2.00/day threshold. This raises a few points.

- The process of dividing the ESFAM enrolled households according to relative economic vulnerability required a more sensitive tool than the PPI and devising appropriate thresholds for targeting was – and is still - challenging. Project staff remarked that sometimes it was very difficult, as an outside observer, to understand how one HH was designated as destitute and a neighbor as struggling when their living conditions and life circumstances seemed very similar.
- ESFAM participants, particularly those categorized as Struggling 2 – the least economically vulnerable, relatively speaking – also remarked on this. The perceived unfairness of some households receiving cash – either through cash transfer or MSA – while the Struggling 2 VSLA-only households were asked to save from their own existing resources contributed to the 51% refusal rate among these at-risk households to participate in VSLAs.
- Additionally, despite reduced economic vulnerability of ESFAM households on several measures at endline, over two-thirds of the beneficiary households were still likely to be living below the $2.00/day poverty threshold according to the PPI. Although most sub-sets of the at-risk and reintegrating household samples recorded increases in median monthly income from baseline to endline, the median monthly income was still only about 55,000-60,000 UGX (USD 15-17) (Tables 7a, 7b), with more than 80% of families reporting an income less than 100,000 UGX (USD 28).

However modest the gains in family income, they translated, nearly across the board, to increases in the proportion of households able to consistently pay for basic needs, provide two meals per day, and secure adequate shelter for their families. Indicators of overall well-being were also largely positive across the ESFAM households, with increases in the proportion of households with all children attending school regularly, an increased percentage of caregivers who reported two or more sources of emotional and material support, and improved scores on indices of child and caregiver well-being. For at-risk households, there was also an overall reduction in the percentage of households with a child living outside of family care for any reason and an increase, for both at-risk and reintegrating households, in the proportion of families where no child protection issues were suspected or observed.

In terms of areas for improvement, there are several findings worth noting. The poorest households still struggled more than others to have all children attending school regularly, indicating a potential need for school-focused assistance in addition to or after basic needs stabilization. Additionally, some harsh discipline practices persisted or increased slightly in nearly every at-risk group, suggesting the need for more focused social support/parenting training in this area. Among at-risk households, the Other ES group – those that received only "light-touch" economic strengthening of financial literacy or business skills training – fared less well on most

indicators of economic status, pointing to the need to commit to implementation of more engaging primary ES activities. The relatively flat performance of the reintegration VSLA group on most economic indicators may be a function of the very small sample (n=11), the relative economic stability of these households at baseline, and/or challenges of participating in a rurally-based VSLA with potentially scattered members. The reintegrating MSA group (n=20) that had highest separation rate (15%), also had the highest percentage of male-headed HHs (65%, married), the highest average number of children/household (5.7), and the highest rate of harsh discipline reported (65%), which may warrant discussion with families on the role of gender norms in family dynamics.

Limitations

The nature and the complexity of the issue of family-child separation, with multiple inter-connected drivers, coupled with the challenges of implementing a diverse set of activities with households experiencing a range of economic and family stressors, presented limitations for both the ESFAM project and the research and learning that could be constructed around it. The main limitations of the findings presented in this report include:

- *A very small sample of reintegrating households*. Despite initial targets of roughly equal numbers of at-risk and reintegrating households, the ESFAM project had a difficult time within the roll-out period of the project in identifying children in childcare institutions who were candidates for reunification with their families and within the target districts[4]. As a result, the sub-samples within the reintegration sample are quite small and precluded use of tests of statistical significance.
- *An unequal distribution of at-risk households across the categories of economic strengthening activities*. This was due to 1) the skewing of the distribution of households towards the very poor/destitute; 2) the 51% refusal rate among households offered VSLA without a cash transfer component; and 3) the need to add 261 at-risk households to the project once it was determined that only 89 reintegrating households could be identified. This unequal distribution makes it more difficult to compare households across categories, and for the smaller samples, limits tests of statistical significance.
- *An unequal duration of interventions and timing of observation*. The 350 at-risk households that were initially selected for participation in ESFAM received project activities for a longer time than the reintegration households or the second batch of at-risk households. Baseline to endline measurement periods therefore differed, from 12 – 18 months. Those households that had baseline and endline data collected one year apart limited potential seasonal variation in vulnerability; however, harvest periods for the areas involved in ESFAM span June to January, depending on the crop, so differences in seasonality for the first 350 at-risk households assessed at 18 months post-baseline likely had limited effect on reported values.
- *A late start with reintegrating households*. The households that were eventually identified for inclusion in ESFAM's reintegration sample had been reunified with child who had been living at a childcare institution. The reunification was initiated by the childcare institution without any case management provided by ESFAM (in most cases). The time that children had been back living with family since reunification varied from 0 to 12 months before baseline assessments were conducted.
- *A lack of control groups*. Given resource constraints – and the changing nature of the distribution of respondents – the research design did not include control households, which could have enabled assessment of impact of the different economic strengthening activities. The findings here are therefore only descriptive.
- *No estimates of the background rate of family-child separation in Uganda against which to compare observed rates of separation in the ESFAM sample*. The lack of background estimates of separation contributed to the limitations of the research design, as it was not possible to perform power

[4] See ESFAM project final report for details.

calculations on the primary outcome without a good sense of the expected rate of separation in the population. This also limits how we can interpret findings on rates of separation among different sub-groups in the ESFAM sample.

Nonetheless, interpreted with these limitations in mind, the findings in this report on a range of economic strengthening activities, deliberately assigned to households based on assessed economic vulnerability, document changes over time in key indicators related to drivers of family-child separation that can help to inform future programming. The relatively higher rate of child separation and lower overall improvement among VSLA-only households, along with a high participation refusal rate among that group of at-risk households, may suggest that savings-only interventions for the very poor – even if less economically vulnerable on some measures than their destitute neighbors – provide limited relief for families. Yet the successes of destitute households that received a limited cash transfer followed by VSLA (CT+VSLA) indicates the value of consumption support for setting up very poor households for greater success. Households that participated in the MSA activity also managed to find funds to save for educational expenses and saw improvements on most indicators, suggesting that where children's education is a substantial economic concern and/or potential cause for child separation, these types of savings accounts may be helpful.

Conclusion

The experience of the households that participated in ESFAM, as assessed and documented in this report, lend credence to the theory that reducing economic stress in the household may contribute to better general family well-being, thus reducing drivers of family-child separation. While we cannot attribute specific outcomes to specific activities, the general improvement of ESFAM households across indicators of child protection, economic status, and child and caregiver well-being for most categories of participants suggests that economic strengthening activities do have a role to play in integrated case management for prevention of family-child separation and support of child reunification. Further, the finding that improvements in economic indicators were possible for the ESFAM households despite persistent poverty rates suggests that practitioners working to reduce family-child separation can productively incorporate economic strengthening activities with case management and family strengthening to augment their programming and improve the living situation for families and children, without needing to take on full-scale poverty elimination as their aim. Though matching economic strengthening activities to a household's economic vulnerability remains a careful blend of art and science, dependent on quantifiable and qualitative assessments of a household's unique situation and resources, the general improvements across ESFAM households suggest that provision of economic strengthening activities is worth the challenge.

Annex I. Family Status Vulnerability Index (FSVI) Assessment Tool

Questionnaire for Household Heads Assessment

(Household of; At Risk of Child Separation, Child separated, Child being Re-integrated place

(Baseline and subsequent follow-up Assessments)

Questionnaire ID							

Instructions: Please administer this tool to heads of households, spouses, or to a child (in case of child-headed household) that have been identified as Medium or High risks household of child separation using DOVCU Project Tool 3 and Tool 4 (Household Pre-selection).

The objective of this tool is to further filter using a scoring method those households identified by community members as being at high risk of child separation.

This tool is divided into 5 main sections: Household Identification, Identification of the Household with Project Interventions, Assessment of Core Program Area, Calculation of FSVI Score and Asset Acquisition (Unscored). Instructions for the enumerator are provided at the beginning of each section.

Interview the households using ALL the questions in this tool and circle the appropriate response option. After circling the response, please write the corresponding score in the space provided on the far right-hand column (labelled "Total Score"). At the end of each Core Program Area (CPA), please add up the scores for all questions and write them down under the "CPA TOTAL" row. Finally, add up all CPA Total scores, and enter them under "HOUSEHOLD TOTAL SCORE".

The Process

1. Get the lists of all households identified by the PRA process using Tool 4 and summarized on Tool 5 and sort out households categorized as High Risk and Medium risk
2. With the help of Parish Chiefs, LC1, CDOs and Para-social workers get back to the identified households and administer the **Family Status Vulnerability Index (FSVI) -** Tool 6
3. Analyse the data based on CPA1, CPA2, CPA3, CPA5 and CPA6 and categorise the households based on analysis guidelines that will be provided

Cover Page: Household Identification - FSVI

Please write in, tick, or circle the information as requested below.

Household ID No.										

Assessment Date	_____/ _____/ _____	
A. Phase of Assessment	Tick	
a. Baseline		
b. Midline		
c. End-line		

B. Household Identification (write in or circle the information requested)			
a) Name of the Respondent: _____			
b) Gender (please circle responses):	1. Male	2. Female	
c) Is the respondent the head of the household:		1. Yes	2. No
d) If No; relationship to household head			
e) Age of respondent (complete years)			
f) Actual household headship		1. Male	2. Female
0.12Number of non-biological children to the caregiver/head of HH			
0.19Was there any change on the HH roster that indicates a child is missing from the HH? 1. Yes 2. No If Yes, explain ……			

C. Respondent's Marital Status	Tick	D. Respondent's Education level	Tick
a) Single		1. None	
b) Married/Cohabiting		2. Primary	
c) Widowed		1. Secondary	
d) Separated		3. Tertiary	
e) NA (If a child)		2. Others (Specify)	
What is your current employment?			
Over the past 6 months, how many months have you lived in your home?			

E. Location of the Household		
a) District:	c) Parish/Ward:	
b) Sub-county/Division/Town council:	d) Village/Zone:	
Type of household dweller	1) Urban dweller [ ] 2) Rural dweller [ ]	
Has HH moved since start of projects? Y/N	2) If yes, how many times?	

For REINTEGRATION households only:

F. Reintegration status		
a. Is reunified child still resident in household?	1. Yes	2. No

If NO, explain:		
b. *If No,* Is child still connected to the household?	1. Yes	2. No
Explain:		

Identification of the Household with Project Interventions

Questions in white boxes to be completed by case management staff (social worker/parasocial worker); questions in grey to be asked of respondent. Each household should have responses for A, B, or C and may also have responses for D and E. Please circle the correct responses in each appropriate section.

A1. Destitute Household Project Activities Roster (to be completed by case manager)		
a) Received Cash Transfer	Yes	No
If yes: a1. Number of cash transfers		
a2. Mode of CT payment		
a3. Total amount of CTs received		
b) Trained in financial literacy and business skills	Yes	No
c) Trained on VSLA methodology / group dynamic and management	Yes	No
d) Is member of VSLA group under ESFAM project support	Yes	No
e) Received a reunification kit	Yes	No
f) Received Business Skills Coaching	Yes	No
g) Received group parenting education	Yes	No
h) Received from parenting home visit	Yes	No
i) Received from counselling support	Yes	No
j) Followed up during home visits	Yes	No
k) How **many family support visits** to the home have been received by household July-Dec 2017? (write number in space to the right)		
l) How **many family support visits** to the home have been received by household Jan-Jun 2017? (write number in space to the right)		

A2. To be asked of respondent:

a) As a result of the skills training, how much did you increase your knowledge about how to start and operate a business? **Please circle:**			
1. Barely	2. Somewhat	3. Very much	4. Extremely
b) As a result of the skills training, did you start a new business?		Yes	No
If no:			
I. Had existing business			
II. Insufficient capital for business			
III. Not interested			
IV. Other			
c) As a result of the skills training, how confident do you feel that you could operate a successful business? **Please circle:**			
1. Barely	2. Somewhat	3. Very much	4. Extremely

B1. Struggling 1 Household Project Activities Roster			
a)	Trained in financial literacy and business skills	Yes	No
b)	Opened a MSA and received a matched saving	Yes	No
	b1. Number of matches		
	b2. Amount saved by HH		
	b3. Amount matched by CF		
	b4. Total amount of MSA		
c)	Received a reunification kit	Yes	No
d)	Received Business Skills Coaching	Yes	No
e)	Received counselling	Yes	No
f)	Followed up by social workers during home visits	Yes	No
g)	How many home visits have been received by household in the last 6 months		

B2. To be asked of respondent:

a)	As a result of the skills training, how much did you increase your knowledge about how to start and operate a business? **Please circle:**			
	1. Barely	2. Somewhat	3. Very much	4. Extremely
b)	As a result of the skills training, did you start a new business?	Yes	No	
	If no:			
	I. Had existing business			
	II. Insufficient capital for business			
	III. Not interested			
	IV. Other			
c)	As a result of the skills training, how confident do you feel that you could operate a successful business? **Please circle:**			
	1. Barely	2. Somewhat	3. Very much	4. Extremely

C1. Struggling 2 Household Project Activities Roster			
a)	Trained in financial literacy and business skills	Yes	No
b)	Trained on VSLA methodology / group dynamic and management	Yes	No
c)	Is member of VSLA group under ESFAM project support	Yes	No
d)	Received a reunification kit	Yes	No
e)	Received Business Skills Coaching	Yes	No
f)	Is a member of parenting group education	Yes	No
g)	Received counselling	Yes	No
h)	Followed up by social workers during home visits	Yes	No
i)	How many home visits have been received by household in the last 6 months		

C2. To be asked of respondent:

a)	As a result of the skills training, how much did you increase your knowledge about how to start and operate a business? **Please circle:**			
	1. Barely	2. Somewhat	3. Very much	4. Extremely
b)	As a result of the skills training, did you start a new business?	Yes	No	
	If no:			
	I. Had existing business			

II. Insufficient capital for business III. Not interested IV. Other	

c) As a result of the skills training, how confident do you feel that you could operate a successful business? **Please circle**:			
1. Barely	2. Somewhat	3. Very much	4. Extremely

D1. If Elderly & Highly Vulnerable Child Headed household (skip if household head is not a child under 18 or an elder above 50)		
a) Trained in financial literacy and business skills	Yes	No
b) Received a reunification kit	Yes	No
c) Received counselling	Yes	No
d) Followed up by Social workers for mentoring	Yes	No
e) Linked to employment opportunity	Yes	No

E1. Is any household child 10-17 belonging to Children and Youth Group (if no, skip this section)		
a) Child trained on VSLA methodology / group dynamic and management	Yes	No
b) Child trained in financial literacy and business skills	Yes	No
c) Received a reunification kit	Yes	No
d) Child received counselling	Yes	No
e) Child received interactive learning session	Yes	No

E2. To be asked of respondent:

a) As a result of the skills training, how much did your child increase his/her knowledge about how to start and operate a business? **Please circle:**				
1. Barely	2. Somewhat	3. Very much	4. Extremely	
b) As a result of the skills training, did your child start a new business?			Yes	No
If no: I. Had existing business II. Insufficient capital for business III. Not interested IV. Other				
c) As a result of the skills training, how much do you think your child increased his/her knowledge about saving and managing money? **Please circle**:				
1. Barely	2. Somewhat	3. Very much	4. Extremely	

Household ID No.										

Assessment of Core Program Areas (CPA)

Interview the households using ALL the questions in this tool and circle the appropriate response option number in the left-hand column. Also circle the score in the Score column and then write it in the blank space beside it. Add comments in the Comments column as needed.

CPA1:	Household Economic Livelihood Security	Score		Comments
1.1	Main income earner			
1.1.1	**Who is the main household income earner?** ***(The one who pays for most of the household expenses)***			
1.	*Child (6-17 years)*	*4*		
2.	*Grandparent or Elderly Parent/Caretaker*	*3*		
3.	*Relatives*	*2*		
4.	*Mother*	*1*		
5.	*Father*	*0*		
6.	*None of the above*	*4*		
1.2	Source of Income			
1.2.1	**What is the main source of household income? (emphasis is main source only)**			
1.	*None*	4		
2.	*Remittances*	3		
3.	*Casual Labour*	2		
4.	*Informal/ Self - employed*	2		
5.	*labour on other peoples' farms/garden*	2		
6.	*Peasantry working on own land*	2		
7.	*Petty Business e.g vending, road side selling, kiosk*	1		
8.	*Formal Business e.g. any licensed business*	0		
9.	*Commercial Farming*	0		
10.	*Formal employment*	0		

1.3	Monetary Income, Savings, and Consumption			Comments
1.3.1	**What is the current monthly HH income? (express amount in Uganda Shillings, then score according to range)**			UGX: _____
1.	*None*	*4*		
2.	*Less than 50,000*	*4*		
3.	*50,001-100,000*	*3*		
4.	*100,001-200,000*	2		
5.	*Above 200,001*	0		

1.3.2	**How would you describe the status of your household's monthly income based on the ability to meet the needs of your family and children? (enumerator should ask question and then provide choices of "no income" "poor income" "slight income" or "sustainable income" and decide after discussion with respondent)**			
1.	*Family, especially the targeted caregiver has no income that supports family and children in the household*	4		
2.	*Family, especially the targeted caregiver has poor income that does not sufficiently meet the needs of the family and children in the household*	3		
3.	*Family, especially the targeted caregiver has slight income however it is not sustainable enough to meet the needs of the household*	2		
4.	*Family, especially the targeted caregiver has a sustainable income that supports family*	0		

1.4	Access to Land		
1.4.1	**Does this household have access to land?**		
1.	*Does not own, not able to access land*	4	
2.	*Owns but not able to access land*	2	
3.	*Does not own, but able to access land*	1	
4.	*Owns and able to access land*	0	
1.4.2 a	**During the last agricultural season, how many acres of land did you OWN**		
a	**LAND OWNED**		
a1	*0 – acres*	4	
a2	*0.1 - 0.24 acres*	2	
a3	*0.5 - 1acre*	1	
a4	*More than 1 acre*	0	

	During the last agricultural season, how many acres of land did you cultivate						
1.4.2 b	***OWN LAND CULTIVATED***			1.4.2 c **OTHER PEOPLES LAND CULTIVATED**			
b1	*0 - acres*	4		*c1*	*0 - acres*	4	
b2	*0.1 - 0.24 acres*	2		*c2*	*0.1 - 0.24 acres*	2	
b3	*0.5 - 1acre*	1		*C3*	*0.5 - 1acre*	1	
b4	*More than 1 acre*	0		*C4*	*More than 1 acre*	0	

1.5	Livestock Ownership					
1.5.1	**Does the household own any of the following animals?**	**Tick**		**Record score**		
		Yes	*No*	**Have none (4)**	**Have 1-5 (2)**	**Have Above 5 (0)**
1.	*Cattle*					
2.	*Goats or sheep or Pigs*					
3.	*Small ruminants (Rabbits etc.)*					
4.	*Chicken and Other Birds*					
5.	*Ox-traction (Oxen, Ox-plough)*					

1.6	Farming and Labour			
1.6.1	**During the past 6 months, did the household work in crop farming or livestock care?**			
1	*Yes, The household did crop farming or livestock care*	0		
2	*No , The household did not do crop farming or livestock care*	4		
1.6.2	***If the household did farming during the past 6 months, who did most of the crop farming or livestock care? (If HH did both farming and livestock, ask about who did most of the work for each, and circle the response with the higher score.)***			
1	*Children (6-17 years) in the household*	4		
2	*Other household labour*	0		
3	*Other relatives and friends (Unpaid)*	2		
4	*Hired labour*	0		
.1.6.3	*If the household did not do farming in the last 6 months the reason is*			
1	*They are not farmers*	4		
2	*They are farmers with land but no labour*	0		
3	*They are farmers with labour but not land*	2		
4	*They are farmers with neither land nor labour*	3		
1.7	**Access to Financial Capital and credit**			
1.7.1	***Does the household have a bank account?***			
a	*Yes*	0		
b	*No Account*	4		

1.7.2	How much money does this household have in the savings (In the Bank, SACCOS, VSLA, hidden at home etc)?			UGX _____
1.	*None*	*4*		**Score**
2.	*Less than 50,000*	*4*		
3.	*50,001-100,000*	*3*		
4.	*100,001-200,000*	2		
5.	*Above 200,001*	0		

1.7.3	In the last six months is there any household member that has borrowed any money from the following sources? (circle one response per loan source)				What was the borrowed money used for?
		Yes = 0	**No = 2**	**Amount borrowed**	
1.	*SACCOs*				
2.	*VSLA, or any saving group*				
3.	*Private Individual*				
4.	*Others (NGO, Government, etc.)*				
	Total Score				

1.7.4	What is the repayment status for the borrowed money?			
1.	*Failed to pay*	4		
2.	*Not yet repaid due to…..*	2		
3.	*Partly repaid*	1		
4.	*Fully paid*	0		
5.	*Not yet due*	0		

1.8	Adverse Events				
1.8.1	**If you had an unexpected shock, such as a serious illness or a death in the family, how would you handle the expenses? (do not read the options below—wait for the response and then tick those that correspond)**				
	Coping strategies	Tick	**Circle highest score**	Put the highest Score	Comment
a)	Pay with cash on hand/savings		0		
b)	Seek contributions from friends, relatives, community members, through harambee, gifts, church help		1		
c)	Request help from a charitable organization, CBO, NGO		1		
d)	Borrow from a friend or relative		1		
e)	Look for another source of income near my home		1		
f)	Reduce household spending a little		2		
g)	Reduce household spending a lot		3		
h)	Sell small livestock, household goods or items used in the household		3		
i)	Migrate for work		4		
j)	Borrow from moneylender at high interest		4		
k)	Sell bicycle, land, tools or other items that help produce income		4		
l)	Break up the household—send children to others to care for		4		
m)	Go without food		4		
n)	Engage in transactional sex or illegal activities		4		

1.8.2	**In how many of the last three months have you consistently been able to pay for the following items without having to sell HH productive assets like land, bicycle or borrowing at very high rates of interest?** *(Number of Months (0-3) household survived without selling assets)*	**Basic needs:**	***Number of months (0-3) of survival without selling Assets***
		a. Food, water, shelter	
		b. Health care	
		c. Education	
		Add Total (a + b +c) months →	

1.	*Total = 0-3*	*4*		
2.	*Total = 4-6*	*3*		
3.	*Total = 7*	*2*		
4.	*Total = 8*	*1*		
5.	*Total = 9*	*0*		

CPA I TOTAL:	

CPA2	Access to Basic Needs	Score		Comments
2.1	**Food**			
2.1.1	**How would you describe the household food and nutrition status? (ask directly to respondent and review response options)**			
1.	*Family rarely has food to eat and goes to bed hungry most nights*	4		
2.	*Family frequently has less food to eat than needed, complains of hunger*	3		
3.	*Family has enough to eat some of the time, depending on season or food supply*	1		
4.	*Family is well fed, eats regularly*	0		
2.1.2	**How many meals does the household have per day?**			
1.	*Some days no meal*	4		
2.	*One meal per day*	3		
3.	*Two meals per day*	1		
4.	*Three or more meals per day*	0		
2.1.3	**Over the past 6 months, what has been the MAIN source of food consumed by your household?**			
1.	*Donated*	*4*		
2.	*Given in return for work*	*2*		
3.	*Bought from the market* ***SKIP → 2.1.5***	*1*		
4.	*Home grown* ***SKIP → 2.1.5***	*0*		
2.1.4	**If donated or given in return for work Kindly State how often / frequently you accessed the main source of food**			
1.	*6 or more times*	*4*		
2.	*3 – 5 times*	*3*		
3.	*Up to 2 times*	*1*		
2.1.5	**Over the 6 months, how many months of food shortage did the household face?**			
1.	*6 or more Months*	4		
2.	*3 - 5 Months*	2		
3.	*0 - 2 Months*	0		
2.2	**Shelter/Housing**			
2.2.1	**How would you describe the household shelter and care condition? (Appropriate response will be based on the interviewer's observations)**			
1.	*Family has no stable, adequate, or safe place to live*	4		
2.	*Family lives in a place that needs major repairs, is overcrowded, inadequate, and/or does not protect them from weather*	3		
3.	*Family lives in a place that needs some repairs but is fairly adequate, dry, and safe*	1		
4.	*Family lives in a place that is adequate, dry, and safe*	0		

2.2.6	Do the following apply to this HH? Indicate Yes/No (observe for yourself where applicable)				
				Yes	**No**	Score
A	*Has access to safe water within 30 minutes (half an hour)*					
B	*Has a clean compound*					
C	*Has access to a public health facility within 5 kilometres*					
D	*Has a drying rack for HH utensils*					
E	*Has a garbage pit or dust bin*					
F	*Separate house for animals*					
G	*Hand washing facility*					
H	*All HH members sleep under a mosquito net*					
Option	**If 4 or more are No**	**If 3 are No**	**If 2 are No**	**If 1 is No**	**If all are Yes**
Score	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**

2.3	6. Education			
2.3.1	**Targeted child education status during the last term of 2017 (write the number of children in each cell)**	Child 1 (Age 0-5 years)	Child 2 (Age 6-14 years)	Child 3 (Age 15-17 years)
a	How many children are in this household			
b	How many of the children in this household were not attending school during the last term of 2017?			
2.3.2	Were all the children aged 6-17 in this HH attending school regularly **during the last term of 2017**? (Regular attendance is defined as 3 or more times a week)			
1.	*None of the children was attending school 3+ times/week*	4	Score	
2.	*Some children were not attending school 3+ times/week*	2		
3.	*All children were attending school 3+ times/week*	0		
4.	*Children not of school going age*	0		

CPA 2 TOTAL:	

CPA3:	Health, Care and Shelter		Score	Comments
3.1	**Does the household head or caregiver have any form of disability that is severe enough to affect their daily activities? (e.g. physical, speech, visual, hearing, or mentally handicapped)**			
1.	*Yes*	*4*		
2.	*No*	*0*		
3.2	***If a member of the household got sick, what is the most immediate source of treatment for the person? (the first thing that a family member would go to)***			
1.	*Local herbs/medicine*	4		
2.	*Traditional healer/herbalist*	2		
3.	*Hospital*	1		
4.	*Private Clinic*	0		

CPA 3 TOTAL:	

CPA5:	PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT AND BASIC CARE	Score		Comments
5.1	**In the last year, how often have you felt so troubled that you felt you needed to consult a spiritual, faith or traditional healer, counsellor or health worker?**			
1.	*Most of the times*	4		
2.	*Sometimes*	1		
3.	*Never*	0		
5.2	**How would you describe the emotional state of the targeted household, or children living in the household? (ask directly to respondent and review response options)**			
1.	*Family seems hopeless, sad, withdrawn, a member wishes could die, or wants to be left alone. Targeted child may refuse to eat, sleep poorly, or cry a lot.*	4		
2.	*Family is often withdrawn, irritable, anxious, unhappy, or sad. Targeted child may cry frequently or often be in active.*	3		
3.	*Family is mostly happy but occasionally a member is anxious, or withdrawn. Targeted child may be crying, irritable, or not sleeping well some of the time*	1		
4.	Family seems happy, hopeful, and content	0		
5.3	**In times of need, who can you approach outside the household for emotional support? (Count those mentioned.)**			
A	*Nobody*	4		
B	*One person*	3		
C	*Two people*	1		
D	*Three or more people*	0		
5.4	**In times of need, who can you approach outside the household for material support, such as food or money? (Count those mentioned.)**			
a	*Nobody*	4		
b	*One person*	3		
c	*Two people*	1		
d	*Three or more people*	0		
5.5	**How would you describe the social and emotional environment of the household?**			
1.	*There are frequent or periodic signs of aggressive behaviours, domestic violence, child abuse, child neglect*	4		
2.	*The household is known for alcohol or drug over use, alcohol addiction*	*4*		
3.	*Family conflict, conflict with mate, child problems is frequent*	*4*		
4.	*The family is frequently or periodically faced with community conflict*	*1*		
5.	*Some of the above signs but a bit mild*	*0*		
6.	*None of the above*	*0*		

CPA 5 TOTAL:	

CPA6:	CHILD PROTECTION AND LEGAL SUPPORT	Score		Comments
6.1	**What would you do if any of your children experienced harm or became a victim of any form of child abuse or violence?**			
1.	*Nothing*	*4*		
2.	*We shall sort it out without asking others for help …*	*4*		
3.	*Talk to neighbour/ family only*	*1*		
4.	*Report to LC/Police / Probation, CDO, Human rights office*	*0*		
6.2	**In the past 6 months (STATE MONTH), have you or another adult in the household used the following method of discipline with any child in your household? (Please circle all the methods that apply)**	*a. Punched, Kicked or hit a child*		
		b. Withheld a meal or basic needs to punish a child		
		c. Using abusive words/ language towards the child		
		d. State Month here:		
1.	*If two or MORE of the methods are checked*	*4*		
2.	*If at least ONE of the method is checked*	*1*		
3.	*If NONE of the methods are checked*	*0*		
6.3	**What would you say are some of the protection issues that affect children living in the family?**			
1.	*Targeted child is abused, sexually or physically, emotionally and/or being subjected to child labour or otherwise exploited*	*4*		
2.	*Targeted child is neglected, given inappropriate work for his or her age, or is clearly not treated well in household or institution*	*3*		
3.	*There is some suspicion that the targeted child may be neglected, over-worked, not treated well, or otherwise maltreated*	*2*		
4.	*Targeted child does not seem to be abused, neglected, do inappropriate work, or be exploited in other ways*	*0*		
6.4	**Are there any children or child of this household, under 18 years, who are currently not living here or who have not lived with you at some point in the past 6 months?**			
1.	Yes	4		
2.	No	0		
6.5	**If Yes; why are they not living in the household?**			
1.	*Child left home for job elsewhere*	4		
2.	*Don't know where the child has gone*	4		
3.	*Child does not staying in this home*	3		
4.	*Child living with relative because family cannot support them*	2		
5.	*Child went to school*	0		

CPA 6 TOTAL:	

Total Score (Obtained by adding all the scores in the CPA 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6)	**SCORE =**

CALCULATION OF FSVI SCORE

	Score	Range
CPA1:	Household economic livelihood security	0-88
CPA2:	Access to basic needs	0-32
CPA3:	Health and care	0-08
CPA5:	Psychosocial support and basic care	0-20
CPA6:	Child protection and legal support	0-20

	Total (CPA 1,2,3,5&6)	0-168

FSVI - Risk Analysis		
Low	0 – 49	The analysis and categorization of risk levels are based on a summation of total score obtained from CPA1, CPA2, CPA3, CPA5 & CPA6
Medium	50 – 99	
High	100 +	

FSVI - Destitution Analysis (CPA1 & CPA2)		
Growing	0 - 34	Here, the analysis and categorization of risk levels are based on a summation of total score obtained from all elements of CPA1 and CPA2 (Household economic livelihood security and access to basic needs).
Struggling 2	35 - 59	
Struggling 1	60-69	
Destitute	70 +	

Asset Acquisition (UNSCORED)	
In the last 6 months, has the household purchased any of the following assets (tick all that apply)	**Tick if yes**
a. House (to live in)	
b. Residential Plot	
c. Household items (TVs, radios, jewelry, furniture, clothing etc.)	
d. Agricultural land	
e. Business capital (tools and equipment)	
f. Rental property	
g. Other _____	

Comments:

Additional Comments

Household roster

Name of child (Consider children interviewed at baseline)	**Sex (M/F)**	**Age**	**Date of birth (DD/MM/YY)**	**Living in HH 6 of 12 last months?**	**Relationship to the household head**	**Household member? Apply PPI rules**	**Out of school (Yes/No/NA)**	**Enrolled in school (Yes/No/NA)**	**Orphan (Yes/No/DK)**	**Disabled (Yes/No)**	**Chronically Ill (Yes/No)**	**Immunized (Yes/No/DK)**	**HIV Status (+/-?DK)**	**In HIV Care (Yes/No/NA)**	**Birth Registration. (Yes/No/DK)**
1.															
2.															
3.															
4.															
5.															
6.															
7.															
8.															
9.															
Name of adult (18 +)															
1.															
2.															
3.															
4.															
5.															
6.															

Annex II. Progress Out of Poverty Index (PPI)

PPI ® for Uganda 2012
Annexure to FSVI Household Tool 6.0

Important: A PPI score must be converted into a poverty likelihood using the PPI Look-Up Table.

Indicators	Responses		Score
1. How many members does the household have?	A.	Nine or more	0
	B.	Eight	3
	C.	Seven	4
	D.	Five or Six	6
	E.	Four	8
	F.	Three	12
	G.	Two	21
	H.	One	28
2. Are all household members age 6 to 12 currently in school?	A.	No	0
	B.	Yes	2
	C.	No one ages 6 to 12	5
3. Can the (oldest) female head/spouse read and write with understanding in any language?	A.	No	0
	B.	No female head/spouse	0
	C.	Yes	3
4. What type of material is mainly used for construction of the wall of the dwelling?	A.	Unburnt bricks with mud, mud and poles, or other	0
	B.	Unburnt bricks with cements, wood, tin/iron sheets, concrete/stones, burnt stabilized bricks, or cement blocks	4
5. What type of material is mainly used for construction of the roof of the dwelling?	C.	Thatch, or tins	0
	D.	Iron sheets, concrete, tiles, asbestos, or other	5
6. What source of energy does the household mainly use for cooking?	A.	Firewood, cow dung, or grass (reeds)	0
	B.	Charcoal, paraffin stove, gas, biogas, electricity (regardless of source), or other	6
7. What type of toilet facility does the household mainly use?	A.	No facility/bush/polythene bags/bucket, etc. or other	0
	B.	Uncovered pit latrine (with or without slab), Ecosan (compost toilet), or covered pit latrine without slab	4
	C.	Covered pit latrine with slab	6
	D.	VIP latrine, or flush toilet	11
8. How many mobile phones do members of your household own?	A.	None	0
	B.	One	7
	C.	Two	12
	D.	Three or more	22
9. Does any member of your household own a radio?	A.	Yes	0
	B.	No	7
10. Does every member of your household have at least one pair of shoes?	A.	No	0
	B.	Yes	9
	Total Score:		

Annex III. Child Integration Status Tool

Child's ID:	Child's name:	Age:	Sex: 1. Male 2. Female
Assessment Date: ___/___/___ Mo/Day/Yr	Phase of Assessment: Baseline □ Midline □ End-line □		
Social worker's name:			

To a reintegrated child: I would like you to tell me a bit about how you're doing now that you are living at home again. We want to ensure that we're supporting you in the best way possible and that we can learn about the transition which we know can be challenging.

To a child in vulnerable family: I would like you to tell me a bit about how you're doing living at home. We want to ensure that we're supporting you in the best way possible.

To all children: I'm going to ask you to tell me about an area of your life and then I will ask you if you agree or disagree with a related statement. I'd then like you to tell me if you agree or disagree a lot or a little. This will create a score on a scale from 1 to 4. You can look at this scale if it helps (show coloured version of the scales).

No, I disagree		Yes, I agree	
1 = I strongly disagree	2 = I disagree a bit	3 = I agree somewhat	4 = I strongly agree
1 = this is never true of me	2 = this isn't true of me most of the time	3 = this is true of me some of the time	4 = this is true about me nearly all of the time

We can then plot each area on a star so you can see how you are doing, and then we can discuss further about how we might be able to help you and your caregiver. All the information you share will remain confidential. We will use your scores to help us monitor our support to you, but it will always be anonymous.

Are you happy to continue? Yes No

	1. Enjoyment of education				
	Are you currently attending school?	Yes No (if No mark all below as 1)			
	If no, tell me more about that (Probes: What is it that is stopping you from attending school) If yes, tell me about your school? (Probes: Can you describe your school? How are the teachers? What have you been learning about?) How would rank yourself on the following statements…				
*	A. I care about school	1	2	3	4
*	B. I enjoy learning.	1	2	3	4
*	C. My school cares about children and encourages us.	1	2	3	4
*	D. My school enforces rules fairly.	1	2	3	4
*	E. I am eager to do well in school and other activities.	1	2	3	4
		Total		/20	

	2. Social wellbeing Tell me about the people you spend time with at home? (Probes: Which friends do you play with? What things do you like to do with your friends? Who helps you if you have a problem?) How would rank yourself on the following statements…				
*	A. I build positive friendships with other people.	1	2	3	4
*	B. I resolve conflicts without anyone getting hurt.	1	2	3	4
	C. I have someone in my life to help with daily chores if I am sick.	1	2	3	4
	D. I have someone in my life to do something enjoyable with.	1	2	3	4
*	E. I have friends who set good examples for me	1	2	3	4
		Total		/20	
	3. Parent-child attachment Tell me about your relationship with your parent/s (probes: What do you do with your parent/s? How do you find talking with your parent/s/?) How would rank yourself on the following statements…				
*	A. I spend time with my parent(s) doing things together in a way that I enjoy.	1	2	3	4
*	B. My family gives me love and support.	1	2	3	4
*	C. My parent(s) are good at talking with me about things that matter.	1	2	3	4
*	D. My family knows where I am and what I am doing.	1	2	3	4
	E. I am comfortable sharing my thoughts and feelings with my parent(s)	1	2	3	4
		Total		/20	
	4. Community Belonging Tell me about your community? (Probes: Who are your neighbours? What groups in your community are you part of? What do your neighbours ask you and your friends to help with?) How would rank yourself on the following statements…				
*	A. I have good neighbours who care about me.	1	2	3	4
*	B. I am helping to make my community a better place.	1	2	3	4
*	C. I am involved in a church or mosque, or other community groups.	1	2	3	4
*	D. My community includes me and gives me useful roles and responsibilities.	1	2	3	4
*	E. I think it is important to help other people in my community.	1	2	3	4
		Total		/20	
	5. Emotional wellbeing Tell me about how you feel about yourself (How would you describe yourself? What do you see in your future?) How would rank yourself on the following statements…				
*	A. I feel good about myself.	1	2	3	4
*	B. I feel valued and appreciated by others.	1	2	3	4
*	C. I feel good about my future.	1	2	3	4
*	D. I find positive ways to deal with things that are hard in my life.	1	2	3	4
*	E. I feel in control of my life and future.	1	2	3	4
		Total		/20	

	6. Child protection Tell me about how safe you feel (Probes: How safe do you feel? Do you have any worries about your/your child's safety? Have you /your child been hurt and, if so, how?) How would rank yourself on the following statements…				
*	A. I feel safe at home.	1	2	3	4
*	B. I feel safe at school.	1	2	3	4
*	C. I have a safe neighbourhood.	1	2	3	4
	D. I have someone in my life to turn to for suggestions about how to deal with a personal problem	1	2	3	4
*	E. I say no to things that are dangerous or unhealthy.	1	2	3	4
		Total		/20	

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Integration Status star and action plan – child

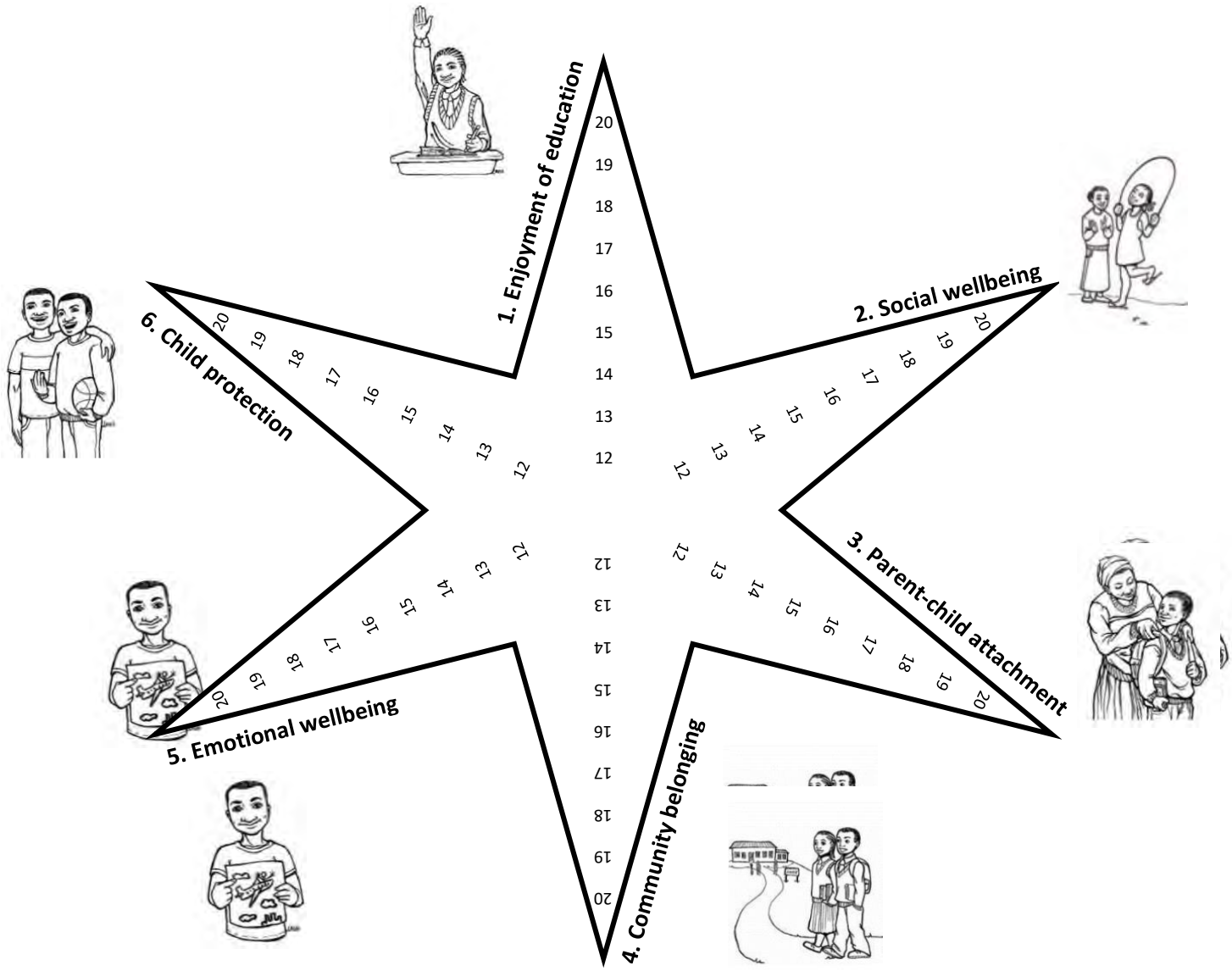
Child's ID	Child's name

Plot all the scores on the relevant points of the star and join together with line. Check with the child that this represents how they are feeling about being back at home at the moment.

Use a different colour pen to mark points and lines for different dates. This will aid comparison over time.

Date 1:	Colour 1:
Date 2:	Colour 2:

Date 3:	Colour 3:
Date 4:	Colour 4:


1. Enjoyment of education
2. Social wellbeing
3. Parent-child attachment
4. Community belonging
5. Emotional wellbeing
6. Child protection
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12

Use the results and discussions about the star to build an action plan together.

Date 1:	**Social worker's name:**
What are the key concerns? What areas have changed or stayed the same? Referring to your notes above and in discussion with the child about the star note down the key progresses and concerns. In particular consider any scores of below 9 on the star above.	
Action plan In discussion with the child make suggestions for future actions to address any outstanding issues. These could be actions by child, caregiver and project, or need for referral.	
Date 2:	**Social worker's name:**
What are the key concerns? What areas have changed or stayed the same? Referring to your notes above and in discussion with the child about the star note down the key progresses and concerns. In particular consider any scores of below 9 on the star above.	
Action plan In discussion with the child make suggestions for future actions to address any outstanding issues. These could be actions by child, caregiver and project, or need for referral.	
Date 3:	**Social worker's name:**
What are the key concerns? What areas have changed or stayed the same? Referring to your notes above and in discussion with the child about the star note down the key progresses and concerns. In particular consider any scores of below 9 on the star above.	
Action plan In discussion with the child make suggestions for future actions to address any outstanding issues. These could be actions by child, caregiver and project, or need for referral.	
Date 4:	**Social worker's name:**
What are the key concerns? What areas have changed or stayed the same? Referring to your notes above and in discussion with the child about the star note down the key progresses and concerns. In particular consider any scores of below 9 on the star above.	
Action plan In discussion with the child make suggestions for future actions to address any outstanding issues. These could be actions by child, caregiver and project, or need for referral.	

Annex IV. Caregiver Integration Status Tool

Caregiver's ID:	Caregiver's name:	Age:	Sex: 1. Male 2. Female
Relationship of caregiver to the index child	Father □ Mother □ Grandmother or father □ Stepmother or father □ Uncle or Aunt □ Neighbour □ Child headed □ Others specify □; _____		
Assessment Date: ___/___/___ Mo/Day/Yr	Phase of Assessment: Baseline □ Midline □ End-line □		
Social worker's name:			

To caregiver of reintegrated child: I would like you to tell me a bit about how you're doing now that your child is living at home. We want to ensure that we're supporting you in the best way possible and that we can learn about the transition which we know can be challenging. We would like you to think about your reintegrating child in particular as you answer.

To caregiver of vulnerable children: I would like you to tell me a bit about how you're doing in your family life. We want to ensure that we're supporting you in the best way possible. Please consider all the children in your care as you answer.

To all caregivers: I'm going to ask you to tell me about an area of your life and then I will ask you if you agree or disagree with a related statement. I'd then like you to tell me if you agree or disagree a lot or a little. This will create a score on a scale from 1 to 4. You can look at this scale if it helps (show coloured version of the scales).

No, I disagree		Yes, I agree	
1 = I strongly disagree	2 = I disagree a bit	3 = I agree somewhat	4 = I strongly agree
1 = this is never true of me	2 = this isn't true of me most of the time	3 = this is true of me some of the time	4 = this is true about me nearly all of the time

We can then plot each area on a star so you can see how you are doing, and then we can discuss further about how we might be able to help you and your child. All the information you share will remain confidential. We will use your scores to help us monitor our support to you, but it will always be anonymous.

Are you happy to continue? Yes No

	1. Social wellbeing Tell me about the people you spend time with at home? (Probes: Which friends do you talk with? What things do you like to do with your friends? Who helps you if you have a problem?) How would rank yourself on the following statements…				
*	A. I build positive friendships with other people.	1	2	3	4
*	B. I resolve conflicts without anyone getting hurt.	1	2	3	4
	C. I have someone in my life to help with daily chores if I am sick.	1	2	3	4
	D. I have someone in my life to do something enjoyable with.	1	2	3	4
*	E. I have friends who set good examples for me.	1	2	3	4
		Total		/20	
	2. Parent-child attachment Tell me about your relationship with your parent/s/child (probes: What do you do with your parent/s/child? How do you find talking with your parent/s/child?) How would rank yourself on the following statements…				
*	A. I spend time with my child when we do things together in a way that s/he enjoys.	1	2	3	4
*	B. I give love and support to my child.	1	2	3	4
*	C. I am good at talking to my child about things that matter.	1	2	3	4
*	D. I know where my child is and what s/he is doing.	1	2	3	4
	E. My child is comfortable sharing her/his thoughts and feelings with me.	1	2	3	4
		Total		/20	

	3. Community Belonging Tell me about your community? (Probes: Who are your neighbours? What groups in your community are you part of? What do your neighbours ask you and your friends to help with?) How would rank yourself on the following statements…				
*	A. I have good neighbours who care about me.	1	2	3	4
*	B. I am helping to make my community a better place.	1	2	3	4
*	C. I am involved in a church or mosque, or other community groups.	1	2	3	4
*	D. My community includes me and gives me useful roles and responsibilities.	1	2	3	4
*	E. I think it is important to help other people in my community.	1	2	3	4
		Total		/20	
	4. Emotional wellbeing Tell me about how you feel about yourself (How would you describe yourself? What do you see in your future?) How would rank yourself on the following statements…				
*	A. I feel good about myself.	1	2	3	4
*	B. I feel valued and appreciated by others.	1	2	3	4
*	C. I feel good about my future.	1	2	3	4
*	D. I find positive ways to deal with things that are hard in my life.	1	2	3	4
*	E. I feel in control of my life and future.	1	2	3	4
		Total		/20	
	5. Care and protection Tell me about how you feel about ensuring your child's safety and wellbeing (Probes: How safe do you feel your child? Do you have any worries about your child's safety? Has your child been hurt and, if so, how?) How would rank yourself on the following statements…				
*	A. I have confidence that my child can say no to things that are dangerous or unhealthy.	1	2	3	4
*	B. I create a safe environment for my child at home.	1	2	3	4
	C. I am able to talk with my child whenever he/she makes mistakes.	1	2	3	4
	D. I have positive ways to deal with my child's difficult behaviour.	1	2	3	4
*	E. I try to make sure my neighbourhood is safe for my child.	1	2	3	4
		Total		/20	

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FARE Integration Status star and action plan - Caregiver

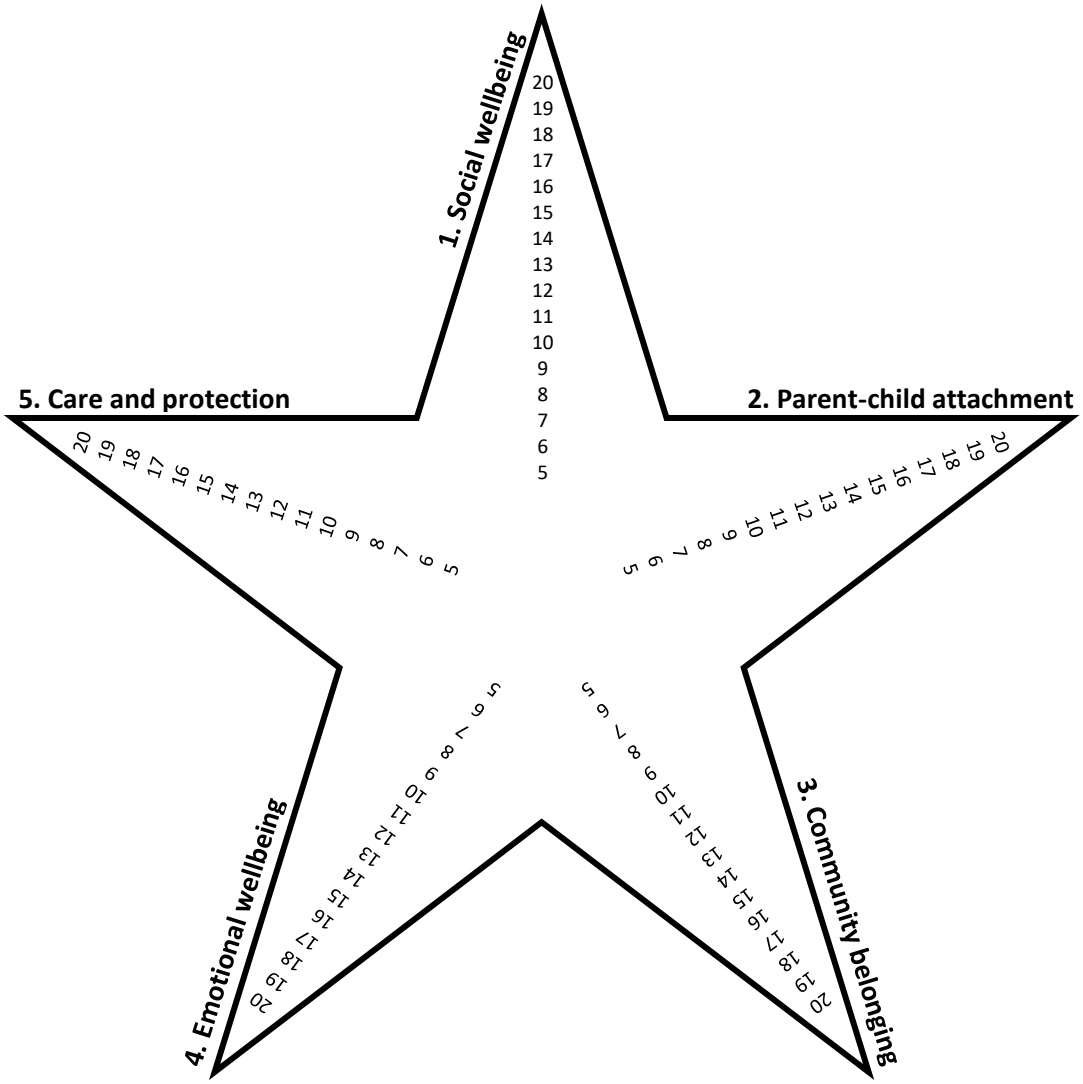
Caregiver's ID	Caregiver's name

Plot all the scores on the relevant points of the star and join together with line. Check with the child that this represents how they are feeling about being back at home at the moment.

Use a different colour pen to mark points and lines for different dates. This will aid comparison over time.

Date 1:	Colour 1:
Date 2:	Colour 2:

Date 3:	Colour 3:
Date 4:	Colour 4:



Use the results and discussions about the star to build an action plan together.

Date 1:	**Social worker's name:**
What are the key concerns? What areas have changed or stayed the same? Referring to your notes above and in discussion with the caregiver about the star note down the key progresses and concerns. In particular consider any scores of below 9 on the star above.	
Action plan In discussion with the child make suggestions for future actions to address any outstanding issues. These could be actions by child, caregiver and project, or need for referral.	
Date 2:	**Social worker's name:**
What are the key concerns? What areas have changed or stayed the same? Referring to your notes above and in discussion with the caregiver about the star note down the key progresses and concerns. In particular consider any scores of below 9 on the star above.	
Action plan In discussion with the child make suggestions for future actions to address any outstanding issues. These could be actions by child, caregiver and project, or need for referral.	
Date 3:	**Social worker's name:**
What are the key concerns? What areas have changed or stayed the same? Referring to your notes above and in discussion with the caregiver about the star note down the key progresses and concerns. In particular consider any scores of below 9 on the star above.	
Action plan In discussion with the child make suggestions for future actions to address any outstanding issues. These could be actions by child, caregiver and project, or need for referral.	
Date 4:	**Social worker's name:**
What are the key concerns? What areas have changed or stayed the same? Referring to your notes above and in discussion with the caregiver about the star note down the key progresses and concerns. In particular consider any scores of below 9 on the star above.	
Action plan In discussion with the child make suggestions for future actions to address any outstanding issues. These could be actions by child, caregiver and project, or need for referral.	

Annex V. Data for small-n sub-groups of ESFAM sample.

		At-risk No ES		Reintegrating			
				CT-only		No ES	
		Base	End	Base	End	End	End
		(n=47)	(n=18)	(n=5)	(n=5)	(n=4)	(n=3)
1. HH Characteristics							
Respondent Age	Median	39.0	53.0	54.0	40.0	40	44
	Range	38-60	51-55	52-55	40-60	15-71	22-73
# children in HH		4	3.4	3.3	3	4.8	2.1
# children in school		2.7	1.5	3	3.8	3.8	1.5
# orphans		1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.4
# children with a disability		0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0	0.1
# children immunized		3.7	3.4	2.8	3	4.8	2.1
# children HIV+		0.2	0	0	0	0	0
2. Number of HHs with a separation at endline (%)		--	0 (0%)	--	1 (20%)	--	0 (0%)
3. HH Economic Classification using ESFAM cut-off points (%)							
Destitute (score 70+)		27.7	5.6	100	0	0	0
Struggling 1 (score 60-69)		36.2	16.7	0	0	25	25
Struggling 2 (score 35-59)		36.2	16.7	0	100	75	50
Growing (score 0-34)		0	61.1	0	0	0	25
4. HH Economic Classification using PPI							
<$2.00/day PPP		74.2	91.9	47.2	50.1	63.2	85.5
<$2.50/day PPP		84.9	95.7	63.3	63.5	77.2	91.7
<$4.00/day PPP		95.3	98.9	85.6	80	92.6	97.9
5. Average score for CPA 1 0-88, higher = more vulnerable		52.9	18.8	58	47	40.5	30.5
6. Main source of income							
Average score, 0-4		1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1	2
Selected Main Source of Income (%)							
No income		0	0	0	0	0	0
Remittances		0	0	0	0	0	0
Casual Labor		14.9	14.3	20	0	0	0

	At-risk No ES		Reintegrating			
			CT-only		No ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	End	End
	(n=47)	(n=18)	(n=5)	(n=5)	(n=4)	(n=3)
Informal/Self	12.8	0	20	20	0	0
Labor on others' land	21.3	14.3	0	0	0	0
Labor on own land	31.9	57.1	20	40	50	100
Petty Business	17	0	40	40	0	0
Formal Business	0	14.3	0	0	0	0
Commercial Farming	0	0	0	0	25	0
Formal employment	2.1	0	0	0	25	0
7. HH Median Monthly Income (UGX)						
Income range (UGX)	40,000	30,000	25,000	70,000	75,000	30,000
Less than 50,000 (< USD 14)	61.7	71.4	80	0	50	66.7
50,000-99,000 (USD 14-28)	25.5	28.6	20	80	25	33.3
100,000-149,000 (USD 28-42)	6.4	0	0	0	0	0
150,000-200,000 (USD 42-56)	6.4	0	0	20	25	0
8. Ability to pay for basic needs						
Avg number of months (of past 3) HH able to pay for:						
Food, shelter	1.8	2.7	1.6	3	2	3
Health care	2	2.9	1.8	2.6	1.3	3
Education	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.8	1.8	2.7
Score* (%)						
9	27.7	42.9	20	80	25	66.7
8	12.8	28.6	0	0	0	33.3
7	4.3	14.3	40	0	50	0
4-6	19.2	14.3	0	20	25	0
0-3	36.2	0	40	0	0	0
9. Strategies for handling economic shocks						
Highest scored* response (% selected)						
(low risk) 0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	At-risk No ES		Reintegrating			
			CT-only		No ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	End	End
	(n=47)	(n=18)	(n=5)	(n=5)	(n=4)	(n=3)
1	40.4	57.1	20	40	25	33.3
2	8.5	0	0	0	0	0
3	23.4	42.9	20	60	75	33.3
4 (high risk)	27.7	0	60	0	0	33.3
10. Average score for CPA 2, 0-32 (higher = more vulnerable)	12.9	4.6	17.4	6.2	9.3	6.3
11. Usual # meals per day in HH (%)						
3+ meals	6.4	0	0	20	0	33.3
2 meals	51.1	42.9	0	80	75	33.3
One meal	40.4	57.1	100	0	25	33.3
Some days no meal	2.1	0	0	0	0	0
12. HH shelter status (%)						
No stable shelter	12.8	0	0	20	25	33
Shelter needs major repairs	36.2	28.6	60	0	25	0
Shelter fairly adequate, safe	36.2	71.4	40	60	50	66.7
Shelter is safe, adequate	14.9	0	0	20	0	0
Hygiene/ sanitation conditions scores** (%)						
4	63.8	42.9	80	0	50	33.3
3	8.5	28.6	0	20	0	33.3
2	19.2	28.6	0	40	25	0
1	4.3	0	20	20	25	0
0	4.3	0	0	20	0	33.3
13. Regular school attendance among 6-17 year-olds in HH (%)						
No children attending	2.1	0	0	0	0	0
Some children not attending	44.7	42.9	20	20	25	66.7
All children attending	53.2	57.1	80	80	75	33.3
Not of school-going age	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Health and care summary						
Average score for CPA 3, 0-8 (higher = more vulnerable)	2.7	1.3	3.2	3.2	4.8	1.5

	At-risk No ES		Reintegrating			
			CT-only		No ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	End	End
	(n=47)	(n=18)	(n=5)	(n=5)	(n=4)	(n=3)
HoH has a disability that affects daily activities (%)	23.4	42.9	40	40	75	0
Source of treatment if sick (%)						
Local herbs/ medicine	23.4	28.6	20	20	0	33.3
Traditional healer/herbalist	4.3	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital	70.2	42.9	80	80	75	66.7
Private clinic	2.1	28.6	0	0	25	0
15. Psychosocial support and basic care						
Average score for CPA 5 0-20 (higher = more vulnerable)	9	2.2	11.4	7.8	10.5	3.8
# of people respondent can approach for emotional support (%)						
Nobody	6.4	14.3	60	0	25	0
1 person	44.7	14.3	20	40	25	33.3
2 people	31.9	28.6	0	60	0	0
3+ people	17	42.9	20	0	50	66.7
# of people respondent can approach for material support (%)						
Nobody	23.4	14.3	40	0	25	0
1 person	36.2	14.3	40	40	50	33.3
2 people	23.4	28.6	0	60	0	33.3
3+ people	17	42.9	20	0	25	33.3
16. Child protection and legal care, CPA 6						
Average score for CPA 6, 0-20 (higher = more vulnerable)	6.9	1.8	7.4	3.4	3.0	3.0
Had child(ren) not living with HH at some point in past 6 months (%)	**51.1**	**14.3**	--	**16.4**	--	**14.3**
Of HHs above, reason for child(ren) not living with HH (% selected)						
Child left home for job/Don't know where child went	16.7	0	--	11.1	--	0
Child does not like staying in this home	8.3	0	--	0	--	0
Child living with relative because HH can't support	45.8	0	--	55.6	--	0
Child went to school	29.2	100	--	33.3	--	100

	At-risk No ES		Reintegrating			
			CT-only		No ES	
	Base	End	Base	End	End	End
	(n=47)	(n=18)	(n=5)	(n=5)	(n=4)	(n=3)
Caregiver(s) used method of discipline (% selected, not mutually exclusive)						
Punched, kicked or hit a child	53.2	22.2	100	20	25	25
Withheld meal/basic needs to punish	10.6	0	0	0	0	0
Used abusive language toward child	42.6	11.1	40	40	25	25
Protection issues that affect children living in the family (% selected)						
Sexual, physical or emotional abuse; OR child labor or other exploitation	4.3	0	40	0	0	0
Neglect; given inappropriate work for age; or is clearly not treated well in HH	21.3	14.3	20	0	25	0
Suspicion child may be neglected, over-worked, or otherwise maltreated	31.9	57.1	0	0	25	33.3
Child does not seem to be abused, neglected, or exploited in other ways	42.6	28.6	40	100	50	66.7
17. Child integration status - Average domain scores, 0-20, higher better						
Enjoyment of education	12.9	14.9	11.2	19.2	13.5	17
Currently attending school or training (%)†	*72.3*	*87.5*	*80*	*100*	*75*	*100*
Social wellbeing	14.5	15.9	15.8	18.2	14.5	17
Parent-child attachment	14	14	15.4	18.4	14.5	15.3
Community belonging	13	13.3	16.2	15.8	15.3	15.7
Emotional wellbeing	13.4	14.4	14	17.6	14.3	17
Safety	14.1	16.1	14.4	18.6	16	18
18. Caregiver integration status - Average domain scores, 0-20, higher better						
Social wellbeing	15	17.3	13.6	19	13.8	19.3
Parent-child attachment	14.5	15	12.8	17.8	14.3	15.7
Community belonging	14.1	13.5	13.6	16.6	14.5	18
Emotional wellbeing	13.5	11.8	11.2	17.4	14.8	16.3
Safety	14.7	16.5	13.4	19.2	13.3	15.7