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international

Our Strategy

for maximizing the impact of our giving
towards ending global poverty.

We want to end global spiritual and physical poverty, so we designed Our Strategy to be our best chance of ending poverty and getting to this day where all people have access to the Gospel and the basic means of physical well-being.

Yes. We know that's a pretty bold statement. Yet we believe it is true because this strategy utilizes the best intel and resources the world has to offer: The best data, the top experts, the most effective organizations and the most sustainable programs to help those in most need. We just do all of the research, vetting, and monitoring that it takes to pull off this strategy for our members, for free.

The following pages describe our five-step strategy for maximizing our giving towards ending global physical and spiritual poverty.

Enjoy!

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our strategy

Where and what is the need?

Who can best meet these needs?

How is it going and what is the impact?

data > **experts** > **orgs** > **funds** > **reports**

How do we best meet these needs?

How much will it cost and why?

data
researching
We consult the most reputable data and metrics to identify the most impoverished regions of the world and what their specific needs are.

experts
consulting
We meet with global and local experts to determine the most effective and sustainable methods that will improve these poverty metrics.

orgs
vetting
We find, evaluate and partner with only the most cost-effective and sustainable programs that most improve the poverty metrics in these regions.

funds
funding
100% of our members' contributions to The Collective Fund, our pooled giving fund, go to the cost-effective and high-impact programs in our portfolio.

reports
reporting
We monitor these programs and report everything back to our members every month, including progress updates, pictures, stories, data and financial statements.

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1 researching the data

Where and what is the need?

All Access' mission is to end global physical and spiritual poverty. When we say "global poverty", we are actually referring to specific data sets that measure the percent of a population that lacks access to objective standards, such as clean water, sanitation, shelter or even believers. When these metrics are decreasing, we know global poverty is improving. So we work to decrease these specific metrics.
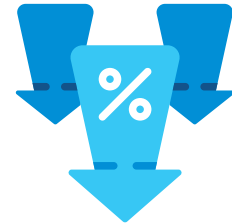
Our philosophy is to prioritize the most objectively impoverished regions of the world first and work backwards from there. To identify these regions and their specific needs, we use the following two metrics for measuring the status of global spiritual and physical poverty:

For spiritual poverty, we use the Joshua Project that measures 'Unreached People Groups' (UPGs), people groups where less than 2% of the population are Christians and therefore have no practical access to a Bible, a church or a believer in their context that speaks their language.

For physical poverty, we use the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI). People living in extreme multidimensional poverty have no access to ten essential health, education and living standards.

For more information about these poverty indices, data, definitions and measurements, refer to the appendix at the end of this document.

Once the most physically and spiritually impoverished subnational regions and their specific needs are identified, we begin thoroughly researching the need, region and effective interventions, as well as consulting the global and local experts.

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2 consulting the experts

How do we best meet these needs?

Once we have identified the most impoverished regions of the world and their specific needs, we consult the global and local experts to learn how to most effectively and sustainably improve these poverty metrics.

We read technical papers and reports.

First, we research the latest technical reports on the location and need that are written by these local and global experts and entities.

We meet with global experts.

We meet with these top experts on the specific location and need, whether it's experts on church planting movements in Asia or water access and disease prevention in Africa. In these meetings, we ask for recommendations on organizations, programs and development methods and if there are other experts, resources and research that we should refer to.

We meet with local experts.

Finally, we meet with local experts to confirm that the information we have gathered from the global experts aligns with the actually needs, wants and best interests of the locals. Often, the problems and solutions to regional poverty are best identified by the locals themselves, they just need help getting equipped and empowered to address the need.

Some of the experts we have consulted on our projects come from institutions such as:

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3 vetting the organizations

Who can best meet these needs?

There are a thousand different methods that foundations and accrediting agencies use to evaluate organizations, such as leadership turnover rate, board size and meeting frequency, ratio of overhead expenses to programs, CEO salaries or size of their donor base.

However, none of this information will help end poverty. Instead, we first go and find the most metric-driven, cost-effective, evidence-based and sustainably implemented and transparent programs that best improve the poverty metrics, then we check the integrity of the organization's finances and governance.

To do this, All Access created a five-by-five matrix to evaluate potential partner organizations based on five characteristics of their programs and how it relates to the five main categories of the top spiritual and physical poverty metrics.

		PARTNER METRICS				
		Strategy	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Sustainability	Tranparency
POVERTY METRICS	Community					
	Health					
	Education					
	Energy					
	Economics					

We desire for **all** people to have **access** to the basic means of spiritual and physical well-being.

Therefore, these five poverty metrics represent the eleven specific spiritual and physical poverty indices as measured by the Joshua Project and Multidimensional Poverty Index that we aim to improve, which are: Access to a church, a Bible, a believer, affordable basic healthcare, nutrition, clean water, proper sanitation, primary education, electricity, safe cooking fuel and basic assets.

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3 vetting the organizations

Who can best meet these needs?

We evaluate organizations based on five categories that help us answer our one main question, "Who can best improve the poverty metrics?" The following questions are just a glimpse into the many questions that we ask during our evaluation process.

1. Strategy

Does the organization currently work toward decreasing the specific poverty metric in the specific region, or can they? Does the organization have a long-term interest in the region and cause? If so, how?

2. Efficiency

How financially efficient is the organization? Will they provide an itemized budget for the program? Will they agree to only use our grants on specific program expenses, such as materials and labor? What does it cost to achieve the impact they have made and will make?

3. Effectiveness

How effective have their previous programs been at improving the poverty metrics? Do they have an M&E process for tracking impact and program effectiveness? What measurable impact have they already made and what impact do they expect their program will make?

4. Sustainability

What development methods does the program use? How do they implement their programs? Are there any chances of potential harm? What is the expected long-term impact from this program? Does the program align with the recommendations of the experts?

5. Transparency

How transparent is the organization? Can the public easily access their financial and tax documents? Will the organization agree to our monthly, quarterly and annual reporting and evaluation policies? Will they provide an itemized program budget?

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3 vetting the organizations

Who can best meet these needs?

The following five categories represent the eleven specific spiritual and physical poverty indices as measured by the Joshua Project and Multidimensional Poverty Index that we aim to improve:

1. Community

Decrease the number of "Unreached People Groups", which are people groups where less than 2% of the population of the group identifies as Christian and therefore the group has no practical access to a church, a Bible, a believer or ever hearing the Gospel in their own language and context.

2. Health

Decrease the number of households who: 1) have members under 70 years that are undernourished, 2) have had the death of a child under the age of 18 in the last year, 3) report that their source of drinking water is not safe or is more than a 30-minute or longer roundtrip walk from home, and 4) have either a shared or no access to an improved sanitation facility.

3. Education

Decrease the number of household whose: 1) adults have not completed six years of schooling, and 2) school-aged children are not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8.

4. Energy

Decrease the number of households that: 1) don't have electricity, and 2) use solids such as dung, agricultural crop, shrubs, wood or coal as their primary fuel source for cooking.

5. Economics

Decrease the number of households that own less than two of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, refrigerator, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, car or truck.

Refer to the appendix for more information about these specific indices.

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4 funding the projects

How much will it cost and why?

Once we have the research completed and the projects designed, this is where you come in.

The Collective Fund

The Collective Fund is our actively managed pooled giving fund. **100%** of our members' contributions to The Collective Fund go to the cost-effective and high-impact programs in our portfolio.

Contracts and Grants

Every penny is protected from being used on overhead expenses and is maximized through our contracts with our partner organizations to make the biggest impact possible towards ending poverty.

Our Project Portfolio

Just like your financial advisor manages your investment portfolio, we actively monitor our project portfolio and evaluate future giving opportunities to make sure our portfolio reflects whatever is most effective towards ending poverty.

Our Members

We call our donors 'members' because we give with them and work on their behalf to stretch their donations, to hold our partner organizations accountable, and to report back to them everything that is done, every month.

Project Sponsorship

Members can also to give more toward specific projects in our portfolio!

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5 sharing the reports

How is it going and what is the impact?

Last, and possibly the most important step, is our reporting. Why? Because the previous four steps are only helpful towards ending global poverty if we're held accountable.

Monthly Reporting

Every month, we provide our members with a simple yet content rich progress report that they can easily access through our client portal. We pride ourselves in the fact that our clients can see how every penny of their donation was used and the impact it made, every single month.

Real-Time Content

You name it, we share it: Pictures, videos, stories, data, updates and even tips on ways to give more effectively. We make sure that all of the content and updates we share accurately represents what actually happened in the field that month. No misleading information!

Financial Statements

We show our members how, where and why every penny was distributed that month from The Collective Fund to our projects. We also show how much was been contributed to The Collective Fund each month and how much is available for new project opportunities.

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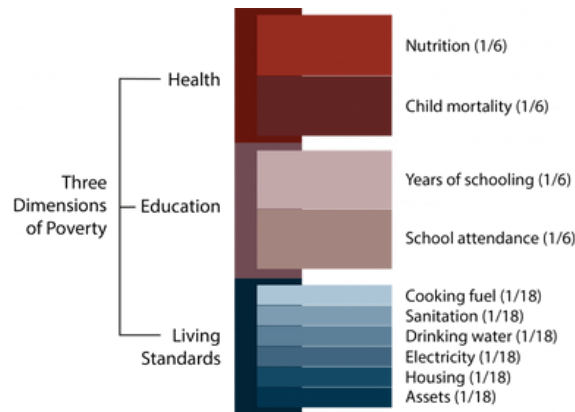
appendix

The Multidimensional Poverty Index

TABLE: Global MPI – Dimensions, Indicators, Deprivation Cutoffs, and Weights

DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY	INDICATOR	DEPRIVED IF LIVING IN A HOUSEHOLD WHERE…	WEIGHT	SDG AREA
Health (1/3)	Nutrition	Any person under 70 years of age for whom there is nutritional information is **undernourished**.	1/6	SDG 2: Zero Hunger
	Child mortality	A child **under 18** has **died** in the household in the five-year period preceding the survey.	1/6	SDG 3: Health and Well-being
Education (1/3)	Years of schooling	**No** eligible household member has completed **six years of schooling**.	1/6	SDG 4: Quality Education
	School attendance	Any school-aged child is **not attending** school **up to** the age at which he/she would complete **class 8**.	1/6	SDG 4: Quality Education
Living Standards (1/3)	Cooking fuel	A household cooks using **solid fuel**, such as dung, agricultural crop, shrubs, wood, charcoal, or coal.	1/18	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
	Sanitation	The household has **unimproved** or **no** sanitation **facility** or it is improved but **shared** with other households.	1/18	SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
	Drinking water	The household's source of **drinking water** is **not safe** or safe drinking water is a **30-minute** or **longer walk** from home, roundtrip.	1/18	SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
	Electricity	The household has **no electricity**.	1/18	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
	Housing	The household has **inadequate** housing materials in **any** of the three components: **floor, roof,** or **walls**.	1/18	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
	Assets	The household does **not own more than one** of these **assets**: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator, and does not own a car or truck.	1/18	SDG 1: No Poverty

Source: Alkire, S., Kanagaratnam, U. and Suppa, N. (2020). 'The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 2020 revision', OPHI MPI Methodological Note 49, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, University of Oxford.

Notes: 1) Children under 5 years (60 months and younger) are considered undernourished if their z-score of either height-for-age (stunting) or weight-for-age (underweight) is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population. Children 5–19 years (61–228 months) are identified as deprived if their age-specific BMI cutoff is below minus two standard deviations. Adults older than 19 to 70 years are considered undernourished if their Body Mass Index is below 18.5 m/kg². 2) The child mortality indicator of the global MPI is based on birth history data provided by mothers aged 15 to 49. 3) If all individuals in the household are in an age group where they should have formally completed 6 or more years of schooling, but none have this achievement, then the household is deprived. However, if any individuals aged 10 years and older reported 6 years or more of schooling, the household is not deprived. 4) Data source for the age children start compulsory primary school: DHS or MICS survey reports; and http://data.uis.unesco.org/. 5) If the survey report uses other definitions of solid fuel, we follow the survey report. 6 A household is considered to have access to improved sanitation if it has some type of flush toilet or latrine, or ventilated improved pit or composting toilet, provided that they are not shared. If the survey report uses other definitions of adequate sanitation, we follow the survey report. 7A household has access to clean drinking water if the water source is any of the following types: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring, or rainwater, and it is within a 30-minute walk, round trip. If the survey report uses other definitions of clean or safe drinking water, we follow the survey report. 8A number of countries do not collect data on electricity because of 100% coverage. In such cases, we identify all households in the country as non-deprived in electricity. 9 Deprived if floor is made of natural materials or if dwelling has no roof or walls or if either the roof or walls are constructed using natural or rudimentary materials.

appendix

The Joshua Project Index

Click the images to access links with more information.

Progress Level ▲	Description	Criteria	People Groups	% of People Groups	Population	% of World Population
1	**Unreached** Few evangelicals and few who identify as Christians. Little, if any, history of Christianity. Frontier Peoples are a subset of unreached.	Evangelicals <= 2% Professing Christians <= 5%	7,414	42.5 %	3,343,525,000	42.3 %
2	**Minimally reached** Few evangelicals, but significant number who identify as Christians.	Evangelicals <= 2% Professing Christians > 5% and <= 50%	1,124	6.4 %	248,625,000	3.1 %
3	**Superficially reached** Few evangelicals, but many who identify as Christians. In great need of spiritual renewal and commitment to biblical faith.	Evangelicals <= 2% Professing Christians > 50%	1,812	10.4 %	543,952,000	6.9 %
4	**Partially reached** Evangelicals have a modest presence.	Evangelicals > 2% and <= 10%	3,791	21.8 %	1,965,054,000	24.9 %
5	**Significantly reached** Evangelicals have a significant presence.	Evangelicals > 10%	3,286	18.9 %	1,806,218,000	22.8 %
Totals:			17,427		7,907,338,000	

Progress Scale: 1 - Unreached ●

What is the Progress Scale?

Criteria	Progress Level
Evangelicals <= 2% Professing Christians <= 5%	
People Groups 7,414	% of World's People Groups 42.5 %
Population 3,343,525,000	% of World Population 42.3 %
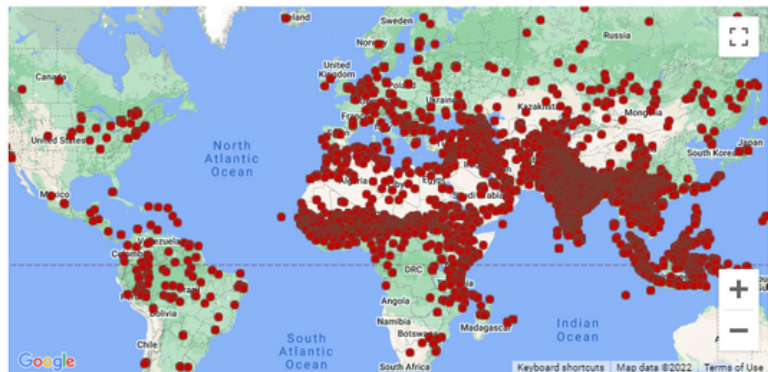
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Have questions?

Contact us anytime at info@allaccessinternational.org!