

# IMPACT REPORT

2021



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# Celebrating Our Impact

NOTE FROM THE CEO

Raising The Village (RTV) was founded with the vision of ending ultra-poverty in our lifetime. Now, five years after the launch of our first village cluster cohort, we reflect on the progress our partner communities have made, the resiliency shown in the face of unprecedented challenges, and the potential that lies ahead.

With continued COVID-19 related lockdowns in Uganda this year, RTV's work addressing ultra-poverty became even more urgent. To respond, we accelerated program expansion and surpassed annual targets to reach 163,174 community members in seven districts. We also rolled-out urgent COVID-response programs including Ready-To-Eat (RTE) Initiative Phase II and VSLA Credit Facility Pilot. Our partner communities are not only recovering from pandemic-induced hardship, but have also increased their household incomes from \$1.01 to \$2.29/day within the 24-months program.

Accelerated growth amidst a pandemic offered unique challenges and opportunities. Learnings from 2020 lockdowns helped us operationally prepare for 2021, and our local government relationships were instrumental in minimizing program disruption. As our team grew by 62% this year, we saw the importance of having strong on-the-ground national leadership and an increased focus on training to support new team members, so they can effectively support our community partners.

Our holistic model continues to prove that a one-time investment can build lasting results without the need for ongoing aid. Through robust impact evaluation, including the collection of

over 4,000 data points, our team ensured we tracked, analyzed, and adjusted our programs in real time to maximize impact. This year, in addition to sharing the immense progress of our graduated cohorts at 24 months, we are excited to also share sustainability findings with five years of impact data from our first cohort. At the 60-month mark, three years after graduating from our programs, our partner households have successfully remained out of ultra-poverty, and maintained a PPI score below the national average of 20.

Through our government and community partnerships, our ambitious goal of reaching 1 million people by 2023 is within reach. Technical advancements and advanced data analytics via Project Venn continue to maximize impact, and are poised to transform the development sector as we strive to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Our impact today is just the beginning.

All of this was made possible through the continued support of our partners, for which I am incredibly grateful. On behalf of our team, I am proud to share our 2021 Impact Report with you.

With thanks,

**Shawn Cheung**  
Founder and CEO

## OUR MISSION

Raising The Village is on a mission to **end ultra-poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa** by eliminating immediate barriers of scarcity, nurturing income-generation activities, and building local capacity while moving communities toward economic self-sufficiency.







# The Urgency Behind Our Work

ABOUT RAISING THE VILLAGE

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## 400M

**PEOPLE LIVE ON LESS  
THAN \$1.25 PER DAY  
GLOBALLY**

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## 80%

**WORLD'S ULTRA-POOR  
LIVING IN 14 COUNTRIES,  
INCLUDING UGANDA**

**Ultra-poverty is one of the most challenging and complex issues of inequality we face today.**

In Uganda, **47%** of the total population, and **55%** of the rural population lives in multidimensional poverty. Many of these families are subsistence farmers living in last-mile communities, surviving on as little as **\$0.50** a day with limited access to food, clean water, basic healthcare, and social safety net services. These communities are extremely vulnerable to development shocks and experience persistent scarcity barriers, making it challenging to break the generational cycle of ultra-poverty.

The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the number of people living in ultra-poverty for the first time since 1998. Countries already battling high rates of poverty have been the most impacted, and last mile communities are increasingly at risk.

These trends are sobering, but they are not inevitable.

This year, Raising The Village's holistic, innovative, and proven approach reached **33,290** households across **288** villages in Uganda, ensuring they can not only weather COVID-19 but build a sustainable pathway out of ultra-poverty. By 2023, we will reach **1 million** in Uganda, with plans to expand regionally and beyond. **Together, we can end ultra-poverty in our lifetime.**

\*All currencies in USD unless otherwise specified

# Our Model of Change



Raising The Village partners with last-mile, rural communities in Uganda through a holistic, data-driven, and replicable one-time investment model that empowers entire communities to pave the way out of ultra-poverty towards economic self-sufficiency through three program phases within 24 months.

## 01 Secure

### FOCUS ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Working in partnership with local governments, we identify the most vulnerable last-mile communities and form clusters that have existing economic and social relationships, live in geographic proximity, and share key infrastructure.

### REACH THE MOST VULNERABLE

Our programs are intentionally designed to engage all village members, with an emphasis on women, youth, and vulnerable households who experience a deeper disadvantage.

### SECURE BASIC NEEDS

To ensure sustainability of impact, we first remove scarcity barriers by providing access to health, water, and sustainable food sources to create time and space for communities to focus on improving livelihoods.

## 02 Improve

### DEVELOP LIVELIHOODS

Our livelihood programs provide training, ongoing technical support, and direct agricultural and livestock inputs to increase farming and employment income, build productive assets, and create new income-generating opportunities through financial literacy, Village Savings & Loans Associations (VSLA), and community-driven investments.

## 03 Sustain

### ENCOURAGE LOCAL LEADERSHIP

For sustained outcomes, we build local capacity through gender-equitable leadership, strengthen community support structures, and develop local government technical capacity.

### TRACK, ANALYZE, IMPROVE

Our focus on advanced data analytics, strong government collaboration, and community-informed and engaged project designs ensure that we are delivering the expected outcomes with an increase in household income and consumption, improved social outcomes, and a self-sufficient community that continues their progress after graduation at the 24-month mark.



# 2021 at a Glance



OUR IMPACT

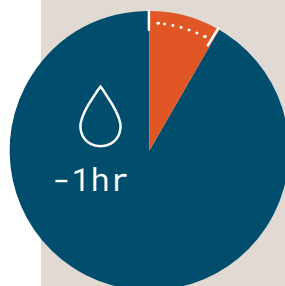
## 163,174

COMMUNITY MEMBERS FROM

## 33,290

HOUSEHOLDS SUPPORTED

with access to food, water, health, and livelihood programs



**1 HOUR/DAY  
SAVED** by reducing  
the distance  
households walk to  
clean water sources

**50% REDUCTION  
IN INSTANCES  
OF ILLNESSES** in  
partner households



## 1,220,000

COMMUNITY MEMBERS  
REACHED THROUGH  
OUR COVID-19 FOOD  
SECURITY INITIATIVE



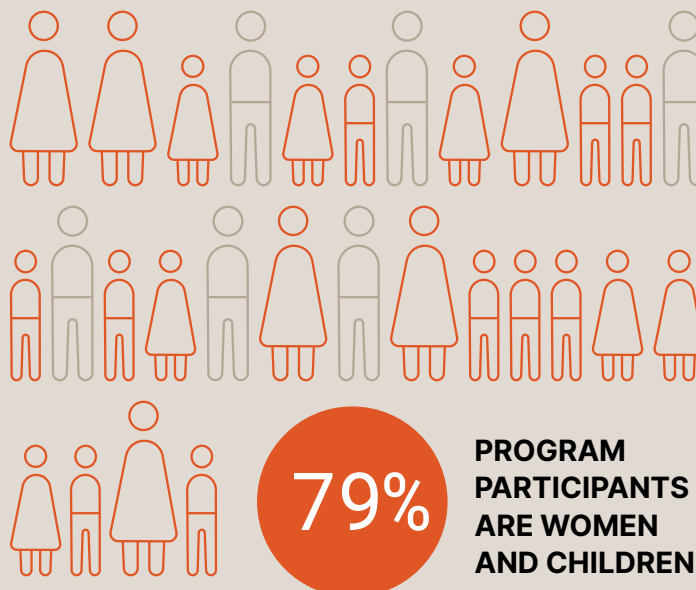
## 565%

**RETURN OF INVESTMENT**

at 24 months on a one-time average  
investment of \$20 per person\*

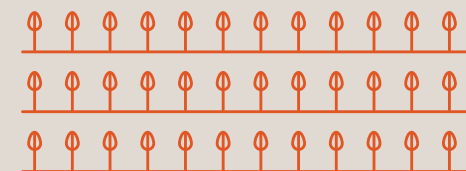
**\$2.29/DAY AVERAGE  
HOUSEHOLD INCOME** after

24 months, an increase from \$1.01/day  
that moves households beyond the  
extreme poverty line of \$1.90/day



**PROGRAM  
PARTICIPANTS  
ARE WOMEN  
AND CHILDREN**

When compared to peer group



## 32%

**LARGER  
HARVEST PER  
ACRE**



## 38%

**HIGHER MARKET  
VALUE** of partner  
household crops



## 17.3

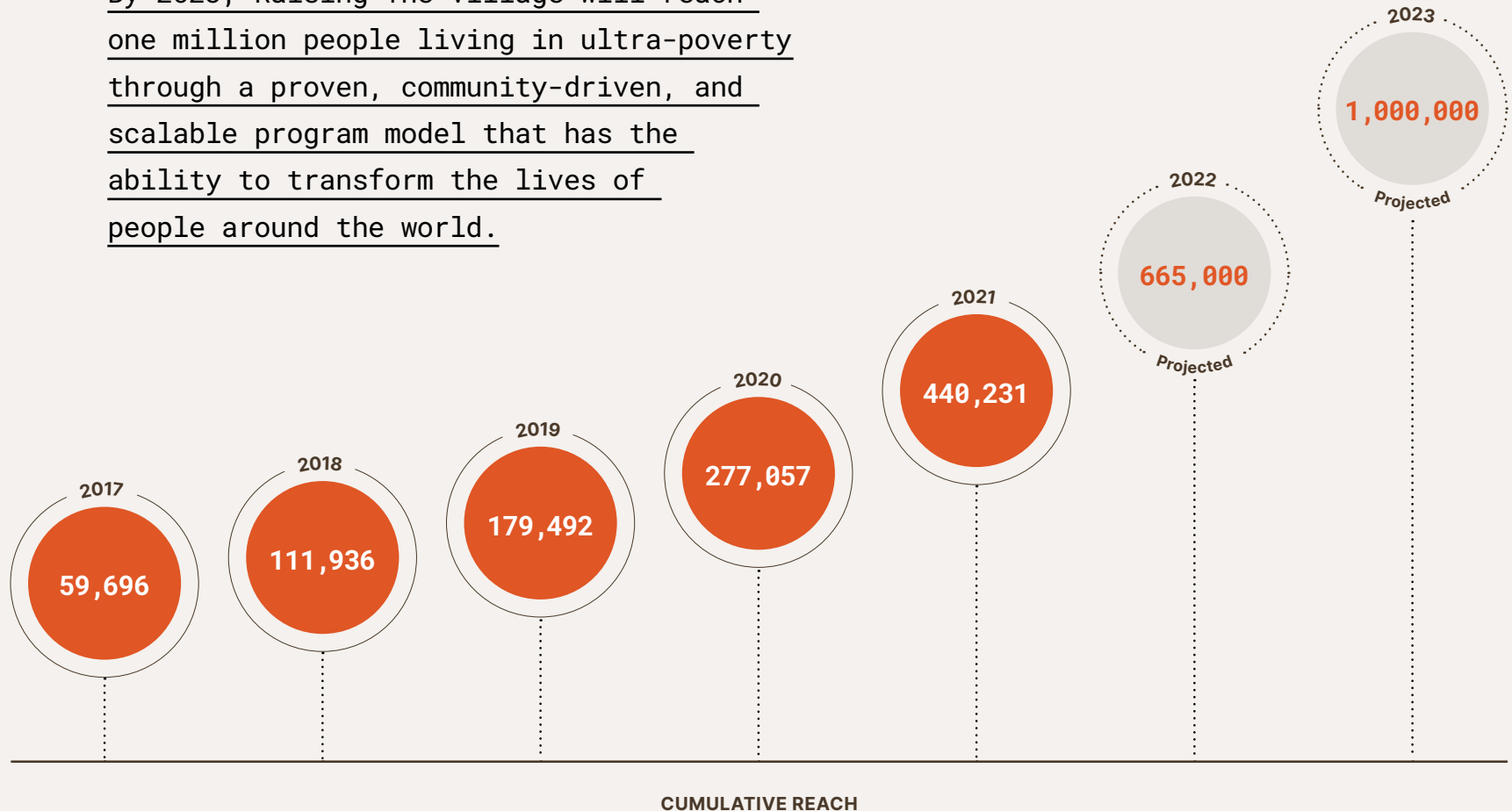
**PROGRESS OUT OF  
POVERTY INDEX** of partner  
households after five years, 8.8  
points improvement from baseline  
and below national average of 20

\* Average total cost per beneficiary 2016–2019



# We're on a mission to end ultra-poverty.

By 2023, Raising The Village will reach one million people living in ultra-poverty through a proven, community-driven, and scalable program model that has the ability to transform the lives of people around the world.



# Annual Reach







In 2021, we continued our progress towards this ambitious goal, cumulatively reaching **440,231** community members through the expansion of our programs to reach **163,174** people this year – representing an increase of **67%** over our 2020 reach.

	COMMUNITY MEMBERS	HOUSEHOLDS
2016	23,913	5,845
2017	35,783	7,408
2018	52,240	10,579
2019	67,556	14,221
2020	97,565	19,975
2021	163,174	33,290
2022	225,000	45,000
2023	325,000	65,000
TOTAL	1,000,000	200,000



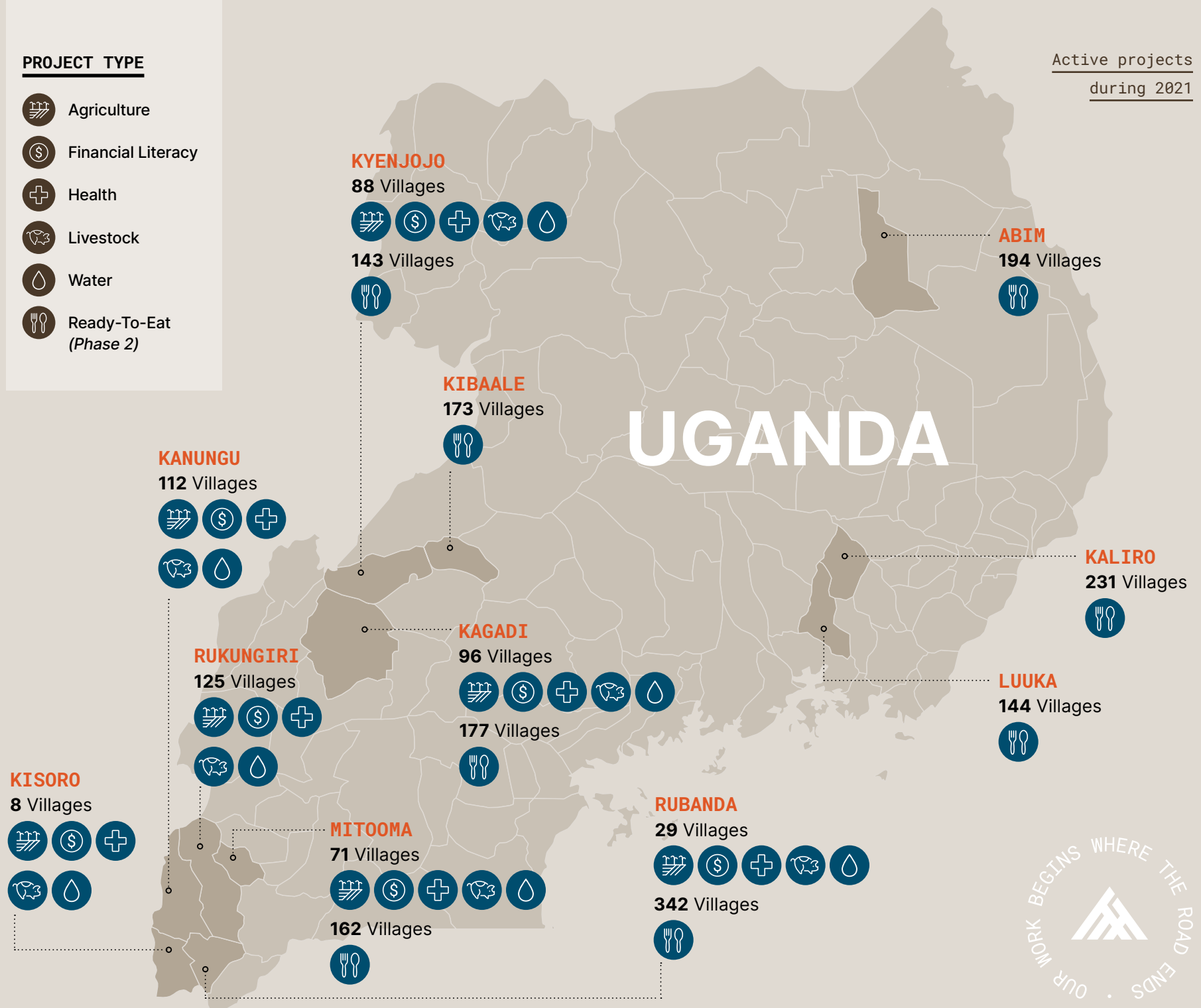


## PROJECT TYPE

-  Agriculture
-  Financial Literacy
-  Health
-  Livestock
-  Water
-  Ready-To-Eat (Phase 2)

Active projects  
during 2021

OUR REACH



OUR WORK BEGINS WHERE THE ROAD ENDS



# 27 Villages, 5 Years Later

UNDERSTANDING OUR LONG-TERM IMPACT



RTV uses a holistic “big push” model that boosts livelihoods, income, health, and food security, so we can address the many challenges of multi-dimensional poverty sustainably over time.

In 2016, Raising The Village began partnerships with our first village cluster cohort of 27 villages, providing nearly 24,000 community members with a multifaceted program that focuses on community development, income generation, and sustainable capacity building. In 2018, these villages graduated from our program, but their pathway out of poverty did not end there.

Now, five years after enrollment, we are incredibly proud to share the continued progress these communities have made.



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## 1,736%

### RETURN ON INVESTMENT

at 60 months, representing a household gain of **\$1,302** over their peer group, following a one-time investment of \$75 total RTV cost of operation per household.

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## \$2.74

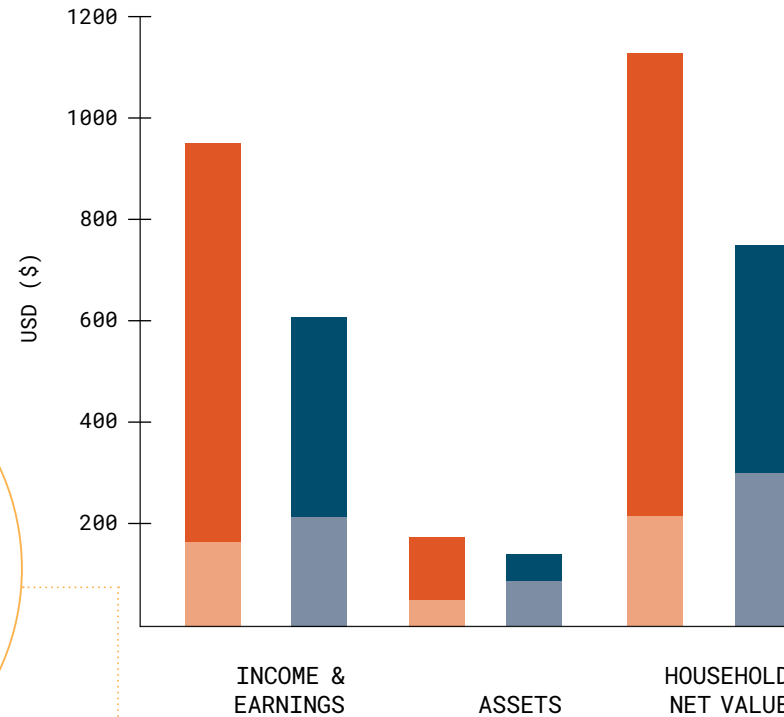
### PATHWAY OUT OF ULTRA-POVERTY

Despite development shocks due to COVID-19 lockdowns that affected near term incomes, partner households have shown resilience in maintaining early gains, earning an average of **\$2.74/day**, up from \$0.45/day at baseline.

## 27 Villages, 5 Years Later



- RTV 2016
- RTV 2021
- Peer 2016
- Peer 2021



After graduation, partner households' income continues to rise more quickly than their peer group, with 60% higher gains following the program.

Households rebound after pandemic-related shocks.

	INCOME & EARNINGS		ASSETS		HOUSEHOLD NET VALUE	
2016	\$166	\$214	\$50	\$88	\$216	\$302
2017	\$630	\$444	\$112	\$165	\$742	\$609
2018	\$559	\$365	\$110	\$100	\$670	\$465
2019	\$1,019	\$655	\$145	\$154	\$1,164	\$810
2020	\$629	\$459	\$117	\$110	\$746	\$569
2021	\$953	\$610	\$176	\$142	\$1,129	\$752

Significant gains in household quality of life, with partner households' Progress Out of Poverty Index improving past the national average of 20.

	PROGRESS OUT OF POVERTY INDEX	
2016	26.1	29.3
2017	23.2	32.6
2018	21.8	34.7
2019	18.2	28.7
2020	16.8	26.7
2021	17.3	27.5

# Graduated Cohorts in 2021

IMPACT ANALYSIS



## COMMUNITY SATISFACTION

Partner households gave RTV a Net Promoter Score of **9.1/10**, indicating most would recommend our programs to their neighbours.

# 565%

## RETURN ON INVESTMENT

At the 24-month graduation point, the one-time investment of \$20 per person\* created \$690 in household value when compared to their peers, realizing an ROI of **565%**

## QUALITY OF LIFE

Despite challenges brought on by the pandemic, **82%** of surveyed partner households believe their quality of life has improved or stayed steady this year.

\* Average cost per beneficiary 2016–2019





## Graduated Cohorts in 2021



Our findings are an average of RTV's graduated cohorts to date, with a full breakdown by cohort found in the year-over-year evaluation on [pg. 15](#) and analysis of the economic drivers of impact on [pg. 18](#).

Households more than doubled income, crossing the threshold of ultra-poverty

Households earned \$1.51/day more than their peers

	RTV			PEER			DIFFERENTIALS			
	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	GRADUATION
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME + EARNINGS / DAY</b>	1.01	1.81	2.29	1.25	1.37	1.46	-0.25	0.44	0.83	1.51
<b>ANNUAL TOTAL HOUSEHOLD NET VALUE</b>	462	831	1078	593	637	679	-130	194	399	690*
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>	233	445	569	290	316	347	-57	129	222	408
<b>HOUSEHOLD NET EARNINGS</b>	135	216	268	168	185	187	-33	31	81	145
<b>LIVESTOCK ASSETS</b>	94	170	241	135	136	145	-41	34	96	137
<b>GRAMEEN PPI</b>	28.4	22.3	21.0	29.9	29.9	29.6	-1.6	-7.6	-8.6	-7.1

Households now have a 56% higher net wealth over their peers.

Gains were not only felt financially, but also improved quality of life

# Results by Graduated Cohort

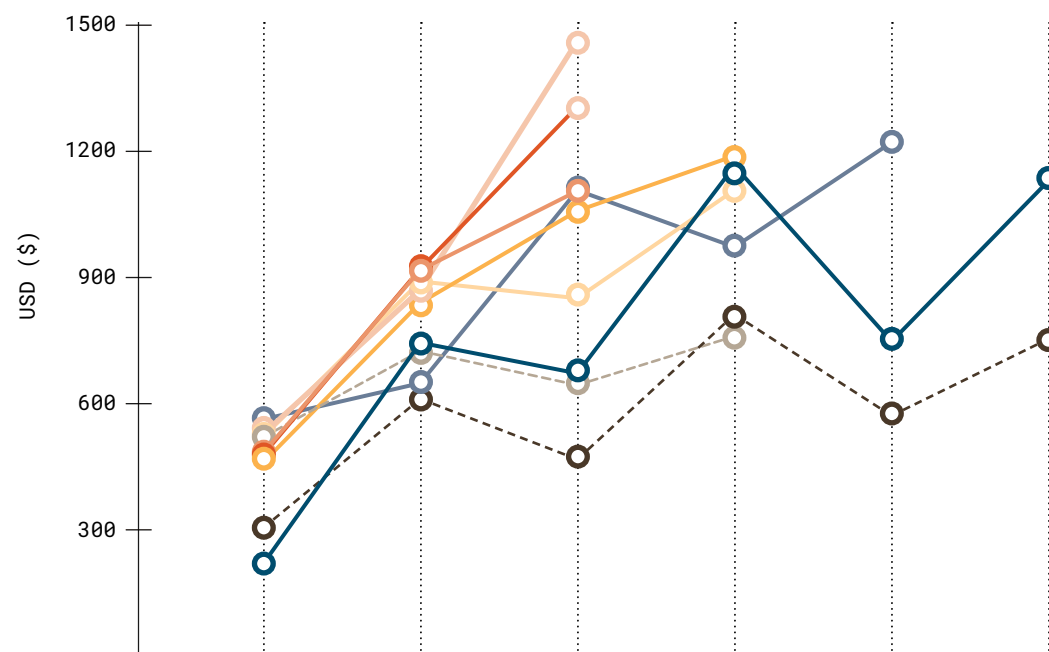
## PROJECT VENN

Using learnings from our advanced data analytics, RTV continues to improve impact in our year-over-year expansion by improving sequencing, rebalancing direct inputs, and allowing for a greater emphasis on behavioural mindset trainings on gender equity and financial literacy.

## COVID-19

Despite development shocks related to the pandemic, household proved resilient in their recovery

## ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD NET VALUE



COHORT	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
2016 KISORO	216	743	670	1164	746	1129
2017 KISORO	561	647	1106	971	1220	
2018 KISORO	458	838	1057	1188		
2018 KANUNGU	519	889	849	1106		
2019 KISORO	476	919	1305			
2019 KANUNGU	481	916	1104			
2019 RUKUNGIRI	526	869	1461			
KISORO PEER GROUP	302	609	465	810	569	752
KANUNGU PEER GROUP	518	723	642	758		

# Creating Time and Space for Transformation



RTV understands that ultra-poverty is not only monetary poverty. It includes multidimensional vulnerabilities around food security, health, access to clean water, and more. These challenges often build upon each other, making it difficult for last-mile communities to break the generational cycle of ultra-poverty. RTV's programs are intentionally designed to address these challenges by removing scarcity barriers, so we can ensure households have the time and space they need to focus on sustainable economic development.



## WATER

- **85%** of partner households now have access to clean water sources, compared to 47% of peer households.
- Reduced the distance to clean water sources by **over half a kilometre**.
- By reducing the distance to clean water sources, households saved an average of **one full hour** each day – freeing up hundreds of hours for economic activities, time with family, and rest.



## HEALTH

- Through health outreaches, improvements in services, and access to clean water sources, instances of household illness dropped by **over 50%** in partner households.
- The time spent to access emergency care improved by **49 minutes** compared to the peer group
- Partner households report getting **9 hours** of additional sleep per month, a full night's rest.



## FOOD SECURITY

- **246,000+** partner households provided with a nutritious meal per day for each family member for at least 12 months through our Ready-To-Eat Initiative in 2021.
- **86%** of participants did not spend additional money on vegetables, yet consumed 130% more than the baseline.



# From Makeshift Stretchers to Motorbike Ambulances



**Jovia** was home with her two kids when she felt the contractions. She was in labour and her third baby was ready to arrive in this world.

Jovia lives in Bukerahi, a last-mile village in Kisoro District in southwestern Uganda. The area is surrounded by hills and crater lakes, and the topography of the region presents incredibly difficult driving conditions, which can be a significant challenge not only for the distribution of health services but also for the community to access affordable transport.

"It was very challenging to carry patients on a stretcher made of poles from the village all the way to the nearest health center. Now we have motorbikes stationed at different villages for any medical care required,"

**Kodogo**, Motorbike Ambulance Driver

In the past, Jovia would be carried by young people in her community on a makeshift stretcher for long hours to reach a medical center. But this time, Jovia had a choice. Raising The Village had partnered with Jovia's community to acquire motorbike ambulances to provide essential ambulatory support for accessing emergency healthcare. As a reminder of the progress they have made, and the hardships they have survived in the past, the motorbike ambulance drivers proudly call themselves the "Stretcher Group."

This important community investment meant Jovia was able to call Kodogo, a motorbike ambulance driver, to transport her safely to urgent care for the delivery.

"I contacted the Stretcher Group who handle the motorbike ambulance in my community. They picked me up from home to the hospital and back for only UGX 2,000 (\$0.50) instead of UGX 10,000 (\$2.80) which other motorcycles would usually charge," Jovia explains.

The small fee that the Stretcher Group charges for the motorbike ambulance services is used to pay for gas, maintenance, and repair to ensure that the service is sustainable for years to come. The initiative is cared for by the community, for the community. The motorbike ambulances are also used to transport ailing community members to the health outreaches organized by RTV and the local government as part of our programs for regular health check-ups.

This dedicated and affordable service makes it possible for members of the community to access health services in times of need, reduces the safety risk to women and children associated with long travel routes, and significantly cuts down the number of people and amount of time required to transport a patient.

# Diversifying Income to Build Resilience



UNDERSTANDING WHAT'S DRIVING IMPACT

Secure and sustainable livelihoods are critical for vulnerable households to break the cycle of ultra-poverty. For RTV's partner communities, this often means mitigating risks through diversified income sources across agriculture, entrepreneurial businesses, and labour. With time, space, and opportunities created through our model of change, households are able to increase their income from existing sources and diversify into new ones to increase their earnings, and ultimately build successes upon success.

For a detailed breakdown of income and earning drivers, see [pg. 45](#)



"I have seen NGOs come and go in communities and their programs usually stop as soon as they leave. I appreciate Raising The Village for involving CDOs in activities through its replication program to ensure sustainability."

**Sawiya**, Local Government, Community Development Officer (CDO) Kisoro District during a monitoring visit to the nursery bed in Gicuzi village



# Improving Agriculture



In Raising The Village's partner communities, subsistence farming is a critical source of food, income generation, and investment in the future. RTV's programs include provision of improved seed inputs with targeted agricultural training focused on best practices, locally sourced organics for pesticides and fertilizers, and pest and disease control methods that improve yields, build secure livelihoods, and foster environmental sustainability.

The result is higher crop yields for both seasonal and perennial crops, better market prices for harvests, more investments in livestock, and more stable sources of both food and income that enables partner households to move out of ultra-poverty.



## SEASONAL CROPS

- Acre-for-acre and seed-for-seed, partner households yielded **32% more** than their peers.
- With improved quality of seed, there is higher demand for partner households' harvests, and crops are sold at a higher market price. This year, the market value of RTV partner households' crops were **38%** higher than their peer group.
- Through the support of trained agricultural committees, households coordinate and combine yields for large volume selling, increasing their bargaining power and fetching higher prices.
- Improved planting techniques allow partner households to optimize their fields, resulting in the introduction of new high-value crops like groundnuts.





### PERENNIAL CROPS

- Despite planting **11% less** bananas than their peers, partner households yielded **52% more** than their peer group.
- Bananas are utilized for both household consumption and sale, with RTV households earning nearly **150% more** than their peers in banana sales.
- Such significant success can be attributed to agricultural training focused on pest and disease control, which helped households prevent and respond to outbreaks of banana bacterial wilt. This virus had major impacts on the staple production of the crop in the region, which hindered the plants' ability to produce fruit and caused significant economic impacts.



### LIVESTOCK

- At 24 months, RTV households owned **\$137 more** of livestock than their peers, approximately the equivalent of a goat, a pig, and four chickens.



"There are some modern farming practices that I did not know of, like using climate smart and drought resistant hybrid seed and organic manure application. I have been lucky to learn quite a number of good agronomic practices which I did not know before, thanks to Raising The Village. I intercropped my banana garden with tomatoes which means I have two sources of food and income in a space intended for one."

**Zephaniah**, RTV program participant, Rukungiri District

For a more detailed breakdown of agriculture impacts, see [pg. 46](#) and [pg. 47](#)

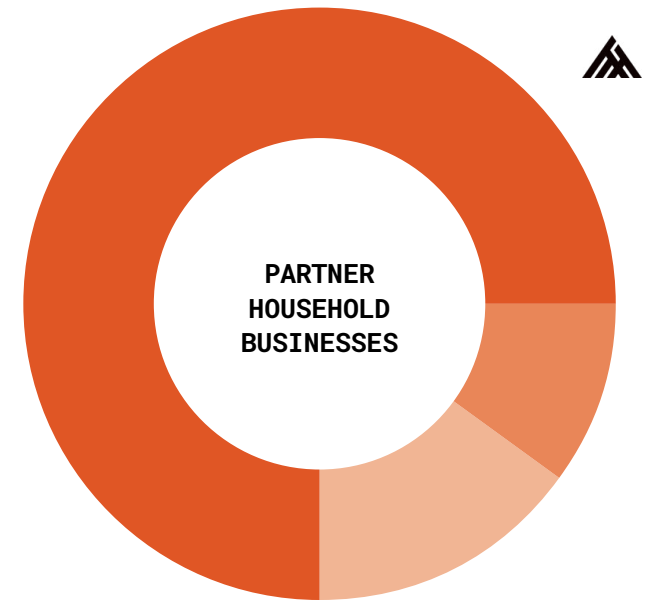


# Fostering Entrepreneurship

Small businesses offer households an opportunity to catalyze economic growth and diversify income, so they can respond to changing economic environments. Utilizing skills from RTV's financial literacy training and with the help of higher savings and access to loans through first-time VSLA programs, partner communities are launching and growing profitable businesses that have rebounded from COVID-19 lockdowns better than their peers' businesses.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **25%** of RTV households have personal businesses, compared to 20% of their peer group, with the majority of RTV household businesses launched during program participation.
- Prior to the 2021 lockdown, the average RTV partner household business earned a net profit of **25% higher** than their peers. Post-lockdown, they made a stronger recovery, earning **68% higher**.
- While both partner and peer households experienced net profit declines due to the COVID-19 lockdown, partner households continued to outperform peer small businesses with post-lockdown average monthly earnings of **\$34.72** and \$20.69 respectively.
- Partner households' businesses held an average of **47% more** inventory than their peers, leading them to be better prepared to meet demand during a lockdown period plagued with supply chain challenges.



# 75%

## PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS LAUNCHED BUSINESSES IN TERTIARY SECTOR

compared to 58% of the peers. Retail, Food Services, Crafts, Shops, etc. In general, these businesses are more profitable, require increased skill, and offer more opportunities for entrepreneurial diversity, all of which are fundamental to sustainable economic development.

**10% SECONDARY BUSINESS**  
Construction, Food Processing, etc.

**15% PRIMARY BUSINESS**  
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, etc.



# Facilitating Day Labour

With time saved through modern farming techniques, improved access to clean water, improved health, and other holistic interventions, partner households had the time, opportunity, and motivation to conduct day labour that supplemented their agriculture and business earnings.



## 5+

### HOURS MORE EACH WEEK TO DEVOTE TO DAY LABOUR

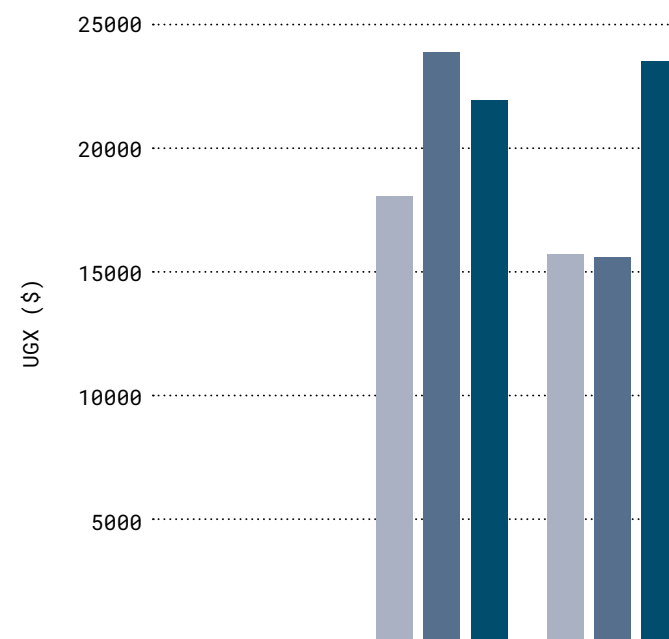
for the average RTV household, a **24% increase** compared to peer groups. This represents nearly a full work day in primary sector activities, and becomes a major driver in increasing annual household incomes.

### LOCKDOWNS

With COVID-19 lockdowns limiting many employment opportunities, day labour focused heavily on nearby farming activities, with consistent work available throughout the the planting, growing, and harvest seasons



### AVERAGE DAY LABOUR PAY PER WEEK (UGX)



SECTOR	RTV	PEER
PRIMARY	17,999	14,793
SECONDARY	23,800	14,653
TERTIARY	21,855	23,438



# Challenging Gender Norms

FOCUS ON GENDER EQUITY

RTV believes that gender equity is critical in achieving successful outcomes for the entire community. Our programs are designed to increase representation of women in leadership positions, encourage positive behavior change at the household and village levels, and shift the gender dynamics within the communities for improved social and economic outcomes.

To work towards these goals, RTV prioritizes gender equity in our Healthy Household Trainings, covering topics like family planning, joint financial decision-making, healthy communication strategies, and gender based violence.

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## 300%

### INCREASE IN COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

in partner communities, with **40%** of the positions held by women.

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### JOINT DECISION MAKING

Increased engagement of joint decision making in RTV partner households around family planning, household spending, and more.

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### FEWER CONFLICTS

**30%** fewer instances of conflict in partner households compared to the peer group.

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### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Attitudes towards the acceptance of domestic violence is **20%** lower in partner communities, compared to the peer group.

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### DECLINE IN GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

A reported **19%** decline in perceived frequency gender-based violence within RTV partner communities, compared to the peer group.





# Prioritizing Women-Headed Households



REACHING THE MOST VULNERABLE



In addition to changing behaviours around gender roles, RTV also prioritizes the participation of women-headed households, who often carry a disproportionate burden of ultra-poverty. By integrating focused activities that address systemic and scarcity barriers, Raising The Village ensures communities overcome ultra-poverty in a way that is sustainable, community-driven, and inclusive.

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## 144%

### INCREASED HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EARNINGS

in 24 months compared to the peer group increasing 33%.

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## \$1.90+

### DAILY EARNINGS

Successfully earned more than the global threshold of extreme poverty, and **50% more** every day compared to their peer group.

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### IMPROVED PPI

Improved their Progress Out of Poverty Index (PPI) score by **8 points** in 24 months, while their peers regressed by 1 point.

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### LIVESTOCK ASSET

Increased their livestock asset base for household emergencies by **180%**, while their peer group grew theirs by 33%.

# Working with Youth-Headed Households

Living in ultra-poverty has long-lasting effects on marginalized youth who are often excluded from traditional development programs. By focusing on the changing needs of young adults and their families, Raising The Village ensures the next generation are not faced with the same challenges of ultra-poverty.

## YOUTH-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

- Improved their Progress Out of Poverty Index (PPI) score by **5 points** in 24 months, while their peers regressed by 2 points.
- Increased their household incomes and earnings in 24 months by **127%**, compared to the peer group increasing 31%.
- Increased their livestock ownership by **204%**, while their peer group grew theirs by 37%.
- **21%** of community leadership positions held by youth



For more data and analysis of our impact on women and youth, please see [pg. 49](#) ➔



# 58%+

## **INCREASED DAILY EARNINGS**

compared to their peers. Successfully crossing the threshold of ultra-poverty.



“After attending RTV financial training, we started saving and have started construction of an agricultural store where we shall store our food after harvest.”

**Thomas**, Chairperson of Rukiri B  
Tukulakulane Village Savings and Loans  
Association, Youth Group, Kagadi District



# Prioritizing Vulnerable Households

Reaching the most vulnerable is one of the biggest challenges faced by development programs. To better understand our ability to impact the lives of the poorest households, Raising The Village conducts a heterogeneity analysis that analyzes the progress of households based on their initial income level. Households are evenly divided into four groups based on daily incomes and earnings, and are tracked from baseline to graduation to understand where RTV is making the most impact, and to ensure we are reaching those who most need support.



REACHING THE MOST VULNERABLE





## Prioritizing the Vulnerable Households



### 2021 ANNUAL INCOME + EARNINGS

Group 1 – Highest earners  
Group 2 – Second highest earners  
Group 3 – Second lowest earners  
Group 4 – Lowest earners

The lowest earning  
RTV groups showed  
significant progress,  
matching the earnings  
from the very highest  
performing peer group.

To see the results of our  
regression analysis on how  
our program impacts each  
group, see [pg. 48](#)



	RTV				CONTROL				DIFFERENTIALS			
	GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4
<b>BASELINE ANNUAL INCOME + EARNINGS</b>	\$1.86	\$1.33	\$1.15	\$0.92	\$1.40	\$1.37	\$1.19	\$0.99	\$0.46	-\$0.04	-\$0.04	-\$0.07
<b>MONTH 24 INCOME + EARNINGS</b>	\$2.83	\$3.09	\$2.05	\$2.12	\$2.12	\$1.64	\$1.69	\$1.42	\$0.70	\$1.45	\$0.36	\$0.71
<b>ANNUAL INCOME + EARNINGS IMPROVEMENT</b>	\$0.97	\$1.76	\$0.90	\$1.20	\$0.73	\$0.26	\$0.50	\$0.43	\$0.25	\$1.50	\$0.40	\$0.77
<b>GAIN</b>	52%	132%	78%	130%	52%	19%	42%	43%	34%	572%	78%	181%

By Month 24, all  
partner households  
moved past the \$1.90  
extreme poverty line,  
while only the highest  
earners of their peer  
group did.

The heterogeneity  
analysis shows we  
are reaching the most  
vulnerable, with direct  
impact across all  
income levels showing  
the highest level of  
probability.

# Case Study: Single Mothers

To better understand our impact for at-risk populations, we conducted a deep dive to understand our effectiveness in supporting single mothers. We evenly segmented our women-headed households by income into four groups to understand our ability to support the most vulnerable during the pandemic.



## WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS ANNUAL INCOME + EARNINGS

Group 1 – Highest earners  
Group 2 – Second highest earners  
Group 3 – Second lowest earners  
Group 4 – Lowest earners

	RTV				CONTROL				DIFFERENTIALS			
	GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4
<b>BASELINE ANNUAL INCOME + EARNINGS</b>	\$559	\$413	\$354	\$205	\$526	\$345	\$390	\$250	\$33	\$68	-\$36	-\$45
<b>MONTH 24 INCOME + EARNINGS</b>	\$625	\$695	\$833	\$560	\$495	\$541	\$357	\$330	\$130	\$154	\$475	\$230
<b>ANNUAL INCOME + EARNINGS IMPROVEMENT</b>	\$66	\$282	\$479	\$356	-\$32	\$195	-\$33	\$81	\$64	\$19	\$548	\$320
<b>GAIN</b>	12%	68%	135%	174%	-6%	57%	-8%	32%	151%	466%	93%	86%

The lowest two income groups showed the most improvement.

The lowest earning RTV Women-Headed Household group earned more than the very highest performing peer group.

By prioritizing women in our programming, and especially women who are single mothers, RTV ensures our programming meets the needs of the most vulnerable populations in our partner communities, so the next generation is not faced with the same challenges.





## Overcoming Barriers, Rebuilding Livelihoods

Fearless, resilient, and ready for a change, **Rosemary**, a single mother of three, has been solely responsible for her household for the last few years and struggled to meet even the most basic needs of the family. When Raising The Village partnered with her village in Kagadi District, she was eager to participate and learn as much as possible.

Women are amongst the most vulnerable in last-mile communities facing restricted access to land and agricultural inputs, experiencing severe financial exclusion, and often tasked with unpaid or underpaid casual work. Such barriers make it increasingly challenging to break the cycle of ultra-poverty. As a subsistence farmer, Rosemary suffered from low harvests yields that made it difficult to feed her family and nearly impossible to earn an income from her produce.

RTV's programs have had a transformative effect on Rosemary's life. With access to clean water through the well constructed by RTV, availability of basic health services through our health outreaches, as well as by participating in our **Ready-To-Eat Initiative** for food security, Rosemary was able to find the time and space to learn and grow her farming. With the provision of improved quality seeds and tools, agricultural training on modern agronomics practices, and use of organic pesticides, Rosemary was able to significantly increase her harvests.

Rosemary now sells portions of her groundnuts and maize harvests, while keeping some for consumption. It has helped her get a steady supply of food and income for the family. To manage her finances, Rosemary attended the RTV financial literacy program and started saving with other women in her village as a member of a VSLA group.

"As women, we felt so empowered after gaining financial literacy knowledge. So we established our own VSLA group of 37 women. We started saving money to access loans amongst ourselves. We now have savings and emergency funds that could help us in times of difficulty," Rosemary explained. Today, Rosemary is proud of what she has already accomplished, and excited about what the future holds for her, her children, and her community.

"As a young and single mother, I struggled with my children for two years until RTV found us. I was supported with seeds to plant: 4 kg of beans, maize, and groundnuts. I planted beans and got 73 kg yield."

**Rosemary**



# How Households Are Spending Earnings



As households progress out of ultra-poverty, they're making critical investments in food, household assets, services, and goods that keep their families healthy and help them build resilience.



## THE AVERAGE RTV HOUSEHOLD SPENDS



+30%

On **durable goods** like solar lights, mattresses, and electronics that improve quality of life.



+20%

On **phone credit** (airtime) that serves as an important tool for business.



+13%

On **soap and cleaning products** that keep their families safe.



+10%

On **food consumption related products**, but **7% less** on staples like grains and beans. Instead, food spending is redirected to more diverse and nutrient-dense food groups like fruits, eggs, fish, meats, and dairy.

# Progress Out of Poverty Index

Raising The Village not only tracks progress by increases in income, but also on how that income better people's lives. Serving as a Social Development Index, the Grameen Progress Out of Poverty Index (PPI) measures changes in household characteristics and asset ownership, which means we can ensure improvements are felt financially and in terms of quality of life.



## QUALITY OF LIFE

Despite pandemic-related development shocks, RTV partners have rapidly improved their social development and quality of life during the past 24 months, while their peers have remained static.

## IMMEDIATE IMPACT

Dramatic improvements in PPI are seen in the first year of RTV's most recent cohorts, indicating programming has an immediate impact on household outcomes that continues to improve over time.

## BETTER COMMUNICATIONS

Partner households have increased ownership of communication resources, such as phones and radios, which improve opportunities and serve as critical access points for important information during the pandemic.

## BASIC NEEDS

Partner households have invested in important basic material needs like shoes, indicating a positive impact on safety and quality of life.

### PROGRESS OUT OF POVERTY INDEX\*

COHORT	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	DIFFERENCE
2016 KISORO	26.1	23.2	21.8	18.2	16.8	17.3	-8.9
2017 KISORO	24.2	21.0	17.5	15.9	16.6		-7.5
2018 KISORO	27.0	23.0	18.0	19.0			-7.9
2018 KANUNGU	27.3	26.1	24.2	25.5			-1.8
2019 KISORO	32.8	22.1	22.6				-10.2
2019 KANUNGU	31.2	20.0	20.9				-10.3
2019 RUKUNGIRI	30.1	20.7	21.8				-8.3
KISORO PEER GROUP	29.3	32.6	34.7	28.7	26.7	27.5	-1.8
KANUNGU PEER GROUP	30.0	27.1	29.6	30.0			-0.1

\*Uganda has a national PPI average of 20



# Our Response in a Global Crisis



Last year, we reported on the midpoint findings from our randomized control study focused on understanding the impact of COVID-19 on rural households in Uganda. Conducted in collaboration with Dr. Emma Riley of Oxford University and Dr. Mahreen Mahmood of University of Exeter, the study found that communities experienced a sharp decline in income and a significant rise in debt and food insecurity compared to pre-lockdown (2020) levels at the 7-week and 6-month marks.

According to the study conducted a year later in March 2021\* in 114 villages in Kagadi and Kyenjojo Districts with 689 households, household incomes have recovered to the pre-pandemic levels of March 2020 due to an increase in income from crop sales and the opening of enterprises. Hunger is also low and life satisfaction has since recovered. However, a year into the COVID-19 pandemic, households remain significantly higher in debt with lower savings and have drawn down some of their physical assets.

## HOUSEHOLD CHALLENGES

- While household incomes rebounded to near pre-pandemic levels, small businesses and enterprises are experiencing recovery at a slower rate of progress.
- Despite income recovery, the liquidation of productive assets like land and livestock has accelerated to service debts and meet basic needs.
- Initial lockdown in 2020 saw a 400% rise in household debt at exorbitantly high interest rates of 20% per month. In March 2021, household debt remained 1.8x above pre-pandemic levels.
- Savings remain 30% lower compared to pre-pandemic levels and prior to the most recent lockdown in June 2021.



To respond to the unexpected income loss resulting from COVID-19, provide food security, and protect productive assets, RTV successfully rolled out two new program components during COVID-19—the Ready-To-Eat Initiative and the VSLA Credit Facility Pilot.

\*Before second lockdown in June, 2021



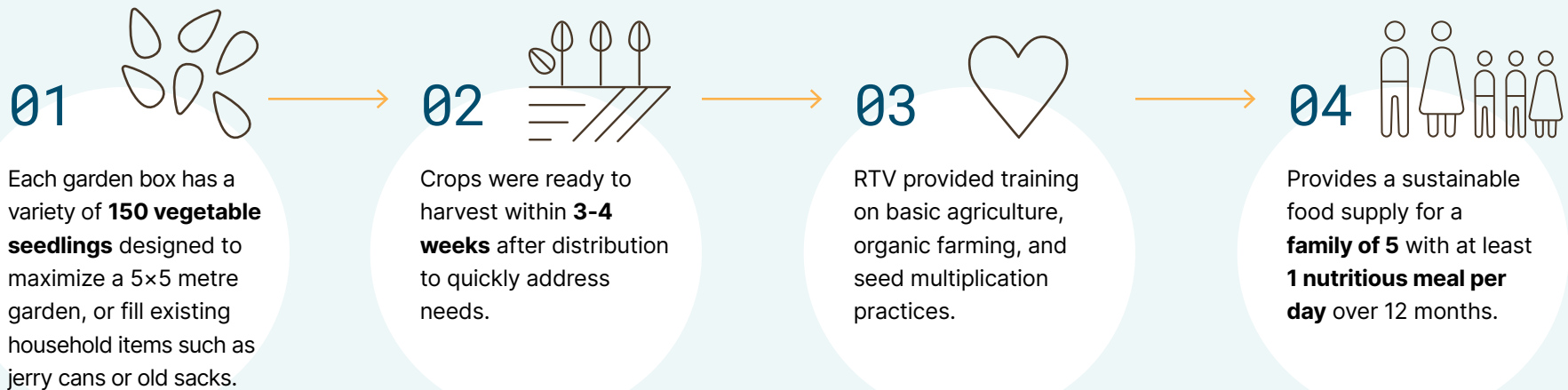
# Ready-To-Eat Initiative (RTE)

As partner households faced drastic increases in hunger due to COVID-19 lockdowns, Raising The Village (RTV) quickly mobilized our food security initiative with Ready-To-Eat (RTE) garden boxes.

Phase I of the project was launched in 2020 in last-mile rural communities in Uganda. After the success of Phase I, we launched RTE Phase II in early 2021.



## HOW IT WORKS





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# 1,220,000+

**COMMUNITY MEMBERS IN LAST-MILE VILLAGES SUPPORTED DURING THE COVID-19 CRISIS**

---

# 246,000+

**PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS PROVIDED WITH A NUTRITIOUS MEAL PER DAY**  
for each family member for at least 12 months.

---

## **RAPID ROLL-OUT**

crisis response in existing and new districts, reaching **10** districts in Southwest, East, and North Uganda.

---

## **STRONG PARTNERSHIPS**

between local governments and RTV in new regions, paving the way for future growth.

“My favorite vegetable in my newly planted garden is the pumpkin. It amazed me how it grew with time. I will not harvest it until it reaches its optimum size so that many people in my community can have a share of it.”

**Julius**, RTE program participant, Rubanda District



Read more stories from [RTE partner communities](#)





The RTE initiative has returned a value of **\$13.10** per household on a \$1.64 per household investment, a ROI of **697%** since it’s roll-out across **200,000+** households in early 2021. This represents the creation of **\$2.6M** USD in approximate household value, which is particularly significant due to the pandemic leading to shrinking incomes and food shortages.

COMBATING FOOD INSECURITY

EARNING INCOME

Two-thirds of all vegetables grown were consumed, with the remainder sold at the market for supplemental income.

EATING DIVERSELY

Partner households not only ate more, but also ate more diversely. Households consumed **130%** more vegetables from baseline, and ate **14** different varieties, while the peer group only consumed nine.

GROWING MORE

RTE clusters achieved an average vegetable yield that is **five times more** than their peer group’s yield.

MEETING NEEDS

**86%** of participants did not spend additional money on vegetables. Of the **14%** that did, they spent **90%** less on vegetables than their peer group.

	RTE CLUSTERS	NON-RTE CLUSTERS	DIFFERENTIAL
CONSUMPTION FROM BASELINE	130%	64%	66%
HOUSEHOLDS THAT SPEND WEEKLY ON VEGETABLES	14%	45%	31%
WEEKLY EXPENDITURE ON VEGETABLES (UGX)	166	945	779
AVERAGE ANNUAL VEGETABLE VALUE	45,725	15,195	30,531
AVERAGE ANNUAL VEGETABLE INCOME	20,204	7,441	12,762

The success of RTE has been critical to ensuring our partner communities are food secure during the COVID-19 crisis. As we grow, RTV plans to integrate this initiative in future partnerships, further ensuring households continue to have access to nutritious and secure sources of food.



# VSLA Credit Facility Pilot



PROVIDING AFFORDABLE CREDIT

COVID-19 lockdowns created new economic stressors on households, leading to the liquidation of productive assets, a dramatic rise in household debt, and an increase in interest rates. To address these challenges and offer affordable credit to our partner communities, RTV launched our Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) Credit Facility Pilot in Rukungiri District as a pilot initiative for 44 qualifying VSLAs from our existing programs.



---

## 1,883

### HOUSEHOLDS

**78%** of total VSLA membership of the VSLAs – accessed **\$34,351** in affordable loans with a **100%** return rate.

---

## \$13

### MAXIMUM LOAN OFFERED

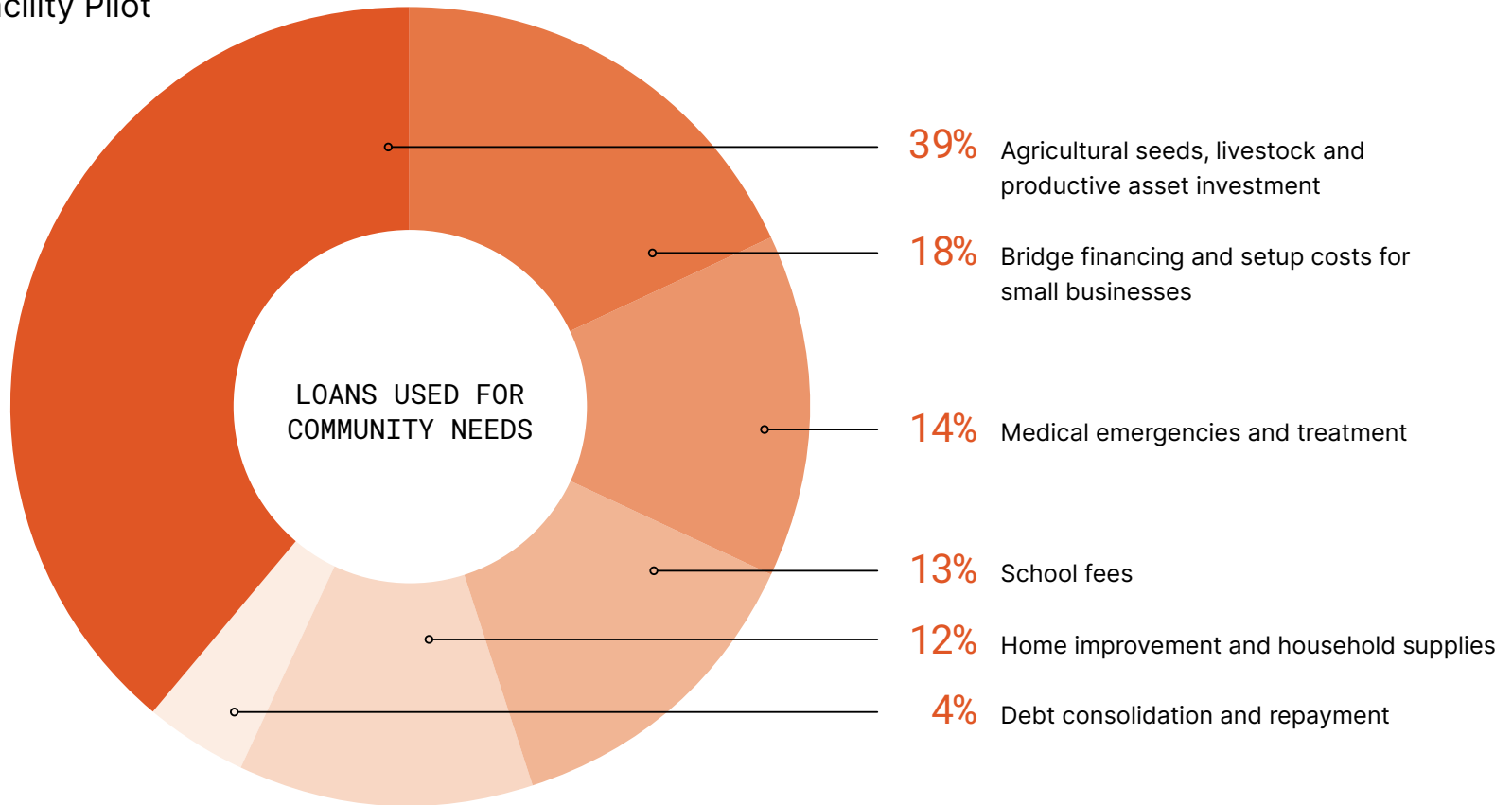
per member at **2%** per month interest, with **1%** going to RTV administration costs and **1%** going to the VSLA treasury for community goals.

---

## \$1,525

### GENERATED IN INTEREST

for VSLA treasuries that was then reinvested in community projects within a 6 month period.



"I borrowed UGX 200,000 (\$60) at a very low-interest rate through my VSLA as part of RTV's VSLA Credit Facility program and started a small tea shop that sells tea and mandazi (local doughnut) which is enjoyed in my small town center, especially during breakfast time. My business quickly picked up and I was able to return the credit to the VSLA on time. Today, my business is still standing because of the access to finance I did not have before."

Eve, a single mother of four in Kabirizi village, Rukungiri District





In order to better understand the benefits of the Credit Facility in facilitating households' progress towards their goals, we compared the outcomes of the participating households with two peer groups – RTV partner households in the same graduating cohort who are not participating in the Credit Facility (RTV peers), and a shared peer group (non-RTV peers).

With the success of the VSLA Credit Facility pilot, RTV plans to expand its reach to include three additional districts in November 2021.

## 78%

### HIGHER INCOME + EARNINGS

for VSLA Credit facility participants' than non-RTV peers over the same period. Despite having the highest debt load, participants had the lowest interest payments and the lowest debt to equity ratio, demonstrating a lower risk profile.

### ASSETS DOUBLE

Loan investments saw livestock assets double, and income and earnings increase by **56%** in participating households as compared to their RTV peer group, which saw **17.5%** growth, and the non-RTV peer group, which experienced a decline of **7%** in income and earnings.

#### INCOME, EARNINGS + ASSETS

	RTV VSLA CREDIT FACILITY HOUSEHOLDS	RTV HOUSEHOLD PEER GROUP (NOT PARTICIPATING)	NON-RTV PEERS
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME + EARNINGS/DAY</b>	\$2.77	\$2.29	\$1.56
<b>ANNUAL HH INCOME + EARNINGS</b>	\$1,010	\$836	\$568
<b>YEAR OVER YEAR GROWTH</b>	56%	17.5%	-7%
<b>PRODUCTIVE ASSETS**</b>	\$451	\$265	\$190
<b>YEAR OVER YEAR GROWTH</b>	102%	23%	-32%
<b>TOTAL HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS (UGX)</b>	\$70.29	\$64.80	\$40.46
<b>TOTAL OUTSTANDING DEBT (UGX)</b>	\$145.71	\$112.34	\$134.97
<b>DEBT MONTHLY INTEREST RATE</b>	3.7%*	5%	6%
<b>MONTHLY INTEREST PAYMENT</b>	\$5.39	\$5.62	\$8.10
<b>DEBT REPAYMENT IN THE PAST YEAR</b>	\$78.71	\$49.91	\$6.67
<b>HOUSEHOLD DEBT TO EQUITY RATIO</b>	0.28	0.34	0.59

#### HOUSEHOLD DEBT

\*Blended rate with pre-existing household loans

\*\*Inclusion of livestock assets only for liquidity purposes



# Our Approach to Planning, Evaluation + Learning



MEASURING IMPACT

RTV prides itself on its robust monitoring and evaluation processes. Our **Planning, Evaluation, and Learning (PEAL)** team in Uganda is our hub of innovation. We use digitized data collection, advanced data analytics, and reporting tools to monitor progress, measure impact, ensure program quality, and inform program planning.

To further validate our findings, we entered into a partnership with the Department of Economics at Oxford University to conduct a review and an evaluation as a third-party evaluator. This partnership has allowed us to launch our first Randomized Control Trial in 2020 for 50 clusters over a period of 5 years.

Some of our current M&E practices for our Annual Household Income Surveys include:

## SAMPLING

- Measuring through the principles of A/B testing, we use a stratified sampling technique for all program data collection.
- In 2021, we surveyed a total of **11,318** partner households across **405** villages and **1,780** peer households from **62** villages, achieving a statistical power of **99.99%**. Best practices for statistical power sit anywhere between 80% to 100%.
- We sample to achieve a normal distribution at a **95%** confidence level removing outliers representing 5% of all samples (4% top, 1% bottom) to ensure true representation of impact.
- Based on the initial randomized sampling, we continue to follow these households year after year for longitudinal data.





### DATA COLLECTION

- Over **4,000** data points are captured from our partner villages and households on social, economic and other development indicators in our Annual Household Income Survey.
- To keep our findings and results as independent as possible, we hire and train independent contractors as enumerators for our Annual Household Income Surveys. Enumerators, each with their unique identifier, receive village track sheets of randomized households (with assigned ID's) generated from Household Census data.
- Households surveys are unlocked by GPS satellite coordinates and must be completed within a small radius of the household location. This approach helps ensure real-time, thorough, and accurate data collection.
- All individuals conducting RTV related data collection work undergo extensive training on our tools and methodologies and follow our established data privacy and protection protocols.

### CONSOLIDATION & DATA ANALYSIS

- Using Alteryx workflows and STATA, RTV completes the analysis for household topline outcomes of incomes, income streams, assets and PPI for both beneficiary and peer groups.
- We apply an A/B testing approach with the application of Univariate, Bivariate, Regression and Difference of Differences methods for impact analysis between the beneficiary and peer groups.
- ArcGIS dashboards are utilized for visualization, reporting, and real-time project tracking.

### DATA QUALITY ASSURANCE

- Field data is collected electronically using Survey123 programmed with a logical flow, consistency checks, GPS capture, and household photos.
- Daily data checks ensure entries are within reasonable standard deviation of completed surveys including time of entry, and survey responses.
- We revisit **10%** of interviewed households to validate responses to ensure data accuracy.

# Our Strategic Priorities

As we move towards our goal of reaching **1 million community members by 2023** in last-mile communities in Uganda, we want to continue to do things better, faster, and more efficiently. We are aiming even higher, with the vision of sharing our learnings and innovations beyond RTV and Uganda – for a world without ultra-poverty.



## 01 Learning + Innovating

### CONTINUOUS PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS

As we look to 2022, we will continue to advance our programs through our learnings and the next iteration of our analytics. We have adopted an agile approach, meaning instead of waiting for an annual report on impact, our daily work with Alteryx and ArcGIS allows us to find opportunities to pivot and make swift adjustments within very short time frames. Considering all our learnings and data, we are continuing to advance our predictive forecasting and analytics to understand trends and design for outcomes based on historical performance and environmental factors.

### RANDOMIZED CONTROL TRIAL STUDY

To support our growth and scale, we entered into a partnership with the Department of Economics at Oxford University for a third-party review and evaluation of our findings. This partnership has allowed us to launch our first randomized control trial in 2020–2021 to evaluate 50 clusters in Kagadi and Kyenjojo over a period of 5 years. This study adds another layer of rigour to our analysis. Over the course of this study, we remain committed to learning and growing to find solutions to ending ultra-poverty in our generation.

### ADVANCING PROJECT VENN

Based on our advancements in unlocking technology and advanced data analytics to optimize program planning and delivery, and maximize impact through real time project tracking, RTV is looking to the future to utilize these innovations for an integrated multi-sector investment approach. Under the umbrella of Project Venn, RTV aims to transform the ways in which the development sector allocates time and resources to socio-economic development programs by providing an efficient and cost-effective approach to program measurement for the achievement of sustainable development goals.







# 02 Scaling to End Ultra-Poverty

### GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

We work in close collaboration with the national and district governments in Uganda, and leverage existing resources to deliver low-cost and sustainable programs. With our existing partnerships with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, and local district governments, RTV is focused on advancing systems change through our government replication over the next two to three years and expanding our cost sharing agreements through in-kind contributions of direct inputs including agricultural inputs, medical supplies, and water infrastructure.

### SUB-SAHARAN EXPANSION

To continue our goal of ending ultra-poverty globally, RTV is in the process of conducting a feasibility study of expanding its work into Sub-Saharan African countries. This will help utilize our expertise and learning to replicate programs in other Sub-Saharan countries to further scale our work and help eradicate poverty for millions more.

# 03 Consolidating Strengths

### ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

As we grow, we are focused on building the capacity of our National team and upscaling our efforts to provide all the facilities required to maintain the momentum of growth, including access to technology, data analytics, and continued investments in operational infrastructure.



"Raising The Village supports CDOs to reach places where they did not have enough resources to reach. In the process, we are also learning easier implementation approaches which we will adopt and use with communities in the future."

**Wilber**, Local Government, Community Development Officer (CDO), Mitooma District, during a household visit in Mutanoga village

# Made Possible Through Partnership



Together, the next big change  
is possible. Thank you to our  
partners for believing in us and  
generously supporting our work.

THANK YOU

## **FUNDING PARTNERS**

Addax & Oryx Foundation  
Ang Family Foundation  
Anonymous (3)  
Bailard Foundation  
DAK Foundation  
David Weekley Family Foundation  
Desmond Prentice Charitable Trust  
Greater Impact Foundation  
Imago Dei Fund  
Long Term Foundation  
Montpelier Foundation  
Mortenson Family Foundation  
Pace Family Foundation  
Peery Family Foundation  
Pilot House Philanthropy  
Planet Wheeler Foundation  
Providence Equity  
RA5 Foundation  
Ripple Foundation  
Sall Family Foundation  
Segal Family Foundation

Tawingo Fund  
Tecovas Foundation  
Thankyou Charitable Trust  
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Kisoro, Kyenjojo, Luuka, Mitooma, Rubanda, Rukungiri  
Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development  
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries

# Appendix



## Diversifying Income to Build Resilience

More Information on Income Drivers

\*All currencies in USD unless otherwise specified

INCOME DRIVERS	RTV			PEERS			DIFFERENTIALS			
	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	GRADUATION
FORMAL EMPLOYMENT	8	24	34	12	19	21	-4	6	13	23
SELF-INCOME / BUSINESS	42	42	70	33	35	41	8	7	29	28
CASUAL LABOUR INCOME	65	165	154	116	116	114	-51	49	40	141
REMIT AND GIFTS INCOME	2	15	22	8	12	16	-5	4	6	15
RENT INCOME	1	4	7	2	5	5	-1	-1	2	2
PERENNIAL CROP INCOME	25	61	81	22	42	61	3	19	19	35
SEASONAL CROP INCOME	66	97	163	67	58	61	-2	39	102	143
LIVESTOCK INCOME	25	37	38	30	31	28	-5	6	10	20
TOTAL INCOME	233	445	569	290	316	347	-57	129	222	408



## Diversifying Income to Build Resilience

More Information on Earnings Drivers



EARNINGS DRIVERS	RTV			CONTROL			DIFFERENTIALS			
	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	BASELINE	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	GRADUATION
SEASON 1 HARVEST VALUE	95	134	188	85	83	92	9	51	96	137
SEASON 2 HARVEST VALUE	82	132	160	78	85	81	3	47	80	123
PERENNIAL HARVEST VALUE	46	104	160	89	112	133	-42	-8	26	61
ANNUAL AGRICULTURE HARVEST VALUE	223	370	508	253	281	306	-30	89	202	321
LIVESTOCK INCOME + CONSUMPTION VALUE	28	41	42	34	35	32	-6	7	10	23
TOTAL EARNINGS	251	411	550	287	315	338	-36	96	212	344
NET EARNINGS	135	216	268	168	185	187	-33	31	81	145
LIVESTOCK ASSETS	94	170	241	135	136	145	-41	34	96	137
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD NET VALUE	462	831	1078	593	637	679	-130	194	399	690**

\*\* Adjusted for livestock gains at month 12

## Understanding What's Driving Impact

More Information on Agriculture Livelihoods



### BREAKDOWN OF SEASONAL CROPS

#### YIELD PER KG PLANTED (KG)

	RTV	PEER	DIFFERENTIAL
<b>BEANS</b>	6.5	4.9	33%
<b>IRISH POTATOES</b>	4.3	4.6	-8%
<b>MAIZE</b>	17.3	11.6	49%
<b>MILLET</b>	15.0	9.9	52%
<b>GROUND NUTS</b>	6.5	-	-

#### AVERAGE MARKET SALE PRICE (KG)

	RTV	PEER	DIFFERENTIAL	% CHANGE
<b>BEANS</b>	\$0.61	\$0.52	\$0.10	18.5%
<b>IRISH POTATOES</b> (per 100 kg)	\$36.57	\$33.52	\$3.06	9.1%
<b>MAIZE</b>	\$0.28	\$0.27	\$0.01	5.0%
<b>MILLET</b>	\$0.60	\$0.57	\$0.03	5.8%
<b>GROUND NUTS</b>	\$1.30	-	\$1.30	-



PRODUCTION YIELDS (KG)	RTV	PEER	DIFFERENTIAL	% CHANGE
BEANS	113	92	20.4	22.1%
IRISH POTATOES	6	6	-0.6	-10.4%
MAIZE	95	62	32.4	52.2%
MILLET	106	72	33.6	46.4%
GROUND NUTS	65	-	-	-
MARKET VALUE DIFFERENCE	\$448	\$313	43%	
ADJUSTED FOR AVERAGE LAND SIZE	\$465	\$325	38%	

\*Yields were adjusted to account for a 3.8% difference in available farmland

#### BREAKDOWN OF SEASONAL CROPS: BANANAS

	RTV	PEER	DIFFERENTIAL	% CHANGE
QUANTITY PLANTED	73	82	-9	-11.0%
QUANTITY YIELD	84	55	29	51.9%
QUANTITY SOLD	36	15	22	145.8%
QUANTITY CONSUMED	48	41	7	17.8%
AVERAGE PRICE (USD)	\$1.90	\$1.90	\$0	\$0.5%
SOLD VALUE	\$69.80	\$28.30	\$41.60	146.9%
CONSUMED VALUE	\$91.50	\$77.30	\$14.20	18.3%

	RTV	CONTROL
YIELD PER UNIT	1.15	0.67



## Understanding What's Driving Impact

More Information on Entrepreneurship



MONTHLY PROFIT BY SECTOR	RTV		PEER		DIFFERENTIAL	
	PRE- LOCKDOWN	POST- LOCKDOWN	PRE- LOCKDOWN	POST- LOCKDOWN	PRE- LOCKDOWN	POST- LOCKDOWN
<b>PRIMARY</b>	\$9.03	\$6.24	\$6.71	\$4.27	35%	46%
<b>SECONDARY</b>	\$7.37	\$5.36	\$4.44	\$2.77	66%	93%
<b>TERTIARY</b>	\$34.16	\$23.12	\$33.27	\$20.69	44%	60%
<b>AVERAGE EARNINGS</b>	\$50.56	\$34.72	\$33.27	\$20.69	\$17.30	\$14.03
<b>DIFFERENTIAL</b>	52.0%	67.8%	-	-	-	-

## Reaching the Most Vulnerable

More Information on Women-Headed and Youth-Headed Households

### HOUSEHOLD EVALUATION FOR WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

TOPLINE	RTV			PEER			DIFFERENTIAL		
	BASELINE	12 MONTHS	24 MONTHS	BASELINE	12 MONTHS	24 MONTHS	BASELINE	12 MONTHS	24 MONTHS
<b>NET VALUE</b>	\$357	\$732	\$894	\$452	\$507	\$578	-\$95	\$320	\$411
<b>HH INCOME + EARNINGS / DAY</b>	\$0.79	\$1.59	\$1.92	\$1.01	\$1.17	\$1.29	-\$0.22	\$0.65	\$0.86
<b>INCOME + EARNINGS</b>	\$288	\$581	\$702	\$370	\$425	\$469	-\$82	\$237	\$315
<b>INCOME</b>	\$176	\$375	\$457	\$234	\$268	\$303	-\$58	\$165	\$212
<b>EARNINGS</b>	\$113	\$206	\$245	\$136	\$157	\$167	-\$24	\$73	\$102
<b>ASSETS</b>	\$69	\$151	\$192	\$82	\$82	\$109	-\$13	\$83	\$97
<b>PPI</b>	28	22	21	29	29	30	-1	-7	-9



TOPLINE	RTV			PEER			DIFFERENTIAL		
	BASELINE	12 MONTHS	24 MONTHS	BASELINE	12 MONTHS	24 MONTHS	BASELINE	12 MONTHS	24 MONTHS
<b>NET VALUE</b>	\$395	\$734	\$937	\$447	\$491	\$591	-\$53	\$295	\$399
<b>HH INCOME + EARNINGS / DAY</b>	\$0.93	\$1.69	\$2.11	\$1.02	\$1.13	\$1.34	-\$0.09	\$0.65	\$0.86
<b>INCOME + EARNINGS</b>	\$340	\$619	\$770	\$372	\$413	\$488	-\$32	\$238	\$314
<b>INCOME</b>	\$234	\$437	\$537	\$254	\$287	\$333	-\$20	\$171	\$224
<b>EARNINGS</b>	\$106	\$182	\$233	\$118	\$126	\$155	-\$12	\$67	\$90
<b>ASSETS</b>	\$55	\$115	\$167	\$75	\$78	\$103	-\$20	\$57	\$84
<b>PPI</b>	25.0	19.8	19.8	23.5	25.1	25.7	1.5	-6.8	-7.5

### OUR HETEROGENEITY ANALYSIS

We ran a regression analysis to better understand our ability to reach the most vulnerable households. Partner households were evenly divided into quartiles based on their income profiles with their progress compared to respective peer groups at baseline. RTV's highest level of impact is with the most vulnerable households earning the least at the start of the program.

\*\*\* 99%+ very significant impact  
 \*\* 95% significant impact  
 \* 90% impact  
 - no/determined impact

	INCOME	EARNINGS	ASSETS	NET HOUSEHOLD VALUE
<b>GROUP 4 – LOWEST EARNERS</b>	***	***	***	***
<b>GROUP 3 – SECOND LOWEST EARNERS</b>	***	***	***	***
<b>GROUP 2 – SECOND HIGHEST EARNERS</b>	***	*	***	***
<b>GROUP 1 – HIGHEST EARNERS</b>	**	-	**	***

# Definitions + Abbreviations



**CLUSTERS:** Grouping of neighboring villages which share social networks, resources, and infrastructure such as water sources and markets that help RTV build area-wide community cooperation while maximizing program resources. Each RTV project represents a cluster of 5–13 villages (approximately 700 people per village) with our program interventions designed at the cluster, village, and household levels. Each cluster represents a government defined ‘parish’ level geographic boundary where possible.

**DIFFERENTIALS:** RTV Partner Groups’ annual outcomes minus Peer Groups’ annual outcomes per year. Cumulative differentials or differentials at graduation include the sum total of differentials at year 1 and year 2 minus baseline differential. If the baseline differential (RTV minus Peer outcomes) is negative, it reflects as an addition in the cumulative differential for a true representation of growth.

**GRADUATION:** RTV project cycle takes 0–24 months to complete, with core implementation activities taking place in the first 6 months of the project. The 6-month intensive program begins by addressing barriers to participation such as lack of access to water, sanitation, and health (WASH) before rolling out livelihood programming that includes training and demonstrations in agriculture, livestock, and financial literacy. Seeds and livestock are distributed to the first cohort of households and group beneficiaries. In the following 6 months, refresher trainings and outreach programs are completed and the first cohort of households and community groups pass on seeds and livestock inputs to the second group. In the second year of the program, RTV continues household follow-up and mentorship of VSLA and project groups for successful adoption and habit creation. At the end of the 24 month period, communities are able to

independently manage initiatives and graduate from the program. RTV continues to monitor outcomes after graduation until year 5.

**HOUSEHOLDS (HH):** On average, there are five members in each household across our partner families.

**HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HHI):** HHI includes income generated from employment, business, casual labour, remittances and gifts, agricultural income including seasonal and perennial crops, and livestock income.

**HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EARNINGS:** Household Income + Net Earnings. This represents household income and consumption for the year. Household Income and Earnings per day are calculated over 365 days.

**HOUSEHOLD NET VALUE:** Household Income + Net Earnings + Livestock Assets. This represents the income, consumption, and productive assets gained as a result of our programmatic interventions in a year.

**NET EARNINGS:** Total Earnings minus Agricultural and Livestock income. Net earnings represent consumption of agricultural and livestock production.

**PEER GROUP:** To track progression of RTV partner households over time, in comparison to households where RTV programs have not been introduced, a respective peer or control group is selected in each unique area. To complete an A/B testing approach, the peer group census is completed across an neighboring area with shared environment and location. Households are randomly sampled





through STATA for income levels and household demographics to create an accurate comparison. The same households are then surveyed annually as a part of the longitudinal study.

**PROGRESS OUT OF POVERTY INDEX (PPI):** The Grameen Progress out of Poverty Index is a poverty measurement tool consisting of a country-specific survey that considers changes in household characteristics and asset ownership. PPI is one of the measures we use to assess the effectiveness of our programs and track multidimensional poverty levels in our partner communities over time.

**RETURN ON INVESTMENT (ROI):** The ROI represents the increase in RTV Partner Household Net Value over Peers Household Net Value over 24-months as returns on the one-time RTV investment per household. Calculated as the cumulative differential between Annual Household Net Value of RTV partner households and Peer group households over 24 months, minus the one time RTV investment/partner household, divided by the investment/household.

**RANDOMIZED CONTROL TRIAL (RCT):** RCT is a third party impact evaluation which uses randomised access to social development programs to limit bias, and generate and validate impact assessments of a program. RTV launched our randomized control study with Dr. Riley, Washington State University, and Dr. Mahmood, University of Essex in 2020 for a period of five years post implementation.

**TOTAL EARNINGS:** Total agricultural crop value (seasonal and perennial) + livestock consumption. Total earnings represent the total value of agricultural and livestock production in the year for sale, consumption, planting, and residuals.



## CANADA

720 Bathurst Street  
Toronto, ON  
M5S 2R4

## UGANDA

Plot Number 2124  
Kyambogo Road, Ntinda

[ask@raisingthevillage.org](mailto:ask@raisingthevillage.org)