

2022

# Impact Report



**RAISING  
THE VILLAGE**



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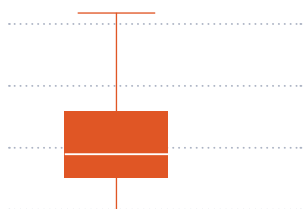


# Tips for Reading this Report

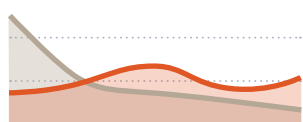
## TERMINOLOGY FOR COHORTS

This report focuses on analysis of Cohorts of Households launched 2016–2020, each of which graduated 24 months later. To show both most recent as well as cumulative impact, this report includes analysis of “All Graduated Households” which represent cumulative data for cohorts launched 2016–2020, in addition to “2022 Graduating Households” which represents results from our most recent cohort, which first launched in 2020.

## GRAPHS AND CHARTS



**BOX AND WHISKERS:** A box and whisker plot is a method of displaying variation in a set of data. The top and bottom “whisker” represent the maximum and minimum range of the survey sample. The box represents the upper and lower quartiles, with a line indicating the median.



**SHIFT CURVES:** To show changes over time and show variations in Partner Household and Peer performances, we used layer distribution curves to show shifts from Baseline and at 24 months.

## MEAN, MEDIAN, AND RANGE

This report primarily focuses on Mean and Median values provided for additional insight. To provide a comprehensive look at RTV’s data, we have included additional analysis in the appendix.

## EXCHANGE RATE AND REPORTING FIGURES IN US DOLLARS

All figures in this report are in USD unless otherwise noted. The exchange rate used is 1 USD= 3800 UGX

Recognizing that inflation and currency exchange fluctuations may distort impact metrics, we conducted an analysis to determine the real exchange rates based on the Consumer Price Index in Uganda and the US, with 2016 as base year. The analysis indicates an underreporting of outcomes when converted from UGX to USD by approximately 3%. Given the limited effect, impact metrics have not been adjusted to eliminate confusion and maintain consistency.

➔ For additional context on definitions and concepts used throughout this report, see [pp. 83–84](#).



01

# Ending Ultra-Poverty in Our Lifetime







Raising The Village  
is on a mission to  
end ultra-poverty in  
our lifetime.



# Note from the Founder

Dear Friends,

Raising The Village (RTV) was founded with the vision of ending ultra-poverty in our lifetime. Now, as we strive towards our goal of 1 million lives impacted by 2023, we celebrate the progress our partner communities have made, reflect on successes and challenges, and continue our pursuit of the potential that lies ahead.

This year was not without its challenges. External factors such as the pandemic, rising inflationary pressures, and regional food insecurity gave way to heightened economic volatility. In rural Uganda, our partner communities increasingly face the impact of a changing climate, including droughts, hailstorms, and flooding. But in spite of these headwinds, our team has remained committed and inspired by those at the center of everything we do – our partner communities living in the last mile.

The 2022 Graduating Households successfully increased household incomes and earnings from an average of \$1.03/day to \$2.45/day within 24-months.

In 2022, Raising The Village rose to the challenge, reaching an additional 225,314 people with holistic community-driven programs that break the cycle of ultra-poverty. Through RTV's approach of securing basic needs, improving livelihoods, and sustaining long-term change, the 2022 Graduating Households successfully increased household incomes and earnings from an average of \$1.03/day to \$2.45/day within 24-months. **Every \$100 dollars invested by RTV unlocked \$650 per family within two years.**

This change was realized as more partner households participated in farming, utilized improved seeds, engaged in multifaceted training, and accessed community based financial services. **Partner households improved agriculture yields by an incredible 62%, earning 151% more in agricultural value over the baseline.**

Most importantly, these results were felt throughout entire communities – especially in vulnerable groups such as the lowest income earners, women, and youth. This includes improvements not only in income, but quality of life, as indicated by a 9 point improvement on the Grameen Poverty Probability Index at graduation. Secure livelihoods are having a holistic impact, and they are building the foundation for the future.

To achieve these impacts, RTV has transformed the way data is integrated and analyzed during program design, implementation, and monitoring, so data can be utilized for responsive, community-centered impact, compared to static reporting. Using real-time data flows, over 4,000 household data points were leveraged to drive innovation and impact, with RTV using a comprehensive approach to data collection and analysis that includes community censuses, annual surveys, quarterly standard evaluations, and in-depth analysis of trends, challenges, and successes. This has enabled the team to both measure impact and apply a mindset of learning and improvement, so information first and foremost serves our partner communities.

**Raising The Village is ending ultra-poverty in Uganda – and this is just the beginning.**

All of this was made possible through the continued support of our partners, for which we are incredibly grateful. On behalf of our team, I am proud to share our 2022 Impact Report with you.

With gratitude,

**Shawn Cheung**



# Progress to Date

Cumulative Impact for all graduated households since 2016.

## \$2.36

### HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EARNINGS PER DAY

after 24 Months, an increase from \$1.02/day

## 541%

### RETURN ON INVESTMENT

at 24 months

## \$650

### UNLOCKED BY PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS

within 24 months for every \$100 invested

## 665,348

### PEOPLE IMPACTED

including 225,314 supported this year:

**55%** Women, **45%** Men;  
**31%** Adults, **31%** Youth,  
**38%** Children

## 151%

### ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL VALUE

increase for partner households, from \$236 to \$592

## 1799%

### RETURN ON INVESTMENT

at 60 months

## \$20.29

### COST PER PARTICIPANT

cumulative average

## 21.7

### POVERTY PROBABILITY INDEX

average at 24 months, a 9.1 point improvement from baseline

## 63%

### COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

held by vulnerable community members



02

## The Impact





# 2022 Reach

In 2022, RTV grew our impact in the Western region of Uganda, and launched our first community partnerships in Eastern Uganda.

## 225,314

PEOPLE

## 43,196

HOUSEHOLDS

## 327

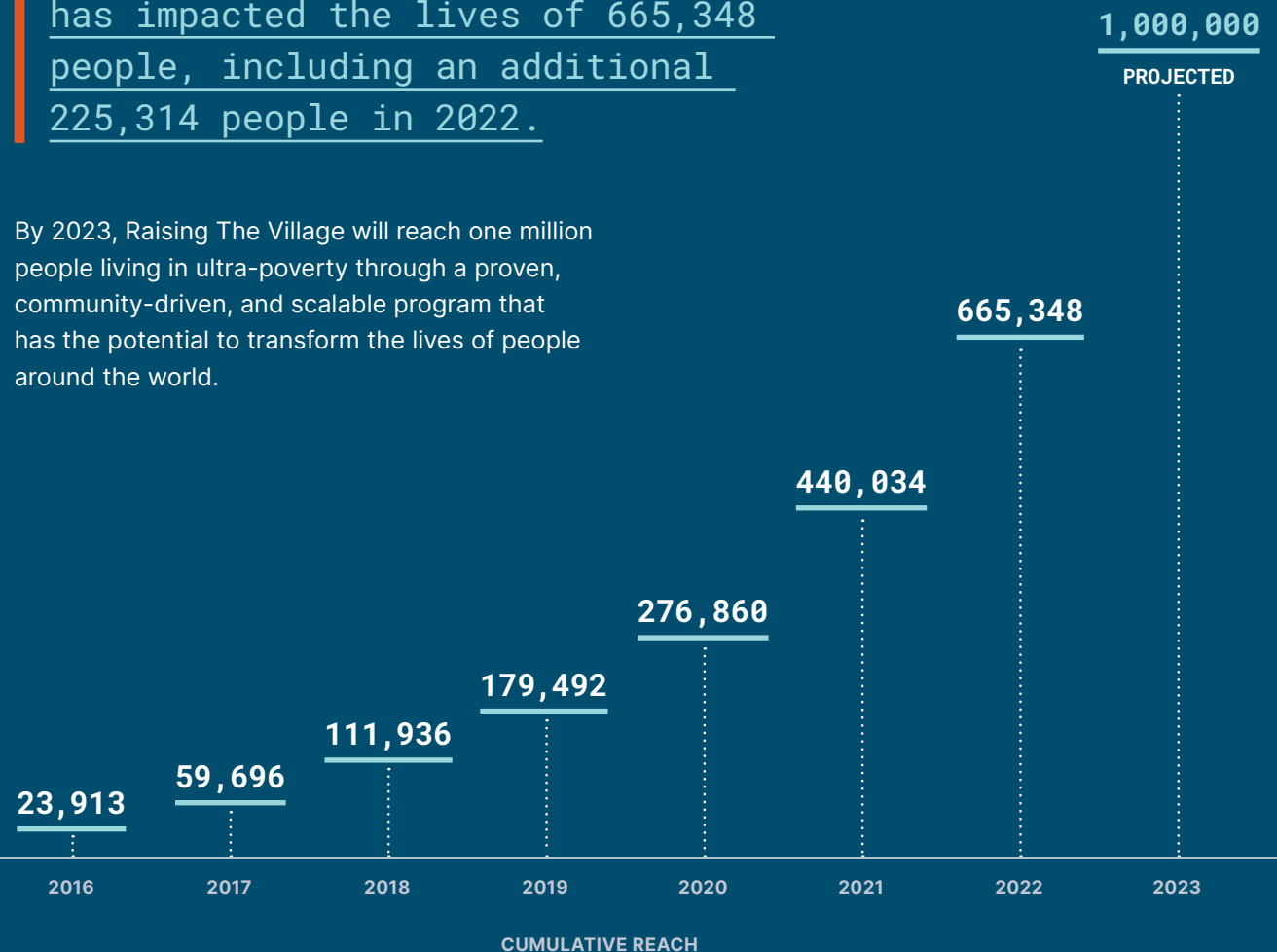
VILLAGES

## 9

DISTRICTS

Since 2016, Raising The Village has impacted the lives of 665,348 people, including an additional 225,314 people in 2022.

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



➔ For a map of our projects, see [p. 63](#).



# 2022 Graduating Households: Income and Earnings

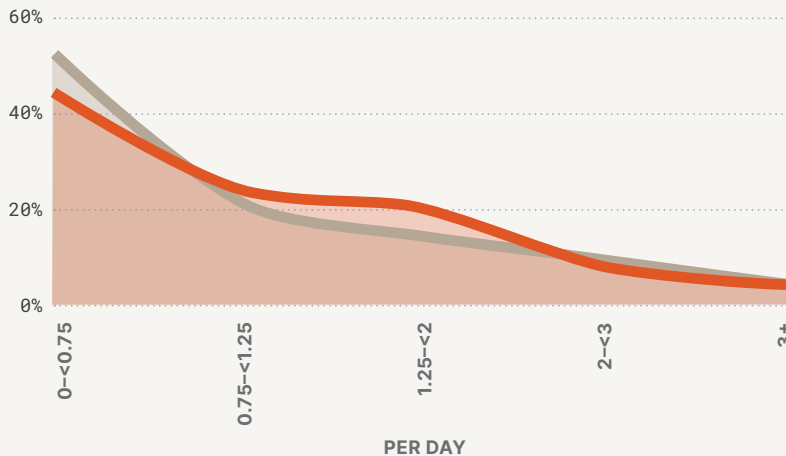
For the 2022 Graduating Cohort, the average partner household's income and earnings rose from \$1.03/day to \$2.45/day within 24 months, enabling households to cross the threshold of ultra-poverty.

## 2022 GRADUATING HOUSEHOLDS: INCOME AND EARNING DISTRIBUTION

2022 GRADUATING HOUSEHOLDS

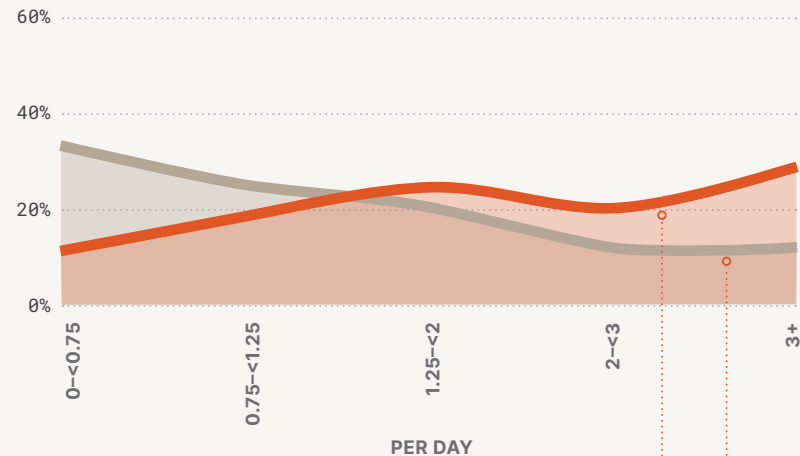
PEER

### BASELINE



→ These figures represent the average household income and earnings for cohorts graduating in the most recent year. For a detailed breakout of these findings, see p. 45. For information on our average cumulative impact, see p.71.

### GRADUATION



49% of Partner Households earned above \$2/day by Month 24, a 38% increase from baseline.

Over this same period, the number of Peer Households earning \$2/day increased by 12%.





# 2022 Graduating Cohort: Impact

Findings represent households that enrolled in 2020 and graduated in 2022. A detailed breakout on the drivers of change begins on [p. 19](#).

By graduation, the average household increased their income and earnings by 138%, crossing the threshold of ultra-poverty.

Within 24 months, the average household earns 52% more per day over peers.

	RTV			PEER			DIFFERENTIALS			
	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	GRADUATION
<b>INCOME + EARNINGS / DAY (\$)</b>	1.03	2.20	2.45	1.16	1.54	1.61	-0.13	0.67	0.84	1.64
<b>ANNUAL TOTAL HOUSEHOLD NET VALUE (\$)</b>	454	1014	1102	541	702	747	-88	313	355	685
<b>ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (\$)</b>	234	493	602	264	347	381	-30	146	221	397
<b>HOUSEHOLD NET EARNINGS (\$)</b>	143	311	293	160	215	207	-17	97	86	200
<b>LIVESTOCK ASSETS (\$)</b>	77	210	207	117	140	159	-40	70	48	88
<b>GRAMEEN PPI</b>	30.8	25.1	21.6	30.3	28.6	28.0	0.5	-3.5	-6.4	-6.9

→ For more information on RTV's Income and Earning results across All Graduated Households, see [p. 72](#). For more information on how vulnerable groups like women, youth, and those earning the least income improved their income generation, see [pp. 45, 46, and 47](#) respectively.

Gains are felt both financially and in the quality of life, with a 9.1 improvement in PPI, at 3x the speed of their peer group.

Partner households have a 48% higher net wealth compared to their peers.



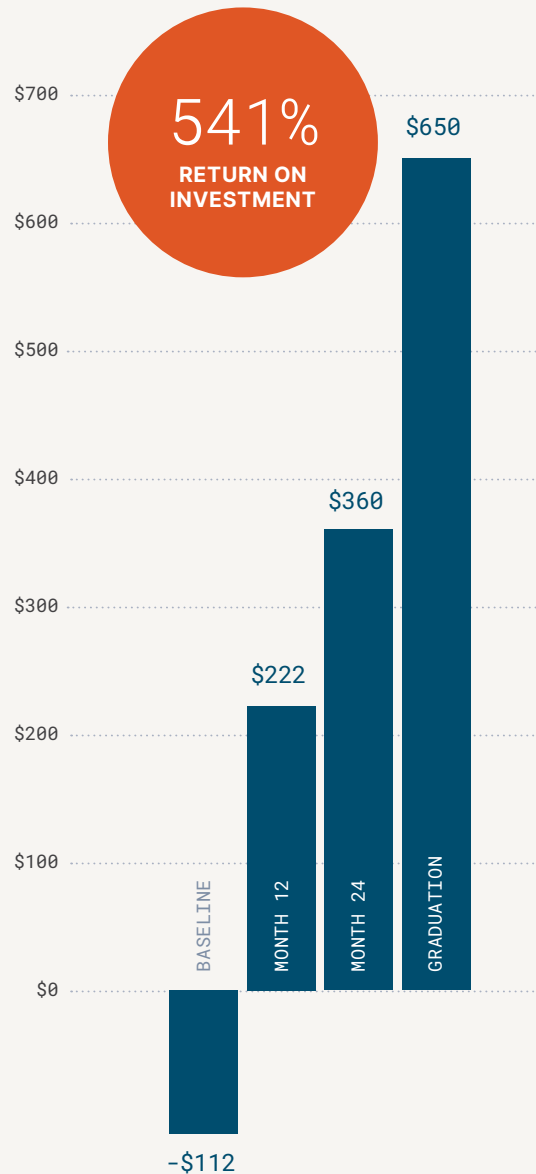
# Return on Investment

Each Raising The Village investment of \$100 per household unlocks \$650 in household income within the first 24 months.

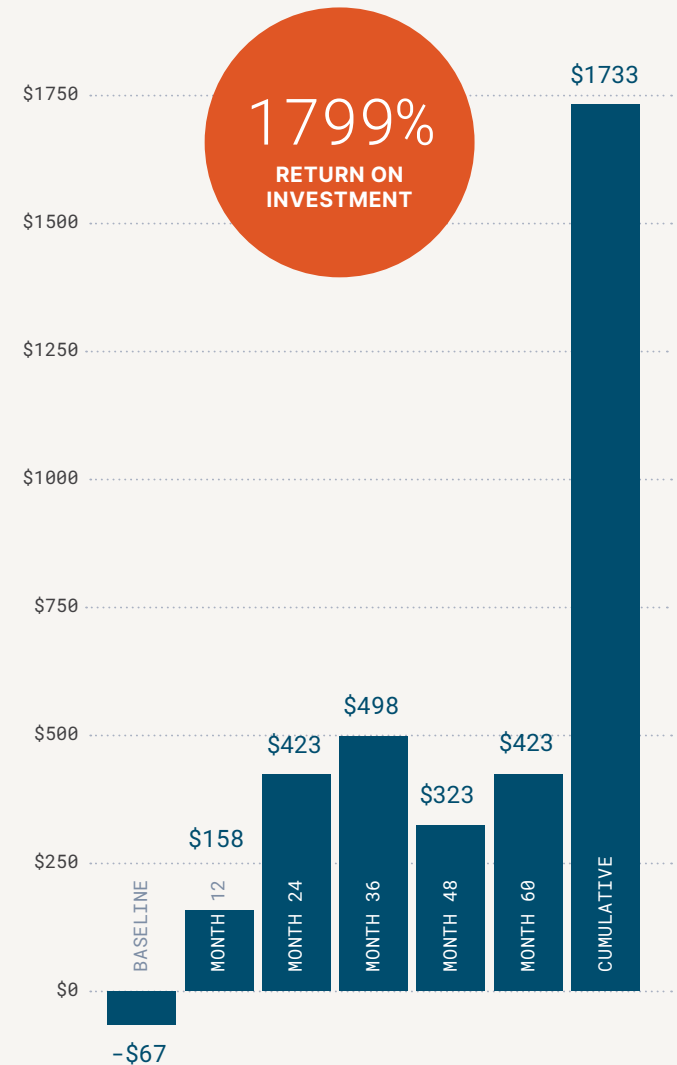
Five years after program inception, the cumulative average ROI for Partner Households grows to 18x.

Note: Average household investment is calculated by the average cost per participant 2016–2020, multiplied by the average household size of five.

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD VALUE DIFFERENTIALS BY YEAR:  
CUMULATIVE GRADUATED HOUSEHOLDS VS PEER



ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD VALUE DIFFERENTIALS BY YEAR:  
YEAR 5 HOUSEHOLDS VS PEER





# Improving Quality of Life

Partner households invested household gains to improve their quality of life, with their Poverty Probability Index improving by 9 points.

As household incomes and earnings improved, families made critical investments in food, assets, services, and goods that keep their families stronger and healthier.

→ For more information on impacts on Children, and improvements in Food Security, Health and Wellbeing, Gender, Climate, and Water, see [pp. 50–55](#).



## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

At 24 Months, **92%** of Partner Households consumed vegetables grown in their own garden, compared to 32% of their peers.



## WATER

**86%** of partner households have access to clean water sources, compared to 49% of peer households.



## HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Non-waterborne illness decreased by **27%** from baseline to 24 months, instances of waterborne illness dropped **42%**, with partner households **74%** more likely to report experiencing no depression compared to their peers. Households spent **30%** less on medical care.



## ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Households owning a radio increased by **51%**, and households owning a phone increased by **14%**.



## HOME ENVIRONMENT

Partner households invested in home improvements such as roofing, floor and wall materials, and safer cooking fuels, all of which contribute to improved safety and wellbeing.



## EDUCATION

This year, across all cohorts, RTV helped keep over 7,000 children enrolled in school.



## BASIC NEEDS

Households where every family member has at least one pair of shoes increased by **72%** from baseline to 24 months. Spending on essential needs like soap increased by **36%**, and key household items like blankets, kitchen utensils, and buckets increased by **43%**.





# Impacting the Most Vulnerable

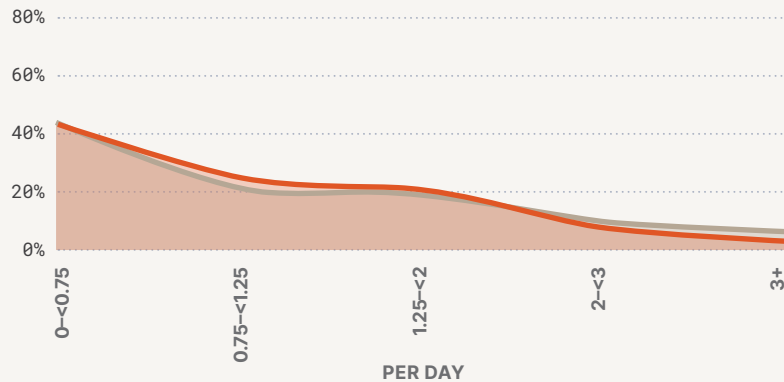
With specific focus on women, youth, and those earning the least income, RTV promotes inclusive development that benefits the entire community.

2022 GRADUATING HOUSEHOLDS: INCOME AND EARNING DISTRIBUTION BY VULNERABLE GROUP

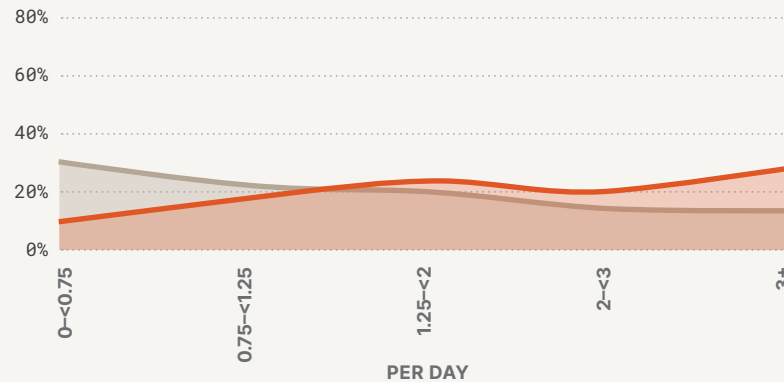
RTV

PEER

LOWEST INCOME EARNERS – BASELINE

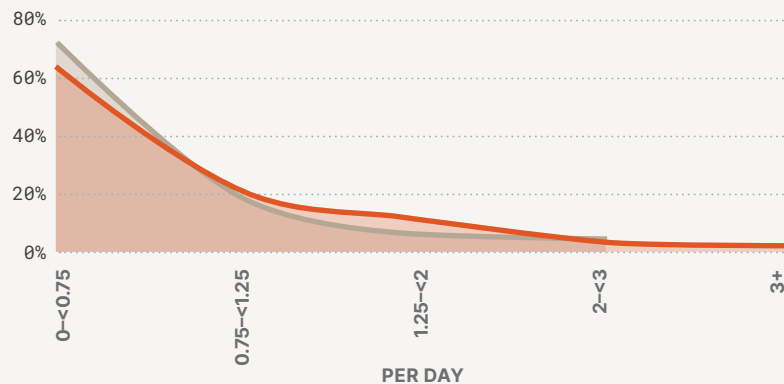


LOWEST INCOME EARNERS – GRADUATION

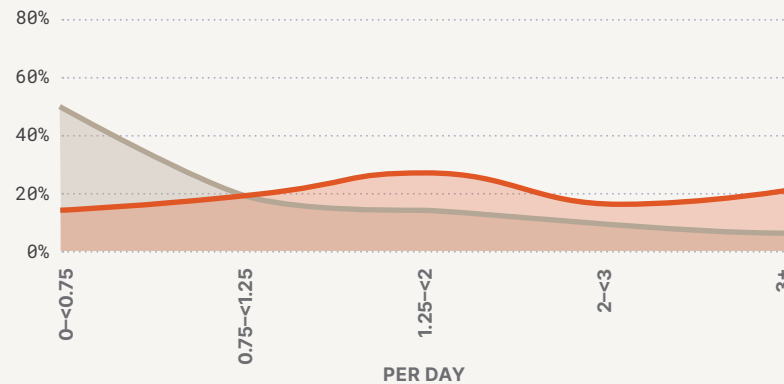


Partner Households living on less than \$0.75/day reduces from 43% to 10% in 24 Months.

WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS – BASELINE



WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS – GRADUATION



Women-Headed Households living on less than \$1.25/day reduces from 84% to 34% in 24 Months.



# Impacting the Most Vulnerable

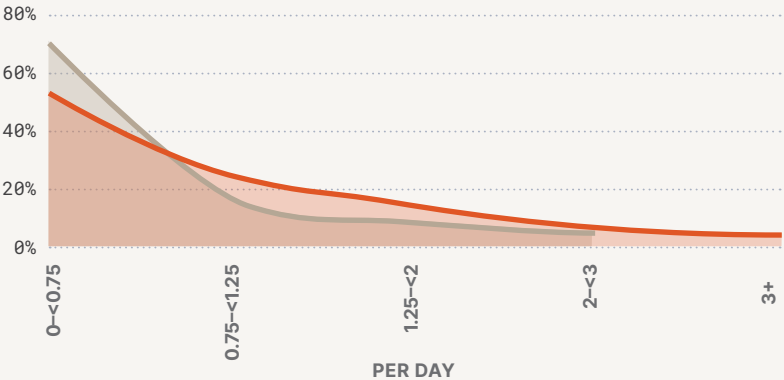


➔ For more detail on how RTV's programs impact the most vulnerable, see [p. 45](#) for the lowest earners, [p. 46](#) for women-headed households, and [p. 47](#) for youth-headed households.

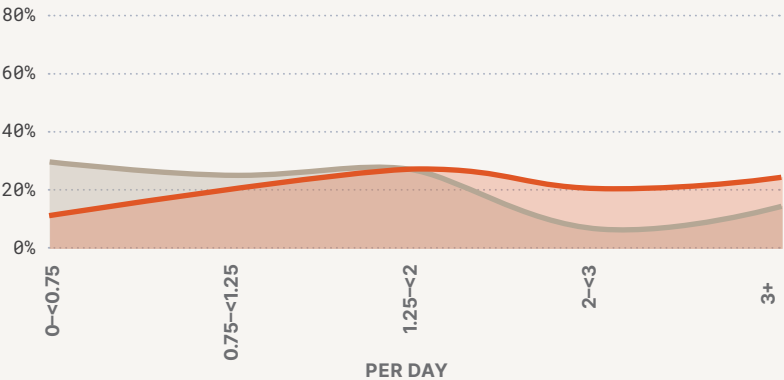
2022 GRADUATING HOUSEHOLDS: INCOME AND EARNING DISTRIBUTION BY VULNERABLE GROUP

RTV PEER

YOUTH-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS – BASELINE



YOUTH-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS – GRADUATION



Youth-Headed Households living on less than \$1.25/day reduces from 77% to 30% in 24 Months.



# Sustainability of Impact

Graduated RTV Partner Households continue to improve and maintain gains five years after their enrollment.



RTV’s programs are designed to ensure partner families are able to sustain progress and continue on a path of growth, so they can break the cycle of generational ultra-poverty.

SUSTAINABILITY OF IMPACT POST-GRADUATION: YEAR-OVER-YEAR ANNUAL INCOME AND EARNINGS

	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	MONTH 36	MONTH 48	MONTH 60
2016 COHORT	166	630	559	1019	629	947
2017 COHORT	426	517	906	766	984	1155
2016 PEER GROUP	214	444	365	655	459	610

Partner households continue to maintain income gains over the peer group at Month 60.

Partner Households rebounded from pandemic-related development shocks and continued on the pathway out of poverty.

\$100



\$1,750

For each \$100 invested, households unlocked \$1,750 by Month 60.



03

## What's Driving Change







Raising The Village enables households to Secure basic needs like food, clean water, and health, so they can Improve livelihoods through diversification and resilience, and Sustain gains for long-term impact on quality of life.

- ➔ To learn more about RTV's efforts to Secure basic needs, see [p. 19](#).
- ➔ To learn more about how RTV's programs Improve livelihoods, see [pp. 20–37](#).
- ➔ To learn more about how community development helps Sustain long-term impact, see [p. 38–41](#).







# Driving Participation

The first three months of RTV's program are designed to address the immediate challenges of multidimensional poverty – food, clean water, health – so ultra-poor families have the stability, time, and energy they need to productively participate in training, prepare for economic activities, and invest in their futures.



## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Ready-to-Eat kits of 15 varieties and over 200 seedlings are used to provide an immediate food source for each family with kitchen gardens serving as an agriculture training ground, and recurring source of quality seeds, while improving food security and nutrition.

➔ To learn more, see [p. 51](#).



## WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

By improving access to clean water and facilitating the construction of key sanitation-based infrastructure like safe latrines, handwashing stations, and dish racks, households preserve valuable time and energy, with nearly a 50% reduction in waterborne illness.

➔ To learn more, see [p. 55](#).



## HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Health outreaches focus on the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of common illnesses. In doing so, households are able to focus on building healthy environments, instead of treating the symptoms of multidimensional poverty.

➔ To learn more, see [p. 52](#).



# Understanding Participation: Agriculture Income Stream

Sustainable, secure livelihoods are critical to moving communities out of ultra-poverty.

Incomes in last-mile communities involve a diverse combination of on and off-farm income generating activities that are unique to each household. Across the majority of participants, household incomes are driven by seasonal harvests and supported by agriculture-dependant activities.

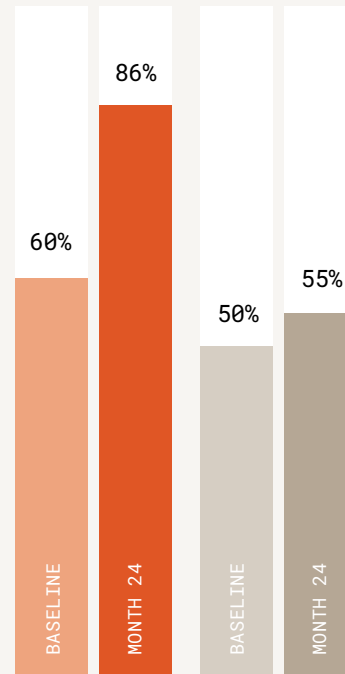


## SUMMARY: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN FARMING

RTV

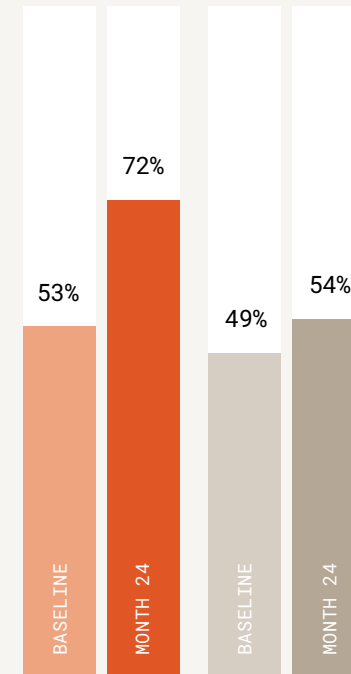
PEER

### SEASONAL CROPS



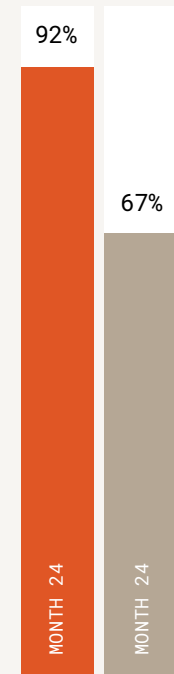
DIFFERENTIAL 21%

### PERENNIAL CROPS



DIFFERENTIAL 22%

### VEGETABLE CROPS



DIFFERENTIAL 25%

With increased participation, Partner Households saw incomes rise by 43% for seasonal crops.

With more households growing and selling perennial crops, households saw a 36% increase in perennial farming incomes.

Households graduating in 2022 increased their income and earnings from \$1.03/day to \$2.45/day within 24 months.





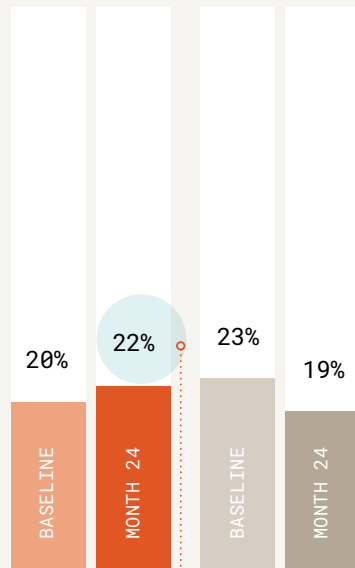
# Understanding Participation: Off-Farm Income Streams

➔ To read more on how RTV cohorts perform over time, see [p. 74](#). To read more on what's driving gains in Agriculture, External Labor, and Assets see [pp. 22, 33, and 31](#) respectively.

## PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN INCOME STREAMS

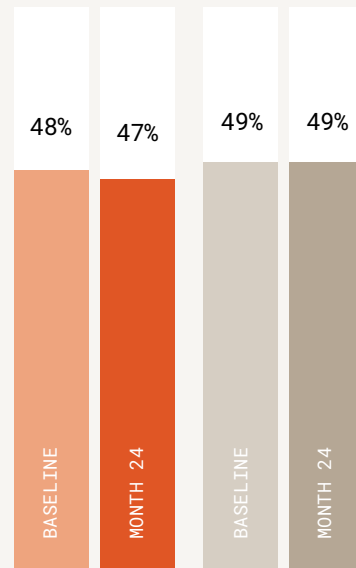
RTV PEER

### ENTREPRENEURIAL BUSINESS



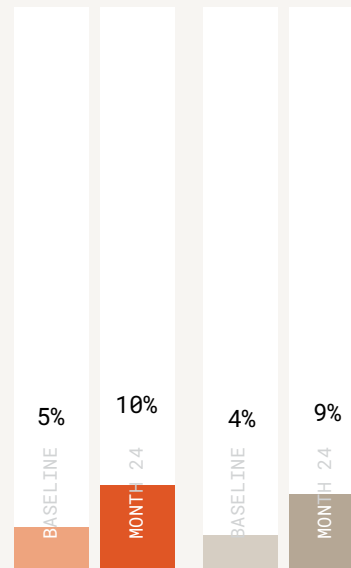
DIFFERENTIAL 6%

### DAY LABOR



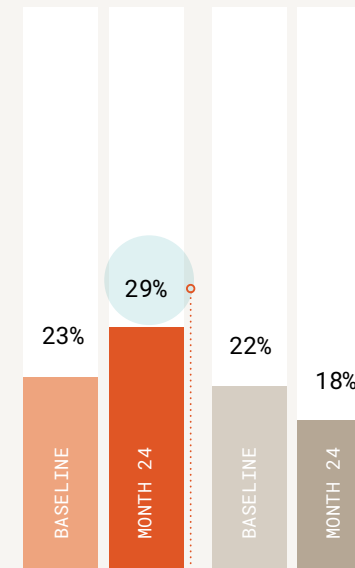
DIFFERENTIAL -1%

### FORMAL LABOR



DIFFERENTIAL 0%

### LIVESTOCK



DIFFERENTIAL 10%

More Partner Households launched and maintained small businesses, while the peer group saw a decline.

Partner Households added livestock as a income source while Peer Households' ownership declined, resulting in a 11 point gap after 24 months.

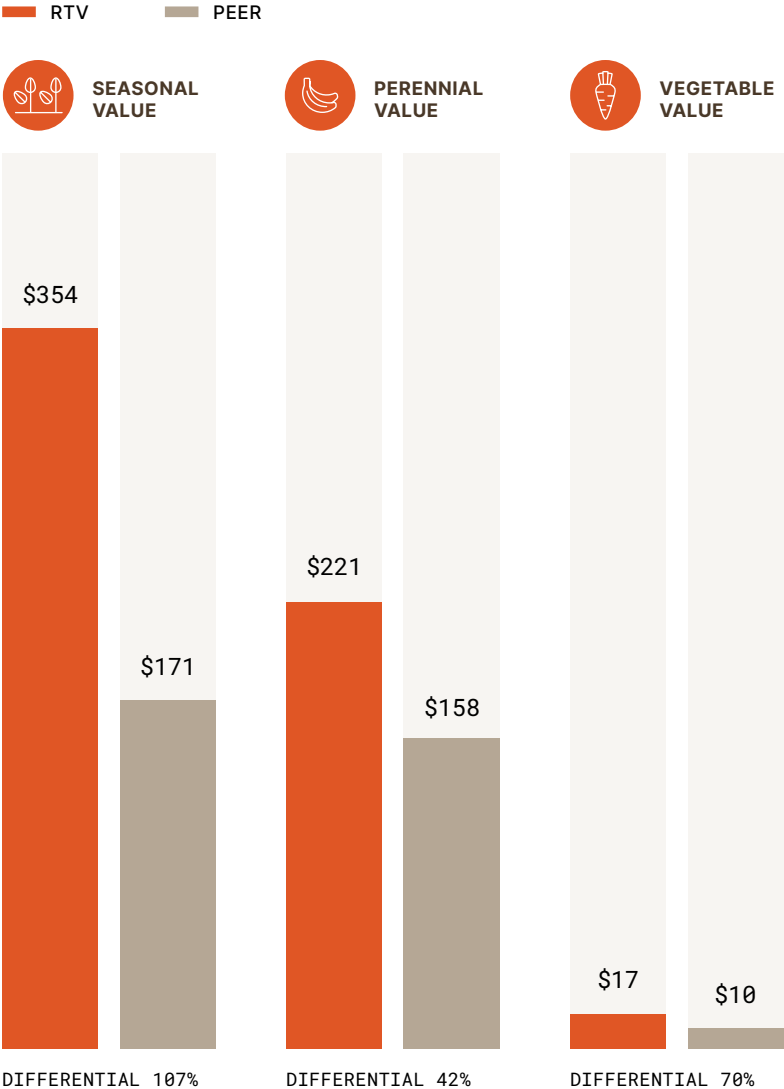


# Improving Agriculture

In RTV's last-mile partner villages, improvements in agriculture productivity and market value remain the primary drivers of increased income and earnings.

The result is bigger harvests, higher agriculture value, and increased sales that build income, year-after-year.

2022 GRADUATING COHORT: AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD AGRICULTURE VALUE BY TYPE AT GRADUATION



**↑ INCREASED ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL VALUE**  
RTV households increased their annual agricultural value from \$236 to **\$592**, a **151%** improvement from baseline that outperformed their peers by \$253 this year.

**↑ INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PARTICIPANTS**  
The number of Partner Households generating income through seasonal agriculture increased by **43%** and increased by **36%** for perennial agriculture.



# Improving Agriculture



## IMPROVED YIELD

By pairing improved seeds and training on the best agronomic practices, the overall yield among RTV partner communities improved by **62%** at Month 24.



## DECREASED SPENDING

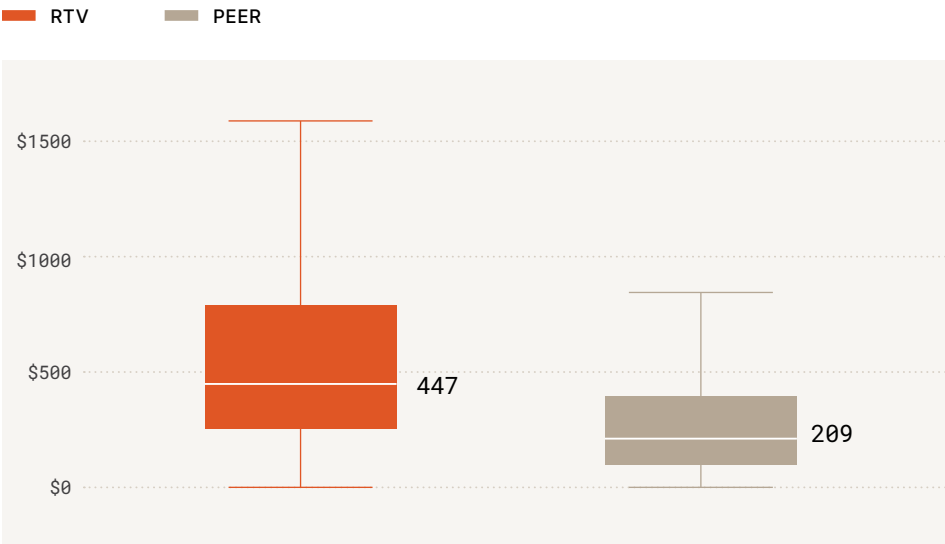
Households utilized existing resources and focused their spending on key areas of investment like organic fertilizer and pesticides, tools, and improved seeds, spending **50%** less on agricultural inputs, saving over 2 weeks income each season.



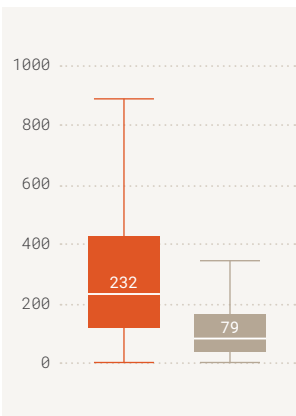
"RTV trained us on how to apply manure to the soil to make it more nutritious. Now, we have food in abundance. We became able to sell some of our harvest and earn some money to support our children,"

AGGREY, Bucece Cluster, Kisoro District

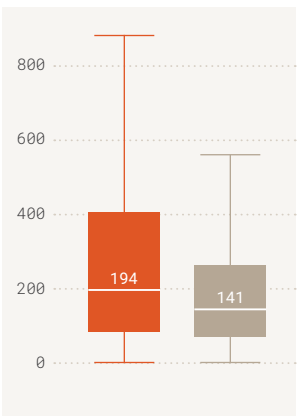
2022 GRADUATING HOUSEHOLDS: MEDIAN AGRICULTURE VALUE RTV VS. PEER (\$)



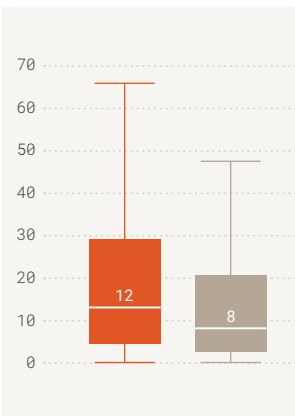
ANNUAL SEASONAL VALUE (\$)



ANNUAL PERENNIAL VALUE (\$)



ANNUAL VEGETABLE VALUE (\$)





## Improving Agriculture

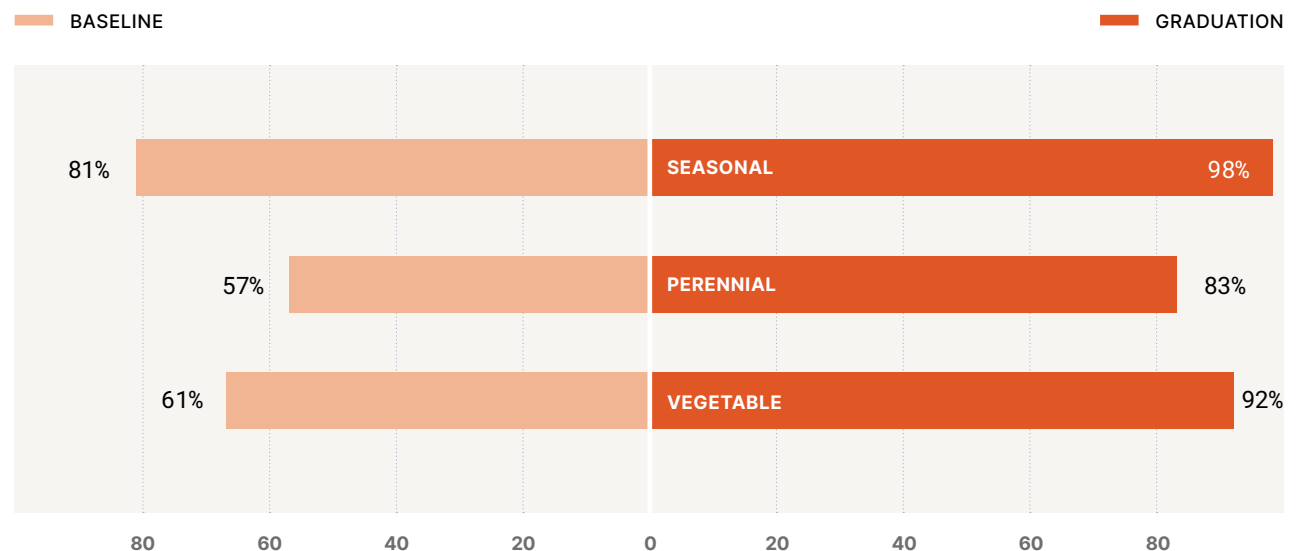
In RTV Partner Communities, more families are participating in staple crop, perennial, and vegetable farming. By activating fallow fields, planting quality seed inputs, and applying hands-on training and improved farming techniques, they are yielding 62% more per acre and selling crops at 48% higher market prices.



### INCREASING PARTICIPATION

Having limited time and insufficient access to seeds and farming tools are among the most commonly shared challenges vulnerable populations express during the RTV and partner community co-design process. By breaking barriers around time, quality inputs, and tools, RTV creates an inclusive environment where more households participate in diverse farming.

RTV PARTNER HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATION IN AGRICULTURE AT 24 MONTHS

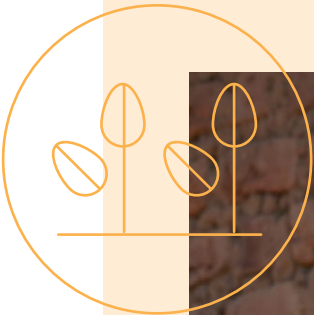




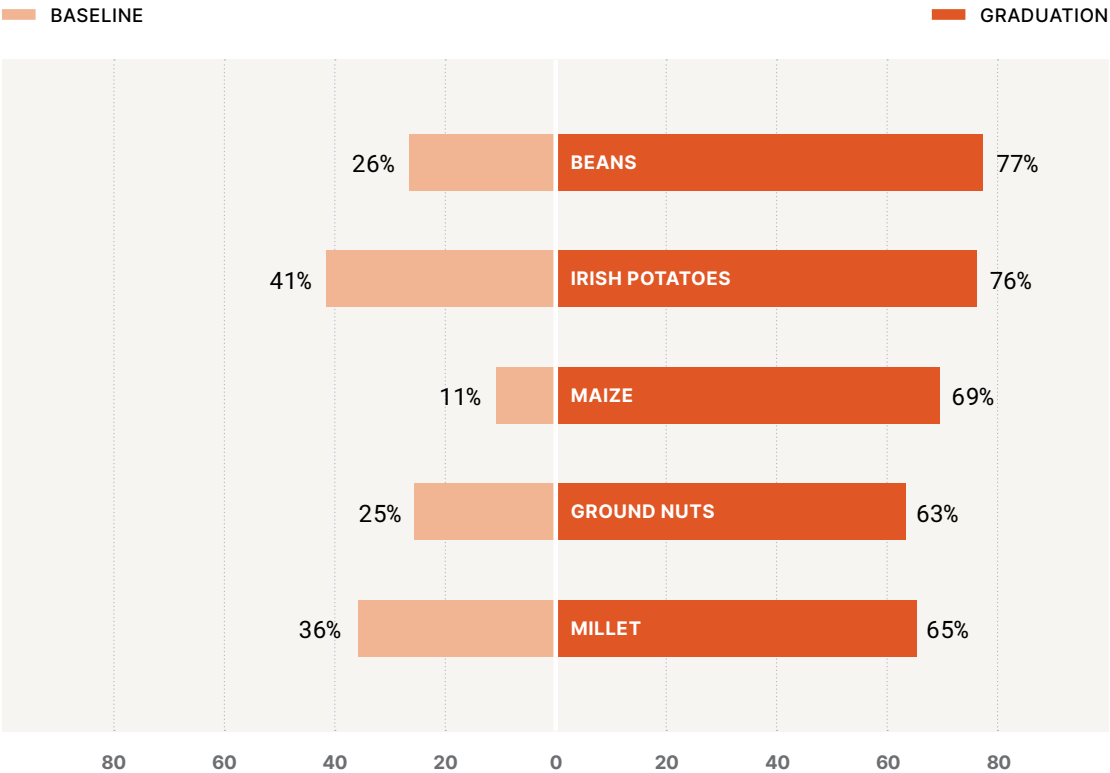


# Staple Crops

As partner households increase yields, more are selling their crops for income. At graduation, partner households saw an increase in their agricultural yields by 62%, compared to a 5% increase in yields in the peer group.



PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS SELLING STAPLE CROPS AT BASELINE AND GRADUATION





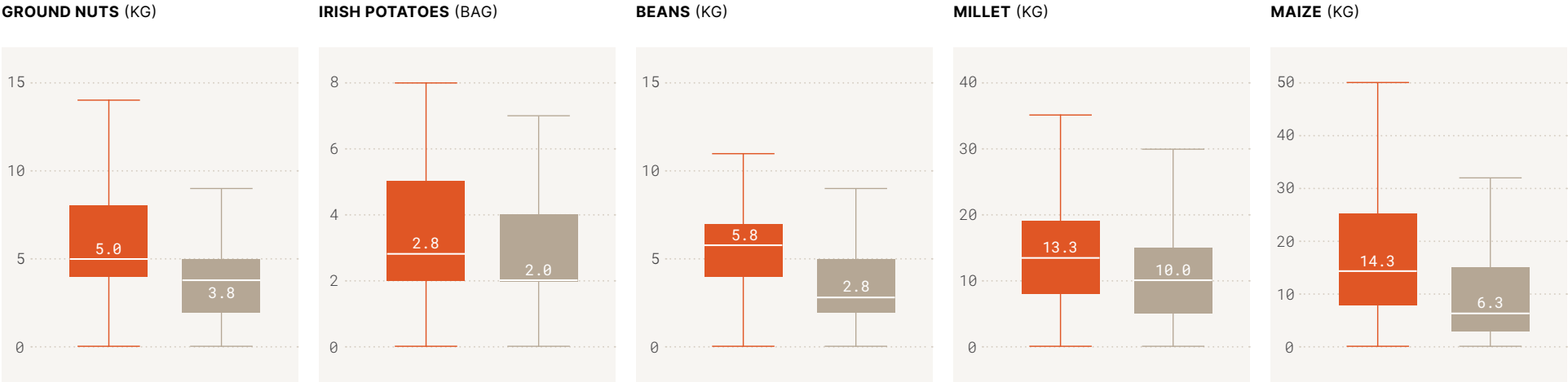
# Staple Crops

Partner households focused on five major crops as their primary source of income. With improved inputs and best practices, they realized larger yields per acre, and higher market prices.

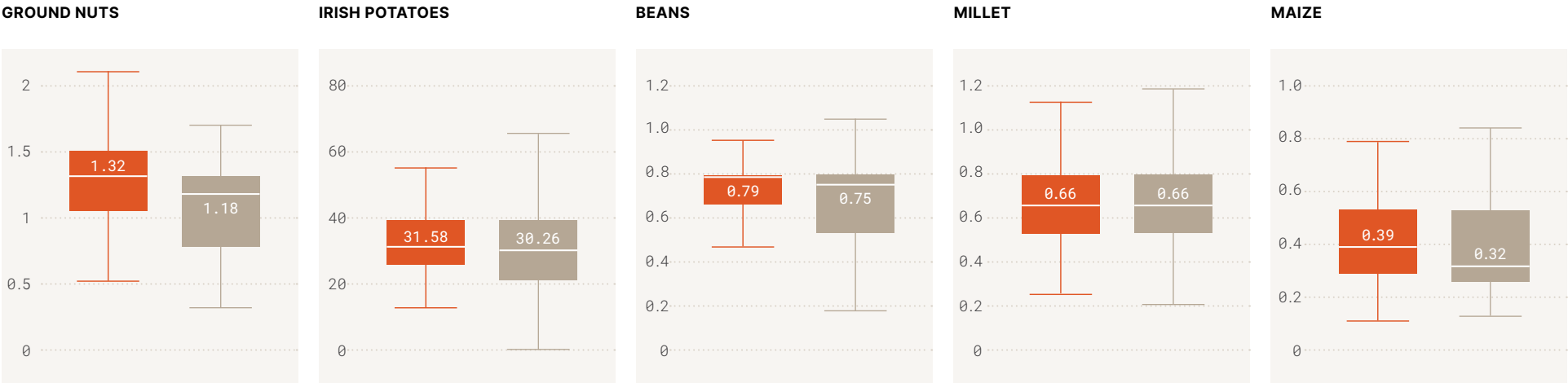
2022 Graduating Households have a 48% higher market value, while spending 50% less than peers.

RTV PEER

2022 GRADUATING HOUSEHOLDS: MEDIAN STAPLE CROP YIELD PER UNIT, RTV VS. PEER



2022 GRADUATING HOUSEHOLDS: MEDIAN STAPLE CROPS MARKET PRICE DISTRIBUTION PER UNIT (\$)



➔ For more information on staple crop performance, see [pp. 79–80](#).



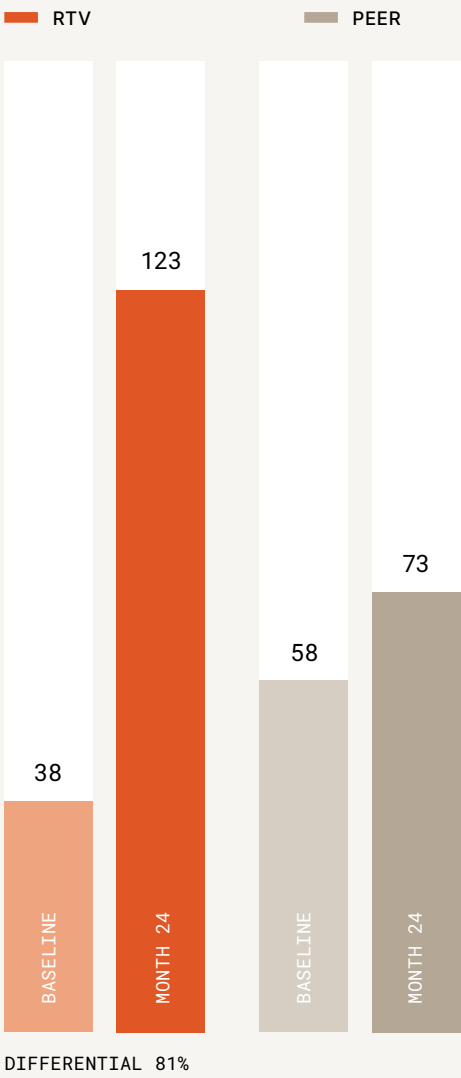
# Perennial Crops

For RTV partner households, perennial crops have become a reliable source of household income.

Improved practices, including addressing the spread of Banana Bacterial Wilt, has enabled households to triple their perennial crop incomes in 24 months.



2022 GRADUATING COHORT: PERENNIAL CROP INCOME (\$)

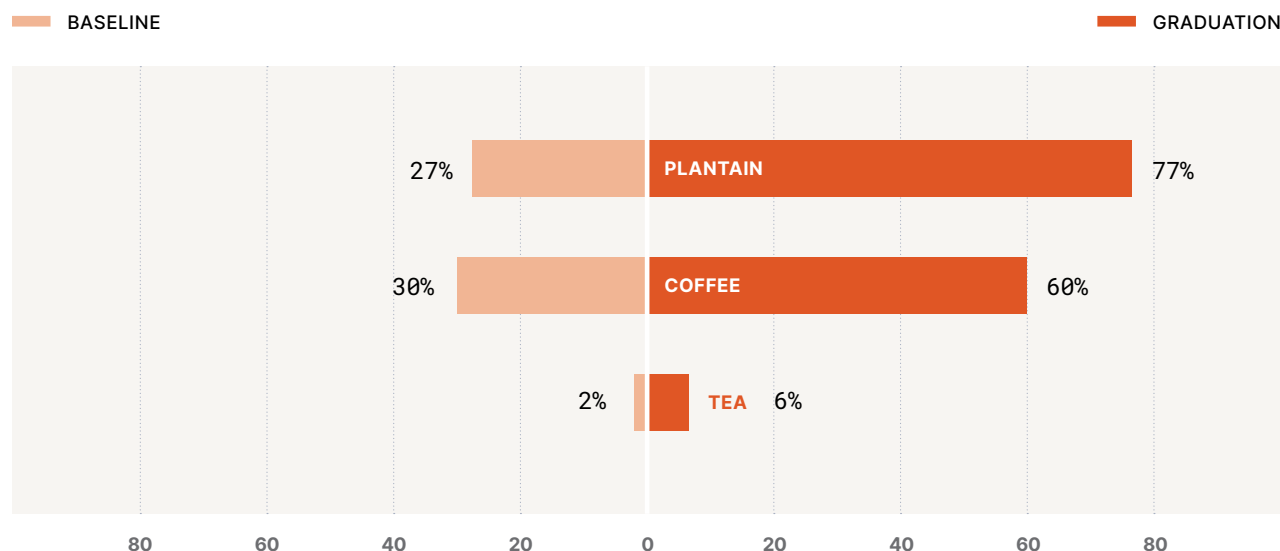




## Perennial Crops

While households plant a variety of perennial crops specific to geography and availability, the top three varieties driving income gains are plantains, coffee, and tea.

PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS GROWING PERENNIALS AT BASELINE AND GRADUATION



PERENNIAL CROPS: AVERAGE YIELDS

	RTV			PEER			DIFFERENTIAL	
	PLANTED	HARVESTED	YIELD PER UNIT	PLANTED	HARVESTED	YIELD PER UNIT	YIELD PER UNIT	%
PLANTAIN	125	104	0.8	211	95	0.5	0.4	85%
COFFEE	136	148	1.09	88	98	1.12	-0.03	-3%
TEA	648	1466	2.3	524	1074	2.0	0.2	12%



### INCREASED GROWTH

By Month 24, Partner Households growing plantains increased by **180%**, coffee increased by **100%**, and tea increased by **255%**.



### HIGHER MARKET VALUES

At graduation, Partner Households not only sold more perennials by volume, but sold plantains, coffee, and tea at higher market values, with increases of **33%**, **33%**, and **9%** respectively.





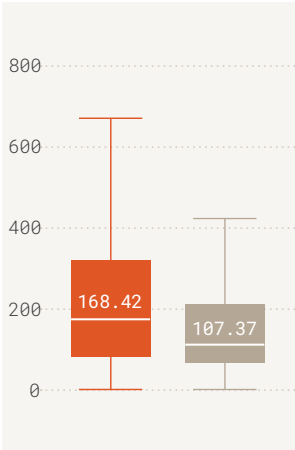
# Perennial Crops



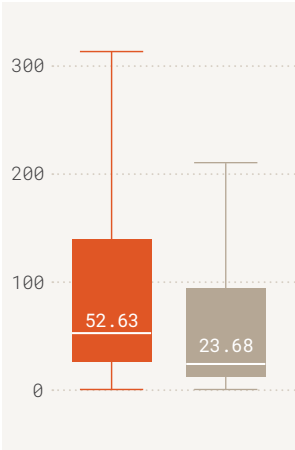
2022 GRADUATING COHORT: ANNUAL PERENNIAL VALUE

RTV PEER

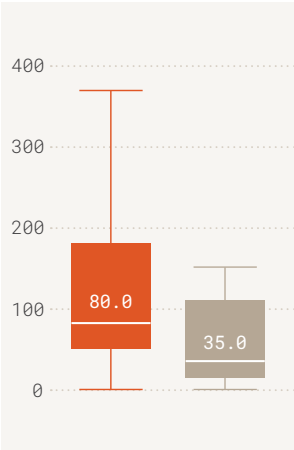
ANNUAL PLANTAIN VALUE (\$)



ANNUAL COFFEE VALUE (\$)

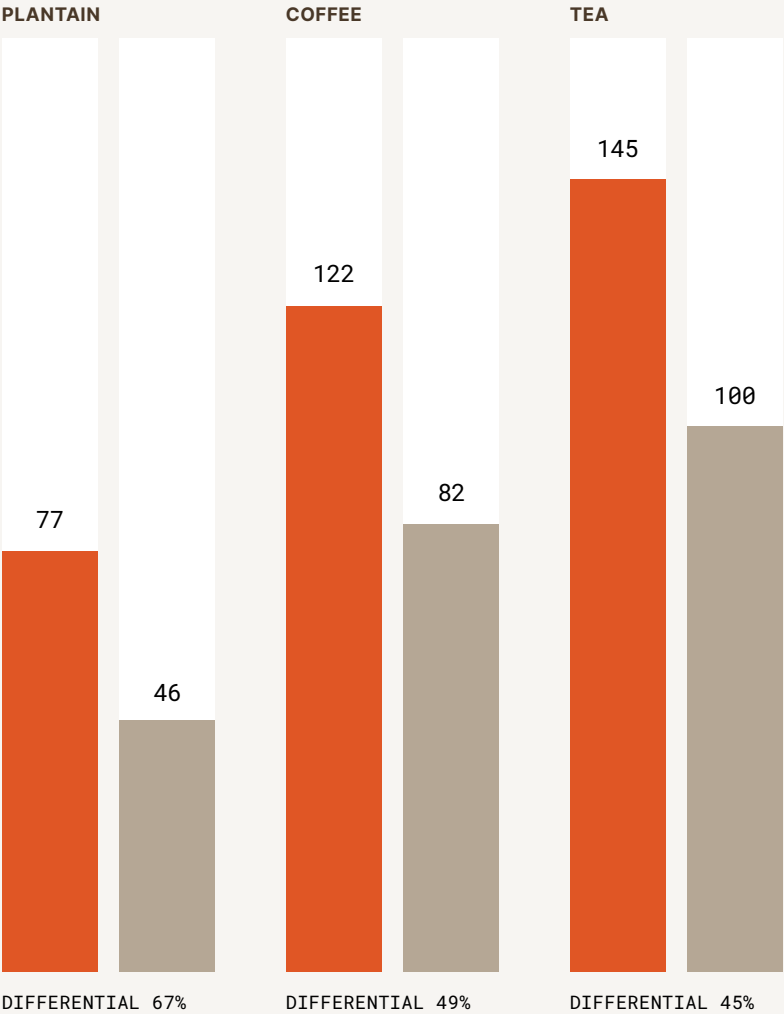


ANNUAL TEA VALUE (\$)



2022 GRADUATING HOUSEHOLDS: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD AGRICULTURAL INCOME, PERENNIALS (\$)

RTV PEER





# Vegetable Crops

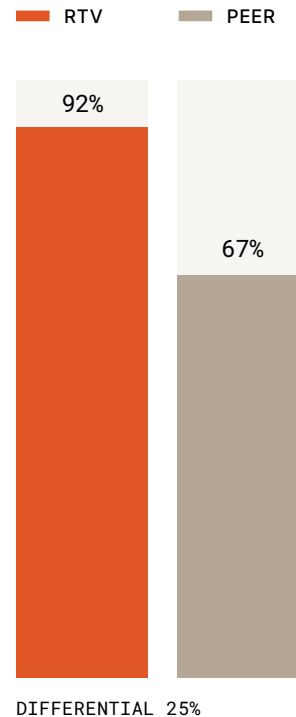
Through the Ready-To-Eat Initiative, households receive kitchen garden boxes that include training materials and 150+ seedlings that are ready to harvest within three weeks.



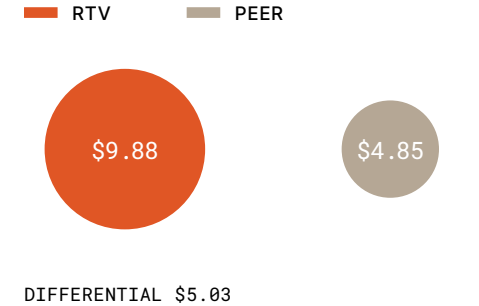
In addition to providing critical nutrition and food security, these vegetable harvests are enabling households to earn additional earnings that diversifies their income.



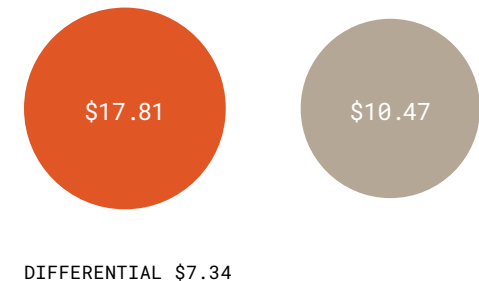
## 2022 GRADUATING COHORT HOUSEHOLDS GROWING VEGETABLES AT MONTH 24



## 2022 GRADUATING COHORT AVERAGE SEASONAL VEGETABLE INCOME



## 2022 GRADUATING COHORT AVERAGE SEASONAL VEGETABLE VALUE



### In 2022, graduating households:



Grew an average of **13** vegetable varieties, compared to **8** for peers.



Earned **two times** the amount from sales of vegetables than their peers.



Every week, RTV Partner Households spent **50% less** on vegetables than the peer group, **while consuming more**.



# Agriculture Training and Best Practices

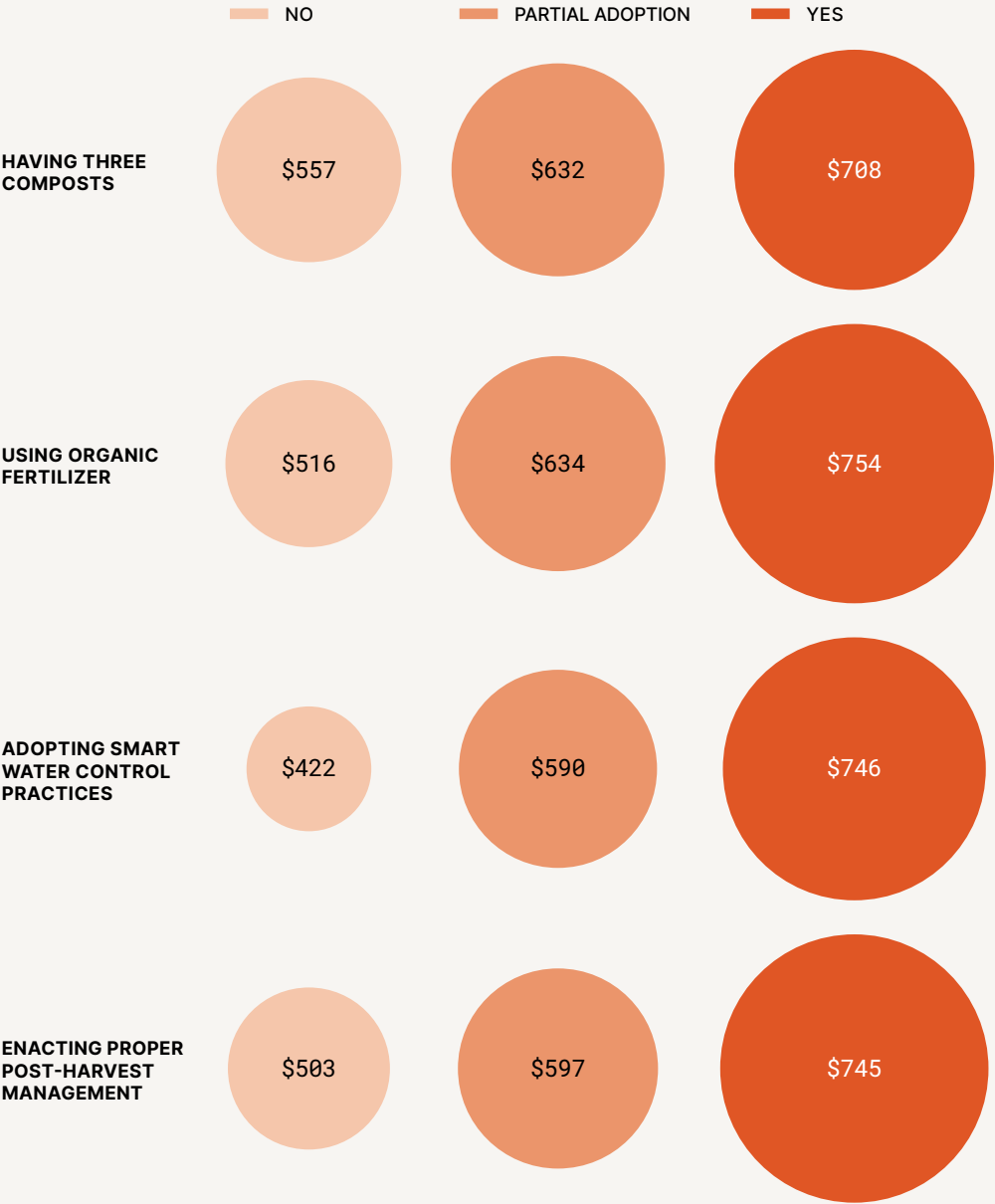
RTV conducts community trainings and ongoing household-level support to teach key agriculture skills and best practices that maximize the impact of existing land, improved seeds, organic fertilizer and pesticides, and climate-responsive techniques.

When households adopt key agriculture best practices, the overall agriculture value of their crops at 24 months rises.

## QUALITY INPUTS AND MORE CROPS GROWN FOR MARKET

RTV introduces informed access to improved seeds and inputs, launching a virtuous cycle that improves program sustainability. As a result, households shifts from subsistence farming to agricultural income generating activities.

HOUSEHOLD AGRICULTURE VALUE AT 24 MONTHS AFTER ADOPTING AGRICULTURE BEST PRACTICES

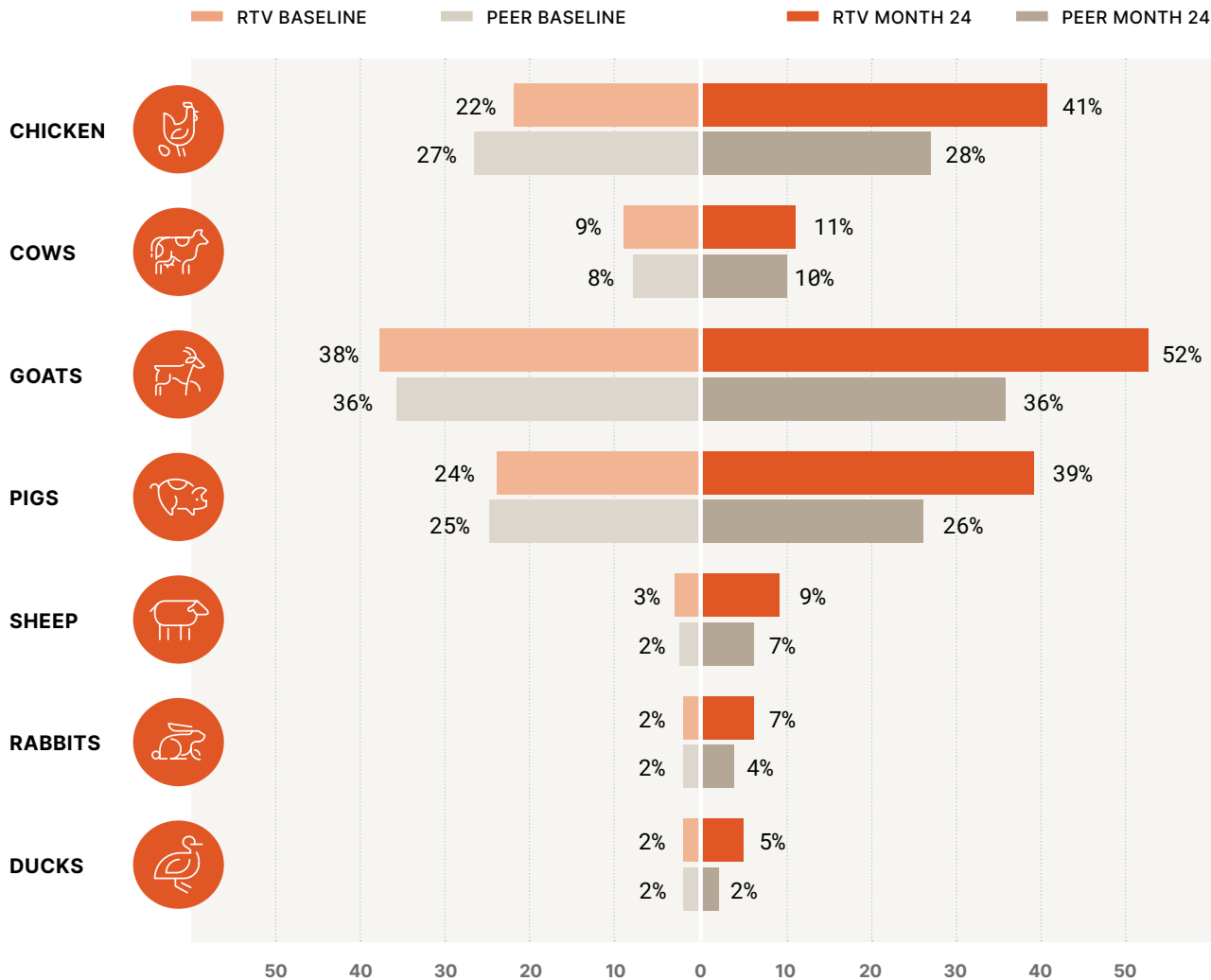




# Livestock Income and Assets

As households increase earnings, they are investing in income generating assets like livestock to diversify their sources of income.

2022 GRADUATING COHORT: LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP (% HOUSEHOLDS WITH LIVESTOCK)



## LIVESTOCK ASSETS

Building a sustainable base of assets enabled RTV households to have a reliable secondary source of income, with households increasing their livestock assets by **\$88** over their peers, the equivalent of adding a goat, a pig, and two chickens to the farm.



## INCREASED SALES

Households progressively increased their income from livestock sales by **2.3x** from \$13 to **\$31** in 24 months.



## LIVESTOCK TRAINING

RTV programs encourage broader participation in livestock ownership with advice and training on care and management, with overall household ownership of livestock increasing from 61% to **81%** within 24 months





# Off-Farm Income

Last mile households depend on diversified streams of incomes to survive, including off-farm incomes of small business, day labor, and salaried employment.

Across RTV Partner Households and peer groups, households are deploying various strategies to achieve income gains.

"I wanted to try fishing to provide for my family, but that required capital that I didn't have. When Raising The Village trained us, that was the beginning of my business journey,"

MOSES, Rugarama Village, Rubirizi District

## 2022 GRADUATING HOUSEHOLDS: AVERAGE OFF-FARM INCOME PERFORMANCE (\$)

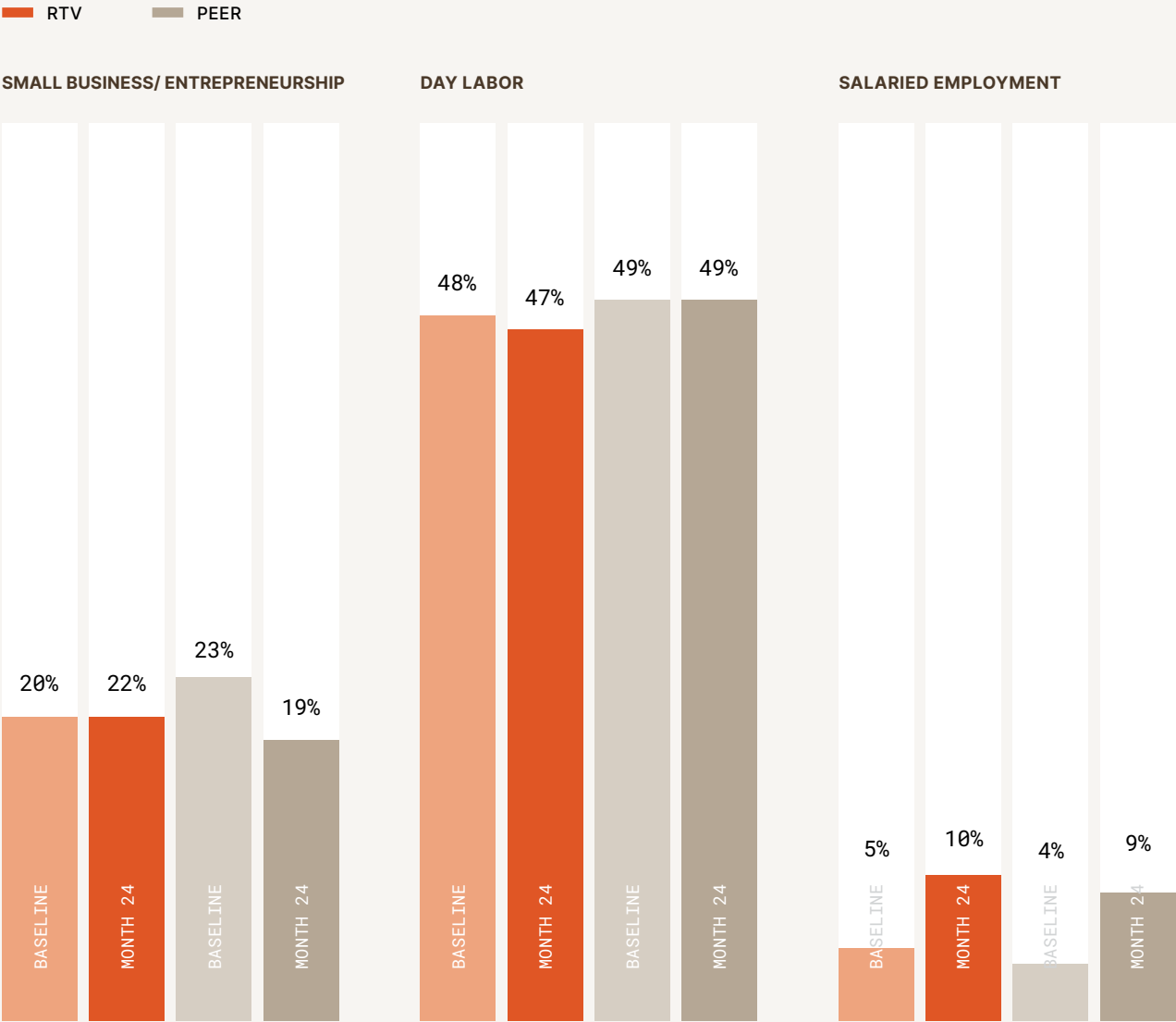
	RTV		PEER	
	BASELINE	MONTH 24	BASELINE	MONTH 24
<b>SMALL BUSINESS/ ENTREPRENEURSHIP</b>	37	91	34	48
<b>DAY LABOR INCOME</b>	64	105	77	117
<b>FORMAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	13	37	19	30
<b>OTHER</b>	8	29	10	20





# Off-Farm Income

2022 GRADUATING COHORT: HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN OFF-FARM LABOR STREAM



## INCREASED EARNINGS

At graduation, households participating in small businesses earned a median of **48%** more than their peers. Being open on average 8.6 months of the year, having access to low-interest loans, and **41%** more in stock items are key factors for income gains.



## USE OF DAY LABOR

Participation in day labor rises sharply in the first year of the program. However, by Month 24, households transition to other on- and off-farm income generating activities, and incomes continue to improve.



## SALARIED EMPLOYMENT

This remains a high-value income stream despite limited availability. While accessibility is primarily for highest income earners at program start, RTV sees gains in lowest income earners accessing these jobs by Month 24.

# Entrepreneurship

In last mile communities, entrepreneurial households adopt small businesses that are operated out of their homes. Ranging from market stalls to tea rooms, carpentry to transport, these businesses provide communities important services that supplement household-level incomes and boost local economies.

Of households engaged in business, Partner Households had average annual earnings of \$460 compared to peers' \$325, a 42% increase.

## OPEN LONGER

Gains are realized as Partner Households business are open for more months per year, with the largest segment, small retail shops, operating a median of **11 months** of the year, nearly 3 months more than their peers.

## ACCESS TO LOANS

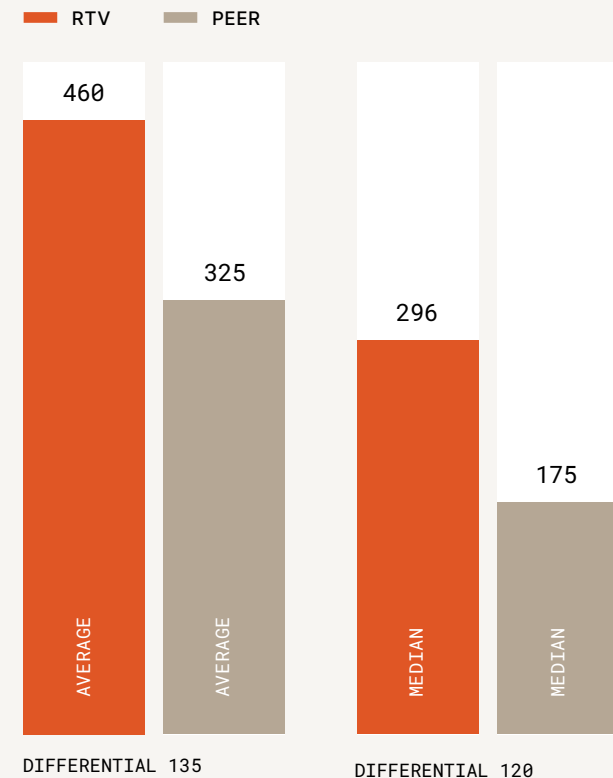
Small businesses often operate in personal homes or local shops, and business owners experience limited access to credit. **77%** of RTV small business households access loans locally through RTV VSLAs, while only 36% of their peers do so.

## MORE INVENTORY

Across primary, secondary, and tertiary businesses, entrepreneurs in Partner Communities are able to maintain **41%** more in inventory and supplies than peer businesses, allowing for smooth and consistent business operations.



2022 GRADUATING COHORT: ANNUAL INCOME FOR HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN BUSINESS (\$)





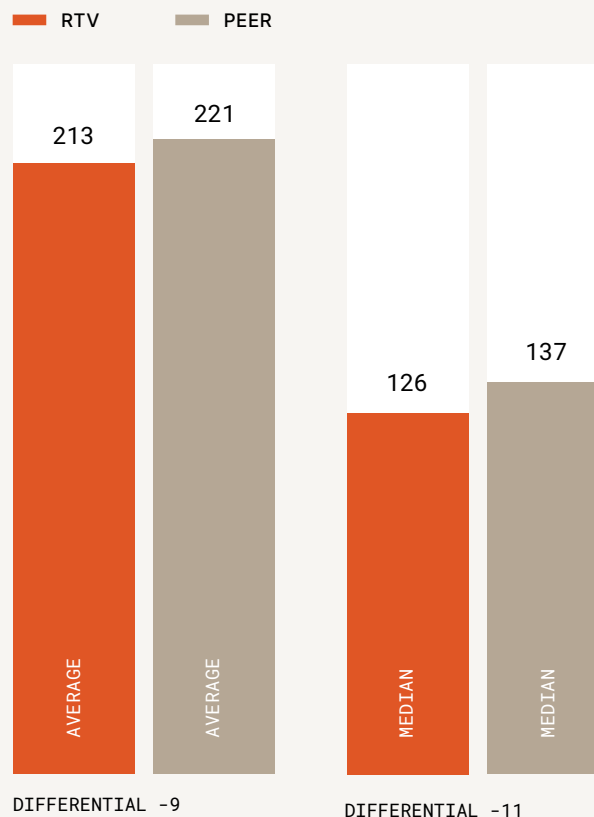
# Day Labor

Day labor provides last mile households a convenient, albeit less consistent, supplement to income.

Opportunities are overwhelmingly local, seasonal, and agricultural, with 95% of day labor within both RTV Partner and Peer communities focused on activities such as land preparation, garden management, harvest, and post-harvest management.



2022 GRADUATING COHORT: ANNUAL INCOME FOR HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN CASUAL LABOR (\$)



Partner Households increased income from day labor in their first 12 Months, especially the lowest income earners. However, as income and earnings improve through agriculture and entrepreneurship by Month 24, Partner Households' reliance on day labor as an income source declines, and earnings are offset by agriculture and small business income gains.

## INCREASED EARNINGS

Despite dedicating less time to day labor, RTV Partner Households earned **16%** more per person per day, a trend on time value that is under further evaluation.

## HIRING SUPPORT

Increased income and earnings enables Partner Households to hire laborers to support their own income generating activities, with **22%** of Partner Households hiring support across all income groups, compared to only 9% of peers.

## WAGE AND IN-KIND PAYMENT

As partner households agricultural productivity increases, demand for in-kind work drops. For both Partner and Peer Households, **76%** of day labor income is paid monetarily, with the remaining **24%** consisting of in-kind payments like staple crops and vegetables.





# Salaried Employment



While salaried employment is not widely available to last mile communities, certain formal and informal roles such as teachers, security positions, construction, shopkeeping, and cleaning services do provide households with needed services and additional sources of income.

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## SALARIED EMPLOYMENT

**10%** of Partner Households hold some form of salaried employment at Month 24, at a rate shared by peers.

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## AVERAGE INCOME

The average income for Partner Households engaged in salaried employment is comparable with peers, at **\$482** and \$464 respectively.



# Village Savings and Loan Associations

Last mile households often lack financial training and access to credit, which leaves them vulnerable to development shocks and unable to access capital for investments, hindering development progress and making households then prone to setbacks.

While the strongest gains are seen by households that participate in both training and RTV VSLAs, financial literacy training has a positive effect in participation and overall savings, even if they opt out of VSLA enrollment.

RTV conducts financial literacy training and establishes Village Savings and Loans Associations that act as community-led, local financial services groups for households otherwise struggling to access credit and savings.



## ALL GRADUATED HOUSEHOLDS: VSLA PERFORMANCE

	RTV		PEER	
	ENROLLED IN VSLA	NOT ENROLLED IN VSLA	ENROLLED IN VSLA	NOT ENROLLED IN VSLA
<b>AVG HOUSEHOLD MONTHLY SAVINGS (\$)</b>	4.64	3.68	3.68	1.40
<b>TOTAL HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS (\$)</b>	55.67	32.57	42.20	16.80
<b>% OF HOUSEHOLDS ACTIVE IN SAVINGS</b>	100%	49%	100%	23%
<b>AVG HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EARNINGS PER DAY (\$)</b>	2.52	2.10	2.06	1.57



Partner Households participating in VSLAs save **26%** more every month when compared to peers, with average monthly savings of **\$4.64** and \$3.68 respectively.



Average monthly interest rates for RTV Partner VSLAs are **3.9%**, compared to 6.2% for peer communities.



RTV Partner Communities have a **180%** higher rate of women participating in saving.



## Village Savings and Loan Associations

### UNDERSTANDING CREDIT IN THE LAST-MILE

Access to loans in times of emergency or for investment is challenging without a credit history or collateral. RTV partners and peer households who borrow hold average rates, which prove too difficult to access by requirement or repayment.

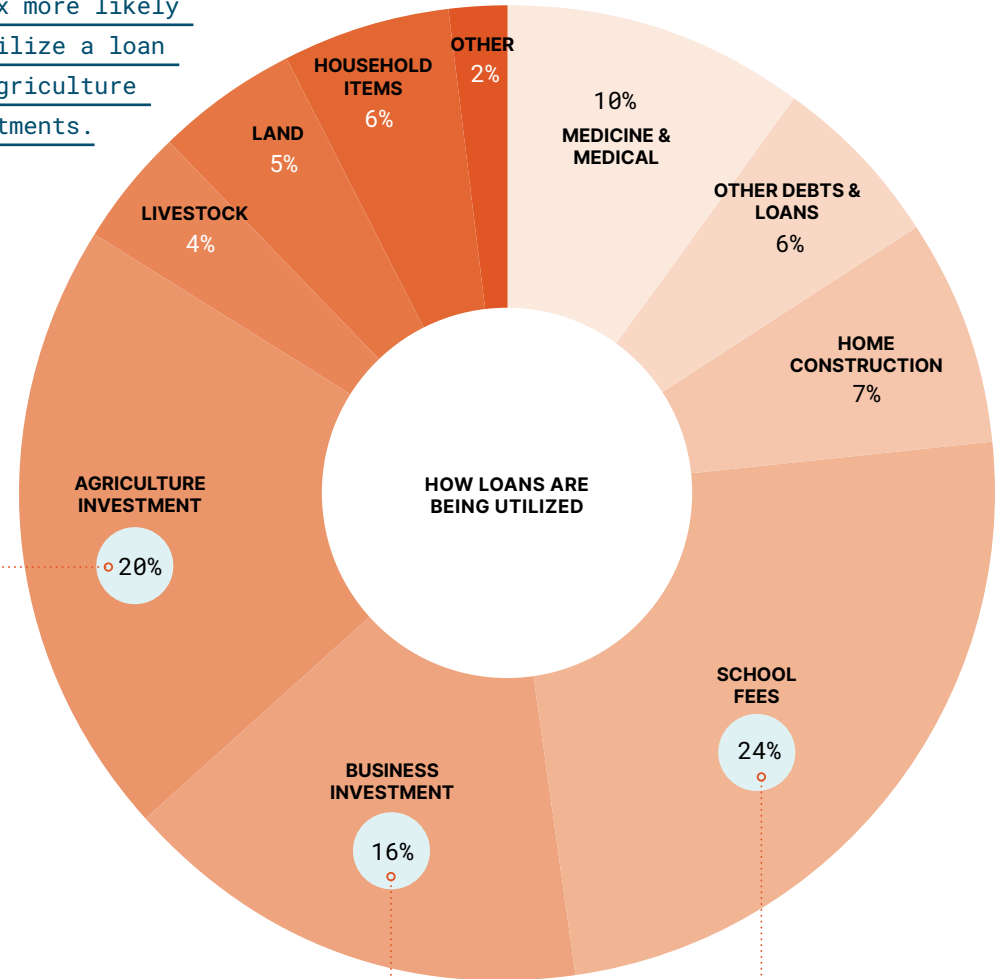
VSLAs serve as the primary source of credit for RTV Partner Households with 84% accessing loans, while their peers are left searching for affordable options with 43% utilizing their VSLA.



"Our savings group has given us power—an opportunity to be financially liberated. I am able to support my family."

JOYCE, Kabukanga Cluster, Kagadi District

RTV Partner Households are 2x more likely to utilize a loan for agriculture investments.



77% of Partner Households with a small business leverage community VSLAs for loans.

Nearly one quarter of all loans are used for children's education.



## Village Savings and Loan Associations

### VILLAGE START-UP FUND

In response to shocks to household incomes and savings due to the pandemic, RTV launched the Village Start-up Fund (VSF) pilot to improve partner communities' access to affordable credit. By amplifying the capacity of community VSLAs, the fund allowed households to cover basic needs, invest in income generating activities in their local market, and ultimately continue to raise incomes during a time of global downturn.



#### INCREASED INCOME AND EARNINGS

Households Participating in VSF increased their income and earnings an average of **\$2.79/day**, compared to peer households earning an average of \$1.68/day.

#### HIGHER SAVINGS

Households participating in VSF saved an average of **\$6.49** per month, compared to Peers Participating in VSLA groups saving \$3.68 per month.

#### LOWER INTEREST RATES

The average interest rates for Households Participating in VSF was **3.4%**, compared to 6.2% for Peers Participating in VSLA Groups.

Importantly, VSF has enabled the most vulnerable, especially women, youth and those unable to read or write, to access critical funds for basic needs, entrepreneurial investments and savings:

# 75%

**GAIN IN SAVINGS FOR WOMEN**

# 2X

**PARTICIPANTS UNDER 30 YEARS OF AGE DOUBLED THEIR SAVINGS**

# 2X

**THOSE UNABLE TO READ OR WRITE NEARLY DOUBLED THEIR PERSONAL SAVINGS**

Now in Phase III of the pilot, the VSF has expanded to reach **25,000** people, with additional growth planned in 2023.





# Social Factors

The impacts of multidimensional poverty go beyond material needs, and influence social factors that perpetuate vulnerabilities.

RTV program designs intentionally focus on behavior change, alleviating key stressors, and targeted training, so households have a strong foundation for growth.



"Poverty has been a really great problem in this community. We now see a brighter future for our community and we promise to keep the momentum."

ARTHUR, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee at Kamuhoozi Village, Rukungiri District



## TIME USE



Partner households saved an average of **1 hour and 16 minutes** each day on water collection, freeing up time for other activities.



Every month, RTV households spend an average of **two** extra days on income generating activities on their homestead compared to their peers.



## MENTAL HEALTH AND CONFIDENCE BUILDING



At graduation, RTV partner households are **74%** more likely to report experiencing no depression compared to peers.



**75%** of partner households were optimistic their quality of life would improve in the next year, as compared to 42% of peers.



**70%** of partner households set and achieved a personal goal in the past year, building confidence and momentum, as compared to 30% of peers.



To learn more about impacts on mental and physical health, see [p. 52](#).



## HEALTHY HOUSEHOLDS



Inclusive community development engaging women and youth in leadership, with an overall **256%** increase in community leadership positions across all villages.



A reported **32%** decline in perceived frequency of gender-based violence in partner communities compared to peers.



To learn more about RTV's promotion of gender equity, see [p. 53](#).



# RTV Methodology: Program Data for Impact

Core to Raising The Village's theory of change is a transformative approach to digitized data collection, advanced data analytics, and reporting tools to ensure program data is best serving those at the center of our work – our partner communities.



## 01

In 2022, RTV utilized real-time program data to inform design and implementation, prioritize investment in the right places, and maximize impact. Select examples from this year include:

**Analysis of inputs and outcomes that drive increases in incomes,** which led to pilots of divestment in livestock and reallocation of funds to other areas, such as agriculture.

## 02

**In-depth analysis of needs and challenges shared during community design processes,** which has led to increases in trainings, improved behavior change, and increases in income.

## 03

**A more refined approach to program design rooted in in-depth baseline analysis,** which enables RTV to customize programming to meet unique community needs.



## Holistic Change, Right at Home

**Four years ago**, Edison and Jacklyn slowly saw their land – their family's only source of income – diminishing in front of them. As parents of seven children, they struggled to make ends meet due to limited livelihoods in Nyamatembe Village, a last-mile community that lies on Western Uganda's border with Rwanda.

"We could not secure school fees, because we didn't have enough money or any income," Edison describes. "We were forced to sell off part of our land to ensure that our children could go to school." This meant less land to grow food on, which perpetuated food insecurity and challenges with basic needs. At times, prospects were so limited that Edison made expensive trips to Kampala in search of work. However, "There is no assurance of jobs," he explains.

"Now, I have a source of income and I don't have to go elsewhere."

The family was eager for change. When RTV began partnering with Nyamatembe Village in 2018, they saw a new beginning. "When I heard that Raising The Village was helping my community start up their own initiatives, I decided to stay here and try," Edison shares. "I am happy that I did. We're doing better here."

Through the two-year program, Edison and Jacklyn participated in training around agriculture, water and sanitation, healthy households, financial literacy, and more. During the first months, well-being and

productivity improved, and households could focus on their livelihoods. "We have gotten knowledge from training on land management and good agricultural practices. We made backyard gardens, compost manure, and organic pesticides," Edison explains. "Now, we get more quality seedlings." Importantly, households also learned how to sustainably repurpose quality seeds to ensure high yields year-after-year. "Before, we would harvest and put all the food in the house," Edison describes. "By the time we reach the planting season again, we didn't have seeds to plant. Now, we know how to save seeds."

The family's success is now being maximized through Village Savings and Loans that helps them save, borrow, and invest in income generating activities. "I am part of the RTV savings group in our community," Edison says, "Now, I am a mixed farmer, growing crops and raising animals."

Two years after graduation, the family continues to benefit. "Now, I have a source of income and I don't have to go elsewhere," Edison beams. "My yields are better than ever! I am able to cover household needs," he describes. From their proceeds, Edison and Jacklyn recently bought more land, and have hired neighbors to support land cultivation, creating a positive ripple effect. Edison proudly shares, "I am able to make money from agriculture. I am paying school fees without selling land."

With his family solidly on a pathway out of poverty, Edison is eager to share his knowledge: "I want to help more people in my community to break out of poverty," he says with pride.



04

## Reaching the Most Vulnerable







# Lowest Income Earners

The lowest income earners often prove to be the most difficult to reach. Under-represented in leadership, lacking the capacity to engage, and requiring additional support, the most vulnerable are easily overlooked or excluded from development programs.

RTV intentionally designs its programs to be inclusive of those with the least resources.

By securing communities' basic needs, supplementing existing resources, and investing in skills and personal development, RTV enables each person to become a changemaker in their community.

To analyze our impact on the poorest within a community, households are evenly divided into groups based on income and assets and followed from baseline to graduation.

## 2022 GRADUATING HOUSEHOLDS: INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS

INCOME + EARNINGS GROUP	EVALUATION PERIOD	RTV	PEER
0 – <0.75/Day	BASELINE	43%	44%
0.75 – <1.25/Day		25%	21%
1.25 – <2/Day		21%	19%
2 – <3/Day		8%	10%
3+ /Day		3%	6%
0 – <0.75/Day	GRADUATION	10%	30%
0.75 – <1.25/Day		18%	22%
1.25 – <2/Day		23%	20%
2 – <3/Day		20%	14%
3+ /Day		29%	14%

Partner Households living on less than \$0.75 cents/day reduces from 43% to 10% in 24 months.

Highest household representation of income is seen in the \$3+/day group for RTV, with the lowest income group representing the majority for the peer group.

After 24 months, Partner Households earning above \$2 per day rose from 11% to 49%, as compared to a 12% gain by the peer group over this period of time.

➔ To learn more about the lowest income earners group, see [p. 81](#).



# Women-Headed Households

Often carrying a disproportionate burden of ultra-poverty, RTV prioritizes the participation of women-headed households.

By pairing training on gender equity with targeted support around inputs, income generation, and financial inclusion, RTV ensures communities address ultra-poverty in a way that is inclusive, sustainable, and impactful.



"This group has really helped the women of this village. Many had lost hope in ever starting their own initiatives, but saving money together as a group has been a great motivation for us,"

EVELYN, Karondo Village, Rubanda District

→ For a detailed breakout of the performance of women-headed households, see [p. 81](#).



## INCREASED HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EARNINGS BY 110%

Over baseline at 24 months, compared to a 36% increase in the peer group.



## \$1.97+ DAILY EARNINGS

Earned an average of **46%** more every day when compared to their peer group.



## IMPROVED POVERTY PROBABILITY INDEX

Improved by **9.5 points** in 24 months, while peers improved by 1.9 points.



## INCREASED ASSET BASE

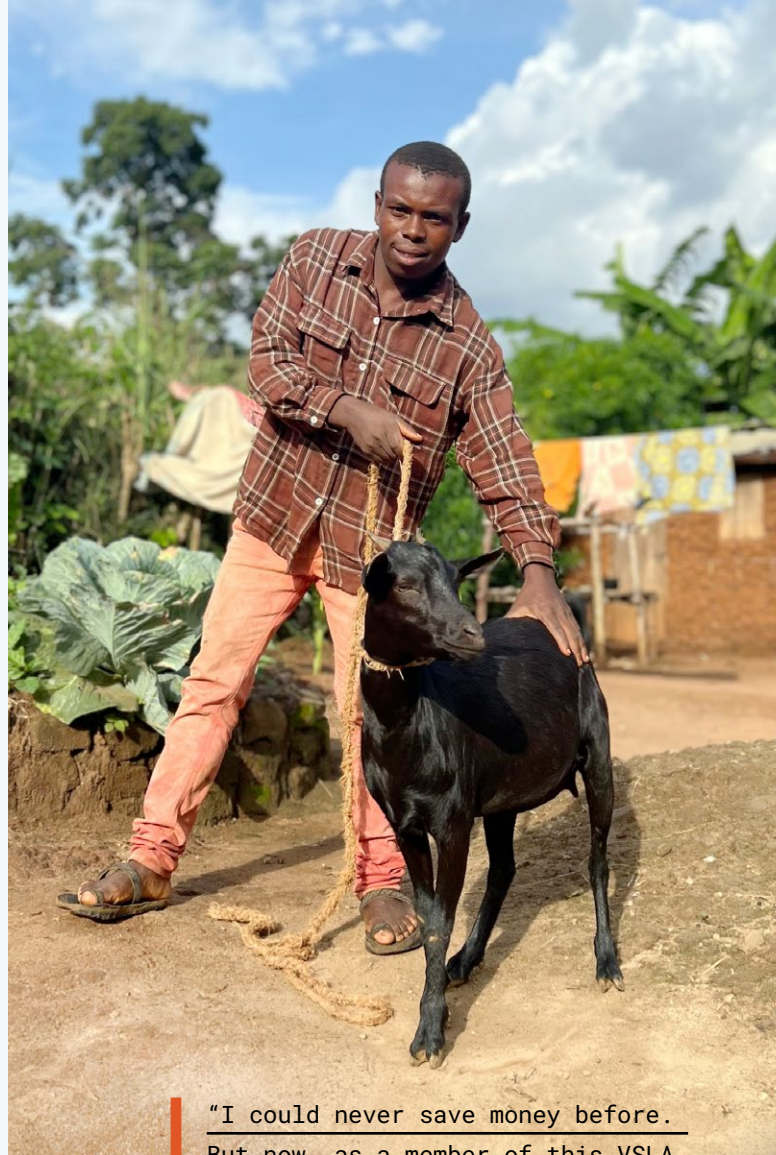
Increased their asset base by **148%**, building resilience for household emergencies.



# Youth

With their input, programs are designed to meet the changing needs of young adults and their families, so the next generation is not faced with the same challenges of ultra-poverty.

→ For a detailed breakout of the performance of youth-headed households, see [p. 82](#).



"I could never save money before. But now, as a member of this VSLA, I was able to start an initiative of my own and buy a goat."

MOSES, member of Katehe Tukwatanise Youth VSLA



## INCREASED HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EARNINGS BY 155%

Over baseline at 24 months, compared to a 68% increase in the peer group.



## \$2.09 DAILY EARNINGS

Earned **37% more** every day when compared to their peer group.



## IMPROVED POVERTY PROBABILITY INDEX

Improved by **4.4 points** in 24 months, while their peer group saw no change.



## INCREASED ASSET BASE

Increased their asset base by **148%**, building resilience for household emergencies.



05

## Fostering Multidimensional Impact







# Commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals

As households increase income and earnings, they are investing in critical needs that help them break the cycle of poverty, improve quality of life, and enable long-term change.

This means healthier household environments, deeper investments in children's futures, improvements in gender equity, and more holistic impacts on community wellbeing.

RAISING THE VILLAGE CONTRIBUTES TO THE FOLLOWING UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:





# Healthy Childhoods

Estimates indicate that up to 96% of Ugandan children experience some level of vulnerability, with more than 8 million children considered moderately or critically vulnerable.

By addressing ultra-poverty, one of the leading causes of childhood vulnerability, RTV's Partner Families expand their capacity to give their children a better life.



## FOOD

Child wasting, a measure of acute malnutrition in children, has risen 61% in Uganda since 2016.

RTV Partner Households are not only eating more key staples, such as **32% more** cereals, but are also eating more diversely, with **73% more** vegetables, **24% more** fruits, and more than **2x** the protein-rich eggs compared to their peers.



## EDUCATION

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Ugandan children faced one of the longest school closures in the world.

This year, across all cohorts, RTV helped keep over **7,000** children enrolled in school, as compared to peers.



## BASIC MATERIAL NEEDS

The suggested items to measure the capacity of families to provide minimum material needs for children are the availability of a blanket, shoes, and two sets of clothes.

Households where every family has at least one pair of shoes increased by **72%** from baseline to 24 months.



## CLEAN WATER AND HEALTH

Waterborne diseases are one of the leading causes of illness and mortality for children under five years of age.

This year, **22% fewer** children under five suffered from instances of waterborne illness in RTV Partner Households compared to peers.

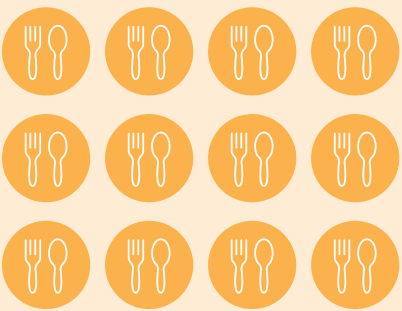
At 24 months, **86%** of children living in RTV Partner Households have access to clean water within **1 km** of their home, compared to 49% of children living in the peer villages.



# Food Security

Raising The Village improves food security and nutrition through agriculture-focused activities.

RTV's program addresses immediate and long-term aspects of food security by providing households critical support that increases food consumption, improves dietary diversity, and ensures families have the long-term food stability they need to thrive.



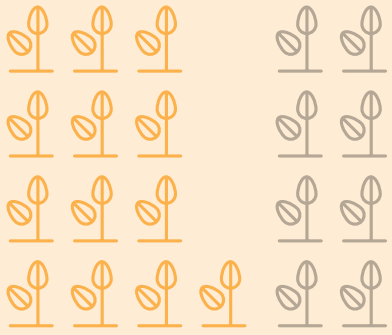
## READY-TO-EAT INITIATIVE

Households receive kitchen garden boxes filled with 150+ seedlings that provide each member of a family of five **a meal a day** for 12 months.



## ORGANIC AGRICULTURE

Improved seeds, organic fertilizer and pesticide methods, tools, and modern agriculture training enable households to improve the value of their harvest by an average of **62%**.



## EATING MORE

Partner households eat more, and more diversely. At graduation, households ate **13** different varieties, as compared to 8 by the peer group.



## TO THE MARKET

Vegetables were grown in surplus, with **one third** of all vegetables grown sold at market for supplemental income.



# Health and Wellbeing

RTV addresses the health and wellbeing of families by enabling communities to meet basic needs, earn income, and eradicate multidimensional poverty.



## WATERBORNE ILLNESS

Through health outreaches, improvements in services, and access to clean water sources, instances of non-waterborne illness and waterborne illness were, respectively, **27% and 42% lower** in partner households compared to the peer group.



## MEDICAL CARE

Partner households spent an average of **30% less** on medical care.



## MENTAL HEALTH

As households improve access to basic services and incomes rise, relationships between mental health improvements exist. At graduation, RTV partner households are **74% more likely** to report experiencing no depression and **58% more likely** to report minimal anxiety compared to their peers.





# Gender Equity

Gender equity is critical in ensuring sustainable, inclusive change for the entire community.

RTV programs are intentionally designed to promote women in leadership positions, enable positive behavior change at the household and village levels, and shift gender dynamics within communities for improved social and economic outcomes.



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



## JOINT DECISION MAKING

Increased joint decision making and engagement between men and women, with a **15% increase** in joint decision making on family planning, **14%** on education, **9%** on saving, and **8%** on household spending.



## COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

**256% increase** in community leadership positions, with **70%** of leadership positions held by adult and youth women.



## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Attitudes towards the acceptance of domestic violence is **73% lower** in partner communities compared to the peer group.



## FEWER CONFLICTS

A self-reported **41% decrease** in instances of domestic discord in partner households compared to the peer group.



## DECLINE IN GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

A reported **32% decline** in perceived frequency of gender-based violence in partner communities compared to peer group.



# Climate

Raising The Village's partner communities are on the front lines of climate change. With most community members surviving as farmers with little access to irrigation, households' livelihoods and very survival is often dependent on weather patterns that are now evolving at unprecedented rates.

To build resilient communities, Raising The Village adopts a holistic approach to climate responsiveness and regenerative activities.

## ORGANIC PRACTICES

RTV trains households on house-made organic fertilizers and pesticides that utilize local materials, transitioning them from synthetics that are both expensive and have unintended adverse effects on the ecosystem.

## MITIGATING RISKS

Through training and ongoing support from RTV's agriculture specialists, households are empowered to respond to climate-shocks like drought, shifts in seasons, and more. Technologies focus on low-cost and available resources, like drip-bottle irrigation, composting, mulching, and more.

## ADAPTIVE FARMING

The RTV team is developing agriculture pilots inspired by permaculture design, including the integration of certain trees to conserve soil fertility, improve nutrition, and act as a natural pesticide, the development of natural water management for dry-season irrigation, and farming techniques that are regenerative for soil fertility and moisture retention.

## COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

Climate-responsive agriculture techniques are taught at the household level, and reinforced through village-level specialist teams who receive additional training. This builds resilience and encourages long-term sustainability by establishing a critical community resource that endures after program graduation.



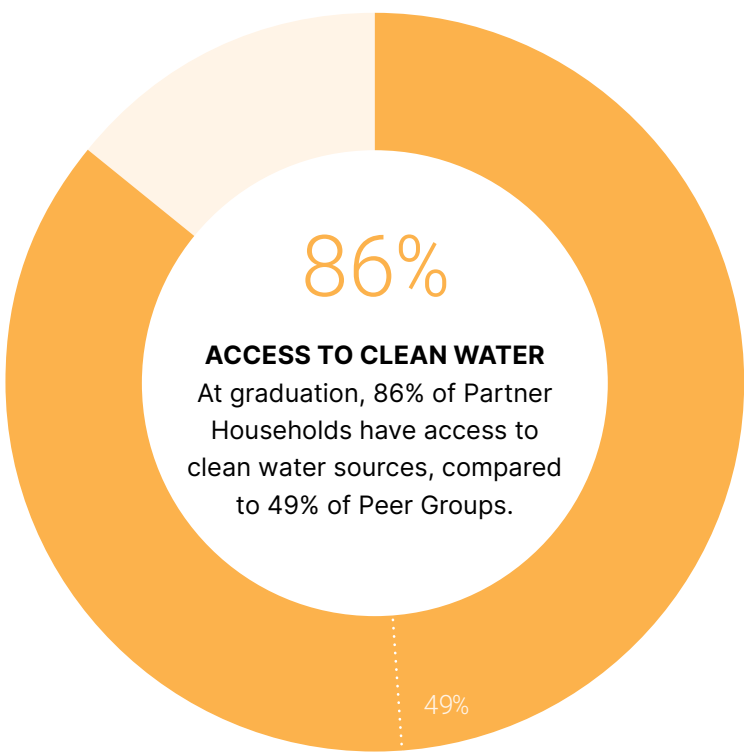
"We are helping keep the environment safe for our children's future."

JACKSON, Bujerenje Village,  
Kanungu District



# Access to Clean Water

RTV improves access to clean water in water-stressed communities, which enables households to improve health and save time, so they can focus on increasing incomes.

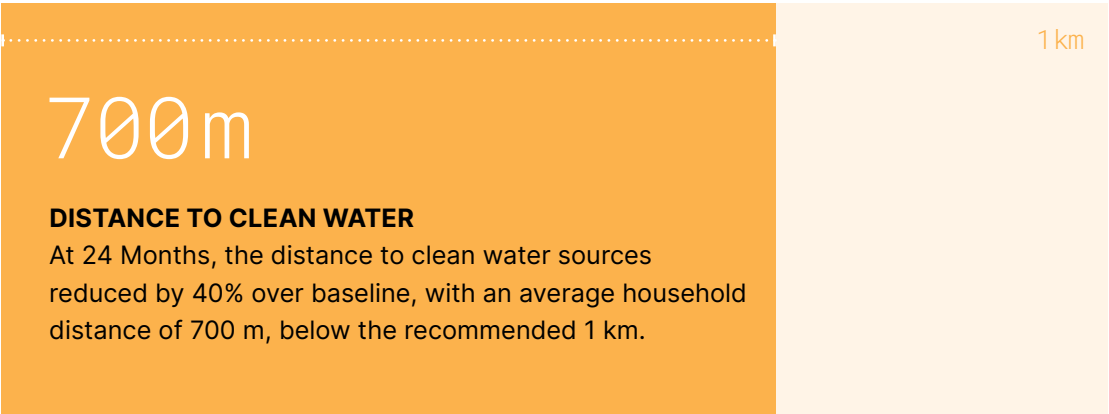


**TIME SAVED**  
By reducing the distance to clean water sources, households save an average of 1 hour and 16 minutes each day, freeing up hundreds of hours in a year for economic activities, time with family, and rest.



"Our community members are now using clean water in their households because of Raising The Village. We no longer have health challenges such as cholera and typhoid, which threatened a lot of families before. We have been moving forward. We are seeing great changes."

**YOUSUF**, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Chairman, Katungu Village, Rukungiri District





06

## Analyzing Our Impact





## At Raising The Village, data drives impact.

From ongoing monitoring and evaluation to our custom data analytics platform Project Venn, RTV is revolutionizing the way nonprofits use data to engage with communities, inform real-time programming, reduce costs, and ensure sustainable, community-driven impact.





# Monitoring and Evaluation



→ To learn more about our standards for Monitoring and Evaluation, and how the team is applying data to constantly improve, see [p. 67](#)

As Raising The Village pursues our mission of ending ultra-poverty, we are collecting, documenting, and analyzing data in order to improve impact, transparency, and accountability.

To track progress towards our mission, RTV establishes household-level targets for income and earnings, assets, consumption, social and community progress measures, and more. Time-bound goals are reflective of community needs, RTV's experience, and lessons learned have been kept through our use of advanced data analytics to evaluate, learn, and execute lasting positive change.

## 13,969

### HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED

By independent contractors across **631** villages, with an overall response rate of **98.5%**.

## 99.99%

### STATISTICAL POWER

Sampled to achieve statistical power of **99.99%**, higher than the best practices of 80%+.

## 4,000+

### DATA POINTS CAPTURED

On social, economic and other development indicators.

## 10%

### REVISITED HOUSEHOLDS

Conducted backchecks for **10%** of interviewed households to validate responses to ensure data accuracy, removing **0.011%** of household samples.





# Investing in The Future



**Winnie and her husband, Jack,** are determined to prioritize the education and wellbeing of their four children. As subsistence farmers living in ultra-poverty, they often struggled with limited resources and competing priorities to meet even the basic needs. “One of our biggest problems was running out of food. We suffered from hunger often, especially during the dry seasons,” Jack shares.

Reflecting on their journey, Winnie feels that her family is healthier and happier than before, and she has started to dream about the future.

A year ago, when RTV partnered with their community in Kitwaulira Village in Rubanda district, they were eager to participate in the program. Over the course of the year, they participated in training sessions focused on improved agricultural practices, financial literacy, health & hygiene and more. Paired with quality agriculture inputs they received through the program, they began to see meaningful changes.

“All this support has resulted in better yields, so we are eating from our own vegetable garden and selling some crops. We don’t have to borrow those from our neighbors anymore!” Winnie exclaimed.

Importantly, Winnie and Jack are also involved with an RTV-established Village Savings and Loan, which is enabling them to reinvest earnings into new initiatives. “We decided to start our small enterprises at home,” Jack describes. For Jack and Winnie, this means multiple small businesses, from farming initiatives to livestock and brick selling. “We saved money in our VSLA, and then were able to buy a sheep that has had two lambs so far. To us, this is a step towards growing our enterprise.” Winnie proudly explains. “Now, our own livestock projects and compound gardens provide us with food and income. We used to eat less than two meals a day. Now, we have three meals, and they are all nutritious.”

As they look towards the future, they plan to utilize their savings in the VSLA to acquire bigger land, plant more crops, and expand their livestock.

Reflecting on their journey, Winnie feels that her family is healthier and happier than before, and she has started to dream about the future. “My future plan is to own bigger land, buy a cow, and plant more crops,” she shares. In this plan, their primary motivation remains the same – bettering their children’s lives. “I want to earn more money,” Winnie explains, “so that I can use my profits to build a better house for my children.”



# Thank You

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# Appendix





# Our Reach

Cumulative Impact by District





# The Urgency

Over 700 million people – 10 percent of the world’s population – still live in extreme poverty, struggling to meet their most basic needs. Of these, 80% live in just 14 countries, including Uganda.

In Uganda’s last mile communities, ultra-poor families are surviving as subsistence farmers, earning as little as \$0.50 a day, with limited access to food, clean water, basic healthcare, and social safety net services. They are vulnerable to development shocks, face ongoing scarcity barriers, and struggle with a lack of opportunity. Multifaceted challenges aggravate vulnerabilities that perpetuate poverty, generation after generation.

Unfortunately, shocks from the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and global disruption have slowed progress in addressing ultra-poverty, and the number of people struggling to survive has increased for the first time in decades.

**At Raising The Village, we believe we can change this.**

Addressing the complex nature of multidimensional poverty requires a real-time understanding of the changing needs of last mile families. Too frequently, development programs are not multidimensional, and data is underutilized in adjusting programs to respond to challenges, maximize opportunities, and drive long-term, sustainable change. Our multidimensional 24-month **Secure, Improve, Sustain** model utilizes realtime and complex data to identify key challenges trapping communities in ultra-poverty, and optimizes program activities to empower last mile communities to meet basic needs, increase their agricultural income and consumption, launch sustainable businesses, and drive community development.

**Since 2016, RTV has supported 665,348 people living in ultra-poverty.**

**This is just the beginning.**

665,348

PEOPLE SUPPORTED  
SINCE 2016





# How It Works

## COMMUNITY DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT:

### Prioritize Inclusive Program Design

(Pre-Program Launch)

Before the program launch, RTV engages local governments and partner communities in the program design process, so activities meet their needs, projects are community-owned, and sustainable. This includes:

- Partnering with local governments to identify the most vulnerable last-mile communities and grouping them into clusters based on geographic proximity, existing economic and social relationships, and shared key infrastructure.
- Conducting community census, household and village baseline surveys, community meetings, and focus group discussions to identify and deeply understand the needs and priorities of each community.
- Intentionally designing programs to address the challenges facing all village members, with an emphasis on women, youth, and lowest income earners, who often experience a deeper disadvantage.
- Engaging communities for program participation and ownership over the course of 24 months.

## SECURE: Remove Scarcity Barriers

(Month 0–3)

As part of our holistic model, the program focuses on deeply-rooted scarcity barriers to address food security, access to clean water and health, so households can meet basic needs, and create the time and space needed to raise household incomes. This includes:

- Creating food security by providing households with improved seed varieties for fruits and vegetables to consume a sustainable source of nutritious food.
- Securing access to clean water to unlock time and improve health.
- Reducing health and safety risks, especially for women and children, through WASH training and Health Outreaches.
- Fostering inclusive community development and participation in training and activities by eliminating vulnerabilities and scarcity barriers

## IMPROVE: Develop Income Generating Activities

(Month 3–6)

At this stage, households are ready to participate in training and utilize the resources provided to diversify and increase incomes and earnings through agriculture, entrepreneurship, employment, and financial inclusion. This includes:

- Providing improved agricultural seeds and tools for crop diversification and higher yields.
- Conducting training on organic fertilizer and pesticides and providing inputs.
- Conducting training on pre- and post-harvest management.
- Establishing local support structures and training specialized community teams for ongoing support in agriculture, livestock, and water.
- Establishing Village Savings and Loan Associations to promote savings and create local access to credit
- Conducting trainings on goal-setting, savings, and community-driven development.
- Conducting trainings on entrepreneurship.
- Initiating community-led income generating projects
- Encouraging Healthy Household behaviors through gender equity sensitization, conflict resolution, and financial literacy training.
- Establishing community leadership committees, focusing equitable women and youth representation.



## How It Works

---

### **SUSTAIN: Foster Long-Term Change**

(Month 7–24)

To ensure sustainability of impact and growth, RTV ensures community-focused sustainability planning and leadership training to enable communities to maintain, repair, and expand projects, advocate for themselves, and continue the pathway out of poverty. This includes:

- Conducting ongoing leadership training and mentorship for communities and local government partners.
- Establishing pathways for regional development through community-led infrastructure and development.
- Providing ongoing technical support for agriculture, livestock, water, WASH, VSLA and community-driven initiatives.
- Addressing risks and issues to support communities managing projects independently and ensuring readiness for graduation.

---

### **GRADUATION: Establish Community Ownership**

(Month 24)

At the 24-month mark, communities are assessed for graduation readiness, and the project is formally handed over to the community, symbolizing independence, ownership and accountability.

---

### **THROUGHOUT THE PROGRAM:**

#### **Data Informing Impact**

RTV's innovative approach to data is integrated throughout the program to create a responsive, community-centered program that maximizes impact. We utilize advanced data analytics to inform program designs, monitor progress, measure impact, and ensure program quality.



# Understanding Our Approach to Measurement

RTV takes a methodical approach to measuring impact and progress with a mindset of learning and improvement. We remain indifferent to organizational achievement, and focus on solutions that will advance the development sector and those living in ultra-poverty.

We operate under the belief that information collected first and foremost serves program participants, and we focus our research accordingly.

Recognizing the constraints in time, resources, and limitations of field-level evaluation, RTV approaches measurement with the highest level of integrity and accuracy within its capacities.

## ① APPROACH

RTV takes a 'Difference of Differences' approach to its analysis, applying A/B testing to compare and contrast program impact through randomized control testing.

### PEER GROUP

A Peer Group (Control) is a set of randomly selected villages grouped within parishes which are proximate to partner villages (Treatment) typically within the districts where RTV will implement.

- RTV validates that both populations are similar in profile in terms of demographics, geography, and household income.
- RTV conducts Community Baseline and Annual Household Surveys with both partner and peer communities. No further interaction with the Peer occurs
- Households are surveyed at Baseline and Annually for a period of 5 years.
- Typically, Peer groups are enrolled in RTV programs following the completion of the study.

## ② TYPES OF MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION DATA

During a period of 5 years, RTV collects multiple sets of data to inform its analysis.

### COMMUNITY CENSUS

RTV conducts a community-wide census of households validating key demographic information, including GPS location data to enable an effective random sampling with the support of community-based data collectors.

### COMMUNITY BASELINE SURVEY (CBS)

RTV conducts a Community Baseline Survey to understand key infrastructure (water points, schools, markets, road network) alongside community and focus groups sessions on programmatic design.

### ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS (AHS)

The AHS collects household data points to understand income, assets, consumption, time use and quality of life indicators at the household level. This data is collected through the use of contracted data collectors.





## Understanding Our Approach to Measurement

### ACTIVITY PROGRESS REPORTING

Throughout the duration of the program, the RTV team collects information at household visits and implementation activities to understand program participation and adoption. This information is collected through digital tools that are used to track progress, troubleshoot, and forecast expected outcomes. This data is collected by program officers and local government partners.

### STANDARD EVALUATIONS

At Months 3, 6, 12, 18, and 24, RTV conducts lengthy, more formal Standards Evaluations to assess progress within each village and ensure the entire community applying a randomized sample set to determine household-level adoption. This data is collected by local government partners.

### DATA COLLECTION SCHEDULE

Baseline:

- Conducts a villages census for both Partner and Peer communities
- Conducts a baseline Annual Household Survey for both Partner and Peer communities
- Conducts Community Baseline Survey for Partner communities

Implementation:

- Conducts Annual Household Survey for both Partner and Peer communities
- Conducts Standard Evaluations for Partner communities
- Conducts Activity Progress Reporting

Endline:

- Conducts Annual Household Survey for both Partner and Peer communities



# Monitoring and Evaluations Standards

## SAMPLING APPROACH

- Sample/Sampling Frame: This is a representation of all listed village households randomly selected to represent the entire population.
- Sampling Strategy utilized: Probability sampling
- Sampling Method: Stratified Random Sampling
- The Different Strata include: Men-Headed Households, Women-Headed Households, and Youth-Headed households
- In 2022, 13,969 households were surveyed across 631 villages, with a 98.5% response rate.

## SAMPLE SELECTION

- RTV aims to survey the same households for the Annual Household Survey over the 5-year period for longitudinal study.
- RTV samples to achieve a statistical power of 99%.
- RTV applies a (24/30 sampling) approach. From the village census, households are stratified across household types with random selection of households based on villages size aligned with Uganda's 2014 Census village demographics for both Peer and RTV households:
  - >100 Households: 60/20/20 – Men/Women/Youth Headed Households
  - <100 Households: 50/25/25 – Men/Women/Youth Headed Households

- The activity is applied to create a reserve list of survey participants with an identical reserve by strata type and sample characteristics. If a target household drops from the study, it is replaced with a reserve household from the relevant strata.

## DATA COLLECTION

- To keep our findings and results as independent as possible, we hire and train independent contractors as enumerators for our Annual Household Surveys to ensure uniform collection across all households.
- All individuals conducting RTV-related data collection work, including RTV officers, contracted data collectors, and government extension workers undergo extensive training on our tools and methodologies and follow our established data privacy and protection protocols.
- Enumerators, each with their unique identifier, receive village track sheets of survey households generated from Household Census randomized sample
- Field data is collected electronically using Survey123 and SurveyCTO programmed with logical flow and consistency checks. These include flags for erroneous entries, time entry and speed checks and response variances compared to the standard deviation of survey responses.

- Surveys will only unlock based on proximity to confirm GPS satellite coordinates of the household and can only be completed and submitted within 100 ft of the household location.
- Backchecks are conducted for 10% of all households surveyed within 1 week of survey, where phone and in-person visits are conducted by alternate data collectors to validate the accuracy of data. Surveys with discrepancies will be followed up by a third survey to validate responses with inconsistent surveys identified and removed.
- In 2022, 1,397 surveys received a back check with .01% of all surveys were excluded following the process.



## Monitoring and Evaluations Standards

---

### CONSOLIDATION AND ANALYSIS

#### OUTLIER MANAGEMENT

- We sample to achieve a normal distribution at a 95% confidence level removing outliers, with data sorted in ascending order using household wealth (as defined by household income, consumption, and assets) representing 5% of all samples (4% highest earners, 1% bottom earners) to ensure true representation of impact. This data is not considered in further analysis.
- Additional outliers not identified in data collection are removed to maintain a normal sample distribution.
- RTV applies Alteryx and STATA, to complete analysis with the application of Univariate, Bivariate, and Regression for impact analysis between the participant and peer groups.

#### HETEROGENEITY ANALYSIS

- The villages are separated into four groups of income types based on samples by applying village household income plus earnings at baseline. Village progress is tracked to maintain statistical power and to determine progress of community groups as defined below:
  - Group 1 – Highest Earners
  - Group 2 – Second Highest Earners
  - Group 3 – Second Lowest Earners
  - Group 4 – Lowest Earners
- At graduation (Month 24) village households are assigned the same base quadrants to run the heterogeneity analysis





# All Graduated RTV Cohorts: Cumulative Income and Earnings

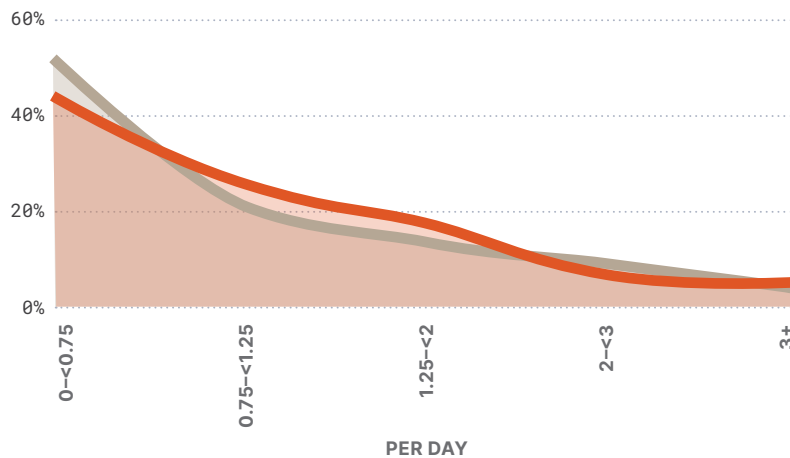
For all graduated households since 2016, the average household's income and earnings rose from \$1.02/day to \$2.36/day within the first 24 months.

## ALL GRADUATED HOUSEHOLDS: INCOME AND EARNING DISTRIBUTION

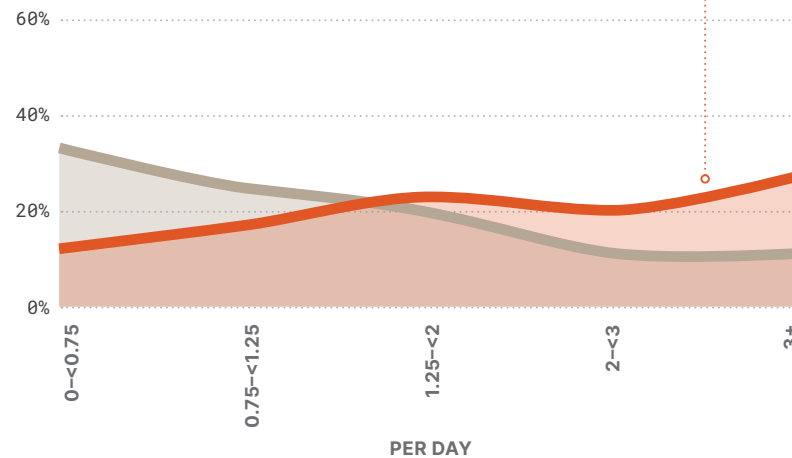
2022 GRADUATING HOUSEHOLDS

PEER

### BASELINE



### GRADUATION



Within 24 Months, the number of households living on less than \$1.25/day decreases from 70% to 29%.

\$100



\$650

For each \$100 invested, households unlocked \$650 within 24 months.



# Income and Earnings

2022 GRADUATING COHORT: INCOME STREAMS AT MONTH 24 (\$)

	RTV			PEER		
	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24
<b>FORMAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	13.27	26.19	36.67	19.09	21.31	29.83
<b>SELF-INCOME BUSINESS</b>	36.68	59.13	90.65	34.31	34.01	47.64
<b>DAY LABOR INCOME</b>	63.61	132.51	105.02	77.12	120.37	117.37
<b>REMIT + GIFTS INCOME</b>	7.96	12.27	29.35	9.65	12.61	19.74
<b>RENT INCOME</b>	3.83	6.99	6.30	4.91	5.51	5.03
<b>PERENNIAL CROP INCOME</b>	38.02	87.41	123.25	58.22	77.16	72.77
<b>SEASONAL CROP INCOME</b>	57.30	148.89	179.43	39.10	51.29	62.65
<b>SEASON 1 VALUE</b>	73.68	191.57	191.63	57.28	80.83	96.13
<b>SEASON 2 VALUE</b>	74.94	162.85	162.76	59.89	68.94	75.23
<b>PERENNIAL VALUE</b>	87.04	190.48	237.98	137.89	190.55	167.86
<b>ANNUAL AGRICULTURE VALUE</b>	235.66	544.90	592.37	255.06	340.32	339.21
<b>LIVESTOCK INCOME</b>	13.47	19.78	31.20	22.00	24.55	26.09
<b>LIVESTOCK INCOME/ CONSUMPTION</b>	15.83	22.60	34.73	23.90	27.35	29.15
<b>LIVESTOCK VALUE</b>	76.83	209.81	206.62	117.21	140.29	159.00
<b>GRAMEEN PPI</b>	30.83	25.08	21.66	30.28	28.58	28.05



# Income and Earnings

ALL GRADUATED HOUSEHOLDS: IMPACT AT GRADUATION (\$)

	RTV			PEER			DIFFERENTIAL			
	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	GRADUATION
<b>INCOME + EARNINGS/DAY</b>	1.02	1.98	2.36	1.22	1.49	1.58	-0.20	0.49	0.78	1.47
<b>ANNUAL TOTAL HH NET VALUE</b>	459	908	1088	571	685	729	-113	223	359	650
<b>ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>	234	465	583	279	336	371	-46	129	211	386
<b>HOUSEHOLD NET EARNINGS</b>	138	256	279	164	207	204	-26	49	75	151
<b>LIVESTOCK ASSETS</b>	87	187	227	128	143	154	-41	44	73	114
<b>GRAMEEN PPI</b>	29.4	23.5	21.3	30.0	29.3	28.7	-0.7	-5.9	-7.4	-6.7





## Income and Earnings

ALL GRADUATED HOUSEHOLDS: INCOME STREAMS (\$)

	RTV					
	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	MONTH 36	MONTH 48	MONTH 60
<b>FORMAL EMPLOYMENT</b>	9.93	25.12	35.17	41.86	60.79	56.49
<b>SELF-INCOME BUSINESS</b>	39.50	48.87	78.65	97.20	90.07	145.67
<b>DAY LABOR INCOME</b>	64.34	151.47	133.62	142.42	133.63	192.55
<b>REMIT + GIFTS INCOME</b>	4.68	14.01	24.87	29.91	26.52	33.86
<b>RENT INCOME</b>	2.17	5.19	6.81	7.67	9.00	8.87
<b>PERENNIAL CROP INCOME</b>	30.51	71.95	98.45	112.46	106.69	118.66
<b>SEASONAL CROP INCOME</b>	62.33	118.72	169.98	197.38	154.27	153.26
<b>SEASON 1 VALUE</b>	85.97	157.93	189.68	214.53	173.60	181.85
<b>SEASON 2 VALUE</b>	78.96	144.74	161.35	172.46	156.40	160.60
<b>PERENNIAL VALUE</b>	63.25	140.23	192.25	196.88	186.93	217.87
<b>ANNUAL AGRICULTURE VALUE</b>	228.18	442.90	543.28	583.87	516.93	560.32
<b>LIVESTOCK INCOME</b>	20.24	29.81	34.95	39.21	39.86	49.29
<b>LIVESTOCK INCOME/ CONSUMPTION</b>	23.12	33.40	38.85	43.58	45.06	53.31
<b>LIVESTOCK VALUE</b>	86.88	186.70	226.77	267.94	221.25	219.94
<b>GRAMEEN PPI</b>	29.4	23.5	21.3	19.7	18.4	16.7



## Income and Earnings

The following is a detailed breakout of results by graduated cohort.

### YEAR-OVER-YEAR ANNUAL INCOME (\$)

	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	MONTH 36	MONTH 48	MONTH 60
<b>2016 KISORO COHORT</b>	95	452	391	791	451	708
<b>2017 KISORO COHORT</b>	258	357	677	534	688	810
<b>2018 KISORO COHORT</b>	202	446	595	674	685	
<b>2018 KANUNGU COHORT</b>	285	484	416	574	659	
<b>2019 KISORO COHORT</b>	251	511	705	780		
<b>2019 KANUNGU COHORT</b>	278	459	560	633		
<b>2019 RUKUNGIRI COHORT</b>	264	407	639	691		
<b>2020 KISORO COHORT</b>	208	585	620			
<b>2020 KANUNGU COHORT</b>	287	497	657			
<b>2020 RUKUNGIRI COHORT</b>	203	448	553			
<b>2020 MITOOMA COHORT</b>	215	439	558			
<b>2020 KAGADI COHORT</b>	256	497	622			
<b>KISORO PEER</b>	135	246	208	438	312	405
<b>KANUNGU PEER</b>	276	364	322	371	384	
<b>MITOOMA PEER</b>	183	336	380			



## Income and Earnings

### YEAR-OVER-YEAR ANNUAL EARNINGS (\$)

	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	MONTH 36	MONTH 48	MONTH 60
<b>2016 KISORO COHORT</b>	71	178	169	228	178	239
<b>2017 KISORO COHORT</b>	169	160	229	232	296	345
<b>2018 KISORO COHORT</b>	156	235	268	299	315	
<b>2018 KANUNGU COHORT</b>	145	220	239	252	256	
<b>2019 KISORO COHORT</b>	121	227	326	292		
<b>2019 KANUNGU COHORT</b>	117	254	279	270		
<b>2019 RUKUNGIRI COHORT</b>	166	239	370	376		
<b>2020 KISORO COHORT</b>	150	336	275			
<b>2020 KANUNGU COHORT</b>	126	318	315			
<b>2020 RUKUNGIRI COHORT</b>	158	322	311			
<b>2020 MITOOMA COHORT</b>	145	342	334			
<b>2020 KAGADI COHORT</b>	136	240	231			
<b>KISORO PEER</b>	79	198	157	217	147	205
<b>KANUNGU PEER</b>	142	190	192	197	207	
<b>MITOOMA PEER</b>	134	294	231			



## Income and Earnings

### YEAR-OVER-YEAR ASSETS (\$)

	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	MONTH 36	MONTH 48	MONTH 60
<b>2016 KISORO COHORT</b>	50	112	110	145	117	176
<b>2017 KISORO COHORT</b>	135	130	200	205	236	263
<b>2018 KISORO COHORT</b>	99	156	194	214	230	
<b>2018 KANUNGU COHORT</b>	89	185	193	280	302	
<b>2019 KISORO COHORT</b>	104	181	274	269		
<b>2019 KANUNGU COHORT</b>	86	203	266	272		
<b>2019 RUKUNGIRI COHORT</b>	96	223	451	491		
<b>2020 KISORO COHORT</b>	50	221	233			
<b>2020 KANUNGU COHORT</b>	82	227	231			
<b>2020 RUKUNGIRI COHORT</b>	74	210	222			
<b>2020 MITOOMA COHORT</b>	125	222	216			
<b>2020 KAGADI COHORT</b>	54	168	132			
<b>KISORO PEER</b>	88	165	100	154	110	142
<b>KANUNGU PEER</b>	100	169	128	190	213	
<b>MITOOMA PEER</b>	110	117	108			





## Income and Earnings

### YEAR-OVER-YEAR NET VALUE (\$)

	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	MONTH 36	MONTH 48	MONTH 60
<b>2016 KISORO COHORT</b>	216	743	670	1164	746	1123
<b>2017 KISORO COHORT</b>	561	647	1106	971	1220	1418
<b>2018 KISORO COHORT</b>	458	838	1057	1188	1229	
<b>2018 KANUNGU COHORT</b>	519	889	849	1106	1217	
<b>2019 KISORO COHORT</b>	476	919	1305	1341		
<b>2019 KANUNGU COHORT</b>	481	916	1104	1175		
<b>2019 RUKUNGIRI COHORT</b>	526	869	1461	1558		
<b>2020 KISORO COHORT</b>	408	1142	1128			
<b>2020 KANUNGU COHORT</b>	495	1042	1203			
<b>2020 RUKUNGIRI COHORT</b>	435	979	1086			
<b>2020 MITOOMA COHORT</b>	484	1004	1108			
<b>2020 KAGADI COHORT</b>	446	905	985			
<b>KISORO PEER</b>	302	609	465	810	569	752
<b>KANUNGU PEER</b>	518	723	642	758	804	
<b>MITOOMA PEER</b>	427	747	719			



# Staple Crops

## 2022 GRADUATING COHORT: IMPROVED SEED ANALYSIS (YIELD PER UNIT)

	RTV			PEER			DIFFERENTIAL		
	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24
<b>BEANS</b>	3.2	4.7	4.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	0.0	1.2	1.3
<b>MAIZE</b>	6.7	12.0	13.5	7.3	8.2	7.7	-0.6	3.8	5.8
<b>GROUNDNUTS</b>	3.6	4.3	5.0	3.5	3.8	3.8	0.1	0.6	1.3
<b>MILLET</b>	7.2	8.3	9.5	6.8	7.4	7.0	0.4	0.9	2.4

## YIELD INCREASE PERCENTAGES

	RTV		PEER	
	MONTH 12 SHIFT	MONTH 24 SHIFT	MONTH 12 SHIFT	MONTH 24 SHIFT
<b>BEANS</b>	45.1%	43.8%	6.7%	3.5%
<b>MAIZE</b>	78.3%	100.9%	12.6%	4.9%
<b>GROUNDNUTS</b>	22.1%	41.8%	7.6%	8.1%
<b>MILLET</b>	15.1%	31.6%	7.8%	3.1%

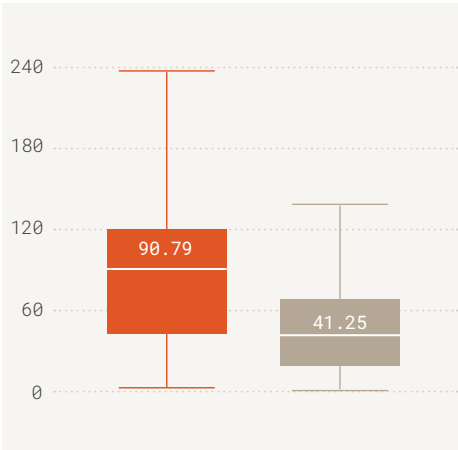


# Staple Crops

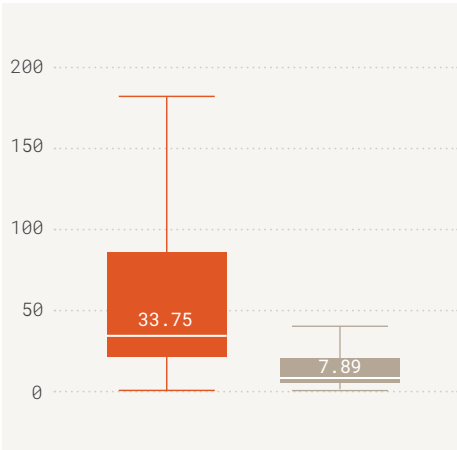
2022 GRADUATING COHORT: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD VALUE FOR SEASONAL CROPS

RTV PEER

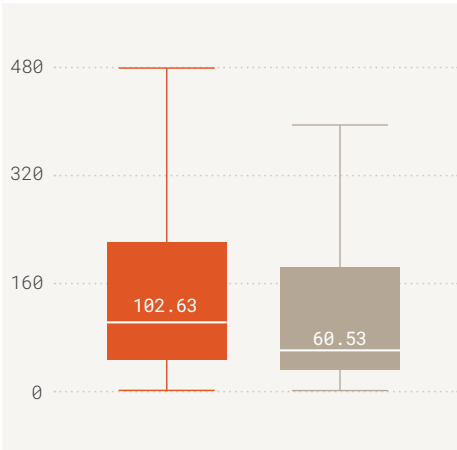
BEANS (USD)



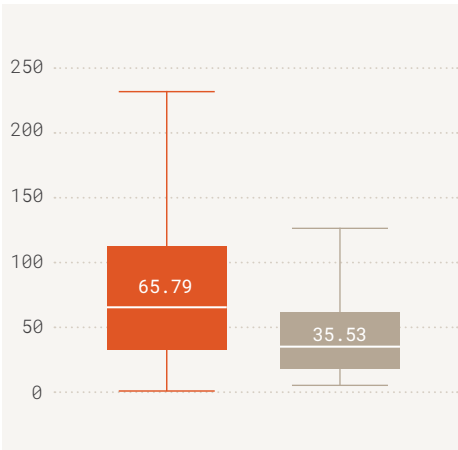
MAIZE (USD)



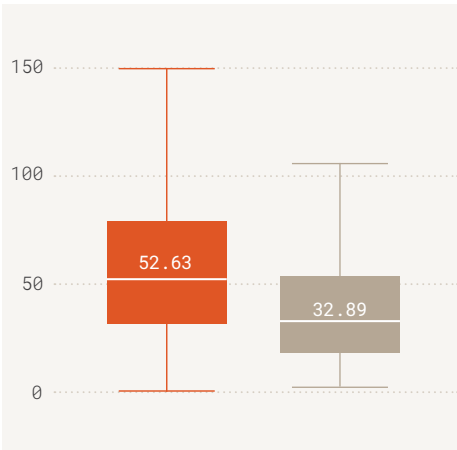
IRISH POTATOES (USD)



GROUND NUTS (USD)



MILLET (USD)





# Lowest Income Earners

## ALL GRADUATED HOUSEHOLDS: CUMULATIVE INCOME DISTRIBUTION

INCOME + EARNINGS GROUP	RTV				PEER			
	BASELINE	GRADUATION	MONTH 60	DIFFERENTIAL AT MONTH 60	BASELINE	GRADUATION	MONTH 60	DIFFERENTIAL AT MONTH 60
<b>\$0 – &lt;\$0.74/Day</b>	44%	13%	9%	-35%	52%	33%	24%	-28%
<b>\$0.75 – &lt;\$1.24/Day</b>	26%	17%	10%	-16%	22%	25%	17%	-5%
<b>\$1.25 – &lt;\$1.89/Day</b>	16%	21%	16%	0%	13%	18%	22%	9%
<b>\$1.90+/Day</b>	13%	50%	65%	52%	13%	24%	37%	24%

# Women-Headed Households

## 2022 GRADUATING COHORT: WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS SUMMARY

	RTV			PEER			DIFFERENTIAL			
	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	GRADUATION
<b>INCOME + EARNINGS / DAY</b>	0.94	1.92	1.97	0.99	1.35	1.35	-0.06	0.57	0.62	1.25
<b>NET VALUE</b>	405	847	879	453	604	625	-47	243	253	510
<b>ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>	205	397	471	214	289	308	-9	108	163	280
<b>HH NET EARNINGS</b>	137	305	249	148	204	186	-12	101	62	175
<b>LIVESTOCK ASSETS</b>	64	145	159	91	111	131	-27	34	28	55
<b>GRAMEEN PPI</b>	32.4	26.9	22.8	31.2	30.2	29.2	1.2	-3.3	-6.4	-7.6





# Youth

## YOUTH-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS SUMMARY: 2022 GRADUATING COHORT

	RTV			CONTROL			DIFFERENTIAL			
	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	GRADUATION
<b>INCOME + EARNINGS / DAY</b>	0.82	2.02	2.09	0.91	1.36	1.53	-0.08	0.66	0.56	1.31
<b>ANNUAL TOTAL HH NET VALUE</b>	351	857	888	401	586	660	-50	270	228	519
<b>ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>	189	455	528	231	331	370	-41	124	157	323
<b>HH NET EARNINGS</b>	111	284	234	101	166	187	10	118	48	155
<b>LIVESTOCK ASSETS</b>	51	118	126	70	89	103	-19	28	22	41
<b>GRAMEEN PPI</b>	26.3	26.0	22.0	29.7	26.2	26.3	-3.3	-0.2	-4.3	-1.0



# Definitions and Concepts

The following list of definitions and concepts, although not exhaustive, form the basis for common terminology.

**COHORT:** Grouping of clusters under RTV project's according to the time of their launch (by year).

**DIFFERENTIALS:** RTV community partners' 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, which reflects the overall program model, 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 before rolling out livelihood programming that includes training and demonstrations in agriculture, livestock, and financial literacy. Seeds and livestock are distributed to the first group of beneficiary households prioritizing women and youth. In the following six months, refresher training and outreach programs are completed, and the first group 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 key outcomes after graduation until year 5.

**HOUSEHOLD:** On average, there are five members in each household across our partner families.

**HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HHI):** HHI includes income generated from employment, business, casual labor, 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.

**LAST-MILE VILLAGE:** The term "Last-mile village" represents often isolated communities, villages without paved roads, with little access to communication, and having poor infrastructure. Without access to basic government services, people are disconnected and often left in a perpetual state of poverty.

**MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY:** Multidimensional poverty looks at understanding poverty beyond monetary deprivations such as poor health, inadequate living standards, lack of access to education and basic infrastructure, in addition to income or consumption at the \$1.90/day extreme poverty line.

**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



## Definitions and Concepts

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 graduated RTV Partner Household Net Value over Peers Household Net Value over 24-months and 60-months since program launch as the returns on the one-time RTV investment per household. Calculated as the cumulative differential between Annual Household Net Value of graduated RTV partner households and peer group households over 24 and 60 months, minus the one time average investment/partner household, divided by the average investment/partner household.

**SCARCITY BARRIERS:** Barriers to breaking the cycle of ultra-poverty – such as lack of access to water, food security, health, hygiene, and sanitation knowledge.

**SECURE, IMPROVE, SUSTAIN (SIS):** RTV's holistic program model that consists of three program phases within 24 months. Secure phase focuses on removing scarcity barriers by providing access to clean water, good WASH practices, food security, and health services. Improve phase focuses on income generation and livelihood development that include providing improved agricultural and livestock inputs, technical training, establishing VSLAs to support income generating activities and community-led development, and offering ongoing technical support. Sustain phase focuses on establishing local support structures, supporting gender-equitable local leadership, and continuing to provide technical support to ensure readiness for graduation for sustained outcomes.

**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.

**ULTRA-POVERTY:** Ultra-poverty is the most severe form of extreme poverty. The World Bank has set the extreme-poverty line at US\$1.90/day for households. The ultra-poor are those farthest from that line. "These are the individuals and families living on the margins of society, so isolated and excluded that they are left out of government assistance programs and market-based mechanisms like microfinance or microloans. Most of their time and energy are expended toward sourcing food, and they can find only sporadic labor and unreliable shelter. Most often these households are headed by a woman, trapped in a poverty cycle without assets or access to social networks that can improve their lives. The ultra-poor make up over half of the estimated 797 million people living in extreme poverty." It is estimated that 80% of the world's ultra-poor live in just 14 countries, 11 of them in SSA, including Uganda.

**VSLA:** Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) are groups of rural community members, who have clear by laws, SMART goals and agreements outlining financial contributions and responsibilities and who meet regularly to save money towards a specific goal and to loan out money to its members. VSLAs facilitate further economic growth beyond our immediate interventions and ensure sustainability of incomes and asset gains for the communities



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