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24

IMPACT
REPORT



RAISING
THE VILLAGE



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NOTE FROM THE TEAM

This report captures the outcomes and achievements of programs reaching their milestones in 2024, offering a comprehensive view of our impact. But beyond the data and metrics, it tells the story of people and partnerships driving meaningful change. From our partner communities across Uganda, our team members across regions, to our partners supporting us every step of the way, each achievement presented here is a testament to our shared dedication and hard work.

Our approach is rooted in learning, adapting, and growing. Partner communities are at the heart of our journey, providing insights, co-creating solutions, and contributing their strengths at every step. Every seed planted, household supported, and skill developed is part of an evolving process—one that enables us to continuously adapt and work toward sustainable impact.

Navigating this journey has its challenges. Working in last-mile communities with dynamic contexts requires resilience and creativity. External socio-economic factors, like market fluctuations and environmental changes, add layers of complexity, requiring agility and responsiveness from our teams.

Throughout all this, we remain dedicated to accountability and transparency. This report showcases our data-informed approach, highlighting not just the impact of our programs but also our commitment to meeting and exceeding our goals. The data within these pages is shared not only to celebrate achievements but also to provide insights for continuous improvement.

We are proud to share these results, honor the progress we have made together, and continue this journey of learning and holding ourselves accountable—to our partners and, most importantly, to the communities we serve.

Thank you for being part of this shared impact.



READING THIS REPORT

An overview of how to navigate the report, including its scope, structure, and the methodology used for measuring impact.

Scope

This report presents the results and insights from our Annual Household Survey (AHS) 2024, emphasizing the impact of our program on graduated partner households.

The primary focus of this report is on the cohort launched in 2022, which comprises clusters of villages that completed our 24-month program, graduating in 2024. When presenting results specific to this cohort, we refer to it as the **‘2024 Graduating Cohort.’** For year-over-year comparisons with other cohorts, it is labeled as the **‘2022 Cohort’.**

Results from different cohorts are also provided throughout the report for comparison – to highlight trends and demonstrate the evolving impact over time. Specifically, results from the 2019 cohort are presented at the 60-month mark since inception, providing a long-term perspective on the impact of our programs. These results are labeled according to **the year of cohort inception.**

All financial figures are reported in USD.

Inflation Adjustment and USD Conversion

To provide an accurate representation of our program’s impact year-over-year, our outcomes are adjusted for local inflation based on annual inflation rates published by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. A singular nominal exchange rate has been applied for year-over-year comparison without currency rate fluctuations.

Outcome data collected in local currency annually is adjusted for local inflation to reflect their value in 2017 as the base year. These inflation-adjusted outcomes are then converted to USD for reporting using a constant nominal exchange rate for 2017, providing a consistent basis for comparison.

To assess the Return on Investment (ROI), program costs are adjusted to reflect their value in the base year 2017. This adjustment aligns the costs with the outcomes for ROI calculations.

Structure

This report is organized into sections that progressively build on one another, guiding you through our impact analysis and findings.

READING THIS REPORT: This section provides a concise introduction to our impact analysis methodology, laying the foundation for your review of the full report. For a more detailed exploration of our Monitoring and Evaluation standards, please refer to the appendix.

AT A GLANCE: This section offers a succinct executive summary, paired with key impact metrics at a glance for our 2024 Graduating Cohort at the 24-month mark, as well as for our 2019 Cohort at 60 months since cluster inception.

OUR INTRODUCTION: Here, you will find an overview of our organization and program methodology. For further details, additional information is available in the appendix.

OUR PARTNER COMMUNITIES: This section presents our annual and cumulative reach and footprint metrics, along with an economic and demographic profile of the communities in our 2024 Graduating Cohort.

OUR IMPACT: This section provides a comprehensive analysis of our topline results, including key income and value drivers for the 2024 Graduating Cohort at 24 months and the 2019 Cohort at 60 months since inception. Additionally, it presents the year-over-year Return on Investment trend for a broader perspective on program performance.

IN-FOCUS: This section delves deeper into our key program areas and impact drivers, particularly in agriculture. The analysis here offers a granular look at the impact, focusing specifically on the 2024 Graduating Cohort.

APPENDIX: The appendix provides brief analysis on Casual Labour, and Salaried Income and includes a glossary of terms and a list of abbreviations for your reference, as well as expanded details about RTV.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Finally, we recognize the invaluable contributions of our partners and supporters from around the world, whose support makes this work possible.

To make the report more accessible, references to terms and interpretation of data and visuals are provided throughout the report.



IMPACT EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

Data analytics are an integral part of how Raising The Village (RTV) designs, implements, and evaluates programs. **RTV Venn**, our advanced data analytics ecosystem, enables us to gather, analyze, and leverage data effectively, allowing us to not only demonstrate our results to stakeholders but also make evidence-based iterations as our fieldwork progresses and ultimately maximize the impact on our partner households.

Quarterly Standard Evaluation surveys conducted by independent contractors assess household progress and the adoption of income-boosting best practices. Meanwhile, digital tools for Household Check-ins and Program Activity Reports track project implementation and community participation, while Annual Household Surveys measure impact at midline, endline, and post-graduation.



ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

For impact measurement and reporting detailed in this report, an **Annual Household Survey (AHS)** is carried out in partner (treatment) and peer (control) villages to collect household-level data on social and economic indicators and key impact drivers.

- 1

Following a longitudinal research design, the AHS collects data from baseline to graduation (endline) at 24 months and up to 60 months since program inception from the same respondents in partner and peer villages.
- 2

Randomized sampling of the target and reserve households is done once at baseline, and the same sample is followed for the entire longitudinal study period.
- 3

RTV applies a 24/30 sampling approach. From the village census, households are stratified across household types (joint, women-headed, youth-headed) with a random selection of households based on village size.
- 4

RTV’s PEAL team uses Alteryx workflows, STATA, and Python post data collection to perform bivariate and multivariate analyses and investigate the relationships between key variables and household income. This deeper understanding of the factors that drive our results is crucial for continuously improving our programming approach.
- 5

We apply a Difference-in-Differences approach to examine RTV’s impact on indicators such as income, assets, and diversity of income streams for both partner and peer groups. Analysis by income and demographic groups is also conducted to ensure our programs are effectively serving the most vulnerable within our partner communities.
- 6

To manage outliers, five percent of the data is dropped from the analysis (1% at the bottom and 4% at the top) for every cohort at the district level for a true comparison. Outlier management for both control and treatment is done separately following the same procedure.
- 7

RTV applies the highest standards of data quality assurance. Trained independent contractors collect data electronically with surveys programmed with logical flow and consistency checks. Household surveys are locked by GPS satellite coordinates and must be completed within a small radius of 10 meters of the household location to ensure accurate data collection. Extensive backchecks are conducted to validate responses.

AHS 2024

- 22,830¹

Households surveyed by independent contractors across **738** villages
- 0.99

Statistical power achieved with robust sampling
- 98.38%

Survey response rate
- ≤ 0.05 or ≤ 0.01

P-values used to obtain statistically significant results for publication
- 25%

Women respondents
- 13%

Youth respondents

➔ Read more about AHS standards – Appendix

¹ Sample size pertaining to Graduated Cohorts 2019 to 2022 presented in this report. Total sample size for AHS 2024 for all cohorts is 38,464 in 1,461 villages.

01

Executive Summary

An executive summary of the report paired with highlights of key impact metrics to provide readers with a comprehensive overview of the entire report.

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OVERVIEW



Our 2024 Impact Report presents a comprehensive analysis of this year’s program outcomes. Marked by significant advancements in our impact, this year’s report reflects further expansion of our reach, continued enhancements to our program quality, and optimization of costs based on our data-informed approach. The results from graduated cohorts demonstrate our learning and adaptive approach to continuously deepen our impact and find effective, scalable, and replicable solutions to addressing ultra-poverty.

Over 500 million people today live in acute multidimensional poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). With SSA's population expected to double between 2023 and 2050, there is an urgency to address ultra-poverty more effectively and rapidly, with sustainable results and the highest levels of accountability. With this reality in view, RTV continues to make remarkable progress towards developing innovative and scalable approaches to community-driven and data-informed development, with our national and regional teams at the helm.

Program Overview

Raising The Village (RTV) partners with last-mile subsistence farming communities in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) for 24 months to address ultra-poverty, the most chronic and severe form of poverty. Our partner villages are not only geographically remote but also gravely underserved due to challenging terrain, social and economic isolation, and limited access to development initiatives. As a result, our partner communities experience acute multidimensional deprivations, including poor agricultural productivity, inadequate living standards, poor health and sanitation, limited access to knowledge and resources, and incomes as low as \$0.52 per day to support an average family of five or more.

Our program targets clusters of villages (6–8 villages per cluster) with high poverty rates, with all the households participating in the program. Higher participation rates in proximate density, inclusion of large populations, and integration of advanced data analytics allow us to deliver a high-impact, low-cost program.

RTV’s multifaceted approach addresses the complex nature of ultra-poverty. With the primary focus on sustainably improving agricultural productivity and diversifying income streams, our program also addresses barriers to development, such as food security, health, and financial inclusion. It fosters equitable and community-driven development to ensure our partner communities achieve sustainable, long-term impact.

By working across multiple dimensions, our program aims to increase household income and production to above \$2 per day within 24 months as partner communities transition from subsistence farming to income generation—breaking the cycle of ultra-poverty and setting on a path toward continued economic growth after graduation.

AT A GLANCE

Amidst global socio-economic challenges RTV delivered strong results for partner communities in 2024, elevating our program quality with an adaptive, learning-focused approach to effectively address ultra-poverty.



Reach

- Expanded our reach across Uganda by **33%**, with more than 1 million partner community members cumulatively reached since the inception of our program.
- Launched several Learning Hubs, including a pilot program in Rwanda and Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), reaching out to a population of 18,618 partner community members. As dynamic centers of innovation, RTV Learning Hubs are designed to refine and adapt program methodology in diverse contexts, harness technological advancements, and explore opportunities to scale.



Impact

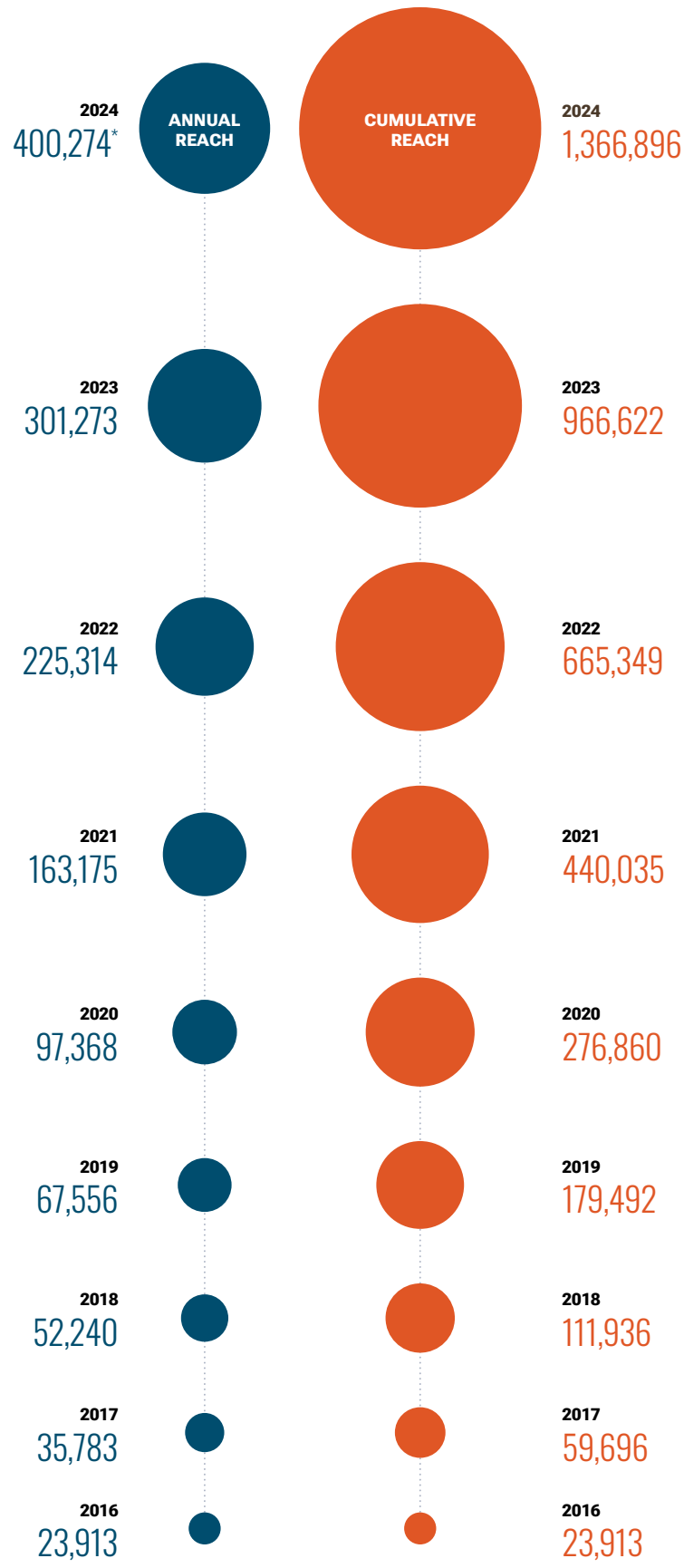
- Achieved our impact targets, with the 2022 Cohort successfully graduating from our program after 24 months and our 2019 Cohort showcasing continued economic growth 60 months after its inception (see impact highlights).
- Received promising preliminary results (unpublished) of our first Randomized Control Trial (RCT) led by Dr. Emma Riley at the University of Michigan and Dr. Mahreen Mahmud at the University of Exeter. The preliminary insights reflect substantial improvements in household economic and social welfare as a result of RTV’s highly cost-effective program.



Innovations

- Launched an integrated version of our custom-built Implementation Application as part of RTV Venn, our advanced data analytics ecosystem. This mobile application integrates all activity and household check-in reporting, helping our teams to track and report progress and access real-time data to guide their work. As part of this application, we introduced QR codes for each participating household to streamline the monitoring of participation and input distribution.
- Introduced several program innovations. This included the introduction of new program modules for Collective Marketing to improve community bargaining power when negotiating prices for their harvests and Perennial Farming Training to further improve perennial crop value. We further refined our local community leadership models as part of our community-driven development approach.

OUR REACH



12 *Excludes population reached in Rwanda and DRC through learning hubs and pilot programs.



KEY IMPACT INDICATORS

The primary objective of our program is enhancing Household Income and Production so households can continue on the path of economic progress and well-being.

Household Income and Production (HHI+P): This represents income generated by a household from all sources, unsold agricultural produce and livestock and livestock products consumption. Improved Agriculture Value and Income from seasonal and perennial crops remain the most significant contributor to higher HHI+P in partner communities.

MEASURE OF IMPACT

The primary measure of impact for RTV, in comparison to peer groups, is the Annual Program Value per household unlocked as a result of our program and the return created.

Annual Program Value: To assess the overall impact of our program, we look at the Annual Program Value. This represents gains in Annual Household Value (Household Income, Net Production, and Livestock Assets) achieved over the evaluation period by RTV households in comparison to peer households – comparing changes between the two groups across multiple points. This showcases the value gained, directly or indirectly, as a result of our programmatic interventions in comparison to peers.

Return on Investment: Based on the Annual Program Value in relation to investment per household, our program's Return on Investment (ROI) stands as an important measure of our success and scalability.

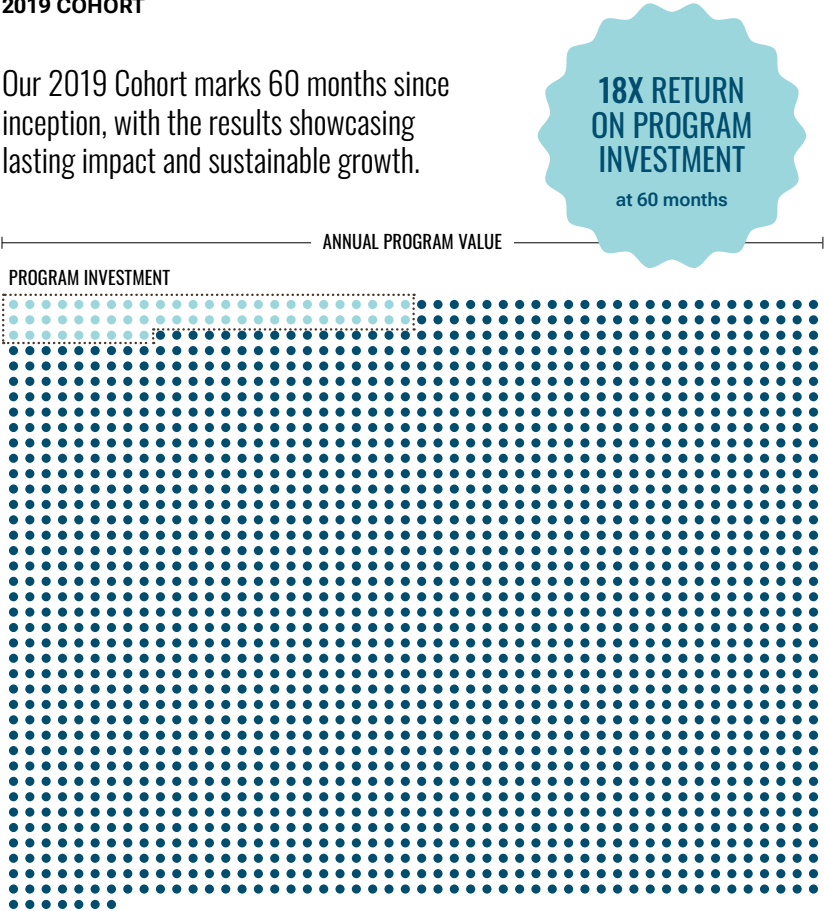
An in-depth analysis of several primary and secondary, social, and economic indicators is presented in the following sections of the report to assess the impact and its drivers at each level of our multidimensional program.

IMPACT HIGHLIGHTS

AT 60 MONTHS

2019 COHORT

Our 2019 Cohort marks 60 months since inception, with the results showcasing lasting impact and sustainable growth.



ANNUAL PROGRAM VALUE PER HOUSEHOLD (USD)

\$1,957

Unlocked by partner households in comparison to peers over 60 months

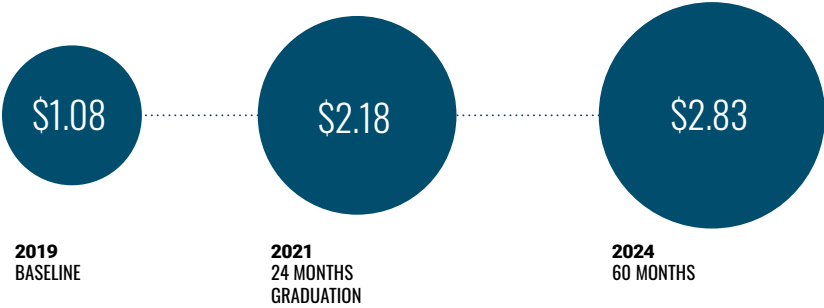
RETURN ON INVESTMENT (USD)

1699%

Return on Investment on an initial cost of \$109/household

HOUSEHOLD INCOME & PRODUCTION PER DAY (USD)

\$1,778 more than peers over a period of 60 months



KEY OUTCOMES

As we continue to track the progress of our cohorts beyond graduation, the data highlights a sustained impact and growth in returns on the initial one-time investment. The 2019 cohort has continued to build on their gains, achieving continued economic growth after graduating from the program.

214%
AGRICULTURE VALUE INCREASE PER HOUSEHOLD

\$1,518 more than peers over 60 months

242%
AGRICULTURE INCOME INCREASE PER HOUSEHOLD

\$1,004 more than peers over 60 months

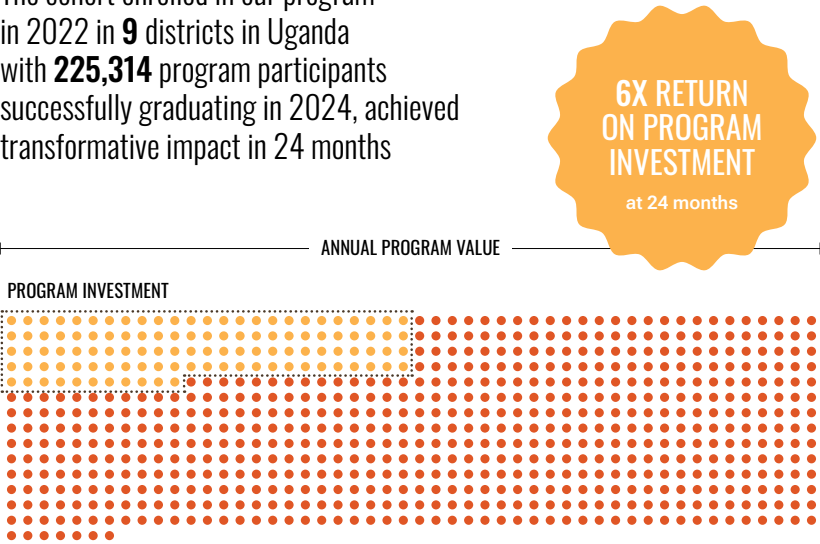
POVERTY PROBABILITY %*

17.67
At 60 months, 13.41 points improvement from baseline, and 3.66 points from graduation

AT 24 MONTHS

2022 Cohort Graduating in 2024

The cohort enrolled in our program in 2022 in 9 districts in Uganda with 225,314 program participants successfully graduating in 2024, achieved transformative impact in 24 months



ANNUAL PROGRAM VALUE PER HOUSEHOLD (USD)

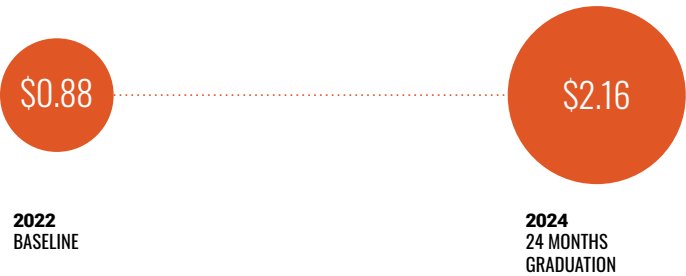
\$707*

Unlocked by partner households in comparison to peers over 24 months

As the key measure of our impact, the Annual Program Value represents the Household Value gained, directly or indirectly, as a result of our programmatic interventions in comparison to peers.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME & PRODUCTION PER DAY (USD)

\$584 more than peers over a period of 24 months



* All monetary values have been adjusted for local inflation and converted to USD, with 2017 as the base year.
** Based on PPI

KEY OUTCOMES

Each dimension of our program works together to build Household Income and Production year-after-year as communities transition from subsistence farming to income generation, breaking the chronic cycle of ultra-poverty.

219%
AGRICULTURE INCOME INCREASE PER HOUSEHOLD

From baseline to graduation, \$285 more than peers

179%
AGRICULTURE VALUE INCREASE PER HOUSEHOLD

From baseline to graduation, \$520 more than peers

159%
INCREASE IN SMALL BUSINESS INCOME

From baseline to graduation

103%
HIGHER AVERAGE SAVINGS
For partner households part of Village Savings and Loans Associations, compared to peers at graduation

152%
INCREASE IN LIVESTOCK ASSETS

From baseline to graduation, \$123 more than peers

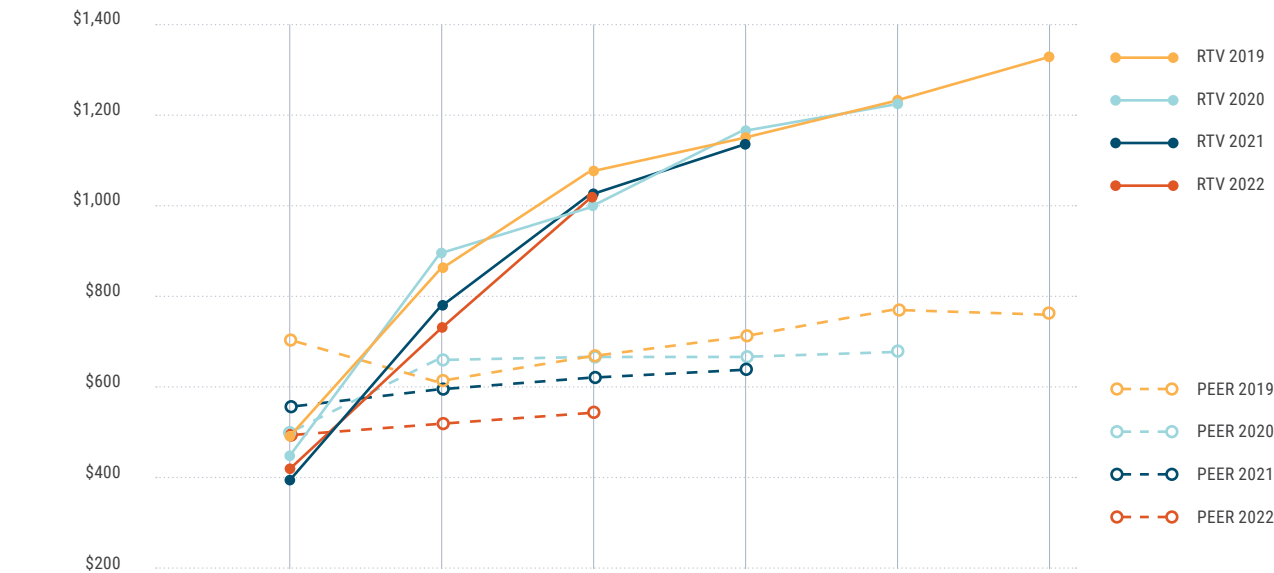
POVERTY PROBABILITY %**

20.98
At 24 months, 9.05 point improvement from baseline

RESULTS BY COHORT

With each successive cohort, as we expand our reach and optimize impact, our results by cohort demonstrate strong impact year-over-year. The Annual Household Value², comprising of Household Income, Net Production, and Livestock Assets, for each cohort, shows accelerated growth in the 24-month program period and sustained economic improvements post-graduation.

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD VALUE BY COHORT



RTV	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	MONTH 36	MONTH 48	MONTH 60
2019	\$483	\$857	\$1,074	\$1,148	\$1,230	\$1,326
2020	\$439	\$892	\$995	\$1,164	\$1,223	
2021	\$386	\$774	\$1,023	\$1,133		
2022	\$412	\$725	\$1,014			
PEER						
2019	\$708	\$609	\$666	\$711	\$773	\$762
2020	\$491	\$661	\$668	\$668	\$679	
2021	\$552	\$593	\$620	\$638		
2022	\$490	\$517	\$543			

LOOKING AHEAD

RTV's core strategic priorities for the years to come remain focused on ensuring that every initiative is impactful, cost-effective, and scalable. We continue to grow and learn by adapting our model across diverse contexts, including further expansion of our programs and Learning Hubs. As we scale up and advance Venn, our advanced data analytics ecosystem, to continuously optimize resources and maximize impact, RTV is committed to fostering collaboration within the sector to achieve greater collective impact.



FROM 2019 TO TODAY

NAOMI AND JOHN'S STORY

It has been five years since Naomi and John's village in Kisoro partnered with Raising The Village. "We would always eat the same food (Irish potatoes) over and over again. We never used to grow vegetables in our home because we didn't have them and had limited knowledge of a good diet. This greatly affected the development of our children," shares Naomi, as she recollects how their lives were very different until five years ago. "Our children would often fall sick due to insufficient diet. We would get water from our nearby lake that we shared with grazing animals, leading to frequent waterborne diseases," she says.

Providing for their family was challenging for Naomi and her husband John. Low agricultural yields, limited economic opportunities, and lack of access to essential services meant low income and savings and a poor quality of life. Their village partnered with RTV in 2019 to improve agricultural income and address barriers around participation in economic activities. "RTV organized training for us on better farming practices. We learned how to make organic manure and fertilizers and techniques such as crop spacing to improve our farm yields," Naomi said.



"Our farm yields have greatly improved since 2019. Our Irish potatoes, beans, and maize harvests have provided a stable income. My children now have a balanced diet based on what we grow, including various vegetables,"

The community members also participated in training sessions on leadership, gender equality, good hygiene, and sanitation. They were encouraged to implement practices such as drinking boiled water, using hang lines for their clothes, constructing dish racks, tippy taps, and covered latrines. The community received good-quality seeds and tools to implement the newly learned techniques.

"Our farm yields have greatly improved since 2019. Our Irish potatoes, beans, and maize harvests have provided a stable income. My children now have a balanced diet based on what we grow, including various vegetables," shares Naomi, describing the changes in the past years. Naomi and John also planted a keyhole garden with vegetables such as spinach, cabbage, and beetroot to provide their children with a wholesome and nutritionally diverse diet. A water harvesting tank installed near their home reduced the time spent fetching water while providing safe and easy access to clean water. "We no longer face challenges of unsafe and contaminated water. My family members no longer suffer from bilharzia and other waterborne diseases," Naomi said. Naomi and John also opened a retail shop in their village, using money from selling their agricultural produce to add to their household income.

At the village level, as the community leadership evolved, they came together to advocate for and implement various development projects, a major one being improving road connectivity to Kisoro town. "We, as a community, pushed leaders for better roads. With better roads, it is now easier to transport agricultural produce to Kisoro town and access health centers during emergencies. Our village has now become more accessible," shared John, Naomi's husband and the local council chairperson.

Naomi and John, while proud of what they have achieved, have set new goals for themselves. "We want to buy more farmland and expand it from our current two to five acres," John said. They also plan to buy a milling machine for sorghum and maize and ensure their children complete their education.



Left The water harvesting tank near Naomi's home



Top Naomi attends to her climbing bean garden in Kisoro District

Above Naomi in her shop

02

Our Introduction

A brief overview of the RTV program model and approach.

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THE URGENCY TO INNOVATE

Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa remains a critical challenge, with the region home to the highest number of people living in acute multidimensional poverty, experiencing various deprivations such as lack of education, poor health, inadequate living standards, and the highest intensity of poverty.

According to the Global Multidimensional Index report, most poor people live in rural areas. Whereas monetary poverty remains a key indicator of identifying and addressing poverty, understanding the nature and intensity of deprivations within the context of on-ground realities is essential to addressing it sustainably. The interconnected nature of various deprivations means that efforts to increase income must be integrated with initiatives to improve health, social dynamics, knowledge, and living conditions to ensure lasting improvements in quality of life and, consequently, sustainable improvement in incomes to empower people to exit poverty and continue on the path of growth even after an intervention concludes.

With the rate of population growth outpacing poverty reduction, the number of people experiencing poverty is increasing despite poverty rates declining over time. There is an urgent need to innovate to support the growing population.

Sub-Saharan Africa is experiencing rapid population growth, with the region’s population projected to double by 2050.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Designing high-impact, cost-efficient, and evidence-based programs that are scalable is essential for poverty reduction as we approach the 2030 deadline for the Sustainable Development Goals.

By leveraging data-informed approaches and fostering collaborative efforts in the sector, it is possible to make meaningful progress toward reducing poverty and improving the quality of life for millions in sub-Saharan Africa.

While our work touches on many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) set forth by the United Nations, we prioritize our efforts on five critical goals that form the building blocks for addressing ultra-poverty in last-mile communities.

ABOUT US

Raising The Village (RTV) is committed to developing and demonstrating successful, efficient, low-cost, and highly accountable solutions to foster sustainable development – for a world without ultra-poverty, where every person has the resources and opportunities to succeed.

Our Program

Currently operating in Uganda at scale, RTV partners with last-mile subsistence farming communities in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) over 24 months to address ultra-poverty. Our low-cost and scalable poverty graduation model focuses on sustainably addressing ultra-poverty in rural communities reliant on rain-fed agriculture for sustenance and income in last-mile areas that are not only geographically remote but also gravely underserved due to challenging access or terrain, social and economic isolation, or simply being beyond the reach of conventional development efforts.

Working in clusters of villages (6-8 villages per cluster) with high poverty rates, our program targets all households within the cluster with further prioritization of the most vulnerable households, including women and youth-headed households. With this targeting and prioritization approach, our data-informed program model, a community engagement strategy rooted in behavioral sciences, and a local-government integrated service delivery model, we are able to achieve higher participation rates and deliver a low-cost, high-impact program.

A Learning and Adaptive Approach

RTV operates at the intersection of implementation and advanced data analytics. With a learning and adaptive mindset, we continuously refine program methodologies through real-time feedback and rigorous monitoring and evaluation.

By leveraging technological advancements and data-informed insights, as part of our Integrated data analytics infrastructure Venn, we are able to use data for evidence-based learning to inform our programs, optimize resource allocation, and maximize impact.

Using digital tools, Program Activity Reports allow us to track progress and community participation. Our custom-built applications enable us to monitor the adoption of recommended practices for every household during Household Check-ins by our staff. Standard Evaluation Surveys, conducted through independent data contractors at regular intervals of 3 and 6 months during implementation, provide us timely insights on the adoption of good practices strongly correlated to achieving intended outcomes. This timely inflow of multidimensional data with advanced data analysis and integrated dashboards allows our teams to track real-time progress, troubleshoot, and even forecast expected outcomes, which are ultimately measured in our Annual Household Survey.



PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

The ultimate objective of our program is to increase Household Income and Production (HHI+P) in our partner communities to above \$2/day within 24 months. This goal not only aims to put 'money in the pockets of farmers' but also supports the communities to break the generational cycle of ultra-poverty and invest in continued growth. Household Income includes household income from all sources, and (net) production represents unsold agricultural production for consumption or replanting and livestock consumption. Agriculture Value³ and Income from seasonal and perennial crops remain the most significant contributors to gains in HHI+P in partner communities. HHI+P is tracked annually from baseline to graduation and up to 60 months since program inception against our targets and in comparison to the peer group to evaluate the impact.

A key measure of topline impact, in comparison to peer groups, is the Annual Program Value per household unlocked as a result of our program. This represents the difference over the evaluation period between partner and peer communities in the Household Value, which includes the total Household Income, Agriculture and Livestock (net) Production, and Livestock Assets. Return on Investment and Benefit-Cost ratio is calculated based on the Annual Program Value.

OUR PROGRAM MODEL

Driving Income

By increasing agricultural productivity



AGRICULTURAL INPUTS: Improved cash crop seeds, tools, and organic inputs for crop diversification and higher yields.



TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE: In-depth training program on pre-and post-harvest management, the use of organic fertilizer and pesticides, and income diversification.



COACHING & MENTORSHIP: Providing ongoing support to agricultural initiatives.



Enabling Growth

By addressing barriers and creating opportunities



FOOD SECURITY: Vegetable varieties for a sustainable source of nutritious food and supplementary income.



FINANCIAL INCLUSION: Establishing Village Savings and Loans Associations to promote savings and create local access to credit combined with Financial Literacy training to support diversified income sources and asset development.



WATER ACCESS: Access to clean water in water-stressed communities to improve health.



HEALTH IMPROVEMENT: Training on and introducing good sanitation & hygiene (WASH) practices and preventative health awareness to improve health outcomes.



EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT: Training to change behaviors and ensuring participation of women and youth in leadership, economic activities, and decision-making.

Ensuring Sustainability

By building local capacity and structures



LOCAL STRUCTURES: Establishing local support structures for agriculture, WASH, water, and other initiatives.



COMMUNITY-LED DEVELOPMENT: Enabling communities to self-organize, identify opportunities, and implement development initiatives that contribute to incomes and local infrastructure and improve quality of life.



03

Our Partner Communities

An overview of our footprint, reach, and insights into the demographic and economic profiles of our partner communities

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29	Our Reach in 2024
29	Partner Community Profile



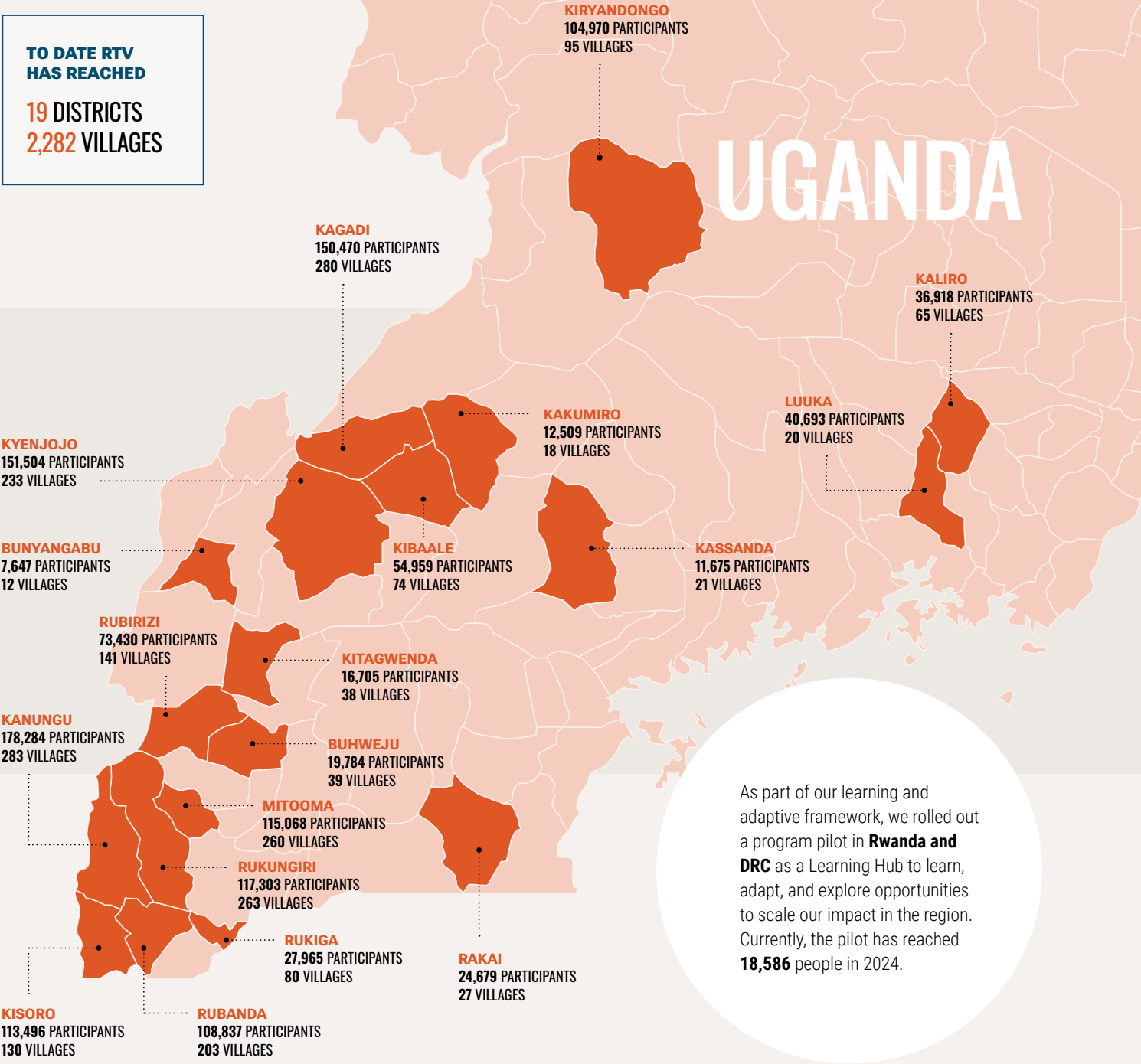
OUR FOOTPRINT

2016 – 2024

Since our inception, RTV has made a lasting impact with our projects reaching communities across Uganda – our foundation for growth and innovation as we work towards expanding our impact across the region.

TO DATE RTV
HAS REACHED

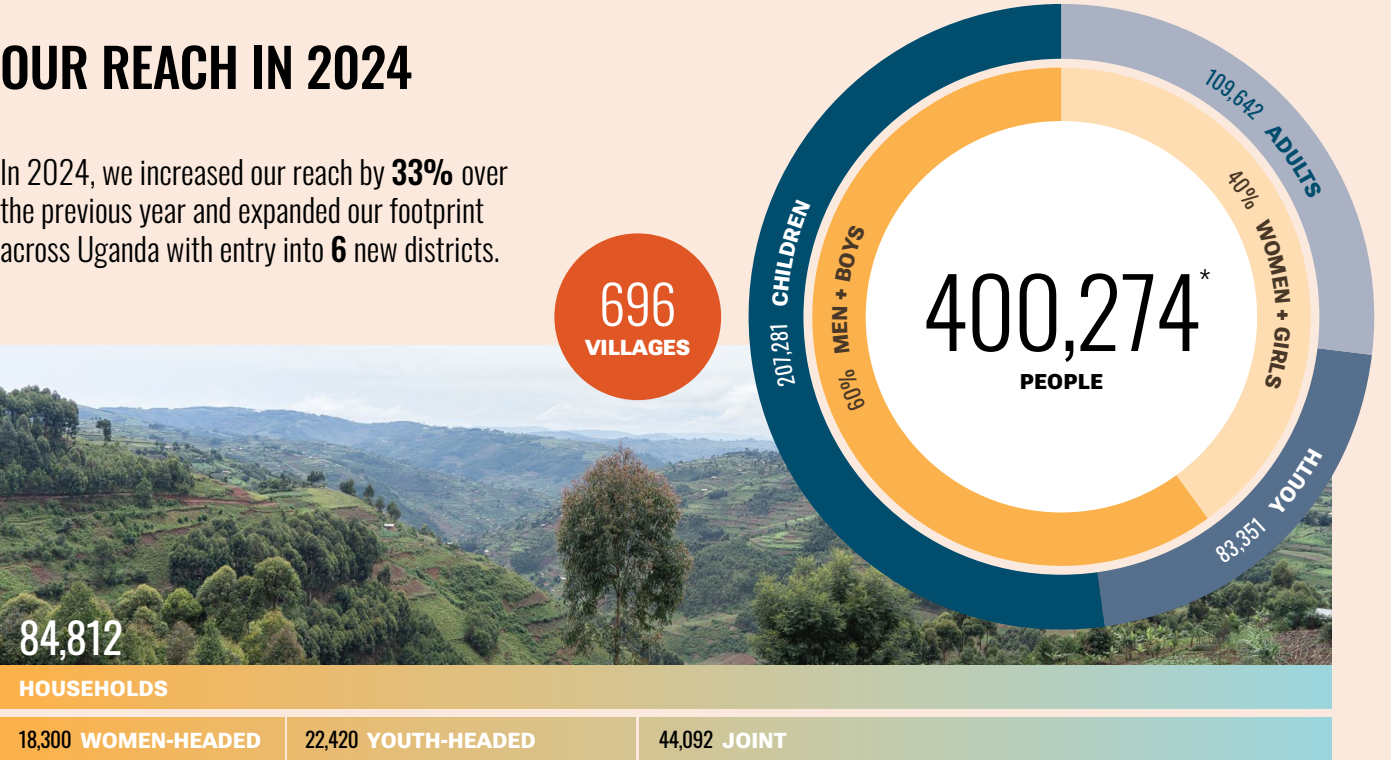
19 DISTRICTS
2,282 VILLAGES



As part of our learning and adaptive framework, we rolled out a program pilot in **Rwanda and DRC** as a Learning Hub to learn, adapt, and explore opportunities to scale our impact in the region. Currently, the pilot has reached **18,586** people in 2024.

OUR REACH IN 2024

In 2024, we increased our reach by **33%** over the previous year and expanded our footprint across Uganda with entry into **6** new districts.



PARTNER COMMUNITY PROFILE

Our work begins where the road ends – encapsulates the essence of our mission and the spirit of our work in last-mile communities.

We partner with farming communities that are geographically, economically, or socially isolated, often located in hard-to-reach areas. These communities are gravely underserved and even overlooked in terms of infrastructure, services, and economic opportunities. In the context of our work, focusing on last-mile communities means targeting those who are most vulnerable and least likely to benefit from traditional programs and services. It also highlights the challenge of delivering essential resources and support to areas that are often the hardest to reach.

The following overview presents the demographic, economic, and social profile of our partner communities based on baseline household data from our 2024 Graduating Cohort.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AT BASELINE
2024 GRADUATING COHORT

DEMOGRAPHIC

- 5** Median household size
- 45 years** Household head median age
- 41%** Household head literacy rate (can read and write)
- 56%** Joint headship households
- 24%** Women-headed households
- 20%** Youth-headed households

ACCESS TO SERVICES

- 75 minutes** Median time to reach outpatient health services (one way)
- 120 minutes** Median time to reach clean water (2 roundtrips on average per day)

HEALTH

- 32%** WASH adoption score at baseline
- 21%** Households reporting waterborne illnesses at baseline

ECONOMIC

- \$0.88/day** Average baseline Household Income and Production per day
- \$21** Mean annual household savings at baseline
- \$0.52** Average baseline Household Income and Production/day for the Lowest Income Group
- 2** Median number of income sources/household
- 1 acre** Median land size
- Agriculture** Primary source of income and sustenance

04

Our Impact

Topline results from graduated cohorts, with insights on the key drivers of impact.

To make year-over-year monetary values comparable, 2017 has been used consistently as a base year for inflation adjustment and UGX to USD conversion.

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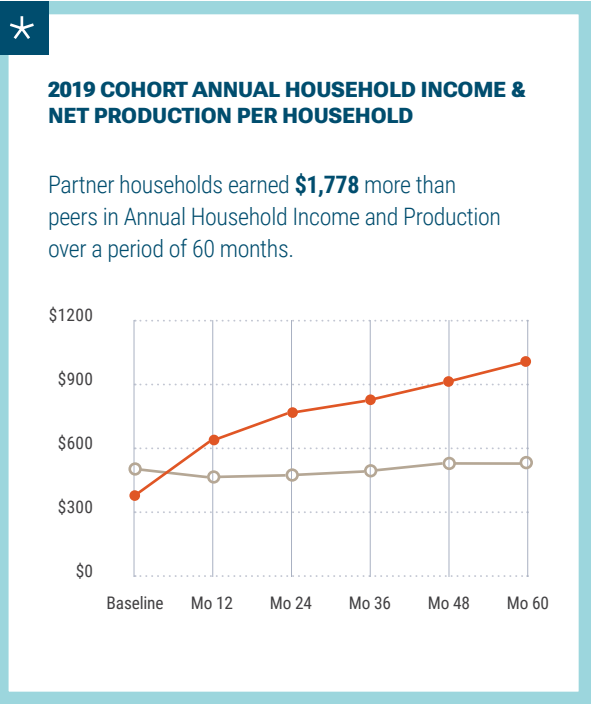
2019 COHORT: AT 60 MONTHS

The cohort launched in 2019 has completed its 60 months since inception. The results from AHS 2024 demonstrate the long-term sustainability of the impact of our program, highlighting continued progress and resilience years after graduation, achieving a return of **18X** the initial program investment.

\$2.83/day

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME & PRODUCTION PER DAY

For partner households at month 60, **\$4.87/day** more than peer households over the evaluation period. This indicates an increase of **163%** over baseline and **30%** over graduation at 24 months.



RESULTS PER HOUSEHOLD AT 60 MONTHS

RTV	Baseline	Month 12	Month 24	Month 36	Month 48	Month 60
HOUSEHOLD INCOME & PRODUCTION/DAY	\$1.08	\$1.81	\$2.18	\$2.34	\$2.58	\$2.83
ANNUAL PROGRAM VALUE	\$483	\$857	\$1,074	\$1,148	\$1,230	\$1,326
Annual Household Income	\$266	\$427	\$524	\$587	\$614	\$671
Annual Household Net Production	\$128	\$234	\$271	\$267	\$326	\$363
Livestock Assets	\$89	\$196	\$279	\$294	\$289	\$292
POVERTY PROBABILITY %**	31.08	20.42	21.33	19.39	18.62	17.67

PEER	Baseline	Month 12	Month 24	Month 36	Month 48	Month 60
HOUSEHOLD INCOME & PRODUCTION/DAY	\$1.49	\$1.34	\$1.37	\$1.43	\$1.57	\$1.57
ANNUAL PROGRAM VALUE	\$708	\$609	\$666	\$711	\$773	\$762
Annual Household Income	\$356	\$306	\$326	\$340	\$349	\$338
Annual Household Net Production	\$186	\$182	\$173	\$183	\$224	\$234
Livestock Assets	\$166	\$121	\$167	\$188	\$200	\$190
POVERTY PROBABILITY %**	27.09	29.64	29.96	29.73	27.65	26.68

DIFFERENTIAL	Baseline	Month 12	Month 24	Month 36	Month 48	Month 60	Cumulative*
HOUSEHOLD INCOME & PRODUCTION/DAY	-\$0.41	\$0.47	\$0.81	\$0.91	\$1.01	\$1.27	\$4.87
ANNUAL PROGRAM VALUE	-\$226	\$248	\$408	\$437	\$456	\$564	\$1,957
Annual Household Income	-\$91	\$121	\$198	\$247	\$265	\$333	\$1,254
Annual Household Net Production	-\$58	\$52	\$98	\$84	\$102	\$129	\$524
Livestock Assets	-\$77	\$75	\$112	\$106	\$89	\$102	\$179
POVERTY PROBABILITY %**	3.99	-9.22	-8.63	-10.34	-9.02	-9.01	-13.00

RETURN ON INVESTMENT

In five years, the value increased to **18X** of the initial one-time investment, generating a return on investment of **1699%** over 60 months.

ANNUAL PROGRAM VALUE

Partner households unlocked **\$1,957** in Annual Program Value (Household Income, Net Production, and Livestock Assets) compared to peers over 60 months.

POVERTY PROBABILITY %*

Improvement in Poverty Probability % (based on PPI) by **13.41 points** over baseline and **3.66 points** since graduation. Compared to an improvement of only 0.41 points in peer households in 60 months.

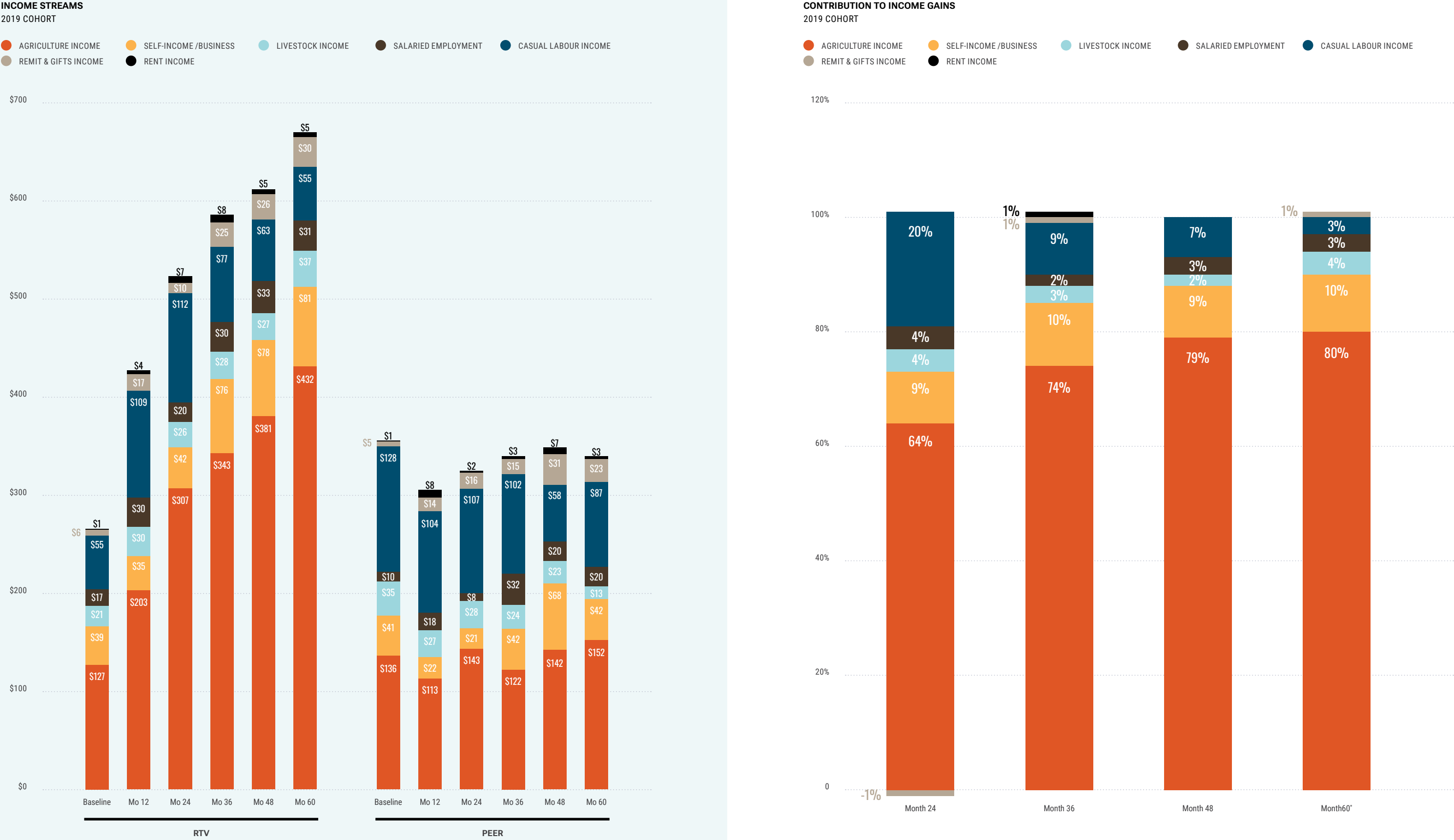
2019 COHORT

- 67,556 Community members
- 14,220 Households
- 103 Villages
- 3 Districts



* At 60 months
** Based on PPI

KEY INSIGHTS

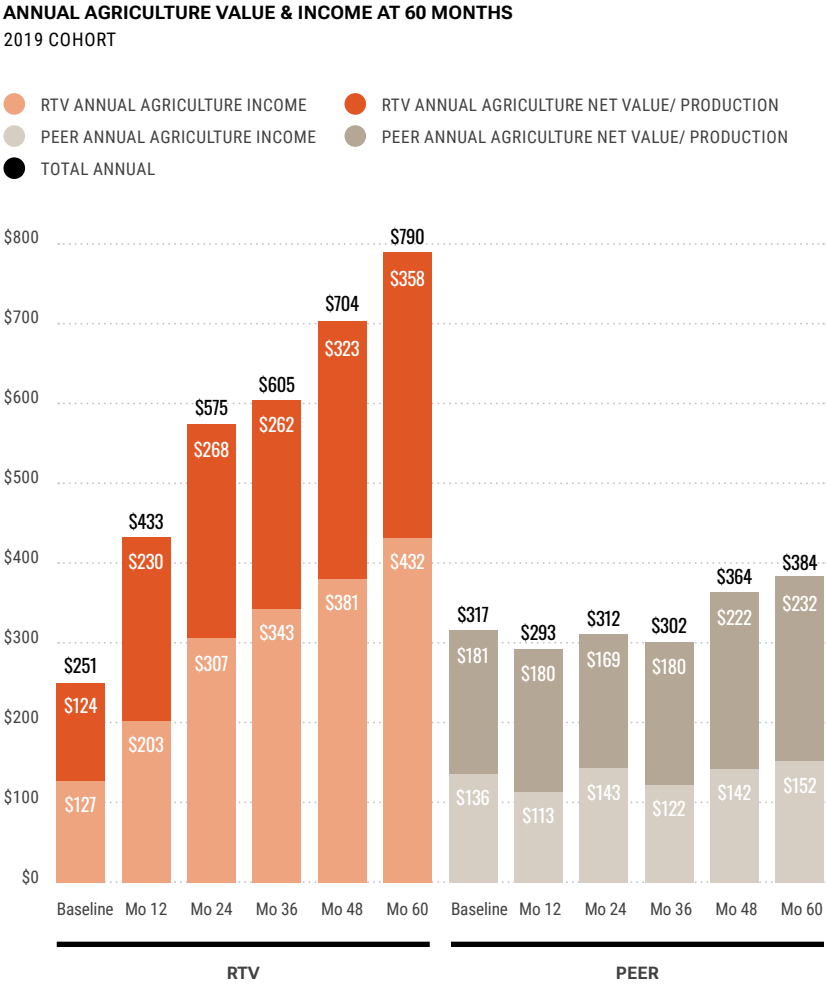




Agriculture

Agriculture Income, contributing **80%** of the total income gains partner communities achieved in comparison to peers, increased by **242%** from baseline to 60 months in partner communities, compared to 11% growth in peer communities. This income stream shows continued and steady growth after graduation, with a **41%** increase from months 24 to 60, compared to a 6% increase amongst peers during the same period. This reflects sustained improvements in farming productivity and resilience and the cohort’s ability to maintain and enhance agricultural practices after graduating from the program.

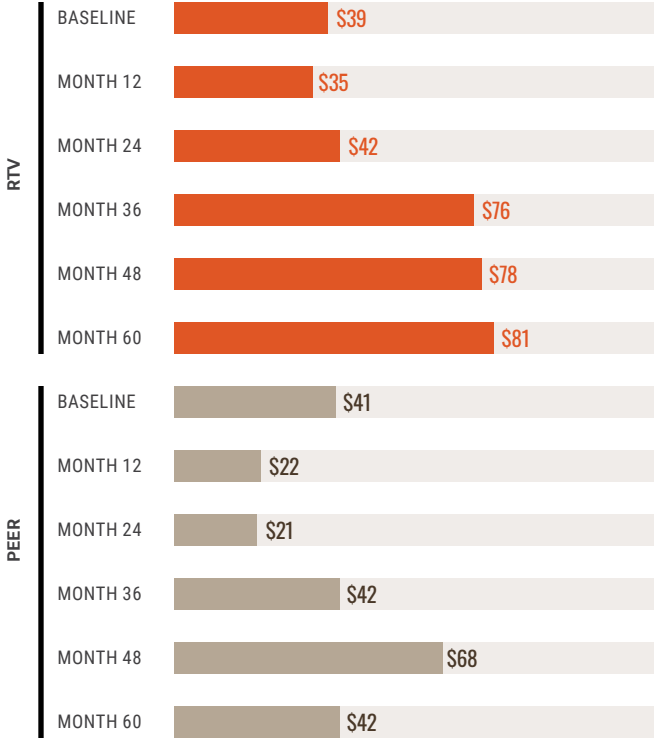
Partner communities achieved remarkable growth of **70%** in Perennial Crop Income from month 24 to month 60, with a much higher participation in coffee farming than peers who achieved <1% perennial income growth during the same period. Our partner communities continue to outperform their peers in Agricultural Income, earning **\$1,004** more than peers over the period of 60 months.



Small Business

As the second-highest contributor to income gains for this cohort, small businesses in partner communities experienced modest growth in the first 24 months, recovering from the impact of the global pandemic. Peer communities, on the other hand, experienced a drop in small business income and higher instability during the same period. Post-graduation, we see consistent and steady growth in small business income in partner communities, outpacing their peers by **\$119** over 60 months and **\$62** over the post-graduation period.

SMALL BUSINESS INCOME AT 60 MONTHS
2019 COHORT



Other Income Sources

RTV partner households experienced steady growth in **Livestock Income** with a total increase of **77%** from baseline to 60 months. Particularly in the 36-month period from months 24 to 60, partner households saw a **42%** increase in this income stream. On the other hand, peer villages faced a sharp decline of 69% over the 60-month period, particularly between 24 and 60 months (-61%). Over the 60-month evaluation period, partner communities earned **\$48** more than peers.

Partner communities experienced **79%** growth in **Salaried Employment Income** from baseline to 60 months. Whereas peer communities achieved higher percentage growth in this income stream during the same period, partner households, on average, are earning **55%** more than peer households at the 60-month mark. Cumulatively, over 60 months, partner communities earned **\$37** more than peers in Salaried Employment Income.

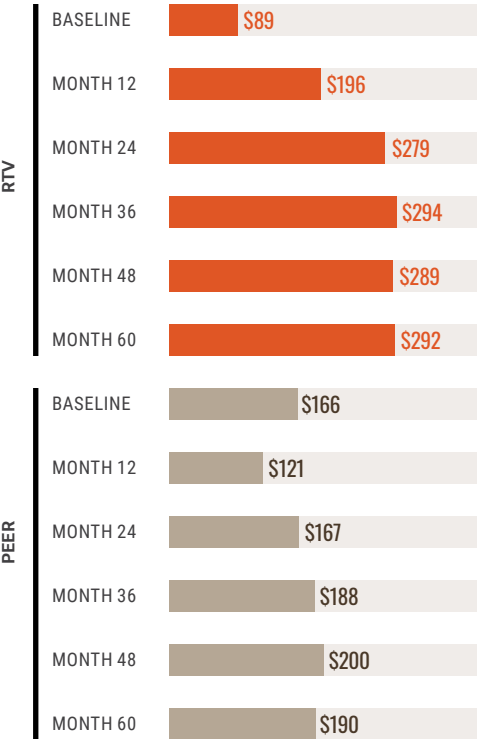
After an initial increase in casual labor income of **103%** in the 24-month program period, partner households see a **51%** decline in the post-graduation period, indicating reduced reliance on casual labor and a shift toward more sustainable income sources. Peer communities, on the other hand, experienced a moderate decline over 60 months. Overall, partner communities earned **\$31** more in casual labor income than peers over the evaluation period.



Livestock Assets

At graduation, partner households owned **54%** higher Livestock Assets value than peer households. Although peer communities had higher Livestock Assets (by 86%) at baseline than partner households, cumulatively RTV households achieved **\$179** in Livestock Asset gains at 60 months in comparison to peers. Partner households achieved the most significant growth in Livestock Asset Value over the first 24 months (program period), while the growth rate decelerated in the post-graduation period.

LIVESTOCK ASSETS AT 60 MONTHS
2019 COHORT



Income Distribution

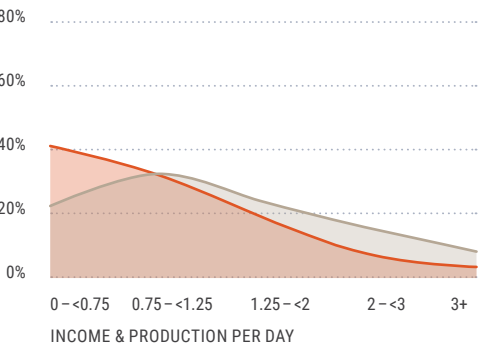
Beyond the average income earned by households, we see that the range of outcomes for participating households has been positive overall. Sixty months after RTV began its partnership with the 2019 Cohort, the increases in income remain widely distributed, with partner households seeing continued growth.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION
2019 COHORT

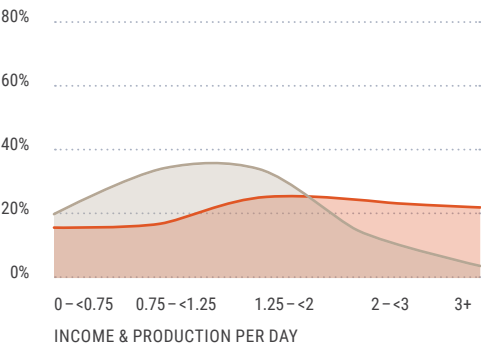
HOUSEHOLD INCOME & PRODUCTION/DAY (\$)	RTV			PEER		
	Baseline	Graduation	Month 60	Baseline	Graduation	Month 60
0 – <0.75	41%	15%	2%	22%	19%	23%
0.75 – <1.25	31%	16%	6%	32%	33%	27%
1.25 – <2	18%	25%	24%	23%	32%	24%
2 – <3	7%	23%	34%	15%	12%	14%
3+	3%	21%	34%	8%	4%	12%

RTV
PEER

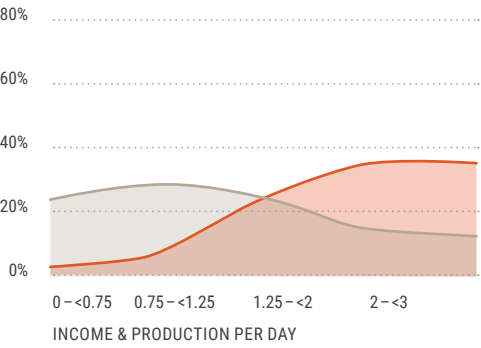
AT BASELINE



AT GRADUATION



AT MONTH 60



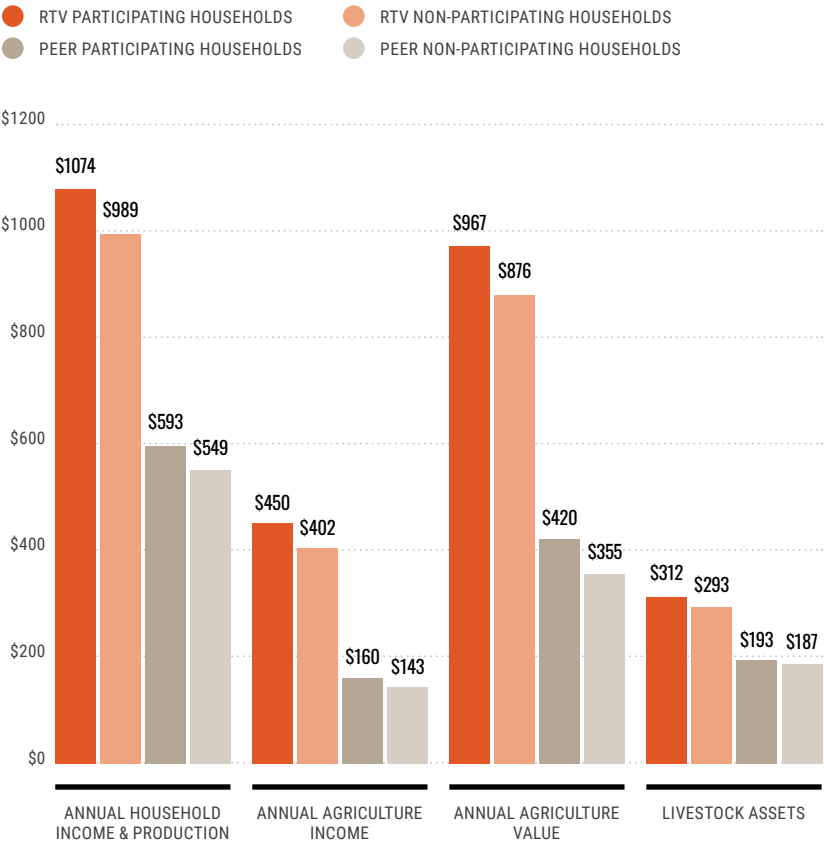
The percentage of households earning \$2/day in Household Income and Production in the 2019 Cohort increased from **10%** at baseline to **44%** at graduation, rising further to **69%** at 60 months, of which **34%** are earning above **\$3/day**. In comparison, the percentage of peer households in this higher-income group increased from 24% at baseline to only 26% at 60 months. On the other hand, partner households earning less than \$0.75/day declined from **40%** at baseline to **15%** at graduation, reducing further to **2%** by month 60. We see continued upward mobility of households from lower income brackets to middle and higher tiers in the post-graduation period.

Sustainability of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs)

RTV households continue to actively participate in VSLAs post-graduation, demonstrating the enduring impact of the local savings and loans groups. At 60 months, **56%** of partner households are participating in VSLAs, compared to 43% of peer households. RTV VSLAs have continued post-graduation with **54%** of VSLA-participating households still engaged in those groups.

Participating partner households are saving more, with an annual savings of **\$55** at 60 months, compared to \$21 in peer households.

VSLA RESULTS AT 60 MONTHS – PARTICIPATING VS NON-PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS 2019 COHORT



Household Consumption

At 60 months, RTV partner communities have higher consumption than their peers by **28%**. Particularly for food and education, partner households are spending more than peers.

Education	↗ 34%
Farm Expenditure	↗ 38%
Food Consumption (Total)	↗ 27%
Food Consumption (From own production)	↗ 53%
Non-durable Goods & Services	↗ 27%
Durables	↗ 8%

Partner households continue to access low-interest, peer-reviewed loans from their VSLAs, benefiting from greater access to capital after graduating from the program.

AT 60 MONTHS

36%
VSLA members accessed loans for children’s education.

29%
VSLA members accessed loans to invest in agricultural inputs.

15%
of small business accessed loans from continuing RTV VSLAs.

The data at 60 months on key economic outcomes show that RTV households, particularly those participating in VSLAs, consistently outperform their peers and non-participating RTV households, achieving higher Household Income and Production, Agriculture Income, Annual Agricultural Value, and Livestock Assets. This highlights the sustained economic benefits of VSLAs 60 months after the program’s inception.



INNOVATION IN ACTION
CONNECTING PEOPLE AND PROGRESS

For RTV, real-time and insightful data isn’t just a tool for effective program delivery—it is a key driver of our overall effort to deliver sustainable impact at scale with utmost accountability. Reflecting our commitment to continuous learning, innovation, and a data-informed approach, RTV launched a custom-built Implementation Application designed to enhance how we work.



Top An RTV team member conducting a household check-in through the implementation application in the Kibaale district

Above A partner community member using their community card at a seed distribution drive in the Rubirizi district.

DIGITIZING THE COMMUNITY JOURNEY

An upgrade to the previous data collection and monitoring tools, the new platform combines real-time data capturing, monitoring, reporting, and tracking of partner communities’ journeys. One of the standout features of the app is the integration of QR codes for each household. Each household receives a unique QR code community card, streamlining the tracking of household participation in program activities, input distributions, and adoption of best practices – helping identify households needing additional support and engagement. “The QR code-based feature in the new application has been invaluable for tracking household attendance and participation in training,” an RTV team member explained. “If I notice that someone’s card is not regularly scanned, I follow up to provide additional support. The cardholders feel a sense of belonging. They often encourage others in the community to get their cards and join,” shared an RTV implementation team member.

“If I notice that someone’s card is not regularly scanned, I follow up to provide additional support. The cardholders feel a sense of belonging. They often encourage others in the community to get their cards and join.”

STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Beyond simplifying and digitizing monitoring and accountability, the new app is positively influencing how RTV teams and community members engage with the programs. It reduces the need for physical verification and manual lists. This not only saves time but also streamlines the process, allowing team members to focus on more individual engagements and data-backed decision-making. For community members, the QR code-based cards present a convenient way to participate in and engage with the program, providing access to training and inputs and improving project ownership. “I feel like a true partner of Raising The Village because of the card,” said Gloria, a partner community member from Kassanda district. “It makes me feel connected to the project, and I do my best to participate since I see myself as a project owner. Through the card, I received seeds that I planted in my garden. We also use the card to register for training, which makes us feel valued.”

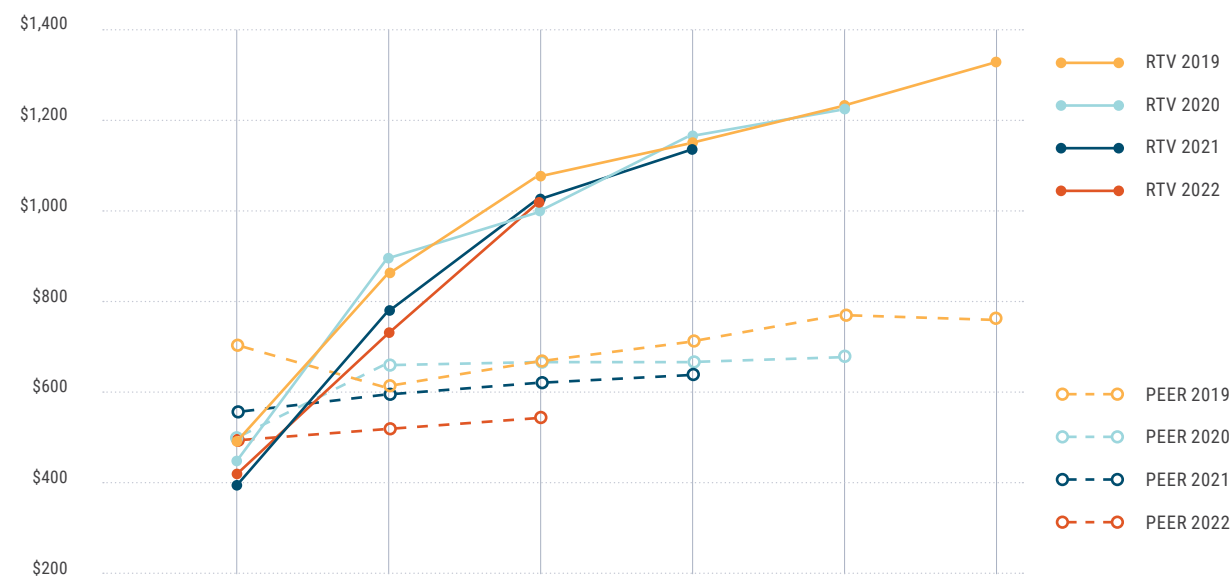
YEAR OVER YEAR REVIEW

RTV has consistently enhanced its program impact with each successive cohort at graduation, with our partner communities continuing and sustaining their progress after graduation.

RESULTS BY COHORT

Across all cohorts, RTV partner villages outperformed peer communities, showing sustained growth in Household Income & Production and Livestock Assets (Annual Household Value) over time.

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD VALUE BY COHORT

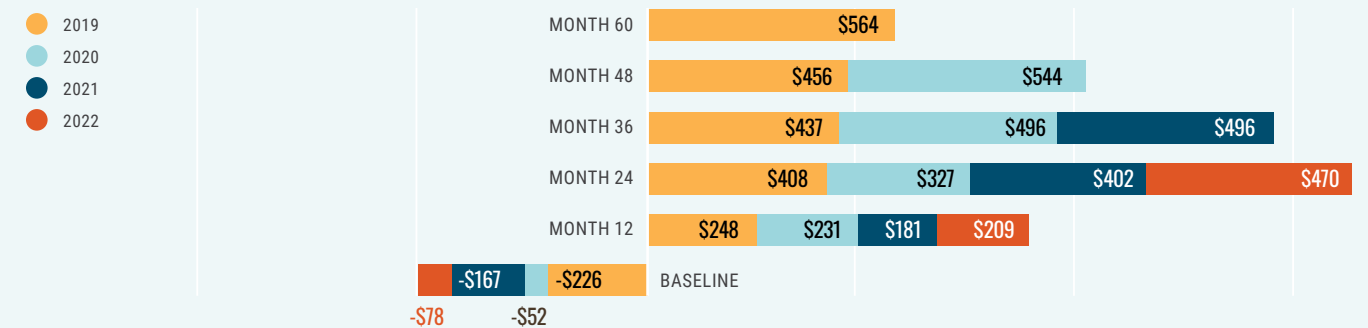


RTV	BASELINE	MONTH 12	MONTH 24	MONTH 36	MONTH 48	MONTH 60
2019	\$483	\$857	\$1,074	\$1,148	\$1,230	\$1,326
2020	\$439	\$892	\$995	\$1,164	\$1,223	
2021	\$386	\$774	\$1,023	\$1,133		
2022	\$412	\$725	\$1,014			
PEER						
2019	\$708	\$609	\$666	\$711	\$773	\$762
2020	\$491	\$661	\$668	\$668	\$679	
2021	\$552	\$593	\$620	\$638		
2022	\$490	\$517	\$543			

Annual Program Value Differential

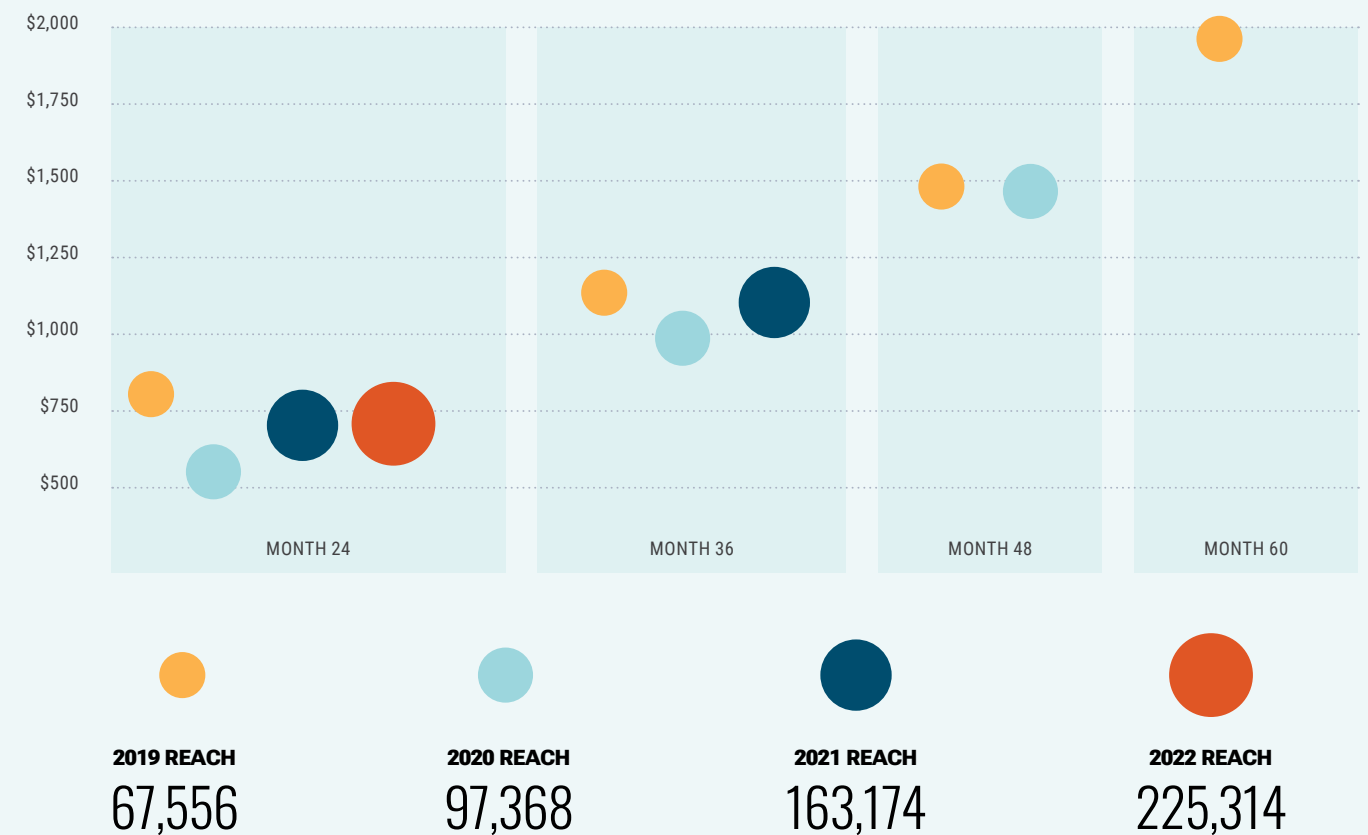
Despite the impacts of the global pandemic in 2020, we observe consistent improvements in the difference between RTV and peer communities in Annual Household Value⁴, particularly from month 24 onwards across all cohorts, with the impact growing year after year post-graduation.

YEAR-OVER-YEAR DIFFERENCE IN HOUSEHOLDS VALUE BETWEEN RTV AND PEER COMMUNITIES



ANNUAL PROGRAM VALUE: CUMULATIVE

As we work with each new cohort, we broaden our reach and refine our impact within partner communities, demonstrating the value of our data-informed and adaptive approach year over year.



⁴ The difference between RTV and peers in the Annual Household Value (Household Income & Production and Livestock Assets) comprises the Annual Program Value.

RETURN ON INVESTMENT AND IMPACT EFFICIENCY

At RTV, optimizing resources is fundamental to driving impactful and scalable change.

The Annual Program Value, when compared to the investment per household, highlights the importance of our program's impact efficiency as a key indicator of our success.

*

In assessing our program's impact, we present two key metrics that reflect our commitment to optimizing resources and maximizing value:

Return on Investment (ROI): This metric evaluates the net gain from our investment by comparing the cumulative Annual Program Value per household minus the program investment or Cost Per Household (CPH) relative to the investment made. It offers a clear picture of the net financial return generated by our efforts.

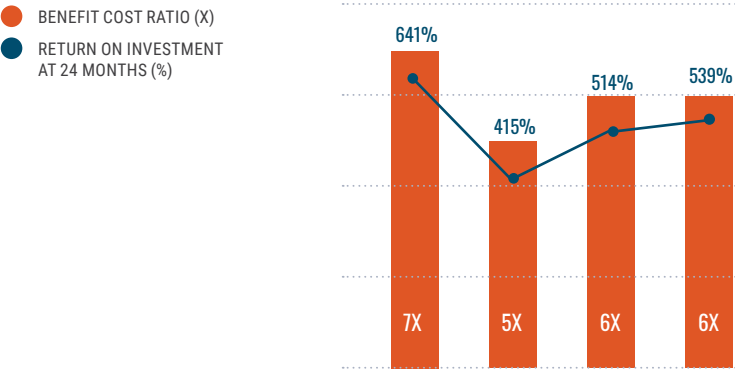
Benefit-Cost Ratio: This measure compares the cumulative Annual Program Value per household to the Cost Per Household, indicating how effectively each dollar invested translates into program value for our partner communities.

Returns by Cohort at 24 months, Year-Over-Year Trend

Over the years, RTV has successfully expanded its reach and footprint while consistently driving strong program results and keeping costs steady. Analysis of 24-month data for cohorts initiated between 2019 and 2022 reflect that RTV partner households consistently surpassed peer performance, delivering high Return on Investment for each cohort.

Our most recent Graduating Cohort enrolled in our program in 2022 and unlocked **\$707** in Annual Program Value over 24 months, resulting in a Return on Investment of **539%**, **6X** the program investment.

RETURNS BY COHORT AT 24 MONTHS



	2019	2020	2021	2022
RETURN ON INVESTMENT (ROI)	641%	415%	514%	539%
BENEFIT-COST RATIO (x)	7	5	6	6
ANNUAL PROGRAM VALUE (\$)	\$807	\$551	\$697	\$707
COST PER HOUSEHOLD	\$109	\$107 ⁵	\$114	\$111

COST COMPOSITION

The average household investment is calculated by the average cost per participant multiplied by the average household size of five. Costs have been adjusted for inflation to 2017 as the base year, and converted at a constant exchange rate of the same base year to provide a true comparison to outcomes adjusted using the same methodology.

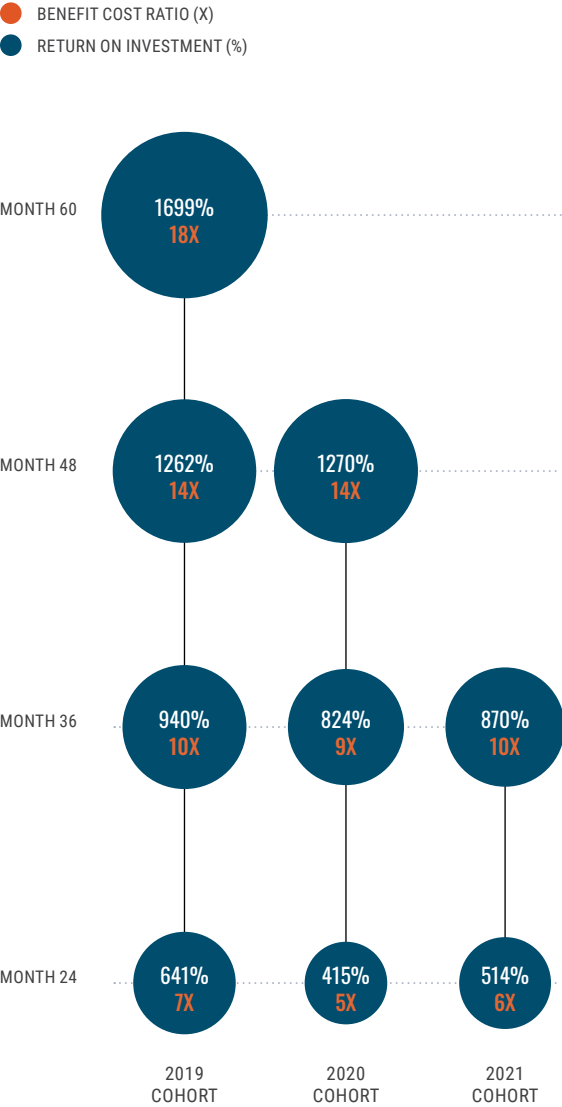
The returns are calculated based on total organizational spending. This includes RTV's total organizational expenditure including all direct program costs, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) costs, staff costs, administration and fundraising costs as well as program investments for future growth and development.

Returns by Cohort, Post Graduation

As we continue to track the progress of our cohorts beyond graduation, the data highlights a sustained impact and growth in returns on the initial one-time investment. Each cohort at 36, 48, and 60 months since inception respectively has built on their gains, achieving continued economic growth and resilience after graduating from the program.

Partner households in our 2019 Cohort that graduated in 2021 successfully unlocked **\$1,957** in Annual Program Value in comparison to peers at 60 months – realizing a Return on Investment of **1699%**. The returns grew from **7X** at graduation to **18X** by month 60 on the initial one-time investment.

RETURNS BY COHORT POST-GRADUATION



OPTIMIZING PROGRAM COSTS

At RTV, our ability to maintain low program costs while delivering high-impact results stems from several key factors:

Targeting Approach: Unlike traditional poverty graduation programs that focus on the most vulnerable households within a catchment area, our approach targets entire communities. Working in clusters of villages (6-8 villages/ cluster) with high rates of poverty, our program targets all households within the cluster with further prioritization of the most vulnerable households, including women and youth headed households. With this targeting and prioritization approach, we are able to achieve higher participation rates and deliver a low-cost, high-impact program.

Data-Informed Resource Allocation: By leveraging data to continuously review impact drivers, we believe in continuously refining our approach based on what truly makes a difference. This data-informed strategy allows us to concentrate our resources where they are most effective. Our learning and adaptive framework enables us to be dynamic and responsive to the needs of the communities we serve. By prioritizing interventions based on real-time data and ongoing community feedback, we allocate resources efficiently and ensure that every dollar is spent where it matters most.

Community-Driven Program Strategy: Our approach focuses on intensive resource allocation within the first 6 months of the program. During this period, we cover major costs, including agricultural inputs, water infrastructure, and comprehensive training. The remaining months are dedicated to follow-ups, mentoring, coaching through field visits, and refresher or support activities. With our community-driven development approach rooted in behavioral science, and our targeting approach with collective action, our program has an intense focus on building local community leadership structures, with peer accountability built into the program methodology. This not only makes the impact more sustainable, but also contributes to the optimization of resources.

Efficient Operational Practices: Through the use of digital innovations and ongoing visibility of performance and efficiency metrics across all units, we continuously strive to streamline operations and enhance efficiency.

Local Government Partnerships: We collaborate closely with local government extension workers in the delivery of training, leveraging their expertise and ensuring continuity. This partnership approach reduces duplication of efforts and costs while enhancing the quality and reach of our programs.

A TESTAMENT TO COLLECTIVE DETERMINATION

Faced with low agricultural yields, limited income, and the struggle to meet basic needs for their families, a group of 29 women in a remote village in Kanungu formed a Village Savings and Loans Association in 2021 as part of the RTV program. “We would work hard to grow crops, but we lacked knowledge of modern agricultural techniques,



“I want to become one of the biggest matooke (plantain) distributors in Kanungu. I want to ensure my children keep going to school and grow up to be upstanding and contributing people in the community.”

resulting in poor yields during harvest,” shares Ruth, chairperson of the women’s VSLA. “Things started changing when we partnered with RTV. They brought trainers who trained us in good agronomic practices. We also learned about entrepreneurship and setting up savings groups (Village Savings and Loans Associations or VSLAs). Women from my village decided to start our own VSLA, and we have done very well since,” Ruth shares further.

Ruth’s community participated in technical sessions on modern farming practices, including planting compound gardens to meet immediate food security needs. RTV also conducted sessions on gender equality, best practices around WASH and financial literacy, and Health Outreach sessions (HORs) to promote preventative health and services. Ruth applied what she had learned from agriculture training sessions to her banana (matooke) plantation and



Top from left Ruth, Agrippina, and Lydia with a VSLA group member in Kanungu

Above Agrippina with her chickens

Opposite Bottom Ruth in her banana plantation

saw good results. At the same time, her VSLA started a livestock project wherein members received piglets in a phased manner. While initially, livestock helped Ruth pay for her children’s school fees and meet basic needs, improved harvests from her farm provided her with a stable and sustainable income. “I sell 30 to 40 bunches of matooke weekly with a bunch going for UGX 10,000 (\$2.7) to UGX 25,000 (\$7). My plantation provides a stable income to take care of my family and maintain my business. We also feed on the surplus matooke at home,” Ruth shares. Not one to rest on what has been achieved so far, Ruth has bigger plans for the future. “I want to become one of the biggest matooke (plantain) distributors in Kanungu. I want to ensure my children keep going to school and grow up to be upstanding and contributing people in the community,” she says.

Lydia, another member of Ruth’s VSLA, is a local leader in the village and has witnessed the change in her community over the years. “We are now getting better yields because of improved agricultural methods such as adding organic manure and pesticides. We now have enough food to eat and sell to get income to support our families,” Lydia says. “As the local council chairperson of my village, I have had the privilege of visiting homesteads, and I have seen great progress from when we started,” she adds. Lydia used her income from the group’s livestock project to buy pigs of a better breed and a cow to produce milk. She has been able to ensure her children’s education, with two of her five children pursuing nursing and technical studies.

Agrippina, a 50-year-old member and secretary of the group, also faced similar challenges due to her lack of financial and agricultural knowledge. Determined to improve her family’s livelihood, she borrowed UGX 200,000 (\$56) from her VSLA and invested in chickens. Her livestock also includes pigs and goats. While her livestock has provided a stable income for the family, her active involvement in the VSLA as the secretary has helped her showcase her leadership skills. “Being the secretary of our savings group, I have gained confidence while interacting with many people. I can now express myself freely. I have also learned record-keeping skills since I note down the group’s minutes during meetings. This did not seem possible a few years ago.” Agrippina shares.

2024 GRADUATING COHORT: AT 24 MONTHS

Our most recent graduating cohort enrolled in our program in 2022 achieved remarkable results, including improvements in household income, agriculture productivity, and overall community well-being.

For every dollar invested, our programs generated 6X the value within 24 months, demonstrating a remarkable return on investment and impact in our communities.

2024 GRADUATING COHORT

- 225,314 community members
- 43,196 households
- 347 villages
- 9 districts



RESULTS PER HOUSEHOLD AT 24 MONTHS

TOPLINE RESULTS PER HOUSEHOLD AT 24 MONTHS (USD)
2024 GRADUATING COHORT

	RTV			PEER			DIFFERENTIAL			
	Baseline	Month 12	Month 24	Baseline	Month 12	Month 24	Baseline	Month 12	Month 24	Cumulative ⁶
HOUSEHOLD INCOME & PRODUCTION/DAY	\$0.88	\$1.55	\$2.16	\$1.06	\$1.12	\$1.17	-\$0.18	\$0.43	\$0.99	\$1.60
ANNUAL PROGRAM VALUE ⁷	\$412	\$725	\$1,014	\$490	\$517	\$543	-\$78	\$209	\$470	\$707
Annual Household Income	\$200	\$365	\$481	\$245	\$253	\$265	-\$45	\$112	\$215	\$372
Annual Household Net Production	\$122	\$202	\$307	\$143	\$156	\$163	-\$21	\$47	\$145	\$212
Livestock Assets	\$90	\$158	\$226	\$102	\$108	\$115	-\$12	\$50	\$111	\$123
POVERTY PROBABILITY %*	30.03	24.36	20.98	28.68	26.98	25.93	1.35	-2.62	-4.95	-6.30

RETURN ON INVESTMENT

The value unlocked by RTV programs in 24 months was **6X** the program investment with a **539%** Return on Investment.

POVERTY PROBABILITY %*

Improvement in poverty probability based on PPI by **9.05 percentage points** over baseline, in comparison to an improvement of only 2.75 points in peer households in 24 months.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME & PRODUCTION PER DAY

By graduation, partner households were able to increase their average Income and Production by **144%** over baseline, **\$1.60/day** or **\$584** more than peer households over 24 months.

ANNUAL PROGRAM VALUE

\$707 unlocked in Household Income, Net Production, and Livestock Assets compared to peers over 24 months.

INSIGHTS ON CONSUMPTION

While our primary impact indicator continues to focus on Household Income and Production, and our secondary indicator includes food consumption from own production, we are also beginning to explore broader household consumption patterns as part of our analysis. These insights, gathered from recent surveys at graduation, provide an additional lens to understand economic resilience and resource allocation within households. Although baseline data is unavailable, these preliminary findings offer valuable context that complements our core metrics and helps us build a more complete picture of household well-being.

TOTAL ANNUAL CONSUMPTION
2024 GRADUATING COHORT
AT 24 MONTHS



In the last 12 months, partner communities's annual consumption in comparison to peers:

Annual Consumption	↗ 32%	Food	↗ 42%
Education	↗ 10%	Non-durable Goods & Services ⁸	↗ 13%
Farming	↗ 58%	Durables ⁹	↗ 17%

^{*}Based on PPI
⁶ The cumulative differential for Household Income and Net Production represents the difference between partner and peer households' performance at baseline, month 12, and month 24. For Livestock Assets, it represents the difference between month 24 and baseline.
⁷ Annual Program Value is the differential created in Annual Household Value (Annual Household Income, Annual Household Net Production, and Livestock Assets) by RTV partner households in comparison to peer households. The cumulative differential represents the value created as a result of our program interventions over 24 months.
⁸ Medical care, recreation, transport, utilities, personal products, home rent, gifts/recreation and phone credit
⁹ Clothing, household items, furniture and appliances, home maintenance and repairs

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Tracking income distribution from baseline to graduation highlights important trends in the economic advancement of our partner communities compared to peers.

In the 2024 Graduating Cohort, we see an upward shift, with a substantial number of households advancing from lower to higher income brackets by the time of graduation.

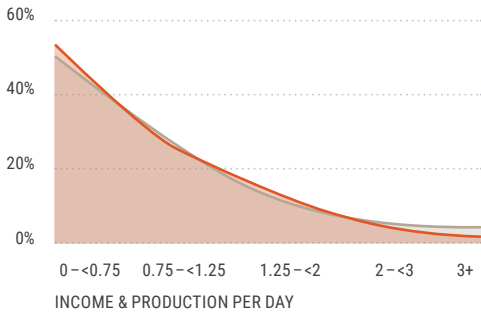
In contrast, peer communities saw modest gains, with a significant portion of households remaining in the lower or mid-income brackets.



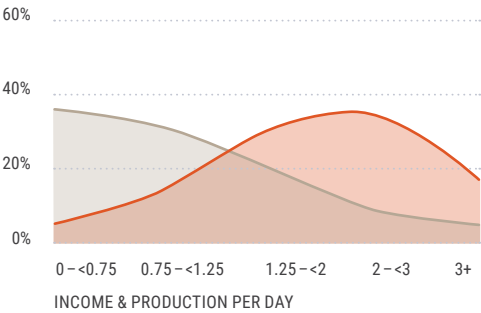
INCOME DISTRIBUTION
2024 GRADUATING COHORT

- RTV
- PEER

AT BASELINE



AT GRADUATION



INCOME DISTRIBUTION
2024 GRADUATING COHORT

HOUSEHOLD INCOME & PRODUCTION/DAY (\$)	RTV		PEER	
	Baseline	Graduation	Baseline	Graduation
0 – <0.75	52%	5%	49%	36%
0.75 – <1.25	27%	14%	28%	31%
1.25 – <2	14%	30%	13%	20%
2 – <3	5%	34%	6%	9%
3+	2%	17%	4%	5%

<\$1.25/DAY

SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN LOWEST INCOME BRACKETS

The proportion of RTV partner households earning <\$0.75/day significantly reduced from **52%** at baseline to **5%** by 24 months. Peer households, on the other hand, saw modest progress, with the percentage of households reducing from **49%** at baseline to **36%** by graduation. When we look at the average Household Income and Production earned by households within this range, we see a **32%** rise from baseline to graduation in partner households, compared to only a **2%** increase amongst peers.

The proportion of partner households in the second lowest income range of \$0.75 – <\$1.25 decreased from **27%** at baseline to **14%** at graduation. The average Household Income and Production earned by partner households within the bracket also rises by **6%**, compared to **2%** in peer households.

\$1.25–<\$2

UPWARD MOBILITY TO MID-INCOME RANGE

As households continue to progress out of extremely low-income groups, we see upward mobility to mid-tier income brackets. The households in the \$1.25 – <\$2 income range increase from **14%** at baseline to **30%** at graduation. A similar trend is observed amongst peer households rising from **13%** to **20%** during the same period. However, in RTV partner households, the average Household Income and Production increases by **6%** compared to less than **1%** increase amongst peer households.

>\$2/DAY

NOTABLE SHIFT TO HIGHER INCOME RANGE

At baseline, only **7%** of the households in RTV partner villages were making above \$2/day in Household Income and Production. By graduation, this proportion increased to **51%**, with **17%** earning more than \$3/day, showing significant upward mobility in our partner communities, with the average Household Income and Production per day also rising by **8%**. Distribution of peer households by income and production shows stagnation in these higher income brackets, with only **13%** earning more than \$2/day by graduation, up from **10%** at baseline, while experiencing a decline of **19%** in the average Household Income and Production per day.

"After the training, we started planting in lines and spacing out the plants, something we had not done before, and the change was evident. My maize and coffee harvest increased significantly after applying the new practices. I also planted a compound garden to provide a better diet for my grandchildren. My favorite is the green eggplant. I plan to continue investing in my coffee plantation and poultry and build a larger pigsty to further improve my household income."

BEATRICE
Partner Community Member, Luuka District



IMPACT ACROSS INCOME GROUPS

To understand where the impact of our program is most significant, RTV conducts a Quartile Analysis to understand the heterogeneity of outcomes by income groups. This involves dividing partner villages into four equal groups based on daily Household Income and Production at baseline. We then track progress against corresponding peer groups from baseline to graduation to ensure that our programs are effectively reaching the most vulnerable populations.

The 2024 Graduated Cohort data reflects that partner households in lower income groups (Groups 3 and 4) at baseline experienced the most significant impact on income and production by graduation in comparison to peer households in the corresponding income groups.

QUARTILE ANALYSIS: HOUSEHOLD INCOME & PRODUCTION PER DAY
2024 GRADUATING COHORT

INCOME GROUPS	RTV			PEER			DIFFERENTIAL	
	Baseline	Graduation	Improvement over 24 mos	Baseline	Graduation	Improvement over 24 mos	Baseline	Graduation
GROUP 1: HIGHEST EARNERS	\$1.28	\$2.35	85%	\$1.56	\$1.44	-8%	-\$0.28	\$0.92
GROUP 2 SECOND HIGHEST EARNERS	\$0.97	\$2.14	121%	\$0.97	\$1.21	24%	\$0.00	\$0.93
GROUP 3 SECOND LOWEST EARNERS	\$0.75	\$2.05	174%	\$0.79	\$1.04	31%	-\$0.05	\$1.01
GROUP 4 LOWEST EARNERS	\$0.52	\$2.18	319%	\$0.58	\$0.85	47%	-\$0.06	\$1.32

SIGNIFICANT INCOME IMPROVEMENT ACHIEVED ACROSS ALL INCOME GROUPS IN RTV PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS

RTV partner households in all income groups improved their average Household Income and Production over 24 months, outperforming their respective peer groups. The two lowest-earning groups achieved the highest level of progress. The lowest income group (Group 4) saw a **319%** improvement over 24 months. Similarly, Group 3 (second-lowest earners) saw a **174%** increase, indicating that RTV’s programs had the greatest impact on raising the income of the most vulnerable households.

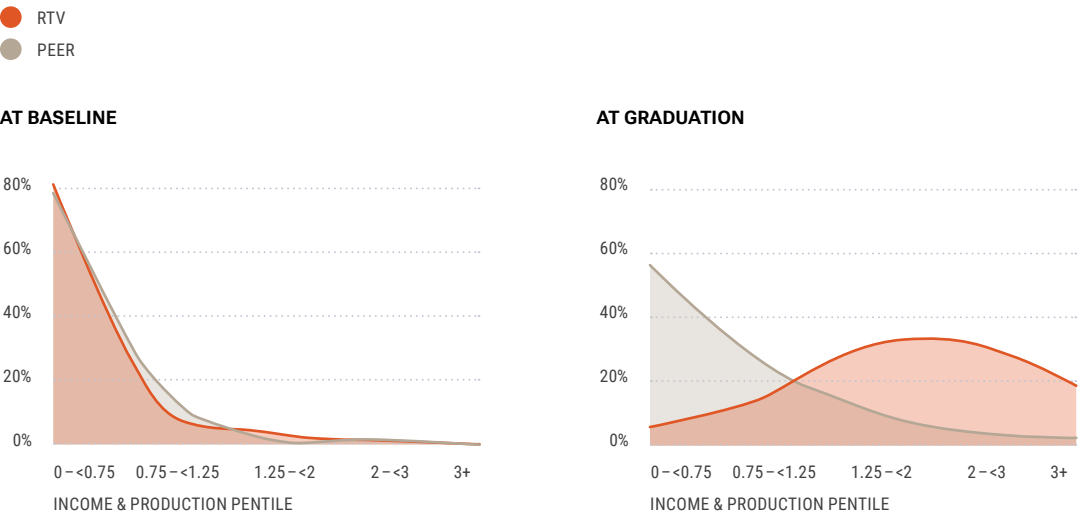
PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS OUTPERFORMED PEER COMMUNITIES

While peer households experienced some improvements in Groups 2 to 4, the growth in partner communities outpaced that of peers, closing the income gap at baseline and exceeding peer household income levels at graduation.



Diving further into the income distribution in the lowest income group (Group 4) amongst RTV partner households, we see an upward trend and a significant shift in the percentage of households moving to higher income brackets from baseline to graduation.

GROUP 4 – LOWEST INCOME EARNERS INCOME DISTRIBUTION



At baseline, **81%** of partner households in Group 4 were earning less than \$0.75/day in Household Income and Production. By graduation, this number significantly reduced to **5%**. Households earning equal to or more than \$2/day, which was only **1%** at baseline, increased to **50%** at graduation, with **19%** of households earning \$3/day or more. Peer households in the same income group, see a relatively modest change in both income brackets, with those earning less than \$0.75/day decreasing from 79% to 56% and those earning more than \$2/day increasing to only 6% from 1% at baseline.

INCOME AND VALUE DRIVERS

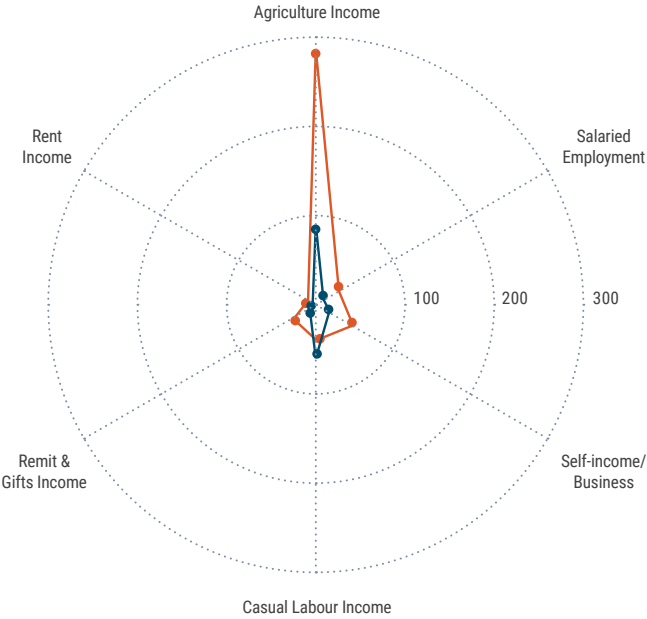
To fully understand the positive outcomes highlighted in our topline impact metrics for the 2024 Graduating Cohort, it is important to examine the drivers behind these results that fuel economic progress and improved livelihoods in our partner communities, representing the foundational components that contribute to the Annual Program Value as a key measure of our impact.

In our analysis of the key drivers of income growth within partner communities in comparison to peers, agriculture remains the primary catalyst for livelihood improvement.



RTV PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS

RTV GRADUATION
RTV BASELINE



PEER HOUSEHOLDS

PEER GRADUATION
PEER BASELINE



INCOME AND VALUE DRIVERS
2024 GRADUATING COHORT

	RTV			PEER			DIFFERENTIAL			
	Baseline	Month 12	Month 24	Baseline	Month 12	Month 24	Baseline	Month 12	Month 24	Cumulative†
AGRICULTURE INCOME	\$90	\$197	\$287	\$87	\$93	\$103	\$3	\$104	\$184	\$285
Seasonal Crop Income	\$58	\$116	\$171	\$53	\$56	\$64	\$4	\$60	\$106	\$162
Perennial Crop Income	\$32	\$81	\$116	\$33	\$36	\$39	-\$1	\$44	\$78	\$123
SMALL BUSINESS INCOME	\$19	\$32	\$49	\$34	\$37	\$35	-\$15	-\$5	\$14	\$24
LIVESTOCK INCOME	\$11	\$22	\$34	\$12	\$13	\$16	-\$1	\$9	\$17	\$28
SALARIED EMPLOYMENT	\$10	\$28	\$30	\$22	\$23	\$20	-\$12	\$5	\$10	\$27
CASUAL LABOUR INCOME	\$60	\$50	\$40	\$72	\$63	\$68	-\$12	-\$13	-\$27	-\$28
REMITTANCES & GIFTS INCOME	\$8	\$27	\$30	\$15	\$18	\$18	-\$7	\$9	\$12	\$28
RENT INCOME	\$4	\$9	\$10	\$5	\$6	\$5	-\$1	\$2	\$5	\$8
TOTAL INCOME	\$200	\$365	\$481	\$245	\$253	\$265	-\$45	\$112	\$215	\$372
ANNUAL AGRICULTURE VALUE	\$211	\$427	\$587	\$228	\$245	\$265	-\$17	\$181	\$321	\$520
Season 1 Value	\$80	\$153	\$204	\$79	\$93	\$97	\$1	\$60	\$107	\$166
Season 2 Value	\$60	\$127	\$174	\$56	\$63	\$74	\$4	\$64	\$100	\$160
Perennial Value	\$71	\$147	\$209	\$93	\$89	\$94	-\$22	\$57	\$115	\$194
LIVESTOCK INCOME & CONSUMPTION	\$12	\$25	\$42	\$14	\$16	\$20	-\$2	\$9	\$21	\$32
TOTAL PRODUCTION	\$223	\$421	\$629	\$242	\$262	\$282	-\$19	\$160	\$346	\$525
NET PRODUCTION*	\$122	\$202	\$307	\$143	\$156	\$163	-\$21	\$47	\$145	\$212
LIVESTOCK ASSETS	\$90	\$158	\$226	\$102	\$108	\$115	-\$12	\$50	\$111	\$123
NET VALUE**	\$412	\$725	\$1,014	\$490	\$517	\$543	-\$78	\$209	\$470	\$707

†At Graduation
*Net Production= Total Production - Agriculture - Livestock Income
** Net Value= Income + Net Production + Livestock Assets

"I learned how to prepare compost pits and create organic fertilizers to boost plant growth at RTV training sessions. All I needed to invest was my time and energy. When I dug the pits, created compost manure, and tested it on my coffee and banana plants, the yields were much higher than before. I started getting almost twice the banana clusters and coffee beans from my plants. Individual coffee berries, too were heavier than before."

MARK
Partner Community Member, Kanungu District

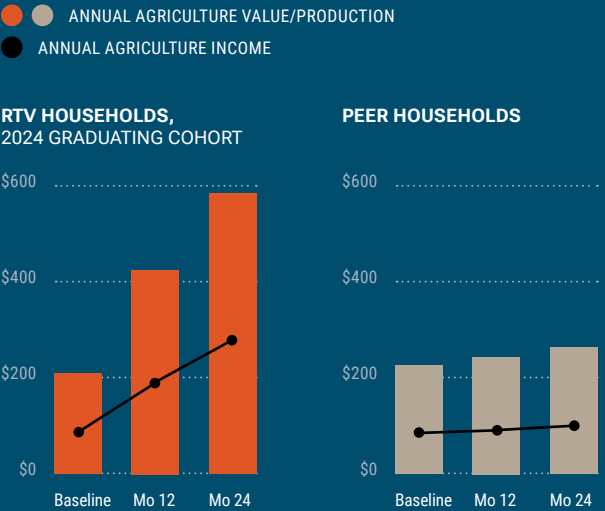


Agriculture as the Primary Contributor to Income and Production Gains

Agriculture Income growth is fueled by an increase in Agriculture Production/Value as a result of our program interventions. Equipped with knowledge about good agronomic practices through our comprehensive training program and with access to agricultural inputs and low-cost loans through Village Savings and Loans Associations, partner communities are able to increase their participation in cultivation and income generation, resulting in higher yields and market value for seasonal and perennial crops.



ANNUAL AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION/ VALUE & INCOME GROWTH



77% of total income gain in partner communities in comparison to peers over 24 months was contributed by Agricultural Income. Of these gains, **\$162** was contributed by seasonal and **\$123** by perennial crop income.

179% **INCREASE IN ANNUAL AGRICULTURE VALUE**
(Total agriculture production)
For RTV partner households from baseline to graduation. In comparison, peer households' Agriculture Value increased by 17%. This reflects a **\$520** gain compared to peer households over a period of 24 months.

219% **INCREASE IN ANNUAL AGRICULTURE INCOME**
In partner communities from baseline to graduation. In comparison, peer communities saw a **19%** increase during the same time period. Cumulatively assessing at months 0, 12 and 24, partner households earned **\$285** more than peers from Agriculture.



Small Business Growth Diversifying Income

In line with the entrepreneurial spirit in our partner communities, and with the aim to diversify income streams, Small Business Incomes represent an important source of growth in our partner communities. Fuelled by access to affordable credit and group enterprises through Village Savings and Loans Associations and Financial Literacy Training, Small Business Income in the 2024 Graduating Cohort shows remarkable growth, outpacing the peers who started at a higher average business income levels at baseline.

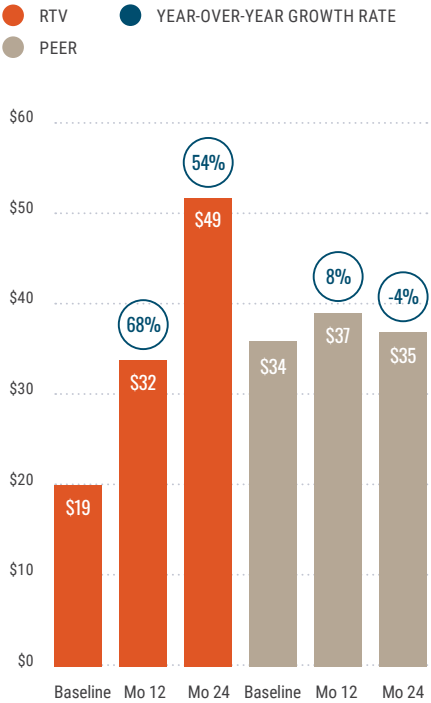
159% **GROWTH IN SMALL BUSINESS INCOME**

From baseline to graduation in partner households, compared to 3% growth in peer households, with partner households earning \$24 more than peers over the course of 24 months.

28% **OF BUSINESS OWNERS ACCESSED LOANS**

Through RTV VSLAs providing low-interest loans in partner communities.

AVERAGE SMALL BUSINESS INCOME GROWTH 2024 GRADUATING COHORT



Other Income Sources Contributing to Gains

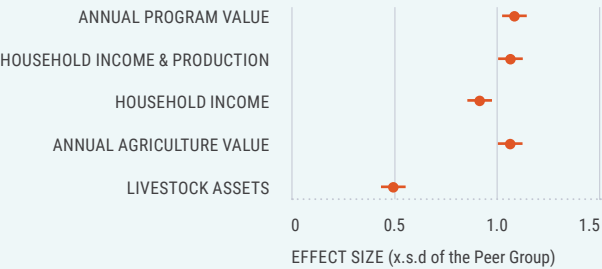
With the exception of Casual Labour Income, partner households experienced steady growth in income generated from livestock, formal salaried employment, rent, and remittances, outpacing their peers across these income streams. We see a **33%** decline in Casual Labour Income in RTV partner households in comparison to a 6% decrease amongst peer households. As partner communities improve their household income and production, we see a decrease in reliance on casual labor income over time.

219% **Increase in Livestock Income** in RTV partner villages from baseline to graduation. Peer communities experienced a modest growth of **37%** during the same period. Over the 24 months, partner communities earned **\$28** more than peers from livestock.

214% **Increase in Salaried Employment Income** in partner communities, compared to a 7% decline in peer communities. Partner communities earned **\$27** more than peers in Salaried Employment Income over 24 months.

STANDARD EFFECTS

DIFFERENCE-IN-DIFFERENCES ESTIMATES FOR MAIN STANDARDIZED OUTCOMES – 2024 GRADUATING COHORT



For the 2024 Graduating Cohort, the Difference-in-Differences estimates expressed in standard deviation units for key standardized outcomes reflects a large and statistically significant effect size for Annual Program Value, Household Income and Production, Agriculture Value/ Production, and Household Income, and a medium effect size for Livestock Assets.

Using standard deviation units, we assessed the magnitude of difference-in-difference between partner and peer groups. A value of 0.2 or less signifies a small effect size, 0.5 indicates a medium effect size, and 0.8 or greater represents a large effect size.

Relative Impact	Effect Size
SMALL	0.2
MEDIUM	0.5
LARGE	0.8



"We grow various crops and vegetables, including matooke, beans, maize, millet, and coffee. My income from farming and livestock has significantly improved, and we always have enough food for the whole family. I recently got a loan from my group to buy a goat, which has produced multiple offspring since. The income from livestock has helped me pay off the loan and ensure my children keep going to school. I am also the chairperson of our VSLA, which has helped me improve my leadership skills. I wasn't a social person before joining the group. Now, I actively engage with the community, making my group members believe in me."

ENOCK
Partner Community Member, Kanungu District

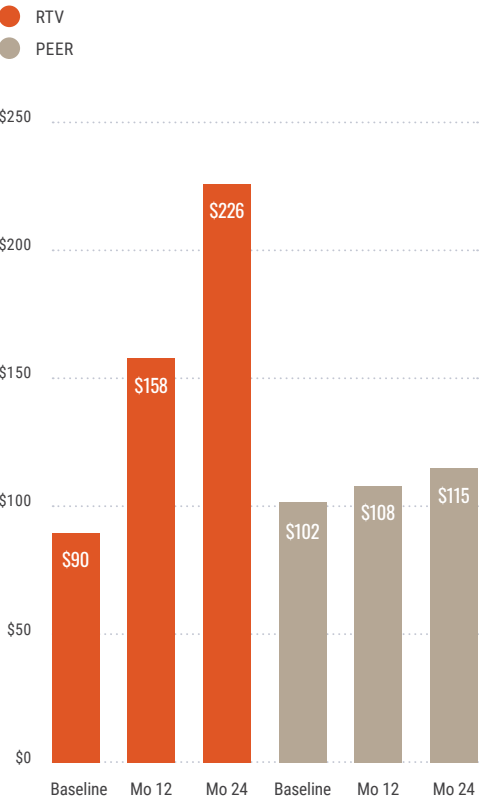
Livestock Assets as a Contributor to Household Value

Livestock assets in partner communities contribute to economic resilience and long-term household wealth. Our program facilitates development of livestock assets in partner communities through Livestock Management training, asset development through Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), and follow-up on adoption of best practices.

152%
Increase in Livestock Assets in partner households from baseline to graduation, **\$123** more in value than peers.

17%
RTV VSLA loans accessed by VSLA participating partner communities were focused on building Livestock Assets as an income-generating activity (IGA).

LIVESTOCK ASSETS
2024 GRADUATING COHORT



**RANDOMIZED CONTROL TRIAL
PRELIMINARY FINDINGS**

Preliminary findings from a Randomized Control Trial (RCT) of our program led by Dr. Emma Riley at the University of Michigan and Dr. Mahreen Mahmud at the University of Exeter show promising results. The RCT covering 335 partner villages in Midwest Uganda shows that RTV program led to significant improvements in household consumption, income, and wealth almost one year after graduation. These improvements are comparable in magnitude to those observed with other anti-poverty initiatives, including traditional graduation and cash transfer programs. While equally effective, the RTV program costs substantially less than these alternatives, costing between one-twelfth and one-third per household. This makes it a highly cost-effective and scalable approach to alleviating rural poverty.

To further understand the durability of the program and its effectiveness adjusting for seasonality, additional evaluation on household consumption patterns was conducted during the lean season to complement the study, nine months after the endline. Insights from the survey reveal that during 'lean season', RTV partner households had a higher total consumption effect than the peer group, reflecting the durability of household consumption year-round and the continued growth of impact post-graduation.

SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT DRIVERS

Social and development drivers play an important role in shaping long-term impact – contributing directly or indirectly to higher disposable incomes, higher participation in economic activities, and the overall well-being of our partner communities. These factors are essential in creating a supportive environment for sustained economic growth and development.

Food Security and Nutrition

Our food security initiatives are designed to address immediate nutritional needs and build long-term resilience in partner communities. By providing vegetable seedlings paired with nutrition awareness and knowledge about best practices, households are able to cultivate sustainable food sources that enhance food diversity and even offer a potential income source.

Our partner households have higher food consumption, particularly from their own production, and consume nutritionally diverse food in sufficient frequency.

\$150

HIGHER ANNUAL FOOD CONSUMPTION

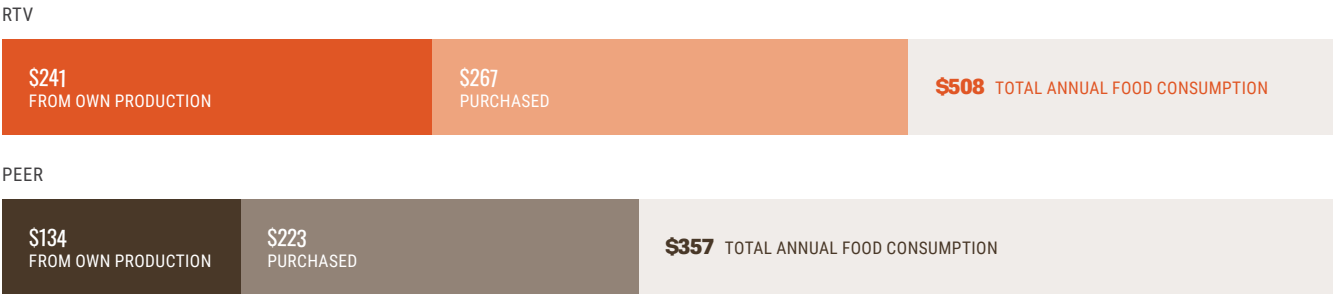
For all households in partner households in comparison to peers, particularly food consumed from own production.

79%

HAVE ACCEPTABLE FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

For RTV partner households (adults and children 6+ years) with a score of >35 at graduation, compared to 63% in peer communities.

FOOD CONSUMPTION
2024 GRADUATING COHORT



THE FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

79% of RTV partner households (adults and children 6+ years) at graduation have an acceptable Food Consumption Score (>35) compared to 63% in peer communities.

The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is calculated based on a household's consumption of specific food groups over the past seven days. These food groups are weighted according to their nutritional value, and each food group is assigned a score based on how frequently it is consumed over the reference period.

The weighted scores are summed up to give the household's total FCS, classifying them into one of 3 categories:
0–21 FCS Poor Food Consumption
21.5–35 FCS Borderline Food Consumption
>35 FCS Acceptable Food Consumption

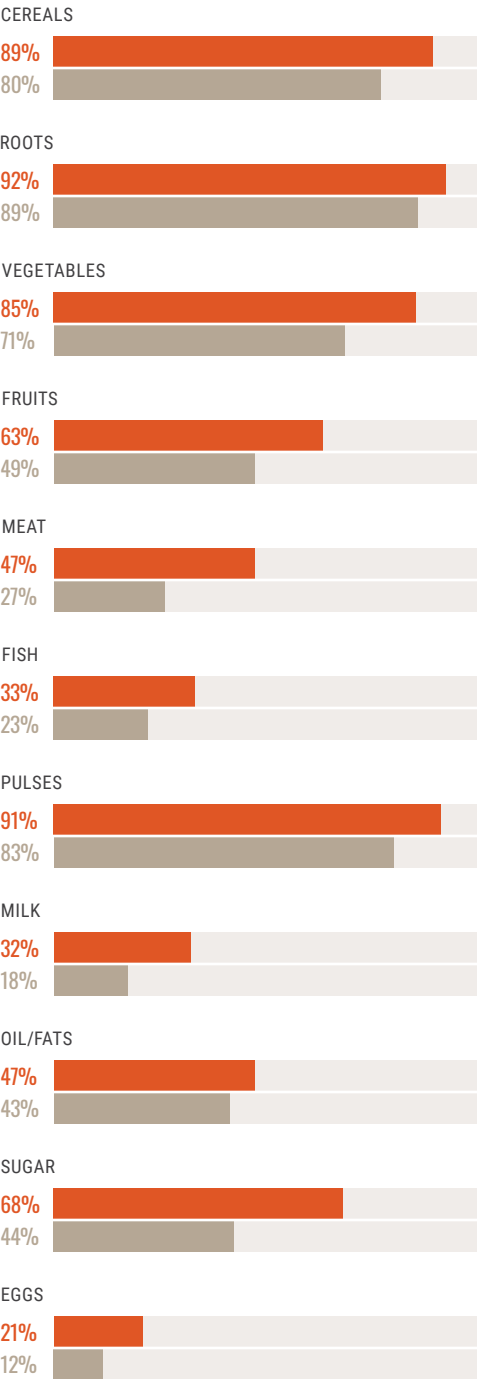


DIETARY DIVERSITY

RTV partner households consume a more diverse and nutritious diet compared to peer households across most food groups, including fruits, vegetables, meat, and milk.

COMPARISON OF HOUSEHOLD DIETARY DIVERSITY AT 24 MONTHS

- RTV
- PEER



Higher Consumption From Own Production

48%
ANNUAL FOOD CONSUMPTION FROM OWN PRODUCTION

In partner households compared to 38% in peer households.

82%
OF PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS PLANT AN AVERAGE OF 3 VEGETABLE VARIETIES

For consumption at graduation compared to 46% of peer households planting on average only 1 vegetable variety.

82%
OF PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS CONSUME VEGETABLES GROWN IN OWN GARDENS

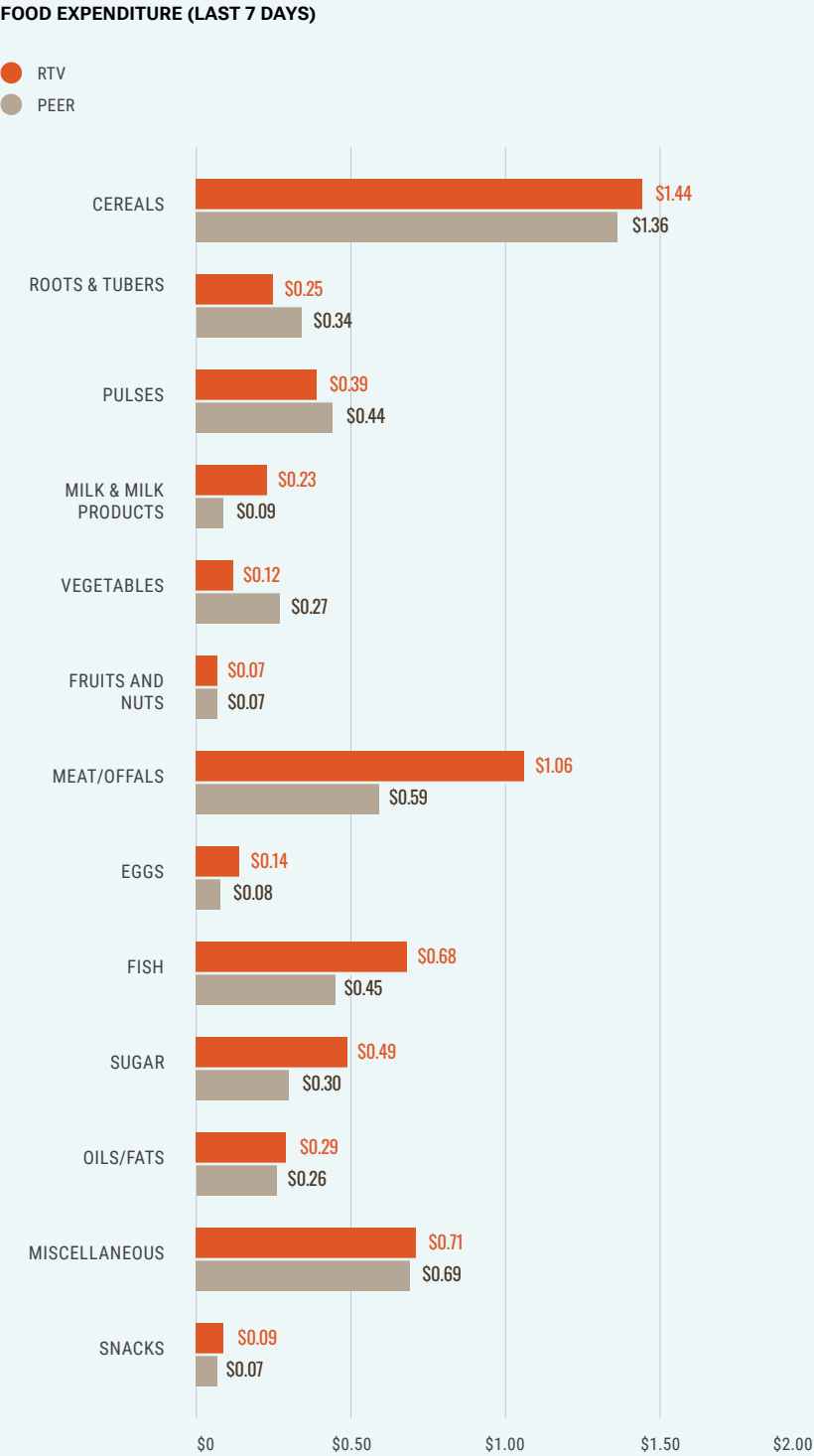
At graduation, 36 percentage points more than peers.

54%
OF PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS EARNED SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL INCOME¹⁰

Of \$23 from their surplus vegetable produce.

Food Spending Patterns

RTV partner households spent less on vegetables (-56%) and staples such as root crops (-26%) and pulses (-11%) compared to their peers, allocating more of their resources towards diverse, nutrient-rich foods, such as dairy, meat, fish, and eggs.



Improved Health

RTV programs focus on improving health outcomes in partner communities, with a particular emphasis on reducing waterborne illnesses and increasing preventative health awareness. These efforts help communities lower their healthcare expenses, focus on enhancing their livelihoods, and ultimately improve their overall quality of life.

By integrating comprehensive Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) training with the adoption of best practices and the provision of clean water infrastructure in water-stressed areas, we reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases. Our Health Outreach (HOR) sessions further strengthen preventative health measures, fostering a culture of health awareness and proactive care within these communities. Our analytics demonstrate that a decline in illness rates is correlated with increased household income, which in turn contributes to the economic stability of our partner communities.

HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING ILLNESSES IN THE LAST 30 DAYS		
	RTV	Peer
ILLNESSES	37%	56%
WATER-BORNE ILLNESSES	9%	14%
NON-WATER-BORNE ILLNESSES	34%	52%



Our partner households reported fewer illnesses and lower monthly medical expenditures than their peers.

19
PERCENTAGE POINTS FEWER REPORTED ILLNESSES
In the last 30 days at graduation compared to peer communities.

84%
HAVE ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER
For RTV partner households from protected sources at graduation compared to 49% at baseline.

12
PERCENTAGE POINTS FEWER INSTANCES OF WATERBORNE DISEASES
From 21% at baseline to 9% at graduation.

19 minutes
REDUCTION IN WATER COLLECTION TIME PER TRIP
From 49 minutes at baseline to 30 minutes at graduation.

33%
LESS SPENDING ON TREATMENT OF ILLNESSES
In partner households compared to peers.

“We didn’t have the knowledge earlier that we have now about good farming techniques. We never used organic fertilizers before, but we learned how beneficial they are. We also learned how simple things like line planting and good-quality seeds can make a huge difference. RTV’s experts on agriculture and livestock not only taught us how to improve our farming techniques but also how to manage our finances better. Our lives have changed, savings have increased, our children are healthier, and we can access affordable credit through our savings group. We have not only gained knowledge but also a renewed sense of hope.”

EMMANUEL
Partner Community Member, Kaliro District



Children's Well-being

The well-being of children is closely tied to the success of our household-level interventions, and the positive economic outcomes of our programs. By improving household income and access to savings and loans, enhancing food security, and promoting better health practices, our programs contribute to creating a more stable foundation for children's well-being and long-term growth.

Children in our 2024 Graduating Cohort experienced improvements in their health, nutrition, and education.

INCREASED SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Access to loans and savings, and the overall improved household economic stability indirectly supports increased school attendance among children. More children can stay in school consistently if families are better equipped to afford education-related expenses. For our 2024 Graduating Cohort, **26%** of loans accessed by partner households from RTV VSLAs were utilized to pay school fees for their children.

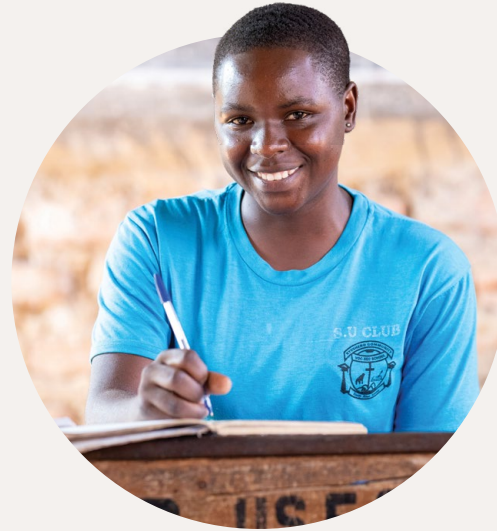
98% of children between 6–12 years in partner households (representing 62% of the households) are enrolled in school compared to 85% at baseline.

95% of children between 13–18 years are in school at graduation compared to 76% at baseline.

HIGHER FOOD SECURITY

Improved food consumption from own production with access to home-grown, nutritious food enhanced the stability of children's diets in partner communities.

81% of partner households with children under 5 years have acceptable food consumption levels (FCS) compared to 66% of comparable peer households – indicating that more children in our partner communities are consuming nutritionally diverse food in sufficient frequency.



THE JOURNEY TO SCHOOL

BRIDGET'S STORY

"I am excited and very hopeful about appearing for my UCE examinations soon without worrying about school fees," says Bridget. Currently enrolled at the Community Vocational Secondary School, Bridget is preparing for her UCE or grade 10 equivalent exams in October.

Until a few years ago, her family struggled to earn a stable income. Bridget and her younger siblings were sometimes sent back home because they could not pay the school fees. Her father, Samuel, tried to start a business through a bank loan, but the high interest rates made it challenging to repay. "There was a point when we had no money, and my only hope was to acquire a loan to start a business. I had to use my land as collateral. All the business profit went to paying the high-interest loan back. Eventually, it failed, and on top of that, I lost part of my land to the bank," shared Samuel.

In 2022, Samuel attended training sessions on agriculture and financial literacy, among others, and joined a VSLA. With improving harvests and income, he would save a part of it in the VSLA and be able to borrow money at affordable interest to pay for Bridget's school fees. Bridget and her siblings have since been able to continue their education. Today, Samuel earns a stable income from his harvests and

Top Bridget at the community vocational school preparing for her upcoming exams

Right Bridget with her parents, Samuel and Evelyn, in 2022

livestock. "I was able to buy sheep through a loan from my VSLA, and over time, they have multiplied. Additionally, with our coffee, beans, and millet harvest, we have a good income and no longer lack food. My livestock and farm have helped me pay my children's school fees and provide my family with all their needs," Samuel says.

With firsthand experience gained by helping her father on the farm, Bridget feels confident about contributing to her family's income in the future. "I feel quite confident about rearing livestock and using modern agronomic practices. I know how to cultivate crops like cassava, maize, beans, and vegetables using organic fertilizers and pesticides. I have also learned and have continued to maintain



"I was able to buy sheep through a loan from my VSLA, and over time, they have multiplied... My livestock and farm have helped me pay my children's school fees and provide my family with all their needs."

proper hygiene and sanitation practices at home and school, such as drinking boiled water, washing my hands after visiting the latrine, and keeping my surroundings clean," says Bridget. At the same time, she plans to complete her education and enroll at a university in the future. "After my high school education, I hope to enroll in accounting and finance at university and become an accountant. I want to make my parents proud and be a good example to my siblings," she says. "I am happy Bridget will appear for her UCE examinations this year, and I know she will make us proud," Samuel adds with a beaming smile.

Gender Equity and Youth Inclusion

Without the active participation of women and youth, poverty cannot be addressed sustainably. Women and youth are key economic and social change drivers, directly influencing household well-being, community resilience, and broader economic growth. Our approach includes creating opportunities to improve women and youth representation in leadership, influencing gender dynamics to create community-level change towards equity and inclusion, and building the confidence and capacity of women and youth to engage in social and economic decision-making processes at the household and community levels.

Women and youth in our partner communities have high representation in community leadership structures and report enhanced capacity to participate in social and economic decision-making.

HIGHER REPRESENTATION IN COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

227% increase in community leadership positions, with 42% of the positions held by adult women and 33% by young men and women.

REDUCTION IN TIME CONSTRAINTS

82% of women-headed and youth-headed partner households feel there is a reduction in time constraints as a result of RTV program interventions.

GENDER ROLES AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

63% of households reported that women participate in household economic activities in partner communities, compared to 56% in peer communities. We see consistency in responses interviewing men and women separately in joint households. **65%** of joint partner households also report women's participation in crucial family and household decisions.

ENHANCED ECONOMIC AND DECISION-MAKING PARTICIPATION

89% of women and youth-headed households report a perceived reduction in economic constraints due to RTV program interventions.

85% of women-headed partner households and **87%** of youth-headed partner households feel an increase in participation in household and community decision-making.

★

REDUCTION IN PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Preliminary findings from the Randomized Control Trial conducted on RTV programs suggest significant reductions in women's experiences of physical and emotional violence in the partner villages, alongside improvements in their overall psychological well-being and community participation.



Living Standards and Satisfaction

To comprehensively understand the improvements in our partner communities, we measure changes in household characteristics, asset ownership, and perceptions of life satisfaction. These indicators provide valuable insights into the enhancement of quality of life beyond income growth.

Results reflect key improvements in personal goal achievement and overall life satisfaction amongst our partner communities.

IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE

81% of partner households feel that their quality of life has improved in the past year compared to 42% of peer households.

84% feel optimistic about continued improvement in the next year compared to 49% of peer households.

GOAL ATTAINMENT AND ASPIRATIONS

64% of partner households report achieving a personal goal in the past year, compared to 39% in peer households. The key primary goals included buying livestock assets, improvements to their homes, sending their children to school, starting small businesses, and acquiring land.



As a village chairperson, I work on mobilizing and getting the community together. I work with others to ensure we maintain demo gardens and nursery beds. We also ensure community members join savings groups (VSLAs) and remain active. I am not just a homemaker anymore. My husband and I work together on our farms to earn for the household."

VASTIN
Partner Community Member, Kagadi District

IMPACT ON WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

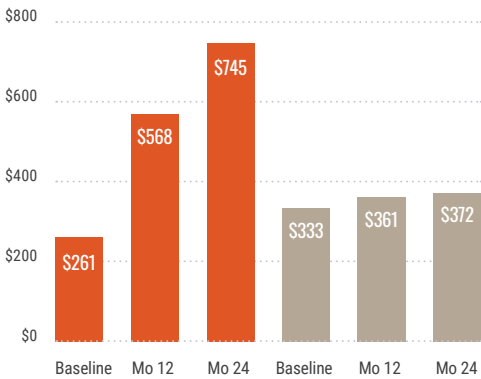
Households in our partner communities led by single women face compounded challenges. These households are likely to be more impoverished compared to joint households, disproportionately experiencing economic and social marginalization. These women heading the households are the primary income earners and often the primary caregivers in their families. As part of our program design, women-headed households are prioritized in our interventions, with emphasis on addressing systemic barriers, increasing representation in leadership, changing behaviors around gender roles, and prioritizing the allocation of program inputs and support. Prioritizing these households not only supports equitable development but is also expected to have a ripple effect on community development.

In the 2024 Graduating Cohort, women-headed households achieved exceptional results. At graduation, women-headed households successfully increased their daily Household Income and Production from \$0.71 at baseline to \$2.04/day.

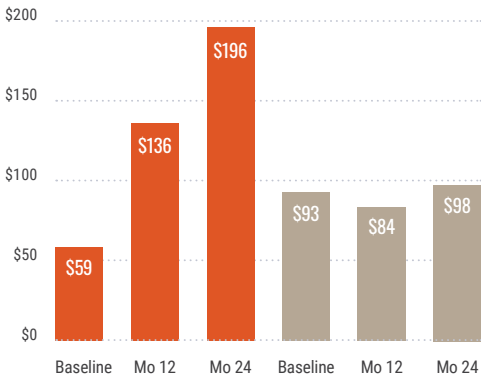
RESULTS FOR WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS
2024 GRADUATING COHORT



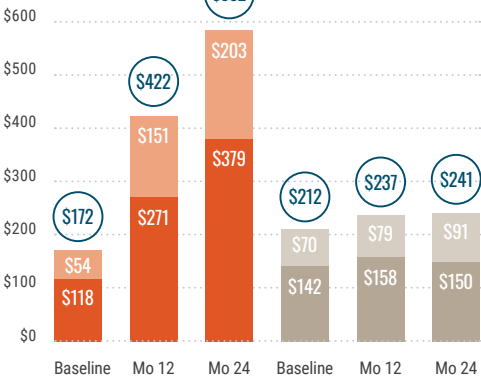
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME & PRODUCTION



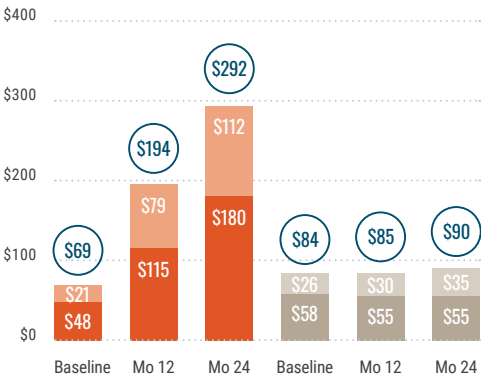
LIVESTOCK ASSETS



ANNUAL AGRICULTURE VALUE



ANNUAL AGRICULTURE INCOME



Agriculture was the primary contributor to income gains by 80% in women-headed households with significant growth achieved in Agriculture Value and Income.

185%
INCREASE IN HOUSEHOLD INCOME & PRODUCTION
For women-headed households from \$0.72/day at baseline to **\$2.04/day** at graduation, **\$652** more than peers over the period of 24 months.

239%
INCREASE IN ANNUAL AGRICULTURE VALUE
From baseline to graduation, **\$567** more than peers. Perennial Crop Value increased remarkably by **278%**, contributing **35%** to the total gain in Agriculture Value in comparison to peers.

\$783
ANNUAL PROGRAM VALUE
Created per household over 24 months in comparison to peers, **7X** the program investment per household.

326%
INCREASE IN ANNUAL AGRICULTURE INCOME
\$328 more than peer women-headed households over 24 months.

232%
INCREASE IN LIVESTOCK ASSET VALUE
For women led households compared to a 6% increase in the peer group, owning **\$132** more in Livestock Asset Value from baseline to graduation.

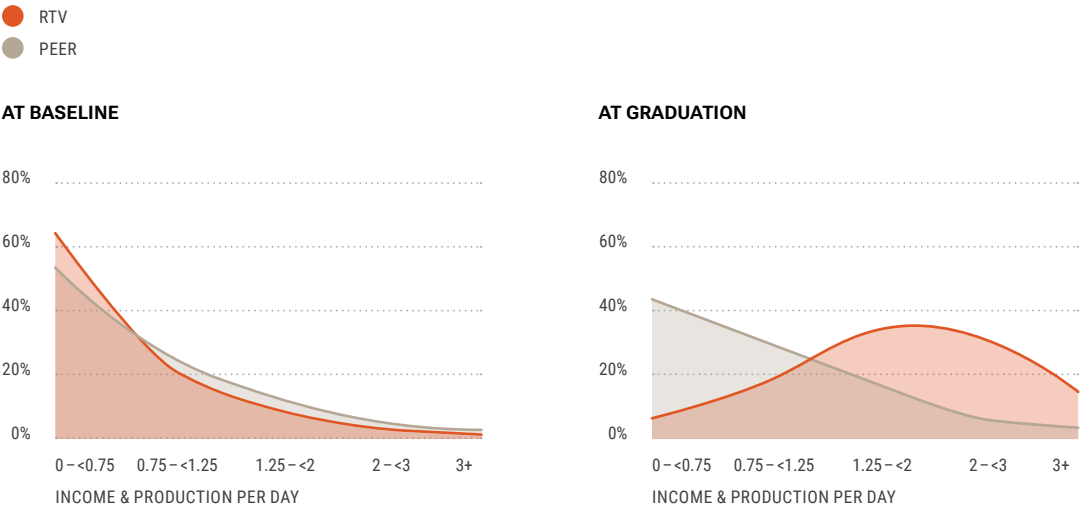
8.27
POVERTY PROBABILITY %*
Over baseline, in comparison to an improvement of **3.10 points** in peer households in 24 months.

* Based on PPI

WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

Women-headed households are making notable progress, moving upwards from lower to higher income brackets from baseline to graduation.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION FOR WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS
2024 GRADUATING COHORT



In RTV villages, the proportion of women-headed households earning less than \$0.75/day decreased from 64% at baseline to **6%** at graduation. Meanwhile, the percentage of households earning \$2/day or more increased from 4% to **46%**. In peer communities, 43% of the women-headed households still earned less than \$0.75/day by graduation, with only **9%** earning \$2/day or more. For those earning \$3/day or more, RTV women-

headed households saw a rise in their average Household Income and Production per day by **7%**, while their counterparts in peer communities saw a decline of 19%. This indicates that a larger share of women-headed households in RTV villages moved into higher income brackets while also elevating their average earnings compared to their peers, reflecting the broader impact of our program on women-headed households.



"After the financial literacy training, we started a savings group for our village, and I was appointed the treasurer. I would save UGX 5000 (\$1.38) every week. Earlier this year, I withdrew UGX 380,000 (\$105), borrowed UGX 100,000 (\$28) from the social fund in the group, and bought a sewing machine for my 20-year-old daughter Mariam, who has hearing and speaking disabilities. In June, Mariam enrolled in a two-month tailoring training course, and whenever she is at home, she practices the skills on her machine. She is always engaged on her machine, and I hope this skill helps her earn an income on her own in the future. Her being active and lively has brought so much joy to the whole family."

ESEZA (RIGHT, WITH MARIAM ON THE LEFT)
Partner Community Member, Luuka District

IMPACT ON YOUTH-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

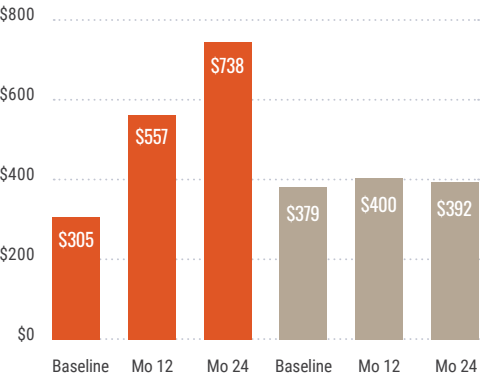
Uganda has one of the youngest and fastest-growing populations in the world. Youth-headed households in last-mile communities, led by young men and women aged 18 to 30, represent a particularly vulnerable demographic facing multiple barriers, including limited access to education, employment opportunities, and essential resources. Our programs prioritize these households by allocating inputs and support, offering youth-focused financial inclusion initiatives, and incorporating youth-inclusive leadership structures to ensure they have the tools and opportunities needed to succeed.

Progress outpaced the peer group over the 24-month program period, with youth-headed households increasing their Household Income & Production from \$0.84 at baseline to **\$2.02/day** by graduation.

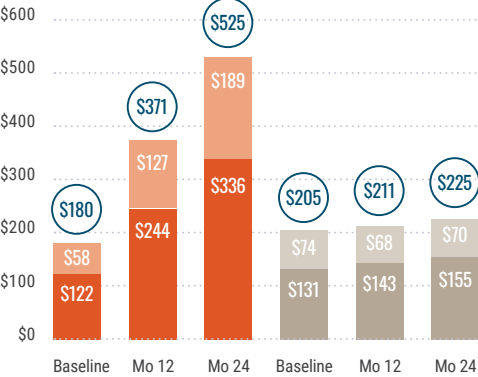
RESULTS FOR YOUTH-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS
2024 GRADUATING COHORT



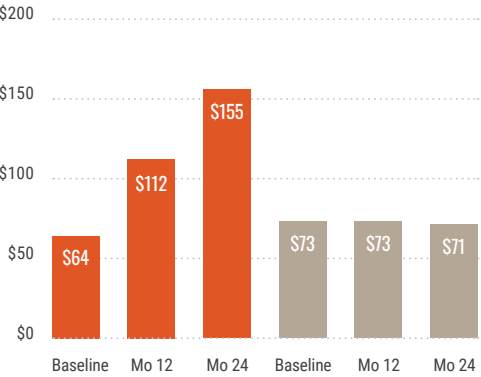
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME & PRODUCTION



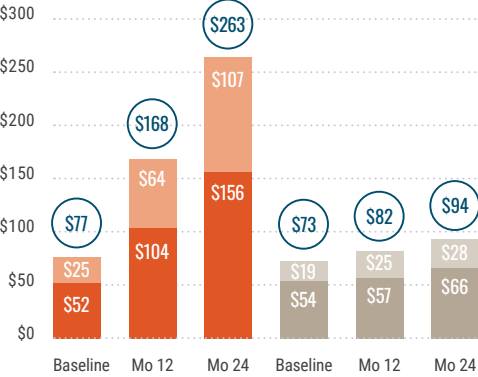
ANNUAL AGRICULTURE VALUE



LIVESTOCK ASSETS



ANNUAL AGRICULTURE INCOME



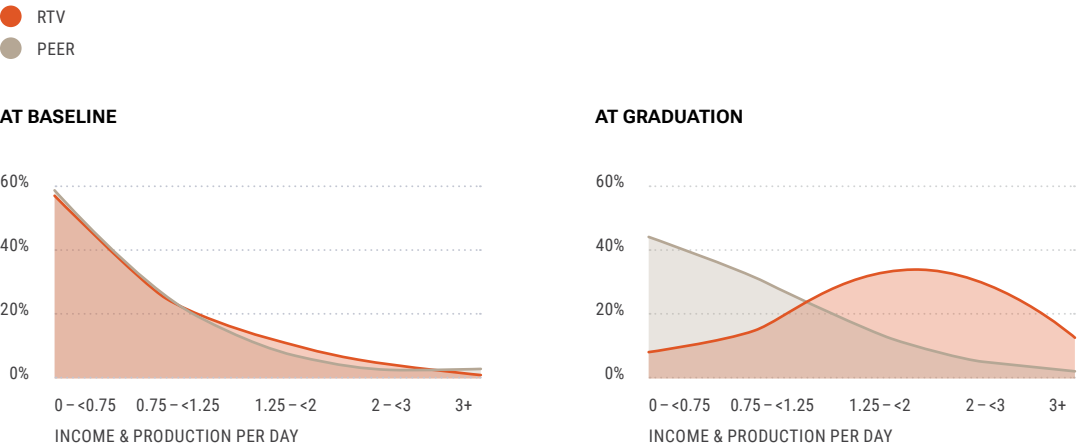
“We didn’t have a proper roof. Paying for my children’s education was getting difficult. I did not want to continue this. I wanted to build a secure future for my children. I attended all training sessions on new farming methods and joined a savings group. I was a part of a savings group earlier, but it lacked discipline. It wouldn’t meet regularly, and often, people wouldn’t attend the meetings. Since I joined the VSLA that RTV helped form, my experience has been much better. All our members are active, there is order, we save with a goal, and most importantly, we always have someone from RTV to guide us and answer our questions. I have been able to socialize and network with my community through the savings group. I also learned public speaking and tried it for the first time. I am hopeful about the future. I plan to build a better house with a good roof, buy a motorbike to transport produce to the market, and, someday, open a shop that my wife could run.”

EMMANUEL
Partner Community Member, Kiryandongo District



Upward shifts in income distribution amongst youth-headed partner households were observed in the 2024 Graduating Cohort with a greater percentage of households moving from lower to higher income brackets.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION FOR YOUTH-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS
2024 GRADUATING COHORT



The proportion of youth-headed households in partner villages earning less than \$0.75/day decreased from 56% at baseline to **9%** at graduation. The proportion of households earning more than \$2/day, on the other hand, increased from 6% to **45%** by graduation. In peer communities, 44% of youth-headed households still earned less than \$0.75/day at graduation, while only 8% reached more than \$2/day. Among youth-headed households earning \$3/day or more, RTV households saw their average Household Income and Production rise by **18%** and peer households saw a decline of 19%.

142%

INCREASE IN HOUSEHOLD INCOME & PRODUCTION

For youth-headed households from \$0.84/day at baseline to **\$2.02/day** at graduation, \$576 more than peers over the period of 24 months.

\$669

ANNUAL PROGRAM VALUE

Created per household over 24 months in comparison to peers, **6X** the program investment per household.

143%

INCREASE IN LIVESTOCK ASSET VALUE

For youth-headed households compared to a 2% decline in the peer group. At 24 months, youth-headed households gained \$93 in Livestock Asset Value over their peers.

74%

OF INCOME GAINS CONTRIBUTED BY AGRICULTURE INCOME

For youth-headed households in comparison to peers. Followed by 13% Salaried Employment Income.

192%

GROWTH IN ANNUAL AGRICULTURE VALUE

From baseline to graduation, \$485 more than peers.

239%

INCREASE IN ANNUAL AGRICULTURE INCOME

\$251 more than peers over 24 months.

6.98

PERCENTAGE POINT IMPROVEMENT IN POVERTY PROBABILITY*

Over baseline, in comparison to an improvement of 2.92 points in peer households in 24 months.

* Based on PPI

05

In Focus

2024 Graduating Cohort

A deeper dive into key programmatic areas driving economic growth in partner communities, focusing on agriculture, small businesses, Village Savings & Loans Associations (VSLA), and Livestock.

76	Agriculture
86	Seasonal Crops
94	Perennial Crops
101	Small Business
106	Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)
111	Stronger Together
112	Livestock
113	Livestock Assets
115	Livestock Income



AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the primary source of sustenance and income for our partner communities in last-mile villages. Focusing on agriculture to boost household income and production is at the heart of RTV’s programs, serving as a critical driver for building sustainable livelihoods and fostering long-term economic resilience.

★

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Agriculture remains the highest contributor to total income gains achieved by partner communities in comparison to peers.

+ Partner communities increased their agriculture yields and income from both seasonal and perennial crops, outperforming their peers.


+ Greater participation of partner households in crop-based income graduation, supported by more diversified crop cultivation.

CROP FARMING

Relying primarily on rain-fed agriculture, our partner communities engage in seasonal and perennial crop farming.



SEASONAL CROPS such as maize, beans, or Irish potatoes complete their life cycle in one growing season and provide income and consumption support, essential for meeting immediate income and consumption needs. In most of our areas of operations in Uganda, there are two agriculture seasons in a year.



PERENNIAL CROPS such as coffee and banana, produce yields over multiple seasons and contribute to reducing economic and seasonal vulnerability.



At the topline level, 77% of total income gains¹³ achieved in partner communities in comparison to peers over 24 months are contributed by agriculture income. Of the total gains in agriculture income, 57% were contributed by seasonal and 43% by perennial crop income.

¹¹ Organics Farming, Preparation & Pre-planting, Post-Harvest Handling, Perennial Farming (introduced in 2024) and Refresher training.
¹² Introduced in 2024
¹³ The differential in Household Income between RTV and peer groups over a period of 24 months.

Higher Agriculture Income and Production

RTV partner households in our 2024 Graduating Cohort have made significant progress in transitioning from subsistence farming to income generation from agriculture.

PRIMARY INDICATORS OF IMPACT

Agriculture Value: Value of annual agricultural crop production (seasonal and perennial) representing yield x market price. Value generated from vegetable crops is included in seasonal crop income.

Agriculture Income: Includes annual income generated from seasonal (both seasons in a year) and perennial crop sales. Income generated from vegetable crop sales is included in seasonal crop income.

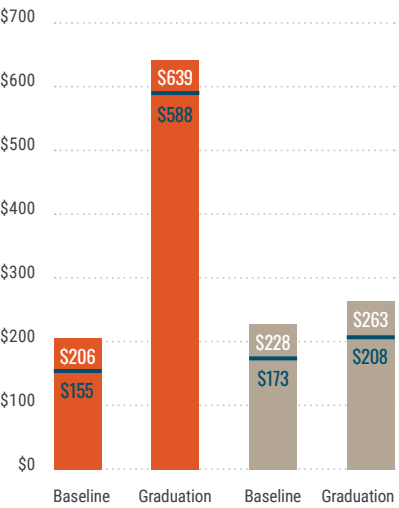
Agriculture Income and (Net) Production: Annual Agriculture Income and the value of unsold agricultural produce utilized for personal consumption or replanting in the next season.



PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS

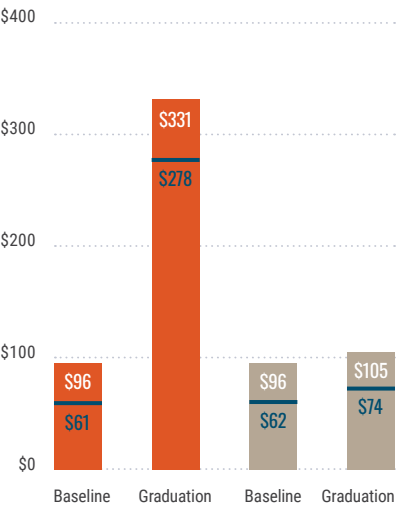


ANNUAL AGRICULTURE VALUE
HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN CROP CULTIVATION



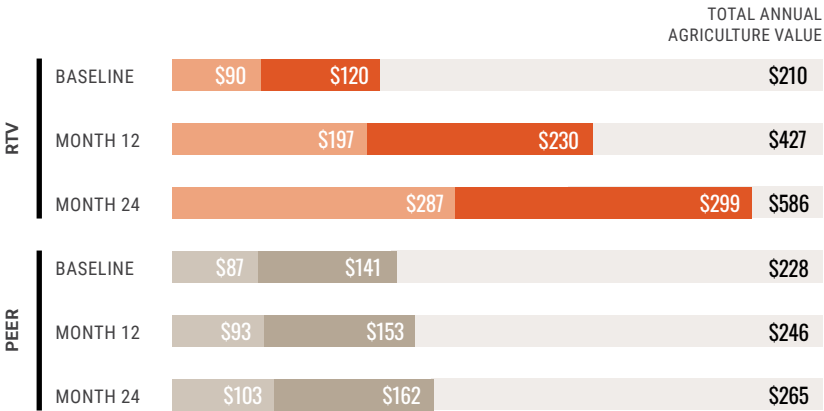
Focusing only on households engaged in crop cultivation, RTV partner households increased their average Agriculture Value by **211%** and median values by **279%** from baseline to graduation. In contrast, peer households experienced a much smaller increase, with mean values up by **15%** and median values by **20%** over the same period. At graduation, partner communities participating in farming outpaced their peers by **\$376** (mean), and **\$380** (median) per household.

ANNUAL AGRICULTURE INCOME
HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN CROP SALE



For partner households actively generating income from crop sales, average Agriculture Income grew by **246%**, with median income improving by **355%** from baseline to graduation. In contrast, peer households experienced a 10% and 20% increase in mean and median agriculture income, respectively, during the same period.

ANNUAL AGRICULTURE VALUE & INCOME
2024 GRADUATING COHORT



Overall, RTV partner households increased their total Annual Agricultural Value by **179%**, growing from **\$210** at baseline to **\$586** at graduation, outperforming their peers by **\$520** over 24 months.

Partner households successfully increased their Annual Agriculture Income by **219%** from baseline to graduation, earning **\$285** more than peers over the 24-month program period.



“Our farming was strictly for subsistence; we did not know about modern farming techniques. Low income and no jobs also led to men turning to alcohol and domestic violence. We never planted bananas before since we thought the soil was too poor. But with organic manure and compost, I now have a beautiful banana plantation that provides my family with food and income. I plan to buy more farmland and also build a permanent, beautiful home for my family.

There has been a visible change in the last two years. While we learned a lot about agriculture and savings, the key was learning how to work together as a family and a community and to respect each other. We work well with each other as a community now; we have shared goals, and our household incomes have increased.”

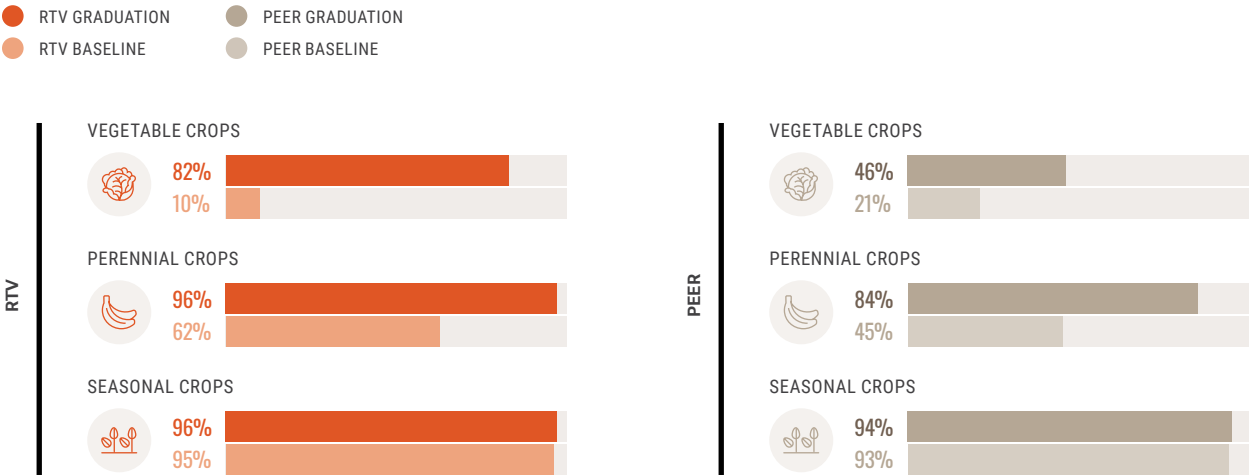
GEOFFREY
Partner Community Member, Rubanda District

Higher Participation

With access to improved agricultural knowledge, resources, and ongoing support, a growing number of partner households are participating more actively in diversified crop cultivation and generating income from their harvests.

While seasonal crop participation is typically high at baseline as subsistence farmers prioritize seasonal crops to address immediate needs, we observe a remarkable increase in participation in perennial crop cultivation from baseline to graduation in partner communities. At graduation, **96%** of the partner households are participating in perennial crops compared to **62%** at baseline.

HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATION IN CROP CULTIVATION



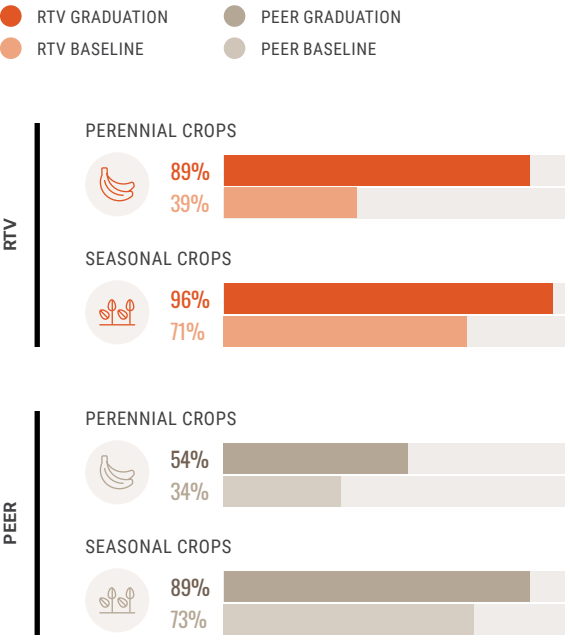
AGRICULTURE DIVERSIFICATION
HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATION AT GRADUATION

	RTV	Peer
SEASONAL ONLY	1%	10%
PERENNIAL ONLY	1%	1%
VEGETABLE ONLY	0%	0%
SEASONAL AND PERENNIAL	15%	42%
SEASONAL AND VEGETABLE	3%	6%
PERENNIAL AND VEGETABLE	2%	0%
ALL (SEASONAL, PERENNIAL AND VEGETABLE)	78%	41%

At graduation, RTV partner households are engaged in diversified crop farming compared to their peers with **78%** of partner communities engaged in seasonal, vegetable, and perennial crop farming compared to 41% in the partner communities.

We also see higher crop diversity amongst partner households, with a greater proportion of households participating in cultivating a variety of seasonal crops in comparison to baseline and peers.

HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATION IN INCOME GENERATION



An increasing number of partner households are moving from subsistence farming to income generation. By graduation, **96%** of partner households were earning income from seasonal crops, and **89%** from perennial crops—a rise from baseline figures of **71%** and **39%** respectively – higher than the trends observed in peer communities. We particularly see a major increase in income participation for perennial crops in partner communities, both from baseline to graduation and in relation to peer communities.

Higher Crop Yields

Increased yields for seasonal and perennial crops continue to be a key factor driving agricultural production and income growth among our partner households.

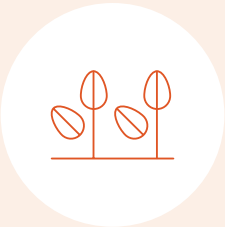
★

KEY INDICATORS OF IMPACT

Yield improvement: The average increase in yield per unit, weighted by crop participation at the aggregate level, from baseline to graduation.

Yield efficiency: The differential in average yields per unit, weighted by crop participation at the aggregate level, between partner and peer households at 24 months.

For root crops such as sweet potatoes and cassava, the yield analysis is based on average household yield due to the complexity of equating the unit of measure at planting with the unit of measure at harvesting. For other seasonal crops, the yield analysis is based on per unit planted.



57%
YIELD IMPROVEMENT FOR SEASONAL CROPS
From baseline to graduation and **22%** yield efficiency per unit planted in comparison to peers for major seasonal crops¹⁴ in RTV partner households.

67%
HIGHER AVERAGE SEASONAL CROP VALUE
For participating partner households in nine major crop varieties in comparison to peers. These include beans, groundnuts, Irish potatoes, maize, millet, sorghum, soybean, sweet potatoes, and cassava. Partner households sold more of their produce to generate 81% higher average Seasonal Crop Income from these crops compared to peers.

With higher yields and production valued at competitive or higher average market prices, partner households achieved greater market value compared to their peers at graduation, leading to higher average incomes for the highest participating seasonal and perennial crops.



27%
AVERAGE YIELD IMPROVEMENT FOR PERENNIAL CROPS
In partner households from baseline to graduation for the highest participating perennial crops – banana¹⁵ and coffee. Partner households achieved **17%** yield efficiency per unit in comparison to peers for these crops.

85%
HIGHER AVERAGE PERENNIAL CROP VALUE
For major crops, banana and coffee, in partner households compared to peers. Consequently, partner households achieved 82% higher average Perennial Crop Income from these crops.



Improved Land Productivity

With more crop diversity and improved farming practices, RTV partner households were able to achieve much higher productivity per unit of land in comparison to peers.

39%
greater productivity per acre of farmland achieved by partner households over peers for major seasonal crops when accounting for the difference in average land size between the two groups. This analysis is based on further adjusting the average land size and average crop yields in partner and peer communities based on crop participation to understand the estimated land productivity differential per unit of land between the two groups.

More than half of major seasonal crop varieties in partner communities achieve yields that match the average range for sub-Saharan Africa, indicating land use efficiency that is on par with farms across the continent. Two crops (beans and sorghum) in partner communities achieve yields that are comparable to the global average. This analysis assumes partner and peer communities practice monocropping and grow the average number of crop varieties observed at graduation. Our calculations divide the average land size in partner and peer communities equally between the crop varieties grown.

AVERAGE YIELDS
(TONNES/ HECTARE)

	RTV	Peer	Sub-Saharan Africa ¹⁶	Global Average Yield ¹⁷
BEANS (kg)	1.64	0.75	0.6 – 1.0	1.5 – 2.0
MAIZE (kg)	1.22	0.65	1.5 – 2.0	5.8
GROUNDNUTS (kg)	0.79	0.27	0.8 – 1.5	1.7
MILLET (kg)	0.99	0.52	0.5 – 0.8	0.8 – 1.2
SORGHUM (kg)	1.53	0.90	0.8 – 1.0	1.5 – 2.0
SOYBEANS (kg)	1.13	0.48	0.8 – 1.5	2
IRISH POTATOES (bags)	5.60	3.68	8.0 – 10.0	17.0 – 20.0
SWEET POTATOES (bags)	5.70	3.30	4.0 – 6.0	13.0 – 15.0
CASSAVA (bags)	5.98	1.59	7.0 – 9.0	10.0 – 12.0

¹⁴ Beans, Irish potatoes, maize, groundnuts, millet, sorghum, and soybean
¹⁵ Banana includes plantain, dessert banana, and brewing banana (banana used for preparation of fermented products and beverages).

¹⁶ FAO, World Bank, African Development Bank, IFPRI, IFAD
¹⁷ FAO, World Bank, African Development Bank, IFPRI, IFAD



Reduced Barriers

Improving access to inputs, availability of low-cost credit through VSLAs, and access to knowledge play a crucial role in supporting agricultural growth in partner communities.

INVESTMENTS IN FARMING

With reduced barriers to participation and growth, partner households made more investment in farming in comparison to peers:

58%

HIGHER AVERAGE SPENDING ON FARM INPUTS

By our partner households than peers. For households investing in farm inputs, partner households are spending less than peer households on organic pesticides and herbicides and investing more in storage, agriculture insurance, tools, and transportation of produce for sale. We also see higher investments in synthetic pesticides among partner households compared to peers in this cohort.

23%

OF PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS INVESTING IN HIRED LABOR

For agriculture compared to 13% of peer households.

5

SEASONAL CROP VARIETIES

On average planted by partner households compared to 3 varieties by peer households.

66%

OF PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS CONTINUE TO USE IMPROVED SEED INPUTS

For beans, maize, and groundnuts at graduation. In comparison, only 13% of peer households are utilizing improved seeds.

22%

OF PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS RENTED ADDITIONAL LAND

While 4% purchased additional land for agriculture in the past 12 months – 5 and 2 percentage points higher, respectively, than their peers.

ADOPTION OF GOOD AGRONOMIC PRACTICES

A robust agriculture training program, combined with ongoing mentoring and support for partner households over the 24-month period, are essential pillars of our approach. When households adopt and sustain key agricultural practices, their Annual Agriculture Value increases, ensuring the sustainability of growth post-graduation.

90%

of households are knowledgeable about improved farming practices at graduation compared to 66% in peer households.



ACCESS TO CREDIT

Partner households were able to access low-interest loans from Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA), resulting in higher participation in agriculture as an economic activity and reducing barriers to investment in farming for future growth.

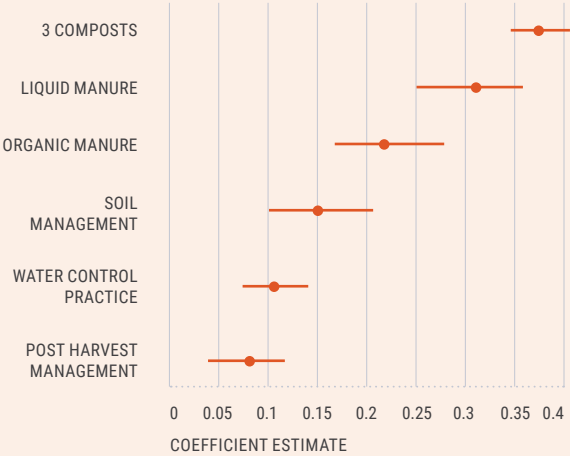
27%

of the RTV VSLA loans accessed by partner households were invested in agriculture.



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADOPTION OF GOOD AGRONOMIC PRACTICES AND AGRICULTURE VALUE

We performed a multivariable analysis to explore the relationship between key agricultural practices promoted by RTV in partner communities and Annual Agricultural Value by assessing their individual effects. The graph illustrates statistically significant positive impacts of these practices, with the use of three composts, liquid manure, and organic manure, showing the largest positive effects on Agriculture Value.



Positive Effects: Practices with point estimates to the right of the zero line indicate a positive effect on the agriculture value.

Negative Effects: Practices with point estimates to the left of the zero line indicate a negative effect.

Statistical Significance: If the confidence interval does not cross the zero line, the effect is statistically significant.

SEASONAL CROPS

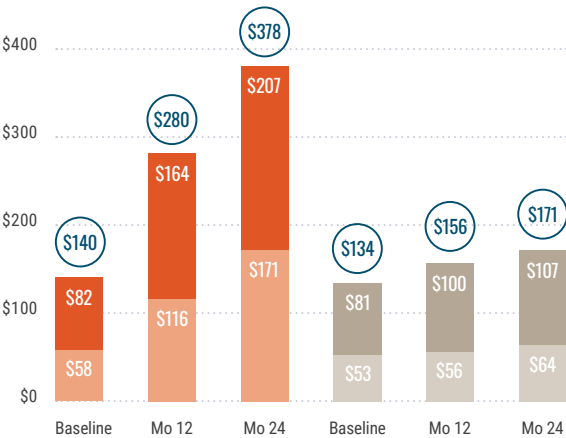
Seasonal crops play a crucial role in the livelihoods of our partner communities. Enhanced yields and market value from these crops accounted for 57% of the total gains in Agricultural Income at the topline level, outperforming peers over the 24-month period.

SEASONAL CROP VALUE AND INCOME

Partner households in the 2024 Graduating Cohort improved their average Seasonal Crop Value and Income, outpacing their peers.

ANNUAL SEASONAL CROP VALUE & INCOME
2024 GRADUATING COHORT

- RTV ANNUAL SEASONAL INCOME
- RTV ANNUAL SEASONAL NET VALUE/ PRODUCTION
- PEER ANNUAL SEASONAL INCOME
- PEER ANNUAL SEASONAL NET VALUE/ PRODUCTION
- TOTAL ANNUAL SEASONAL VALUE



171%
INCREASE IN AVERAGE
SEASONAL CROP VALUE

From baseline to graduation for partner households, compared to a 27% increase in peer households.

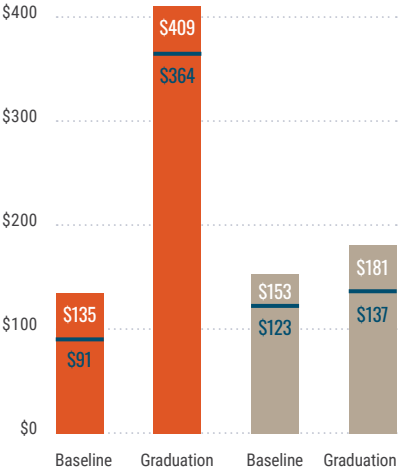
195%
INCREASE IN ANNUAL
INCOME FROM SEASONAL
CROPS

For partner households compared to a 21% increase in peer households. Partner households earned **\$162** more than peer households from seasonal crops over 24 months.



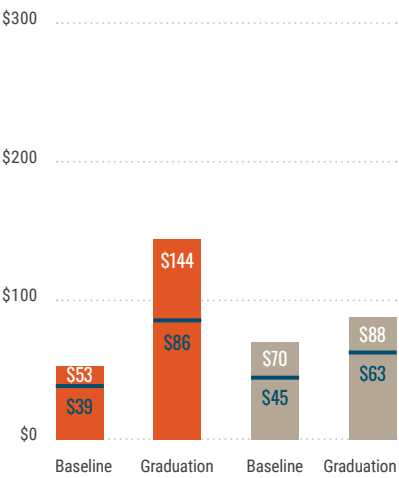
- RTV MEAN
- PEER MEAN
- MEDIAN

ANNUAL SEASONAL CROP VALUE
HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN CROP CULTIVATION

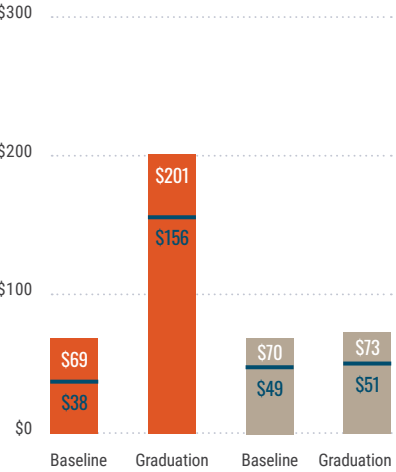


RTV partner households participating in seasonal crop cultivation increased their Seasonal Value by **204%** (mean) and **298%** (median) from baseline to graduation. In comparison, mean values in peer households increased by 18% and median values increased by 11% during the same period.

ANNUAL SEASONAL CROP VALUE
HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN CULTIVATION
BUT NOT SALE



ANNUAL SEASONAL CROP INCOME
HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN CROP SALE



Partner communities in households participating in seasonal crop sales experienced a **191%** increase in average Seasonal Income and a **307%** increase in median Seasonal Income from baseline to graduation. In contrast, peer households experienced a 3% increase in both average and median Seasonal Income during the same period.

The most vulnerable partner households, who are growing seasonal crops but are not engaged in sales, represent **2%** of the total households engaged in seasonal agriculture at graduation. These partner households relying on seasonal crops primarily for sustenance were able to increase their average Seasonal Value by **172%** and median Seasonal Value by **120%** from baseline to graduation. In the peer group, representing 9% of total peer households engaged in seasonal agriculture for consumption only, the mean and median Seasonal Values increased by 25% and 40%, respectively.

Analysis by Crop Type

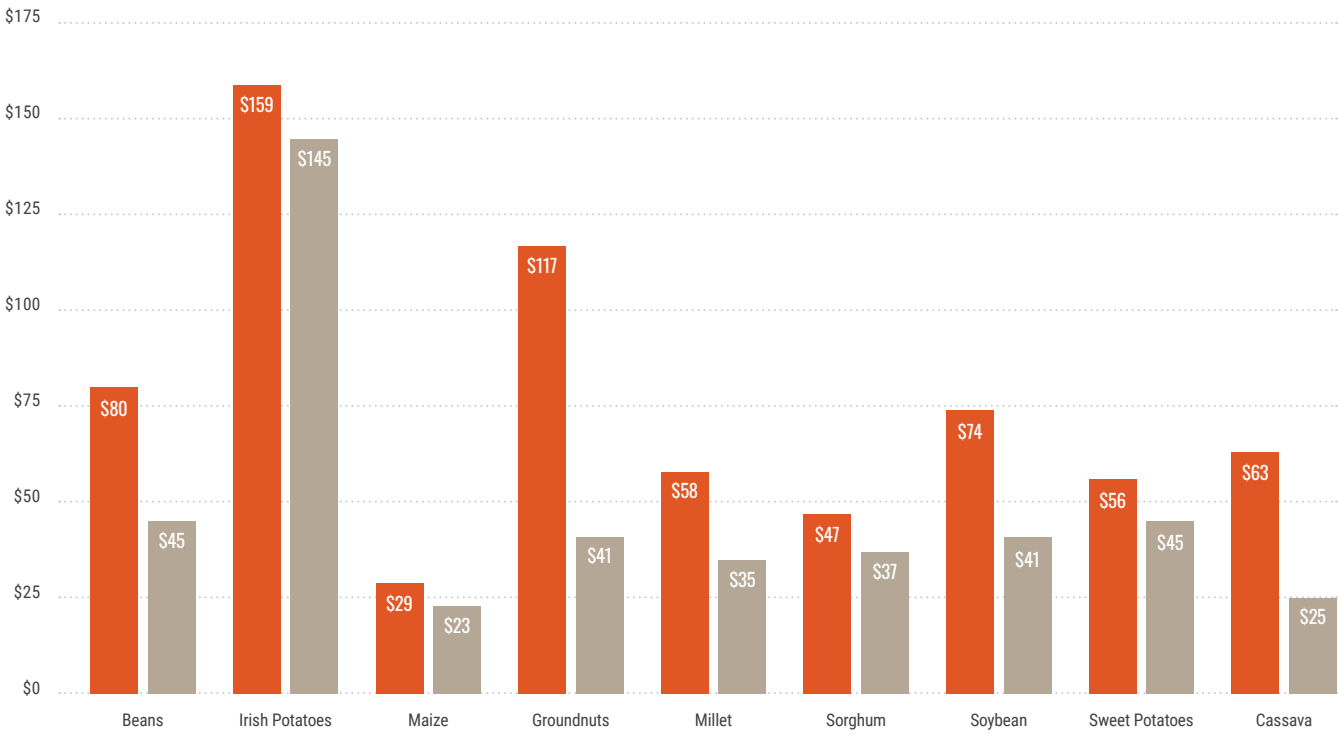
For seasonal crops with the highest cultivation participation, partner households achieved larger yields, sold more of their harvest, and secured higher average market values – outperforming their peers across all crop varieties. These varieties include beans, Irish potatoes, maize, groundnuts, millet, sorghum, soybean, sweet potatoes, and cassava.

Partner households exceeded the peer households in Seasonal Crop Value and Income for these major seasonal crops with a topline weighted average differential at graduation of **67%** and **81%**, respectively. For RTV input varieties of beans, Irish potatoes, maize, groundnuts, and soybean, partner households gained **69%** in Seasonal Crop Value and **85%** in Seasonal Crop Income compared to peers.

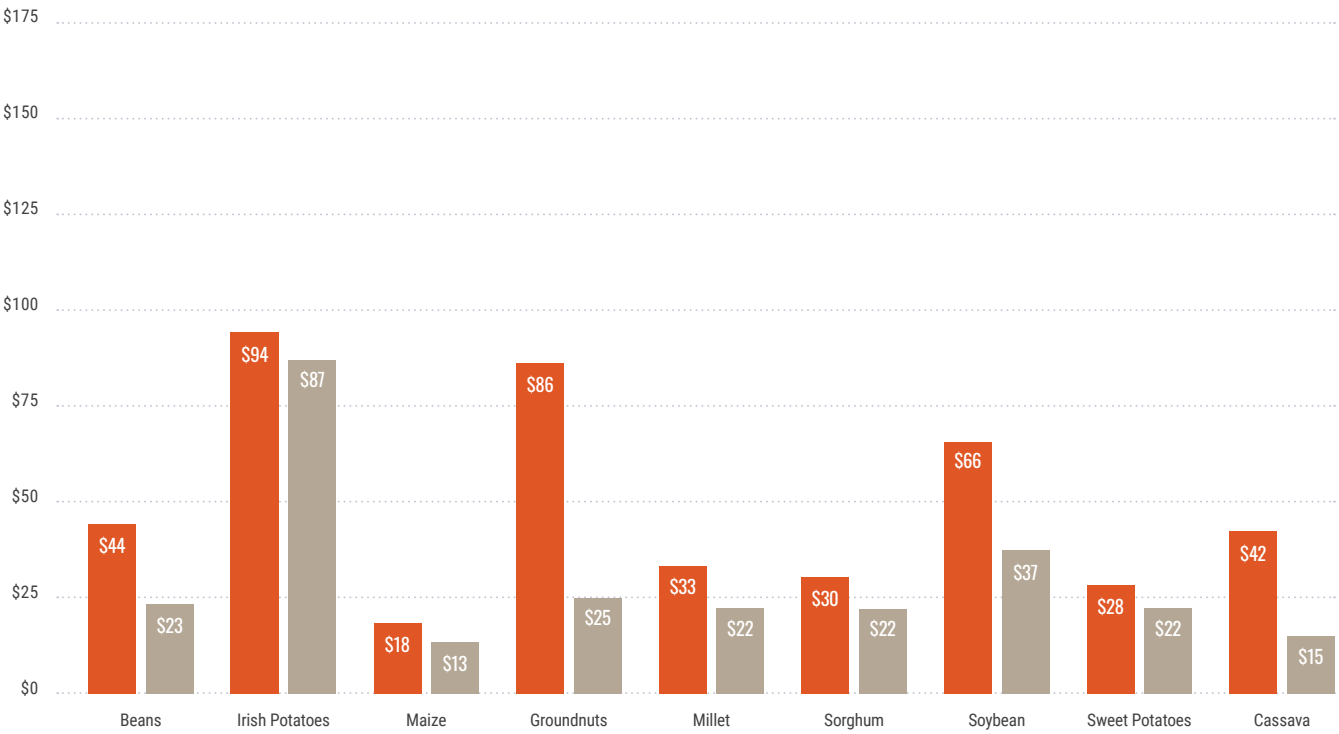
Improvements in yields across seasonal crop types translate to bigger harvests and higher value for our partner households, with eight of the nine crops fetching comparable or higher average market prices per unit sold. On (weighted) average, partner households sold seasonal crops at a **5%** higher market price than peers. We see a more pronounced differential in average market price between partner households and peers, particularly for beans **(+6%)**, maize **(+15%)**, millet **(+13%)**, sorghum **(+11%)**, soybean **(+12%)**, and cassava **(+7%)**.

- RTV
- PEER

SEASONAL CROP VALUE
BY CROP TYPE

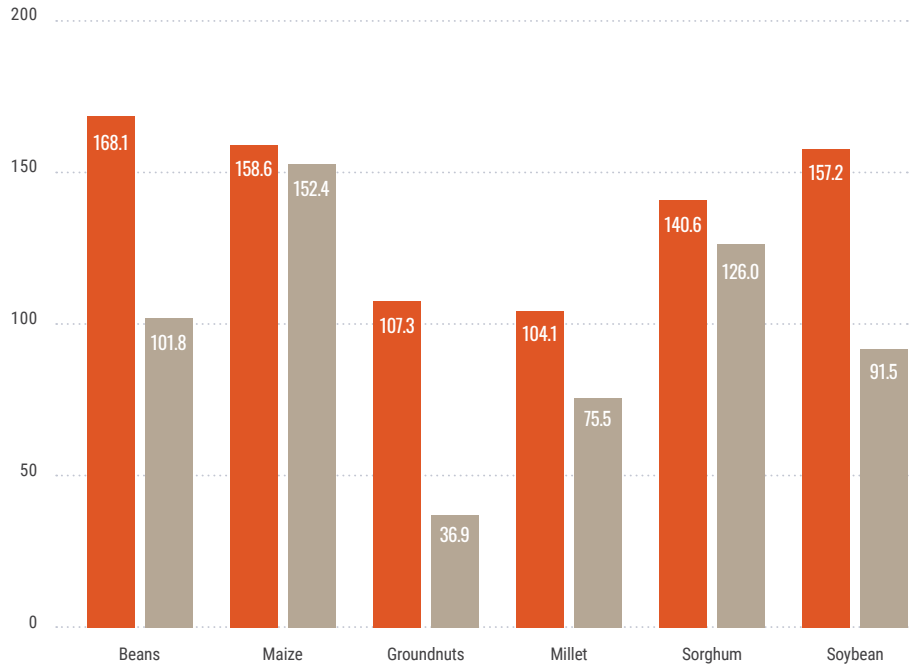


SEASONAL CROP INCOME
BY CROP TYPE

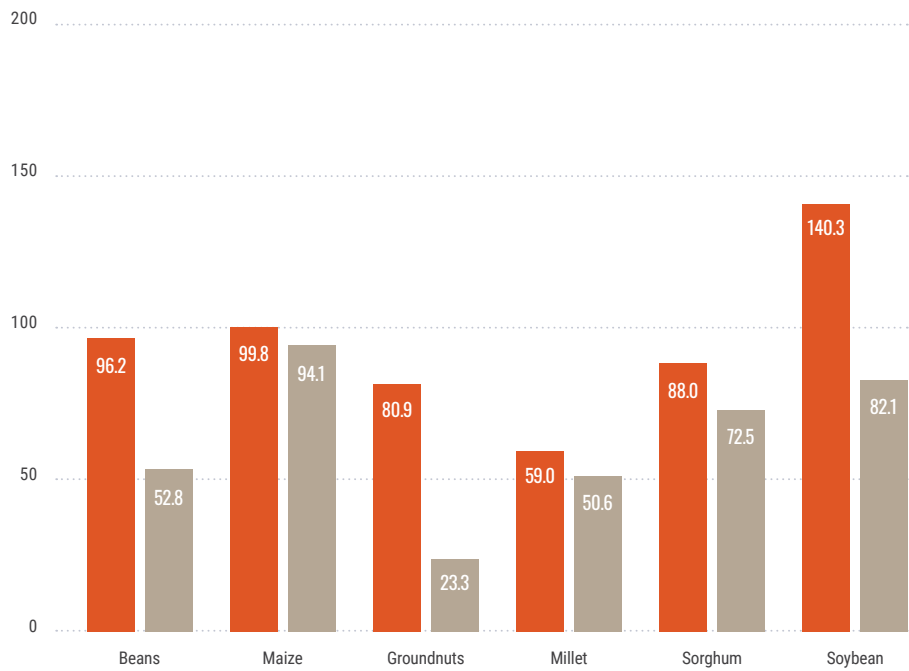


RTV
PEER

SEASONAL CROP QUANTITIES PRODUCED (KG)



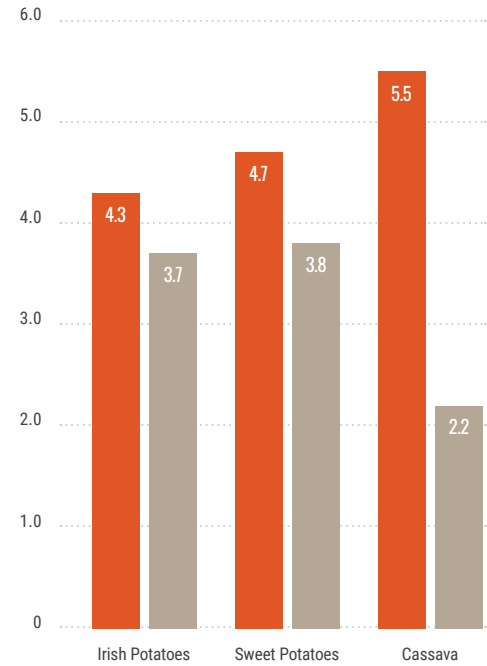
SEASONAL CROP QUANTITIES SOLD (KG)



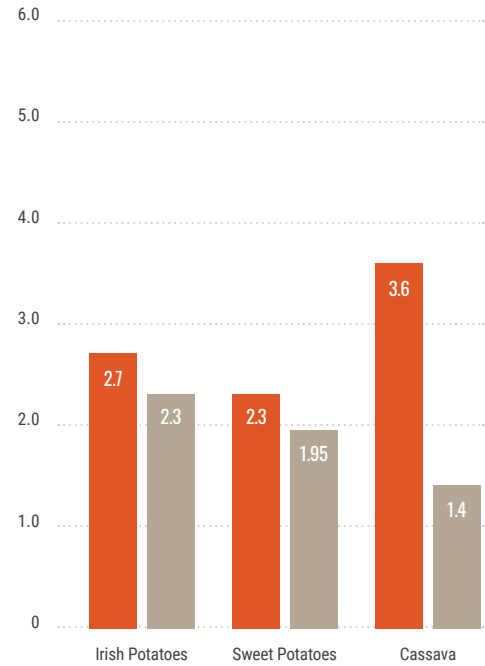
45%
MORE QUANTITIES SOLD
On average by participating partner households than peers at graduation for all nine crops. The highest proportion of gains over peers in quantities sold is for groundnuts **(+247%)**, cassava **(+160%)**, beans **(+82%)**, and soybean **(+71%)** for households participating in these crops.

RTV
PEER

SEASONAL CROP QUANTITIES PRODUCED (BAGS*)



SEASONAL CROP QUANTITIES SOLD (BAGS*)



YIELD EFFICIENCY/UNIT PLANTED
BY CROP TYPE FOR PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS
RTV VS. PEER

BEANS	84%
GROUNDNUTS	69%
IRISH POTATOES	36%
SOYBEAN	35%
SORGHUM	26%
MILLET	23%
MAIZE	9%

57%
YIELD IMPROVEMENT
Per unit planted achieved from baseline to graduation by partner communities for the seven major seasonal crops compared to 30% amongst peers. These include beans, Irish potatoes, maize, groundnuts, millet, sorghum, and soybean.

At the topline level, the yield efficiency is influenced by the crop participation weights, which is highest for beans and maize at graduation amongst partner communities. For households participating in specific crop cultivation beans and groundnuts achieved the highest yield efficiency/ unit planted in comparison to peers.

22%
AVERAGE YIELD EFFICIENCY
Per unit planted by partner households in comparison to peers for the seven major seasonl crops. For major RTV inputs, including beans, Irish potatoes, maize, groundnuts, and soybeans, the average yield efficiency is **24%**.

For root crops, which include sweet potatoes and cassava, **58%** average yield improvement was achieved by participating partner households from baseline to graduation, whereas peers saw an increase of 9% for these crops during the same period. For these crops, partner households had a **61%** higher average yield than peers at graduation.

* For root and tuber crops, quantities per bag vary. Approximate quantities: Irish potatoes, 1 bag= 100 kg; Sweet potatoes and Cassava, 1 bag= 140 kg

YIELD PER UNIT

RTV partner households achieved a higher median yield per unit planted compared to their peers for all major seasonal crops¹⁸.

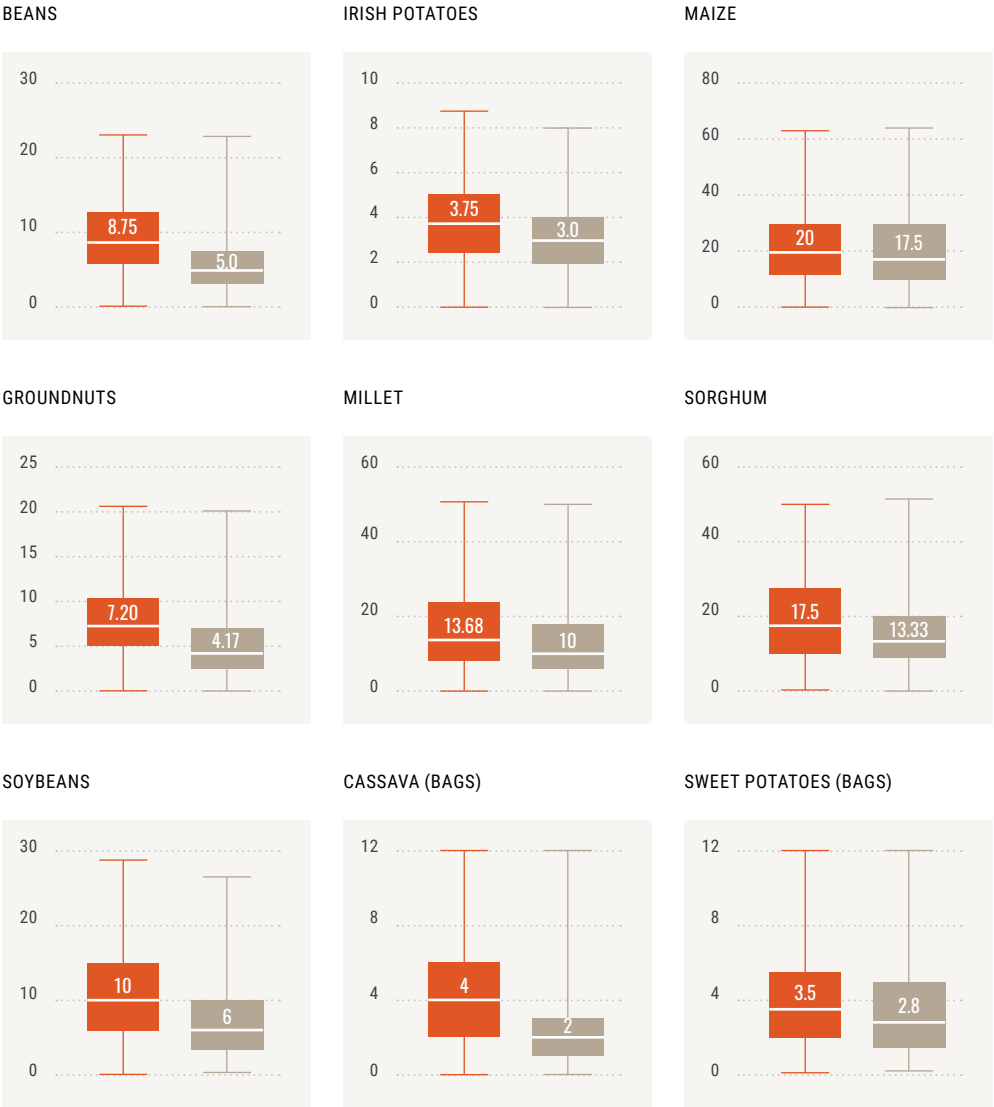
★

BOX-AND-WHISKER

The box-and-whisker plots below show how crop yields and market prices per unit by crop type compare between RTV partner households and peer households. The box represents the middle 50% of yields and prices, showing where most households' yields and market prices fall. The line inside the box marks the median, or midpoint, of the data. The 'whiskers' extending from the box show the range of yields and market prices, excluding any extreme values, to give a clearer picture of the overall distribution.

SEASONAL CROPS: DISTRIBUTION OF YIELD PER UNIT
RTV VS. PEER (WITHOUT OUTLIERS)

● RTV ● PEER

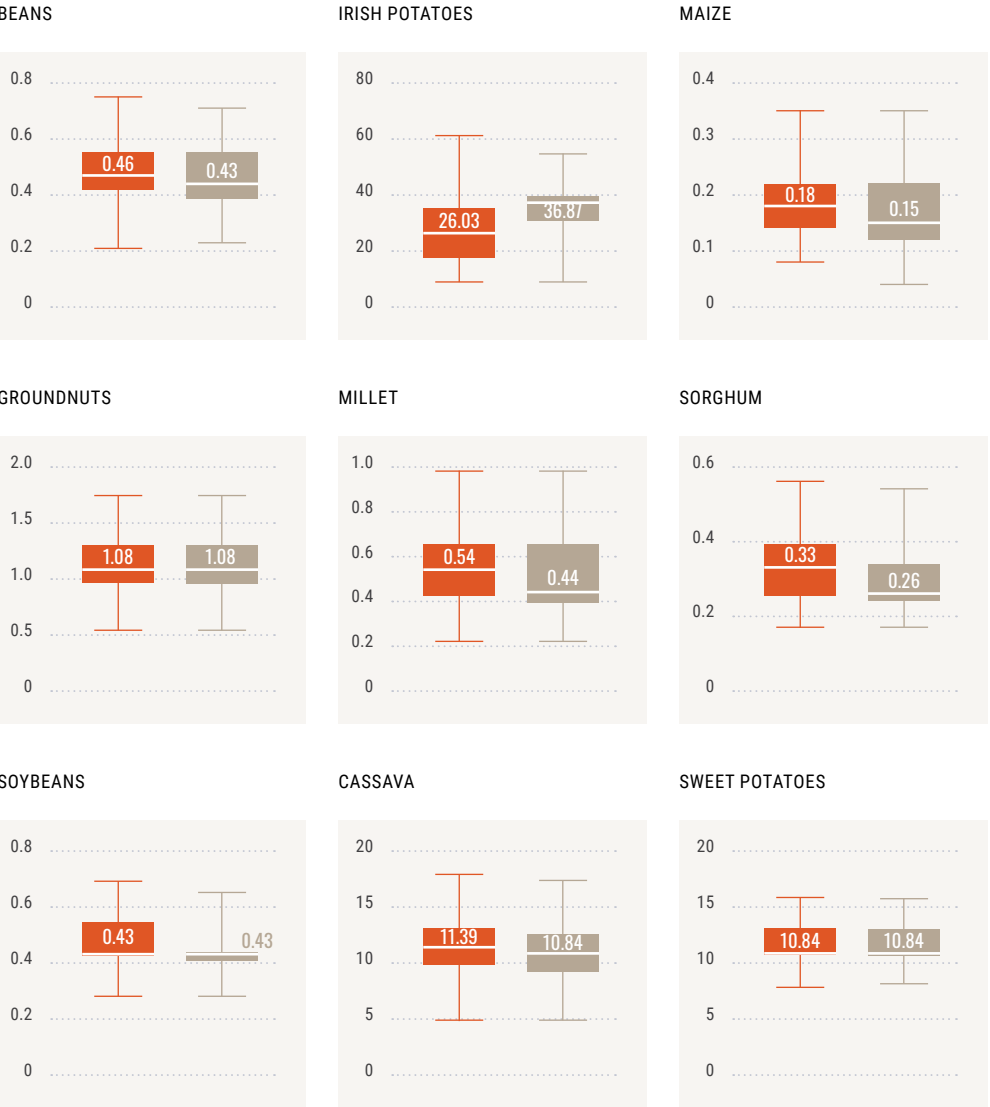


MARKET PRICE PER UNIT

RTV households achieve higher or comparable median prices for key crops compared to their peers, with the exception of Irish potatoes.

SEASONAL CROPS: DISTRIBUTION OF MARKET PRICE PER UNIT (\$)
RTV VS. PEER (WITHOUT OUTLIERS)

● RTV ● PEER



18 For root crops, cassava, and sweet potatoes the box-and-whisker plots are based on average yield. For all other crops, they are based on yield per unit planted.

PERENNIAL CROPS

Perennial crop farming plays an important role in improving livelihoods and building economic resilience in our partner communities.

For our 2024 Graduating Cohort, participation in perennial crop farming increased, with a rise in crop production and income. At the topline level, Perennial Crop Income contributed 43% to the total gains from Agricultural Income compared to peers over 24 months.

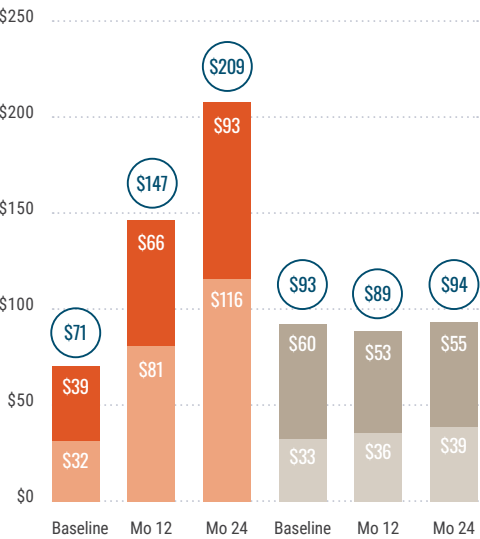


Perennial Crop Value and Income

Overall, the topline average Perennial Crop Value and Income in partner households exceeded that of their peers.

ANNUAL PERENNIAL CROP VALUE & INCOME
2024 GRADUATING COHORT

- RTV ANNUAL PERENNIAL INCOME
- RTV ANNUAL PERENNIAL NET VALUE/ PRODUCTION
- PEER ANNUAL PERENNIAL INCOME
- PEER ANNUAL PERENNIAL NET VALUE/ PRODUCTION
- TOTAL ANNUAL PERENNIAL VALUE



195%
INCREASE IN AVERAGE PERENNIAL CROP VALUE

By partner households from baseline to graduation, outperforming peers by \$194 over 24 months.

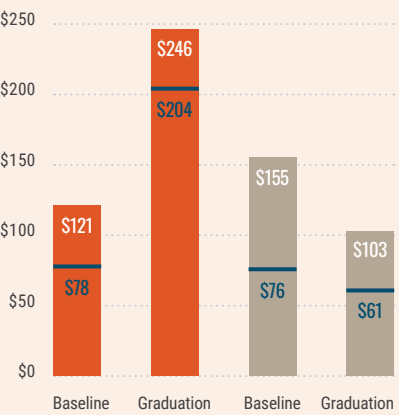
261%
INCREASE IN ANNUAL INCOME FROM PERENNIAL CROPS

For RTV partner households, earning \$123 more than their peers over the 24-month period.

PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS

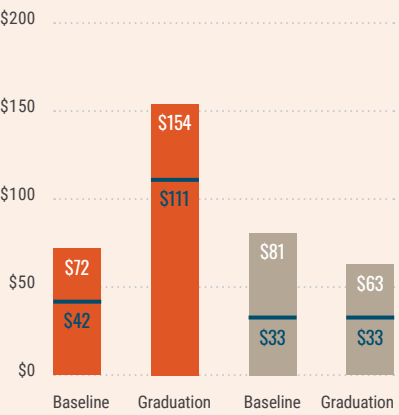
Focusing only on households directly involved in perennial farming, we see notable gains in Perennial Crop Value and Income amongst participating households.

ANNUAL PERENNIAL CROP VALUE
HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN CROP CULTIVATION



For partner households cultivating perennial crops, the average Perennial Crop Value increased by **103%** and median by **161%** from baseline to graduation. During the same period, peer households experienced a 34% and 20% decline in mean and median values, respectively.

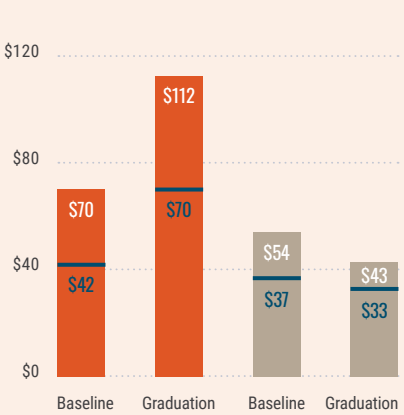
ANNUAL PERENNIAL CROP INCOME
HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN CROP SALE



114%
INCREASE IN AVERAGE PERENNIAL INCOME

For RTV partner households engaged in perennial crop sales and 164% increase in median income from baseline to graduation. In contrast, peer households experienced a decline of 22% in average Perennial Income during the same period.

ANNUAL PERENNIAL CROP VALUE
HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN CROP CULTIVATION BUT NOT SALE



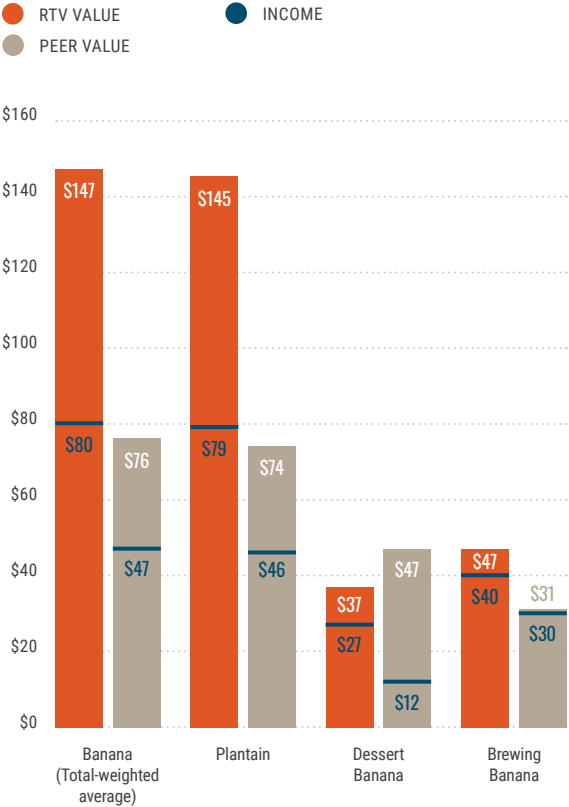
Partner households that are only participating in perennial crop cultivation but not income generation represent **7%** of RTV households engaged in perennial farming at graduation, a decline from **38%** at baseline. These households have smaller average land size and lower participation in perennial crops compared to households engaged in perennial income generation. Partner households in this group experienced a **60%** increase in the average Perennial Value and a **68%** increase in median values from baseline to graduation. Comparable peer groups, representing 34% of all peer households engaged in perennial agriculture at graduation, experienced a 20% and 13% decline in mean and median Perennial Value, respectively.



Analysis by Crop Type

For the two major perennial crops with the highest participation – banana and coffee – our partner households produced more and sold more than peers. While partner households cultivate a variety of perennial crops based on local conditions, geography, and availability, coffee and banana (including plantain, dessert banana, and brewing banana) are generally the top contributors to value and income growth. By adopting improved agricultural practices, such as controlling the spread of Banana Bacterial Wilt (BBW), adding value to coffee production, and following good post-harvest management practices, partner households have been able to not only increase their production and quantities sold, but also capitalize on competitive markets for these crops.

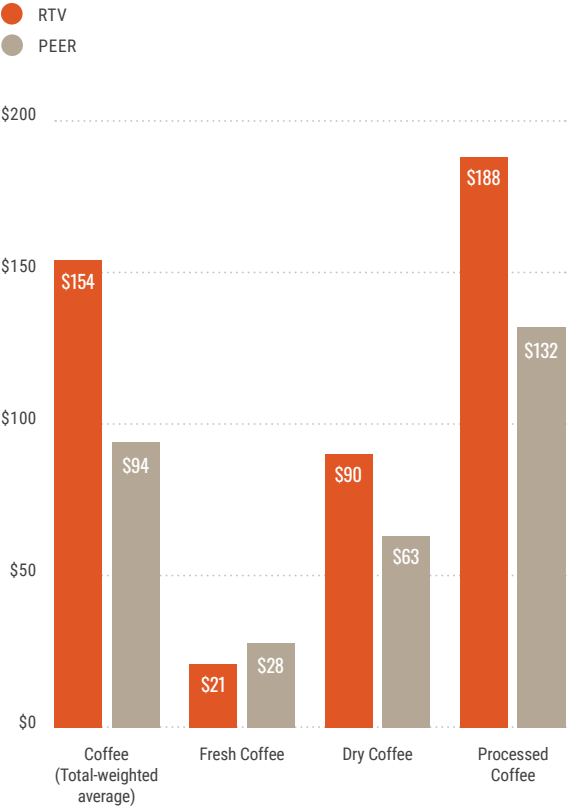
PERENNIAL CROP VALUE & INCOME
BANANA



85%
HIGHER PERENNIAL CROP VALUE

And **82%** higher crop income achieved by partner households participating in bananas and coffee production in comparison to peers. The most significant gain in value by partner households over peer households is seen for plantain **(+96%)** and brewing banana (banana used for preparation of fermented products and beverages). **(+51%)**, followed by dry coffee **(+44%)** and value-added processed coffee **(+42%)**.

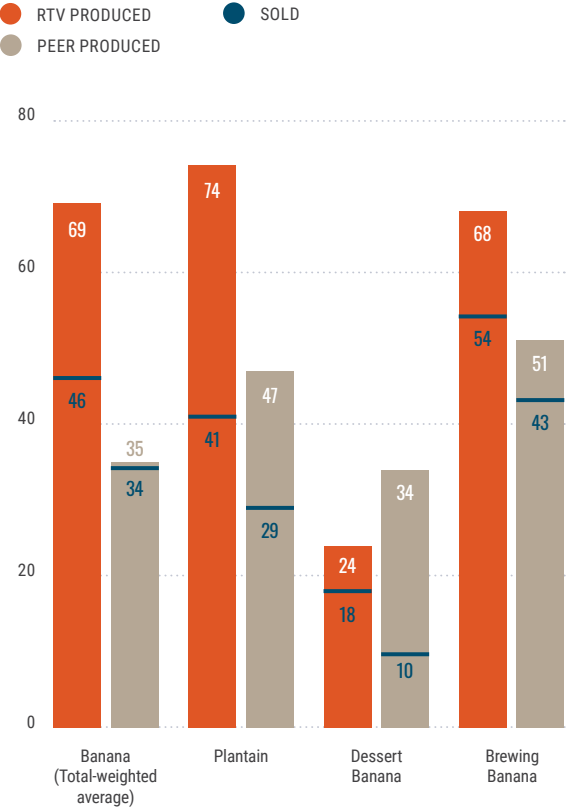
PERENNIAL CROP VALUE & INCOME
COFFEE



12%
HIGHER MARKET PRICES

Fetches by partner households for these perennial crops compared to peers at the topline level (weighted average). The biggest price gain in participating households was seen in brewing banana by **53%**.

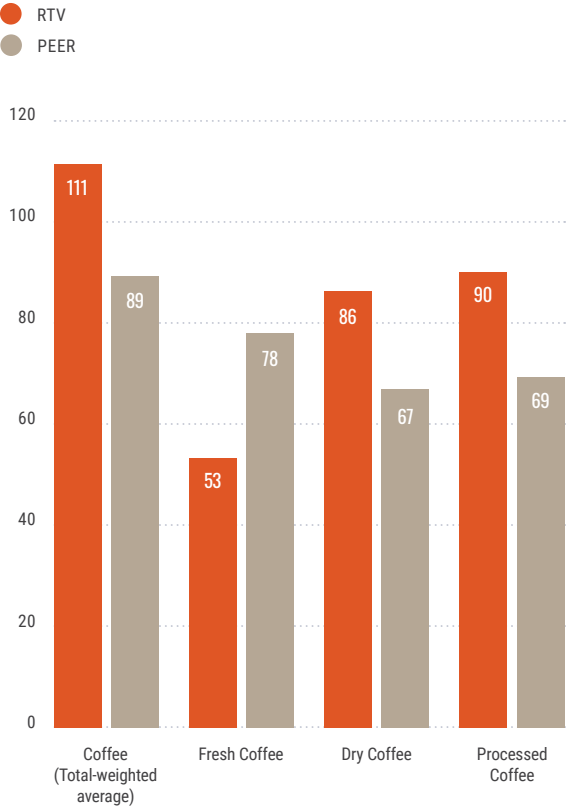
PERENNIAL CROP QUANTITIES PRODUCED & SOLD
BANANA (BUNCHES)



Partner communities produced **70%** higher average quantities and sold **46%** more in comparison to peers. Gains were achieved in quantities produced and sold for bananas, particularly plantain and brewing bananas. For dessert bananas, participating partner households produced less but sold a greater proportion of their produce, outpacing their peers by **72%** in sales.

There is a **27%** improvement in average yield per unit for these two crops in partner households from baseline to graduation. The highest yield improvement per unit in participating partner households is observed in dessert bananas by **50%**, in comparison to peers who improved their yield by 6% for the same crop.

PERENNIAL CROP QUANTITIES PRODUCED/ SOLD
COFFEE (KG)



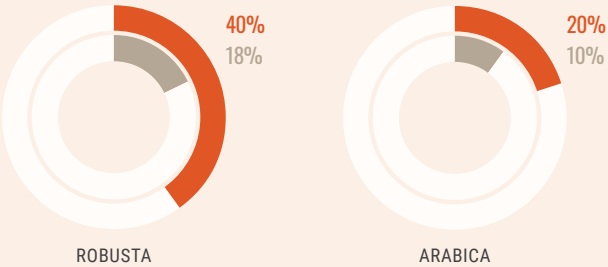
Partner households achieved **17%** yield efficiency per unit for banana and coffee compared to peers. The highest yield efficiency per unit was achieved for dessert bananas by participating households, **57%** in comparison to peers.

Participating partner households sold higher quantities of dry coffee **(+28%)** and processed coffee **(+31%)** compared to peers who sold higher quantities of fresh coffee, leading to higher coffee value and income for RTV households. The market price partner communities achieved for dry coffee is **146%** higher, while for processed coffee is **385%** higher than the price of fresh coffee.

Coffee Performance by Varieties

Analyzing coffee performance further, both Robusta and Arabica varieties demonstrate significant participation, with the cultivation of Robusta twice as prevalent as Arabica in both partner and peer coffee-growing farmers.

COFFEE PARTICIPATION*
(% OF HOUSEHOLDS)



HIGHER COFFEE PARTICIPATION

A larger proportion of partner households are engaged in coffee cultivation, with **40%** participating in Robusta and **20%** in Arabica, compared to peers with 18% and 10% participation, respectively.

BETTER YIELD PER UNIT

Partner households have a higher yield per unit for both coffee varieties. Robusta yields are **31%** higher per unit for RTV compared to peers, and Arabica yields **21%** more.

HIGHER QUANTITIES SOLD

RTV households are selling more coffee on average for both varieties than their peers, with notable differences of **15%** and **39%** for Robusta and Arabica, respectively.

AVERAGE COFFEE PRICE/ UNIT
AT DIFFERENT SELLING STAGES

	RTV		PEER	
	Robusta	Arabica	Robusta	Arabica
YIELD PER UNIT (KG)	2.63	2.34	2.00	1.93
AVERAGE QUANTITY PRODUCED/SOLD (KG)	109	106	95	76

	RTV		PEER	
ROBUSTA (FRESH)	\$0.41		\$0.38	
ROBUSTA (DRY)	\$1.01		\$0.91	
ROBUSTA (PROCESSED)	\$2.06		\$1.89	
ARABICA (FRESH)	\$0.40		\$0.35	
ARABICA (DRY)	\$1.02		\$0.87	
ARABICA (PROCESSED)	\$1.88		\$1.83	

BETTER PRICES ACROSS SELLING STAGES

For both Robusta and Arabica, partner farmers receive higher prices at various selling stages. For Robusta, prices are **8%** higher for fresh, **10%** higher for dry, and **9%** higher for processed coffee. For Arabica, the price advantages are more substantial at **16%** higher for fresh, **17%** higher for dry, and a lower price advantage of **3%** for processed coffee compared to peers.

PERCENTAGE OF COFFEE SOLD
BY TYPE

	RTV	PEER
ROBUSTA (FRESH)	49%	76%
ROBUSTA (DRY)	32%	17%
ROBUSTA (PROCESSED)	19%	7%
ARABICA (FRESH)	64%	64%
ARABICA (DRY)	29%	32%
ARABICA (PROCESSED)	7%	4%

MORE VALUE ADDITION

Partner households also sell more dry and processed coffee compared to peers, particularly for Robusta. The proportion of dry Robusta coffee sold was 15 percentage points higher in RTV households compared to peers, and the proportion of processed Robusta coffee was 12 percentage points higher. For Arabica, the proportion of processed coffee was 3 percentage points higher among partner households.



IN FOCUS



BANANA BACTERIAL WILT

Bananas are a vital perennial crop for farmers in Uganda, contributing to both food security and household income. Banana Bacterial Wilt (BBW) is a serious threat to banana production, leading to substantial crop losses and economic challenges for farmers. BBW can cause up to 100% yield loss if not controlled, resulting in complete crop failure for affected banana plantations.

BBW poses a severe risk, with 60% of our partner households reporting instances of the disease on their plantation in the past 12 months. Proper care practices and management strategies can drastically reduce the spread and impact of the disease. Through training and ongoing support, RTV creates awareness about the disease and its management, contributing to the prevention of yield loss.

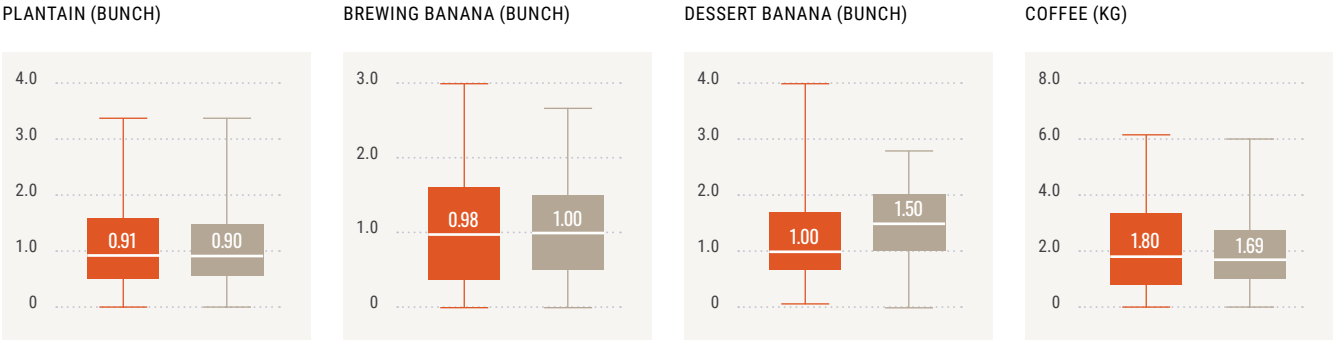
100%
PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS ACTIVELY
MANAGING THREAT OF BBW

In their plantations, compared to 83% in peer communities.

PERENNIAL CROPS: DISTRIBUTION OF YIELD PER UNIT

RTV partner communities achieve competitive or higher median yields per unit for banana and coffee varieties compared to peer communities.

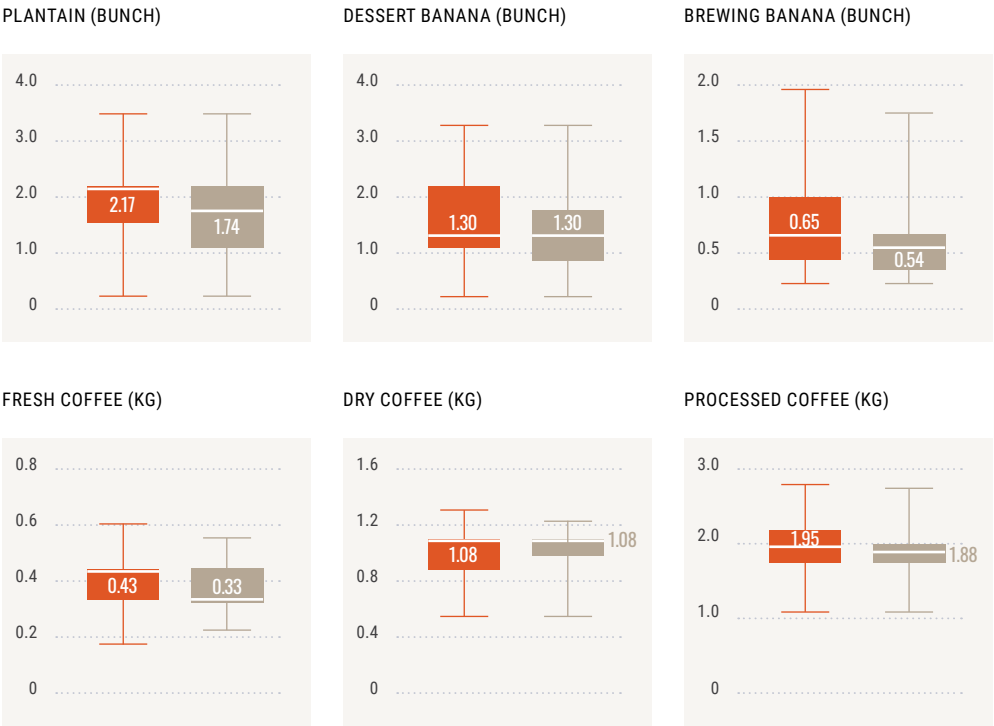
PERENNIAL CROPS: DISTRIBUTION OF YIELD PER UNIT
RTV VS. PEER



PERENNIAL CROPS: DISTRIBUTION OF MARKET PRICE PER UNIT

RTV households achieve competitive or higher median prices for coffee and banana varieties compared to peers.

PERENNIAL CROPS: DISTRIBUTION OF MARKET PRICE PER UNIT
RTV VS. PEER



SMALL BUSINESS

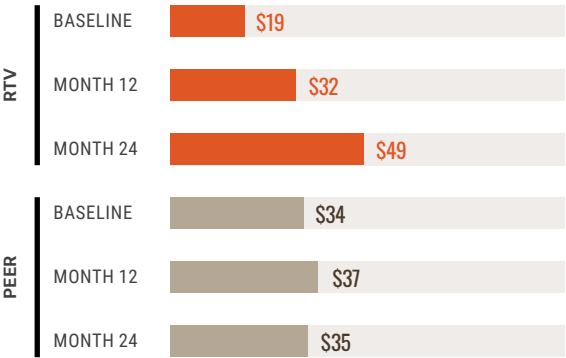
Small businesses are increasingly becoming a vital source of diversified livelihoods for partner communities, complementing agricultural income and contributing to financial resilience.

Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) play a crucial role in enhancing financial inclusion in ultra-poor rural communities. By providing access to savings and credit, VSLAs enable households to invest in small businesses and entrepreneurial activities. This access to capital allows community members to start or expand microenterprises and other income-generating activities, which in turn boosts household income.

Furthermore, RTV VSLAs engage in group enterprises – small enterprises jointly owned by the VSLA group – as an income-generating activity, contributing further to small business income in partner communities.

Small Business Income in the 2024 Graduating Cohort shows growth in participation and income, outpacing the peers.

SMALL BUSINESS INCOME
2024 GRADUATING COHORT

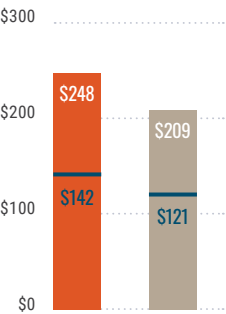


On average, topline small business income for RTV partner households increased by **159%** from baseline to graduation compared to a **3%** increase amongst peer households during the same period. By month 24, RTV partner communities' small business income growth cumulatively outpaced their peers by **\$24** per household.

Small business income includes earnings from businesses owned by households as well as group enterprises established through VSLAs. Overall, **18%** of small business income in partner households is attributable to proceeds from VSLA group enterprises.

SMALL BUSINESS INCOME
PER PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLD

RTV MEAN (orange circle), PEER MEAN (grey circle), MEDIAN (blue circle)



For the households engaged in small businesses, at the household and group levels, their enterprises are generating **19%** (\$39) more in mean annual small business income and **17%** (\$20) more in median income compared to their peers at 24 months.

★

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

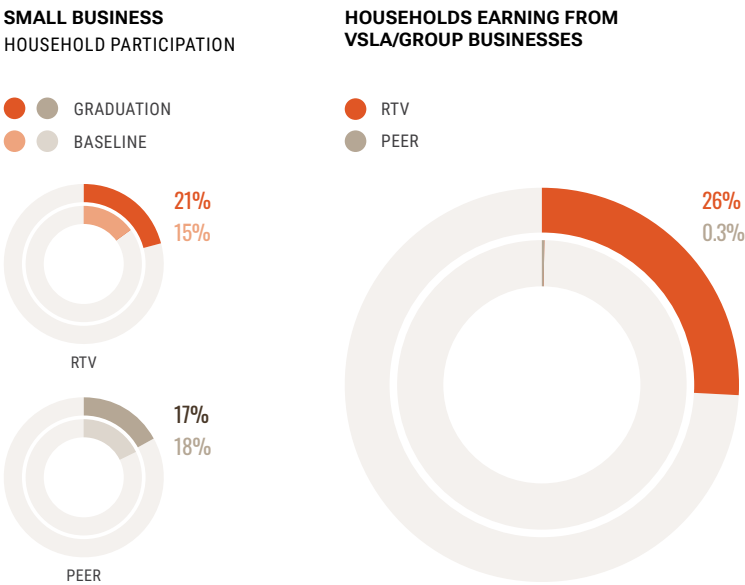
- + Increased small business participation and income, outpacing their peers.
- + Kept their small businesses open for longer and were able to maintain greater inventory in comparison to peers, particularly in the tertiary sector where participation is the highest.
- + Accessed more loans from VSLAs to invest in small businesses than peers.
- + Boosted their small business income significantly through proceeds earned from VSLA group enterprises.

Small Business Participation

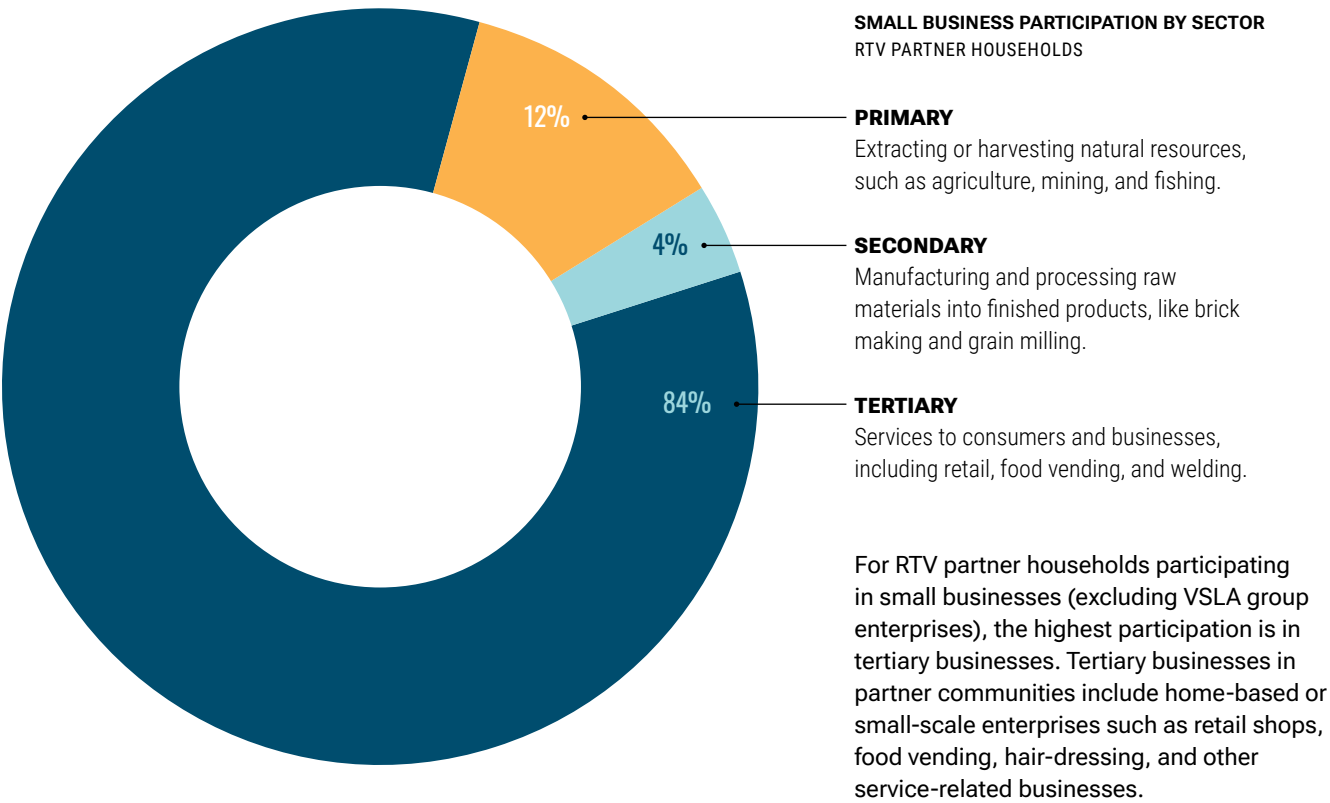
Participation in small businesses increased in partner communities from baseline to graduation. Peers, on the other hand, see a modest decline in the proportion of households engaging in businesses.

The proportion of partner households engaged in small business increased from **15%** at baseline to **21%** at graduation. Peers see a marginal decline of 1 percentage point in participation during the same period.

RTV partner communities are increasing their business income from group enterprises as part of RTV VSLAs, with **26%** of partner households earning from VSLA business proceeds.



Small Business Performance*



Small Business Performance by Business Type

MONTHLY SALES	MEAN			MEDIAN		
	RTV	Peer	Difference	RTV	Peer	Difference
PRIMARY	\$170	\$93	\$77	\$98	\$58	\$40
SECONDARY ¹⁹	\$136	\$157	-\$21	\$103	\$128	-\$25
TERTIARY	\$129	\$104	\$24	\$90	\$52	\$38

Sales for primary and tertiary small businesses are higher in partner communities. The primary sector businesses in partner communities achieve sales that are **83%** (mean) and **69%** (median) higher and in the tertiary sector **23%** (mean) and **74%** (median) higher than peers.

MONTHLY PROFITS	MEAN			MEDIAN		
	RTV	Peer	Difference	RTV	Peer	Difference
PRIMARY	\$37	\$28	\$8	\$31	\$24	\$7
SECONDARY ²⁰	\$28	\$38	-\$10	\$22	\$35	-\$13
TERTIARY	\$25	\$25	\$0	\$20	\$19	\$1

Monthly profits for primary businesses are **30%** (mean) and **28%** (median) higher than peers. Among tertiary businesses, partner and peer communities achieve comparable results. Overall, RTV partner households engaged in small businesses are spending **26%** more on monthly operating expenses compared to their peers, including equipment, wages, fuel, or rent costs.

MONTHLY INVENTORY	MEAN			MEDIAN		
	RTV	Peer	Difference	RTV	Peer	Difference
PRIMARY	\$136	\$54	\$82	\$81	\$35	\$46
SECONDARY ²¹	\$107	\$81	\$26	\$50	\$49	\$1
TERTIARY	\$257	\$194	\$62	\$117	\$56	\$61

Partner communities maintain higher average inventory in the primary and tertiary small businesses. For primary businesses, inventory is **152%** (mean) and **131%** (median) higher than peers. Tertiary businesses have **32%** (mean) and **110%** (median) higher inventories. Greater inventory levels indicate improved purchasing power and production capacity, allowing for consistent business operations.

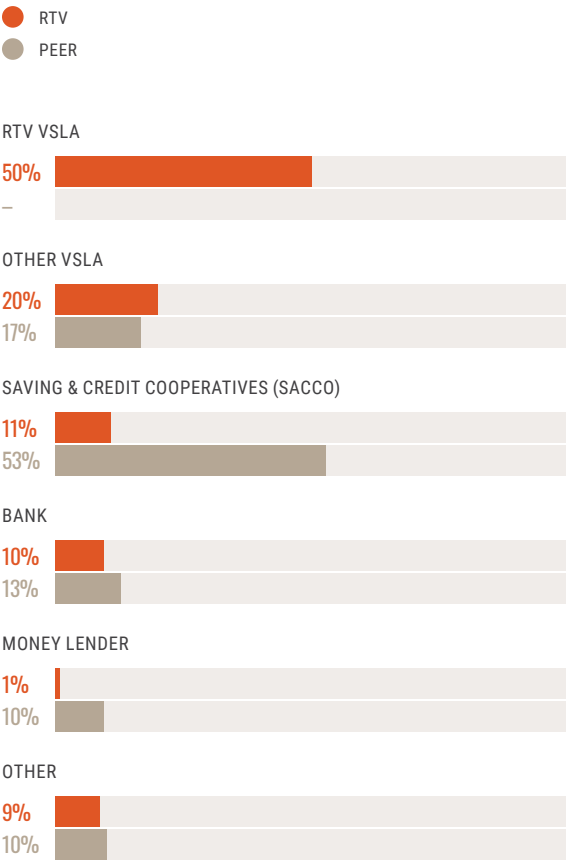
OPERATING MONTHS	MEAN			MEDIAN		
	RTV	Peer	Difference	RTV	Peer	Difference
PRIMARY	6.3	7.0	-0.7	5.8	7.1	-1.3
SECONDARY	7.7	5.5	2.2	7.0	4.4	2.6
TERTIARY	7.3	6.7	0.6	6.9	5.9	1.0

Secondary and tertiary businesses are operational for longer periods during the year compared to peers, indicating enhanced resilience and sustainability.

Investment in Small Business

Access to small business opportunities in partner communities improves with access to low-cost loans through Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) and financial literacy training. VSLAs provide capital for starting and growing businesses, while financial literacy equips individuals with the skills to manage and invest their funds effectively. Together, these initiatives support business growth, leading to increased financial stability and economic resilience for households.

LOAN SOURCE AMONG BUSINESS BORROWERS



70% of the loans taken to support small businesses by partner households were accessed through VSLAs (both RTV VSLAs and Other VSLAs), compared to 17% amongst peers who relied more on SACCOs and money lenders.

50% of small business loans in partner communities were provided by RTV VSLAs, making them the most popular source of capital. The average small business loan borrowed from RTV VSLAs was \$89, compared to \$63 borrowed from other VSLAs in partner communities.

28% of business owners in partner communities accessed low-interest loans through RTV VSLAs. For youth-headed household business owners, this percentage increases to 35%.

18% of overall business income earned by partner households comes from group enterprises established through VSLAs. These ventures are a primary driver for the higher business income in partner communities relative to peers.



"We didn't have such (VSLAs) groups and projects earlier. Every family lived independently. Households with chickens reared them on a very small scale for food and consumed it on special occasions. After forming our savings group, we decided to start a poultry farm with the money we saved. We gained a lot of knowledge about poultry farming from our demonstration farm and the periodic training from experts and veterinary doctors brought by RTV. I offered the space at my home to construct the first poultry house to kick off the project, and it has grown a lot since.

Our household income has improved, and most of us can now provide basic needs to our families. Working together as a group has promoted unity while decision-making has significantly improved since we have a common understanding. We also reach out to each other in times of need."

KASSIM
Partner Community Member, Kagadi District
(second from right)

VILLAGE SAVINGS AND LOANS ASSOCIATIONS

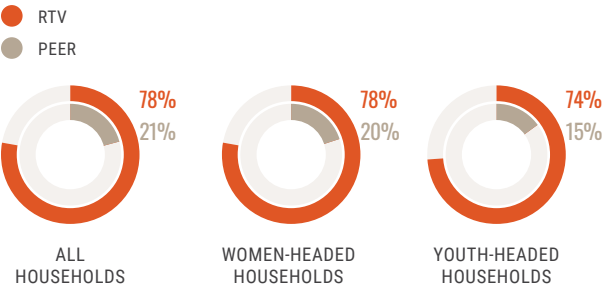
Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) are a critical component of our program's strategy to improve financial inclusion and economic resilience in partner communities. In regions where access to formal banking services are limited or non-existent, VSLAs paired with effective training and coaching provide an important platform for community members to save money, access small loans, invest in income-generating activities, and launch group enterprises. These community-managed groups are particularly vital for women and youth, offering them not only financial resources but also a source of social support.

Partner households in the 2024 Graduating Cohort participating in Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) show improvements in economic outcomes, demonstrating the impactful role these groups play in fostering financial resilience.

PARTICIPATION

Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) participation amongst RTV partner households remains a key driver for the success of this intervention.

VSLA PARTICIPATION



RTV data consistently indicates that partner households participating in VSLAs benefit from greater financial gains than peer VSLA members. Additionally, partner households participating in VSLAs also achieve better economic results than RTV households that are not members of any VSLA.

78%
HOUSEHOLDS
PARTICIPATING IN VSLAS

In partner communities compared to only 21% in peer communities.

VSLA RESULTS AT GRADUATION 2024 GRADUATING COHORT

	RTV		PEER		DIFFERENTIAL	
	VSLA Participating Households	Non-participating Households	VSLA Participating Households	Non-participating Households	VSLA Participating Households	Non-participating Households
HOUSEHOLD INCOME & PRODUCTION/DAY	\$2.27	\$1.83	\$1.36	\$1.16	\$0.91	\$0.67
ANNUAL AGRICULTURE INCOME	\$317	\$232	\$109	\$95	\$208	\$137
ANNUAL AGRICULTURE VALUE	\$620	\$483	\$316	\$259	\$304	\$224
ANNUAL SMALL BUSINESS INCOME	\$54	\$33	\$46	\$38	\$9	-\$5
LIVESTOCK ASSETS	\$234	\$174	\$147	\$125	\$87	\$49

★

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- + Higher participation in Village Savings and Loans Associations in partner communities compared to peers.
- + Partner households achieve higher annual savings in comparison to peers.
- + Participating VSLA households in partner communities accessed loans to support children's education and invested in small businesses, agriculture, and livestock assets while maintaining a lower debt-to-income ratio than peers.



PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN VSLAS HAVE ACHIEVED

67%
HIGHER HOUSEHOLD
INCOME & PRODUCTION
Per day compared to peer VSLA members and **24%** higher than non-participating RTV households.

96%
HIGHER ANNUAL
AGRICULTURE VALUE
Compared to peer VSLA participants and **28%** higher than non-participating partner households.

190%
HIGHER ANNUAL
AGRICULTURE INCOME
Compared to peer VSLAs and **37%** higher than RTV households not part of a VSLA.

19%
HIGHER ANNUAL SMALL
BUSINESS INCOME
Compared to peer VSLA members and **67%** higher than non-participating RTV households.

59%
HIGHER LIVESTOCK ASSETS
Compared to peer VSLAs and **28%** higher than RTV households not part of a VSLA.

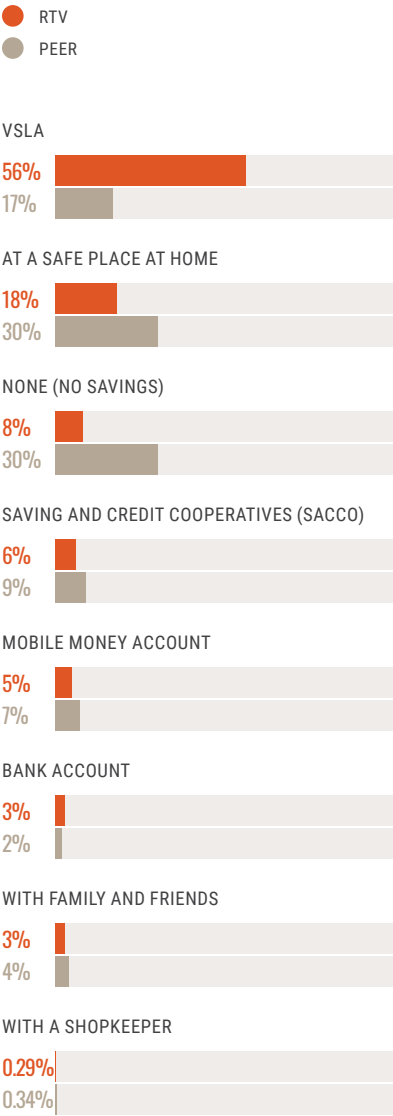


Savings

Adequate savings allow partner households to weather economic shocks and sudden expenses as well as save for future goals and invest in economic opportunities.

RTV partner households in our 2024 Graduating Cohort are actively saving across multiple avenues.

HOUSEHOLD SAVING MODES



RTV VSLA

RTV partner households in VSLAs have higher overall savings in the past 12 months than their peer counterparts.

56% OF PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS SAVING IN THEIR VSLAS

With 46% saving specifically within RTV VSLAs. On the other hand, only 17% of peer households are using VSLAs to save. The primary mode of household savings for peers remains at home.

161% HIGHER SAVINGS ACHIEVED

Among VSLA participating partner households than comparable peer households. In comparison to non-participating RTV partner households, participating households are saving 73% more.

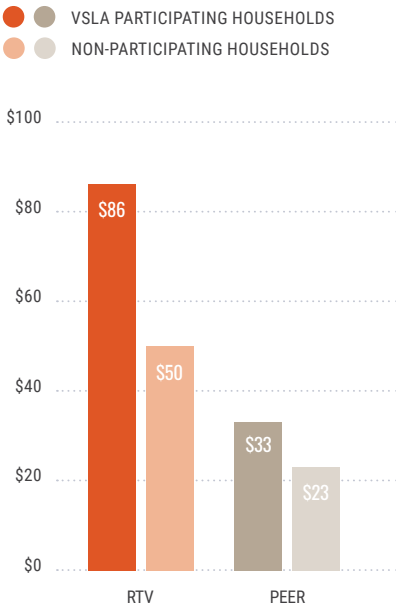
107% MORE SAVINGS IN WOMEN-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

In partner communities participating in VSLAs than their counterparts.

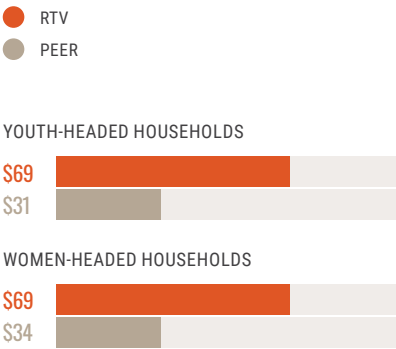
121% HIGHER SAVINGS IN YOUTH-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

In RTV communities participating in VSLAs compared to their respective peers.

ANNUAL SAVINGS



ANNUAL SAVINGS VSLA PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS

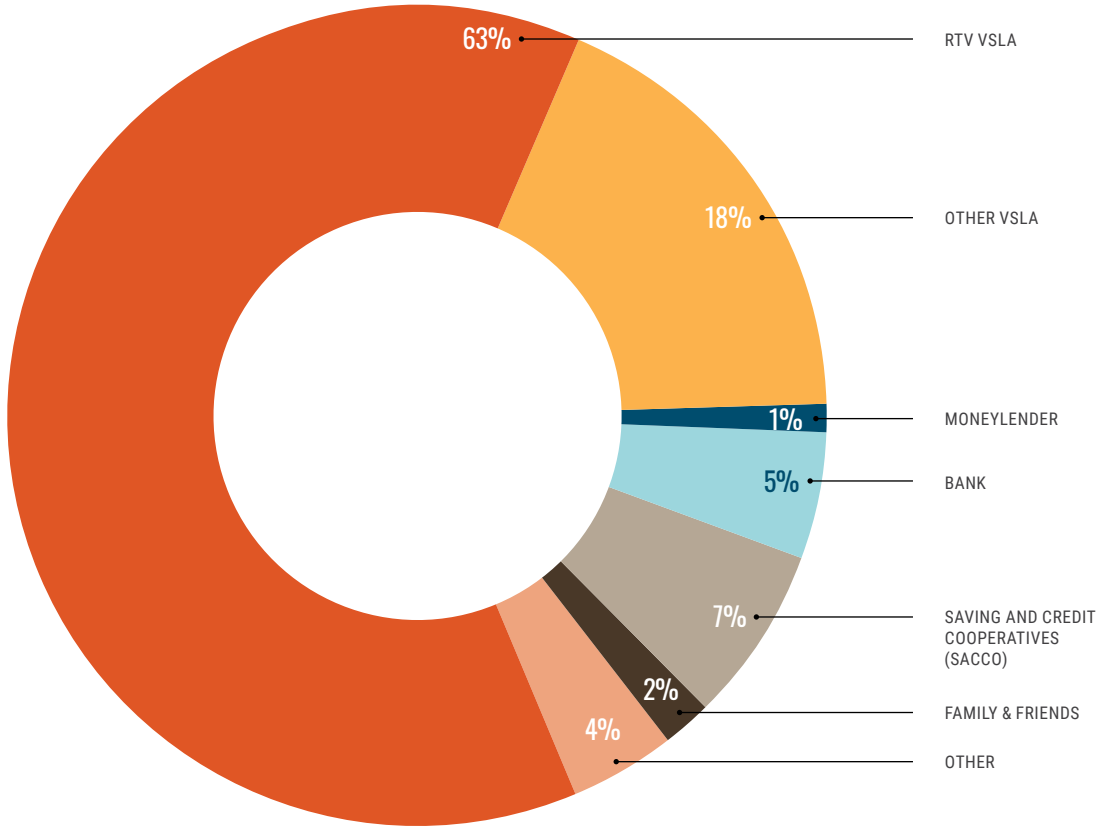


Loans and Investments

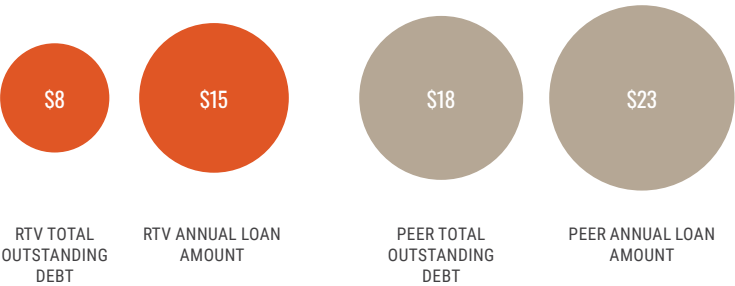
VSLAs serve as powerful catalysts for driving growth while enhancing overall well-being in partner communities.

By providing access to affordable loans, they empower households to address immediate needs, invest in income-generating ventures, and develop crucial financial management and business skills.

SOURCES OF LOANS RTV HOUSEHOLDS PARTICIPATING IN VSLAS



LOANS VSLA PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS OUTSTANDING DEBT



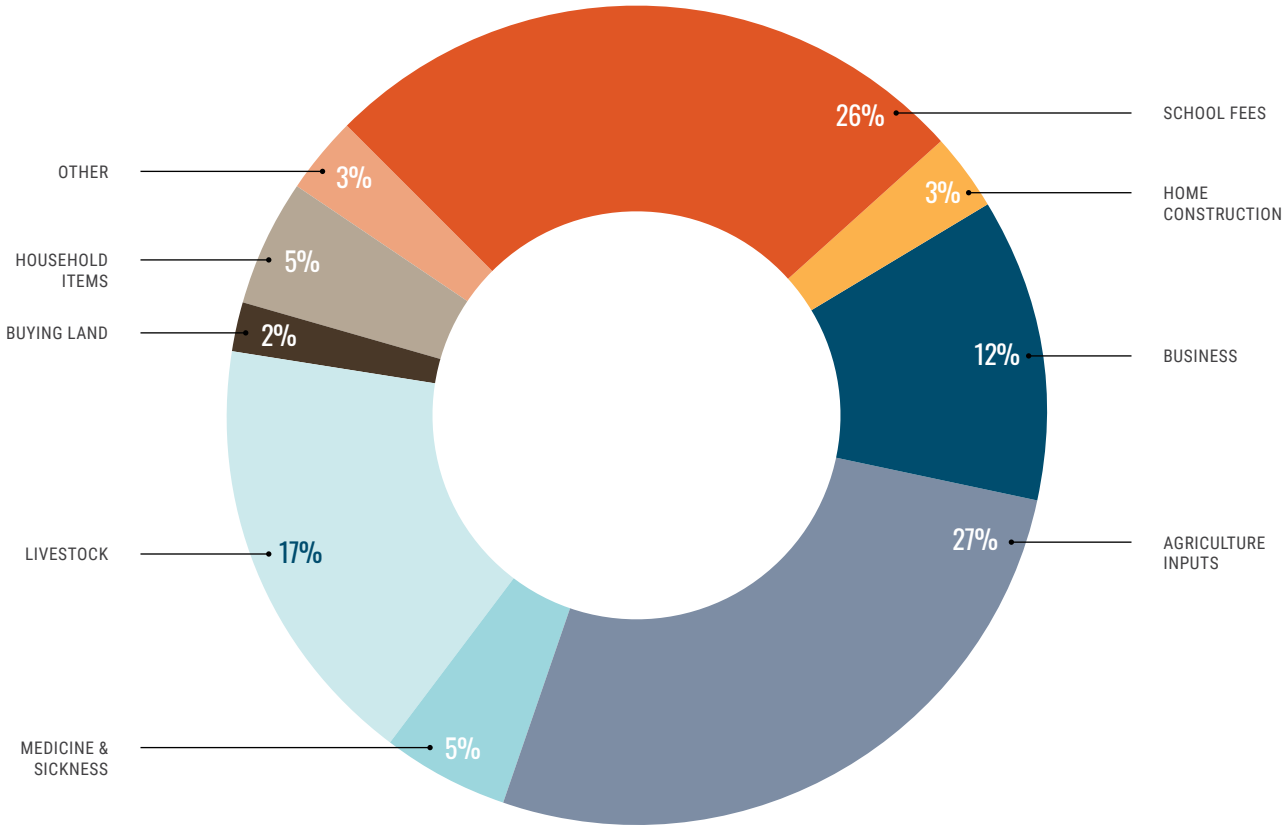
RTV households participating in VSLAs carry less debt than their counterparts in peer communities and are maintaining a lower debt-to-income ratio than their peer counterparts.

63% OF LOANS RECEIVED ARE FROM RTV VSLAS

For partner households participating in a VSLA, with all VSLAs being the source of 81% of loans to this group.

PURPOSE OF LOANS FROM RTV VSLAS

Partner households who are participating in RTV VSLAs and borrowing from those savings groups primarily utilized their loans to support children's education and invest in agriculture inputs, livestock, and small businesses.



VILLAGER STORY

STRONGER TOGETHER
KIGUUZA WOMEN VSLA'S STORY

Two years ago, the women of Kiguuza village in Kibaale, came together to form a VSLA group. Comprising 30 members, the group members saved small amounts each month and started with craft-making, producing, and selling baskets, shopping bags, mats, etc. To improve their income further, the women's group decided to start brick-making in March 2024.

“Most of us, especially women, lacked knowledge of savings and entrepreneurship. We were homemakers whose roles were mainly domestic work. The VSLA and then the brick-making project promoted teamwork among us and changed the status quo.”

“To minimize production costs, we did most of the work ourselves and have made over 18,000 bricks. We expect to earn around UGX 2,340,000 (\$650) from sales and invest the money in acquiring a piece of land in our village. We plan to share our savings at the end of the year, and each member will start a family project or small business in livestock to increase household income,” says Grace, the Kiguuza Women VSLA Chairperson. “Our lives have changed through the different programs RTV introduced. Most of us, especially women, lacked knowledge of savings and entrepreneurship. We were homemakers whose roles were mainly domestic work. The VSLA and then the brick-making project promoted teamwork among us and changed the status quo. Traditionally, it has been believed that this kind of work (brick-making) is meant only for men. We have shown women can do what men do.”



“Through a loan from my savings group, I was able to start my livestock business with piglets and rabbits. My wife too joined a savings group, and we could rent some land for farming. Our livestock and agriculture earnings help us repay the loan and save enough to buy some land and build our own home. I felt so happy to sleep in my own house. I was at peace. No one was calling me to ask for rent anymore.”

EDSON
Partner Community Member,
Kyenjojo District

LIVESTOCK

Livestock asset development plays an important role in fostering economic stability and resilience, while livestock income remains a modest contributor to income gains in our partner communities.

Our programs take a multifaceted approach to livestock growth and development as we continue to learn and refine our methodology.

For the 2024 Graduating Cohort, livestock program interventions in **48%** of our partner villages included the direct transfer of livestock assets to women and youth-headed households with a peer-accountable revolving methodology, combined with comprehensive training and ongoing follow-up support.

As part of our learning and adaptive framework, to further refine our scalable approach, we piloted a community-led model with **52%** of partner villages in the graduating cohort receiving training and support on Livestock Management and Care with a higher focus on building assets through VSLAs without any direct livestock asset transfer, as we redirected the associated investment to agricultural programming.

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KEY HIGHLIGHTS

+ As partner communities improve their household income and production, livestock ownership increases from baseline to graduation, higher than peer households.

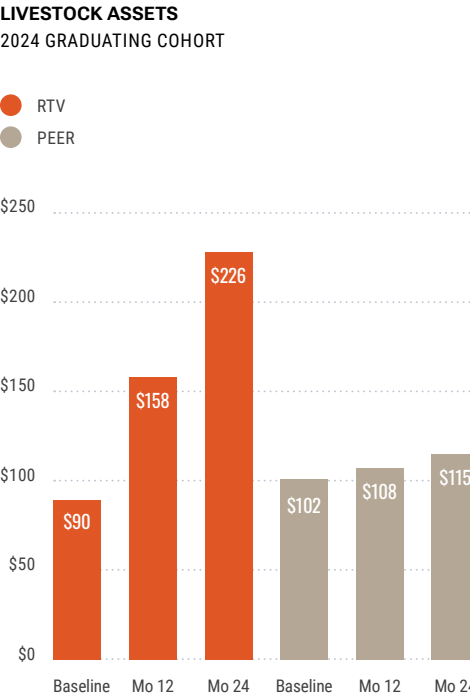
+ Livestock Income increased in partner communities from baseline to graduation, outpacing peer communities.

LIVESTOCK ASSETS

Livestock training, ongoing support for the adoption of best practices, and community-led asset development through VSLA savings, loans, and group enterprises are key components of the RTV program that encourage broader participation in and improved management of Livestock Assets.

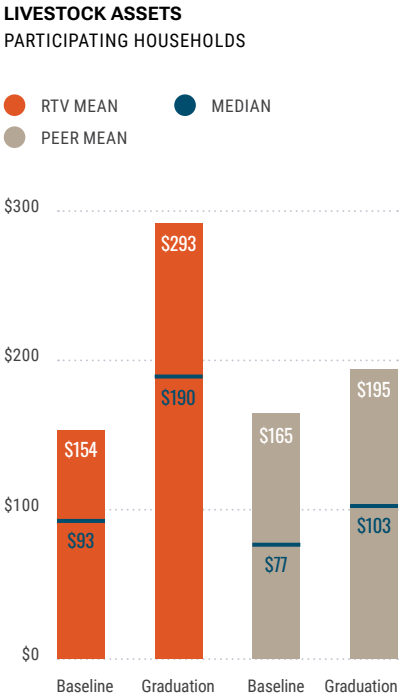


Livestock Asset Value



Livestock Asset Value represents the values of different kinds of livestock owned by partner households.

At the topline level, average Livestock Assets for partner households increased by **152%** from baseline to graduation, **\$123** more than peers over 24 months. Peer households saw an increase of 13% during the same period.



At graduation, the average Livestock Asset Value for partner households participating in livestock assets was **50%** (mean) and **84%** (median) higher than peers.

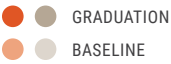


Livestock Ownership

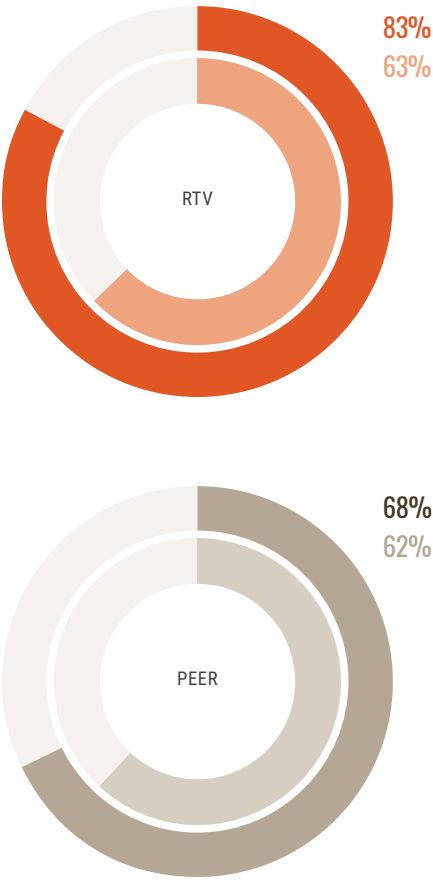
As incomes, savings, and access to low-cost loans increase, the percentage of partner households owning Livestock Assets measurably increased from baseline to graduation. RTV VSLAs continue to serve as a key driver for developing livestock assets within partner communities.

For the 2024 Graduating Cohort, 17% of RTV VSLA loans by members were dedicated to building livestock assets as an income-generating activity (IGA).

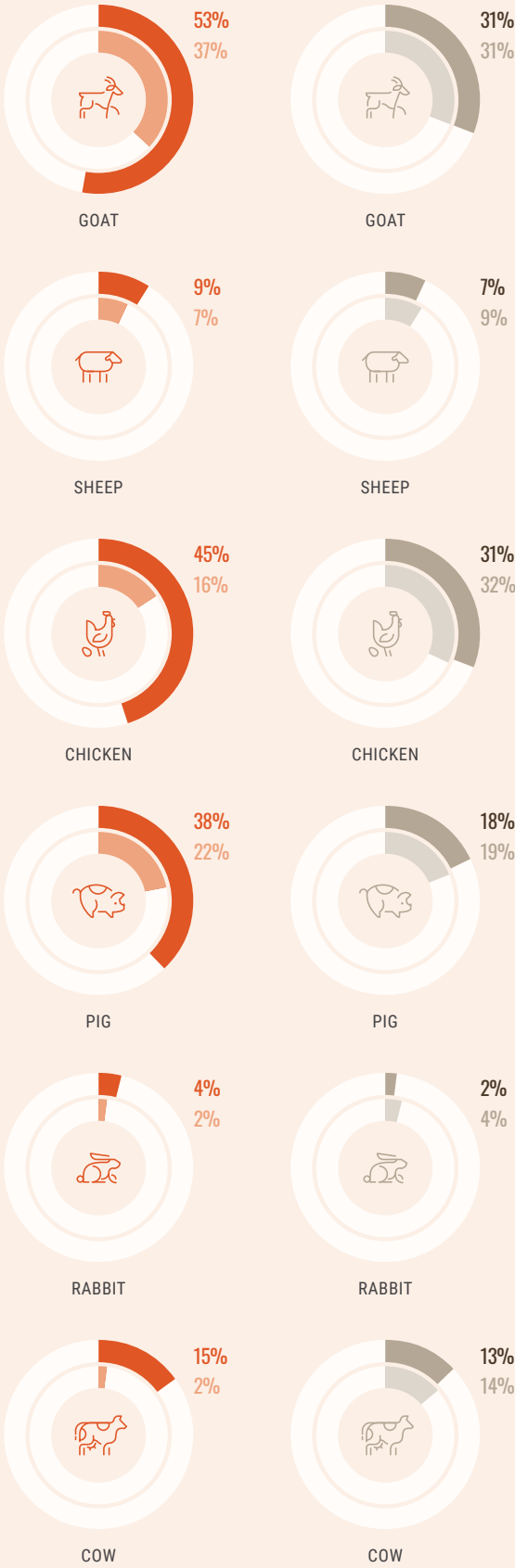
A greater proportion of partner households own livestock at graduation in comparison to peers, and an increase from baseline.



HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATION



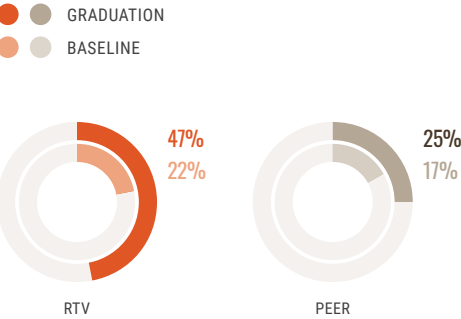
LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP BY TYPE



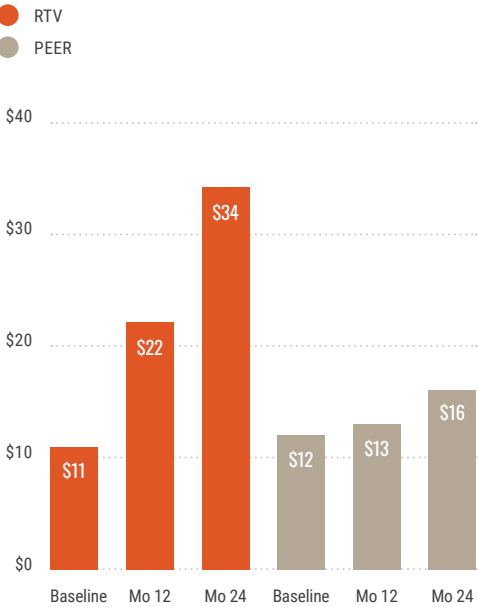
LIVESTOCK INCOME

Partner communities generate livestock income through the sale of livestock or livestock products.

LIVESTOCK INCOME HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATION



ANNUAL LIVESTOCK INCOME 2024 GRADUATING COHORT

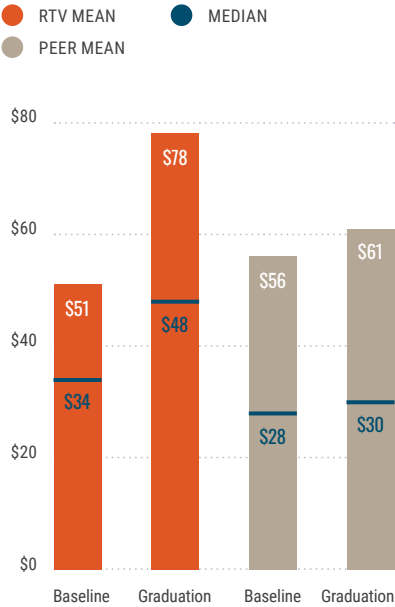


At the topline level, RTV partner communities increased their Livestock Income from \$11 at baseline to \$34 at graduation. In comparison, peer households experienced a modest increase from \$12 to \$16 over the same period.

With improved knowledge about Livestock Care and Management Practices, partner communities earned \$28 more than peers in livestock income over 24 months.



ANNUAL LIVESTOCK INCOME PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS



The proportion of partner households earning income from livestock increased in 24 months to 47%. Participating RTV partner households at graduation are earning 27% (mean) and 57% (median) more from livestock than peer households.

06

Appendix

Additional insights into income and value streams from our 2024 Graduating Cohort, further details about our program, a glossary of terms, and acknowledgments of our valuable partners.

118	Casual Labor
123	Salaried Employment
124	Program Roadmap
128	Annual Household Survey Methodology & Standards
130	Glossary/Terms
131	Abbreviations
132	Our Partners and Supporters



CASUAL LABOR

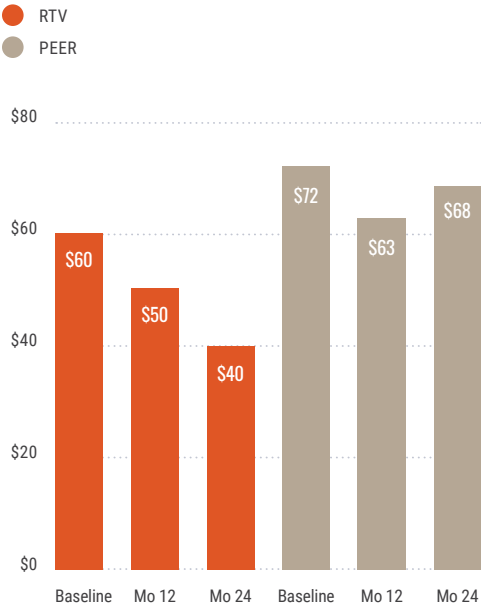
Our partner communities reduce their reliance on casual labor income as other sources of stable income increase.

Casual labor offers ultra-poor households a short-term additional source of income that is highly dependent on the seasonal supply and demand of labor, making it an unreliable foundation for livelihoods.

Casual labor in our communities refers to temporary and irregular employment, often performed on a day-to-day basis. This type of labor typically includes unskilled or semi-skilled work providing short-term income. In the computation of casual labor income for our partner communities, we include monetary and in-kind income earned. Consideration is also given to the number of days worked in a month as well as the number of months in which someone was involved in casual labor activities.

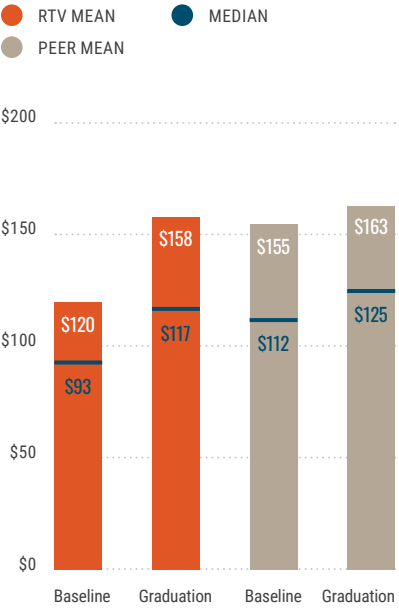
Casual Labor Income

CASUAL LABOR INCOME
2024 GRADUATING COHORT



At the topline level, average income from casual labor in RTV partner households decreased by **33%** from baseline to graduation. Peer households’ casual labor income, on the other hand, decreased by 6% in the same period. Over the course of 24 months, peer households earned \$28 more than partner households.

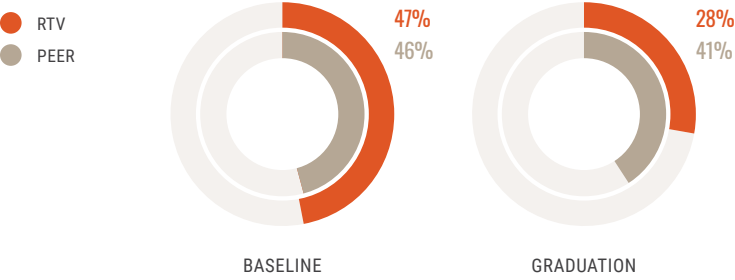
CASUAL LABOR INCOME
PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS



While casual labor income declines at the topline level for all partner communities, the results show an increase between baseline and graduation when we focus only on households participating in casual labor. In partner communities, the number of households participating in casual labor activities declines, but the weekly earnings are higher overall.

Casual Labor Participation

PARTICIPATION IN CASUAL LABOR



As partner communities improve their Household Income and Production from agriculture, we see a decline in reliance on casual labor income. At baseline, **47%** of partner households were participating in casual labor, which declined to **28%** by graduation. Observing the trend amongst peer communities during the same time period, we see a modest decline in participation from 46% to 41% in participation in casual labor.

Insights from our analysis reveal that there is a statistically significant inverse relationship between casual labor and more stable income sources in both partner and peer communities.

	RTV			PEER		
	Not Engaged in Casual Labor	Engaged in Casual Labor	Differential	Not Engaged in Casual Labor	Engaged in Casual Labor	Differential
SALARIED EMPLOYMENT	\$39	\$11	\$28	\$29	\$8	\$21
SMALL BUSINESS INCOME	\$59	\$24	\$35	\$48	\$16	\$32
PERENNIAL CROPS INCOME	\$125	\$111	\$14	\$38	\$27	\$11
AGRICULTURE INCOME	\$295	\$277	\$18	\$104	\$89	\$14

Among partner households, those participating in casual labor are earning less in other income streams including Business Income, Salaried Employment Income, and Agricultural Income at month 24 compared to partner households not engaged in casual labor. A similar trend is observed in peer communities.

Key Findings

Our data further indicates that higher participation in casual labor relates to households' social and economic vulnerability, particularly among youth-headed households.

	RTV			PEER		
	Men	Women	Youth	Men	Women	Youth
PARTICIPATION IN CASUAL LABOR	27%	22%	38%	41%	33%	53%
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE	5	4	4	6	4	4
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ENGAGED IN CASUAL LABOUR	27%	32%	41%	27%	35%	37%
LAND SIZE FOR AGRICULTURE (ACRES)	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1
CASUAL LABOR INCOME	\$43	\$32	\$52	\$73	\$52	\$69
BUSINESS INCOME	\$55	\$33	\$55	\$36	\$26	\$42
AGRICULTURE VALUE	\$604	\$582	\$524	\$283	\$239	\$205
AGRICULTURE INCOME	\$299	\$283	\$267	\$106	\$83	\$87

In both RTV partner and peer communities, youth-headed households, which have smaller land for farming and lower agricultural production compared to men-headed and women-headed households, exhibit the highest rates of casual labor participation. In contrast, men-headed households, typically having larger land sizes and higher agricultural value and income, show lower casual labor participation than youth-headed households. This indicates that access to land, household headship, and diversification of income sources play crucial roles in reducing reliance on casual labor as a primary income source. Additionally, the comparison between RTV and peer communities further highlights that casual labor is more prevalent among economically vulnerable households with fewer assets and agricultural resources.

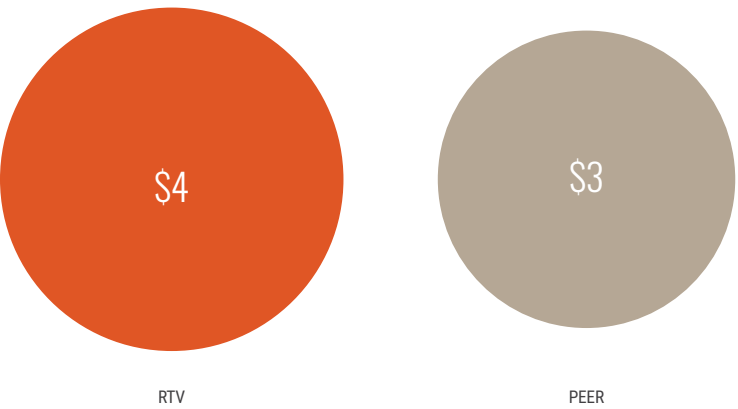
Casual Labour Earnings

TIME ENGAGED IN CASUAL LABOR

	RTV			PEER		
	Baseline	Month 12	Month 24	Baseline	Month 12	Month 24
MONTHS WORKED IN A YEAR	8	7	6	6	6	7
DAYS WORKED IN A WEEK	5	3	3	3	3	3
HOURS WORKED IN A DAY	7	7	6	7	7	8

The average number of months, days, and hours dedicated to casual labor declines in participating partner households from baseline to month 24 as other income streams become the dominant source of earnings. By contrast, peer communities generally become more reliant on casual labor, increasing the months, days, and hours devoted to this revenue source.

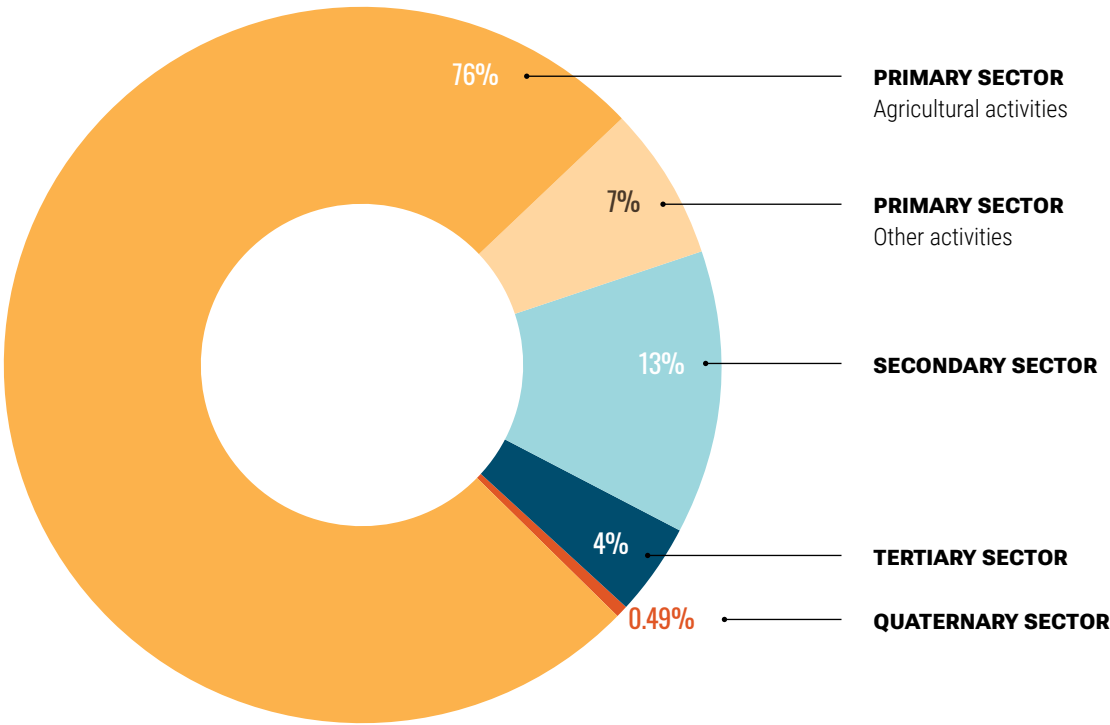
WEEKLY EARNINGS AT 24 MONTHS (AVERAGE)



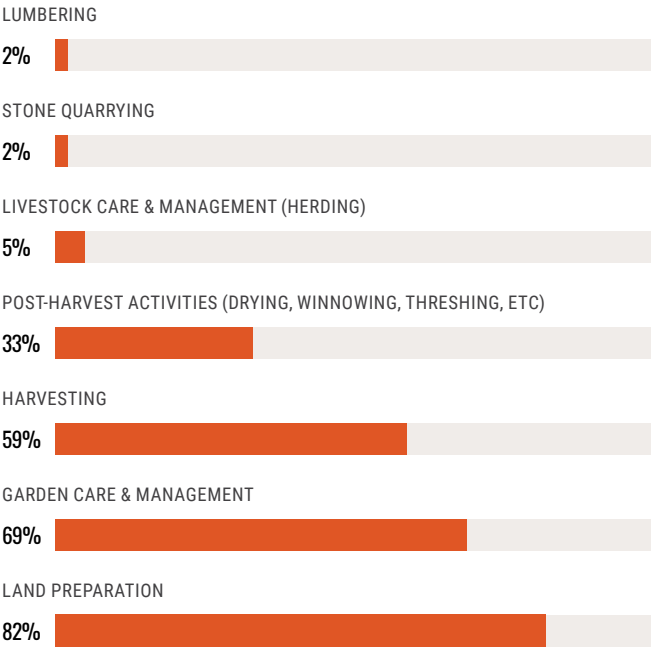
While the amount of time dedicated to casual labor decreases between baseline and month 24 in partner communities, the weekly earnings achieved are still higher than that of peers. These higher earnings are driving the overall increase in casual labor income for participating households in partner communities.

Casual Labor Activities

CASUAL LABOUR PARTICIPATION BY SECTOR
RTV PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS



CASUAL LABOR ACTIVITY IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR
RTV PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS



The majority of casual labor opportunities in partner communities are found in the primary sector, more specifically, the agricultural sector. With less land of their own for agriculture on average, those participating in casual labor often support the agricultural activities of others.

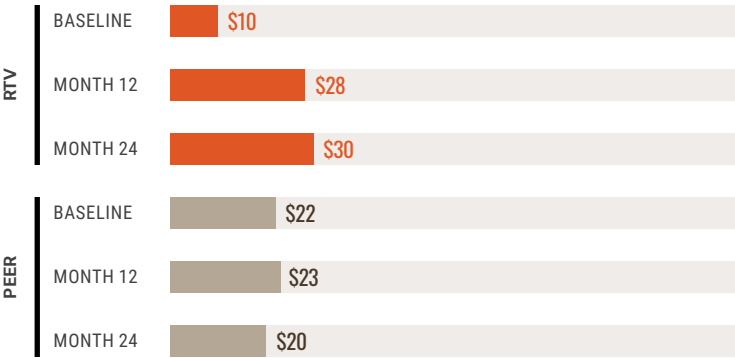
Key casual labor activities with the highest participation from our partner and peer communities include land preparation, garden care and management, harvesting, and post-harvest activities.

SALARIED EMPLOYMENT

Our partner households increased their salaried income compared to a decline in peer households.

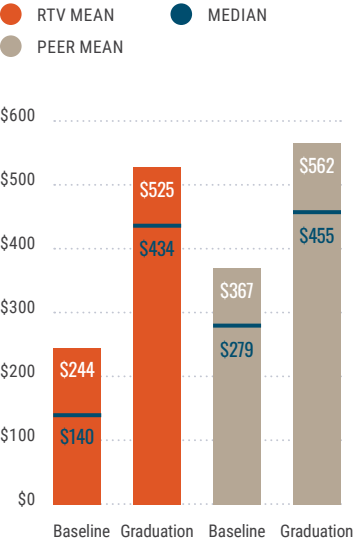
Salaried Employment Income

SALARIED EMPLOYMENT INCOME
2024 GRADUATING COHORT



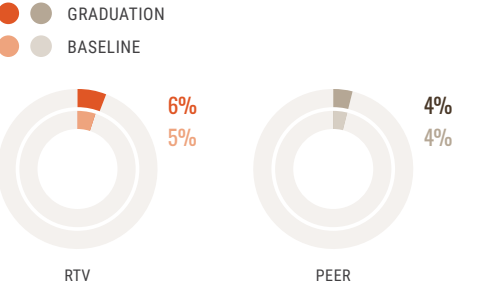
RTV partner households at the topline level increased their average annual income from salaried employment by **214%** from baseline to graduation. In comparison, peer households saw a decline of 7% during the same time period. Over the 24-month period, partner communities earned **\$27** more than peers, with salaried employment income contributing **7%** to total income gains.

SALARIED EMPLOYMENT INCOME
PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS



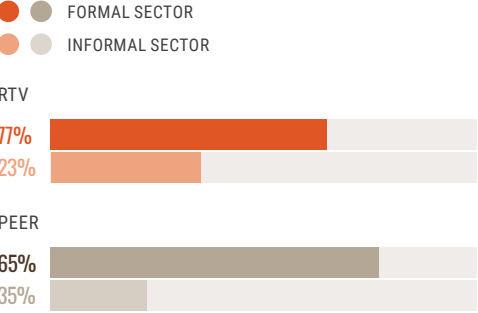
Focusing on households participating in salaried employment, the rate of increase in income from this stream from baseline to graduation is higher than peers, with partner households increasing their mean income by **115%** or **\$281** and median income by **211%** or **\$294** from baseline to graduation. In comparison, participating peer households increase their Salaried Employment Income by 53% or \$195 in mean values and 63% or \$176 in median values.

Participation



RTV partner communities increased their engagement with salaried employment from **5%** to **6%** between baseline and graduation. In comparison, peer communities' participation in this income stream remains unchanged at 4% during the same period. Greater participation and a higher rate of change in Salaried Employment Income among partner communities helped to increase overall salaried employment income beyond that of peer communities over the 24-month period.

SALARIED EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITY BY SECTOR



Partner households have higher participation in the formal sector. Jobs in education and security are most common for partner communities in the formal sector, whereas roles such as house helpers, building and construction, and catering are most common in the informal sector.

PROGRAM ROADMAP

Raising The Village partners with last-mile farming communities in Sub-Saharan Africa over 24 months to address ultra-poverty through a low-cost, high-impact program model. Each dimension of our program works together to build household incomes year after year as communities transition from subsistence farming to income generation, breaking the chronic cycle of ultra-poverty. Our program model is based on **three key aspects** that work together to improve incomes, address barriers, and ensure sustainable impact.

- 1 **DRIVING INCOME**
By increasing agricultural productivity
- 2 **ENABLING PARTICIPATION**
By addressing barriers and creating opportunities
- 3 **ENSURING SUSTAINABILITY**
By building local capacity and structures

At the end of our 24-month partnership, the 'keys' to the project are handed over to the community, symbolizing independence, ownership, and accountability. RTV continues to monitor their progress for up to 60 months.



PARTNER COMMUNITIES



COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP

ULTRA-POVERTY
Multidimensional barriers and generational poverty

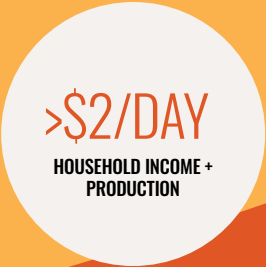
Reduced health, sanitation and food security barriers

Active household and community participation

Progress and adoption of good practices – agriculture, savings and loans, WASH, and livestock management

Income diversification, increased household income, production, assets, and improved quality of life

Continued growth in household income and production, and assets



RAISING THE VILLAGE

COMMUNITY SELECTION

CORE IMPLEMENTATION
0-6 MONTHS

TRANSITION
7-12 MONTHS

FOLLOW-UP
13-24 MONTHS

GRADUATION
AT 24 MONTHS

INTERVENTIONS

HEALTH, WELLBEING + FOOD SECURITY

AGRICULTURE LIVELIHOODS

SAVINGS + LOANS

FINANCIAL LITERACY + LIVESTOCK TRAINING

HANDS-ON COACHING + SUPPORT

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACT TRACKING

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP

- Baseline activities
- Community needs prioritization
- Project designing
- Community reviews and sign-off

TRAINING

- Comprehensive agriculture training
- Financial literacy
- VSLA setup and training
- WASH
- Gender equity
- Mindset change training
- Livestock management
- Equitable and inclusive community leadership

ACCESS + INPUTS

- Health services (HOR)
- Clean water
- Affordable credit
- Local leadership structures
- Agriculture inputs
- Food security
- VSLA kits

ONGOING SUPPORT

- Refresher training sessions
- Health Outreach session (HOR)
- Technical support and coaching at household and community levels

GRADUATION READINESS

Performance review and project transition meetings

Annual Evaluation up-to 60 months

HOUSEHOLD MAPPING + BASELINE SURVEY

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY MIDLINE

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ENDLINE

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY METHODOLOGY & STANDARDS

For impact measurement and reporting detailed in this report, an **Annual Household Survey (AHS)** is carried out to collect household-level data on social and economic indicators and key impact drivers.

RESEARCH DESIGN

For topline impact analysis, we follow the **Longitudinal Study** research design, under which the same samples are followed for five years from baseline. RTV also carries out a **Heterogeneity Analysis** by cohorts to ensure we are reaching and impacting the most vulnerable population and understand the category of income earners where our impact is felt most. In our heterogeneity analysis, partner households are divided into four groups based on their household income and production at baseline. To measure the impact of RTV’s interventions, the differences in the incomes and production of these households are compared at baseline and graduation.

SAMPLING APPROACH

Random sampling of the target and reserve households is done once at baseline, and the same sample is followed for the entire longitudinal study period.

- **Sample:** Consists of the specific village households that are randomly selected to represent the entire population.
- **Sampling Frame:** The sampling frame is the comprehensive list of all village households in the population.
- **Sampling Strategy utilized:** Probability sampling
- **Sampling Method:** Stratified Random Sampling
- **The Different Strata include:** Men-Headed Households (single or joint), Women-Headed Households (single), and Youth-Headed households (single or joint).

SAMPLE SELECTION

RTV applies a (24/30 sampling) approach. From the village census, households are stratified across household types with a random selection of households based on village size aligned with Uganda’s 2014 Census village demographics for both Peer and RTV households:

- **Villages comprising >100 Households:** A sample of 30 households is drawn with a 60/20/20 ratio of Men/Women/ Youth Headed Households.
- **Villages consisting of <100 Households:** A sample of 24 households is drawn with a 50/25/25 ratio of 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.

Sampling of the target and reserve households is done once at baseline, and the same sample is followed for the entire period of the longitudinal study. When a target household drops from the study, it is replaced with a reserve household with similar characteristics from a pool of reserve households. This is done for Year 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 evaluations.

ANALYTICAL APPROACH

We utilize the Difference In Differences (DID) approach to measure the true impact of our program by comparing changes in outcomes over time between partner communities (treatment group) and peer communities (control group).

To apply the Difference-in-Differences method, we collect baseline data for both control and treatment groups. Baseline activities involve identifying and randomly selecting control and treatment sub-counties. The pre-treatment differences in outcomes across the two groups are captured at the household level, ensuring that our control and treatment groups have similar characteristics, creating a level playing field for comparison. The treatment group is then exposed to the intervention, after which we analyze the differences in differences between both groups. The impact of the treatment is the difference after intervention (second difference) minus the difference pre-treatment (first difference).

DATA COLLECTION & QUALITY ASSURANCE

- Data for AHS is collected electronically using Survey123 and SurveyCTO, programmed with logical flow, consistency, and speed violation checks.
- Prior to data collection, the AHS is tested in the field for up to 3 days, and feedback from testing is incorporated into the tool. During the course of survey administration, daily reports are submitted by enumerators and activity reports are compiled by the PEAL team to help identify errors and to inform any modifications to improve the survey.
- To keep our findings and results as independent as possible, we hire and train independent contractors as enumerators to ensure uniform collection across all households in accordance with our data privacy and protection protocols. One field supervisor is assigned to 15 independent contractors to ensure the quality of data collection.
- Enumerators, each with their unique identifier, receive village track sheets of randomized survey households (with assigned IDs) generated from Household Census data.
- Household surveys are unlocked by GPS satellite coordinates and must be completed within a small radius of 10 meters of the household location. For further diligence, we layer the GPS of the HH visited with our census base map to validate that the two GPS coordinates are aligned.
- Backchecks and callbacks are conducted for 10% of all households surveyed within 1 week of the survey. These checks are conducted for a random subset of surveys to ensure the quality of data collection and conformity with data collection protocols.
- The collection time for AHS ranges from 45 minutes to one hour per survey, with 6 surveys completed daily. With an average of 5 contractors per village, we limit the time commitment for partner communities by covering one village in one day.

DATA ANALYSIS

- Utilizing statistical modeling, we perform a regression analysis to assess impact using Alteryx workflows, STATA, and Python. Our analysis includes univariate, bivariate, and multivariate methods to investigate the relationships between various key variables and household incomes. Univariate analysis is conducted to determine various household characteristics, whereas bivariate and multivariate analyses are done to examine key relationships between different key variables and household incomes. Evaluation files are prepared for each cohort at the district level.
- To manage outliers and achieve a normal distribution, data is sorted in ascending order using household program value. Five percent of the data is dropped from the analysis (1% at the bottom and 4% at the top) for every cohort at the district level for a true comparison. The dropped data is also not considered for the heterogeneity analysis. Outlier management for both control and treatment is done separately following the same procedure.
- Findings are assumed to be true and published only when 95%** to 99%*** statistical significance is achieved with a p-value equal to or less than 0.05 or 0.01.

DATA COLLECTION SCHEDULE

Baseline

- Villages census for both partner and peer communities.
- Baseline Household Survey for both partner and peer communities.
- Community Needs Prioritization for partner communities.

Implementation

- Annual Household Survey for both partner and peer communities.

Reporting Endline

- Annual Household Survey for both partner and peer communities.

Sustainability

- The progress of partner households continues to be monitored each year post-graduation through the Annual Household Survey for up to 60 months.

GLOSSARY/TERMS/ABBREVIATIONS

The following definitions provided are not all-encompassing but are adequate for understanding the key themes and ideas presented in this report:

AGRICULTURAL CYCLES: Uganda has two planting seasons in accordance with the weather patterns. Communities are ready to plant from March to May and August to November. RTV launches clusters in alignment with the two planting cycles – January (Agricultural Cycle A) and June (Agricultural Cycle B), respectively.

ANNUAL PROGRAM VALUE: Differential between RTV and peer households’ Annual Household Value, which includes Household Income, Net Production, and Livestock Assets. The Annual Program Value represents the Household Value gained, directly or indirectly, as a result of our programmatic interventions in comparison to peers.

CLUSTER: Grouping of neighboring villages that share social networks, resources, and infrastructure, such as water sources and markets, that help Raising The Village (RTV) build area-wide community cooperation while maximizing program resources.

COHORT: Grouping of clusters according to the time of their launch.

DIFFERENTIALS: RTV partner communities’ annual outcomes minus peer groups’ annual outcomes per year. These reflect the trajectory of change in outcomes between partner and peer households. Cumulative differentials or differentials at graduation include the sum total of differentials at year 1 and year 2 minus baseline differential.

GRADUATION: The end of the project cycle of 24 months. 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 HEADSHIP: Household headship is considered our primary unit of impact analysis to assess the economic well-being and progress of the economic status of the entire household. Based on local social constructs, our prioritization strategy focused on women and youth and information on household head gender and age; the following household headship categories are used:

- **Women-headed households:** Households that are headed by women older than 30 years and are one of the following: single, divorced/separated, never married, or widowed.
- **Youth-headed households:** Households that are headed by individuals between 18 to 30 years of age.
- **Joint or Men-headed households:** Households that are headed by an adult older than 30 years and are either of the following: married joint households or adult men who are divorced/separated, never married, and/or widowed.

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

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND PRODUCTION: This represents household income and agricultural and livestock net production for the year. Household Income and Production per day is calculated over 365 days.

HOUSEHOLD NET PRODUCTION: Total production minus agricultural and livestock income. Net production represents unsold agricultural and livestock production. All aggregated Household Income and Production data reflect net production.

HOUSEHOLD TOTAL PRODUCTION: Total agricultural crop value (seasonal and perennial) + livestock and livestock by-products’ consumption. Total production represents the total value of agricultural and livestock production in the year for sale, consumption, and residuals.

LAST-MILE VILLAGE: The term “last-mile village” represents 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 ultra-poverty.

PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS: Partner Households or Communities represent the communities where RTV programs are implemented.

PEER OR CONTROL GROUP: To track the progression of RTV partner households over time, in comparison to households where RTV programs have not been introduced, Peer or Control groups are selected. Control groups are randomly selected using STATA at the subcounty level. As part of our methodology, multiple treatment groups are compared to a smaller number of control groups, with a moving baseline used for true comparison by cohort. The number of control villages is selected based on power calculations to ensure that the control group is representative of the overall sample population.

POVERTY PROBABILITY INDEX (PPI): The Poverty Probability Index (PPI) is a poverty measurement tool that estimates the likelihood (%) that a household falls below the poverty line. We use PPI-based poverty probability estimates to assess the effectiveness of our programs and track poverty reduction over time in partner communities.

RANDOMIZED CONTROL TRIAL (RCT): RCT is a third-party impact evaluation that uses randomized access to social development programs to limit bias and generate and validate impact assessments of a program. RTV launched our randomized control study with Dr. Riley, University of Michigan, and Dr. Mahmud, University of Exeter, in 2020 for a period of five years post-implementation.

RESIDUALS: Residuals are part of the agricultural harvest that are kept by households for future consumption or replanting in the next planting cycle. These are included in net production.

RETURN ON INVESTMENT (ROI): Calculated as the cumulative differential between the Annual Net Program 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.

ULTRA-POVERTY: The most severe form of poverty, representing populations experiencing deep disadvantages, including poor health, inadequate living standards, lack of access to education and basic infrastructure, and severely low income or consumption.

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

ABBREVIATIONS	
AHS	Annual Household Survey
BBW	Banana Bacterial Wilt
CAT	Community Agriculture Teams
CPH	Cost Per Household
DID	Difference-in-Differences
FCS	Food Consumption Score
GAP	Good Agronomic Practices
GPS	Global Positioning System
HH	Household
HHI+P	Household Income and (net) Production
HOR	Health Outreaches
IGA	Income Generating Activities
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PEAL	Planning, Evaluation, and Learning
ROI	Return on Investment
RTV	Raising The Village
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SE	Standards Evaluation
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
YOY	Year-on-Year or Year-over-Year

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