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All Across Africa: Recommendations for Ongoing Social Impact Assessment

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ALL ACROSS AFRICA

Recommendations for Ongoing Social Impact Reporting

CHRISTINA HARRIS & HALEY HARADA



Miller Center
for Social Entrepreneurship

THE ISSUE

Rural women's poverty in Africa is a significant issue. In Rwanda, more than half of the population lives on less than \$1.25 a day.

THE CONTEXT

- Rwanda has been on the climb under the leadership of President Paul Kagame in the recent years. After the genocide, Kagame worked towards creating an environment of opportunity for social entrepreneurs, especially women.
- In Africa, women support around 5.7 dependents, therefore leaving them with the potential to impact large communities.
- In most places around the world, women are an untapped economic resource.



THE COMPANY

All Across Africa (AAA) is a B-corp that facilitates female potential and works to alleviate poverty by employing 3,200 local artisans in Rwanda, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, and Burundi. As artisans, who want or need employment, women weave decorative baskets and other home goods for more reliable incomes. As a result, AAA creates a transformative difference for her lifestyle, her family, and the community's wellbeing.

Unlike other socially oriented businesses, AAA actively transforms livelihoods through a continuous flow of income and employment opportunity, instead of one-time transactions. The success of All Across Africa is measured not by a single product or service delivered, but by how the lives of the artisans improve over time. Tracking the degree of this profound change in multiple aspects of artisan lives will ultimately allow AAA to develop yearly impact reports and better serve its beneficiaries.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Objective

The objective was to design and test a survey to measure and track AAA's social impact on an ongoing basis. The survey's purpose is to showcase AAA's transformative effect on the lives of artisan beneficiaries and their communities.

Research Process

Social impact reporting requires resources to administer. As a result, significant consideration was given to ensure a sustainable, cost effective solution that preserves data quality. The research team performed six weeks of in-field research, consisting of formal and informal interviews with artisans, AAA employees, and community members. The team developed, piloted, and finalized an impact survey. This report formalizes its findings and recommendations.

The Survey

The survey instrument measures 7 areas of impact - *education, health, savings, income, nutrition, housing, and empowerment*. The context of each question and potential uses for answers are explained in this report. The report also explains best practices for in-person interviews and data collection using mobile devices with the DeviceMagic app. Modifications to the survey are likely to ensure impact reporting is continual, relevant, and accurate.

Estimated Cost

The survey will likely cost \$120-200 to administer, take 2-3 employees 7-10 field days to complete, with 4-10 hours of setup time.



OBJECTIVE

All Across Africa partnered with the Miller Center for Social Entrepreneurship and requested two Global Social Benefit Fellows to:

1. Conduct independent field research
2. Evaluate AAA's current impact model
3. Provide recommendations for ongoing social impact assessment.

This purpose of this report is to:

1. Briefly describe the team's field work
2. Recommend an initial base survey method and design
3. Explain each survey question and suggest potential ways to interpret answers by providing the underlying rationale for each
4. Recommend a survey medium and provide instructions for initiation
5. Explain how the survey may be changed or modified in the future.

This report is intended to serve as a guidebook and resource for both US and Rwandan staff members. Although the research applies particularly to Rwandan artisans, a similar process could be used to generate impact insights about artisans in other countries.



RESEARCH

In Rwanda, the research team informally interviewed over 100 AAA artisans, primarily in the district of Ruhango, to learn about daily life and determine areas of impact. A majority of artisan beneficiaries are located in this district, and AAA rents a basket house nearby, where in-country staff meet every week with cooperative leaders to distribute and collect orders.

After identifying and analyzing seven areas of impact: *education, health, savings, income, nutrition, housing, and empowerment*, the research team proceeded by seeking ways to measure AAA's impact through survey questions. Different questions were tested for suitability to ensure that generated responses would lead to meaningful data. Using the previous impact survey as a baseline, the team generated a new and improved social impact survey. The initial iteration was rewritten five times until the final version was completed. Experiences and observations from pilot tests provided insight into necessary omissions, additions, and edits. AAA Field Director, Benon, piloted the final version of the survey on three artisans during a collaborative field day.

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

This section outlines the suggested conditions for survey administration.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATORS

Survey administrators must be able to speak and write both Kinyarwanda and English, because the survey needs to be verbally conducted in Kinyarwanda but written in English for cross-cultural reference.

SAMPLE

SIZE

Alicia has requested a 10% artisan sample population, meaning that 200 artisans should be interviewed.

COMPOSITION

COOPERATIVES

In Rwanda, AAA works with over 30 groups of weavers, mostly located in near the basket center in Ruhango. AAA also works with weaving groups in Kigali and the Northern Province. Since the cooperatives that work with AAA span different geographical locations, and access to certain resources may vary in each area, it is important that many cooperatives are included in the survey, with no single cooperative overrepresented.

ARTISANS

Due to differences in wealth between cooperative leaders and average weavers, it is important to ensure that cooperative leaders are not overrepresented in the group of surveyed individuals. Cooperative leaders should not exceed 5% of the surveyed group. Although it may be more convenient to survey leaders (who frequent the basket house once or twice a week) they aren't necessarily representative of most AAA artisans. Instead, cooperative leaders should be used as a single point of contact to gain access to other artisans in her group.

ETHICS & INFORMED CONSENT

When conducting each individual survey, obtaining informed consent from artisan participants in a respectful and informative manner is an important ethical consideration. It is essential to be truthful about how the information will be used. Survey administrators should explain the data analysis and reporting process to artisan participants so that data collection is not perceived as exploitive. This enables participants to feel comfortable, give genuine responses, and sense no pressure to over or under exaggerate certain responses. It is the company's decision whether to allow participants to remain anonymous.

Possible Survey Preface:

“Hello, my name is _____. I am conducting research for AAA and would like to learn more about AAA's impact on its artisans and their families. Participation in this interview is completely voluntary and optional. You are welcome to share as much or as little information as you please. There is no financial incentive for participating. This information will be used solely for research purposes to assess the social impact of AAA.”

Explaining the survey's purpose and obtaining consent will take extra time and consideration per participant. However, doing so may ultimately result in more honest and insightful responses and higher quality data.

DATA REPORTING & EVALUATION

This section provides context for each question and the underlying rationale related directly to impact assessment. For a version of the survey without annotations see Appendix A.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Collecting personal information insures no artisan is surveyed twice. It also provides insight into the identity of the artisan, revealing who she is within her cooperative and society.

Gender (Circle One): Female | Male

The percentage of female artisans that work for AAA can accompany facts about women rising to exhibit meaningful change. By showing its commitment to investing in women, who are proven to spend on the health, education, and overall wellbeing of their children, AAA can infer that every dollar spent with them will have positive ripple effects beyond initial payment. This statistic, combined with the % of female head of households (question asked later) exemplify AAA's support of females as drivers for social change.

The smaller percentage of male employees, in a traditionally female dominated field, often feel looked down upon or judged by society. However, once they form connections with other women in their cooperatives and begin to generate income, they seem equally as proud of their craftsmanship.

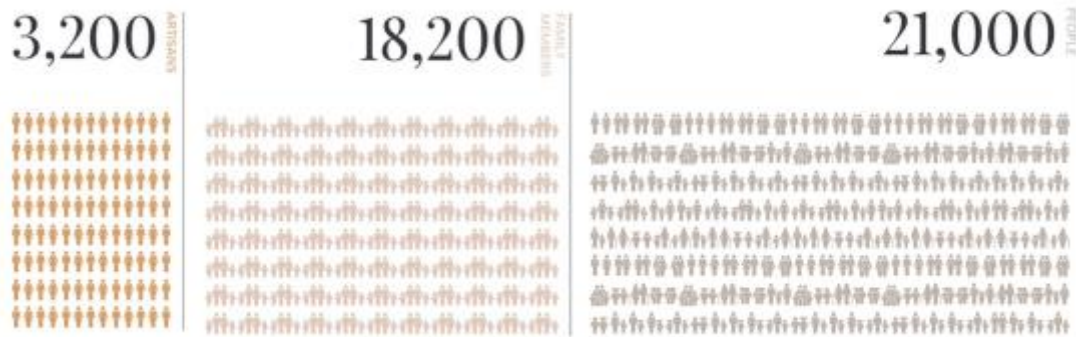
Age: _____



AAA is committed to an employment standard of exclusively working with weavers who are 18 years or older. Weaving for AAA is a viable career path only after one has surpassed secondary schooling age, and employment is not promoted as an alternative to attending school. The distribution of age amongst AAA weavers should reflect this policy.

Marital Status (Circle One): Not Married | Married | Divorced | Widowed

By adding the number of married woman to the total number of children (asked later) AAA can calculate the number of nuclear family beneficiaries of their payments. A potential statistic could be "AAA has x artisans who support x number of beneficiaries (husbands + children)." This count may also be used to update the existing statistic on the website that states, "The average AAA artisan has x number of dependents. When you purchase our artisan made goods you're helping to support more than y number of people."



Current infographic on company website that could be updated with this statistic

A woman's lifestyle and wellbeing is greatly affected by marital status. As expected, women who were married, compared to those who were not yet married, divorced, or widowed, were usually better off because of their husband's contributions to income and family needs. Understanding the percentages of artisans in each category will help the company to better serve their beneficiaries.

Husband's Occupation: Farmer | Builder | Plumber | Technician | Driver | Other | N/A

Husbands who were subsistence farmers, unemployed, or occasional builders, generated little to no income for their families. In comparison, consistent builders, plumbers, technicians, and drivers generated additional income that contributed to the wellbeing of their families.

Cooperative: _____

Cooperatives are self-governing groups of artisans, that live within close proximity of each other, which may or may not be separated into smaller sub groups. Within these groups, artisans are mutually supportive in their personal relationships and collaboratively share ideas, materials, and skillsets to achieve the group's production goal. Through independently governed leadership systems, cooperatives are responsible for managing quality control, timely delivery, skills training and production planning.

Type of Involvement (Circle One): Weaver | Co-op leader | Group Leader | Vice Co-op leader | Treasurer | Secretary | Advisor | Auditor | Seamstress | Controller | Other

Through an election system, artisans can advance to leadership positions within their cooperative. The *Type of Involvement* question includes the common types of elected roles within a cooperative. Usually, each cooperative has two advisors and two auditors. Seamstresses and controllers are specific to some, but not all, cooperatives. Figure 1 outlines a typical cooperative structure.

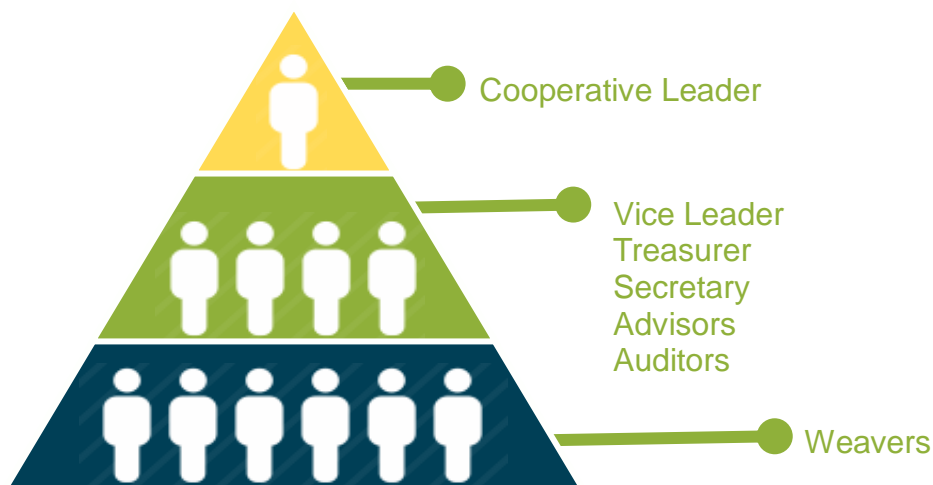


Figure 1

The success of a cooperative may be dependent on the number of years it has worked with AAA, its proximity to the basket house, and the ethicality of weavers in leadership roles. If necessary, AAA will assist with mitigating corruption within a cooperative. AAA does not, however, intervene in elections or assist with the day to day governance of these groups. Instead, these roles, and other tasks, including enforcing rules and regulations, distributing orders, holding yearly cooperative elections, and managing cooperative savings are cooperative-driven initiatives that allow artisans to autonomously make decisions.

By collecting the cooperative name and position of each participant, AAA can be assured that a representative sample of artisans from different cooperatives and positions are surveyed. Because cooperative leaders tend to make 2-4 times as much as regular weavers, it is important that the number of interviewed cooperative leaders do not exceed 5% of the sample size. If follow-up or clarification is necessary, the cooperative name can be linked to the cooperative leader, who can identify or contact an individual participant.

EDUCATION

Children who receive a higher level of education than their parents enter into a potential pathway out of poverty. This section compares the artisan children's education to their mother's highest level of education. Note that this may also be caused by other factors, including Rwanda's progressive approach to education.

What is your highest level of education?

- None**
- Primary 1-6**
- Primary 7-8**
- Secondary (9-12)**
- University**
- Technical**

This data could be visually represented in a pie chart to show the level of education of AAA artisans. Previously primary schooling was considered to be grades 1-8. Now, however, it is only considered to include grades 1-6. In this question, primary education was separated into 1-6 and 1-8 so that it could more easily be compared to current classification of primary schooling.

How many kids do you have (including adopted children)? _____

This statistic can be added to the number of husbands (question asked earlier in personal information section) and translated to a ratio of $x/1809$ to estimate the total number of Rwandan beneficiaries. The total estimated beneficiaries/total AAA artisans will equal the average number of beneficiaries per artisan.

Adoption is common in Rwanda due to frequency of child abandonment and parent illness. Sometimes when you ask, "How many kids do you have?", the artisans do not include their adopted children. Therefore, it is important to specifically ask about adopted children who benefit from the artisan's income.

Survey administrators should ensure that the answer to this question equals to the sum of the following 3 questions.

How many are younger than primary school age? _____

This question accounts for the number of kids that aren't in school yet do to their age. Some artisans have children all at young ages and this education section does not apply to them yet.

How many are in school?

- _____ **in primary**
- _____ **in basic education (7-9)**
- _____ **in technical**
- _____ **in lower secondary (7-9)**
- _____ **in upper secondary (10-12)**
- _____ **in university**

In Rwanda, Increased income directly correlates with school attendance. In rural areas, 87% of rural children who were primary school age attended primary school. 19% of rural children who were secondary school age attended secondary school.¹ Attending secondary school, especially upper secondary school (10-12).

How many are finished with school?

- _____ **finished primary only**
- _____ **finished basic education (7-9) only**
- _____ **finished technical**
- _____ **finished lower secondary (7-9) only**
- _____ **finished upper secondary (10-12)**
- _____ **finished university**

To show impact on education, the percentage of artisans who completed secondary 9-12 could be compared to the percentage of artisan children who are in or completed with upper secondary school or university. This percentage could be found by taking the (number who are in upper secondary (10-12) + the number who are in university) / (total children – number younger than primary age – number in primary education – number in basic education – number in lower secondary – number in technical school).

¹ "2016 Educational Statistical Yearbook," *National institute of statistics Rwanda (NISR), February 2016*, http://mineduc.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf_files/2016_Education_Statistical_Yearbook.pdf.

INCOME

AAA predominantly impacts lives through increased income. Documenting this information helps to show the distribution of cash flow coming from western purchases.

How much money do you earn per month by working with All Across Africa?

- 1,000-20,000 RWF
- 20,000-40,000 RWF
- 40,000-60,000 RWF
- 60,000 + RWF

Asking about monthly income, showcases the varying levels of employment for weavers based on weaving frequency and cooperative position. For example, cooperative leaders typically earn more than regular weavers. Furthermore, some weavers work more regularly and rely on AAA for their entire income. Others weavers work part-time and have another source of substantial income.

Are your earnings the primary income in your household? YES | NO

According to the World Bank's world development report, greater control over household resources by women changes spending patterns in ways that benefit children. This in turn combats poverty traps and initiates systems for change. A 2015 World Bank statistic indicates that only 31% of households were headed by females in Rwanda.² All Across Africa provides sufficient income potential for regular artisans to provide sole support of a household if necessary.

With your income from All Across Africa, have you purchased any land or livestock? YES | NO

If yes, what did you purchase, and how many? (#of animals, # of plots of land):

#goats____ #cows____ #chickens____ #pigs____ # other____ #plots____

In Rwanda, livestock is not just a food resource. Livestock is an indicator of household status, a form of savings, and an investment opportunity. Common examples of livestock in the areas of

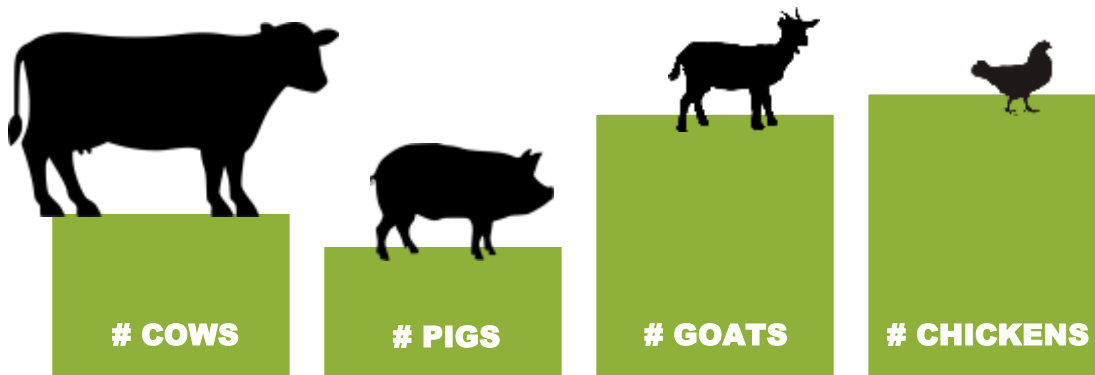
² "Female Headed Households (%of households with female head)," *The World Bank, 2015*, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.HOU.FEMA.ZS?locations=RW>.

impact include cows, goats, chickens, and pigs. Other livestock include rabbits, guinea pigs, and sheep.

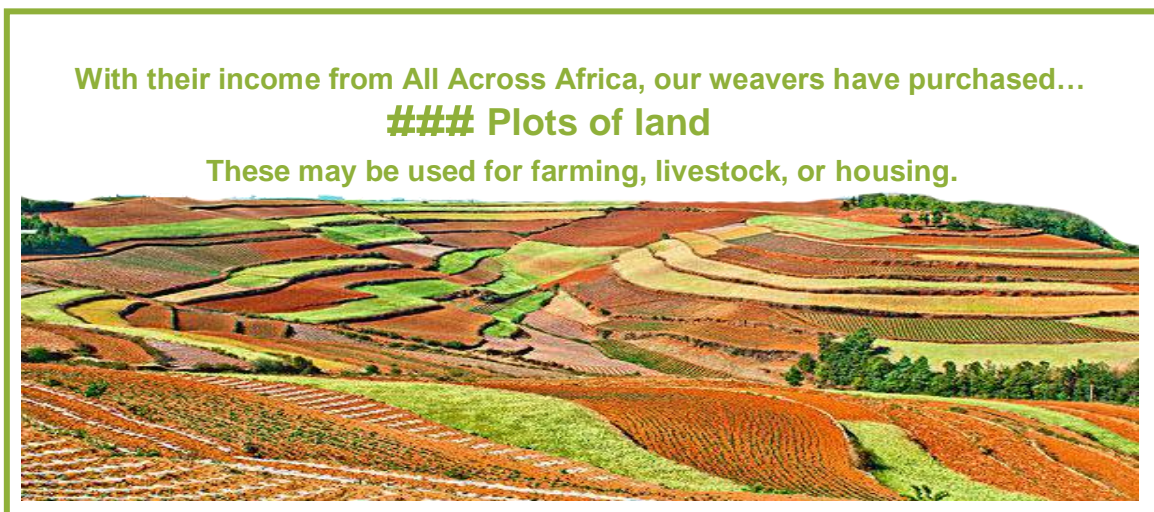
With this question, it is important to emphasize that the respondent should only report livestock or land purchased with income from AAA. Livestock received as gifts or bred at home should not be counted. Cows received from the Grinka 'One Cow per Poor Family' policy should not be counted. In doing so, the survey will more accurately capture the direct impact of AAA income on spending behavior. Once data is collected:

1. Use the SUM function on excel to calculate the total animals in each category.
2. Take the sum/sample population (ie. 200) and translate to a ratio of x/total artisans. This estimates the number of each animal purchased for all artisans.
3. Create a visual infographic with the estimate number of each animal purchased and possibly an explanation about the impact of livestock on rural families.

With their income from All Across Africa, our weavers have purchased...



Plots of land also indicate financial wellbeing. The poorest families can usually only afford to rent, while more affluent families own multiple plots of land. A similar data analysis strategy can be used to create a reasonable statistic and visual infographic about land.



Have you ever received a loan from....

- **A bank, YES | NO**
- **Your Cooperative, YES | NO**
- **Cares, YES | NO**
- **A Community Member, YES | NO**

Loans represent operating capital. Loans can be a catalyst for growth and an instrument for opportunity. Increased purchasing power in the hands of women artisans allows them to spend in ways that benefit their families for the long term. Such purchasing power can positively impact a weaver by changing the course of her and her family's life. Weavers use loan money to pay for school fees, buy livestock, purchase homes, and make home improvements.

For weavers, there are four major ways to borrow money:

Banks (MFI's)	Weavers can borrow money from a microfinance institution (MFI). MFI's are considered a secure and reliable source of money, especially for weavers seeking larger loans. However, MFI's charge high interest rates (above 20%) and are often located far from rural weavers' homes, making them potentially inaccessible and inconvenient.
Cooperatives	A portion of the payment for each basket produced remains in a cooperative savings account. Depending on the cooperative, this money may be distributed as needed, through loans or monetary gifts.
Cares	Cares are informal, self-governed savings networks. The structure of a care loan varies and is predetermined by the members of the care. In some cases, weekly payments are pooled together and given to the selected member of the week. In other cases, money is saved or invested throughout the year and redistributed at the end of the year. Cares are the most commonly used source of loans for artisans because they are convenient and generally reliable.
Community Members	Loans from community members require a trusting relationship and are therefore less common than loans from cooperatives or cares.

If yes, do you feel you were more able to receive a loan because of credibility from working with AAA? YES | NO

Not everyone is able to receive a loan because of insufficient collateral or inability to pay back interest. After interviewing artisans and bank representatives, it became evident that artisans from AAA are almost always granted bank loans because the banks know they earn a reliable income. This level of trust extends to the greater community, with most artisans reporting they can easily receive loans from neighbors and cares.

The percentage of artisans who feel that they are more able to receive a loan because of their work with AAA illustrates the extent to which AAA indirectly enables its artisans to make life changing purchases. An informative statistic accompanied by narratives could illustrate this impact.



X% of our artisans reported that their work with AAA provided necessary credibility to obtain a loan. This economically empowers weavers to make life changing purchases for themselves and their families.



“

Increased income made it easy for me to get loans, which I used to build my house, invest in land, and purchase livestock. Once I pay one loan off, I go to the bank and request another so that I can continuously improve my living situation and daily life.

”

Niyitegeka Liberte

SAVINGS

Savings represent a safety net in the case of illness or emergency and the opportunity to make large purchases. AAA provides artisans with excess income to save and, consequently, promotes responsible saving and spending habits through training sessions.

How do you save? Do you save with...

- **Personal or Family Bank Account, YES | NO**
- **Cares, YES | NO**
- **Investments in Livestock/Land, YES | NO**

This question is meant to generate statistics about artisan saving patterns. Ideally, artisans would save in a personal or family bank account, which is the most secure and reliable savings mechanism. However, considering the distance of most MFI's to rural areas, cares should also be considered a trustworthy method of savings. Investments and livestock are also considered a form of saving or investment. However, due to the illiquidity of these items, they should not be included in the statistic. The research team found that most artisans did not save large amounts of cash in their homes, but instead relied on formal or informal savings networks.

A possibly useful percentage may be the #of artisans with a personal or family bank account + number of artisans who save in cares/total artisans. This could result in a statistic like:

 **X%** of All Across Africa's artisans utilize formal or informal savings networks. They set aside their extra income to provide security for their families and achieve long-term purchasing goals.

Because of AAA trainings, do you feel that your knowledge of savings has improved?

- I have not attended an AAA training on savings
- No (0%)
- A little (1-20%)
- Somewhat (20-60%)
- Substantially (60%+)

All Across Africa's in country staff members travel to the different active cooperatives and hold training sessions. Most of these sessions are to help artisans gain professional skills. A popular topic is savings, particularly how to responsibly save, spend, or invest money each month. The AAA staff teach the women how to spend their savings each month by prioritizing items based on greatest need or importance.

By asking for feedback on this training, AAA can assess the impact of their training sessions. Understanding the effectiveness can enable AAA to trigger improvement efforts when appropriate, to better serve their beneficiaries.

For this question, percentages associated with each answer (0-100%) were generated as a recommendation by AAA's field director. A possibly useful statistic could be the number who answer "a little" + the number who answer "somewhat" + the number who answer "substantially" / (sample population - number of artisans who answer "I have not attended an AAA meeting on trainings). This could result in a statistic like:

\$ X% of our weavers say that their knowledge of savings improved as a result of All Across Africa trainings.



Training session on savings led by AAA field director, Benon

HEALTHCARE

This sections measures in effect of increased income on artisan and artisan family health. The researchers found that child vaccinations are compulsory in Rwanda with almost all artisan children vaccinated for a routine required vaccinations. Therefore, vaccination was not an effective measure of health. Instead, these questions measure the extent to which increased income allows access to healthcare and treatment.

Which class of *Ubudehe* are you? (health insurance payment/year)

- **Level One (covered by government)**
- **Level Two (3,000 RWF/ year)**
- **Level Three (3,000 RWF/year)**
- **Level Four (7,000 RWF/ year)**

Many artisans reported spending a significant portion of their income on health care for themselves and their family. Every Rwandan citizen has access to compulsory healthcare, but individuals must pay different amounts based on their *Ubudehe*.

The *Ubudehe* system a participatory approach to poverty reduction. The system assists people to classify the level and type of poverty that exists in their community and reach a common understanding of this classification themselves. Community leaders as well as people themselves determine what *Ubudehe* they fall under based on several factors that help define poverty levels.

There are four levels of *Ubudehe*. Level one represents the lowest income earners in society and level four represents the highest. Artisan families are almost always classified as level two or level three. This means that artisans spend their AAA income on paying necessary fees to access public healthcare services. Uniform services are offered to beneficiaries regardless of *Ubudehe*.

Recording the *Ubudehe* of artisans over time can create an wider view of their economic status. If the estimated percentage of artisans in level two decreases while the percentage in level three increases, the data will indicate a significant and measurable raise in status, financial wellbeing, and living conditions. This data trend will be determined by existing local classifications rather than company imposed evaluations of financial status, increasing the quality of the data.

A 2016 minaloc report showed the following population distribution of *Ubudehe*.³

Categories	(%) Share of households
Category 1	16
Category 2	29.8
Category 3	53.7
Category 4	.5
Total	100

If you or your family member wanted to go to private care, could you afford it with your income or savings from AAA? YES | NO

Even if one prefers cheaper government facilities, the ability to pay for private care indicates a sense of financial security and increased spending autonomy.

Government covered health insurance is compulsory in Rwanda. Most people go to the government hospitals. Private care is sometimes preferred because of the quicker and better services. Private care is more expensive because the service is not covered by government health insurance. If artisans are report the ability to take themselves or family members to private care, they are financially able to select healthcare options based on appropriateness rather than financial constraints.

Have you used your income from All Across Africa to purchase medicine from a pharmacy? YES | NO

If yes, what type of illness was it used for? Bacterial Infection (Amoxicillin) | Cough/Flu | Diarrhea | HIV | Malaria | Pain/Head Ache (Painkillers) | Parasite | Ulcers | Other

Healthcare in Rwanda is primarily reactive, meaning patients see a doctor when they are sick, but do not usually receive regular annual check-ups. Artisans often use their income to purchase medicine at pharmacies for themselves and their family members. Some common illnesses include malaria, HIV, or diarrhea. Here it is important to emphasize income from All Across Africa to show how the company has directly contributed to the health of their beneficiaries by providing the financial means to cure or treat harmful, and potentially fatal, conditions.

³ "Revised Ubudehe Categories are Out," *Republic of Rwanda Ministry of Local Government, April 2016*, http://www.minaloc.gov.rw/index.php?id=469&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=461.

HOUSING

Homes are an economic indicator of financial success as well as a source of pride and status within rural Rwandan communities. In this section, the National Institute for Statistics of Rwanda's Integrated Household and Living Conditions Survey Report (EICV4) is used as a basis for comparing and analyzing survey results. This report was released in 2016 and is based on surveys conducted between October 2013 and October 2014. The survey is particularly useful because it categorizes statistics based on rural/urban, district, and income level classifications. In order to keep analysis of these results accurate, the most recent EICV report should always be used as a reference point. Once it is released, the EICV5 will contain more recent and accurate estimations.

Do you own or rent your home? OWN | RENT

Home ownership is an indicator of financial success. Artisans who paid for the purchase or construction of their own homes feel pride. A home gives them a greater sense of family security because they know their children have a place to live. Excluding the wealthiest 20% of households, it is about twice as common to own a house than it is to rent a house.⁴ Therefore, if the number of artisans who own houses compared to number of artisans who rent houses is greater than 2, AAA's contribution to this impact may be noteworthy. This could potentially result in a claim that "AAA artisans are x% more likely to own their own home."

What is the main material used for flooring? DIRT | STONE | BRICK | CEMENT

Flooring material is also an indicator of economic status. According to the EICV 4, beaten earth (dirt) is the most common floor type in rural Rwanda with an estimated 83% of rural households having dirt floors. In comparison, because cementing is an expensive process, only 17% of rural households have cement floors.⁵ Artisans who reported having cement flooring were usually more financially stable than other artisans or community members. Statistics support this finding, showing that increased yearly income directly correlated with the incidence of cement floors, whereas decreased yearly household income directly correlated with the incidence of dirt floors. Furthermore, cement floors indicate higher comfort in lifestyle.

⁴ "Rwanda Poverty Profile Report," *National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR)*, November 2015, <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/integrated-household-living-conditions-survey-4-eicv-4>, page 53.

⁵ Rwanda Poverty Profile Report, NISR, page 11.

If the incidence of cement floors in artisan homes is greater than 17% a possible statistic could be:



Compared to other rural households, those headed by All Across Africa artisans were X times more likely to have cement floors, which are an indicator of dwelling comfortability and financial status.

What is the main source of lighting?

NONE | TORCH | FUEL LANTERN | SOLAR LAMP (Portable) | SOLAR PANEL (Attached to roof) | ELECTRICITY

Lighting in rural Rwanda is essential to increasing productivity, improving living conditions, and supporting children’s academic performance. Artisans may utilize five potential sources of lighting:

Torch	This is the most common source of lighting in rural Rwanda (in over 50% of rural homes in Rwanda and Ruhango). A torch is a battery powered flashlight. This method of lighting can be expensive and inconvenient since artisans must purchase new batteries every time they run out. The lighting range of a torch is also limited.
Fuel Lantern	This is another common source of lighting in Ruhango (about 26% of homes). Fuel powered lighting is expensive compared to other forms of lighting. Current trends show a movement away from fuel lanterns to battery powered torches and electricity.
Solar Lamp	A solar lamp is a portable solar powered lighting device. Solar power is much less common in rural Rwanda and Ruhango (estimated to be in less than 1% of rural homes). These lamps are useful because they often include a USB port to charge mobile phones.
Solar Panel	Compared to a portable solar lamp, a solar panel is attached to the roof of a house and can power multiple outlets.
Electricity	Electricity purchased from a distributor is the preferable power source of higher income families. As household income rises, so do instances of electrically powered homes. About 9% of homes in Ruhango have electricity. An artisan’s ability to access electricity depends on her ability pay for the initial setup and meet monthly payments to the distributor. It also depends on the availability of electrical infrastructure in her neighborhood.

Many of the artisans have access to some sort of solar or electrically powered lighting. This is not a common trend in the community but rather unique to AAA artisans due to their reliable incomes. Depending on survey results, possibly useful statistics may arise such as:



Our artisans own more resilient and sustainable forms of energy. Compared to rural counterparts, AAA artisans can afford greater access to energy and electricity.

Do you own a mobile phone? YES | NO

For artisans, mobile phones are essential to communication, coordination, and socialization. They help cooperatives organize activities and are the most commonly used mode of accessing the internet in Rwanda (EICV4). In the developing world, mobile money management is becoming increasingly prevalent with mobile phones used for money transfer, spending, and saving.



Nyramana Antoinette, Treasurer, Itawaza Cooperative talking to a friend via her mobile phone.

EICV4 showed that only about 57% heads of households owned mobile phones in rural Rwanda.⁶ Comparatively, a much larger percentage of AAA artisans seem to own mobile phones. A potentially impactful statistic could be:



Compared to other rural Rwandans, AAA artisans are x times more likely to own mobile phones. These phones are essential to communication, socialization money management and information transfer.

⁶ NISR, Rwanda Poverty Profile Report EICV 4, page 16

NUTRITION

Nutrition is considered a foundation for human wellbeing and potential and a necessary driver of sustainable development. Proper nutrition requires physical and economic access to adequate food and to the means for its procurement. An artisan's concept of proper nutrition is affected by pervasive social and cultural norms and cannot be simply classified as a minimum package of calories, proteins, fats, and nutrients.

Do you eat food from a plot of land (owned or rented) that your family farms? YES | NO

Although many of the artisans who answer “yes” to this question may have used their income to pay for their farmland, the main purpose of this question is to preface the next question.

Owning or renting farmland significantly reduces food costs and provides a yearlong food source for rural families. Families with large farms or many varieties of crops, may not need to purchase additional crops. Families with smaller plots of land or no land at all need to purchase additional food to supplement their diets. A 2010 Rwandan agricultural census found that nearly half of agricultural households could not achieve food self-sufficiency due to lack of food or damaged food, meaning that many households rely on a combination of grown and purchased food.⁷

⁷“National Agricultural Survey 2008 (NAS 2008),” *National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR)*, February 2018, http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/ess_test_folder/World_Census_Agriculture/Country_info_2010/Reports/Reports_4/RWA_ENG_REP_2008.pdf, page 4.

With your income from All Across Africa, what additional food do you purchase? (Select each category that applies)

- **No Additional Food Purchased**
- **Cereals (eg. green banana, maize, rice, sorghum)**
- **Tubers and Roots (eg. cassava, Irish potato, sweet potato, taro, yams)**
- **Pulses and Legumes (eg. *black beans, ground nuts, peas, soya bean, sunflower seeds*)**
- **Fruits (eg. avocado, *banana, mango, papaya, tree tomato*)**
- **Vegetables (eg. *beets, carrots, cabbage, eggplants, green beans, leafy greens, onions, peppers, tomatoes,*)**
- **Condiments (eg. *cooking oil, sugar, salt, spices, tea*)**
- **Fish**
 - **How often?**
 - Unsure
 - Less than 1 time per month
 - 1-3 times per month
 - 4-7 times per month (1-2 times per week)
 - 8+ times per month (2+times a week)
- **Meat (eg. beef, *chicken, goat, pork*)**
 - **How often?**
 - Unsure
 - Less than 1 time per month
 - 1-3 times per month
 - 4-7 times per month (1-2 times per week)
 - 8+ times per month (2+ times a week)

In this question, it is necessary to emphasize with your income from All Across Africa to measure the measure the impact of AAA rather than simply monitor weaver's spending behavior. The categories of food were created based on categories used in a Rwandan agricultural survey.

If artisans tend to purchase roots and tubers, pulses and legumes, cereals, or fruit, a claim can be made that "AAA artisans use their income to increase the number of calories per meal for themselves and their family." Cassava, yams potatoes, sweet potatoes, rice, carrots, cabbages, bananas, wheat and maize are the top food crops in terms of dry matter production, edible energy, and protein production in developing market economies.⁸ If artisans are purchasing these types of foods, they use their income to balance their diets and increase their energy. A claim could also be made that "AAA artisans use their income to balance their family's diets and increase dietary energy consumption."

⁸ "Food Security In Developing Countries," *Agriculture and Consumer Protection*,
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/t0207e/T0207E0b.htm#9.%20Food%20security%20in%20developing%20countries>.

If artisans claim that they purchase condiments, like sugar, salt, oil, or spices, but not items from the other categories, then those claims are not true. However, it is possible and even likely that these artisans do not purchase those items because they are growing these items themselves.

Frequency of meat consumption shows how often artisans are able to afford costly proteins. If, from year to year, protein purchases increase, it can be inferred that artisans are more able to afford food items at their discretion.

Has your nutrition improved from having more income?

- **No (0%)**
- **A little (1-20%)**
- **Somewhat (20-60%)**
- **Substantially (60%+)**

A 2010 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey reported that 44% of all children in Rwanda are chronically malnourished or stunted. This was mostly due to insufficient food intake, recurrent illnesses, improper feeding, inadequate sanitation, poor healthcare, and food insecurity.⁹

In response to these findings, the Rwandan government initiated community-based nutrition programs to educate the public on proper nutrition practices, monitor child growth, and encourage community gardens. For these reasons, many weavers report that they understand the concept of a balanced diet. By asking the weavers whether they feel their nutrition has improved due to income from AAA, the survey accounts for social and cultural concepts of proper nutrition. A possible statistic could be, “x% of AAA artisans report that their nutrition has substantially improved due to extra income.”

⁹ “Rwanda,” *Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)*, 2015, http://docs.scalingupnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/SUN_Report2015_EN_Rwanda1.pdf.

SOCIAL (EMPOWERMENT)

This set of questions seeks to substantiate AAA's intangible benefits to artisans from their associations with AAA. Percentages of "YES" respondents could be combined with narrative storytelling to holistically showcase the ways in which AAA empowers its artisans.

Because you started working for All Across Africa..... (YES, NO, N/A)

Have you deepened your friendship with other women in your coop?

YES | NO | N/A

Many weavers find lifelong friendship within their cooperatives, which act as a support group. United by a common interest in their profession, artisans report that they often gather to weave and socialize. During this time, they are able to share knowledge, stories, and supplies with each other. They discuss challenges they are experiencing, offer advice to other weavers, and collaborate to meet deadlines.



AAA Artisans in Kigali fulfill an upcoming order

Although it is impossible to fully convey this camaraderie through a statistic, a percentage of artisans who have deepened their friendships with other women combined with a narrative story (such as those in the artisan profiles) could paint a qualitative and quantitative picture of these meaningful friendships.



X% of our artisans deepened their friendships with other women in their cooperatives.

“My cooperative helped me regain my strength and gave me friends when I needed them the most.”

Makaruziga Felicite

Because you started working for All Across Africa..... (YES, NO, N/A)

Have you travelled outside of your community?

YES | NO | N/A

Increased income provides artisans with increased opportunities to transcend boundaries and travel to new places. Here, the definition of community is up to the artisan to define for herself. Whether it means travelling outside of her cell, sector, district, province, or even country, the purpose of this question is to capture the increased mobility, opportunity, and freedom an artisan has because of her occupation and income.



X% of our weavers travelled outside of their community.

“One of my favorite events is an annual celebration held at the weaving center where weavers, staff members, and company executives come together to eat, socialize, and dance. There, we sit with each other, talk about our lives, and celebrate the meaning of our work together.”

Kakindi Eulerie

Because you started working for All Across Africa..... (YES, NO, N/A)

Have you developed any new skills? (new designs, leadership, bookkeeping)?	YES NO N/A
---	-----------------------

Skills development could include improved weaving (technique, speed, or quality), development of leadership skills, or money management (bookkeeping, responsible spending). Usually, skills and knowledge are taught and learned within a cooperative. However, an artisan may also have learned about money management or responsible spending in one of AAA's training sessions. Regardless of the specific skill, this question is meant to show that AAA encourages learning and motivates artisans to seek transferrable knowledge.



X% of our weavers reported that they developed new skills as a result of working for All Across Africa

“Before working for All Across Africa I never could have imagined making such intricate handmade crafts. With the educational classes and support of my fellow artisans my talents have far exceeded any personal expectations.”

Mukabibi Agnes

Because you started working for All Across Africa..... (YES, NO, N/A)

Developed confidence to speak to your husband or family in a different way?	YES NO N/A
--	-----------------------

Employment often changes the way a weaver is perceived in her household. Many weavers report having more of a say in financial decision making and household matters because of their increased income. Income economically empowers women, while providing an increased sense of security and self-confidence.



X% of our weavers developed confidence to speak to their husband or family in a different way.

“I am more confident in myself knowing that my children are proud to call me their mom, and my husband respects me as an equal partner.”

Mukansanga Dancile

Because you started working for All Across Africa..... (YES, NO, N/A)

Do you feel more respected in your community?

YES | NO | N/A

The research team found that many women felt more respected by their neighbors and community members because of their work with AAA. This is significant as perception of others is a determination of self-worth. Because of the way they were perceived in the community, artisans in turn took pride in their work and other daily activities. They viewed themselves as upstanding members of the community.



X% of our weavers developed confidence to speak to their husband or family in a different way.

“My neighbors respect my profession because they know that weavers in my cooperative are financially stable and hard working.”

Yankurije Monica

Do you have any questions, comments, or feedback about this survey and your work with AAA?

This open-ended section of the report allows artisans a chance to express themselves, whether it be through positive feedback, expression of concerns, or general questions. Throughout the research team’s field experience, recurring comments and concerns began to surface. It is likely that the survey administrators will experience a similar outcome.

The survey administrator should address any questions regarding the survey itself, but should not feel the need to address all of these comments. Rather, they should listen and make note of it in the survey. If they notice a recurring issue, this may signal new opportunities for AAA to respond appropriately.

RECOMMENDED MEDIUM

A survey administrator should use an iPad or smartphone with the DeviceMagic app (compatible with iOS, android, and blackberry) for in-person data collection.



This method saves time and reduces reporting error due to one-time entry. The DeviceMagic platform offers offline reporting and exports data into excel. After some preliminary testing with the app, the research team believes that the survey will adequately translate into the app's format. For a list of setup instructions see Appendix C.

Teaching the Process

Ultimately, it will be up to AAA to formalize knowledge about this platform with their in-country employees. The company should ensure that the baseline process is understood by necessary parties. The company should also decide who will operate the parent DeviceMagic account and which devices will be paired with it.

Survey Administration

Once the survey has been dispatched, the in-field team will be equipped to administer it. The impact survey will be conducted in-person by AAA staff.

Instructions for in-field survey administrators:

1. Before arrival, the staff member should contact a cooperative leader via phone call and ask her to set up a meeting with other members of her cooperative.

Possible Way to Request Survey Coordination:

“Hello, this is _____ from AAA. In order to measure AAA’s social impact, I would like to meet with x number of artisans from your cooperative to conduct an impact survey some time this/next week. For the purpose of our survey, please randomly select these weavers. It will be very helpful for our staff if these members can gather at a single house or location. Artisans will be free to leave once they complete the survey.”

The number of artisans requested will depend on the number of staff members going to the field that day. No more than 15 artisans from the same cooperative should be surveyed so that no cooperative should be overrepresented in the sample population. Asking the artisans to meet in a single place saves significant transportation time and will be necessary if more than one person shares the car/moto bike.

When asking cooperative leaders to select women for participation, it is important to explain to them that they should randomly choose women to ensure a representative sample. Although the outcome may not be perfectly random, this will hopefully deter leaders from selecting their most affluent weavers.








2. Decide on a date, time, and place to meet with the cooperative leader so that she can introduce you to the other artisans.
3. Thank the leader for her time and participation, and answer any questions she may have.
4. When it comes time to administer the survey, remember to obtain informed consent (see ethics section). Use the offline reporting on the DeviceMagic app to conduct the survey.
5. When connected to 3G internet, submit responses.

Survey Analysis

Analyzing the survey will require general knowledge about excel functions and data analysis.

1. To download results for analysis fo to the “Forms” section and click on the impact survey form. Go to “Responses” and click “Download All” to export to Excel File .xlsx.
2. Utilize excel functions to efficiently analyze data.
Some potentially useful functions:
=SUM(range)
This function allows the user to add all numbers in the range.
=AVERAGE(range)
This allows the user to find the average of the range.
=COUNTIF(range, “*criteria”)
This function allows you to count the number of words in a list when you replace “criteria” with the word.
3. Use data to support creative infographics and annual social impact report.

ESTIMATED COST

PRICE \$120-200	 Transportation	\$60-\$80 a week for petroleum Additional costs if driver hired
	 Technology	\$180-\$300 per year subscription service or \$17-\$28 a month per device for month to month service DeviceMagic will save forms from year to year even if you only subscribe 1 mo/year
	 Startup Costs	Additional startup costs, system IT, and system administration costs during the survey administration phase.
TIME 130 hours of employee time	 Setup time	2-5 hours to translate the survey onto DeviceMagic and learn about the software 2-5 hours to train in-field employees on software and pair devices
	 Survey Administration	15-20 min per survey (have groups of artisans gather at cooperative leader's house to save some travel time) In total, 3 employees will need 7-8 field days to complete 200 surveys
	 Travel	2-4 hours travel time each field day by car
	 Analysis Costs	40 hours of analysis time A company employee will need to analyze the results and generate an annual social impact report. A graphic specialist will need to assist with the presentation and style of the report.

LOOKING FORWARD

As time goes on, certain aspects of the survey will likely be modified with careful thought and reasoning. Latitude for modification allows the instrument to be sustainable and relevant. For the survey to be most effective, the company should remain updated with current events and major changes in national policies.

Potential changes, additions, or omissions:

- In the future as pre-school care becomes increasingly common, a question regarding early child education may be appropriate.
- Before, when many of the artisans were in school, primary education was considered to be grades 1-8. Now, primary education is considered to be grades 1-6. Over time, as younger women become artisans, the education question may change to reflect this shift in classification.
- As mobile money becomes increasingly popular mobile money may become a relevant savings method to be added to the *How do you save?* question. Since programs that allow mobile money to be used like a credit card have recently been introduced in Rwanda, this mobile money may also be added to the *Have you ever received a loan from...?/* question.
- Currently, most of the artisans pump their water from an underground community well. In the future, as infrastructure improves, water in the home will become increasingly common and a question regarding water source may become more relevant. Studying the most current EICV (National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey) document will allow the company to stay updated and know the relevance of this question. Running water in the home may indicate improved water sanitation and more free time for other productive activities. It will also represent overall financial wellbeing and indicate enhanced quality of life. A possible question could be:

What is your main source of water?

- Running water in home
 - Pump from well
 - Rainwater
 - Other
- Over time, a question about transportation may be added. Rwandan statistics show that increased wealth directly correlates to access to transportation. Access

to transportation means increased convenience, opportunity, and productivity. In rural areas, 17% of household have bicycles, .4% have motorcycles, and .4% have cars.¹⁰ As these percentages increase over time, as indicated in future EICV reports, a possible question may be:

What is your main mode of transportation?

- None
- Bicycle
- Moto
- Car

If the percentage of artisans with bicycles, motos, or cars is greater than the national average for rural households, an impact statistic could be “Our artisans are more likely than their rural counterparts to own a (insert mode of transportation). This increases their daily productivity, advances agency, and provides opportunity.”

- As owning mobile phones becomes more prevalent amongst rural individuals, the presence of televisions may become a more telling indicator of financial status. The mobile phone question may eventually be replaced with:

Do you have any TV's? YES | NO.

Households that own a TV have higher economic stability, exhibited by their ability to purchase a recreational item. A TV is purchased using extra earned money, in order to improve daily comfort and enjoyment. It is rare to find TV's in the homes of most rural community members, but some artisans could afford them, especially cooperative leaders. According to the 2016 Rwandan Integrated Households Living Conditions Survey (EICV4), 4.3% of households in Ruhango own a TV. If artisans own a TV's at a higher level than this, it shows that they are more able to afford information communication technology that connects them to the current events and entertainment.

¹⁰ EICV 4, NISR

APPENDIX

- A. Reference to copy of survey
- B. Nutrition Information
- C. Setup Instructions
- D. Ruhango Cooperative list
- E. Bibliography

Appendix A

Reference Survey

All Across Africa Impact Survey

Personal Information

Name: _____

Gender (Choose One): Female | Male

Age: _____

Marital Status (Circle One): Not Married | Married | Divorced | Widowed

Husband's Occupation: Farmer | Builder | Plumber | Technician | Driver | Other | N/A

Cooperative: _____

Type of Involvement (Choose One): Weaver | Co-op leader | Group Leader | Vice Co-op leader | Treasurer | Secretary | Advisor | Auditor | Seamstress | Controller | Other

Education

1. What is your highest level of education?
 - None
 - Primary (1-6)
 - Primary (6-8)
 - Secondary (9-12)
 - University
 - Technical
2. How many kids do you have (including adopted children)? _____
3. How many are younger than primary school age? _____
4. How many are in school?
 - _____ in primary
 - _____ in basic education (7-9)
 - _____ in technical
 - _____ in lower secondary (7-9)
 - _____ in upper secondary (10-12)

_____ in university

5. How many are finished with school?
- _____ finished primary only
 - _____ finished basic education (7-9) only
 - _____ finished technical
 - _____ finished lower secondary (7-9) only
 - _____ finished upper secondary (10-12)
 - _____ finished university

Income

6. How much money do you earn per month by working with All Across Africa?
- 1,000-20,000 RWF
 - 20,000-40,000 RWF
 - 40,000-60,000 RWF
 - 60,000 + RWF
7. Are your earnings the primary income in your household? YES/NO
8. With your income from All Across Africa, have you purchased any land or livestock?
YES | NO
9. If yes, what did you purchase, and how many? (#of animals, # of plots of land):

#goats_____ #cows_____ #chickens_____ #pigs_____ #plots_____

Other:_____

10. Have you ever received a loan from....
- A bank, YES | NO
 - Your Cooperative, YES | NO
 - Cares, YES | NO
 - A Community Member, YES | NO
11. If yes, do you feel you were more able to receive a loan because of credibility from working with AAA? YES | NO

Savings

12. How do you save? Do you save with...
- Personal or Family Bank Account, YES | NO
 - Cares, YES | NO
 - Investments in Livestock/Land, YES | NO
13. Because of AAA trainings, do you feel that your knowledge of savings has improved?
- I have not attended an AAA training on savings

- No (0%)
- A little (1-20%)
- Somewhat (20-60%)
- Substantially (60%+)

Healthcare

14. Which class of *Ubudehe* are you? (health insurance payment/year)
- Level One (covered by government)
 - Level Two (3,000 RWF/ year)
 - Level Three (3,000 RWF/year)
 - Level Four (7,000 RWF/ year)
15. If you or your family member wanted to go to private care, could you afford it with your income or savings from AAA? YES | NO
16. Have you used your income from All Across Africa to purchase medicine from a pharmacy? YES | NO
17. If yes, what type of illness was it used for? Bacterial Infection (Amoxicillin) | Cough/Flu | Diarrhea | HIV | Malaria | Pain/ Head Ache (Painkillers) | Parasite | Ulcers | Other

Housing

18. Do you own or rent your home? OWN | RENT
19. What is the main material used for flooring? DIRT | STONE | BRICK | CEMENT
20. What is the main source of lighting?
- NONE | TORCH | FUEL LANTERN | SOLAR LAMP (Portable) | SOLAR PANEL (Attached to roof) | ELECTRICITY
21. Does the house have any TV's? YES | NO

Nutrition

22. Do you eat food from a plot of land (owned or rented) that your family farms? YES | NO
23. With your income from All Across Africa, what additional food do you purchase? (*Select each main category that applies*)
- No Additional Food Purchased
 - Cereals (eg. *green banana, maize, rice, sorghum*)
 - Tubers and Roots (eg. *cassava, Irish potato, sweet potato, taro, yams, carrots*)
 - Pulses and Legumes (eg. *black beans, ground nuts, peas, soya bean, sunflower seeds*)

- Fruits (eg. avocado, banana, mango, papaya, tree tomato)
- Vegetables (eg. beets, cabbage, eggplants, green beans, leafy greens, onions, peppers, tomatoes,)
- Condiments (eg. cooking oil, sugar, salt, spices, tea)
- Fish
 - How often?
 - Unsure
 - Less than 1 time per month
 - 1-3 times per month
 - 4-7 times per month (1-2 times per week)
 - 8+ times per month (2+times a week)
- Meat (eg. beef, chicken, goat, pork)
 - How often?
 - Unsure
 - Less than 1 time per month
 - 1-3 times per month
 - 4-7 times per month (1-2 times per week)
 - 8+ times per month (2+ times a week)

24. Has your nutrition improved from having more income?

- No (0%)
- A little (1-20%)
- Somewhat (20-60%)
- Substantially (60%+)

Empowerment (Social)

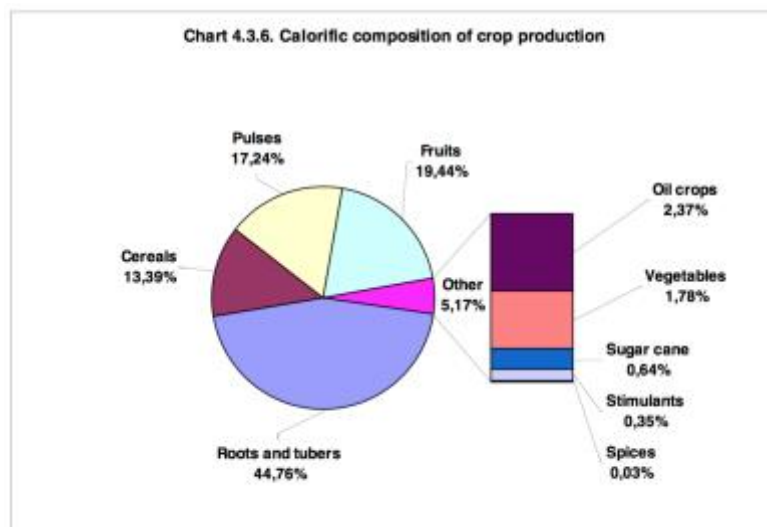
25. Because you started working for All Across Africa..... (YES, NO, N/A)

Have you deepened your friendship with other women in your coop?	YES NO N/A
Have you used your income to travel outside of your community?	YES NO N/A
Have you developed any new skills? (new designs, leadership, bookkeeping)	YES NO N/A
Developed confidence to speak to your husband or family in a different way?	YES NO N/A
Do you feel more respected in your community?	YES NO N/A

Do you have any questions, comments, or feedback about this survey and your work with AAA?

Appendix B

Nutrition Information



NISR, NAS 2008, page 53

TABLE 9.3 - Top food crops in terms of dry matter production/ha and edible energy and protein production/ha/day In developing market economies

Dry matter production		Energy production		Protein production	
crop	t/ha	crop	mj/ha/day	crop	kg/ha/day
Cassava	3.0	Potatoes	216	Cabbages	2.0
Yams	2.4	Yams	182	Dry broad beans	1.6
Potatoes	2.2	Carrots	162	Potatoes	1.4
Sweet potatoes	2.1	Maize	159	Dry peas	1.4
Rice	1.9	Cabbages	156	Eggplants	1.4
Carrots	1.7	Sweet potatoes	152	Wheat	1.3
Cabbages	1.6	Rice	151	Lentils	1.3
Bananas	1.5	Wheat	135	Tomatoes	1.2
Wheat	1.3	Cassava	121	Chickpeas	1.1
Maize	1.3	Eggplants	120	Carrots	1.0



Agriculture and Consumer Protection, Food Security in Developing Countries


Appendix C

Setup

Before the process begins the survey will have to be translated to the DeviceMagic platform. Here are some general steps for setup:

1. Create a parent DeviceMagic account. This will be the primary account that links to all mobile devices.
 - Contact the DeviceMagic Sales Team for specific questions about pricing.
 - Email: sales@devicemagic.com
2. Start a new form
3. Input impact survey into the account
 - i. Limit free text questions to streamline responses
 - eg. input all current cooperative names plus an “other” option for *Cooperatives* question instead of using free text option, see Appendix D for a full list of Ruhango Cooperatives.
 - ii. For questions with set responses, use “Select” type and click “Edit Options” to input possible answers.
 - iii. Use subforms to better organize the Education section and Nutrition section.
 - iv. “Save” the survey.
4. Download the DeviceMagic App on the mobile device/devices that will be used in the field
5. On the DeviceMagic “Dashboard” click “Invite Device” and invite devices through text message or email
6. Have the owners of the mobile devices accept the invitation and use the “Organization Key” code (found on the “DeviceMagic “Dashboard”) to pair their device to the parent account.
7. Approve the device(s) on the parent account.
8. Dispatch the completed survey to mobile devices by clicking “Forms”, selecting the correct form, clicking “Dispatch”, then “New Dispatch”.
9. For additional questions or one-on-one technical support, AAA should visit the DeviceMagic website or contact the DeviceMagic Support Center.

 Phone: 1(855) 257- 9650 x2
 Email: support@devicemagic.com

For step-by-step support documents and FAQ's visit:
 <http://docs.devicemagic.com>

Appendix D

All Across Africa Ruhango Cooperative List

No	COOP/Group Names	District	Sector	Registration Doc's status
1	KOTTU	Muhanga	Nyamabuye	RCA-Certificate
2	COPROARU	Ruhango	Byimana	RCA-Certificate
3	COAPAB	Ruhango	Byimana	RCA-Certificate
4	ITABAZA	Muhanga	Shyogwe	RCA-Certificate
5	COPDAR	Ruhango	Byimana	Progress
6	KOPIAGA	Ruhango	Byimana	RCA-Certificate
7	KOPABA	Ruhango	Byimana	RCA-Certificate
8	KOPAMWE	Ruhango	Mwendo	RCA-Certificate
9	KODUKORU	Ruhango	Ruhango	RCA-Certificate
10	IMPAKOMU	Ruhango	Byimana	RCA-Certificate
11	KOREBU	Ruhango	Byimana	RCA-Certificate
12	TWEZAMAHORO	Ruhango	Mbuye	RCA-Certificate
13	KOTAM	Ruhango	Byimana	RCA-Certificate
14	COPARWA	Muhanga	Nyamabuye	RCA-Certificate
15	ICYEREKEZO	Ruhango	Mbuye	RCA-Certificate
16	KOIHEBYI	Ruhango	Byimana	RCA-Certificate
17	KOABUM	Ruhango	Byimana	RCA-Certificate
18	KOPAKIRA	Ruhango	Kinihira	RCA-Certificate
19	KOPAMBU	Ruhango	Mbuye	RCA-Certificate
20	KOTERIM	Ruhango	Byimana	RCA-Certificate
21	KOPABANYA	Ruhango	Byimana	RCA-Certificate
22	KOPAKEMU	Ruhango	Byimana	RCA-Certificate
23	TWISUNGANE/KAYITESI	Ruhango	Byimana	Group
24	NYARUSANGE/ NYANZIRA	Ruhango	Byimana	Group
25	ABAKORANABUHANGA	Ruhango	Byimana	Group
26	KOTA	Ruhango	Ruhango	Group
27	INDANGAMIRWA	Ruhango	Byimana	Group
28	TWITEZIMBERE	Ruhango	Byimana	Group
29	BUHORO I	Ruhango	Byimana	Group
30	BUHORO II	Ruhango	Byimana	Group

Appendix E

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