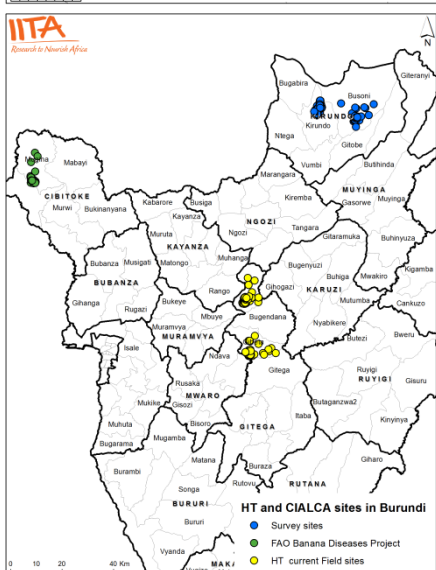
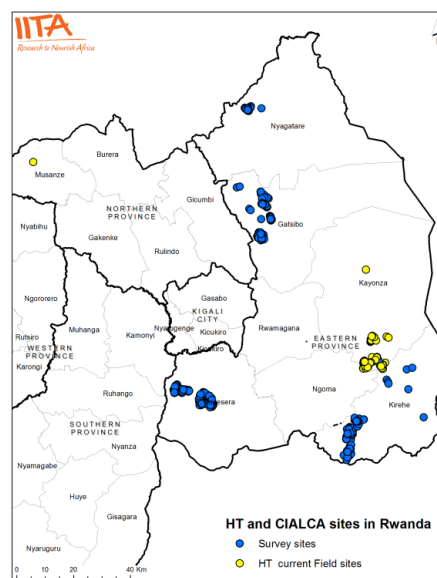
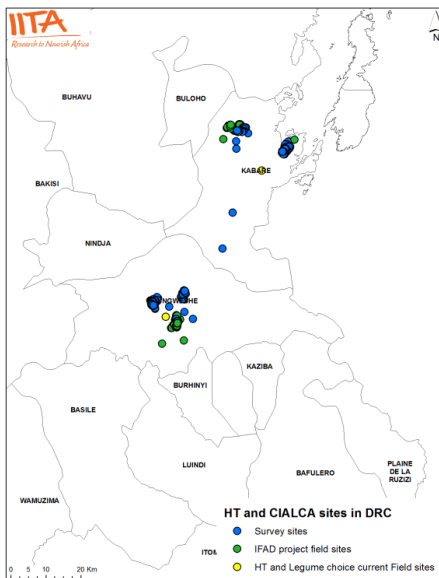


## KPI Poverty Progress Report in DRC, Burundi and Rwanda

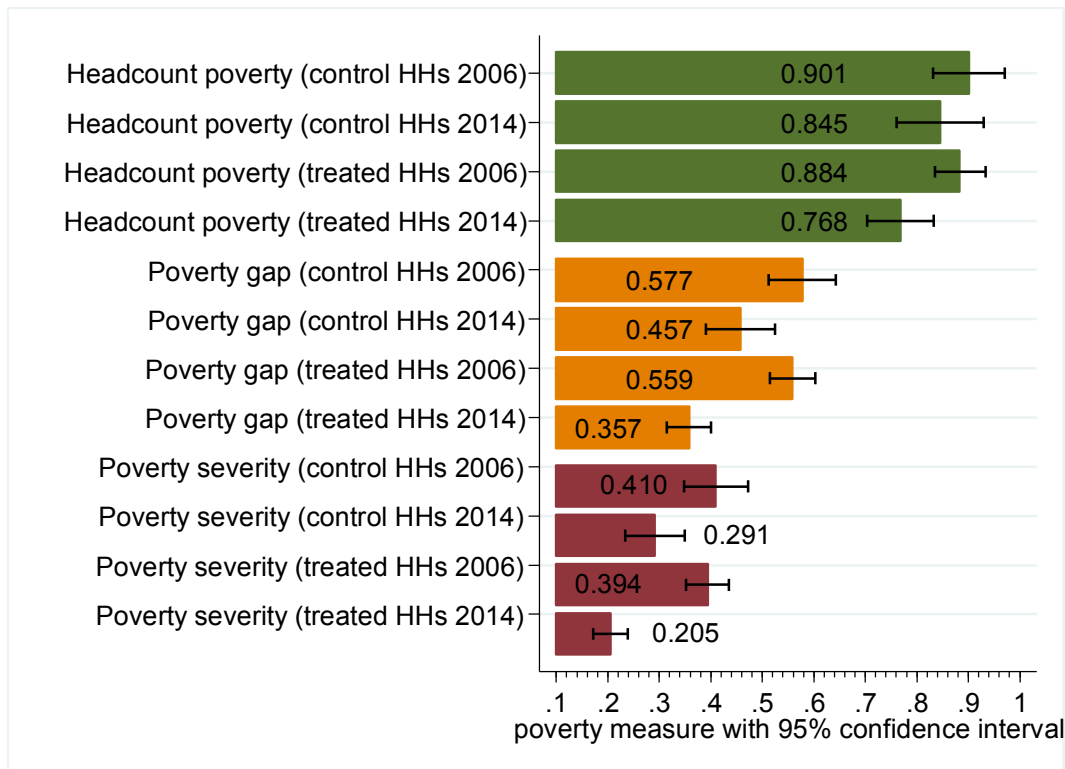
### Adoption impact of CIALCA technologies on the poverty key performance indicators (KPIs) in the great lake region

This report presents an update of the study of impacts of adoption of improved CIALCA technologies on poverty KPIs in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi and Rwanda. The data were collected using a random subsample of 400 households which participated in the CIALCA baseline study in 2006 from each targeted country. This subsample provides a fairly good representation of the total baseline sample in South Kivu (86%), Burundi (81%) and Eastern Rwanda (65%). In addition to the baseline subsample, in each country 100 households was used as control and were selected outside CIALCA and Humidtropics sites. The selection of these external control sites followed the sampling procedure used by CIALCA and Humidtropics (see figures below). Overall, 1,500 households participated in the study from the three countries.

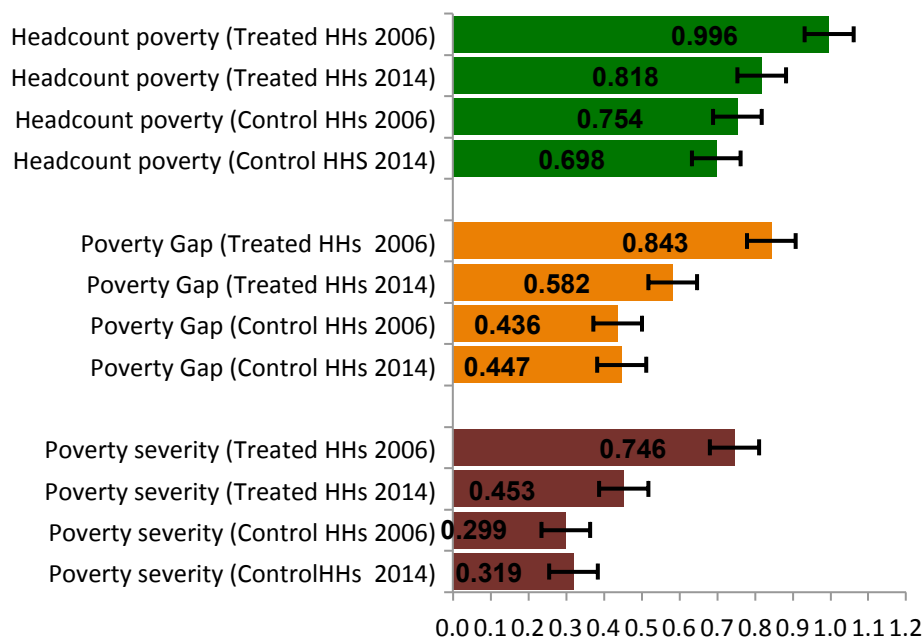


Below are preliminary results from the sub-sample of panel households whose data have been cleaned so far for Rwanda and Eastern DRC.

Figure 1 and 2 shows progression of poverty and income distribution over 8 years based on absolute poverty line of US \$1.25 per day per. The poverty is measured between households which adopted and those which did not adopt improved crop management practices and collective marketing strategies promoted by CIALCA between 2006 and 2010. Both the treated and control households participated in the 2006 baseline survey and the 2014 end line survey. Adoption of improved crop varieties is not included as cleaning are still on-going. The figure shows that poverty declined by 12 points among adopting households compared to 5.6 points among non-adopters in Rwanda (Figure 1). For Eastern DRC Figure 2 shows that poverty decline by 17.8 points among adopting households compared to 5.6 points among non-adopters. It is interesting to note that the extent of deprivation (measured by the poverty) declined considerably among adopters by 20.2 and 26.1 for Rwanda and Eastern DRC against 12 points and -1.1 point for non-adopters respectively, suggesting that poor households' expenditure has increasingly been revolving around the poverty line over time so that the trouble of reducing poverty has declined to some extent. A similar trend is observed for poverty severity.



**Figure 1. Poverty trends in Rwanda by adoption of improved crop management practices and marketing strategies**



**Figure 2. Poverty trends in Eastern DRC by adoption of improved crop management practices and marketing strategies**