

Center for the Study of African Economies
Botswana/Low-Tech Remote Learning/2020

School Background	Descriptions
Normal Academic Calendar	<p>TERM 1 8th Jan - 4th Apr 2019 (63 days) Vacation: 5th Apr - 23rd Apr (13 days)</p> <p>TERM 2 24th Apr - 11th Jul 2019 (53 days) Vacation: 12th Jul - 29th Jul (12 days)</p> <p>TERM 3 30th Jul - 29th Nov 2019 (84 days) Mid-term break 30th Sep- 4th Oct (5 days) Vacation: 2nd Dec - 12th Jan 2020 (31 days)</p>
Dates schools were closed due to COVID	March 23 – June 22
Date schools (expected to) opened. [Weeks students have been out]	13 weeks of closure, plus an additional 2 weeks during subsequent lockdowns
How are schools opening? Virtual, physical, other.	Physical

Project Background	Descriptions
Geographical Coverage	Phone numbers gathered in schools across 4 administrative districts , but over the course of programming our participating households expanded to encompass 9 of Botswana's 10 districts .
Targeted ages/grades	Target demographic included students between standards 3-5 matriculated in Botswana's public education system.
Number of targeted students (Population)	4,550 households, divided equally into the following three groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1516 control households • 1516 SMS-only households (treatment 1) • 1518 SMS+phone households (treatment 2)
Key Activities	Key activities for each household group are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Control Group. Students do not receive our digital intervention, but who are assessed at midline and endline 2. SMS Group. Students receive an SMS message with maths problems once per week 3. SMS + Phone Group. Students receive an SMS message with maths problems once per week and a follow up phone call with guidelines on how to solve maths operations
COVID-19 Activities	See the above program activities.

Key Project Indicators	Project indicators include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences in student learning outcomes between treatment, control groups • Parent satisfaction regarding low-tech remote programming
Any adjustments to indicators due to COVID?	We designed the low-tech remote program based on the emerging needs of our endline beneficiaries during prolonged school closures. As lockdown continued, we began to add indicators to flesh out key learnings

Evaluation/Assessment Method	Descriptions
Study Design	Longitudinal Randomized controlled trial (RCT)
Sample Frame	Students in standards 3-5 matriculated in Botswana's public education system.
Number of units evaluated/assessed:	2250 students (random subset of population)
When were data collected?	Data collected over a 4-week period beginning on May 25. We are currently running a follow-up end-line evaluation that has been ongoing from July 13. [Wave 1 at week 4, and Wave 2 at weeks 10-14]
How were data collected?	12-15 minute phone calls with participating households. Participant responses collected using SurveyCTO.
What information was collected?	Information collected included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student learning level of basic arithmetic. • Parent knowledge of child's learning level • Time spent on learning activities • Parent perception/opinions of child's education • Parent perception/opinion of the low-tech remote program
Who collected the data?	64 enumerators recruited, hired and trained by Young 1ove.
How, when, where were enumerators trained?	See below for an explanation of enumerator training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How: enumerators convene in 'digital training rooms,' or a WhatsApp group chat where • When: once per week, usually 2 days prior to weekly program delivery • Where: remote

<p>What data quality measures were taken?</p>	<p>Pre-data collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Randomized control, treatment groups of equivalent population sizes ● Measurement instrument translated into English and Setswana <p>During data collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data cleaned to ensure appropriate power and balance
<p>What are the key challenges</p>	<p>Key challenges include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engaging parents in the intervention/phone-based assessments. Parents were sometimes confused on whether our calls were scams. ● Keeping content clear, simple and short. Parents and students were often confused when we piloted complex activities or asked multi-faceted assessment questions ● Calling logistics. Phone-based programming and assessments can be easy and cost-effective, but there must be a time investment in front-end planning to ensure seamless, rigorous data collection.

<p>Additional Information</p>	<p>Descriptions</p>
<p>Relevant Document Links</p>	<p>Please review the following relevant papers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Practical lessons for phone-based assessments of learning – Angrist, Bergman, Evans, Hares, Jukes, Letsomo ● Stemming Learning Loss During the Pandemic: A Rapid Randomized Trial of a Low-Tech Intervention in Botswana – Angrist, Bergman, Brewster, Matsheng
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