

AGI Southern Sudan Impact Evaluation
Baseline Field Report: Juba, Yei, Torit, Bor, Rumbek
May to December 2010

1.0 Overview:

The AGI SS Impact Evaluation follows a cluster randomized design similar to that used in ongoing evaluations of BRAC's adolescent girls programs in Uganda and Tanzania, also in collaboration with staff from World Bank AFTPM.

In this evaluation design, twelve villages at each of ten BRAC branch offices were identified as target villages, for a total sample of 120 villages. Of these target villages, half were assigned by lottery to be in the treatment group and the remaining half comprised the control group. Villages in the treatment group are those where the AGI program will operate, while villages in the control group will not have any AGI program. The villages are non-overlapping, so that young women from control villages will not be able to access AGI programs in treatment villages.

In May 2010, a research team comprised of Field Coordinators from World Bank and BRAC Research and Evaluation Department were deployed to Southern Sudan to launch the impact evaluation and baseline data collection activities. The research team worked with staff members from BRAC Southern Sudan to identify a pool of eligible villages for the study. Baseline data was collected on a random sample of girls from all selected villages using household and adolescent surveys, and villages were subsequently assigned to treatment and control groups. A repeat study is planned 12 to 18 months after the clubs have been formed.

The post-conflict and highly migratory context in Southern Sudan posed unique challenges for the implementation of a cluster randomized control trial. Extensive cooperation and consultation between the World Bank AFTPM team and the BRAC Research and Evaluation Department helped to determine contextual solutions to challenges in the field. The following report is intended to serve as a detailed summary of impact evaluation baseline activities, as well as a guide for other stakeholders or incoming impact evaluation staff.

2.0 Main Objectives of the Research Team

1. Recruit and train local research teams (enumerators, supervisors, and area coordinators)
2. Oversee implementation of a census in 200 villages and baseline survey in 4200 households
3. Provide a list of treatment sites in order for BRAC to launch AGI program

3.0 Timeline

The AGI Impact Evaluation was launched in May 2010. A rolling implementation of the study staggered by area was planned, so that AGI club openings could begin as teams completed the baselines in each area. A timeline of key dates is provided below:

May 2010	Launch of Impact Evaluation
June 10, 2010	Finalization of village selection in all ten branches/five areas
June 11-14, 2010	Recruitment and training of census enumerators in Juba, Yei, Torit, Bor

June 14, 2010	Launch of census in Juba
June 21, 2010	Launch of census in Bor
June 25, 2010	Launch of census in Yei
June 25, 2010	Launch of census in Torit
July 19, 2010	Survey pilot in Juba
July 26, 2010	Completion of census in Juba
July 29, 2010	Completion of census in Bor
August 4, 2010	Completion of census in Torit
August 6, 2010	Completion of census in Yei
August 10-15, 2010	Training of survey enumerators in Juba, Yei, Torit
August 16, 2010	Launch of Survey in Juba
August 24-30, 2010	Training of survey enumerators in Bor
August 31, 2010	Launch of Survey in Torit
August 31, 2010	Launch of Survey in Yei
September 3, 2010	Half-completion of survey in Juba; first treatment villages revealed
August 24, 2010	Launch of census in Rumbek
September 25, 2010	Full completion of survey in Juba
October 16, 2010	Completion of census in Rumbek
October 18-23, 2010	Training of survey enumerators in Rumbek
October 28, 2010	Launch of survey in Rumbek
October 18, 2010	Completion of survey in Bor
October 19, 2010	Completion of survey in Yei
October 20, 2010	Completion of survey in Torit
December 15, 2010	Completion of survey in Rumbek (expected)
December 2010	Data entry begins (expected)
January 2011	Data entry ends (expected)
February 2011	Data Analysis and Baseline Report Writing (expected)
March 2011	Baseline Report Complete (expected)

*Dates for club launches have not been specified here. In general, however, the launch of clubs occurred approximately three weeks after the completion of the survey in each area, allowing sufficient time after survey completion for the recruitment and training of AGI staff in each area (Adolescent Leaders and Program Assistants)

4.1 Census Implementation and Logistics:

Recruitment:

Teams of census enumerators were recruited locally in each of the five study areas (Juba, Torit, Yei, Bor, Rumbek). Research coordinators travelled to each region to oversee recruitment and team-building. Advertisements for enumerators were posted at BRAC Area and Branch offices in each region, and a period of one week was given for the submission of applications. Census enumerators were not required to have any previous survey experience, but needed to be females ideally between the ages of 18 and 24 with at least Senior 2 level education. Approximately 50% of enumerators interviewed were hired to comprise a team of 20 enumerators in each area.

In tandem with enumerator recruitment, the research team drew on contacts of BRAC Area Managers and Community Officers to identify field supervisors and area coordinators for the study. In each area, the aim was to hire three supervisors and one area coordinator, an overall manager for the study. Most supervisors held at least a certificate or post-secondary diploma, and most area coordinators held an

undergraduate university degree. Some area coordinators who held only diploma level education but demonstrated exceptional leadership and problem-solving skills were hired. All supervisors were hired locally. Some area coordinators were hired locally, while others were hired in the capital city Juba and deployed to other areas.

Remuneration:

It was decided that enumerators would be paid on a 'household completed per day' basis, to encourage productivity. Each census enumerator was paid at a rate of 25 pounds per day and was expected to census 30 households per day. Incomplete or incorrect households were docked from daily pay, at a rate of 0.7 SP per household.

Training:

Census enumerators and supervisors received one day of training, led by the WB and BRAC Field Coordinators. Training focused on the role of a census, an overview of the census form, the roles and responsibilities of enumerators and supervisors, ways to describe household locations, and an introduction to mapping.

Field Operations:

Census enumerators were provided with BRAC ID cards and a signed letter from the Government of Southern Sudan Ministry of Gender, Religious Affairs and Social Welfare endorsing the research initiative. Upon arriving in the field, research supervisors presented the letter to local authorities (Boma Chiefs). Local authorities were largely supportive, and in some instances they assisted research teams in identifying village boundaries and locations of households.

Census enumerators were deployed in groups of five to seven in different areas. Each group was accompanied in the field by a supervisor. After jointly mapping a cluster, supervisors assigned enumerators to census certain parts of each village. Supervisors were encouraged to develop grid-like maps where possible, so that enumerators could be deployed to certain axes on the grid in a manner that would avoid overlap.

Almost all census enumerators completed the required 30 households per day. Supervisors were responsible for managing enumerator teams, spot-checking to ensure that enumerators were in the field, and reviewing completed forms. Because household members were often away from the home or working around mid-day, enumerators visited households early in the morning, and again in the late afternoon.

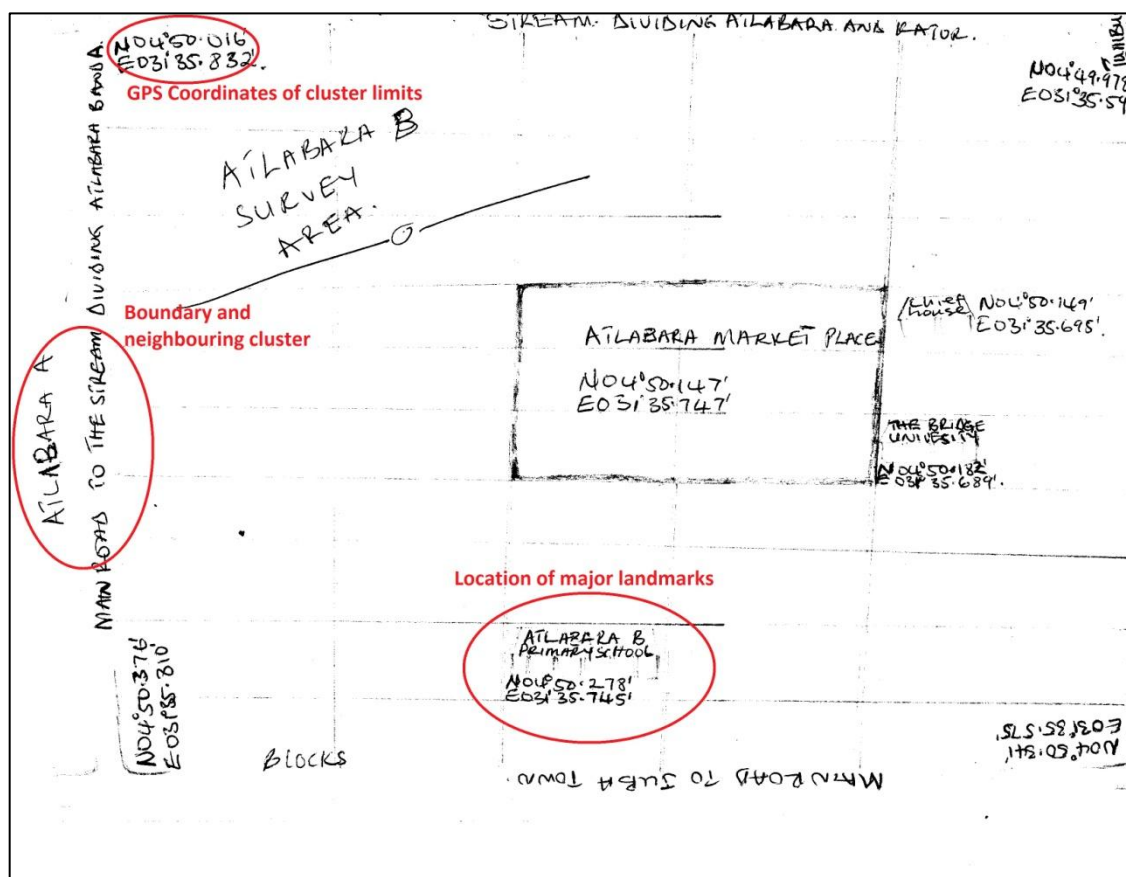
Figure 1: Team Structure and Qualifications

POSITION	MINIMUM QUALIFICATION	# HIRED	GENDER
Enumerator	Senior-2 education (at least partial secondary school)	20 per area	Female
Supervisor	Post-secondary diploma or certificate	3 per area	Female and Male
Area Coordinator	Undergraduate university degree	1 per area	Female and Male

4.2 Census Lessons Learned

1. In most areas, the census took significantly longer than anticipated due to the very large size of clusters. Although the target of the study was to identify clusters of approximately 150 HHs as potential AGI villages, most program staff were not aware of population densities within administrative boundaries. Usually, program staff identified the smallest administrative units, Bomas, as potential program sites. However, Bomas are often very large, sometimes containing as many as 1000 households – visiting every HH in these large clusters was time-consuming and ultimately unnecessary, considering that most large clusters were later re-mapped and artificially reduced in size.
2. One shortcoming of the census forms was the small amount of space given for describing household location. Having only one line available for this description, enumerators often gave very brief descriptions of location. Even after extensive feedback and re-training, many enumerators used very vague descriptions such as 'next to a mango tree' or 'near a main road' to describe household locations. This proved troublesome when locating the same households during the survey.
3. Census maps drawn by enumerators were important in identifying locations and boundaries of clusters. No administrative level maps of Southern Sudan could be secured even after extensive consultation with NGO and Government partners, and BRAC program staff often had little ideas of exact locations and boundaries of clusters. The maps drawn by census enumerators were of varying quality, however. In the end, a number of maps had to be re-drawn during the survey. It may have been better to hire a few staff dedicated to mapping in each area, rather than training each individual enumerator on mapping.

Figure 2: Sample Enumerator Cluster Map



5.1 Survey Implementation and Logistics:

Survey Questionnaires

Over the course of several days in the first week of June, WB Field Coordinator and the BRAC Research Manager, Abebual Zerihun, reviewed and edited the survey questionnaires, enhancing format, ensuring consistency, and contextualizing some language and terminology.

The survey questionnaires were not translated from English, since several different languages predominated in different areas of the study. Also, although Arabic was the most common language across areas, many enumerators studied outside of Sudan, mostly in Uganda and Kenya, and could not read or write in Arabic.

The survey was pre-tested during the first week of July 2010, by a team of five elite enumerators in Juba. Revisions were made accordingly, in collaboration with the WB Research Team in Washington. For further details and summary of changes, see *AGI SS Survey Pilot Report, July 2010*

Due to the high cost of paper and photocopying in Southern Sudan, survey questionnaires were printed in Kampala and transported to Juba by bus and as personal luggage on plane rides. Questionnaires were transported to each area from Juba during travel by the research team and by BRAC staff.

Survey Incentives

Based on resistance and hostility encountered during the census phase, it was determined that survey incentives would help to increase response rates and attitudes towards enumerators. A small supply of soap was provided to each participating household; the household head received approximately 1kg of laundry soap, and the adolescent received 250g of beauty soap. Soaps were procured locally in the market of each area to avoid transportation costs.

Recruitment and Remuneration

Survey enumerators were recruited from existing pools of census enumerators in each area. In most areas, all census enumerators were trained, and five to six (25%) were dropped after the review of mock and pilot questionnaires. In some cases, enumerators who had performed exceptionally well during the census phase were promoted to supervisor roles for the survey.

All survey enumerators were female. In the first instance, an effort was made to hire female supervisors and Area Coordinators. In some instances, however, suitably qualified females could not be identified at the supervisor and Area Coordinator level. Therefore, teams at the management level were comprised of both males and females.

The pay for surveyor enumerators was increased slightly from the census enumerator pay rate. Surveyors were also paid on the basis of productivity, at a rate of 35 SPs per day, for the completion of 6 survey questionnaires (3 adolescent/3 household).

Training

The survey training consisted of six days of intensive instruction. Enumerators were given a background on BRAC and on the AGI program, and an introduction to the concept of surveying. The household and

adolescent module were reviewed question by question, and enumerators were asked to complete mock interviews, first with one another and with their own families, and then with respondents outside of the survey area.

The final day of the training was reserved for a language normalization session. Area Coordinators reviewed the wording of statements and questions in the questionnaires and agreed upon common translations amongst all enumerators. In most cases, one enumerator was asked to translate a given question or phrase into the local language, and then all others were asked to provide input on better possible wording and translation before coming up with an agreed upon phrase. Translations and wording varied slightly by area, since trainings were conducted separately and since different languages predominate in the different areas.

The most difficult sections of the survey for the enumerators to grasp were the complicated table skip patterns in the Household Module, and the questions which involved mathematics and calculation. Despite the completion of mock interviews and the slimming of the enumerator teams during training, mistakes and errors were still common during the first week of survey implementation.

To reduce the occurrence of enumerator errors, WB and BRAC Field Coordinators provided one-to-one feedback to enumerators and supervisors during the first day of the survey (and continuously throughout) and asked enumerators to re-visit households to correct errors or complete missing responses. Enumerators who continued to have difficulty were given closer attention until their work came up to par.

Field Operations

Surveyors were deployed in a single group, rather than in separate small groups as was the case during the census. This made management of the enumerators easier for supervisors, and also helped with the location of households, since enumerators who had conducted the census could assist others in finding households. All enumerators signed in at the BRAC branch office each morning, but were allowed some flexibility in their schedules in order to align with the availability of respondents. Most surveyors visited household heads in the morning and through mid-day, and then re-visited in the evenings when they were more likely to find adolescents who were at school during the day.

Because the survey began shortly after the census, communities and village leadership were familiar with the supervisors and enumerators. When supervisors visited Boma chiefs on launching the survey in each community, they were remembered and welcomed back. There was no need for further community sensitization at the time of the survey.

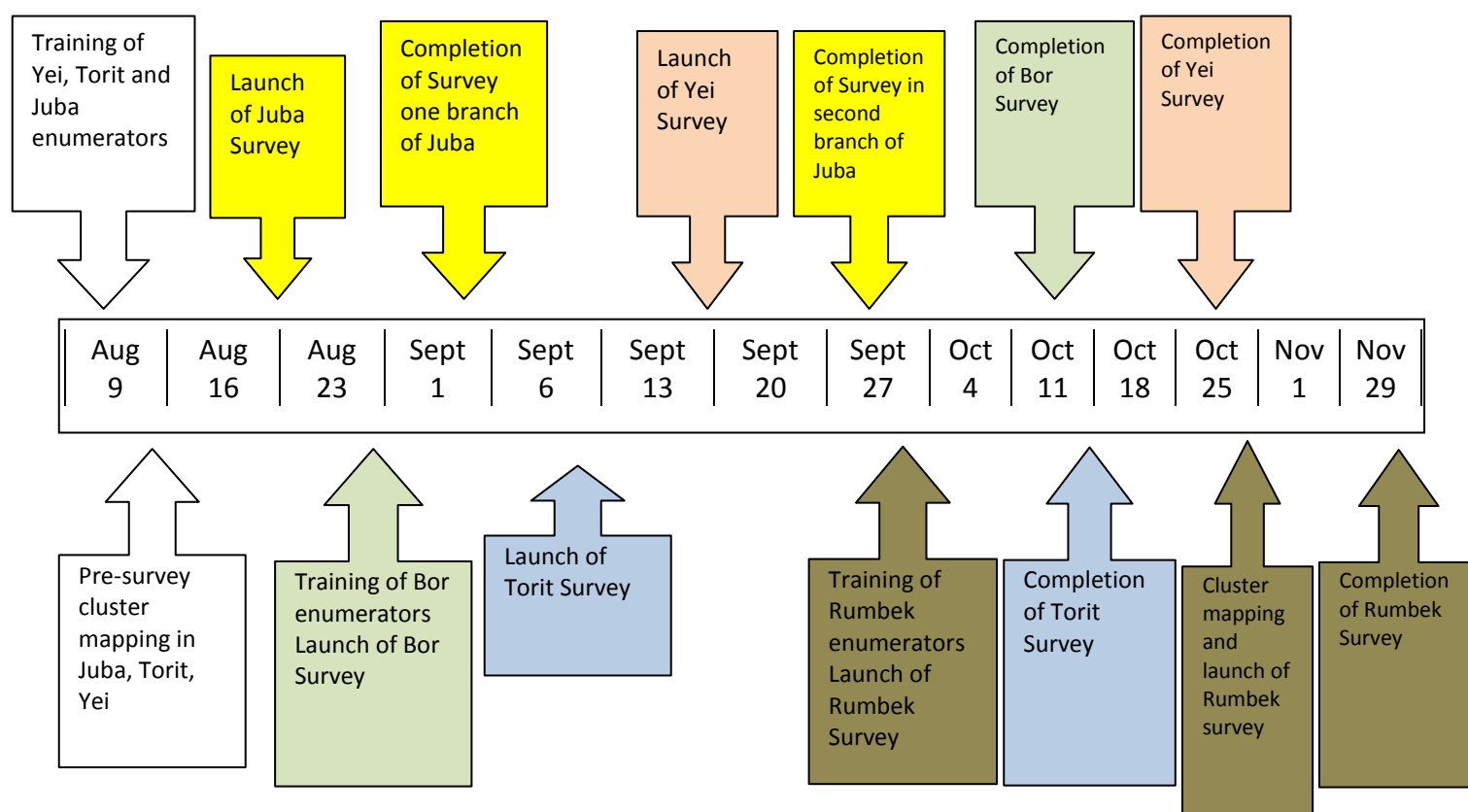
Supervisors and area managers took on the majority of the role for spot-checking and attending interviews. In each area, the WB Field Coordinator conducted several spot –checks with each supervisor and their enumerators, in order to introduce them to the practice of spot-checking. Supervisors each spot-checked one household per day. They also re-visited each household surveyed since they were responsible for recording GPS coordinates of each HH. WB and BRAC Field Coordinators reviewed at least 5% of questionnaires in each area; in most cases 10 to 15% of questionnaires were reviewed between the BRAC and WB Field Coordinators.

Cluster and Household Randomizations

Randomization of survey villages into treatment and control groups was done after the completion of the survey, to ensure that responses were not influenced. The randomization was done by World Bank staff in Washington.

Randomization of households was done at the field level by Field Coordinators. Census forms were first numbered, with households not containing adolescent girls being eliminated from the numbering. 35 households from this list were then randomly selected using an online tool, Research Randomizer. In some cases internet connections were not available and randomization was done using MS Excel.

Figure 3: Survey Implementation Timeline



5.2 Survey Lessons Learned

1. Due to pressure on timelines for club openings, the Juba survey was completed in two parts. Once the survey was completed in one branch (12 clusters), treatment and control villages in this cluster were revealed and club openings launched, while the survey team moved to the second and final branch in the area. Villages in the two branches of Juba were on opposite sides of the city, so there were no instances observed where knowledge of treatment and control status reached communities in un-surveyed villages. It is not expected that knowledge of treatment or control status colored or biased responses in this manner.

However, the logistics of opening clubs in tandem with continuing the survey proved to be a challenge. Since program teams had not yet hired AGI staff, they relied on research teams in identifying club locations and participants, and eventually in staffing the AGI project. As a result,

enumerators and supervisors were often pulled into programmatic duties such as assisting with club openings while they were still implementing and monitoring the survey. This led to delays and inefficiencies in completing the research in Juba. In areas outside of Juba, the randomization was not done at the branch level; rather all villages were randomized only after all clusters in both branches had been surveyed.

2. During the census period, a significant amount of resistance was encountered in communities, with numerous households declining to be registered in the census and with many enumerators being threatened or harassed. Several incidences of attempted violence against enumerators were reported by enumerators and supervisors. Many communities in the sampling frame were over-surveyed, having been approached by multiple organizations in the past but often having seen no tangible outcome from these surveys. This underscores the importance of coordinating/sharing data widely with other stakeholders.
3. To mitigate against further incidents of resistance and hostility, a decision was made to provide a survey incentive to respondents to the survey questionnaire as a compensation and token of appreciation for their time. This also simplified the process of household identification. Incentives were carefully selected to align with BRAC's image and programs and BRAC program staff approved of the survey incentive. Enumerators felt that the provision of the survey incentive ensured that families devoted time to the interview process.
4. There were some downsides to the provision of a survey incentive. In a few rare cases, particularly in Torit, households tried to pose as others in order to be interviewed multiple times and receive multiple incentives. Generally, some portion of the survey incentives was misappropriated due to lack of a secure storage facility in BRAC offices. BRAC investigations concluded that both program staff and researchers could have appropriated the supplies.
5. Enumerator debriefs revealed some common reactions to the survey questionnaire. Overall, the enumerators reported that all the respondents showed willingness to answer almost all of the questions. Some enumerators felt that respondents may not always have been honest about reporting of assets and savings in the HH questionnaire, in part because respondents did not want to reveal a higher wealth status in case it would restrict them from participating in the AGI program. Also, some enumerators felt that although adolescents were interviewed in private, they often felt uncomfortable with the questions on sexuality, such as Question 8C 'How many times do you have sex in a day'.

6.0 Overall Recommendations

Community Sensitization

One issue which arose during enumerator debriefs was that supervisors and enumerators had incorrect perceptions of the control-treatment methodology of the study. Despite a component of the training focusing on the concept of control and treatment villages, a significant number of enumerators in Juba, Yei, and Torit misunderstood this, resulting in false expectations that each village will receive an AGI club. The concept was better understood and clearly conveyed in Bor and Rumbek. As club openings begin to launch, it would be helpful for BRAC program staff to visit control villages in Juba, Yei and Torit to meet with Boma Chiefs/village leadership to explain the rationale for the survey and clarify that they are not likely to receive an AGI club at this point, although BRAC has an interest in understanding the issues and challenge facing adolescent girls in the community.

Club Locations

The village maps produced by research teams illustrate clear locations and boundaries of each cluster. Maps of each cluster were handed over to BRAC Area Education Managers at the same time as they were provided the treatment list. It is important that the clubs open inside of the cluster maps, since the households surveyed come from inside this cluster. Instances where clusters were reduced in size and re-mapped may be particularly confusing, since the boundaries for club location (and membership) will be artificial ones comprising only one part of a Boma. Monitoring the location and membership of clubs according to the maps will be important in ensuring that valid data is attained. Area Education Managers will also receive a list of adolescent girls from the census which are inside the cluster and eligible to participate in the club. This list should be followed as closely as possible.

Staff Retention

A significant number of research staff have been or will be hired by BRAC to work on AGI and other programs. The likelihood of full time employment with BRAC served as a powerful incentive in encouraging performance of research staff. A downside is that a significant portion of the research team will have to be re-hired for repeat surveys. A full roster of all high-performing enumerators and their contact information could be prepared in order to make this process slightly easier.

Figure 4: Survey Incentives



Each household which responded to the survey received a small incentive as compensation for their participation. Bars of soap were given after the completion of the survey, and enumerators explained to respondents that the gift was a small token of appreciation rather than a payment, and that receipt of the incentive was not dependent on the answers given to the survey.

Figure 5: Key Field Based Staff and Partners

	Name	Title	Organization	Role
Research Team	Salman Alibhai aalibhai@worldbank.org	Field Coordinator	World Bank, PREM	Overall coordination of IE
	Richard Ntambi Ntrichard@gmail.com	Field Coordinator	BRAC Research, Uganda	Support to overall coordination of IE
	Patric Olobo olobster@gmail.com	Field Coordinator	BRAC Research, Uganda	Support to overall coordination of IE
	Lamunu Margaret mlamunu@yahoo.com	Area Research Coordinator, Torit	BRAC Southern Sudan	Management of research team and coordination of study in Torit
	John Reech Jurkuch reech@hotmail.com	Area Research Coordinator, Bor	BRAC Southern Sudan	Management of research team and coordination of study in Bor
	Kwaje Monica	Area Research Coordinator, Yei	BRAC Southern Sudan	Management of research team and coordination of study in Yei
Program Team	Isaac Long Tol-Wut	Area Research Coordinator, Rumbek	BRAC Southern Sudan	Management of research team and coordination of study in Rumbek
	KM Ferdous ferdous_km@yahoo.com	Sector Coordinator and AGI Program Manager	BRAC Southern Sudan	Overall coordination of AGI program; management of AGI team
	Habib Rahman hrahman@yahoo.com	Lead Trainer, AGI	BRAC Southern Sudan	Training of AGI staff; assistance in determining AGI club locations
	Abdur Razzak razzak.brac@gmail.com	Area Education Manager, Juba	BRAC Southern Sudan	Selection of AGI villages in Juba; opening of AGI clubs in Juba
	Ashoke Kumar ashoke2210@gmail.com	Area Education Manager, Yei	BRAC Southern Sudan	Selection of AGI villages in Yei; opening of AGI clubs in Yei
	Mahbabur Rahman Mahbub_1972@yahoo.com	Area Education Manager, Bor	BRAC Southern Sudan	Selection of AGI villages in Bor; opening of AGI clubs in Bor
	Rafiq ul Islam r.islam33483@yahoo.com	Area Education Manager, Rumbek	BRAC Southern Sudan	Selection of AGI villages in Rumbek; opening of AGI clubs in Rumbek
	Abdur Rashid Rashidbrac1970@yahoo.com	Area Education Manager, Torit	BRAC Southern Sudan	Selection of AGI villages in Torit; opening of AGI clubs in Torit

Annex A

Notes on Selection of Villages

The selection of cluster villages for the AGI Impact Evaluation in Southern Sudan began in May 2010. Initially, the research team worked with the AGI Program Manager and other BRAC program staff to develop a list of 40 villages in each of the study's five areas to make up the sampling frame of 200 villages for the study. Following a census of the 200 villages, BRAC program staff eliminated 20% of the censused areas, resulting in a final selection of 160 villages. After the completion of the survey, these villages were randomized into treatment and control clusters.

Several over-arching criteria and strategies underpin the selection of certain villages by BRAC staff as the best sites for the AGI program. Similar considerations took precedence in the elimination of certain villages by BRAC managers following the census. The discussion below highlights some of the key factors which determined the selection of villages for the sampling frame.

Program Synergy

A key factor in deciding upon the location of AGI clubs was the location of other, existing BRAC programming. BRAC takes a synergistic approach to its work in Southern Sudan, and aims to maximize coverage and convergence across sectors in targeted geographical areas. The ideal 'BRAC village' is one where inhabitants have access to a variety of BRAC programs and interventions simultaneously, such as health, education, microfinance and livelihoods.

Since the AGI program falls under BRAC's education portfolio, most villages selected for AGI were villages where BRAC primary schools were already operating. Approximately 80% of the villages selected for AGI contain BRAC schools. Other clusters selected for the AGI program are ones where other BRAC interventions in microfinance, health and agriculture are present. In almost all cases, AGI clubs will be opening in areas where previous BRAC programming already existed.

Within its program areas, BRAC generally aims to target the same households with multiple interventions. One BRAC Area Manager revealed that when BRAC primary schools were opened in 2008, they had a goal of 60% student intake from the families of BRAC microfinance participants and 40% from others in the village. Although these goals cannot always be met, BRAC prefers targeting villages and households within those villages who are already 'BRAC beneficiaries'. In seeking participants for the AGI clubs, BRAC will likely aim to target the households of microfinance clients, agriculture program participants, and BRAC school students.

Vicinity to functioning markets

While there is a clear connection between the selection of AGI villages and the existence of previous BRAC programming, it is also important to highlight the reasons that BRAC had originally chosen to work in the areas of the country which it has.

BRAC's first interventions in Southern Sudan, beginning in 2007, consisted of providing support to communities to pursue income generating activities (IGAs). The BRAC microfinance program evolved from this IGA programming to provide potential entrepreneurs with access to loan capital. Because

BRAC's genesis was closely tied to the objective of increasing economic opportunities, it was natural that they began working in urban or peri-urban areas nearby functioning markets for selling goods and services.

Today, much of BRAC's programming, including the AGI clubs, is located in areas which are relatively connected to functioning markets, and which are relatively less isolated. This is a feature of most development work in Southern Sudan, and relatively speaking BRAC's reach into impoverished communities is deeper than most other NGOs working in the country.

Ease of Transport and Access

A key feature of the AGI program is that villages where AGI clubs operate should be within a 5km vicinity of the BRAC branch. Most villages selected for the AGI program are therefore within the vicinity of an existing BRAC branch. BRAC branches were generally opened in areas with higher population density and with good transportation to surrounding areas.

In the peri-urban areas surrounding some BRAC branches, however, some areas are more accessible than others. During the AGI village selection process, BRAC tended to select villages which were closer to the branch rather than farther away. Villages in the immediate 1km vicinity of the branch, for example, are much more likely to be chosen than villages 4 to 5 km from the branch.

During the rainy season in Southern Sudan, transportation can also be difficult to some areas, since most BRAC program staff travel by foot or by motorcycle. In several instances, areas which were served by poor roads and which became inaccessible by foot or motorcycle during the rainy season were for this reason not selected for participation in the AGI program.

Cluster Selection Criteria (in order of importance):

Criterion 1: Whether a BRAC school is present in the cluster

Criterion 2: Whether a BRAC MF program is present in the cluster

Criterion 3: Whether cluster facilitates BRAC's strategic expansion

Cross-Cutting Criteria:
Distance of cluster from existing Branch office; ease of access to cluster;

Community Demand and Acceptance

Following the AGI census, BRAC program staff gained greater insight into the level of acceptance and openness to BRAC programming in proposed clusters. In most cases, there was significant demand for an intervention and there were significant numbers of adolescent girls who expressed a desire to participate in the program. In a minority of cases, however, communities or certain elements of communities expressed resistance and unwillingness to cooperate. Resistance was particularly strong in communities containing or nearby to military barracks. Several villages containing barracks were de-selected after the census.

Annex B
Survey Response Rates, Juba

Cluster	Branch	Treatment	HH Completed	Replacements	Reasons for failed interview
Nyakuron South	Kator	0	35	8	Sampled adolescents were not living in the household
Atlabara B	Kator	0	35	1	Household could not be found
Atlabara C	Kator	1	35	3	Households could not be found
Kator	Kator	1	35	3	Two households had relocated and one could not be found
Lologo West	Kator	0	35	0	All were found
Lologo Center	Kator	1	35	9	Some Could not be found and in others, sampled girls were not living in the Households
Jebel Sukar	Kator	1	35	2	Households could not be found
Hai Rockstar	Kator	1	35	5	Households could not be found and some sampled girls not living in the Households
Gumbo East	Kator	0	35	6	Households could not be found and some sampled girls not living in the Households
Adodi	Kator	0	35	0	All were found
Degiga	Kator	0	35	0	All were found
Buluk	Kator	1	35	5	households could not be found
Hai Cost	Munuki	1	35	6	Households could not be found and some sampled girls not living in these Households
Muraba Arba	Munuki	1	35	3	Households could not be found
Muraba Tamania	Munuki	0	35	3	Sampled adolescent girls not living in the households
Kuburi Abuba	Munuki	0	35	7	Household heads did not like to be interviewed
Hai Battery	Munuki	1	35	8	Some had relocated and other households could not be found
Jebel Gudele	Munuki	1	35	6	Households could not be found
Hai Shiricut	Munuki	0	35	0	It was very hard to find households but managed to get all
Rock City	Munuki	0	35	4	Households could not be found
Munuki Block A	Munuki	0	35	0	All were found
Munuki Block C	Munuki	0	35	4	Households could not be found and some sampled girls not living in these Households
Jubana Bari	Munuki	1	35	6	Households could not be found
Jebel Kujur East	Munuki	1	35	0	All were found

Survey Response Rates, Torit

Cluster	Branch	Treatment	HH Completed	Replacements	Reasons for failed interview
Hai-Mission-2	Inkas	0	35	6	Some households could not be found & others had permanently moved
Potopoto	Inkas	0	35	1	Permanently moved
Inkas West	Inkas	0	35	4	households could not be found
Inkas South	Inkas	1	35	3	Permanently moved
Inkas North	Inkas	1	35	5	Some households could not be found & others had permanently moved
Hai-Turuju-1	Inkas	1	35	3	Sampled adolescent girl not living in the household & the two were not willing to be interviewed
Hai-Turuju-2	Inkas	0	35	6	Permanently moved and two households could not be found
Hai-Mairo-2	Inkas	1	35	8	Could not be found and three had permanently moved
Hai-Kuku-West	Inkas	1	35	1	Household was outside cluster boundary
Hai-Battery-3	Inkas	0	35	4	Households could not be found and one had permanently moved
Malakia-East	Inkas	1	35	1	Could not be found
Munduria	Inkas	0	35	6	Three refused to be interviewed, one permanently moved & others could not be found
Hai-Police South	Hai Police	1	35	0	All households were found
Hai-Police West	Hai Police	0	35	7	Households could not be found
Hai-Illugum South	Hai Police	1	35	2	Sampled adolescent girls not living in these households
Hai-Illugum Middle	Hai Police	0	35	0	All households were found
Islak-1	Hai Police	1	35	0	All households were found
Islak-2	Hai Police	1	35	3	Permanently moved
Islak-3	Hai Police	0	35	1	Household members were not found home for all the three visits
Islak-4	Hai Police	1	35	0	All households were found
Mossesfer	Hai Police	1	35	6	Households could not be found
Hai-Lotuko-1	Hai Police	0	35	3	Households permanently moved
Hai-Lotuko-2	Hai Police	0	35	0	All households were found
Hai-Battery-2	Hai Police	0	35	3	Households could not be found

Survey Response Rates, Yei

Cluster	Branch	Treatment	HH Completed	Replacements	Reasons for failed interview
Kanjoro-West	Kanjoro	0	35	7	Households could not be found
Kanjoro-South	Kanjoro	0	35	1	Household could not be found
Hai-Thasa	Kanjoro	1	35	2	Households could not be found
Lomuko-East	Kanjoro	1	35	4	Households could not be found
Lomuko-West	Kanjoro	1	35	2	Households could not be found
Lomuko-South	Kanjoro	0	35	4	Households could not be found
New site-West	Kanjoro	1	35	6	Households could not be found
New site-South	Kanjoro	1	35	0	All were Found
Hai-Police South	Kanjoro	0	35	0	All were Found
Hai-Police North	Kanjoro	1	35	1	Households could not be found
Dar-es-Salam South	Kanjoro	0	35	2	Households could not be found
Kaya Road	Kanjoro	0	35	2	One could not be found and the other had permanently moved
Tarawa-North	Hai Gwafa	1	35	0	All were Found
Tarawa-South	Hai Gwafa	0	35	3	Households could not be found
Hai-Dam-North	Hai Gwafa	1	35	0	All were Found
Hai-Dam-South	Hai Gwafa	0	35	0	All were Found
Erap-West	Hai Gwafa	1	35	0	All were Found
Erap-East	Hai Gwafa	0	35	2	Sampled adolescents girl refused to be interviewed
Mission-East	Hai Gwafa	1	35	4	Households could not be found
Mission-West	Hai Gwafa	1	35	1	Household could not be found
Jigomoni	Hai Gwafa	0	35	1	Household could not be found
Hai-Gabat	Hai Gwafa	0	35	5	Households could not be found
Hai-Nakama	Hai Gwafa	0	35	1	Sampled adolescent girl refused to be interviewed
Hai-City-West	Hai Gwafa	1	35	0	All were Found

Annex C
AGI SS Survey Pilot Report, July 2010

AGI SS Questionnaire Piloting
July 14th – 17th, 2010

1. Overview

The AGI SS survey questionnaires were piloted during the week of July 15. Five elite enumerators were selected to pilot the survey, and they received one day of intensive preparatory training. All five enumerators were adolescent girls between the ages of 18 and 24, fluent in both English and Arabic. Three enumerators worked in an urban area inside Juba, and two worked in a rural area on the outskirts of the city. After each day of piloting a plenary session was held to discuss the enumerators' experiences with the questionnaires, and understand areas where they or respondents had difficulty.

The survey questionnaires were generally well understood by enumerators and respondents, and the WB/BRAC research team in Juba recommends only minor revisions to the existing questionnaires. What follows are observations and comments based on piloting of ten Household Questionnaires and ten Adolescent Questionnaires.

2. Summary of Previous Revisions to Questionnaires

In June 2010, prior to piloting the questionnaires, an initial desk of review was conducted. Throughout both the Household and Adolescent Questionnaires, numerous changes were made to formatting, spelling, translation/definitions, and enumerator instructions/dialogue. Response codes (education levels, ethnicity, religion, IGAs) and questions were also altered to better reflect the Southern Sudanese context, through consultation with Southern Sudanese BRAC staff.

The financial literacy section of the Adolescent Questionnaire was replaced with the financial literacy module from the ADP Tanzania questionnaires previously implemented by BRAC Research. Several new questions were added in the Adolescent Questionnaire, including a question on previous participation in livelihood training or microfinance, and a question on religiosity. A decision was also taken during this review period to target female household heads as preferred respondents for the Household Questionnaire.

3. Implementation Time

The average time taken to complete the survey questionnaires reduced significantly from the first to the second day of piloting. This was likely because the surveyors were asked to move slowly on the first day and to carefully note areas where they or respondents were having difficulty. By the second day, enumerators had more clarity on potentially confusing parts of the questionnaire. The timings on the second set of questionnaires below give a more accurate indication of implementation time.

Surveyor	HH Questionnaire (1 st)	HH Questionnaire (2 nd)	Adolescent Questionnaire (1 st)	Adolescent Questionnaire (2 nd)
1	2 h 22 minutes ¹	1h 50 minutes (-)	1 h 45 minutes	1 h 37 minutes (-)
2	2 h 00 minutes	1h 30 minutes (-)	2 h 00 minutes	2 h 00 minutes (=)
3	1 h 20 minutes	2 h 00 minutes (+)	2 h 00 minutes	1 h 40 minutes (-)
4	2 h 00 minutes	2 h 00 minutes (=)	3 h 00 minutes ²	1 h 45 minutes (-)
5	2 h 00 minutes	0 h 57 minutes (-)	1 h 01 minutes	1 h 39 minutes (-)
AVG	1h 56 minutes	1 h 39 minutes (-)	1 h 57 minutes	1 h 44 minutes (-)

Initially, it was anticipated that enumerators would complete six questionnaires per day. However, considering that each questionnaire takes approximately 1h 45 min to complete, and taking into account the additional daily time required for traveling to and from communities, locating and moving between households, returning surveys to supervisors for checking, etc, it is more likely that enumerators will be able to complete four questionnaires per day (two household/two adolescent).

To ensure adherence to project timelines, additional enumerators will be recruited where possible, and all enumerators will work six days/week. The proposed revisions to the questionnaires below also include suggestions to reduce redundancy and create a leaner questionnaire, thereby reducing implementation time.

4. Overall Structure and Flow of Questionnaires

Minor revisions could be made to ensure consistency and reduce the potential for enumerator errors. Tables in each section could be structured more uniformly, to avoid confusion, and a universal scale for ranking preference/opinion could be useful.

Most of the challenges encountered by enumerators during the pilot phase can likely be resolved through more comprehensive training. Four to five days of training for the full group of enumerators – in comparison to just a single, intensive day for the elite pilot enumerators - should reduce the incidence of errors and misunderstanding. However, the challenges noted below may also help give an idea of areas where trainers can focus their efforts.

5. Areas of Difficulty and Recommended Revisions

Household Questionnaire

Section 1, Household Members, main characteristics

- “Does participate in an NGO/SACCO” was misinterpreted by most respondents as whether or not they work for an NGO. Enumerators should understand and clearly explain this question, differentiating between working for NGO and being a program beneficiary.
- Type of school should give [1]Morning; [2]Evening; [3] Morning and Evening as options

¹ This longer-than-usual implementation time occurred because the household head was preoccupied with other activities in the house, and took occasional breaks from responding to the questionnaire

² This longer-than-usual implementation time occurred because the adolescent was not proficient in English or Arabic. A third household member (not the household head) had to assist the enumerator in translating several concepts and questions.

Section 3, Income Generating Activities of All HH Members

- This table asks for days worked in the past year, number of hours/day, and then total earnings over the past year. Many enumerators recorded responses that were daily rather than annual earnings. Is it necessary to ask respondents for annual earnings? If so, then need to carefully train enumerators on this section.

Section 4, Expectations for young HH Members

- A. Education asks for Household Members aged 5-25 and the following section B. asks for Household members aged 5-24. Can the age range of B. be revised to match that of A. (5-25)? The need for cross-country comparison of specific age ranges is understood, but this can be confusing and laborious for enumerators
- B. Business Opportunities – The questions about maximum and minimum amount that can be earned per month in two years' time were confusing to enumerators. The calculation of the midpoint between maximum and minimum and the level of certainty was also challenging for enumerators to grasp. Suggest to change the last question on the table, by removing the phrase 'Let that be X' and changing the scale to 1 to 10 to match with previous scales. Or, removing the last question altogether.
- C. Marriage – Many respondents refused or were unable to estimate the dowry which they would receive for their daughters or themselves. Answers such as 'will be negotiated', 'depends on god', or 'depends on the man' were common. In 10 pilot surveys, only 1 had a numerical response for dowry. Has this issue been encountered in other contexts? Could we ask about the dowry already paid for married household members rather than unmarried ones?
- F. Approval of Daughters' activities – Enumerators did not understand the category Wage employment – informal. Suggest to include an example – Wage employment informal (housemaid, working in a hairdressing shop or restaurant)

Section 10, Expenditure

- Some enumerators confused assets with expenditures. The second column of the expenditure table titled 'Total Value' makes it easier to confuse expenditure with assets. Suggest to change this to 'Total spent this month'.

Adolescent Questionnaire

Section 6, Expenditure

- In Attitudes toward Risk, many enumerators and respondents became confused. Suggest to include images of money to help differentiate options. For example:

Option A	Option B		
 <p>TODAY</p>	  <p>IN ONE MONTH</p>	<p>If A-> skip to next section</p>	<p>A</p>

Section 7, Expectations and Empowerment

- C. Attitudes, Question 4 - 'I want to be a respectful' person in my village looks like a typo - should it be changed to 'I want to be a respected person in my village'?
- B. Marriage, Question 4. Most respondents (8/10) provided 'don't know' for dowry amount. See previous comment on dowry above.

6. General Issues

1. Since there will be a preference for female household heads as the respondents for the household module, there is a chance that in some instances, the respondent for the household module will be the same as the respondent for the adolescent module (this will occur when the household head is between 15-24). In these instances, it is suggested that the male household head (if existing) act as respondent for the Household Questionnaire, while the female act as respondent for the Adolescent Questionnaire.

Alternatively, if the same respondent is used for both questionnaires, then Section 1 Education, Section 2 Income Generating Activities, and Section 7B Marriage could be skipped in the Adolescent Questionnaire, to avoid repetition. This option would be less ideal than having separate respondents, however, since a few questions in the Education, IGA and Marriage sections of the Adolescent Questionnaire are not covered in the Household Questionnaire.

2. Pilot enumerators found that it was difficult to translate the concept of a '1-10' scale into Arabic for respondents. Instead, they suggested using the Arabic phrase 'from beginning to end' to relate the concept of a scale of preference or opinion. The enumerators will then code responses into a number on the scale. This can be fleshed out further in survey training and normalization, but based on this, it might be easier to adjust all scales in both questionnaires to 1 to 10 (currently some are 1-10, some are 0-10, some are 0-100).
3. Pilot enumerators generally found it difficult to gain accurate and honest responses from adolescents to the questions on Sexuality, Drug use and War. Three of the five enumerators felt that their respondents either did not want to answer these questions, or answered them in a way that enumerators thought might not have been completely honest. Perhaps this is an issue which has arisen with the questionnaires in other settings also, and one that can be controlled in part through sensitivity training for the enumerators, but it is noted here nonetheless.

