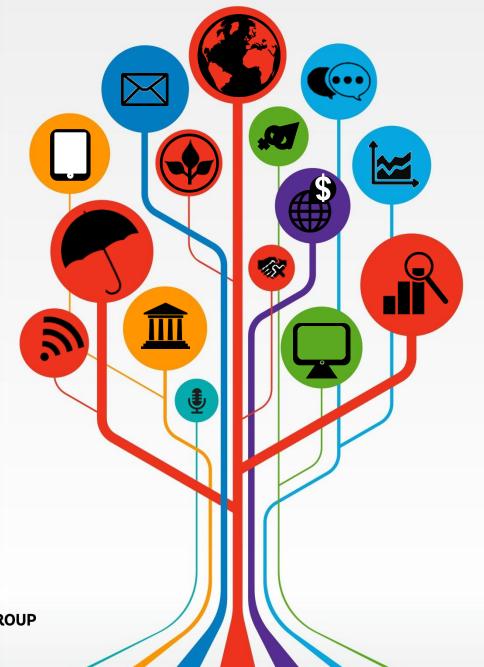
Working with Survey Firms

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choose your own adventure

Who is paying for the data collection?

World Bank

Client

Grant managed by partner organization (e.g. University)

WB manages procurement

Client manages procurement

Partner org manages procurement, often subcontracts

e.g. Trust Fund managed by DIME

e.g. M&E component of project budget

e.g. 3IE grant to UC

Berkeley,
subconctracted to IPA



World Bank-financed

- Happens when full funding for IE (including surveys) sits with World Bank
 - E.g. through Bank-executed trust fund (Global Agriculture and Food Security Program)
- Advantages from Research Team perspective
 - Full control over quality and cost
 - More control over timeline
 - Direct communication channel with firm
 - Ability to take direct action if problems arise
- However, project team has less ownership



Client-financed

- When data collection financed by project budget (e.g. M&E)
 - Most common for IEs supported by i2i Trust Fund
- World Bank Research Team role
 - Provides technical assistance (TA) on TORs and review of deliverables
 - Estimates survey cost for budgeting purposes
 - WB TTL may ask for clearance from IE TTL before giving no objection on contract
 - FC supervises field work and reports any issues to client/Govt project coordinator



Third-party financed

- Survey funded by a grant to an external research partner
 - E.g. International Growth Center grant to IPA
 - If to university, often subcontracted to implementing organization
 - e.g. 3IE grant to UC Berkeley, subcontracted to IPA
- External partner manages grant reporting process
 - Contract (and subcontract) management
 - Submission of all grant requirements
- World Bank RT role
 - Reviews grant requirements (e.g. reports) and provides comments
 - Manages all communication with government/client team
 - FC does field supervision and reports any issues
 - If problems, dialogue managed by either WB team or external PI (not FC)



Timeline (best case scenario)

Stage	Estimated time required		
Due diligence: research local survey firm options	2 weeks		
Prepare detailed Terms of Reference (TORs)	2 weeks		
Publish request for Expression of Interest (rEOI)	1 day		
Firms submit expression of interest (EOI) 3 weeks			
Shortlist firms based on EOI	1 day		
Publish TOR and call for proposals	1 day		
Shortlisted firms submit technical and financial proposals	3 weeks		
Evaluation of technical then financial proposals	1 week		
Negotiations and award of contract to selected firm	1 week		
Contract published and signed	1 week		
TOTAL PROCESS	~ 3 months		

plan fieldwork before writing TORs

Why is this important?

- Need to estimate survey cost at start of contracting process
- Thinking through details will help assess feasibility of technical proposals
- Expectations may be added to TORs to guide firms' proposal development

What do you need to consider?

- # surveys/enumerator/day
 - add 15% of days as buffer, account for public holidays, weather
- # surveyors and teams
 - Keep total size manageable (if possible, <35 enumerators total, 4-5 per team)
- Logistics
 - How will enumerators get to survey areas? Are cars needed, or is public transport viable?
- # days for enumerator training?
 - Depends on complexity of survey instrument, typically no less than 1 week
- Cost of line items
 - Estimate based on past surveys or knowledge of local rates



Terms of Reference (ToRs)

- Scope of work, responsibilities, required activities & deliverables
- Details are ESSENTIAL. Expectations and standards must be clearly spelled out, with consequences for non-compliance
 - Otherwise even if detect fraud may not be able to do anything!
- Use DIME template as a model, and adapt it to your project



Terms of Reference (ToRs)

clearances • {Translate instruments} • i	Provided by DIME
 Create field procedure plan including timeline, travel plan of enumerators 	Design & program questionnaire Provide sample, with detailed instructions for replacement Host SurveyCTO server Check data quality and provide feedback during data collection Clean and analyze data

preventing fraud

The Survey Firm will be considered to have failed to comply with this contract if, based on a random and representative sample, it is determined that 1% or more of the questionnaires submitted were filled without the Firm having visited the trader/market.

The research team will use its right to conduct its own checks on 5 to 10% of the markets. If the survey data do not meet the research team's requirements in terms of data integrity, the research team will reserve the right to request a repetition of the work or the option of not paying for the work done (being reimbursed for any initial payment).



deliverables

- Deliverables should be detailed and include intermediate outputs
- Payment structure matters for quality control → formal opportunity to provide feedback, stop work if needed
 - Bad: 20% on contract signed, 80% on final report submission
- Review of deliverables done by TTL with advice from FC/RA

Deliverables				
1	Evidence of clearances, insurances, and permits for implementing survey			
2	Pilot dataset, final translation of survey instrument			
3	Field Procedure Plan			
4	Roster of recruited field staff and evaluation report; final training materials			
5	Weekly field Progress Reports; Corrections resulting from consistency checks			
6	Final raw dataset and final field report			



example payment schedule

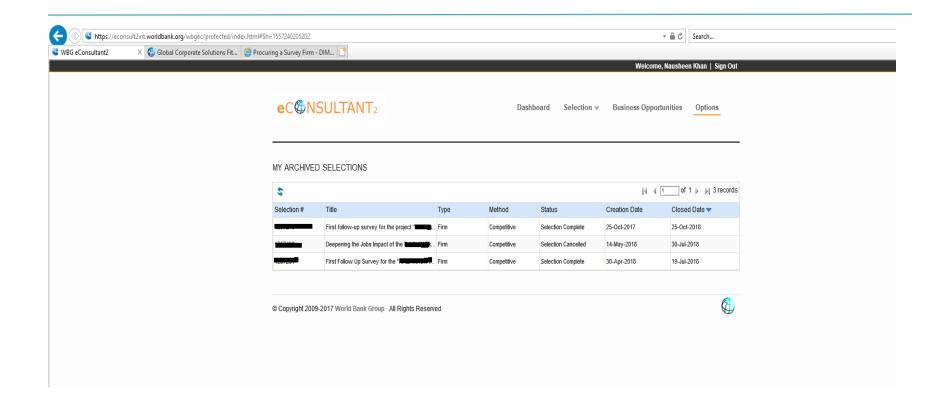
Activity	Output	Date	
1	All required local permits and clearances	May 4, 2019	
2	Field Procedure Plan	May 4, 2019	
3	Final training curriculum and materials.	May 4, 2019	
4	(a) Weekly Progress Reports	June 15, 2019	
	(b) Final dataset in Stata format		
	(c) Final field report		

Payment arrangements

- 10% upon contract signing;
- 20% on approval of deliverables for Activities 1-3
- 70% upon approval of deliverables for Activity 4

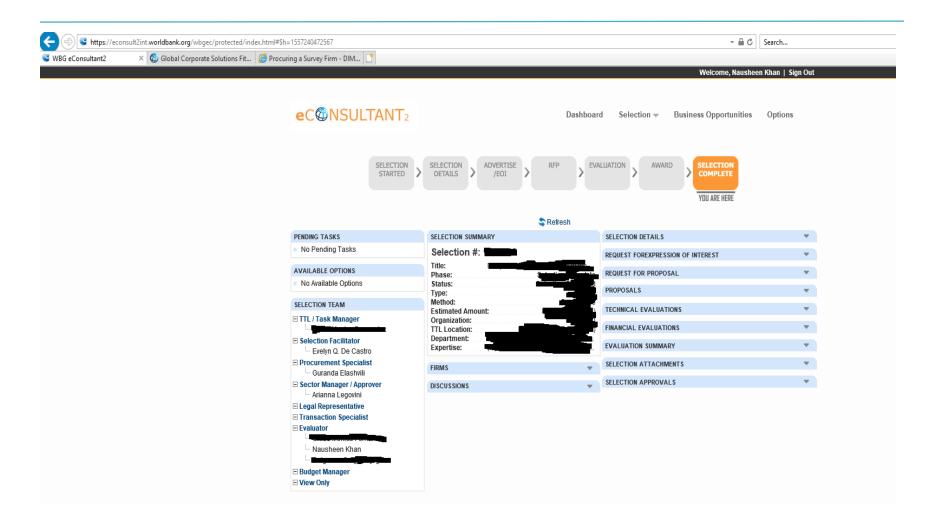


Evaluation of firms





Evaluation of firms





example technical scoring matrix

No.	Criteria	Sub Criteria	Scoring (%)
1	Demonstrated knowledge and experience in conducting complex surveys in Rwanda	1.1. Strong capacity and experience in implementing complex surveys preferably in Rwanda and in agricultural markets	10
		1.2. Strong capacity and experience in using SurveyCTO application for electronic template development, data collection and management;	15
	Sarveys III Rivariaa	1.2. Previous experience working on impact evaluations	5
	Sub total		30
	Proposed technical approach	2.1. Clear implementation strategy for the survey, including details on field plan and logistics	10
2		2.2. Strong protocols for data quality	15
		2.3. Capacity to provide android tablets with all the required accessories, effective plan for replacement in the event of loss or damage of equipment	10
	Sub total		35
3	Time frame for implementation	3.1. Clear and realistic timeline	10
		3.2. Strong strategy for completing the work on time.	5
	Sub total		15
4	Expertise and qualifications of staff	4.1. Curriculum vitae, with particular emphasis on experience conducting surveys in Rwanda, background in impact evaluation	10
		4.2. Record of satisfactory and timely delivery of similar assignments	10
	Sub total		20
Total			

Evaluation tips

- Prepare an excel sheet during the evaluation process;
- Add a comments section on why your giving a certain score;
- Firms may ask for a written document on why they were not selected. Having this excel sheet comes to good use



note on client-financed surveys

 If survey funded by the government, they will have the leading role in drafting TORs and reviewing deliverables

 Offer technical assistance and examples / templates for both

 Be sure to provide weekly progress reports so any field issues are not a surprise



a few words of advice

- Know average survey costs in the country
 - If a proposal seems too cheap to be true, it probably is...
- Be aware this is potentially a repetitive game
 - Sometimes there's only one survey firm in town
- FC communicates progress and problems with DIME team and government often
 - Contractual issues best dealt with by contract manager
- Be careful about asking for things that are not in the TORs
- Build relationships with enumerators to help understand how things are really going and identify issues that might affect data quality



what kinds of problems come up?

- Everything you can imagine, and more!
 - Problems with data quality, sample adherence
 - Logistic or contractual problems

- We've prepared examples of 3 survey firm problems that actually happened.
 - Discuss how you would handle the situation
 - Share your decisions with the room
 - Find out how this was actually solved



Alternative Cases- Case 1

 You are an FC overseeing a large survey run by a firm contracted by the World Bank. During the enumerator training and team role play of the potential interview, you find out that some of the enumerators that have been hired do not have expertise/is weak in the local language in which the survey will be implemented. What do you do?



Alternative Cases- Case 2

 You are an FC overseeing a large survey run by a firm contracted by the World Bank. During the enumerator training, you find out that the survey firm management team is being overstretched, i.e. they have supervisors to assist with the enumerator training but they do not have a dedicated team that will lead the field tracking/identification process of the respondents to be interviewed. How do you handle this?



Alternative Cases- Case 3

 During the supervision of data collection, you realize that for a section of the questionnaire, each enumerator is providing a different type of explanation and respondents have a hard time understanding the questions, which may lead to some potential bias in the answer they are providing. What do you do in such a case?



Learn more on the dime wiki

https://dimewiki.worldbank.org/wiki/Procuring a Survey Firm

https://dimewiki.worldbank.org/wiki/Survey_Fir m_TOR



Thanks! Questions?

