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Diagnosing constraints in Rwandan agricultural input and output markets: Phone survey summary report

John Loeser
Florence Kondylis

DIRECTED BY

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| Farmer Promoters survey

Diagnosing Constraints In Rwandan Agricultural Input And Output Markets
Phone Survey Summary Report

April 2022

Innovations for Poverty Action

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Part 1: Introduction

1.0. Background of the project

As the Government of Rwanda continues to deliver policies in the post-COVID reality, analytics that diagnoses constraints in key sectors and informs the progress of these programs have the potential to enhance the effectiveness of the overall strategy. The World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) group aims to support this response through remote data collection designed in close partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) and Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) to gather real-time demand-side indicators. With the possibility of identifying households and regions in the country that need the largest degree of policy support, targeted transfers can achieve the optimal (static) policy response.

On the other hand, as highlighted by Amartya Sen (1981), attempts to restrict the free trade of goods through manipulating food systems can often backfire, causing famine when some households are left with insufficient resources. In this light, supporting the Government of Rwanda and the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) in diagnostic systems that would enable the targeting of policies and social safety programs in the coming months could be crucial in the growth of the sector over the coming months.

This phone data collection survey was conducted in 4 rounds from November 3rd, 2021, throughout March 18th, 2022, in all districts of Rwanda on a sub-sample of pre-selected farmer promoters from all districts of Rwanda.

1.1. Background of intervention: Diagnosing constraints in Rwandan agricultural input and output markets

The goal of the study is to provide real-time data to MINAGRI on decisions made by agricultural producers in the secondary rainy season (Season B) and in advance of the dry season (Season C). Supporting the Government of Rwanda and the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) in diagnostic systems that would enable the targeting of policies and social safety programs in the coming months could be crucial in the post-pandemic recovery and growth of the sector over the coming months. As the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) plans and implements future policies and programs, the proposed study will serve to provide estimates on the incidence of shocks to enable data-driven policymaking. This effort is of high interest to senior policymakers within MINAGRI, who are keen to target policy responses to the potential implications of COVID-19 on the sector using real-time data. Planning for future policies and programs will be enhanced by access to real-time, nationally representative data that sheds light on how agricultural producers are accessing inputs, markets, and their resulting production decisions. Generating the market incentives that improve agricultural decisions can in turn accelerate the movement of resources from less productive sectors of the economy towards areas of higher productivity and stimulate sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

The research topic addresses market frictions in agriculture value chains identified as a key constraint to firm growth and productivity. It contributes to the growing literature highlighting disruptions to agriculture value chains resulting from the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and consequential mitigation efforts. Moving agriculture closer to the production frontier can be beneficial in that the surpluses generated are often invested in human capital acquisition, migration, and small business creation, which themselves promote economic diversification and economic recovery in the medium term.

The project methodology involved in repeated surveys of extension staff employed by the Rwanda Agriculture Board TwigireMuhinzi program with a focus on access to input- and output-markets and encouraging technology adoption. Data collected in partnership with a rotating panel of RAB field-based staff over a 17-week period. RAB has approximately 14,000 front-line extension staff spread across

Rwanda over a 2-month period that would cover Season B and the start of Season C. As part of a recent effort by RAB, through the support of the European Union in Rwanda, all staff were given access to working phones. Taking advantage of this technology, we engaged a team of enumerators for 20 weeks to interview 38 extension staff per day. Over the 20-weeks lifetime of the project, we interviewed 804 extension workers 4 times each, once during season 2021 C, two times during Season A and once during Season B.

The outcomes of interest to MINAGRI include understanding how extension staff's routine activities have changed over the last few months considering COVID-19 restrictions, farmers' reactions to the input market and the product prices they are facing, and overall effects of reduced mobility due to the pandemic in the agrarian economy.

Part 1: Survey processes and procedures

2.0. Impact Evaluation team

Table 1: Impact Evaluation team composition

#	Name	Title	Organization	Email
1	John Ashton Loeser	Principal Investigator	UBC	jloeser@worldbank.org
2	Florence Kondylis	Co-Principal Investigator	World Bank	fkondylis@worldbank.org
3	Christophe Ndahimana	Research Analyst	Word Bank	cndahimana@worldbank.org
4	Janvier Rurangwa	Field Coordinator	Word Bank	jrurangwa@worldbank.org
5	Carin Mirowitz	Country Director	Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA)	cmirowitz@poverty-action.org
6	Kato Mathew Ahimbisibwe	Research Coordinator	Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA)	mkahimbisibwe@poverty-action.org
7	Jean De Dieu Ntivuguruzwa	Research Associate	Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA)	jntivuguruzwa@poverty-action.org
8	Fabrice Shema	Field Manager	Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA)	fshema@poverty-action.org
9	Olga MAHE	Field Manager	Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA)	molga@poverty-action.org

2.1. Recruitment of training participants and selection of the field survey team

The selection of training participants was initially conducted from a pool of enumerators who have served in different agricultural related survey projects at IPA. For subsequent round of this data collection, the team selection was from staff who have served on other past rounds of this survey.

Because we have conducted 4 different rounds, in each round of the same data collection process, we have contacted all enumerators who served in the previous rounds of data collection to check for their availability. Through a meticulous process (i.e. a series of different quizzes throughout the training and pilot results), 21 individuals were retained to serve in the different 4 rounds of the data collection while some of them participated in all rounds. A final list of all selected individuals can be found in the appendices of this report. Note that the training of the above field staff was conducted at different time point prior to the start of the data collection activity.

- For round 1: The trainings was conducted within a period of 2 days on the dates of 29/10 and 01/11/2021.
- For round 2: A one-day refresher training of the above field staff was conducted on December 12, 2021,
- For round 3: A one-day refresher training of the field staff was conducted on January 25, 2022.

- For round 4:, A one day refresher training of the field staff was conducted on March 07, 2022.

All the trainings and refresher took place at IPA Office located in Kicukiro district and were followed by in class practice of the survey tool and mock interviews. The following table summarizes criteria that were applied for the selection of training participants.

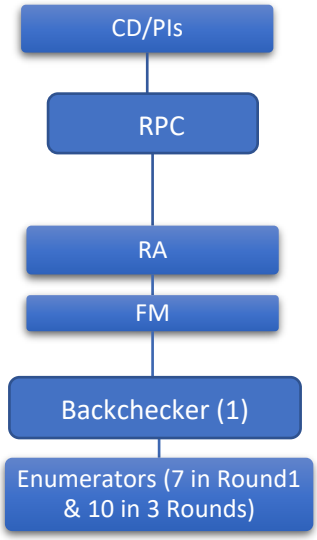
Table 2: Shortlisting key criteria for enumerator and field supervisor positions

#	Criterion
1	Experience in data collection
2	Experience managing a survey team in the field (applied for field supervisor position)
3	Availability to work with IPA on the project
4	Availability to work full-time in and/or outside of Kigali
5	Proficiency in Kinyarwanda and English
6	At least Bachelor's degree
7	Having experience in using electronic data collection instruments

2.2. Team composition and training

2.2.0 Team structure and composition

Figure 1: Reporting channels and Standard Field Staffing



The team was made of 8 people among which 7 enumerators and 1 back-checker in round 1 while in the 3 last rounds they were made by 11 people with 10 enumerators and 1 back-checker. Besides the enumeration team, we had 1 Field Manager, 1 Research Associate and 1 Research Coordinator overseeing the entire day-to-day data collection. Their specific role during this phone data collection survey can be found on Annex1 of this report.

2.2. Survey instruments development

2.2.0. Bench-testing

After the farmer promoter survey was translated in Kinyarwanda and programmed, Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) started to bench test the survey and before the start of each round, the farmer promoter survey was updated to match with the recent round. The bench test was done by the Field Manager and the Research Associate.
Bench testing is one of the Minimum Must Dos (MMDs) for IPA's required research protocols. It is an iterative process wherein testers run the survey in different scenarios and provide feedback, while the programmer(s) makes changes; note that even small changes to a survey must go through the bench-testing process again, as it is easy to make mistakes that affect other parts of the survey. In regard with the above-mentioned requirement, IPA bench-tested the whole instrument for clarity and flow through paper and programmed survey training, mock interviews, before further testing over the phone. In addition, the bench test was conducted with the aim of: (i) finding estimates of interview durations, (ii) checking the flow of questions and their understanding in the field and detecting errors in translation and programming.

2.2.1. Procedure

The bench testing team worked alongside with DIME team walked through paper questionnaire. They brainstormed tricky scenarios to act out in role plays and helped to spot errors in completed survey section. They then filled out survey sections based on role plays. With this method, potential errors were reduced even before testing the tool on the pilot day. Note that the above activity was conducted on both paper and digital/programmed questionnaires.

2.2.2. Duration

The bench testing was conducted for 4 days on the dates of October 25– October 28, 2021 with at IPA office for round 1.

The bench testing was conducted for 2 days on the dates of December 09 and December 10, 2021, at IPA office for round 2.

The bench testing was conducted for 2 days on the dates of January 21 and January 24, 2022, at IPA office for round 3.

The bench testing was conducted for 2 days on the dates of March 03 and March 04, 2022, at IPA office for round 4.

2.2.3. Bench-test site

The bench testing exercise was carried out at IPA office.

2.2.3.0. Farmer Promoter phone survey

As mentioned above, a questionnaire pilot was conducted on a list of sampled farmer promoters in different sectors in Rwanda from the replacement list. The target population was 804 farmer promoters out of 14000 total farmer promoters

in Rwanda. There was a big list of farmer promoters to serve as replacement in case the pre-selected farmer promoter was not available.

2.3. Training

Once the bench test is completed. The training of field staff is the next activity that follows. Throughout the 4 rounds of the data collection, different trainings and refresher training took place prior to the real data collection. Below are different trainings by rounds: a 2-day training was conducted on the dates of October 29 and November 01 , for round 1, a 1-day training was conducted on December 12, 2021 for round 2, a 1-day training was conducted on January 25, 2022 for round 3 and a 1-day training was conducted on March 07, 2022 with IPA Rwanda staff, in the presence and assistance of members of the World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation Team, conducted the training of field staff for the 4 rounds survey where the tools were developed by the research team. The training covered the theoretical and classroom practice.

In general, each training day had its day of pilot to make sure that all the field staff clearly understood the questionnaire and all protocols associated with it as well as testing the tool by having questions structured properly to be understood by the research participants. All field team members invited in the trainings demonstrated that they understood the questionnaires. Note that at the end of each day, an evaluation in form of quiz was conducted with enumerators. This helped to assess the training participants' understanding of the questionnaire and the results have in turn been used, in one part, to rank enumerators after the training.

2.3.0. Pilot of survey instruments

2.3.0.1. Lead farmer survey

In general, we would say that the pilots were of great importance at all levels involved in the study by giving the insights on how the instruments are understood by staff and how it could be improved.

In the first place, to the staff, it has been an opportunity for them to master the survey and have provided important feedbacks that allowed the research team to make the survey accurate and adapted to the local context for instance, by advising on how questions and answer choices could be revised and be understood by the respondents.

On the other side, IPA had the opportunity to oversee the potential scenarios that could arise and have brainstormed on how to handle these with the assistance of the research team (DIME), from that the protocols for the study were set module by module.

2.4. Data Quality control

2.4.0. Back-checks

On average 4 back-check surveys per day were completed. In total 102 back-check surveys were successfully conducted. The back-checks reports show a consistent good quality of the data collected.

Back-checks were very useful for the survey quality. For example, they served the purpose of cautioning surveyors about minimizing the likelihood of missing any crop that was cultivated on a particular plot within the agricultural seasons. They also encouraged surveyors to probe more and ensure they get accurate answers. All this was to ensure that discrepancy between the original survey and back-checks are kept to the minimum possible, say about 10% and far less – as close to 0% as possible. We have also been ensuring that back-checkers ask the same person as the surveyor by retrieving data from the previous day and out-sheeting names and preloads from the past day from Stata to Excel and other location and contact information of the respondents and all this information was given to back-checkers the day of the back check. Even though back-checks were very important, they were not the only method of

monitoring the quality of the data. In addition, high frequency checks were executed on the round-1 data. All these yielded into reports which were discussed on daily basis with the field staff for data quality improvement. Other measures to address issues raised from backcheck reports included correction (calling the respondent, revisiting the household, correction a dofile) through decision from backchecks meetings.

2.4.1. Spot-checks/Accompaniments

As the survey was conducted over the phone, daily supervisions were carried out by both the Field Manager and the Research Associate.

2.4.2 High frequency checks (Logic checks and enumerator checks)

We have been basically running logic checks and enumerator checks: checking that there are no duplicate observations, missing for non-marked-required variables, outliers, etc.; checking the percentage of "don't know" and "refusal" values for each variable by enumerator; checking the number of surveys per day by enumerator (average) and comparing the performance to the team average; checking average interview duration by enumerator, amongst others. Depending on the check output, we were advising teams and individuals accordingly especially for further improvement on their performance.

The following actions were generally taken:

- Checked data form the survey
- Speaking with the supervisors to check for recent surveys in case of duplicates to identify who was surveyed by who and other identification variables (ID, phone numbers) to differentiate respondents (About 10 cases have been identified --- we were able to differentiate the respondents; so, this is resolved, and all team members have been receiving briefing on how to improve on this)
- Speaking with the surveyors to brief them on the status (individually)
- Having surveyors meet with back-checkers to recall for any discrepancies and briefing surveyors and back-checkers individually to enforce better performance
- Changing back-checkers, reorganized the teams, intensified checks for a few individuals (individual feedbacks).
- Organizing briefing sessions for the whole team

Briefing sessions were organized as frequently. We have been organizing these sessions and conveying the message from what we learnt from spot-checks and accompaniments, back checks, high frequency checks, and other quality control measures. Key messages included:

- Things that the enumerators urgently need to do differently/recommendations and on how to improve their performance
- Positive comments for enumerators
- Any best practices for the team to learn from
- Listening from the team for any concerns on the survey and the whole work, and experienced challenges
- Conveying messages about the work plan and schedule
- Reiterating our expectations from the team and hearing team`s expectations from the coordination team

In addition, there was a lot of communication by phone going on among the team members (RA, FM, F surveyors, IPA management team) and all of this was to ensure the fieldwork is completely efficiently and effectively.

Besides this, IPA worked and collaborated with the DIME team as they were also generating reports that were discussed on during data quality monitoring meetings with field teams of enumerators.

2.5. Sample size and distribution

For this round of phone data collection survey, a stratified, random sampling based on the location of the farmer promoters was used. On average, 2 farmer promoters from each sector in Rwanda will be sampled out of 14000 total population. In total, 804 farmer promoters were interviewed.

Farmer promoters were dispersed across all district of Rwanda. The table below summarizes the number of households per District. A complete number of households per village is presented in the table 1:

Table 3: **Number of Farmer Promoters per district and sector**

District	Total Number of Farmer Promoters
BUGESERA	30
BURERA	34
GAKENKE	39
GASABO	18
GATSIBO	28
GICUMBI	42
GISAGARA	26
HUYE	28
KAMONYI	24
KARONGI	26
KAYONZA	24
KICUKIRO	14
KIREHE	25
MUHANGA	24
MUSANZE	31
NGOMA	28
NGORORERO	26
NYABIHU	24
NYAGATARE	28
NYAMAGABE	33

NYAMASHEKE	30
NYANZA	20
NYARUGENGE	8
NYARUGURU	28
RUBAVU	23
RUHANGO	18
RULINDO	35
RUSIZI	36
RUTSIRO	26
RWAMAGANA	28
Total	**804**

2.6. Survey Completion

2.6.1. Main Farmer Promoter survey

On the initial list of 804 farmer promoters to be interviewed, 727 of have been able to complete the survey. 77 of them were replaced in the first round. For all replacements done, the reason was that the farmer promoter was not reachable throughout the data collection period.

The table below summarize the number of completed surveys by district and number of replacements.

Table 4: Survey completeness

District	Total Planned	Total Replaced	Submitted (%) Round 1	Submitted (%) Round 2	Submitted (%) Round 3	Submitted (%) Round 4	Submitted (%) General
BUGESERA	30	2	30 (100%)	29 (97%)	29 (97%)	30 (100%)	29.75 (99.2%)
BURERA	34	4	34 (100%)	33 (97%)	33 (97%)	33 (97%)	33.5 (98.6%)
GAKENKE	39	8	39 (100%)	37 (95%)	37 (95%)	39 (100%)	38.5 (98.8%)
GASABO	18	3	18 (100%)	18 (100%)	18 (100%)	18 (100%)	17.75 (98.7%)
GATSIBO	28	5	28 (100%)	28 (100%)	28 (100%)	28 (100%)	28 (100%)
GICUMBI	42	1	42 (100%)	42 (100%)	42 (100%)	42 (100%)	42 (100%)
GISAGARA	26	2	26 (100%)	26 (100%)	26 (100%)	26 (100%)	26 (100%)
HUYE	28	5	28 (100%)	27 (96%)	27 (96%)	28 (100%)	27.75 (99.2%)
KAMONYI	24	1	24 (100%)	24 (100%)	24 (100%)	24 (100%)	24 (100%)
KARONGI	26	0	26 (100%)	25 (96%)	25 (96%)	26 (100%)	25.5 (98.1%)
KAYONZA	24	0	24 (100%)	24 (100%)	24 (100%)	24 (100%)	24 (100%)

KICUKIRO	14	1	14 (100%)	14 (100%)	14 (100%)	14 (100%)	14 (100%)
KIREHE	25	1	25 (100%)	24 (96%)	24 (96%)	25 (100%)	24.75 (99%)
MUHANGA	24	2	24 (100%)	23 (96%)	23 (96%)	24 (100%)	23.75 (99%)
MUSANZE	31	2	31 (100%)	30 (97%)	30 (97%)	31 (100%)	30.75 (99.2%)
NGOMA	28	2	28 (100%)	28 (100%)	28 (100%)	28 (100%)	28 (100%)
NGORORERO	26	2	26 (100%)	25 (96%)	25 (96%)	26 (100%)	25.5 (98.1%)
NYABIHU	24	1	24 (100%)	24 (100%)	24 (100%)	24 (100%)	24 (100%)
NYAGATARE	28	2	28 (100%)	28 (100%)	28 (100%)	28 (100%)	28 (100%)
NYAMAGABE	33	2	33 (100%)	33 (100%)	33 (100%)	34 (100%)	33.5 (101.6%)
NYAMASHEKE	30	4	30 (100%)	29 (97%)	29 (97%)	29 (97%)	29.5 (98.4%)
NYANZA	20	3	20 (100%)	20 (100%)	20 (100%)	20 (100%)	20 (100%)
NYARUGENGE	8	0	8 (100%)	8 (100%)	8 (100%)	8 (100%)	8 (100%)
NYARUGURU	28	5	28 (100%)	26 (93%)	26 (93%)	27 (100%)	27 (96.5%)
RUBAVU	23	4	23 (100%)	20 (87%)	20 (87%)	23 (100%)	22 (95.7%)
RUHANGO	18	1	18 (100%)	17 (94%)	17 (94%)	18 (100%)	17.75 (98.7%)
RULINDO	35	3	35 (100%)	35 (100%)	35 (100%)	35 (100%)	35 (100%)
RUSIZI	36	5	36 (100%)	32 (89%)	32 (89%)	36 (100%)	35 (97.3%)
RUTSIRO	26	2	26 (100%)	26 (100%)	26 (100%)	26 (100%)	26 (100%)
RWAMAGANA	28	4	28 (100%)	28 (100%)	28 (100%)	28 (100%)	27.75 (99.2%)
Total	**804**	**77**	**804 (100%)**	**783 (97%)**	**783 (97%)**	**802 (99.75%)**	**797 (99.2%)**

During the data collection we replaced the respondents in round 1 while in the next 3 rounds there were no replacement.

2.7. Challenges encountered, and solutions adopted

The following were challenges during the Farmer Promoter data collection:

- **Respondents unavailable because of farming seasons**

Many appointments were unsuccessful because respondents had farming tasks to practice on their plots. These challenges were overcome by enhancing mobilization through going house to house to schedule the appointment.

- **Network issues**

  Given that the data collection was conducted over the phone, some farmer promoters had issues with network. Some of the interviews were conducted in the late evening or early in the morning as some of the farmer promoters had appointment.

Part 3: Conclusions and lessons learned

3.0. Successes and lessons to carry forward

We were able to complete a significant number of surveys as indicated by 99.2% completion rate. PIs, DIME, and IPA team members been very helpful and contributed tremendously to the success of the project. Also, the fact of having the survey protocols conceptualized, adapted to the study settings, and validated/approved/agreed on by PIs and IPA management team was another fact that enabled the success of the project. That is very much appreciated.

Local authorities were, overall, very collaborative and facilitated our field research work. Village leaders helped us find our targeted respondents as some of them were not available on their primary phone line. and provided us with useful information about respondents especially re-confirming with us whether our potential respondents actually live in the pre-defined catchment area for this study or not and giving us needed directions or indicating us the workplace of some respondents.

One of the key lessons to continue going forward is that communication with all project partners and local leaders and other involved agencies prior to conducting and during the survey helped us to reach the target.

On the staff side, everyone on the project including all surveyors were highly committed to the project and did the best to ensure the work is well completed following the protocols and that high-quality data are collected.

Overall, all planned activities) went well. However, due to team working and good collaboration between IPA and the DIME team, tangible results were achieved.

3.1. List of appendices

3.1.0. Role and responsibilities of staff

Role	Total number of staff	Responsibilities	Staff name
Research Policy Coordinator	1	Oversight of project	Mathew Kato Ahimbisibwe
		Management of survey budget	
		Data quality monitoring	
Research Associate	1	Data management	Jean De Dieu Ntivuguruzwa
		Management of field operations	
		Data quality monitoring	
		Oversight of all field staff	
Field Manager	1	Management of field plan	Fabrice Shema
		Spotcheck data management	
		Tracking the daily completion rate	
		Field logistics management	
		File management	
		They assigned and oversaw enumerators daily tasks	
		Complete at least community level interview each day.	
Enumerator	7	Complete 2 household surveys per day	(next page)
Backcheckers	1	Conduct interviews to research participants to check the quality of the data collected by enumerators	(next page)
		Visiting and scheduling appointments with respondents with support of village leaders	

3.1.1. Complete list of staff

s/n	Name	Position
1	AKIMANA Cesarie	Enumerator
2	ANTETERE Laudatia	Enumerator
3	BYUKUSENGE Marie Yvonne	Enumerator
4	GATESI Angelique	Enumerator
5	HANYURWIMANA Pacifique	Enumerator
6	HATANGIMANA Gisele	Enumerator
7	HITIMANA Thierry	Enumerator
8	INGABIRE Nadia Marie Gislene	Enumerator
9	MUKABUCYANA Angelique	Enumerator
10	MUKANDAYISENGA Angelique	Enumerator
11	MUREKATETE Speciose	Enumerator
12	MUSABIREMA Dominique	Back-checker
13	MUTUYEYEZU Marie Paul	Enumerator
14	NIYIRERA Gisele	Enumerator
15	NSENGIMANA Jean De Dieu	Enumerator
16	RUSHAMBARA Alexis	Enumerator
17	RWABUSAZA Bosco	Back-checker
18	SIBOMANA Jean Damascene	Enumerator
19	TWAHIRWA Eugene	Enumerator
20	UWIMANA Pauline	Enumerator
21	UWIMBABAZI Salama	Enumerator

3.1.3. Farmer Promoter survey' plan

Item	Description
Project location	The evaluation was conducted in all Sectors of Rwanda
Training team	A team of 21 people (12 for the first round and 9 from the second round) were invited to attend the training among whom the selection of the staff team had to be drawn from on each round.
Survey team	For the first round, a team of 8 people was selected to conduct the data collection. These include 7 enumerators and 1 back checker. For the other 3 rounds (round 2, round 3 and round 4), a team of 11 people was selected to conduct the data collection. These include 10 enumerators and 1 back checker. In addition, this field team was under direct supervision of Field Manager and Research Associate.
Surveys per day	Each enumerator had to complete 12 surveys per day.

Item	Description
Survey language	The survey was programmed in both English & Kinyarwanda; the team administered the survey in Kinyarwanda.
Piloting duration	2 pilots were conducted on each round. **Outcome**: team discussion about the questionnaire and making appropriate changes.
Targeted number of respondents	804 farmer promoters were surveyed during the first round of data collection, 783 farmer promoters were surveyed during the second round of data collection. This represents a 97% of completion rate, 799 farmer promoters were surveyed during the third round of data collection and 802 (99.75%) farmer promoters were surveyed during the fourth round of data collection. This sample was distributed across all the districts of Rwanda.
Where to meet respondents	The data collection was carried out via phone.
Important dates	• **First Round:** o October 25-28, 2021: Bench-testing the survey o October 29-November 01: Training of enumerators o November 03 – November 18: Phone data collection • **Second Round**: o December 09 - 10, 2021: Bench-testing the survey o December 12, 2021: Refresher Training of enumerators o December 14 – December 23, 2021: Phone data collection • **Third Round:** o January -24, 2022: Bench-testing the survey o Jan 26, 2022: Training of enumerators o January 26 – February 09, 2022: Phone data collection • **Fourth Round**: o March 03 - 04, 2022: Bench-testing the survey o March 07, 2022: Refresher training of enumerators o March 08 – March 16, 2022: Phone data collection o March 18, 2022: Phone data collection (Tracking of missed interviews)

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