

**NOTE**

**Black** is universal except questions 1 and 2 was given to Academic Experts, Policy Experts, and the Pls

**Blue** was given to Sierra Leone students and Berkeley students.

**Red** was given to Sierra Leone Policy Makers.

**VERSION 1 Expert Survey:  
Measuring the Long-Run Effects of Community Driven Development in Sierra Leone**

**Researchers:** Katherine Casey, Rachel Glennerster, Edward Miguel, and Maarten Voors

**Date:** [Month, Year]

**Overview:** In 2012, we published the results of an impact evaluation of a community driven development (CDD) project in rural Sierra Leone, called GoBifo. That paper focused on the medium-run effects of CDD on local economic and institutional outcomes. We now plan to implement a new research project to measure the long-run effects of that project. Before we do so, we would value your input regarding what you expect these impacts to be, and have therefore prepared this brief (roughly 10 minute) survey.

Your participation is completely voluntary and you are free to leave the survey blank if you do not wish to participate. We will maintain your confidentiality by not recording any personally identifying information about you. We foresee little benefit or risk from participation, and cannot and do not guarantee or promise that you will receive any benefits from this study. If you have any questions about this research, please contact Katherine Casey at +1 (###) ###-####. If you have any complaints, please contact the Stanford Human Subjects Institutional Review Board (IRB) at +1 (###) ###-####.

1. **What is your job/position title?** \_\_\_\_\_

2. **In what year of your program are you?** \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Do you have any direct professional experience in Sierra Leone? (CIRCLE ONE) YES / NO**

2. **On a scale of 1 to 10, how familiar are you with our 2012 study of a CDD project in Sierra Leone entitled “Reshaping Institutions: Evidence on Aid Impacts Using a Pre-analysis Plan” (with 1 representing having never heard of it to 10 being very familiar with the results)? (CIRCLE ONE)**

1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10  
*Never heard of it* *Very familiar with results*

3. **On a scale of 1 to 10, how familiar are you with other CDD impact evaluations in low income countries (with 1 representing having never heard about other CDD studies to 10 being very familiar with the results of several studies)? (CIRCLE ONE)**

1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10  
*Never heard of any* *Very familiar with several*

4. **Do you think that the World Bank should continue to support community driven development (CDD) programs to the extent that it currently does? (CIRCLE ONE)**

a. The World Bank should spend more on CDD than current amount

- b. The World Bank should maintain current levels of spending
- c. The World Bank should spend less on CDD than current amount
- d. Indifferent

**Standard Deviation Unit Effect**

In what follows, we will ask you to predict how large the long-run treatment effects of the Sierra Leone CDD project will be. As we measure effects across groups of outcomes, standard practice is to refer to treatment effect sizes in standard deviation units (sdu's). This makes the effect sizes comparable across outcome measures. For your reference, the following table provides a rule of thumb interpretation of the real-world magnitude of standard deviation unit treatment effects of various sizes (in absolute value):

<b>Treatment effect size in standard deviation units (sdu's), in absolute value</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
0.00	No impact
0.05	Very small effect
0.10	Small effect
0.20	Moderately small effect
0.30	Moderate effect
0.40	Moderately large effect
> 0.50	Large effect

**PART I. FORECASTING LONG-RUN EFFECTS**

The CDD Project “GoBifo” (which means “move forward” in the dominant local language) in Sierra Leone was implemented from 2005 to 2009. This project provided block grants of US\$5,000 (approximately US\$100 per household) to communities in rural Sierra Leone. The grants could be used for the construction of local public goods, trade skills training, and small business start-up capital. GoBifo facilitators spent an average of 6 months in each of these villages promoting democratic decision-making, the participation of socially marginalized groups (such as women and youth), and transparent local budgeting practices. In addition, 60 of these villages received a follow up grant of \$1,300 in 2010 for youth empowerment programs

The project was implemented as a randomized control trial, where 118 villages participated in the GoBifo intervention and 118 served as controls that did not receive any project assistance. The original follow-up survey of medium-run treatment effects was fielded in 2009 and evaluated impacts on 12 hypotheses which we grouped into two broad sets of indicators: a family of “hardware” effects on local public goods and economic outcomes, and a family of “software” effects including institutional and social capital measures. We are now going back to the field to measure long-run effects, a full 7 years after the program ended, and would like to know your views on what you expect the long-run effects of GoBifo are likely to be.

Since there are several individual outcome measures included under each of the 12 hypotheses, we measure the average effect across all of them after normalizing measures in standard deviation units (sdu’s). Below we list all 12 hypotheses tested in the study and include examples of indicators used in the survey.

For each of 12 hypotheses below, please mark with an **X** the size of the **long-run treatment effect** of the GoBifo project that you expect we will find when we return to the field in Sierra Leone to collect data this November.

**Hardware family of outcomes**

For each hypothesis please mark the scale with an X for what you think the long run treatment effect will be in sdu’s.

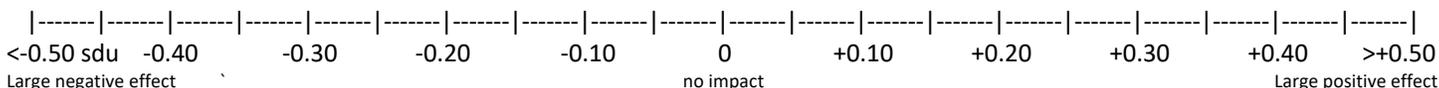
**Hypothesis 1: GoBifo Project Implementation.**

Examples of indicators include the presence of a village development committee and formal bank account for village project expenses.



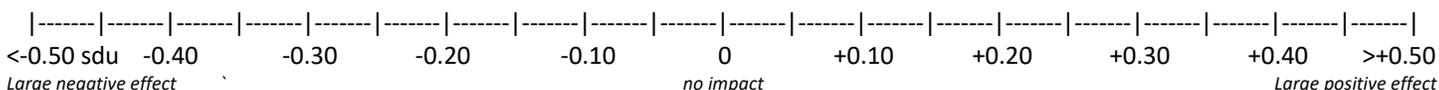
**Hypothesis 2: Participation in GoBifo improves the quality of local public services infrastructure.**

Indicators include the presence and construction quality of latrines and drying floors.



**Hypothesis 3: Participation in GoBifo improves general economic welfare.**

Indicators include the number of petty traders and goods on sale in the community.



**Software family of outcomes**

For each hypothesis please mark the scale with an X for what you think the long run treatment effect will be in sdu's.

**Hypothesis 4: Participation in GoBifo increases collective action and contributions to local public goods.**

Indicators include presence of communal farms and community-supported teachers.



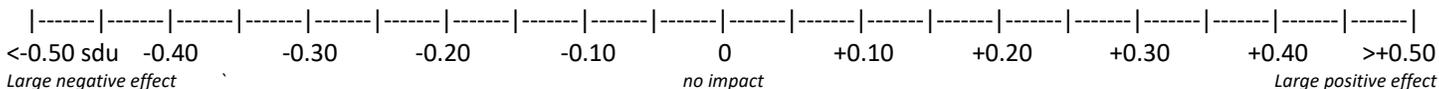
**Hypothesis 5: GoBifo increases inclusion and participation in community planning and implementation, especially for poor and vulnerable groups; GoBifo norms spill over into other types of community decisions, making them more inclusive, transparent, and accountable.**

Indicators include taking minutes at community meetings and reporting having fewer problems with financial misconduct.



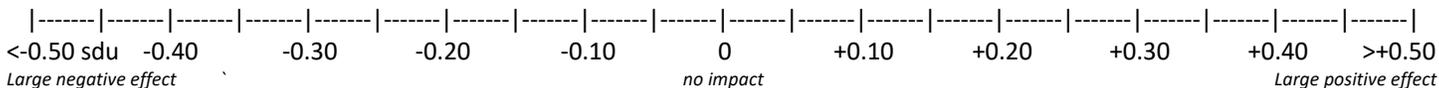
**Hypothesis 6: GoBifo changes local systems of authority, including the roles and public perception of traditional leaders versus elected local government.**

Indicators include the community choosing a village headman younger than 35 years old.



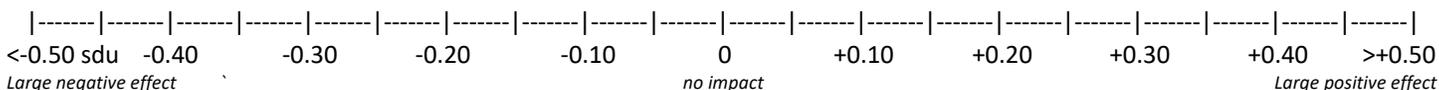
**Hypothesis 7: Participation in GoBifo increases trust.**

Indicators include the presence of cooperative trading groups that span multiple households.



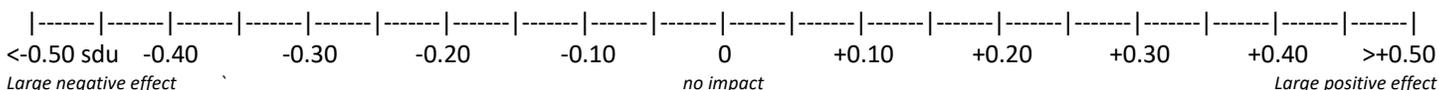
**Hypothesis 8: Participation in GoBifo builds and strengthens community groups and networks.**

Indicators include the presence of fishing groups / cooperatives in the community.



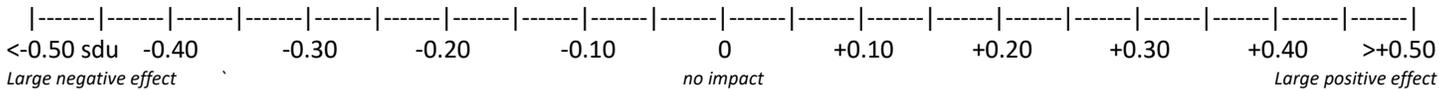
**Hypothesis 9: Participation in GoBifo increases access to information about local governance.**

Indicators include visits by local government officials and display of government policies or posters in the community.



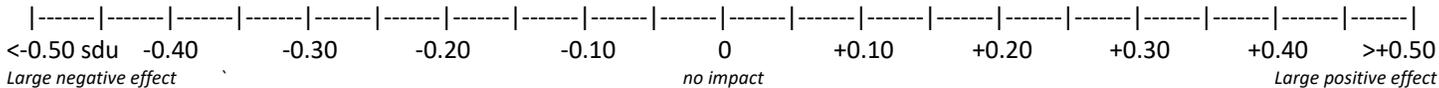
**Hypothesis 10: GoBifo increases public participation in local governance.**

Indicators include the involvement of local government officials in planning or overseeing community development projects.



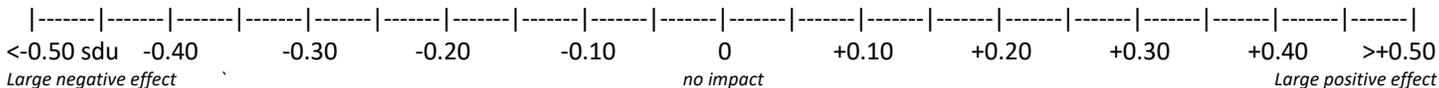
**Hypothesis 11: By increasing trust, GoBifo reduces crime and conflict in the community.**

Indicators include reports of theft of household items or livestock.



**Hypothesis 12: GoBifo changes political and social attitudes, making individuals more liberal towards women, more accepting of other ethnic groups and “strangers” and less tolerant of corruption and violence.**

Indicators include the community choosing a woman to be the village chief.



**Overall expectation**

You made 12 forecasts above about the long-run effects of GoBifo. How many of these forecasts do you think will fall within 10% of the true effect size (in standard deviation unit terms) that we find in the data we will begin to collect in November? \_\_\_\_\_ (out of 12)

**PART II: FORECASTING THE RESULTS OF A NEW EXPERIMENT**

The GoBifo project now plans to offer a lower-cost alternative to CDD that gives communities simple tools to help them identify people within the village with high managerial capital and provide these individuals with basic project management training. We will evaluate the effectiveness of this approach via a randomized experiment that we launched this Fall. We are interested in your forecasts about how effective these interventions will be.

As background, all 236 communities in our Sierra Leone study sample will be eligible **to submit a proposal for a grant for small-scale public infrastructure** as part of a new project challenge competition that the local governments are running. Local governments will award US\$2,500 implementation grants to the twenty highest quality proposals. Two new types of support will be offered to increase community take up of this opportunity: i) simple tools to help communities identify individuals who have the skills (e.g., literacy and numeracy skills) necessary to lead a successful proposal development and project implementation, and ii) basic training in project management skills.

The first tool (identifying project leaders) will be provided to a randomly chosen 2/3<sup>rd</sup>s of the communities in our original study sample. It will be implemented as follows: during a focus group discussion with community leaders, a local facilitator will advertise the project challenge competition, explain how the process works, and detail what skills are needed to submit a strong proposal (i.e., write a project description, develop an itemized budget, and meet project submission deadlines). The facilitator will then ask the group to deliberate and identify five individuals, explicitly excluding the village headman, who are most likely to possess these skills. The identified individuals will complete a short management test in private; the test includes questions assessing basic math and writing skills, and testing knowledge about the cost of materials commonly used in small scale infrastructure projects in their area. The facilitator will grade the test on site. The facilitator will then reconvene the focus group to share the results of which individual had the highest score on the test, and will encourage the group to endorse this person to lead the project proposal development and submission process.

The second tool (basic training) will be offered to half of those communities that receive the first tool, in other words, a random 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of all communities. For these, the facilitator will announce the date and location of one-day management training sessions that the local governments are providing as part of the project challenge competition. The trainings will cover topics related to the identification of local community development needs and how to design projects to effectively address them; budgeting practices; and time management. Travel costs to the training will be covered for the individual selected to be the project proposal leader, and the facilitator will encourage that person to attend one of the trainings.

The remaining 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of study villages will serve as controls. The facilitator will announce the project challenge competition but will neither provide management tests scores nor advertise the training sessions. We expect many of these project proposal efforts to be directed by the village headman, which is the status quo in many communities in rural Sierra Leone.

We would like to know your views about what percentage of villages in the 6 different treatment assistance categories you think will actually submit a project proposal to the local government as part of the project challenge competition. As a reference point, we studied a voucher program in 2009 that subsidized the cost of construction materials by 34% (which could be for public or private use). 53% of communities in this sample took advantage of the program.

Types of assistance that different groups of communities received		Percent that will submit a proposal (0 to 100%)
<b>CONTROL</b> villages that <b>did NOT</b> participate in GoBifo CDD (2005-09)		
	Control communities that receive BOTH the manager selection tool AND training	_____  %
	Control communities that receive the first manager selection tool but NO training	_____  %
	Control communities that receive neither new tool (status quo)	_____  %
<b>TREATED</b> villages that <b>DID</b> participate in GoBifo CDD (2005-09)		
	GoBifo communities that receive BOTH the manager selection tool AND training	_____  %
	GoBifo communities that receive the first manager selection tool but NO training	_____  %
	GoBifo communities that receive neither new tool (status quo)	_____  %

You made 6 forecasts above about the new experiment. How many of these forecasts do you think will fall within 10 percentage points of the true effect size? \_\_\_\_\_(out of 6)

## VERSION 2 Expert Survey: Measuring the Long-Run Effects of Community Driven Development in Sierra Leone

Researchers: Katherine Casey, Rachel Glennerster, Edward Miguel, and Maarten Voors

Date: [Month, Year]

**Overview:** In 2012, we published the results of an impact evaluation of a community driven development (CDD) project in rural Sierra Leone, called GoBifo. That paper focused on the medium-run effects of CDD on local economic and institutional outcomes. We now plan to implement a new research project to measure the long-run effects of that project. Before we do so, we would value your input regarding what you expect these impacts to be, and have therefore prepared this brief (roughly 10 minute) survey.

Your participation is completely voluntary and you are free to leave the survey blank if you do not wish to participate. We will maintain your confidentiality by not recording any personally identifying information about you. We foresee little benefit or risk from participation, and cannot and do not guarantee or promise that you will receive any benefits from this study. If you have any questions about this research, please contact Katherine Casey at +1 (650) 725-2167. If you have any complaints, please contact the Stanford Human Subjects Institutional Review Board (IRB) at +1 (866) 680-2906.

6. **What is your job/position title?** \_\_\_\_\_

2. **In what year of your program are you?** \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Do you have any direct professional experience in Sierra Leone? (CIRCLE ONE) YES / NO**

7. **On a scale of 1 to 10, how familiar are you with our 2012 study of a CDD project in Sierra Leone entitled “Reshaping Institutions: Evidence on Aid Impacts Using a Pre-analysis Plan” (with 1 representing having never heard of it to 10 being very familiar with the results)? (CIRCLE ONE)**

1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10  
*Never heard of it* *Very familiar with results*

8. **On a scale of 1 to 10, how familiar are you with other CDD impact evaluations in low income countries (with 1 representing having never heard about other CDD studies to 10 being very familiar with the results of several studies)? (CIRCLE ONE)**

1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 ----- 7 ----- 8 ----- 9 ----- 10  
*Never heard of any* *Very familiar with several*

9. **Do you think that the World Bank should continue to support community driven development (CDD) programs to the extent that it currently does? (CIRCLE ONE)**

- a. The World Bank should spend more on CDD than current amount
- b. The World Bank should maintain current levels of spending
- c. The World Bank should spend less on CDD than current amount
- d. Indifferent



**Standard Deviation Unit Effect**

In what follows, we will ask you to predict how large the long-run treatment effects of the Sierra Leone CDD project will be. As we measure effects across groups of outcomes, standard practice is to refer to treatment effect sizes in standard deviation units (sdu's). This makes the effect sizes comparable across outcome measures. For your reference, the following table provides a rule of thumb interpretation of the real-world magnitude of standard deviation unit treatment effects of various sizes (in absolute value):

<b>Treatment effect size in standard deviation units (sdu's), in absolute value</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
0.00	No impact
0.05	Very small effect
0.10	Small effect
0.20	Moderately small effect
0.30	Moderate effect
0.40	Moderately large effect
> 0.50	Large effect

**PART I. MEDIUM-RUN RESULTS AND LONG-RUN FORECASTS**

The CDD Project "GoBifo" (which means "move forward" in the dominant local language) in Sierra Leone was implemented from 2005 to 2009. This project provided block grants of US\$5,000 (approximately US\$100 per household) to communities in rural Sierra Leone. The grants could be used for the construction of local public goods, trade skills training, and small business start-up capital. GoBifo facilitators spent an average of 6 months in each of these villages promoting democratic decision-making, the participation of socially marginalized groups (such as women and youth), and transparent local budgeting practices. In addition, 60 of these villages received a follow up grant of \$1,300 in 2010 for youth empowerment programs.

The project was implemented as a randomized control trial, where 118 villages participated in the GoBifo intervention and 118 served as controls that did not receive any project assistance. The original follow-up survey of medium-run treatment effects was fielded in 2009 and evaluated impacts on 12 hypotheses which we grouped into two broad sets of indicators: a family of "hardware" effects on local public goods and economic outcomes, and a family of "software" effects including institutional and social capital measures. We are now going back to the field to measure long-run effects, a full 7 years after the program ended, and would like to know your views on what you expect the long-run effects of GoBifo are likely to be.

Since there are several individual outcome measures included under each of the 12 hypotheses, we measure the average effect across all of them after normalizing measures in standard deviation units (sdu's). Below we list all 12 hypotheses tested in the study and include examples of indicators used in the survey. We also provide you with detailed results from our 2012 study of the medium-run effects of the GoBifo project.

For each of 12 hypotheses below, please mark the scale with an X for the size of the **long-run treatment effect** of the GoBifo project that you expect we will find when we return to the field in Sierra Leone to collect data this November. We would now like to provide you more detailed results from our 2012 study of the medium-run effects of the GoBifo project, and ask you to again predict what you think the long run effects of GoBifo will be for the following hypotheses.

**Hardware family of outcomes**

**Hypothesis 1: GoBifo Project Implementation.**

Examples of indicators include the presence of a village development committee and formal bank account for village project expenses.

Our study found medium-run effects for this hypothesis equal to **+0.70 sdu's**, which is statistically different from zero with a very high degree of confidence. What do you think the long run treatment effect will be?



**Hypothesis 2: Participation in GoBifo improves the quality of local public services infrastructure.**

Examples include the presence and construction quality of latrines and drying floors.

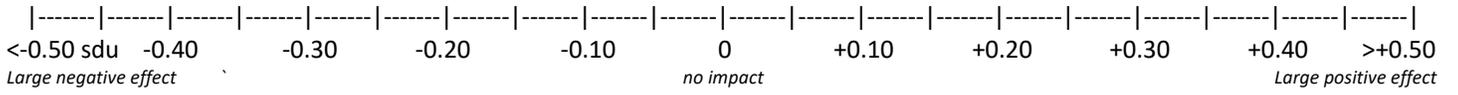
Our study found medium-run effects equal to **+0.20 sdu's**, which is statistically different from zero with a very high degree of confidence. What do you think the long run treatment effect will be?



**Hypothesis 3: Participation in GoBifo improves general economic welfare.**

Indicators include the number of petty traders and goods on sale in the community.

Our study found medium-run effects for this hypothesis equal to **+0.38 sdu's**, which is statistically different from zero with a very high degree of confidence. What do you think the long run treatment effect will be?

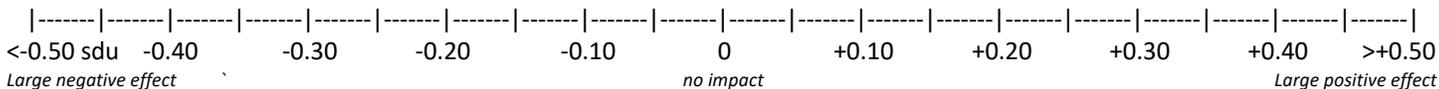


**Software family of outcomes**

**Hypothesis 4: Participation in GoBifo increases collective action and contributions to local public goods.**

Indicators include presence of communal farms and community-supported teachers.

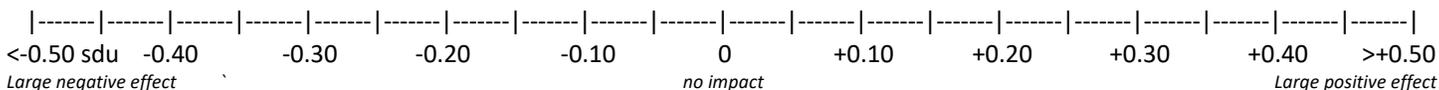
Our study found medium-run effects for this hypothesis equal to **+0.01 sdu's**, which is not statistically different than zero at traditional confidence levels. What do you think the long run treatment effect will be?



**Hypothesis 5: GoBifo increases inclusion and participation in community planning and implementation, especially for poor and vulnerable groups; GoBifo norms spill over into other types of community decisions, making them more inclusive, transparent, and accountable.**

Indicators include taking minutes at community meetings and reporting having fewer problems with financial misconduct.

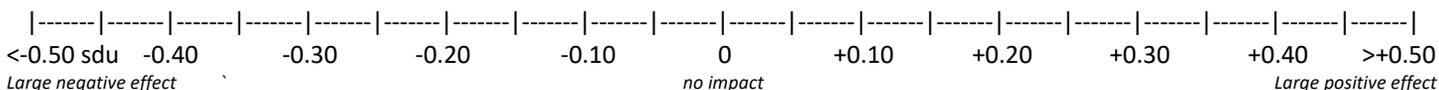
Our study found medium-run effects equal to **0.00 sdu's**, which is not statistically different than zero at traditional confidence levels. What do you think the long run treatment effect will be?



**Hypothesis 6: GoBifo changes local systems of authority, including the roles and public perception of traditional leaders versus elected local government.**

Indicators include the community choosing a village headman younger than 35 years old.

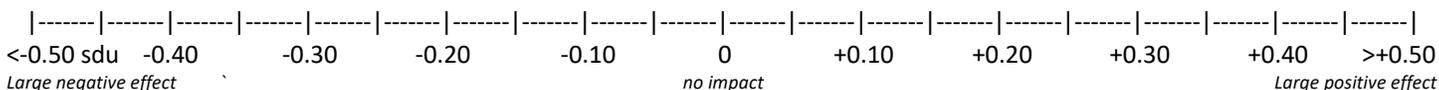
Our study found medium-run effects equal to **+0.06 sdu's**, which is not statistically different than zero at traditional confidence levels. What do you think the long run treatment effect will be?



**Hypothesis 7: Participation in GoBifo increases trust.**

Indicators include the presence of cooperative trading groups that span multiple households.

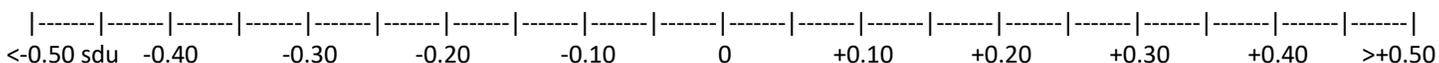
Our study found medium-run effects for this hypothesis equal to **+0.04 sdu's**, which is not statistically different than zero at traditional confidence levels. What do you think the long run treatment effect will be?



**Hypothesis 8: Participation in GoBifo builds and strengthens community groups and networks.**

Indicators include presence of fishing groups / cooperatives in the community.

Our study found medium-run effects for this hypothesis equal to **+0.03 sdu's**, which is not statistically different than zero at traditional confidence levels. What do you think the long run treatment effect will be?



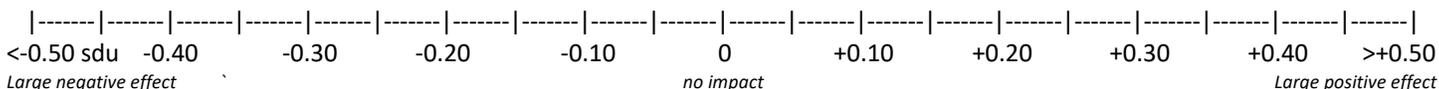
Large negative effect

no impact

**Hypothesis 9: Participation in GoBifo increases access to information about local governance.**

Indicators include visits by local government officials and display of government policies or posters in the community.

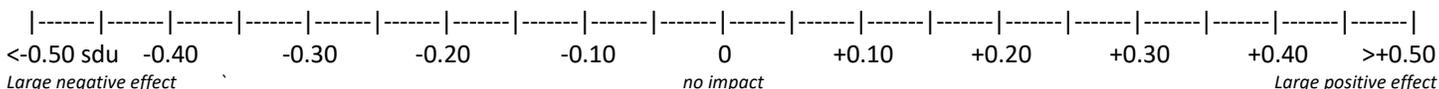
Our study found medium-run effects equal to **+0.04 sdu's**, which is not statistically different than zero at traditional confidence levels. What do you think the long run treatment effect will be?



**Hypothesis 10: GoBifo increases public participation in local governance.**

Indicators include the involvement of local government officials in planning or overseeing community development projects.

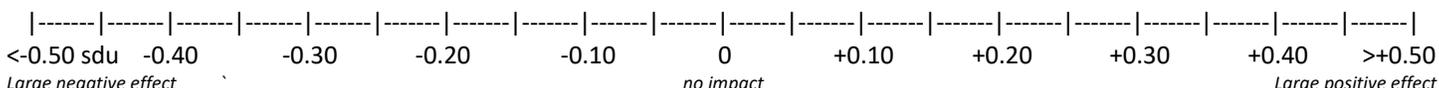
Our study found medium-run effects equal to **+0.09 sdu's**, which is statistically different than zero with a moderate degree of confidence. What do you think the long run treatment effect will be?



**Hypothesis 11: By increasing trust, GoBifo reduces crime and conflict in the community.**

Indicators include reports of theft of household items or livestock.

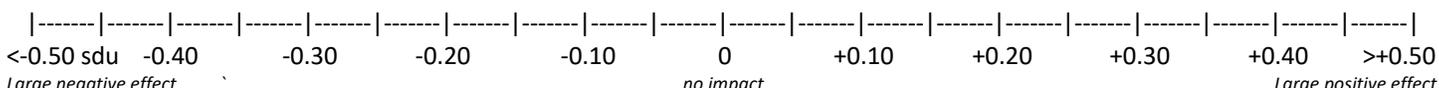
Our study found medium-run effects for this hypothesis equal to **+0.01 sdu's**, which is not statistically different than zero at traditional confidence levels. What do you think the long run treatment effect will be?



**Hypothesis 12: GoBifo changes political and social attitudes, making individuals more liberal towards women, more accepting of other ethnic groups and "strangers" and less tolerant of corruption and violence.**

Indicators include community choosing a woman to be the village chief.

Our study found medium-run effects for this hypothesis equal to **+0.04 sdu's**, which is not statistically different than zero at traditional confidence levels. What do you think the long run treatment effect will be?



**Overall expectations**

You made 12 additional forecasts above about the long-run effects of GoBifo. How many of these additional forecasts do you think will fall within 10% of the true effect size (in standard deviation unit terms) that we find in the data we will begin to collect in November? \_\_\_\_\_ (out of 12)

**PART II: FORECASTING THE RESULTS OF A NEW EXPERIMENT**

The GoBifo project now plans to offer a lower-cost alternative to CDD that gives communities simple tools to help them identify people within the village with high managerial capital and provide these individuals with basic project management training. We will evaluate the effectiveness of this approach via a randomized experiment that we launched this Fall. We are interested in your forecasts about how effective these interventions will be.

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The first tool (identifying project leaders) will be provided to a randomly chosen 2/3<sup>rd</sup>s of the communities in our original study sample. It will be implemented as follows: during a focus group discussion with community leaders, a local facilitator will advertise the project challenge competition, explain how the process works, and detail what skills are needed to submit a strong proposal (i.e., write a project description, develop an itemized budget, and meet project submission deadlines). The facilitator will then ask the group to deliberate and identify five individuals, explicitly excluding the village headman, who are most likely to possess these skills. The identified individuals will complete a short management test in private; the test includes questions assessing basic math and writing skills, and testing knowledge about the cost of materials commonly used in small scale infrastructure projects in their area. The facilitator will grade the test on site. The facilitator will then reconvene the focus group to share the results of which individual had the highest score on the test, and will encourage the group to endorse this person to lead the project proposal development and submission process.

The second tool (basic training) will be offered to half of those communities that receive the first tool, in other words, a random 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of all communities. For these, the facilitator will announce the date and location of one-day management training sessions that the local governments are providing as part of the project challenge competition. The trainings will cover topics related to the identification of local community development needs and how to design projects to effectively address them; budgeting practices; and time management. Travel costs to the training will be covered for the individual selected to be the project proposal leader, and the facilitator will encourage that person to attend one of the trainings.

The remaining 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of study villages will serve as controls. The facilitator will announce the project challenge competition but will neither provide management tests scores nor advertise the training sessions. We expect many of these project proposal efforts to be directed by the village headman, which is the status quo in many communities in rural Sierra Leone.

We would like to know your views about what percentage of villages in the 6 different treatment assistance categories you think will actually submit a project proposal to the local government as part of the project challenge competition. As a reference point, we studied a voucher program in 2009 that subsidized the cost of construction materials by 34% (which could be for public or private use). 53% of communities in this sample took advantage of the program.

Types of assistance that different groups of communities received		Percent that will submit a proposal (0 to 100%)
<b>CONTROL</b> villages that <b>did NOT</b> participate in GoBifo CDD (2005-09)		
	Control communities that receive BOTH the manager selection tool AND training	_____  %
	Control communities that receive the first manager selection tool but NO training	_____  %
	Control communities that receive neither new tool (status quo)	_____  %
<b>TREATED</b> villages that <b>DID</b> participate in GoBifo CDD (2005-09)		
	GoBifo communities that receive BOTH the manager selection tool AND training	_____  %
	GoBifo communities that receive the first manager selection tool but NO training	_____  %
	GoBifo communities that receive neither new tool (status quo)	_____  %

You made 6 forecasts above about the new experiment. How many of these forecasts do you think will fall within 10 percentage points of the true effect size? \_\_\_\_\_(out of 6

