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Understanding People's Perspectives On Identification:

A Qualitative Research Toolkit

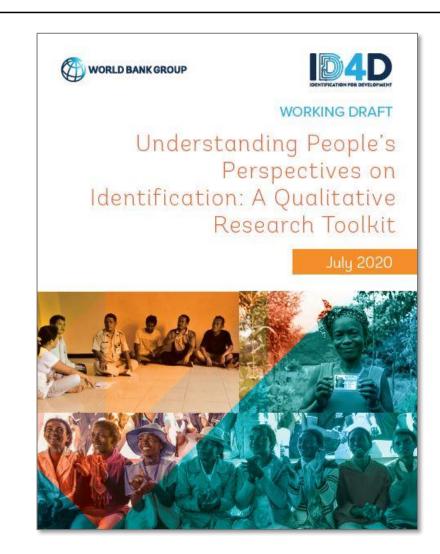
Rohini Prabha Pande, Julia Clark, Victoria Esquivel-Korsiak

What is this Toolkit?

This Toolkit is intended to help plan and implement qualitative studies to capture people's experiences with, and expectations for, identification or "ID"—including ID systems and processes, identity documents and credentials, and authentication.

Audience:

World Bank teams, country practitioners, researchers, others interested in ID



This Toolkit aims to...

Ensure welldesigned, rigorous, ethical studies Facilitate inclusion of research into programs and systems

Serve as an accessible repository for the body of knowledge on research in IDs

Why qualitative research for ID?

Informal, intimate Extremely flexible Interactive and data collection in an methods conversational environment of trust Can be used as a Can surface Can tap into personal, platform to solicit subjective nature of unexpected community feedback **ID** experience information and solutions Can take findings Can access emotions Can build on back to the interesting findings in and sensitivity communities: around IDs real time accountability

- Rigorous and systematic
- Stand-alone or to amplify quantitative research

How is the Toolkit structured?

Part I: Overview

Summary of methods

Summary of research process

For team leaders and country officials considering research

For researchers as an introduction

Part II: Good Practice A-to-Z

Study design and tools

Ethics and confidentiality

Planning, training, community engagement

Data collection, management and analysis

Focus on gender and marginalization

For researchers and implementers

Part III: Forms and Tools

Examples of research tools (FGD, IDI, KII, etc.)

Training examples: focus on gender and marginalization

Forms for planning, implementation, management

Bibliography

For anyone working on ID and qualitative methods

Part II: Designing a qualitative study

Study design

Define questions

Best methods

Best sampling strategies

Exploring marginalization

5. Designing a qualitative study on ID

- 5.1 Define broad research questions
- 5.2 Select appropriate core methods
 - 5.2.1 Focus group discussions (FGDs)
 - 5.2.2 In-depth interviews (IDIs)
 - 5.2.3 Key informant interviews (KIIs)
 - 5.2.4 Direct observation of participants and/or processes
 - 5.2.5 Participatory tools to enrich FGDs, IDIs, and KIIs
- 5.3 Focus on marginalized and vulnerable groups
 - 5.3.1 Identify populations at risk of marginalization from (or by) ID systems
 - 5.3.2 Target research questions to explore marginalization
 - 5.3.3 Address intersectional identities
- 5.4 Determine sampling strategies
 - 5.4.1 Focus group discussions
 - 5.4.2 In-depth interviews
 - 5.4.3 Key-informant interviews
 - 5.4.4 Direct observation

Part II: Ensuring ethical research

Ethics

Rights and responsibilities

Informed consent

Maintaining confidentiality

ID research with minors

6. Conducting ethical research

- 6.1 Rights and responsibilities during data collection
 - 6.1.1 Rights of research participants
 - 6.1.2 Rights of the field team collecting data
 - 6.1.3 Observing gender and cultural norms
- 6.2 Consent and confidentiality
 - 6.2.1 Informed consent
 - 6.2.2 Maintaining confidentiality
- 6.3 Additional research ethics for ID studies
 - 6.3.1 Additional research ethics for ID research with minors

Part II: Appropriate staffing and training

Staffing & training

Key personnel and responsibilities

Training on gender, vulnerabilities, own values

Training on managing and leading fieldwork

7. Hiring and training field staff

- 7.1 Core staff for qualitative data collection
 - 7.1.1 Ideal number of field teams in a study
- 7.2 Training moderators and notetakers: Basic concepts
 - 7.2.1 Understanding do's and don'ts related to the ID system for which data are being collected
 - 7.2.2 Understanding gender and vulnerabilities in context
 - 7.2.3 Becoming thoroughly familiar with materials, protocols, and procedures
 - 7.2.4 Working effectively as a team member
 - 7.2.5 How to manage audio- or video-recording equipment
- 7.3 Training moderators and notetakers: Managing and leading an FGD, IDI, or KII
 - 7.3.1 How to establish and encourage positive dynamics
 - 7.3.2 How to effectively lead a discussion or interview
 - 7.3.3 How to use probes effectively in FGDs, IDIs, and KIIs
 - 7.3.4 How to address problems that occur during a discussion
 - 7.3.5 How to take good field notes
 - 7.3.6 How to expand field notes after data collection
 - 7.3.7 How to manage own value judgments

Part II: Systematic data collection and management

Data collection & management tools Collecting data: step-by-step Organize, manage, transcribe and translate

8. Data collection and documentation

- 8.1 Preparing to implement
 - 8.1.1 Research protocols and guides
 - 8.1.2 Tools for organizing data collection
 - 8.1.3 Systematizing file naming convention
 - 8.1.4 Final preparation and planning checklists
- 8.2 Implementing in the field
 - 8.2.1 Approach and setup
 - 8.2.2 Getting informed consent from potential participants
 - 8.2.3 Setting ground rules
 - 8.2.4 Conducting discussions and interviews
 - 8.2.5 Post-fieldwork debrief
- 8.3 Data organization and management
 - 8.3.1 Types of data collected and how they are used
 - 8.3.2 Submitting a complete data packet
 - 8.3.3 Creating data transcripts
 - 8.3.4 Storing and maintaining confidentiality of data collected

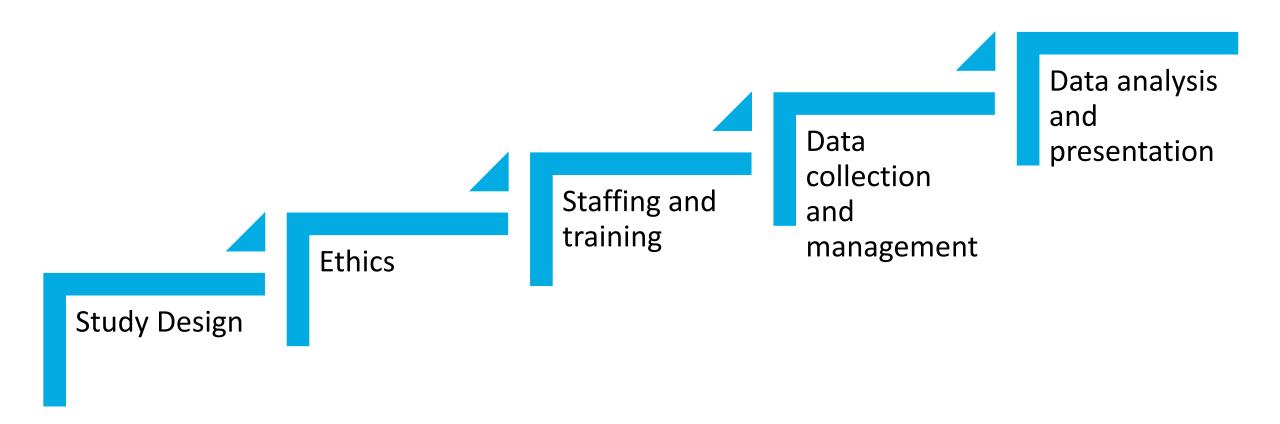
Part II: Rigorous analysis

Coding Analysis Highlighting vulnerable groups How to present analysis

9. Analyzing and using qualitative data for programs and policy makers

- 9.1 Coding qualitative data
 - 9.1.1 Creating a codebook and coding transcripts
 - 9.1.2 Establishing inter-coder reliability
 - 9.1.3 Extracting coded data
 - 9.1.4 Coding and analysis to highlight experiences of specific subgroups
- 9.2 Presenting qualitative analysis
 - 9.2.1 Narrative reports
 - 9.2.2 Visualizing themes

Part II: The A-to-Z of qualitative research



√ Focus on gender and vulnerable groups

Part III: Additional resources (Sample Tools and Forms)

Example TOR for a qualitative study on ID

Training exercises, esp. to capture gender and marginalization

Guidelines for informed consent and ethics

Focus group discussion guides

Key informant interview guides

In-depth interview guides

Participatory tools

Sample forms for field notes, organizing data collection, audio/video management, etc.

Bibliography

To summarize...

The Qualitative Research Toolkit...

- Is a set of tools to strengthen programs by facilitating research to improve program design, implementation, and reach to the most vulnerable
- Provides step-by-step information, instruction and examples
- Is modular so users can choose what to focus on based on their role
- Is a repository of knowledge on qualitative research for ID systems and programs
- Is a living document: everyone can contribute

The Qualitative Research Toolkit will be available at:

https://id4d.worldbank.org/qualitative-research

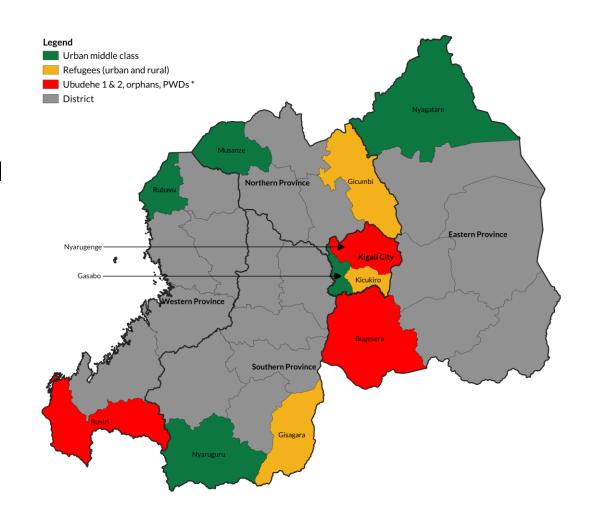
We invite you all to read, contribute to, and use this Toolkit

Toolkit in Practice

Qualitative Research on IDs in Nigeria and Rwanda

Toolkit in Practice: Methodologies in Rwanda Qualitative Study

- Launched to understand barriers to access and use of IDs and birth certificates and inform roll out of digital birth registration
- 47 FGDs, 34 Klls, 25 user journeys, 47 individual persona interviews
- Special targeting of marginalized groups (refugees, orphans, persons with disabilities)
- 313 participants (49% women)
- National: 2 districts in each of the 5 provinces
- Study locations selected based on urban/rural, presence of marginalized groups (e.g. refugees)



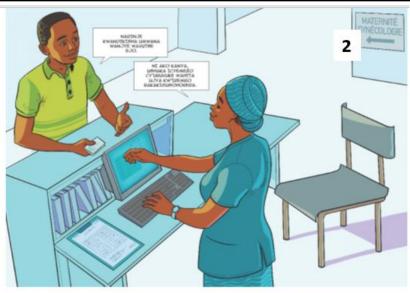
Training: ensuring field teams understand marginalization





Utilizing visual tools to explain future concepts









Kinyarwanda Illustrations of Digital Birth Registration in Hospitals

Step 1: Mother gives birth at hospital, baby's data automatically entered in system

Step 2: Father/ authorized person/ guardian completes registration digitally at hospital without needing any documentation

Step 3: Father/ authorized person/ guardian goes to IREMBO to pay for and print a birth certificate

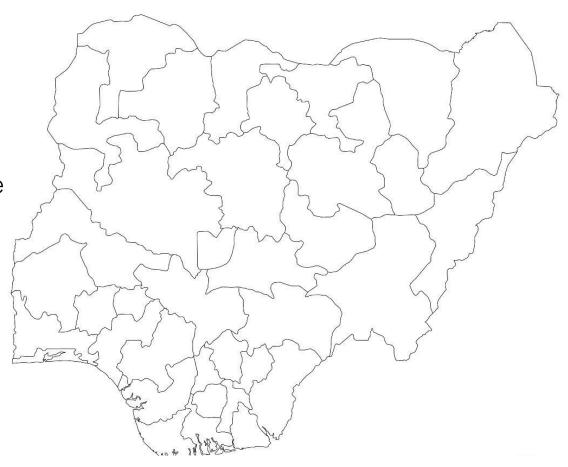
Step 4: Father/ authorized person/ guardian returns home with birth certificate

User Journeys

Access to mobile **ID** is important to But people face a High & financial access services and number of barriers transportation services among opportunities, and to to obtain an ID costs and long primary use cases exercise rights journeys In one African country, distance to the People may have to nearest registration travel ~25km to the office accounted for closest enrolment about 1/3 of center and visit as many unregistered births as 4 times **Lost wages Strict registration** ID card fees as Women face **~20%** of Africans requirements e.g., high as additional legal & pay bribes to need for proof of US\$ 8-10 & admin. hurdles obtain an ID citizenship or up to US\$ 10-25 specific spent on travel, documentation and supporting documentation

Toolkit in Practice: Nigeria Gender Deep Dive

- Launched to understand gender-based barriers to accessing ID and ask communities their ideas for solutions
- 194 FGDs and 102 Klls
- 1,527 participants (50.4% women) separated by age and gender in FGDs
- Separate FGDs with marginalized groups (IDPs, persons with disabilities, pastoralists)
- National (12 states in all 6 zones)
- Study locations selected based on urban/rural, gender gaps in enrolment, & distance to enrollment center



Persona Exercise





FGDs by age and gender...









...moderators and notetakers are key!





Committed Field Teams!

Neither study would have been possible without the commitment of large data collection teams that braved the elements to get to communities far and wide!







Our thanks to:

For the Toolkit:

Vyjayanti Desai, Shamus K. Ozmen, Duina Reyes (World Bank); Nicholas Oakeshott, Radha Govil, and Marie Benihirwe (UNHCR); Dr. Bronwen Manby (London School of Economics and Political Science); and Savita Bailur (Caribou Digital)

This Toolkit was made possible through the generous support of the partners of the ID4D Multi-Donor Trust Fund

For the Nigeria study:

Our partners at the National Identity
Management Commission (NIMC), Oxford
Policy management Nigeria who carried out
data collection, and the World Bank's DD,
Gender, and SPJ teams

For the Rwanda study:

Our partners at the National Identification Agency (NIDA), Dalberg Advisors and Dalberg Research who carried out data collection, and the World Bank SPJ and Health Teams