



Research Framework for Rural Development and Community Empowerment in Balochistan (BRACE)

2017 - 2022

**Realising People's Potential for Social and Economic Development
RSPN Vision**

Acknowledgements

This revised version of the Research Framework (RFW) for Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programme is a product of various consultative sessions with the senior management of resulted from in-house deliberations, and is informed by BRACE partners' (BRACE Implementing Partners are BRSP, NRSP, RSPN, and Human Dynamics and Oxford Policy Management), heads of M&E sections of BRACE partner RSPs, and all the RSP M&E Resource Group members feedback. to the first draft, which was compiled and coordinated by Mr. Amir Mustafa, my predecessor. During these consultative sessions and meetings all of the participants provided valuable feedback based on their on-ground experience of working with federal and provincial governments, and local communities. The authors are indebted to their contribution.

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We are grateful to everyone for their guidance and support, and on behalf of the team I express our appreciation,

Rahim Khetrان, Research Coordinator, BRACE, RSPN



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Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information contained in this framework. All information is deemed to be correct as of May 2018. Nevertheless, the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN), Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP), and National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) cannot accept responsibility of the consequences of its use for other purposes or in other contexts.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
BRACE	Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment Programme
BRSP	Balochistan Rural Support Programme
CDD	Community Driven Development
CI	Community Institution
CO	Community Organisation
CNIC	Computerised National Identity Card
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
DCO	District Coordination Officer
EDO	Executive District Officer
EU	European Union
EU TA	European Union Technical Assistance
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoB	Government of Balochistan
IMI	Institutional Maturity Index
KII	Key Informant Interview
LSO	Local Support Organisation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
NSER	National Socio-Economic Registry
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
PAR	Participatory Action Research
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PFM	Public Financial Management
PMT	Proxy Means Test
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PSC	Poverty Scorecard
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement
RAC	Research Advisory Committee
RFW	Research Framework
RSP	Rural Support Programme
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SES	Socio-economic Survey
SUCCESS	Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme
ToR	Terms of Reference
UC	Union Council
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VO	Village Organisation
YDP	Young Development Professional

1. Introduction to BRACE Research Framework

The Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programme is a five year EU-funded rural development programme, is launched, with three RSP implementing partners with a grant component namely: RSPN, NRSP and BRSP. The EU has also engaged the services of Human Dynamics (HD), an Austrian consulting company to enable the Government of Balochistan to foster an enabling environment for strengthening the capacities of local government/authorities to manage and involve communities in the statutory local public sector planning, financing, and implementation processes. The BRACE Programme also has a Public Finance Management (PFM) component, implemented by Oxford Policy Management, which is closely connected to the H&H TA component, to assist Government of Balochistan in costing and funding the community-led development policy framework through clearly defined fiscal and regulatory frameworks, budgetary processes and commitments reflected in a multi-annual budgetary framework, and the defined institutional arrangements.

This programme is being implemented by these RSPs in 249 rural Union Councils of nine districts of Balochistan namely: Jhal Magsi, Kech/Turbat, Khuzdar, Killa Abdullah, Duki, Loralai, Pishin, Washuk, and Zhob. Programme implementation has commenced from June 2017. Under BRACE, 1.9 million Pakistani citizens of 300,000 poor rural households of 249 union councils are to be mobilised and organised into a network of people's own institutions; 19,129 Community Organisations (COs), 3,103 VOs (Village Organisations (VOs), 249 (Local Support Organisations (LSOs) and 31 LSO Networks at tehsil/sub-division level and nine at district level. RSPs then will provide support to improve the organised households' lives and livelihoods, as well as to foster linkages between the community institutions and local government to improve local basic service delivery.

Under the BRACE Programme, one of the key deliverables of the Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) agreement with the European Union is to develop a Research Framework (RFW) to ensure that the evidence based policy recommendations generated and disseminated to support the Local Development Policy Framework for the Balochistan.

In order to perpetuate shared learning, principles from the model of Participatory Action Research (PAR) will be employed in the RFW to promote empowerment, participation and action for all stakeholders involved. PAR focuses on participating with people to improve and understand the context and needs of those involved in the development process, and includes those on whom (communities, local and provincial government etc.) the change is focused. The emphasis is on collaboration, where the level of participation of different participant groups can be defined in the action research conducted within the principles of PAR.

The first outline of the research framework was presented at RSPN's bi-annual meeting of Monitoring and Evaluation Resource Group, held on September 2017, and has since been updated with inputs from relevant stakeholders as indicated in the Acknowledgements.

2. Background and Description of BRACE

Upon a request from the Government of Balochistan, the Federal Government and the European Union (EU) is financing the Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment (BRACE) Programme. It is a five year Programme being implemented in close collaboration of Local Government and Rural Development (LG&RD) Department of the Government of Balochistan (GoB) in all rural communities of nine districts of Balochistan.

The overall objective of the Programme is "to support the Government of Balochistan in reducing the negative impact of economic deprivation, poverty and social inequality, environmental degradation and climate change, and to turn this into opportunities to build and empower resilient communities participating actively in identifying and implementing socio-economic development activities on a sustainable basis in partnership with local authorities". Two specific objectives of the BRACE are as follows:

- 1) To empower citizens and communities and provide them with means enabling them to implement community-driven socio-economic development interventions, and increased voice and capacity to influence public policy decision making through active engagement with local authorities for quality, inclusive, and equitable service delivery, and civic-oversight, and
- 2) To foster an enabling environment for strengthening the capacities of local governments/authorities to manage and involve communities in the statutory processes of the local public sector planning, financing and implementation process.

The Programme seeks to strengthen the capacities of the local government and authorities to manage and involve the rural communities in joint public-sector planning, financing, and implementation processes. This will enable the Government of Balochistan to strategically adopt the community-led development (CLD) approach for community empowerment by developing and implementing a strategic policy framework.

Key stakeholders in the BRACE include European Union, Government of Balochistan, especially (LG&RD) Department, Planning and Development Department, Finance Department, Pakistan army, Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN), Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Human Dynamics (Programme Technical Assistant), Oxford Policy Management (Programme

Technical Assistant), target community institutions and marginalised groups of Balochistan.

Table 1: BRACE Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities
The European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financing the Action and direct management of the contracts with RSPN, BRSP, NRSP and TA. - Participation in Strategy and Policy Dialogue Committee (SPDC) and Steering Committee - Undertake additional project monitoring, evaluation and reviews through its own staff and through independent consultants
Government of Balochistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopts long-term policy-based developmental approach by improving PFM systems - Development of a rural development policy framework - Adopts a rural development Sector-wide Approach in Balochistan - Improvement of socio-economic conditions of the people of Balochistan
Partner RSPs (BRSP and NRSP) and RSPN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of grant agreement with EU aiming at implementing all the activities under the expected results “0” and “1” in all union councils of the nine targeted districts of the BRACE by RSPs with technical support from RSPN. RSPN is primarily responsible for implementation of Expected Result “0” and the sub-result “2.5” of the BRACE. - The leading role of BRSP and NRSP is to foster a network of institution of the people as mechanism for engaging local communities in their own development process, create forums for accountability of government to the citizen’s need and improve the demand side of the development equation to create effective demand and receiving mechanisms for public services. RSPN is primarily responsible to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of BRSP and NRSP and provide support and evidence to the EU TA in order to effectively support the Government of Balochistan (GoB) in its objective of improving public service delivery.
Target Communities and their Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leaders and members of representative, inclusive community organisations, federated at the Union Council level into a three-tier institutional structure comprising of CO, VO and LSO. - Form a function and viable network of community institutions that are planning and managing their own development in an effective, participative, inclusive, and sustainable manner. - Activity participate in creating voice for accountability of governments at all level delivering basic social services to the citizens and support the local government and local governance as an effective partner.
Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning and implementation of small scale public investments at UC and district level. - Act as an interface between the communities and district administrations/service delivery departments.
Army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The role of the army is to ensure security of the citizens, particularly in conflict areas ridden with sectarian violence.
Women, Landless and Other Marginalised Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The role of social groups which include the women, landless and other marginalised groups is it organise and become part of the social accountability process. - After organising, their role is to lead and participate actively in BRACE interventions.

Stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities
Local Business and Private Sector Provider	- Providing required services such as strategic business information, building linkages and promoting their businesses in conjunction with the programme.
EU Technical Assistance (TA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the SPDC and GoB in development of Local Development Policy Framework - Conduct a comprehensive Gender Analysis for the Programme with support from RSPN - Develop a gender mainstreaming strategy for the Programme with support from RSPN - Develop the global communication and visibility plan for the Programme with support from RSPN

The RSPN will facilitate the implementation process through a catalytic coordination with other partners i.e. BRSP and NRSP, to ensure coherence in Programme approaches and uniformity in its implementation, whereas Human Dynamics and Oxford Policy Management will provide technical assistance in the areas of CLD policy framework and public finance management reforms respectively.

The partnership will yield evidence based policy recommendations for implementation of a Policy Framework for Community-Driven Local Development (CDLD), Public Finance Management (PFM) Reform, and development of a Sector-wide approach (SWA) for poverty reduction in Balochistan. This would also help at least 25% of the poor households to see an improvement in their incomes, at least 40% of the households graduate from the lowest to upper poverty score card band levels (0-11 score), at least 50% of the households of the targeted areas report improved access to basic social services and at least 50% of members of community institutions (CIs) and beneficiaries of socio-economic interventions are women.

The BRACE research framework component, with which this document pertains, will be implemented by RSPN and Human Dynamics. Few key deliverables of this research framework will be as:

- provide input for evidence-based policy advocacy, improved development programming, and the formulation of a Community-led Development Policy Framework for Balochistan.
- deliver outputs from the BRACE Research Component which includes participatory action research (PAR), thematic studies, research briefs, research articles, and policy briefs.
- this will also include analysis of poverty score card (PSC), socio-economic surveys (SES), and institutional maturity index (IMI).

- the research findings generated will be communicated and disseminated through publications, seminar, conferences, workshop and media.
- this component will also generate and disseminate the qualitative and quantitative research-based recommendations and suggestions to support the Government of Balochistan and other relevant stakeholders in formulation and implementation of Local Development Policy Framework for Balochistan.
- to provide evidence-based inputs for policy advocacy and improved programming of rural development and local governance actions, and also to promote a joint learning process, the studies and activities under BRACE research component will produce rural household level data (quantitative and qualitative) which is rarely available on Balochistan.
- Similarly, available primary data sets to be produced by the Programme in different implementation timelines i.e. PSC, SESs and IMI surveys in the early Programme life will fill this primary data gaps to assist stakeholders for effective designing and planning of various Programme components.
- On the other side, secondary data sets acclaimed by various organisations remained sample based and not disaggregated. The BRACE will generate disaggregated household level data and information about nine Programme districts.
- Moreover, detailed descriptive household profiles are not available, including potential for income generating activities (micro investment plan); the research component will generate household profiles, potential for income generation and ultimately its effects on rural poverty and other socio-economic dynamics.

3. Justification of Intervention

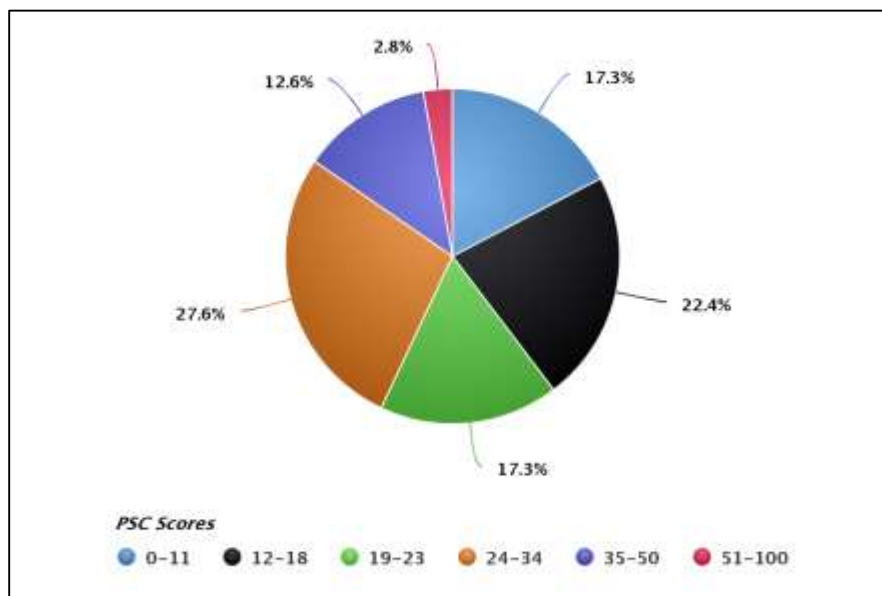
Research based evidence is critical for policy reform, advocacy and improved programming. It promotes joint learning of the stakeholders, i.e. diverse communities, local government authorities, implementing partners (RSPN, BRSP, NRSP, Human Dynamics and Oxford Policy Management), as well as the donor (EU). The most important is the Community-led Development Policy Framework formulation, policy advocacy and debate.

This Research Framework contributes to two crucial aspects; (1) we will collect, analyse and share evidence relevant to achieve the BRACE overall and specific objectives, and (2) we will make sure this evidence is relevant to the Balochistan context, which has its own historical, political, socio-economic and environmental and logistics characteristics, which need to be taken into account to arrive at relevant and effective Balochistan Rural Development and Local Government Policy Reforms.

Context

According to the 2017 population census, the total population of Balochistan is 12.34 million. BISP (2014) used large micro-dataset provided by the National Socio-Economic Registry 2010-2011 to analyse various dimensions of poverty. Referring to the Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) the report mentioned that in Pakistan the RSPs used to identify poor through a subjective approach which defines a household economic wellbeing based on a set of questions asked from community members. However, these Programmes (RSPs) shifted to a Proxy Means Test¹ (PMT) based Poverty Scorecard (PSC) approach. Significant empirical evidence and international practical experience also support the use of PMT for successfully identifying households below a poverty cut-off score (World Bank, 2009). The BISP (2014) has also adopted this approach and has set up institutional arrangements for the programme's management, and administration and monitoring. The World Bank developed the PSC using the PSLM 2005-06 (World Bank, 2009); households are scored on a scale of 1-100. Under BRACE The Poverty Scorecard (PSC) Survey has been almost completed in nine target districts by BRACE partners. By mid-May (2018), 309,623 (74%) households have been surveyed against the estimated number of 420,018 households. The distribution of poverty scorecard bands is shown in Figure 1. 57% of the survey households fall in the poor (0-23 PSC) category.

Figure 1: Poverty Scores of BRACE Programme Districts



¹ The term "proxy means test" is used to describe a situation where information on household or individual characteristics correlated with welfare levels is used in a formal algorithm to proxy household income, welfare or need. (<https://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/abs/10.1596/0-8213-3313-5>)

The aforementioned literature and statistics evidently show that the BRACE Programme districts are poverty stricken. They are characterised by not only high levels of poverty, but have access to limited social and economic services. To tackle the issue effectively, there is a need to address the root causes of poverty and social deprivation. And therefore, keeping in view the ground realities deciphered from the studies and surveys conducted by reputed organisations like Pakistan Economic Survey 2017-18, UNDP 2017 etc. BRACE is being implemented in the nine poor districts of Balochistan.

4. RSPs Social Mobilisation Approach for Community Driven Development (CDD) in Pakistan

Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) serves as a strategic, national platform for ten-member Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) and the Institute of Rural Management (IRM) - an expert vocational training institute, bringing together over 35 years of knowledge in Community Driven Development (CDD) through a common approach of social mobilisation and institutional development to rural development. RSPN is the largest development network of member RSPs in the country and is indeed an asset for Pakistan. Through its member RSPs, RSPN has an outreach to 7.2 million rural households in Pakistan, representing a population of 46.8 million in 138 out of 148 districts of Pakistan, including all 13 Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Frontier Regions (FRs).

The RSPN and member RSPs work closely with government, donors and communities to promote the social mobilisation approach to community-driven development that has significant pro-poor impacts. The RSPs provide social guidance, and technical and financial assistance to the rural poor through mainstreaming the institutions of the people with the public and social service delivery projects and programmes supported by the donor communities, provincial and federal governments. The RSPN and RSPs' edge is their vast outreach to rural communities; their strong and influential relationship with government for impacting pro-poor public policy, and their central position that brings together over thirty-five years of knowledge in participatory development work with Pakistan's rural communities. RSPs are local, flexible and responsive organisations, and focus on finding localised community-based solutions to help take Pakistan's development agenda forward.

The RSP approach to CDD is based on the conceptual framework developed by Dr Akhter Hameed Khan in the 1950s and 60s in the world famous Comilla (Bangladesh) Project. The approach was further developed and scaled up by AKRSP under the 12-year dynamic leadership of Mr Shoaib Sultan Khan. The centre-piece of the RSP approach is 'social mobilisation' of poor households into institutions of the people, in order to directly

engage them in decisions that affect their lives and prospects. Social Mobilisation centres on the belief that everyone including poor and women have an innate potential to help themselves; that they can better manage their limited resources if they get organised and are provided technical and financial support. To involve the communities, we need to create the Social pillar (institution of the people) as the existing Administrative and Political Pillars of the state do not have the mandate to organise the poor rural communities to actively participate in their own development. The core function of the RSPs is thus to foster this Social pillar in a way that these institutions of the people are financially viable and the rural poor are able to organise and harness their potential in a sustainable manner.

The process involves building capacities of people, focusing on poor men and women to organise, manage their own organisations, and link these into government services, to increase the outreach and accountability of government to the people. The RSPs provide social guidance as well as technical and financial assistance to the rural poor through a three-tiered institution building approach which is the core RSP social mobilisation approach to CDD.

The three-tiered social mobilisation approach of RSPs includes:

- i. Fostering of Community Organisations (COs) at neighbourhood or muhalla level
- ii. Federating COs into Village Organisations (VOs) at village level
- iii. Federating VOs into Local Support Organisations (LSOs) at Union Council (UC) level

Once people are organised into properly functioning institutions of their own, they find the platform to harness their potentials, address their problems and fulfil their needs. When such institutions of the people are fostered at the neighbourhood, village and union council levels, they become a vehicle through which all kinds of community development initiatives can be effectively implemented. These institutions serve as the primary partners in fulfilling the nation's development agenda by extending outreach to the household level across the country, for it is at the household level that poverty is experienced on a daily basis.

Since inception, RSPs have mobilised 7.2 million households into 420,849 Community Organisations with a membership of 7.41 million, where 52% of members are women, while 1,559 local support organisations federated at the union council level have fostered links with government and other stakeholders. Over the years, the RSPs have witnessed and documented miracles happening through self-help initiatives taken by organised communities, and how people's institutions link into government services, to make these more efficient and accountable.

Moreover, to strengthen the income generating and capital formation initiatives by the organised communities, the Community Investment Fund (CIF) component is an integral part of the CDD and social mobilisation approach where RSPs provides a capital grant to community institutions (CIs) as a revolving fund. The focus of this initiative is to empower poor and poorest, especially women through provision of financial services at local level to start income generating activities. The eligible households are identified through Poverty Scorecard survey that is being used by the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). As of September 2017, 367 LSOs and 5,163 VOs are managing CIF portfolio of PKR 3.63 billion while benefitting 270,201 households where 94% of clients are women.

Therefore, the research conducted under BRACE will be used to promote evidence-based advocacy and learning with relevant stakeholders, policy makers and donors with specific aims to inform the design of the Balochistan community-led development framework and also to provide evidence to scale-up successful CDD approaches. In coordination with the EU TA, RSPN will work to disseminate the findings (reports, publications/briefs, exchange and presentation of experiences) at different platforms including thematic advocacy workshops, various public policy debates forums, community conventions and collaboration at conferences, focusing on cross-cutting issues to promote cross learning for different levels of stakeholders.

In order to inform policy debate and decisions, and to capacitate and strengthen the Programme partner NGOs in their role in promotion and animation of social mobilisation and to enable them to further evolve in accompanying and sustaining the joint learning process between communities and local governments/local authorities, a “Training and Action Research” component is envisaged under the Programme.

5. Overview of BRACE Research Component

This research will be used to promote evidence-based advocacy and learning with relevant stakeholders, policy makers and donors with specific aims to inform the design of the Balochistan community-led development framework and also to provide evidence to scale-up successful CDD approaches. In coordination with the EU TA, RSPN will work to disseminate the findings (reports, publications/briefs, exchange and presentation of experiences) at different platforms including thematic advocacy workshops, various public policy debates forums, community conventions and collaboration at conferences, focusing on cross-cutting issues to promote cross learning for different levels of stakeholders.

The research under BRACE will employ mixed approaches mixed methods research approaches that is a methodology for conducting research that involves collecting,

analysing and integrating quantitative (e.g., census, experiments, surveys) and qualitative (e.g., focus groups, interviews) research. This approach to research is used when this integration provides a better understanding of the research problem than either of each alone. (i.e., combination of qualitative and quantitative). and thus will include, The key anchor components of the Research Framework are Participatory Action Research, thematic studies, Poverty Scorecard (PSC), Socioeconomic Surveys (SEs), gender analysis, political economy analysis, comprehensive capacity needs assessment studies, advocacy workshops/public, policy debates with government, publication and dissemination of research reports, papers and policy briefs, dissemination of research findings in national and international conferences/workshops.

These studies and activities will be undertaken by RSPN and Human Dynamics with active support from BRSP, NRSP and LG&RDD, GoB. Literature review on the various thematic areas pertinent to BRACE research will be an integral part of the research methodologies for comparison to measure knowledge-produced during the studies' time period.

Research techniques (e.g. inductive or deductive approach), and tools in the technical proposal, used for Participatory Action Research (PAR) and thematic studies will be finalised at the start of each activity. Informed consent of the participants will be required.

Below are the respective roles and activities of RSPN and Human Dynamics in the BRACE research component are described in detail.

5.1. Rural Support Programme Network role in the research:

The RSPN's Research component under the BRACE is expected to generate knowledge through research and studies with the aim of fostering policy changes and contributing to increased public spending on rural development in Balochistan. The advocacy and communications activities of RSPN will strengthen stakeholders' understanding and ownership of the programme, as well as provide evidence based recommendations to help support the GoB in the development of the provincial policy and budgetary framework, to support and sustain CDD initiatives throughout the province of Balochistan.

5.1.1. Participatory Action Research (PAR):

The action research component will contribute to the body of evidence about the role and importance of CDD programmes in the country and beyond. The programme seeks to advance the knowledge on community-driven local development approaches and dynamics of poverty using a variety of dissemination methods including research reports, research papers in international journals, and policy brief documents, as well as presentations to stakeholder groups at the national and provincial level.

Two Participatory Action Research studies; 1) Dynamics of poverty and inclusive development in Balochistan with focus on women's empowerment and 2) The nexus between community-led development and local governance will be undertaken through consultants/research firms. The first study is longitudinal which will be spread over the programme life and completed in three sequenced and integrated phases. While the second study will be using cross sectional research approach in order to document the nexus between community-led development and local governance. The main objective of these studies is to generate evidence based research findings in order to inform the formulation of policy reform, and informed decision making by GoB and other development partners. These studies will also give recommendations; a) to improve implementation of BRACE interventions and engagements during the Programme cycle and b) for the formulation of GoB Community Driven Development (CDD) policy framework.

In order to produce shared learning, principles of the PAR approach will be employed to promote participation, inclusion and empowerment leading to common good benefits for all stakeholders. The emphasis is on collaboration in the action research. PAR studies will specifically focus, among others, on understanding;

1. Dynamics of poverty and inclusive development in Balochistan with focus on women's empowerment The nexus between community-led development and local governance

Some other potential areas for PAR studies can be as follows: -

1. Gender mainstreaming and women empowerment for sustainable development and poverty alleviation
2. Understanding the provincial PFM and Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA)
3. Local integrated development planning processes
4. Community led actions/interventions to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
5. Mainstreaming cross cutting themes: Inclusive development with focus on women, children and people with special needs, capacity development of the development partners, food security and nutrition, health, human rights, environmental sustainability, improved local governance, conflict preventions, disaster risk reduction and PFM
6. Other social, economic and development issues pertaining to Programme area, and proposed by the participating community members/ leaders implementing partners, EU and the GoB.

5.1.1.1. Poverty dynamics in Balochistan and the dynamics of inclusive development, with focus on gender issues and women's empowerment

This study has two components; A) Poverty dynamics in Balochistan and B) the dynamics of inclusive development with focus on women's empowerment. A longitudinal study to be carried out during the programme and planned in three phases i.e. Baseline, Midline (Follow up survey) and Endline;

Baseline: In the beginning, a baseline will be established by conducting a PSC and SES with the all the purposefully selected sampled households in order to measure their current poverty status. This quantitative exercise will be followed by three layers of qualitative tools including KIIs, FGDs, life histories and other qualitative tools. Baseline will help in deciphering households' current socio-economic status.

Follow-up Survey: All the research exercise of baseline will be repeated with all the respondents of baseline in order to measure any changes in the dynamics of the households due to the internal, external and natural (climatic or environmental changes) or manmade (government, civil society or private sector) interventions. Drivers of change would be of great interest during this follow up.

Endline: Both qualitative and quantitative tools used during the previous rounds, will also be repeated in the Endline. Having baseline, mid-course and endline data, a meta-analysis will be done in order to produce and prepare a detailed report about the nature, extent and the drivers of poverty among the households.

A: Poverty Dynamics in Balochistan

The main objective of component is to analyse the dynamics of poverty² to support the formulation of Government of Balochistan's Community Driven Local Development (CDLD) policy and inform anti-poverty interventions. This analysis is important from micro, meso and macro perspectives. At micro level, changes in households' conditions, assets and access to public services may impact poverty dynamics, including economic deprivation and social inequality, at meso level, the nature of regional social norms and customs, demography, socio-economic development, conflicts and livelihoods and climate change and at macro level, government policies, service delivery mechanisms, local governance, natural disasters, inflation, environment degradation may also impact poverty dynamics in rural households and communities.

This research will explore what is the nature of endowments, strategies and relationships which enable sustained poverty escapes, and how programmes and policies can effectively support sustained routes out of poverty. It shall unravel poverty dynamics, and shall identify 'drivers', in household demographics and gender relationships, intersecting inequalities, human development, livelihood strategies and risk management, and

² What are the push and pull factors households falling into and coming out of poverty?

location, with a consideration of what leads to resilience. These drivers will be measured and analysed over the course of the Programme life.

Main Research Questions will be as follows:

- a. What events increase individuals' likelihood of entering and exiting poverty?
- b. What is the likelihood of entering and exiting poverty given these different events?
- c. What is the impact of Women's empowerment on Poverty dynamics?
- d. What can be done in view of the findings? Practical and Balochistan contextualised recommendations?

B: The Dynamics of Inclusive Development, with Focus on Gender Issues and Women Empowerment

For a community to be called developed, all segments of population i.e., women, children, disadvantaged/excluded groups, and people with special needs should equally be developed and empowered. We are living in a society with half of population as women. It is impossible to develop a community while leaving women behind. Therefore, while devising a local development policy for Balochistan, women and other excluded groups mentioned above should not only be the beneficiaries but also the lead actors/agents of change and development.

This component of the study would provide possible pathways that could lead to inclusive development strategies and policies in Balochistan. Evidence based recommendations would help Human Dynamics (TA) to formulate the Local Government and Rural Development Policy Framework for the Government of Balochistan and introduce interventions which will lead to enhanced inclusiveness for women, children, disadvantaged/excluded groups and peoples with special needs to bring them in the mainstream and create an enabling environment where they could play their role for the greater benefit of the society. Possible questions to be answered in this study are as following.

- a. What governance arrangements and structural changes best empower local communities and women to shape development in their area?
- b. What are the socio-economic drivers of inclusive development and how these drivers help in the eradication of discrimination and alienation?
- c. What role do social mobilisation and community organisations play in sustainably ensuring inclusive development?
- d. How could the findings and recommendations best serve the study purpose?

Table 2: Research Activities Deliverables

Quarter/Year	Deliverable/s
Mar-May 2019	Phase-1: Baseline survey and KIIs, FGDs, Life Histories with systematically selected households and national, provincial & local authorities
Oct-Dec 2020	Follow-up Panel Survey: Midline survey and KIIs, FGDs, Life Histories with systematically selected households and national, provincial & local authorities
Mar-May 2022	Phase-3: End line survey and KIIs, FGDs, Life Histories with systematically selected households and national, provincial & local authorities

5.1.1.2. The Nexus between Community-Led Development and Local Governance

The main objective of study will be to analyse the relationship between community led development and local governance. This study will be helpful in creating evidence-based advocacy with Balochistan local government authorities to promote linkages with local government systems, improve the nexus between local government strategies and service delivery mechanisms of the community-driven development approaches to strengthen the state-citizen relationship in Balochistan.

RSPs community institutions/social pillar are supposed to improve governance and encourage bottom up community driven development at local level. The following Programme (BRACE) activities are expected to create great impact in improving the governance in intervention districts in Balochistan;

- Training of Local Government, District Department Officials and LSO representative on participatory development planning.
- Support in establishing Joint Development Committees at Tehsil and District levels and;
- Development of Village Development Plans (VDPs) and UC Development plans by the Communities Institutions (CIs).
- Make efforts to include activities prioritised by CIs in UCDPs in Local Government Annual Development Plans and Govt. Line Departments Annual Development Plans.

- The TA component has been mandated to develop to facilitate development and implementation of community lead development strategy in close consultation with GoB.

Based on the Programme interventions in nine districts, the findings, recommendations, feedbacks in the light of in-depth interviews, Focus Group Discussions and other research techniques would help HD to formulate the design of the Balochistan community-led development framework for improved governance which would be generalised throughout the Balochistan.

The proposed research questions for this study are the following.

- a. What are the major flaws in the governance at local level? What 'bridging the gaps' strategies can do wonders in the case of Balochistan?
- b. How RSPs CDD approaches (Social Mobilization/Community Institutions) are helpful in ensuring good governance i.e. accountability, transparency and participation at local level?
- c. To what extent have the CIs and other Programme interventions improved local governance and how likely the lessons learnt can be replicated in other areas of Balochistan?
- d. What are the bottle necks and issues that impact the collaborative functioning of local communities and local authorities? What are the strategies that are employed to mitigate these issues?
- e. What are the policy recommendations to inform the community development and rural development policy framework?

Research on this topic would be carried out in all the nine Programme districts employing both qualitative and quantitative research techniques. GoB relevant departments, policy makers and other stakeholders would also be included in the research.

5.1.2. Thematic Sectoral Studies/Assessments:

The premise of the BRACE's theoretical framework is that informed, inclusive and voluntary involvement of communities in the process of development, progress and change - that benefits all regardless of the degree and frequency of their involvement – reduces the transaction costs, increases the ownership and helps sustain the progress and good governance.

The local communities' active and enthusiastic involvement in the Research will not only make the outcomes authentic but also nuanced and rooted in the respective communities' subjectively lived sociocultural realities.

Most pertinently, it is asserted that communities' active participation and ensured inclusion have verifiable correlation with their consequent empowerment. Thus, the Research Framework hinges on intended and assumed Participation, Inclusion, and Empowerment of communities through the CDD Approaches that RSPs seek to deliver.

The theoretical framework, in a nutshell, envisages an organic link and visible flow between the planned outputs, expected results, intended impact, and desired outcomes of the BRACE. This won't be possible without collaborative action and inclusive outlook of the implementers and stakeholders.

In order to inform the policy debate on specific issues related to the Programme interventions under BRACE, different thematic sectoral studies/assessments and one synthesis report will be conducted by research consultants/firms (to be hired by RSPN). Synthesis report will be compilation of evaluation based research output. The focus and approach for the thematic sectoral studies/assessments will be finalised after consultation with key stakeholders, e.g. BRSP, NRSP, etc. in the third, fourth and fifth Programme years after significant visibility of thematic areas in the Programme areas. The approach, concept, and ToRs will be developed by RSPN for outsourcing the studies to research consultants/firms. The ToRs for studies and findings from final draft will be shared with BRSP, NRSP, GoB, Human Dynamics and Research Advisory Committee for their review and feedback to finalise the reports.

Some of the potential areas for thematic studies include:

5.1.2.1. Women's empowerment:

50% beneficiaries of BRACE are women. It is important to know how many rural women represented their household through becoming member of the Community Institutions (CIs) and benefited from the Programme interventions? Have socio-economic prospects opened up for such women? Have their lives and livelihood opportunities extended and improved? Has this helped in increased women role in decision making at household and community level? These question will be responded by conducting studies that analyse women's voice, access and control over resources. Voice refers to women's role as members of households and Community Organisations (COs), as leaders of COs, accessing programme interventions, and control over use of and benefits from resources. Another interesting topic may be 'empowerment of Women as

public representative (councillor) in the local government system as they constitute 33% representation.’ (Gender analysis will be conducted by HD).

5.1.2.2. Sustainability and continuity of community physical infrastructure:

How climate resilient community physical infrastructure (CPI) constructed during the Programme implementation are maintained by the CIs? This question will be addressed by thematic studies and conducting qualitative case studies of CPI maintenance systems of CIs in the target districts.

5.1.2.3. Community investment fund

How community institutions utilised CIF and the households benefitted from this with special emphasis on women. And repayment rates will also be documented in this activity.

5.1.2.4. Income generating grants

Some of the basic questions for this research would be, what is the number and type of community institutions managing the income generating grants (IGGs), total amount of IGGs disbursed to CIs, number of households and percentage of women benefitting from IGGs?

5.1.2.5. Micro health insurance

Key questions would include, proportion of poor households and people (male, female, and children) insured, amount of MHI premium given to MHI service provider and claim ratio to premium investment?

5.1.2.6. Community savings and internal lending

It would also be investigated that to what extent the community has been successful in savings and what is the mechanism of internal lending within the community.

5.1.2.7. Technical and vocational skills training

This research would look into how community members, especially women were provided technical and vocational training and literacy and numeracy skills to increase economic opportunities and employability and with what outcome?

5.1.2.8. Local Governance:

How the collaboration between CIs and local authorities leads to improved local governance? RSPs’ Social Mobilization is creating awareness and helping communities to create ‘demand’ for their needs. On the other, a Local

Government and Rural Development Policy Framework will be formulated which will enable GoB to ensure 'supply'. This demand and supply would lay the foundation of bottom top approach hence helping the informed decisions which will lead to good governance at local level. Research on Local Governance will be addressed by conducting qualitative case studies of the collaboration between CIs and local authorities, including the process of setting up and working of Joint Tehsil Development Committees and Joint District Development Committees.

5.1.3. Institutional Maturity Index (IMI)

How community institutions are maturing and meeting acceptable thresholds on the Institutional Maturity Index (IMI)? This question will be addressed by deploying quantitative and qualitative tools. IMI questionnaire, designed for the Programme will be employed from the second year of the Programme implementation to capture the IMI status of COs, VOs and LSOs; followed by preparation of case studies to analyse the community institutions (CIs) with low and high scores specifically. This will provide evidence about factors impacting IMI, and identify further measures that BRSP, NRSP and CIs can implement to improve the IMI scores.

5.1.4. Poverty Score Card (PSC):

Baseline, midline and endline Poverty Score Card surveys will be conducted³ in order to gauge the existing poverty, and any significant changes during and at the end of the Programme. What is the socioeconomic and poverty status of the Programme districts can best be understood with the help of this PSC.

5.1.5. Socio-Economic Surveys (SEs):

The socio-economic and poverty survey will be conducted to generate and analyse data of selected households in three clusters. The survey data of 220 households (sampling criteria in Annex B) will assist to make qualitative comparisons for examining various issues in Programme districts. The semi-structured questionnaire/interview survey will be conducted to generate need-based and detailed information on issues identified through PSC and SEs. The questionnaire will be revised and updated annually. What are the main socio-economic factors/indicators that contribute to / influence . The focus of the SE surveys will be to assess changes in the key indicators over the Programme life, e.g. household sources of income, household incomes, productive asset ownership, demographics, access to social services (e.g. education, health, water), employment, civil rights (e.g. CNIC, birth registration, marriage registration, and voter registration), etc. the reduction of rural household poverty?

³ Baseline Poverty Score census has already been completed

The primary data sets of PSC, SES and IMI will be used to develop case studies, research briefs, policy papers, articles for national and international journals, papers for seminars and conferences etc. and will also be used as an input in Action Research studies. With the help of these thematic studies, it would be revealed how effective the Programme activities were in reducing poverty in the Programme districts? What is the degree of inclusiveness and how it could further be improved?

Table 3: Phases of Socio-Economic Surveys (SESs)

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
PSC and SES data will provide complete list of households with their poverty and socio-economic status.	Periodic Research Analysis survey will be conducted in last quarter of each Programme year to trace transformations related to socio-economy, poverty, citizen engagement with local government, social cohesion, effectiveness of different Programme interventions etc.	Analysis of survey data will generate issues, in-depth evidence based reports, case studies, and other research output.

5.1.6. Advocacy Workshops/Public Policy Debates with Government

In coordination with the Programme TA (Human Dynamics), RSPN will work to disseminate the findings (reports, publications/briefs, exchange and presentation of experiences) at different platforms including thematic advocacy workshops, various public policy debates forums, community conventions and collaboration at conferences, focusing on cross-cutting issues to promote cross learning for different levels of stakeholders.

5.1.7. Publication and Dissemination of Research reports, Papers and Policy Briefs

Based on the findings of the research work, research papers, research/policy briefs will be documented, published and distributed widely among all relevant stakeholders.

3.1.8. Dissemination of Research Findings in National and International Conferences/Workshops

Research findings and papers will also be presented at national and international conferences organised by universities or other organisations.

3.2. Human Dynamics Role in BRACE's Research Component

HD will undertake the following studies and research activities under BRACE to inform Programme implementation and the design of Programme interventions and activities and to contribute in developing community led development framework.

3.2.1.1. Political Economy of Balochistan

This study will be undertaken to understand the political economy of Balochistan and the specific PE Drivers and the impact these have on project implementation and the quality and effectiveness of the project outputs and outcomes. The EA will also identify a range of (mitigation) measures to address impeding or perverse political economy drivers.

3.2.1.2. Gender Analysis for Balochistan

To understand the gender dynamics and the status of women and girls within the socio-economic context of Balochistan and how this must be accounted for in formulating policies and designing Programme interventions and activities to achieve Programme results, HD will undertake a comprehensive gender analysis for Balochistan, followed by a Gender Mainstreaming Exercise to identify the range of specific measures that can be taken by the IPs to improve (Gender) inclusiveness.

3.2.1.3. Pubic Financial Reform Roadmap

Oxford Policy Management (OPM) and Human Dynamics (HD) will conduct an assessment of the existing provincial PFM institutional and programmatic structures and their implications for BRACE implementation. This will include, assisting the GoB in costing and funding the community-led development policy framework to be developed under BRACE Result 1, through clearly defined fiscal and regulatory frameworks, budgetary processes and commitments reflected in a multi-annual budgetary framework, and defined institutional arrangements within the provincial devolved political structure.

This will help development of a **top-down** pubic financial reform roadmap with clear outputs and outcomes sufficient to develop provincial and local government financial systems to the degree that they are suitable for direct budget support from the European Union. In addition the HD TA will also conduct studies of **the bottom-up** PFM reforms, based on the TA District Coordinators Assignment which aims to build capacity of the (sub)-District Authorities to work with the mobilized and empowered communities. Analysis and evidence will be collected on the most effective ways in which capacity can be built and how to strengthen the nexus between local government authorities and (sub) district mobilized communities and citizens. The role of the BRDA in this capacity-building effort will be explicitly analysed.

3.2.1.4. Specific Topics

HD may also carry out short specific thematic Topic Research Studies, i.e. on the contribution of the BRACE Programme towards the achievement of SDGs, or the impact of Communication Strategies, or other topics that may be identified and are deemed relevant to provide further evidence on how to better achieve the BRACE Objectives.

Table 4: Research Activities and Responsibilities

S. No.	Activity	Lead	Support
1.	PAR studies	RSPN Research	Consultant/BRSP/NRSP/HD
2.	Periodical research analysis	RSPN Research	District M&E Officers BRSP/NRSP
3.	Thematic studies	RSPN M&E	Consultant/BRSP/NRSP/HD
4.	Research and policy papers	RSPN Research	BRSP/NRSP/HD
5.	Research articles	RSPN Research	BRSP/NRSP/HD
6.	Research advisory committee	RSPN Research	BRSP/NRSP/HD
7.	PSC/SEC/IMI	RSPN M&E	District M&E Officers BRSP/NRSP

4. Research Implementation and Expected Outputs/Deliverables Plan

As mentioned in the previous section/chapter, BRACE’s Research Framework envisages mixed methodology blending qualitative learning and insights (gathered *inter alia* through participatory action research action and tools), with quantitative data gathered via PSC, SES and IMI. This mixed methodology will be helpful in understanding the context or setting in which data is being collected. Further, the results generated through quantitative research can easily be validated using the qualitative research methods.

The households’ poverty scorecard and socio-economic dataset will be used to establish baseline benchmarks by identifying the poorest/ the most destitute and poor households in order to effectively engage them in the PAR process and initiate the Programme activities with them. The primary data sets of PSC, SES and IMI along with literature review will be used to develop case studies, research briefs, policy papers, articles for national and international journals, papers for seminars and conferences etc.

The Programme districts are stratified into three clusters primarily i.e. North (Killa Abdullah, Loralai, Pishin, Zhob), East (Jhal Magsi, Khuzdar), and West (Kech, Washuk), as shown in Figure 2. The stratification process of districts is carried out as per their diversification in terms of geographical locations, languages, agriculture pattern, casts etc.

Figure 2: BRACE Programme Districts and Clusters

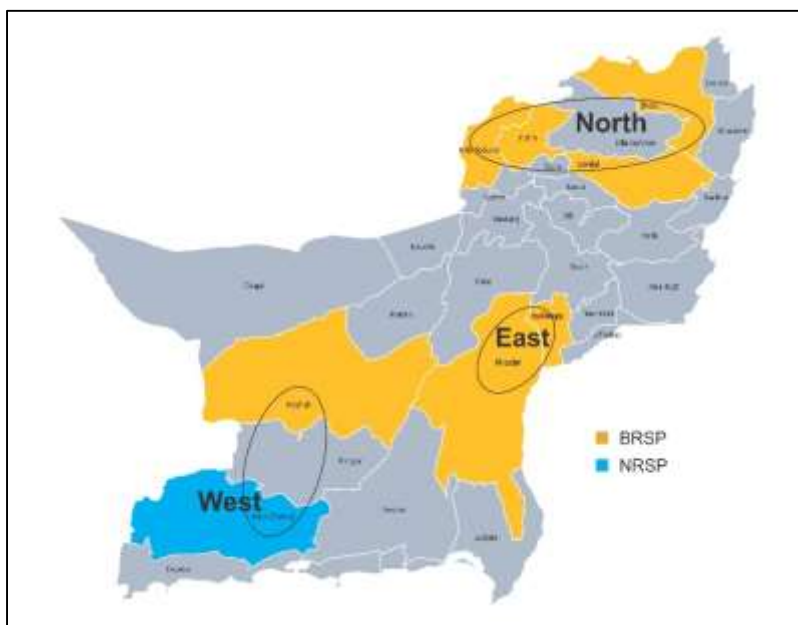


Table 5: Timeline of Research Activities

S. No.	Study /Activity	Implementation timeline
Studies to be conducted by RSPN		
Action Research Studies		
1.	Dynamics of poverty and inclusive development in Balochistan with focus on women's empowerment	2 nd year
2.	The nexus between community-led development and local governance	3 rd year
Thematic Studies		
3.	Women's empowerment	3 rd Year
4.	Sustainability and continuity of community physical infrastructure	5 th Year
5.	Community investment fund	4 th Year
6.	Income generating grants	4 th Year
7.	Micro health insurance	4 th Year
8.	Community savings and internal lending	3 rd Year

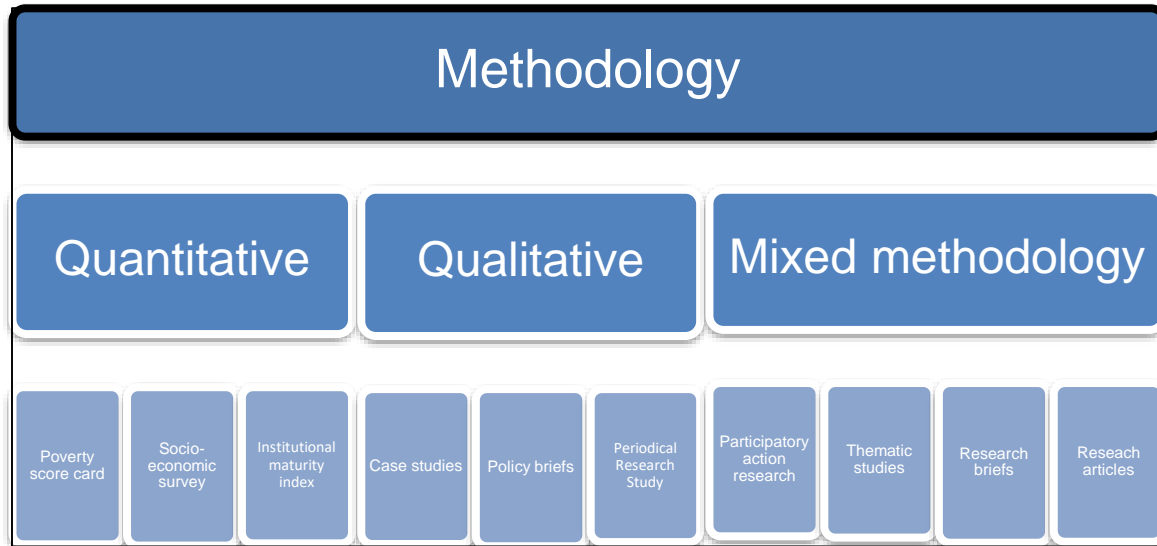
9.	Technical and vocational skills training	5 th Year
10.	Local Governance	3 rd Year
Other studies, surveys and assessments		
11.	Institutional Maturity Index	4 th Year
12.	Poverty Score Card	1 st Year
13.	Socio-Economic Surveys	1 st , 3 rd and 5 th Year
Studies to be conducted by Human Dynamics		
14.	Political economy of Balochistan	2 nd year with repeat
15.	Gender analysis and Gender Mainstreaming of Balochistan	2 nd year with repeats
16.	Pubic financial reform roadmaps: Top-down and Bottom-up	2 nd year and final year
17.	Specific Topics	To be decided

The analysis will help overall Programme to ensure an improved service delivery through joint actions taken by the local authorities and the CIs, to improve future Programme activities accordingly.

Analysis of Programme interventions is needed annually for Programme improvement during the implementation process. The periodical research study will be an on-going and cyclical process throughout Programme life.

The methodology and approaches that will be used in research components are given in below figure:

Figure 3: Components of BRACE Research Framework



4.1 Outputs from Research Component

The Research Component will have the following outputs;

4.1.1 Research and Policy Briefs

Based on the primary data sets from PSC, SES, IMI and findings of the PAR studies and thematic studies, 12 research and policy briefs will be prepared. Starting from the second year, three policy/research briefs per year will be developed and disseminated.

4.1.2 Research Articles for National and International Platforms

Research articles on various social and economic issues and themes will be prepared and submitted for publication in national and international journals. Based on primary and secondary data, research papers will also be prepared to present in national and international conferences, seminars, workshops, policy dialogues and other research dissemination events envisage in the overall BRACE work plan. Blogs will also be prepared and well-known uploaded on BRACE website as well as submitted to other relevant blog sites.

4.1.3 Young Development Professionals

Bright young development professionals (YDP) will be recruited as research associates to undertake desk and field based research work. Each year, YDPs will be recruited for short-term bases ranging from 1 to 3 months. The YDPs/research associates will be hired for data analysis, quantitative study, and preparing qualitative case studies.

4.1.4 Research Assistance to Programme TA (Human Dynamics)

Themes and ideas for carrying out research may be explored with consultation of Programme TA. The themes include: 1) understanding the provincial PFM, 2) local development planning processes, and 3) contribution of the Action towards achieving the SDGs. EU TA may undertake any research in the BRACE areas with assistance of RSPN, RSPs and GoB research teams.

4.1.5 Compilation of BRACE Research Outputs

Towards the end of the Programme, key research findings will be compiled into a knowledge product. Findings of PAR studies, thematic studies, evaluation surveys, policy and research briefs, research articles and case studies will be compiled for long-term visibility of the Programme findings and outcomes. This monograph will also serve as compendium on socio-economic issues addressed by RSPs in rural Balochistan.

4.1.6 Research Advisory Committee (RAC)

Purpose of RAC

The aim of the research component of the BRACE is to ensure “Evidence based policy recommendations generated and disseminated to support the Local Development Policy Framework’. To achieve this aim, the purpose of the research advisory committee (RAC) is to serve as an advisory body for the research activities conducted under BRACE to provide feedback, comments and suggestions for raising the quality of the research work. RAC will also suggest pathways to make the research directly relevant to the development policy and practice in Balochistan, in particular improvement in the local governance. Research component of BRDCE will be implemented by RSPN and Human Dynamics and will be supported by BRSP, NRSP and Local Government and Rural Development Department, Government of Balochistan. It is expected that the RAC and the research team of BRACE will work in close collaboration to enrich the planned research with contemporary development theory and practice.

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of the RAC are as follows:

1. Provide overall technical advice and oversight to the activities and issues related the research work under the BRDCE Programme (both RSPN and HD research components)
2. Serve as an ethics review board for research studies undertaken in BRACE
3. Review draft terms of references of studies to be conducted under BRACE and provide feedback for finalization of the TORs

4. Review methodology of the studies to be conducted under BRACE and provide feedback for finalization.
5. Review draft reports and recommendations of the studies and provide feedback for finalization.
6. Support advocacy efforts under BRACE
7. Participate in research and other knowledge dissemination and advocacy events organised by RSPN and RSPs
8. Invite BRACE research team to the relevant conferences/seminars/events in their domain by providing forums for mutual learning and interaction.

Administrative Arrangements

RAC will have bi-annual meetings in routine. Additional meetings can be convened as and when required. Unless otherwise specified, RAC meetings will be held in Quetta or Islamabad

Research Advisory Committee Membership

The constitution of the RAC is as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Dr. Ikram Badshah | Dept Anthropology Quaid-I-Azam University |
| 2. Mr. Abdur Rehman Cheema, PhD | TL Research EU Funded SUCCESS Programme |
| 3. Dr. Shahnawaz Khan | Team Leader BRACE Programme BRSP |
| 4. Mr. Peter Richard Portier | Team Leader TA/BRACE |
| 5. Mr. Tahir Waqar | Senior Program Manager MER NRSP |
| 6. Mr. Gul Mohammad | Focal Person BRACE/ LGR&DD, GoB |
| 7. Mr. Qaisar Jamali | Provincial Coordinator TA/BRACE |
| 8. Mr. Khaleel Ahmad Tetlay | Chief Operating Officer, RSPN |
| 9. Mr. Rahim Khetran | Research Coordinator RSPN |
| 10. Mr. Ahmed Ullah | Programme Manager, BRACE, RSPN |

5. Research Communication and Dissemination

The research publications will be used to promote evidence-based advocacy and learning with relevant stakeholders that include provincial departments, policy makers, RSPs, CIs, academic institutions, regional countries, research centres, and donors with specific aims to inform the design of the future participatory development and poverty reduction Programme and importantly the Balochistan community-led development framework.

The outputs from the operationalisation of research framework will also provide evidence to scale-up successful CDD approaches in Balochistan, country and the region. In coordination with the GoB, RSPs will work to disseminate the findings (PAR and thematic research reports, research and policy briefs, exchange and presentation of community experiences) at different platforms including thematic advocacy workshops, seminars,

conferences, various public policy debates forums, community conventions, focusing on cross-cutting issues to promote cross learning for different levels of stakeholders.

Three different video and pictorial documentaries be will be done, and the data will be from the nine Programme districts on different porgamme activities and themes. These short documentaries and infographics will be disseminated through TV and radio programmes and various social media groups like YouTube, Facebook and Twitter etc.

Policy and research briefs will be developed for showcasing and highlighting the results of the BRACE at national level. District and union council profiles, case studies, articles in periodicals will be developed and published. Articles will be written for publishing in reputed local and national newspapers. In addition, annual workshops will be held at to share the findings with key stakeholders from the government, donor and community. Annually, the research findings will be shared at the national level through national conferences arranged by RSPN. Also, research and conference papers will be prepared and published in national and international journals. Detailed dissemination plan mentioning about each knowledge product and intended audience is given in Table 5:

Table 6: BRACE Dissemination Plan

SN	Type of Research Publication	Mode of Dissemination	Target Audience
1.	Participatory action research studies	National and international events, district level workshops, printing, press releases and article in newspapers, websites, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube	Federal and provincial government policy makers, EU, Programme TA, RAC, academia, research centres, local and national newspaper editors
2.	Thematic sectoral studies/assessments		
3.	Research papers/articles	National and international conferences, seminars, workshops, websites, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube	Policy makers, academics, international development organisations, EU, Programme TA, RAC
4.	Policy and research briefs	Printing, websites, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube	Provincial departments, Union councillors, Nazims, DCOs, EDOs health and education departments, domestic and foreign RSPs,
5.	District profiles		
6.	Union council profiles		

7.	Case studies		CIs, NGOs working in target districts, EU, Programme TA, RAC, academia, research centres, local and national newspaper editors
8.	Bi-annual newsletters		
9.	Articles in periodicals	Periodicals, websites, Facebook, Twitter	
10.	Newspaper articles (English/Urdu)	Websites, Facebook, Twitter	
11.	TV Programmes	TV channels, websites, YouTube	Domestic and foreign TV audiences
12.	Radio Programmes	Radio, websites, Facebook, Twitter	Domestic and foreign Radio listeners

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