

BRACED - Questions and Answers

Item	Date Asked	Date Answered	Organisation	QUESTION	ANSWER
49	02/06/2014		CRS	There is an end-of-month deadline for selecting bronze-silver-or-gold for the experimental methods. However, there are various dimensions of bronze-silver-or-gold. By the end of the month are you only looking for the type of experimental method or all bronze-silver-gold dimensions as noted in the webinar? This is asked recalling that in the webinar it was stated that we could be gold in one area and silver in another, etc.	We are developing bronze-silver-gold guidance for various aspects of M&E. We hope that this will be available by the end of the month and that projects can use this to feed back on what level of complexity they are employing in their M&E systems. However, at this stage we don't see this in terms of a hard deadline given the tight timescale involved and the fact that the guidance is still in development.
48	02/06/2014		CRS	BENEFICIARY ACCOUNTABILTY was mentioned – when will guidance become available?	Guidance is still in development. We are hoping to release this by the end of June.
47	02/06/2014		CRS	DISAGGREGATING BENEFICARY DATA: Can you provide details on the methodology you expect for assessing and disaggregating beneficiary vulnerability levels? Are there specific standards of vulnerability that should be taken into account?	As an initial guide, please use the existing document on BRACED beneficiary categorisation. Further guidance is still in development. We are hoping to release this by the end of June.

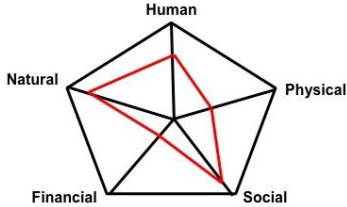
46	02/06/2014		CRS	<p>TAMD INDICATORS: Can the TAMD /ICF indicators be adapted to fit context including changing some of the questions/criteria set out or does all of the criteria have to apply? In particular asking about the level of training and courses provided on climate change (TAMD Indicator 4 , criteria / question 2 &amp; 3) Must they be accredited and must the training be graduate level? We are working in communes where primary school education is the most common. Can these be adapted to fit that context? Or better to not use the indicator at all?</p>	<p>The TAMD indicators are not included in any mandatory reporting contexts, and the whole point of TAMD is that it is a flexible framework that can be adapted to suit different contexts. So yes, the TAMD track 1 indicators can certainly be adapted to suit a project's needs. A project might use a subset of these, or construct new indicators that might draw on the existing TAMD indicators or representing modifications of them.</p>
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45	20/05/2014		Christian Aid	<p>The 2nd webinar presentation included one slide on Categories of beneficiaries for reporting. Only targeted and High intensity beneficiaries are now considered as direct beneficiaries.</p> <p>This is a major shift from the “Guidance on Definition of direct beneficiaries” that was circulated at the concept note stage (22 October 2013). In that document, we had the following guidance:</p> <p>For BRACED projects there are three categories that can count as direct beneficiaries:</p> <p>Targeted &amp; High intensity. e.g. people receiving social protection cash transfers, houses raised on plinths, agricultural extension services, training of individuals in communities to develop emergency plans and use early warning systems</p> <p>Targeted &amp; Medium intensity: e.g. people receiving weather information and text message early warnings, people benefitting from community based adaptation and DRR planning, people benefitting from knowledge of an improve practice or technology (e.g. water harvesting, agroforestry)</p> <p>Not targeted &amp; Medium intensity: e.g. people within the coverage of an early warning system, or catchment area of a large infrastructure project (e.g. flood defences), or living in a discrete community in which others have been trained in emergency response, and improved local government institutions and</p>	Awaiting response from interim KM.
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44	16/05/2014		King's College London	In the standards - while a high degree of correlation might be seen as gold. important (gold standard learning) might highlight lack of correlation - highlighting the need for increased investment in eg increased observational networks and capacity to downscale forecasts	Is this correlation between resilience indicators at the outcome level and well-being/loss indicators at the impact level? If so then poor correlation would suggest that the resilience indicators were not good predictors of desired impacts, and that the theory of change was flawed or that confounding factors had not been considered adequately. However, if this led to interventions in project activities that successfully improved the resilience indicators (as validated by impact indicators) and/or delivered significant learning this should be seen as a positive thing. We have not developed a set of standards for learning, but that is where this should probably be addressed.
43	16/05/2014		iDE UK	How can we budget for ex-post data collection?	Awaiting response from DFID.
43	16/05/2014		CARE International UK	On our assessment of what standard we intend to use (bronze, silver, gold) - we had anticipated using different standards to reflect different operational context challenges - i.e. insecure parts of Mali bronze standard, but in Burkina gold standards. Is the implication that this is not possible as an approach?	This is certainly possible, and we would encourage you to be able to distinguish between M&E in different countries and contexts.
42	16/05/2014		iDE UK	How much flexibility is there to adapt/improve the M&E framework from the concept note stage?	There is a high degree of flexibility for developing your M&E framework from the concept note stage, and we positively encourage this.

41	16/05/2014	23/05/2014	Christian Aid	<p>What field experience do you have to prove that control groups offer the evidence you are suggesting. From our experience they do not.</p>	<p>Experimental techniques, which use control groups, are normally used to enable a with- without intervention analysis. Such techniques are scientifically formulated and have been tested in a number of contexts and sectors (see for example the numerous studies in 3iE’s website). However, while the gold standard in impact evaluation, they do not and should not be applied in every context as they are not always the most appropriate technique to be used. There are contexts and/or types of interventions where the use of control groups is not feasible or advisable. It might be the case that the use of quasi-experimental techniques (in which case you use a comparison group instead of a control group). Examples specific to climate resilience in the context of food security are those of the FAO, Mercy Corps, or Oxfam, each using different measures of resilience but using quasi-experimental techniques to evaluate project’s impact.</p> <p>That said, the type and quality of evidence that one can gather from any impact evaluation technique will vary, e.g. some findings might be significant while others are not, and what the evidence actually are is a result that will be ascertained more than a pre-determined set of assumptions. What matters more is that each project is able to determine the most appropriate technique to be used given project type, context, and other factors, and apply such technique (be it experimental, q-experimental, or mixed methods approach) in a systematic and rigorous manner in order to build up a robust evidence based on resilience.</p> <p>We are not proposing that all projects use control groups. They represent on way projects might address the attribution/contribution issue. They are likely to be resource intensive, and will not be practical or feasible for many project. For example, it has been estimated that the use of randomized control trials is applicable to only about 5% of DFID interventions (Stern et al. 2012 – DFID Working Paper 38). There are some useful discussions of the use of control groups and RCTs in the evaluation of development interventions, - see for example a report by Humphreys et al. (2012) on the impacts of the DFID-funded Tuungane programme in DRC. There is also a short review of this approach in a <i>Nature</i> article from 2013, which also describes RCTs being used by the US Millennium Challenge Corporation (Gilbert 2013), and the issue is discussed in general by Barahona (2010).</p> <p>See (1) Barahona, C. 2010. Randomised Control Trials for the Impact Evaluation of Development Initiatives: A Statistician’s Point of View. ILAC Working Paper 13. (2) Natasha Gilbert, 2013. International aid projects come under the microscope: <i>Clinical-research techniques deployed to assess effectiveness of aid initiatives</i>. <i>Nature</i> 493, 462-463. (3) Macartan Humphreys, Raul Sanchez de la Sierra, Peter van der Windt Columbia University, June 2012. Social and Economic Impacts of Tuungane Final Report on the Effects of a Community Driven Reconstruction Program in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. (4) Elliot Stern (Team Leader), Nicoletta Stame, John Mayne, Kim Forss, Rick Davies, Barbara Befani. April 2012. Broadening the Range of Designs and Methods for Impact Evaluations: <i>Report of a study commissioned by the Department for International Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</i>. DFID Working Paper 38.</p>
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39	16/05/2014		Oxfam GB	One small clarification question: you have identified bronze/silver/gold levels in a lot of different dimensions. Presumably we have to rate our approach on each of these dimensions, not simply one overall bronze, silver or gold standard?	Yes, you can rate different aspects of project M&E as representing different levels. You don't have to define one single level for the whole project.
38	16/05/2014		Mercy Corps	Is there any equivalent to the OSS covering the Horn of Africa?	The OSS does cover East Africa (the so-called IGAD region on its website: <a href="http://www.oss-online.org/en/node/53">http://www.oss-online.org/en/node/53</a> ). For Sahel also see AGHRYMET ( <a href="http://www.agrhymet.ne/eng/index.html#">http://www.agrhymet.ne/eng/index.html#</a> ). Have been unable to find any organisations dedicated to the Horn of Africa but will continue to look.
37	16/05/2014	23/05/2014	Akvo Foundation	Does status indicators necessitate control sites? If yes, there are certain issues around this. There are ethical concerns around control sites because people in these sites are not direct beneficiaries. This often it leads to false expectations, demands and disappointments.	<p>The use of control sites is neither a necessity nor a pre-requisite for the use indicators. Indicators are formulated to track progress and enable assessment of the project's impact at the end of the project life (or beyond). The question then is what impact assessment methodology will be used to assess whether the project brought about the changes in the desired outcome/s (i.e. attribution analysis) or it has contributed towards their achievement (i.e. contribution analysis). Depending on the level of complexity and contextual factors (as discussed above), a project may opt to undertake either the former or the latter. If the former, then the project will be faced with the choice between using a control site (such as in randomised control trials) or a comparison group (such as in quasi-experimental techniques) which may be derived from sources such as large-scale surveys or other datasets. For the latter, mixed methods approach may be used and within this, there are also a range of techniques to choose from, e.g. before-after analysis using periodic survey datasets combined with comparative case studies and so on.</p> <p>Hence, if the impact assessment cannot be designed in a way that can secure the cooperation of non-beneficiaries to participate in the study without attracting demands or building expectations, then other approaches (such as those mentioned above) must be explored.</p>
36	16/05/2014		Akvo Foundation	Is there a default prioritisation of qualitative data collection for primary data in measuring and monitoring S&S? Or do you see equal relevance of quantitative data collection for this purpose?	This question was answered during the webinar.

35	14/05/2014	23/05/2014	Akvo Foundation	<p>Apart from collection, how can we visualize resilience data to make them relevant to a wider audience?</p>	<p>Data visualisation may serve the dual purpose of presenting the results in a clear way and of simplifying such results to better communicate them to a diverse audience.</p> <p>By collection, we assume the question refers to GIS mapping?</p> <p>Depending on what you want to communicate and which audience, various graphical analysis and other types of mapping may be used for this purpose. For example, to show trends in the change in various indicators, line graphs will be useful. Some participatory techniques such as mapping exercises for well-being rankings, etc. also generate useful maps that can be included in the analysis. There are also a number of qualitative visualisation techniques that can be used including word cloud, etc. But as mentioned, the visualisation technique you will use will depend on the message you want to communicate and the target recipient of that message.</p> <p>Another way might be to use the diagrams typically associated with livelihoods frameworks in which multiple dimensions of resilience are represented as 'spokes' radiating out from a central point and joined at the end to form a pentagon (or other shape). Lines are drawn to connect the points on each spoke representing the score for that dimension, creating a shape that deviates more or less from the hexagon depending on the scores for each dimension. Changes in scores in the dimensions result in a different shape, meaning that results from different time periods can be plotted on the same diagram (representing a household or an average across households). See example below that plots hypothetical results of measuring against the 5 'capitals' for a livelihoods framework.</p> 
34	13/05/2014		Helvetas	<p>How does Resilience Measurement Framework (RMF) integrate in the monitoring framework?</p>	<p>Awaiting response from the interim KM.</p>

33	13/05/2014	16/05/2014	BBC Media Action	To what extent should baseline figures and targets be set in the logframe by the end of the project development phase?	Baselines are expected to be in place within 6 months of the start of your main BRACED project. You should aim to have at least identified your baseline data sources by the end of the project development phase.
32	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	Aiden Environment	The BRACED logframe has 2 outcomes, but the project should limit to 1 outcome, is that correct?	No the project logframe can do whatever is appropriate for the project as long as it is logical. Normal practice for a project is to have one outcome.  Your outcome indicators have to include the resilience indicator KPI4.
31	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	RAIN Foundation	At what level should data on shocks and stresses be collected? (national, regional, district level..)	Data on shocks and stresses ideally should be collected at scales matching those associated with the measurement of outcomes and impacts for your project. If a project is building community resilience, then climate (or other relevant shock/stress data) should really be collected linked to the community level, e.g. so we can see if different communities are experiencing different shocks and stresses, which has implications for interpreting impact indicators. The data does not necessarily need to be collected at the community level (e.g. satellite data is OK) – but it needs to be relevant to the community level.
30	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	Acting for Life	Besides KPI 1 and 4, are we to expect from KM additional indicators to be verified by all BRACED projects?	We are working to develop the overarching M&E plan for BRACED. It is unlikely that we will develop additional programme-level indicators to be used by all projects.
29	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	Acting for Life	For our M&E plan, we are currently identifying key evaluation questions and judgment criteria, linking to BRACED potential strategic evaluation questions. Do they still hold?	These will be determined by the full KM when they are in place (estimate mid June) and will be an early priority for them. Draft questions on application guidance give an indication.
28	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	Acting for Life	We are in the process of completing our climate and environment assessment. Do we need to provide environmental indicators? In the context of AFL project, it would involve complex and costly monitoring of pastoral rangelands.	The extent to which this is desirable depends on how relevant these environmental indicators are to the project outcomes and impacts. If the project aims to increase the ecological resilience of rangelands then this resilience needs to be measured. If it aims to build people's resilience in the face of climate stresses that affect rangelands then <u>some</u> contextual information on these stresses is appropriate (e.g. drought incidence/indices). Rangelands might be monitored using remote sensing based on the Normalised Difference Vegetation Index, which could be derived from annual satellite imagery. This might be done by a single individual with access to the appropriate facilities, and need not necessarily be hugely expensive. It would not necessarily require field measurement.



27	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	Concern Worldwide, Global Contact Consulting	Will the revised logframe be put on the BRACED website?	Subject to final approval, the revised logframe will be made available on the BRACED website.
26	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	Intercooperati on Pakistan	KP4... analysis at individual level. How about household analysis with gender segregated data. In our experience this is easier to monitor and keep track of for impact analysis (Pakistani context)	In KPI4 your report the 'number of individuals'. It is however acceptable to monitor primarily at the household level and multiply up by typical household composition to report on the number of individuals, disaggregated at least by gender. Ideally you should also be doing some monitoring of some individuals within some households to understand how shocks and your resilience building efforts affect different individuals (men, women, boys, girls, older people etc.) differently.
25	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	Intercooperati on Pakistan	Control group: In our experience we have found it quite difficult to establish a control group since when an actor interacts with people, they expect certain action. Therefore here is an ethical question on choosing the path of a control group to measure our effectiveness (your remarks)	We agree with this comment, and this might mean that the establishment of a control group is impractical. Alternative methods such as use of counterfactuals, panel surveys (before and after) and continuous stakeholder/beneficiary feedback (perhaps using structured questions) might help in the development of convincing narratives for attribution/contribution of measured impacts to project activities. Depending on what is being measured, secondary data might be used to compare a target group with another group (i.e. without the need for interaction with the latter).
24	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	Catholic Relief Services	What will the Communications Plan entail?	Still to be developed. The permanent Knowledge Manager will develop this when in place
23	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	Concern Worldwide	Can you clarify - you mention we should have methodologies for identifying indicators now, but not necessarily indicators. But in slide "current priorities etc" you say we should have outcome etc. indicators identified?	The outcome indicators should be broadly defined but they might not be 'operational'. For example, a number of projects identify 'resilience indices' or measures of 'coping capacity' or 'adaptive capacity'. This indicates that grantees have an idea of what the indicators might seek to capture, but we might be talking about notional composite indices (which might be associated with proposed methodologies such as breaking down resilience into a number of dimensions), the constituent indicators of which are yet to be identified using participatory processes.

22	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	Ricardo	Are there some recommended or internationally recognised met service or other sources of data to monitor climate shocks and stresses in BRACED countries?	<p>You are probably best placed to investigate the best sources of data covering the specific geographical area you are working in. It is worthwhile to visit your local meteorological station(s) to understand what they are collecting and what happens to the data they record. Do they have historic records? There may also be other weather data recorders in your area which are not part of the national system – sometimes agricultural extension offices have rain gauges.</p> <p>However it is important to remember that climate related shocks and stresses are not always best measured by conventional meteorological data. Flood levels, days of river without flow, incidence of weather related pest attack etc. may all be locally important.</p> <p>Sometimes the careful interpretation of metrological data is essential to understanding the severity of shock or stress. Often the incidence of a hot dry spell at critical times in the growing season may be more important than the total amount of rainfall in the year.</p>
21	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	ADPP	If you are basing reporting on KPI4 on a number of resilience indicators, is there a level of resilience that should be confirmed (i.e. at least 3 of 5 indicators improved) or would improved resilience in 1 of the indicators be sufficient?	<p>This is a key question and one that probably can't be answered in general terms. The number required will depend on how resilience is structured in any given context. For example, do the indicators represent factors that are 'additive' in terms of resilience, or does improved resilience with respect to one factor/indicator only make sense if it is complemented by similar improvements in another factor because these factors are highly interdependent? E.g. access to a resource (e.g. ecosystem) or process (e.g. governance/institutions) may be good, but if these resources or processes are severely compromised in their functioning then the access won't necessarily confer resilience. Each project should define its own threshold or perhaps look at how many people have improved resilience against 1, 2, 3,...,N indicators, and support this with some narrative about how these combined to influence resilience overall.</p>
20	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	Oxfam GB	What counts as an evidence base for indicators of resilience. If characteristics/indicators are suggested by local people during participatory assessment work, does that count as good evidence? Or do we need some analytical, external evidence of each	<p>Suggestions by local people during participatory assessment DOES count as good evidence, provided there is no contrary evidence that clearly casts doubt on these suggestions. Ideally such evidence would be supported by other analytical evidence such as studies that identify similar factors based on quantitative analysis, but these will be available only rarely if at all. Stakeholder suggestions might be examined by looking at secondary data on e.g. disaster outcomes (if available) or by testing suggestions made by one group against the experience of another group. There will be an element of judgment involved here, and qualitative methods/narratives will play an important role.</p>

19	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	Oxfam GB	Is it necessary to be able to aggregate resilience indicators to get an overall figure to summarise progress on KPI4? Or is it sufficient to look at the various resilience indicators individually? (Obviously there are big issues with aggregation, around how to weight the different characteristics and deal with interactions between them.)	We would suggest doing as much analysis as possible on disaggregated indicators, with final reporting against KPI4 based on numbers reporting improvements against multiple indicators (see Item 21)
18	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	Oxfam GB	Do we need some kind of analytical evidence in favour of each characteristic?	See answer to Item 20
17	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	Kings College London	How would you recommend we collect climate shocks/trend data, and how technical and detailed should it be?	Data should be appropriate to the most relevant climate shocks/stresses (hazards) and to the manifestations of these hazards that are most important for the target population. We should be developing some guidance on this. In the meantime see also answer to Item 31. It is likely we will have a minimum ('bronze') standard that involves broad qualitative or semi-quantitative characterisation of hazards (e.g. frequency of events per year, duration, severity in terms of a simple scale or qualitative description – 'this year saw a severe/moderate drought lasting x months' etc). Gold standard will probably involve more sophisticated quantitative measurements (e.g. drought characterised in terms of standard deviations below long-term mean in rainfall at district level, composite drought indices such as Palmer Drought Severity Index, or storm indices such as Power Dissipation Index, etc) and the establishment of meteorological observing stations (automatic stations are available and should not be prohibitively expensive) to improve data coverage.
16	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	Mercy Corps	Why numbers of individuals instead of households for KPI4?	This is how DFID have defined KPI4, and it makes sense as there can be large differences on how a shock or stress affects different individuals (e.g. old, women, children, men etc.) within households. As noted in the answer to Q26, it is acceptable, with certain safeguards, to count households and multiply by average household composition. Also sometimes in response to shocks households break-up and recombine in different groupings – this can make reporting just HH numbers problematic. Migrant labour can also be an important feature of resilience, but it can make the definition of household unclear, particularly if one migrant labourer is providing remittances/support to more than one household. Polygamy and other local factors can also make household level reporting difficult to interpret.

15	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	ACF-USA, Near East Foundation, IIED	Are you able to share the powerpoint slides with us?	The powerpoint slides will be made available in pdf format on the BRACED website.
14	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	Mercy Corps	Why is M&E under the responsibility of the Fund Manager and not the Knowledge Manager? This could have an effect on the rigor / effectiveness that is supported in the M&E system for the BRACED project.	Programme-level M&E and the support provided to projects is the responsibility of the Knowledge Manager. Ricardo-AEA and Landell Mills have been contracted as the interim Knowledge Manager prior to the appointment of a permanent KM in June 2014.
13	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	Mercy Corps	We do not see the reason for converting indicators/indices to resilience scores for households. The technical working group on resilience measurement has moved away from a resilience outcome measure to seeing resilience as capacities indexed to a wellbeing impact measure.	Conversion to scores is not required, but is an option. This doesn't sound that different from what we are proposing, which is using resilience indicators that are specifically tied to wellbeing impact measures as a bridge to assess project effectiveness where the measurement of these impact measures with respect to evolving climate stresses and shocks might be problematic (because these shocks and stresses might not manifest during the period of project M&E). We want to know how many people can be said to be more resilient on the basis of these 'bridging' resilience indicators that are predictive of how people will be affected by shocks and stresses, which we define at the outcome level to distinguish them from the impact indicators which are measured after a shock or stress has been experienced.
12	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	Mercy Corps	We are proposing setting up an impact evaluation in this project. It is our understanding that such evaluations are supposed to be managed by the Knowledge Management group. Does this mean that we should not set up an impact evaluation? Or does it mean that we should seek more financial and technical support from the Knowledge Management component to implement our impact evaluation?	The permanent Knowledge Manager will be able to provide some support to evaluations planned by individual projects but it is not intended that it will manage them, and there will not be sufficient resource for this for all projects. The KM will also advise on linking to BRACED portfolio level evaluations. The level of support that the KM will be able to offer projects will be scoped out early on when they are contracted, and will depend on needs across the portfolio. If you have planned and budgeted for an impact evaluation in your CN you should go ahead with this and not expect the KM to substitute for it.

11	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	ACF-USA	Has BRACED further developed its theory of change? How about resilience indicators and benchmarks? To what extent are partnerships required to use these indicators? Are there BRACED indicators that MUST be used by partnerships?	These questions should have been answered in the webinar.
10	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	ACF-USA	In what will agencies be expected to link with the BRACED theory of change and programme quality assurance?	Projects are expected to interact with the permanent KM during the delivery of each 4 year project, in order to provide input to ongoing programme QA and evaluations.
9	25/04/2014	01/05/2014	ACF-USA	When will the best practice/evidence piece come from BRACED? Are partnerships are expected to feed into it during the development stage (as is indicated in the guidelines)?	This will be further developed by the permanent KM, and BRACED grantees will be invited to provide input.
8	24/04/2014	01/05/2014	Nick Brooks	Do the “number of people supported” in the BRACED logframe and the “number of beneficiaries” in the DFID methodology have the same meaning?	‘Number of people’ KPI 1 is a greater disaggregation of number of beneficiaries – e.g. by how directly supported, and intensity of that support (building a plinth vs sending a text message issue)
7	24/04/2014	01/05/2014	ACF-Spain	How is gender mainstreaming being implemented and which indicators are being used in risk reduction and adaptation to CC.	The permanent Knowledge Manager will provide help and guidance. A piece of additional analysis from the interim FM (currently being drafted) may also provide insights.
6	24/04/2014	01/05/2014	BBC Media Action	What are the key evaluation questions that DFID want to be answered by the end of the full project phase?	These will be determined by the full KM when they are in place (estimate mid June) and will be an early priority for them. Draft questions on application guidance give an indication.
5	24/04/2014	01/05/2014	Kings College London	Will there also be information on what is expected and format for the evaluation plan?	Yes – this will be provided as part of the draft M&E Plan by the end of June.

4	24/04/2014	01/05/2014	CRS	What is DFID's equivalent to Project Management Plan (defines indicators & methodology). Is there a DFID format /do we use own?	We do not have an equivalent format for such a plan. It is up to projects to use their own, although the guidance being developed by the interim KM will define the methodology to be used in developing indicators.
3	24/04/2014	01/05/2014	Intercooperati on Pakistan	The steps in the draft methdological outline of RMF are for our guidance with some cushion to augment these with our exp. True?	Yes? (this should be clear in the webinar)
2	24/04/2014	01/05/2014	ASASAH (MFI)	What are criteria to select Vulnerable Beneficiaries for BRACED and what tool will use? As MFI in Pakistan using Poverty tool.	It is up to projects to select their own. The interim KM can provide guidance for individual projects regarding specific queries.
1	24/04/2014	01/05/2014	RAIN Foundation	Could you provide further clarification on (1) guidance on benef. definition, (2) link between TAMD + RMF & (3) indicator setting?	These questions should have been answered in the webinar.