**New Development Frontiers: Research Methods**

To meet our research aims and objectives, we will employ a combination of purposive, cluster and snowballing sampling to guide qualitative data collection. Purposive sampling will be used in the context of our partner NGOs, which we will gain contact with prior to the commencement of the research, through our research liaison group, and with other key stakeholders in the SDP sector. These samples began from a very strong research base, featuring both our many existing contacts in the SDP sector, and the many contacts facilitated by our research gatekeepers. Forms of cluster sampling will also guide data collection with key informants, in research locations, at SDP events, and in broader primary research. Cluster sampling will ensure that sufficient data is gathered from each type of SDP stakeholder. Each cluster will represent a particular type of SDP stakeholder; from our substantial prior research. These types are identified as local and national NGOs, international NGOs, local and national governments, private donors, international governmental organisations, sport bodies, campaign groups, SDP user groups, cultural organisations, and wider communities where SDP work is conducted. We have an established ‘audit trail’ of research participants, to monitor continuously our progress in engaging with each cluster and to guarantee the social diversity of research participants (e.g. along gender and ethnicity lines). The trail will be independently overseen by Professor X, an expert in international sport organisation with research experience in SDP. The research associate, who has particular expertise in cultural interventions, will further probe the role of cultural interventions in SDP. We have employed purposive, cluster and snowball sample methods extensively in our prior qualitative research.

Our data collection methods will be primarily qualitative and will feature:

1. Qualitative Fieldwork: A minimum total of six full weeks of qualitative fieldwork will be undertaken by the team in each of the three research locations. Each location will be visited by at least two of our team: this team-based approach will enable us to maximise rapid data collection and, as part of the research process, to develop a richer, more reflective and strongly comparative understanding of each researchsetting. Fieldwork will consist primarily of observational research and interviews at intervention

programmes and with surrounding local communities.

2. Focus Groups and Semi-Structured Interviews: We shall hold around 100 focus groups and semi-structured interviews with key informants and individuals within our stakeholder clusters. As recommended in academic literature, focus groups will be used with young people, to take account of the power dynamics between researcher and researched, and to secure comfortable group environments (Langevang 2007). 20 further interviews will be held with international bodies such as NGOs and governmental organizations. All interviews will be recorded, professionally transcribed, and verified by the research team before undergoing narrative and thematic coding using NVivo. Further semi-structured or unstructured interviews will be undertaken with stakeholders and written up via fieldwork notes.

3. Participatory Action Research methods (PAR): We shall employ PAR with our research groups. A highly innovative, contextual, research group-focused method, PAR is committed to producing research that is “with and by local people rather than on them”, and which fully engages with local communities in making social change (Cornwall and Jewkes 1995: 1667; Cornwall 2008). We shall use PAR data-collection techniques with local stakeholders (notably NGO volunteers, officials, and user groups) to capture their experiences and to identify and facilitate practical, empowering actions that lead towards social change. Our

local research groups will be invited to participate in data collection using audio-visual technologies and techniques (such as photo diaries, ‘photovoice’, and digital storytelling), so that they may (re)present themselves in direct and creative ways. In line with the PAR method, the actual data collection technologies to be used will depend on the participants’ preferences. This entails an element of ‘risk’, but PAR carries ‘high rewards’ in generating rich qualitative data and in narrowing the epistemological divide between researchers and researched. To enhance its effectiveness we shall implement different variants of PAR – such as community, feminist and post-colonial approaches – as per context (Chambers 1994; Flicker et al. 2008; Jacquez et al. 2013). Researchers will also share their skills (e.g. - as fitness trainers) as part of the research process, to build rapport and to contribute to the participatory methodology.

4. Documentary Research: We shall compile and analyse public and restricted-access documents, such as reports by governmental bodies and NGOs, and background materials such as mass media reports on relevant issues such as on peace-building, youth, gender, and development issues.

5. Quantitative Data Compilation: We shall compile and analyse secondary data, such as ‘monitoring and evaluation’ statistical data that has been generated by SDP programmes.