Module 5

Use of results and peer learning opportunities
Session Overview

Stimulating inclusive reflection, multi-stakeholder dialogue, and action at the country level based on the monitoring results
## Monitoring Phase 5: Reflection, Dialogue and Action

### What do we mean by behaviour change?

- **Strategic policy frameworks** and instruments are adjusted following evidence-based data.
- To take deliberate measures in line with the **effectiveness principles**.
- The **roadmap provides insight** on which policies, processes and mechanisms to impact.
- Translating the dialogue into actionable inputs based on monitoring results.

### How to trigger Phase 5?

1. **Leveraging on existing country processes/co-ordination mechanisms**
2. **Propose a plan** for reflection and dialogue **based on the monitoring results** (Country Results Brief received in Phase 4) in consultation with the government lead ministry and development stakeholders.
3. **Convene stakeholders for joint reflection, dialogue, and action planning** to drive collective accountability.
4. Work with the relevant counterparts to **convert the results of reflection and dialogue into a tangible action plan** for stronger and more effective partnerships for development co-operation.

### Note:

**There is no “one-size-fits-all” approach.**

Based on the country context, a series of dialogues could be organised along with preparatory and follow-up technical workshops as necessary.
Reflection, Dialogue, and Action

Reflection should thus start with the Country Results Brief

Guiding questions:

1. What are the results saying about the behavior/action of government/development partners/other actors?
2. What challenges/bottlenecks can be identified?
3. What should be improved and how?
4. What action is needed and by whom?
Action Dialogues are country-led, multi-stakeholder, and action oriented

Action Dialogues as a country-level milestone

- Multistakeholder, change-oriented exercises that lead to developing and implementing Action Plans based on the monitoring results
- Aim to convene a diverse/plural group of actors. Ideally, actors with a mandate related to the issues covered in the monitoring
- The Action Dialogue and the use and discussion of results are the pinnacle of the monitoring exercise
- Ownership of the results and follow-up action based on the results are an intrinsic element at the core of the monitoring exercise
Reflection, Dialogue, and Action

Translating the results into concrete actions that strengthen frameworks at the country level

Action Dialogues: seeking action-oriented outcomes

• Aims to build a shared understanding and agree on concrete steps to strengthen the effectiveness of co-operation and partnerships.
• A vehicle to reflect on what collective actions are needed.
• Considers a country’s own development context and is based on monitoring results.
• A platform to generate political buy-in for joint actions.
• Plan commitments to guide how stakeholders can partner better together in support of nationally expressed development priorities.
• Generate outcome documents intended to promote policy, system, and behavioural changes, as an integral part of the monitoring cycle to advance the effectiveness of development co-operation.
HOW to organize Action Dialogue?

National Co-ordinators are encouraged to work with key stakeholders and adapt the dialogue according to their national priorities.

**Examples:**

→ A series of dialogues at both strategic and technical levels might be useful
→ Technical workshops in preparation for or as a follow-up to the dialogue

• The [GPEDC Global Dashboard](#) contains examples of Action Dialogues held in 2021-2022 that led to action-oriented outcomes

• Knowledge Landscape instrument (*under development*): A database providing National Co-ordinators with evidence of country-tested measures
What are some country examples?

A series of partner countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America have led *Action Dialogues* in 2021 and 2022. These Dialogues brought together stakeholders from across the development landscape to strengthen co-operation in order to urgently scale up partnerships for COVID-19 recovery and SDG implementation, making commitments a reality.
Action Dialogue 2021 – 2022

**Cameroon:** the multistakeholder dialogue led to a **road map with 27 concrete recommendations and observations**

**Honduras:** a list of policy commitments corresponding to each of the effectiveness principles spurred a multi-stakeholder platform with yearly follow up meetings, the **Forum on the effectiveness of sustainable development cooperation**

**Indonesia:** the action dialogue took the form of a workshop dedicated to driving the **implementation of the Kampala Principles** at the country level.

**Peru:** the action dialogue reflected on the challenges and roles of multi-stakeholder partnerships, and identified **6 concrete policy recommendations** based on national development priorities.

**Togo:** the outcome document **highlighted key actions, lessons learned, and good practices**, promoting ownership among government, private sector, CSOs, and development partners.
Ideas about a knowledge landscape

Along with their country results brief, National Co-ordinators will receive a short document analyzing the country brief’s lowest scoring indicators, detailing:

- Components responsible for the score
- Potential actions for improving results
- Country-tested examples of such actions (when available)

The JST is currently exploring methodologies for canvassing databases for relevant knowledge, and for promoting peer exchanges with countries.
Group dynamic: Workshop on ideas for the Reflection, Dialogue and Action phase

Instructions:

1. In groups, assign one member as a presenter for the group

2. Each group will be assigned to discuss 1 topic from the following discussion topics:
   - Reflection Process
   - Action Dialogue and Follow-Up Process
   - Knowledge Products and Support

3. After the group discussion, participants convene in the plenary. The appointed presenter of each group will be given 5 minutes to present the results of the discussion to the larger group. Please stick to the main points given the limited time for the presentation.
### Topic 1: Reflection Process

Focus on the process of engaging government partners (including those that might not have reported on the monitoring, such as parliament and other foreign policy committees) at the end of the monitoring exercise. They should be able to discuss the challenges identified by the monitoring and generate a sense of ownership over them and the measures that will be devised to act.

**Questions for group reflection:**
- What needs to take place in your country to achieve the vision of impact for phase 5? How can you and your team incentivize ownership of results and measures for improvement from all stakeholders?
- What are the Government committees and political processes in your country that can benefit from the insights that will be provided by the country brief and other materials discussed in this session?

### Topic 2: Action Dialogue and Follow-Up Process

Focus on the task of organizing a high-level, multistakeholder dialogue (or series of dialogues at various levels) where results will be discussed, and actions will be agreed upon by all stakeholders.

**Questions for group reflection:**
- How do you plan to generate open/frank and forward-looking reflection and dialogue that strengthens ownership between all parties, and builds transparency and accountability? Does it make sense to organize dialogues at different levels, or through sectoral lines?
- What are the events or committees taking place in your country in the year after the monitoring has taken place, that a follow-up report or discussion could be linked to?

### Topic 3: Knowledge Products and Support

Focus on the type of support (institutional backing, information, and guidance) you might require to convene high-level decision-makers into this process and foster behaviour change.

**Questions for group reflection:**
- In order to foster collective ownership, how do you plan to engage stakeholders such as the UN Development System, Development Partner champions, CSOs, etc.?
- What type of information would be required to identify cost-effective ideas that can lead to behavior change? What’s the most convincing way of presenting evidence, to lead to action in your country?
Discussion of ideas for the Reflection, Dialogue and Action phase

The appointed presenter of each group has 5 minutes to present the results of the discussion to the larger group.
Concluding remarks