

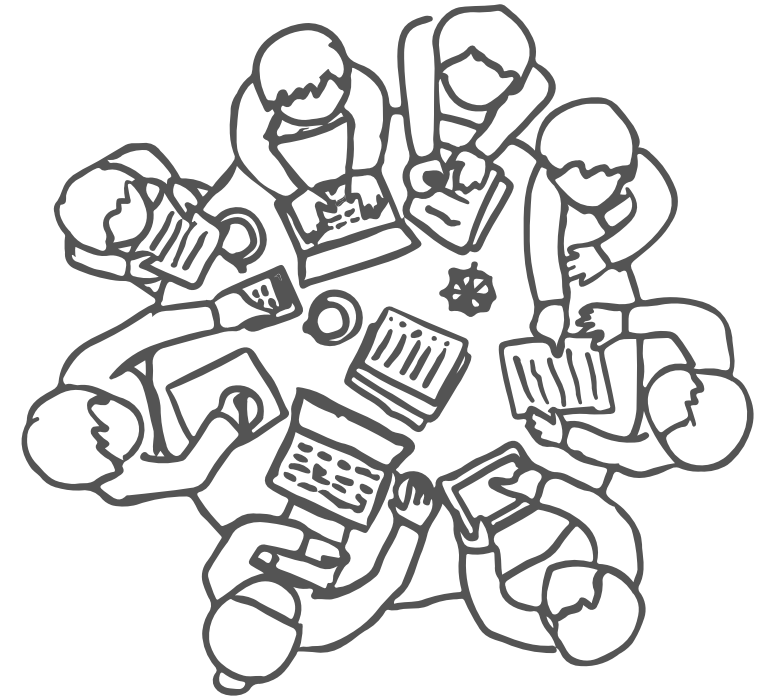
# Module 5

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**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



# Available support

## Potential roles of UNDP Country Offices and UN RCOs

- Support the National Co-ordinator in defining the monitoring roadmap.
- Recommend ways to sync the exercise with other country activities, including consultations, reflection, dialogue and actions.
- Help to plan action dialogues, and support facilitating joint reflection, dialogue and action.
- Leverage the monitoring results and consultations for SDG implementation.
- RCOs could support mobilizing development partners and other development actors.
- RCOs could provide coordination at the UNCT.
- COs could provide programmatic support accompanying the lead ministry.

## Role of the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team of the GPEDC

- Remote technical support to the National Co-ordinator across all phases of the monitoring exercise
- Reviews, collates and processes the collected data; calculates results
- Prepares country results brief and global reports
- Updates the GPEDC Global Dashboard.
- Reports data from the monitoring exercise to SDG indicators 5.c.1, 17.15.1, 17.16.1.

## Potential role of a Development Partner Champion

- A DP champion can be sought to provide extra country-level support in undertaking the exercise.
- Support may include co-ordination and mobilisation of other development partners, capacity building and technical assistance.
- Support may differ by country context, and more than one champion can be identified.

# 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. **Share the Country Results Brief with all stakeholders.**
2. Leveraging on existing country processes/co-ordination mechanisms, **convene stakeholders for joint reflection and dialogue**, to drive collective accountability.
3. Work with the relevant counterparts to **convert the results of this process into a tangible action plan that addresses the results** and makes for stronger and more effective partnerships for development co-operation.

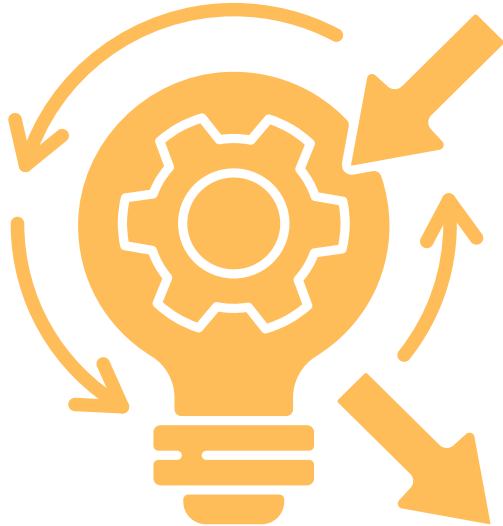
### **Note:**

**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?

# Reflection, Dialogue, and Action

**Action Dialogues are country-led, multi-stakeholder, and action oriented**

## **Action Dialogues as a country-level milestone**

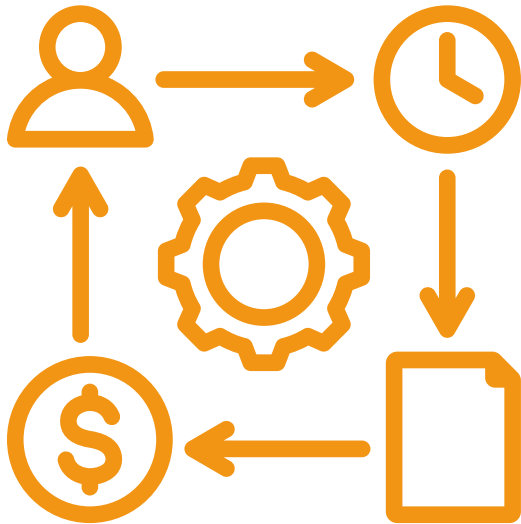
- Multistakeholder, **change-oriented** exercises that lead to developing and implementing Action Plans based on the monitoring results
- Aim to convene a diverse/plural group of actors. Ideally, actors with a mandate related to the issues covered in the monitoring
- The Action Dialogue and the use and 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.

# Action Dialogues 2021 – 2022



## 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.



# **Presentation from the Philippines on their collective dialogue experience**



## HOW to organize an Action Dialogue?

National Co-ordinators are encouraged to design the dialogue according to their stakeholders' 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

## Ideas for kickstarting a conversation

In preparation for their reflection, dialogue and action processes, the JST is exploring ideas to present National Co-ordinators with information addressing their 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)

As results are added and common challenges among countries are identified, peer exchanges will be promoted to discuss them

# Group dynamic: Workshop on ideas for the Reflection, Dialogue and Action phase

## Instructions:

1. Each table assigns one member as presenter
2. Each group will discuss the following topics, sequentially (5 mins per topic!):
  - 1. Reflection Process**
  - 2. Discussion and Action**
  - 3. Support and success**
3. After each group discussion, participants convene in the plenary. The appointed presenter of each group will summarize the results of the discussion to the larger group.

## Topic 1: Context for reflection

Focus on **the process of engaging 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.

### Question about reflection:

- **What's the most convincing way of presenting evidence**, to spark reflection in your country?

## Topic 2: Discussions that lead to action

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 about discussion and action:

- How do you **plan to generate frank and solutions-oriented 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?

## Topic 3: Vision of success

Focus on what happens after you have convened high-level decision-makers, and envision successful behaviour change.

### Question about success:

- How does **'successful use of evidence from the monitoring'** look like in your country?

# **Concluding remarks**