

### **DCF Workshops (20 March, 3:30 – 5 pm)**

The DCF workshops are an integral part of the programme of the DCF-Germany High-level Symposium and designed to contribute key messages for its outcome. All participants are expected to participate. The five workshops will serve to generate specific ideas and develop policy recommendations on some of the underlying questions the Symposium will address.

Building on the debate in Sessions I and II on quality and effectiveness of development cooperation in the post-2015 era, the workshops will each take an in-depth look at different aspects of global accountability in development cooperation post-2015: (1) purpose of accountability; (2) different actors; (3) scope of the framework; (4) structure and process; and (5) data and technology.

At the time of registration for the Symposium, participants will sign up for two separate workshops. Each workshop will proceed in two rounds, lasting 40 minutes each.

- Round One, 3:30 – 4:10pm, Participants attend first choice workshop
- Changeover, 4:10 – 4:20pm, Participants move to next workshop
- Round Two, 4:20 – 5:00pm, Participants attend second choice workshop

The workshops will begin immediately after the conclusion of Session II on 20 March, at 3:30pm, when participants will proceed to the room assigned to their first choice workshop.

Cold drinks will be provided in each room.

The workshops will be informal and interactive. Facilitators will open the discussion and ask participants to provide frank inputs related to the theme of the workshops, leading to a set of messages, recommendations and guidance for the plenary discussion. After 45 minutes, participants will move to the room where their second choice takes place. Facilitators will remain in place and continue the debate in Round Two, building on the messages already crystallized during Round One.

Coffee break will take place from 5:00 – 5:30pm, in Foyer Kiew (in front of the plenary room) and in Room Almaty (Ground floor).

All participants will reconvene in the plenary at 5:30pm for a short session, where rapporteurs will convey the key outcomes of each workshop. This will conclude the first day of the Symposium.

The language of the workshops is English. Translation will only be available for Workshop 1, held in Room Moskau.

**Context**

Accountability in development cooperation includes both the processes of reporting and assessing compliance with commitments as well as knowledge sharing and mutual learning of the actors included, with the ultimate goal of ensuring sustainable development results. It can foster multi-stakeholder dialogue and trigger actions across all levels. One of the main shortcomings of the MDGs has been the weak design of, and only limited accountability for, implementation of MDG-8, on the global partnership for development. In order to enhance delivery on development cooperation commitments post-2015, a robust monitoring and accountability framework can create a trustful environment and engage all stakeholders.

**Objective**

This workshop will discuss why a better global accountability framework for development cooperation is needed to support implementation of a renewed global partnership for development in the post-2015 development agenda and how to ensure that such a framework is effective.

**Question**

- **How to ensure that all commitments encapsulated in a post-2015 accountability framework for development cooperation are being met?**

**Expected Outcome**

- Advice on the contours of an umbrella framework, and of the renewed global partnership for development, and how to build trust and confidence among all actors.
- A wish list of key quantitative and qualitative commitments to be covered.
- Recommendations on how to cover different types of commitments and the contours of those frameworks.

**Facilitator**

Gyan Chandra Acharya, Under-Secretary-General, OHRLLS

**Rapporteur**

Martin Rivero Illa, Executive Director, Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation

**Context**

For a renewed global partnership for development to be truly transformative, it must not only rely on a traditional North-South framework. It should engage and benefit all stakeholders, especially the poor and most vulnerable. It should build on existing accountability mechanisms at all levels and the evidence they have produced. Global and regional mechanisms should be designed to better feed into national mutual accountability mechanisms, reinforce national level dialogue and promote best practices. This will, in turn, be essential to trigger behaviour change and achieve lasting impact on development results. National and domestic mutual accountability mechanism should likewise feed into and serve as ballast for global accountability in development cooperation.

**Objective**

This workshop aims to discuss how development cooperation commitments by different actors should be covered in an umbrella framework and how several accountability frameworks for development cooperation commitments should anchor into this framework. It will also examine stakeholder engagement in national mutual accountability.

**Questions**

- **How can a global accountability framework reflect the role of multiple actors and multi-stakeholder partnerships, or should there rather be an aim for multiple frameworks anchored in one umbrella framework?**
- **What practical steps are needed to ensure that all development actors at national level are engaged in national mutual accountability and this is anchored in global MA?**

**Expected Outcome**

- List ideas for the key features in the umbrella framework.
- Recommendations on how a scenario with various frameworks under an umbrella framework could look like and how these frameworks could be meaningfully linked.
- Advice on how to incentivize stakeholder engagement in national mutual accountability.

**Facilitator**

(tbc)

**Rapporteur**

(tbc)

**Context**

A unified post-2015 development agenda will have to monitor progress on poverty eradication and sustainable development challenges alike. This broadening of focus has implications for the scope and design of both development cooperation commitments and an accountability framework for development cooperation. Such a framework will be expected to address the development cooperation aspects of addressing global challenges, including, for example, climate change, food security or inequality and vulnerability. There will be a need to monitor both how developed countries are supporting developing countries in reaching internationally agreed goals on poverty eradication and how they are supporting developing countries' efforts in addressing these global challenges. Developed countries will also need to review how their actions impact both poverty eradication and the efforts of developing countries in responding to global challenges.

**Objective**

This workshop will elaborate on how a global monitoring and accountability framework for development cooperation can support stakeholders to monitor progress on the broader range of cross-cutting priorities and global sustainable development challenges.

**Question**

- **How will an accountability framework for development cooperation commitments at global level be affected by the broadened scope of the post-2015 development agenda?**

**Expected Outcome**

- Ideas how the scope and design of the global accountability framework(s) for development cooperation commitments need(s) to change to incorporate global challenges in a post-2015 setting.

**Facilitator**

Scott Vaughn, President and CEO, International Institute for Sustainable Development

**Rapporteur**

Susil Premajayantha Singappuli, Minister of Environment and Renewable Energy, Sri Lanka

**Context**

The successful engagement of all actors in development cooperation, based on their different histories, mandates and rationales for engaging in development cooperation, requires an enabling dynamic environment that is conducive to their activities and provides incentives to support mutual exchanges and build trust. Horizontal (e.g. peer reviews) and social accountability (e.g. independent monitoring of governments by civil society) have proven effective in promoting voluntary compliance and behavior change, especially given limited effects of vertical accountability measures. There is a need to move away from monitoring/surveillance to two-way, balanced and inclusive accountability frameworks, including a broad range of actors as well as a broader range of issues. Such frameworks can play a critical role in promoting behavioral change, mutual learning and knowledge sharing, even more when combined with a more effective use of data and new technologies.

**Objective**

This workshop aims to elaborate on the enabling factors for full and pro-active engagement of all actors in an umbrella framework that is oriented towards promoting sustainable development results.

**Question**

- **How can an umbrella framework for development cooperation and various frameworks anchored into it, be dynamic and motivate mutual learning and progress at different levels towards a shared agenda?**
- **What incentives could be provided to stakeholders to engage within these frameworks, allowing for frank and open exchanges and encouraging behavior change?**

**Expected Outcome**

- Policy recommendations on how to make (a) global monitoring and accountability framework(s) inspiring and engaging, open and frank, to incentivize behavior change.
- List of existing best practices in incentivizing such behavior change that can inform the global framework(s) for accountability in development cooperation.

**Facilitator**

(tbc)

**Rapporteur**

(tbc)

**Context**

Robust monitoring and accountability in development cooperation depends on the availability of performance information that is reliable, coherent, timely, of high quality, publicly available, accessible and comparable over time. Disaggregated data at all levels will be critical to formulate effective and well-targeted policy responses. The “data revolution”, as described in the High-level Panel Report on Post-2015, called for smart ways to: i) make use of the big amounts of data that are already being collected; ii) tap on new avenues of collecting information via e.g. crowd sourcing and co-creation of data by various stakeholders by making better use of modern technologies; and iii) aggregate and analyze collected information to produce knowledge products. Data co-creation, however, can only be a complement to official data collection and statistics. Hence national capacity in data collection and analysis needs to be strengthened further.

**Objective**

This workshop will explore how the data revolution and the potential of technology can be used most efficiently to enhance monitoring performance of development cooperation actors and their compliance with commitments, and thus increase transparency and engagement of all actors.

**Questions**

- **What structures need to be established/strengthened to effectively gather and share data on development cooperation in a timely, accessible and reliable way beyond systems already in place?**
- **How can innovations help to achieve this?**
- **How can use of existing data be enforced/supported?**
- **How can quality issues (in terms of the data) be tackled at the global level?**

**Expected Outcome**

- Policy recommendations on how to make best use of new technologies for data collection.
- Clarity on which aspects of information on development cooperation will be needed in a post-2015 era.
- Status quo of existing official efforts to collect data on development cooperation.
- A list of obstacles to improved availability and use of performance information.

**Facilitator**

(tbc)

**Rapporteur**

(tbc)