

Partners for Review (P4R)

A transnational multi-stakeholder network for a robust review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Seventh network meeting, 12-13 November 2019, Hanoi, Vietnam

Brief report¹

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List of abbreviations

BMU	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CGD	Citizen-generated data
CSO	Civil society organization
FfSD	Financing for Sustainable Development
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
HLPF	High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
LNOB	Leave no one behind
NDCs	Nationally determined contributions
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NSO	National Statistical Office
P4R	Partners for Review
SAI	Supreme Audit Institution
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
UN	United Nations
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VNR	Voluntary National Review

Summary and Key Messages

The seventh meeting of the Partners for Review (P4R) network took place just after the completion of the first four-year cycle of the High-level Political Forum (HLPF). At the SDG Summit held in New York in September 2019, commitment to the SDGs was reaffirmed at highest political level and an enhanced need for action, delivery and acceleration was stressed by the political declaration titled “Gearing up for a decade of action and delivery for sustainable development”. This marked an important shift for follow-up and review processes, as they must no longer simply review structure and preparedness, but must adapt to assess the actual results of engagement, policies, and actions.

The meeting focused on exploring how coherence can be built through various levels of society from local to subnational, national, regional, and global. It underscored the importance of rethinking our traditional stakeholder engagement models and data collection systems in order to drive the transformation required to achieve the SDGs. Key insights also surfaced on P4R’s three key themes - whole-of-government, whole-of-society approach and the data challenge.

Whole of Government

Discussion of whole-of-government approaches focused primarily on how trust, understanding, and cooperation can be enhanced between different ministries. The process of preparing the VNR is a key asset in building inter-ministerial accountability and collaboration. The VNR process must “go beyond the report” and must include a post-presentation follow-up phase. Only like this a continued new co-operation culture can be established.

The importance of embedding the SDGs into national budgeting processes was raised in several discussions. This is a key issue for which new approaches and tools could be helpful to move from theory to practice.

Whole of Society

Discussions frequently emphasized that even with formalized structures for stakeholder engagement, it is difficult to achieve a truly inclusive approach to follow-up and review. As first steps creating sustained partnerships that allow to gain a deeper understanding of the needs and incentive of individual stakeholder groups and deliberate efforts to give space for participatory processes have proven to work better than on-and-off consultations.

Data Challenge

As was the case in past P4R network meetings, the need for governments to draw on alternative sources of data was discussed at length, including practical ideas for assuring quality of data and use of this data for decision making, and the possibility of using big data and modern technologies. In addition, several discussions focused on reaching the furthest left behind with regards to data disaggregation. One key outcome in this thematic area was ensuring that data is being collected to fill concrete needs and not just for the sake of having more data.

Background of Partners for Review

Partners for Review (P4R) is a network for government representatives and stakeholders from civil society, academia and the private sector who are involved in processes to review and monitor action by countries around the world to achieve the SDGs. P4R was initiated in 2016 by Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH has been commissioned to implement it.

The network's semi-annual meetings – as well as communications between the in-person meetings – serve to gather practical, inclusive solutions for delivering on the global commitment to review progress on the 2030 Agenda at different levels. In effect, P4R contributes to the demand for and supply of policy advice among practitioners.

The seventh P4R network meeting took place in Hanoi, Vietnam, from 12-13 November 2019. It was convened by GIZ on behalf of BMU and BMZ and was co-hosted with the Ministry of Planning and Investment of Vietnam. Previous meetings took place as follows: inception meeting in November 2016 in Bonn, Germany; second meeting in March 2017 in Bogotá, Colombia; third meeting in October 2017 in Kampala, Uganda; fourth meeting in April 2018 in Tbilisi, Georgia; fifth meeting in November 2018 in Berlin, Germany; and sixth meeting in May 2019 in Oaxaca, Mexico. Since the first meeting, a total of 425 delegates from 80 countries have taken part in at least one of the seven meetings. Over 240 members participate as part of the P4R online community.

Sensing and scene-setting

Two dialogue visits to Vietnamese institutions were organized prior to the network meeting on November 11, providing participants the opportunity to explore two aspects relevant to SDG implementation and review – namely national coordination and statistics and stakeholder engagement. The dialogues served as a means for better understanding the local context in the hosting country while also providing space for mutual learning and exchange of ideas on common challenges and potential solutions. Both dialogues included input by two different organizations. Key messages from the peer dialogue sessions that concluded the exchange session with the local partners are summarized below:

Module 1: National Coordination and Statistics

Ministry of Planning and Investment of Vietnam (MPI)

- The 2030 Agenda is well-aligned with the long-term development strategy of Vietnam. In order to localize it, the 17 global SDGs have been nationalized into 115 Vietnam SDG targets in the “National Action Plan for Implementation of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development” (NAP).
- In order to prepare its VNR in 2018, Vietnam created an interagency working group; reviewed national reports on sustainable development prepared by ministries and stakeholders; collected statistics (official and non-official) on indicators related to SDGs; and engaged a variety of stakeholders for consultations throughout the process.
- Key outstanding challenges include data availability and data production, engagement of non-state organizations in SDG monitoring and evaluation, and how to encourage private sector involvement in delivery of the 2030 Agenda. To successfully achieve the SDGs, Vietnam requires technical and human resources, financial support, as well as strengthened cooperation and exchange of knowledge with the international community.

General Statistics Office of Vietnam (GSO)

- The set of Vietnam's sustainable development statistical indicators includes indicators that are related to many different sectors and are inter-regional. Data is used to develop policies and action plans. The GSO is responsible for developing and improving methods of data collection for these statistical indicators.
- Vietnam has used a series of legislative tools to strengthen their statistical system, and this approach needs to be further expanded to ensure the sustainability of data. The Law on Statistics in Vietnam has been revised to cover not only official statistics, but also non-official statistics. Vietnam also has a national survey programme that is based on the national statistical indicator system. The budget for surveys in the national survey programme is provided by the state but Vietnam also receives support from international organizations to carry out more in-depth research in some areas.

Module 2: Stakeholder Engagement

Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Associations (VUSTA)

- The alignment of the SDGs to Vietnamese cultural and social characteristics was stressed as a key reason for quick uptake and acceptance by the government, organizations and people across the country.
- VUSTA is the biggest network of non-governmental science and technology organizations in Vietnam. They were active in providing content and commenting on the 2018 VNR during its preparation, and particularly in bringing in an independent, scientific and more local voice (including specific case studies). The VNR process has remained helpful, even post-presentation, in continuing conversations and building SDG capacity together with its scientific members.
- Non-state actors continue to struggle with the low/non acceptance of non-official data and analysis as well as methodologies for systematizing knowledge across various types of actors, limited manpower, and financial resources. They continue to look for opportunities for policy makers to have direct dialogue with marginalized populations in order to reduce stigma and ensure that their needs are embedded in policy making, thereby achieving the Leave No One Behind principle.

Green Innovation and Development Centre (GreenID)

- Stakeholders with specialized knowledge on individual SDGs and links to affected communities are important for ensuring plans and measurement are fit for purpose and match the realities of communities at the sub-national level on the ground. How local community ownership is attained is crucially important to the long-term sustainability of any project.
- Data availability and timeliness continue to be big challenges. Technology and strong policy on data sharing provisions can help but it remains a back and forth process between civil society and government institutions.

Overview of the 7th network meeting

The Hanoi meeting was the first P4R network meeting since the end of the first official cycle of SDG review, marked by the SDG Summit that took place in September 2019 in New York. This timing provided grounds for not only looking back on what the global SDG community has learned in the first four years of implementation and review, but it also held the opportunity to look forward and discuss how the review process could be strengthened and how this can support the “Decade of Action and Delivery” at global, regional, national and local levels.

A total of 92 participants attended the Hanoi gathering, representing 43 countries and UN and other regional and international organizations. Network members are invited to use the online tools to share stories and reflections from the meeting.

The two-day P4R meeting included three panel discussions: on the role of youth, on strengthening regional follow-up and review through stakeholder engagement, and on how review systems need to be designed to contribute to the Decade of Action and Delivery.

Besides the panel discussions, 12 sessions/workshops led by participants had been convened. These sessions covered a wide range of topics such as: citizen-generated data, local monitoring and review, policy coherence, development finance, review in fragile contexts, private sector engagement, the leave no one behind principle, accountability actors, data disaggregation, the NDC-SDG nexus and SDG Advisory Councils. Results of these panel discussions and workshops are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Opening Panel: Voices of the Youth - Participation, role and perspectives of the youth in the follow-up and review process

Opening the meeting, the facilitators welcomed participants and the distinguished guests from Vietnam’s Ministry of Planning and Investment, BMZ, the Embassy of Germany in Hanoi, and UN DESA. Speakers acknowledged Vietnam’s impressive progress on SDG implementation, achieving nearly universal energy access and primary education as well as impressive year-over-year GDP growth. In addition, Vietnam’s robust monitoring and review processes with 115 targets and 175 indicators had been noted. The host country encouraged the participants to not only focus on what is going well but also to explore the difficulties and challenges, as this is where the real work is needed.

Opening statements highlighted that while society has made some great progress, in many areas we are falling behind or even going backwards. One speaker noted that “the next decade will be decisive in whether or not we will be able to deliver on the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs.” We need to accelerate action at the local, national and global levels. Governments cannot do this on their own; they need participation from all stakeholder groups to be successful. The importance of follow-up and review was underscored as crucial to ensuring that the ambitious goals set in 2015 will be met. One speaker observed that the 2019 HLPF demonstrated nations’ renewed commitment to the 2030 Agenda and set forth a vision for strengthening institutions, harnessing science and technology, further investments in data and measurement systems as well as enhancing the HLPF as an important tool.

The opening session also created space for very ambitious and engaged reflections by youth representatives in a panel dedicated to their participation, role, and perspectives in the follow-up and review process. The panel discussion highlighted the need for intergenerational cooperation to successfully achieve the 2030 Agenda. Young people constitute about half of the global population, with even much greater shares in many developing countries. They bring many important assets to the table,

namely passion, energy, optimism, and ingenuity. Youth faces many challenges when it comes to SDG follow-up and review processes including lack of resources, limited capacity building opportunities, trust deficits, and a lack of institutionalized space to participate in decision making processes. In addition to advocating for formalizing space for their participation, the panelists suggested innovative ways to get youth involved such as giving them a chapter of a VNR shadow report, having them generate citizen data, or using art or social media to help them analyzing, visualizing and communicating.

Setting the scene: The first cycle of follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda - Reflections and outlook

- With the first four-year cycle of review completed, the global community is moving from a phase of preparation, structuring and localizing of the SDGs, to a phase of action, delivery and results.
- The VNRs have been an unexpected success with 142 countries presenting at least once during the first cycle. While the VNRs culminate in a presentation in New York, there is wide agreement that the actual purpose and benefit has been for implementation at the national level and the process of engagement and mobilization it triggers within the government and amongst key SDG stakeholders.
- While the level of participation is encouraging, several challenges remain. The quality amongst reports varies significantly; the reports are submitted very close to the opening of HLPF making it difficult for other countries and stakeholders to read, digest, and comment on them; and, they generally lack data and data analysis, sound evaluation of policies and measures that countries had set up to apply SDGs which makes it difficult to come up with adequate follow-up measures.
- VNRs can be enhanced by putting peer learning at the centre of the process. These reports are not meant to only highlight individual achievements. They must also address challenges and obstacles. They provide the opportunity for countries to share what has been learned that is potentially helpful to others in their own implementation journey.
- “Let’s make the HLPF a meaningful space for us all.” The HLPF and the VNRs must become about transformation and systems change, breaking silos, and taking an integrated approach, that is inclusive and participatory.

2020 VNRs: Working group on VNR preparation processes

- This session was targeted at the group of participants whose countries plan to deliver a VNR in 2020. It was noted that the “VNR is an engine to contribute to change” and is not just a single report but rather an entire process of engagement before and after the official presentation at the HLPF. Best practices were identified, including: embedding VNR reporting into national institutions and connecting the process to other mechanisms and conventions; undertaking costing analysis of SDG implementation and aligning them with national budgets; strengthening policy coherence by identifying interlinkages among SDGs and assessing trade-offs; digging deep to find data including through other sources beyond official statistics; and reporting at national level before and after HLPF.
- Additional practical recommendations that surfaced during the session included: 1) enable broad stakeholder participation, 2) report back at national level, 3) start early, 4) make a plan for clear follow-up on the recommendations, 5) ask UN DESA and P4R for help, 6) ensure sufficient focus on Leaving No One Behind (LNOB), 7) use the process as an opportunity to accelerate action, 8) involve National Statistics Offices from an early stage.

HLPF – What's next? Follow-up examples from different countries

- This session provided perspective from several countries who had recently completed a VNR on the steps they took to prepare, present and follow up after the HLPF.
- It was noted that the scope and scale of the reporting and consultation in the preparation process is a great challenge and that strong coordination is required. This is not only an administrative issue but also a political one; it is not only about national coherence but also about coherence with regional and intergovernmental priorities. Allocation of resources for this coordination also continues to be a challenge for most countries.
- Institutionalizing stakeholder engagement is difficult, particularly because of the diverse (legal) status, methods of organizations and expectations by different CSO communities, which can cause confusion and frustration. Upfront transparency with stakeholders about how they will be engaged and how their inputs will be used can mitigate this challenge. It was noted that government representatives sometimes had difficulties getting inputs from stakeholders while later being criticized for not consulting them. This demonstrates the importance of a clear communication strategy and ongoing partnership with non-state actors to overcome such difficulties.
- Building the VNR around a strong evidence base is very important. The narrative helps to make sense of the statistics and data, but a strong data base still needs to remain central to ensure evidence-based decision making.
- A post-VNR process is crucial. Where possible, it should be aligned with other national strategies to build longevity and coherence into the process.

Reviewing of SDGs in fragile and conflict affected settings – Fragility-sensitive VNR reporting

- Two billion people currently live in fragile and conflict affected countries (World Bank 2019). If the current trajectory continues, 80% of the world's extreme poor will live in fragile and conflict-affected states in 2030 (OECD, 2018). Violence and conflict have become one of the biggest obstacles to reaching the SDGs.
- The VNRs can contribute to state-citizen relations / social cohesion. It is crucial to formalize and enhance the framework of collaboration between actors through inclusive policies, in order to involve CSOs and other key actors in the SDG implementation and VNR process.
- Challenges threatening SDG implementation in fragile states relate to insecurity, instability, weak institutions, lack of financial resources, low data access/capacity, and a lack of strong coordination. International cooperation should help actors to move the Agenda forward even where governments are unstable.

Harnessing the contribution of the private sector to VNRs

- The degree of involvement of the private sector in SDG reporting is still rather low compared to civil society engagement for instance. There is a lot of interest in how to effectively engage the private sector as there is still a gap in the understanding of the private sector's role by governments and other stakeholders.
- The private sector should be treated as a partner for delivery of the 2030 Agenda, not simply a source of finance.
- Countries have tried various approaches for engaging the private sector in reporting including a voluntary data portal, collection of private sector examples/case studies, joint work on indicator development, and private sector advisory bodies.

Citizen-generated data (CGD): Enabling the use of CGD for official reporting by National Statistical Offices

- While CGD offers a lot of advantages, in many cases and countries, it can be very challenging to make CGD a part of official reporting due to various reasons. Firstly, alternative data often does not comply with quality standards for official statistics. In order to allow for the use CGD for official reporting, an adequate Quality Assurance Framework (that addresses relevance, credibility, timeliness and frequency, documentation of methods, and accessibility) is needed. This requires capacity of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders alike, and financial resources to implement. Secondly, CGD is in many cases not representative for the whole country as it captures data only for one community or with a limited scope. Lastly, lack of enabling environment and coordination mechanisms hinders building trust between different actors of the data ecosystem and thus hampers an effective cooperation.
- Despite of the challenges discussed in the session participants identified a lot of benefits that come from using CGD. Using CGD can help to capture realities that might not be covered by official data. It also forces traditional data providers to connect and build trust with alternative data providers. This process has an intangible benefit of increasing innovation, skills and knowledge.
- Since CGD can be of great value especially for the implementation of the principle of LNOB, capacity building measures should be strengthened for all stakeholders - governmental and non-governmental - to enable these actors to use the data in a meaningful way.

Development Finance and VNRs - Tackling SDG Financing and conquering the challenges of monitoring the means of implementation

- This session explored the links between the Financing for Sustainable Development (FfSD) framework and the SDGs, particularly follow-up and review. To date, the FfSD process has been mostly separate and not well-integrated with the broader 2030 Agenda and its follow-up and review processes. It is, therefore, no surprise that means of implementation, including finance, are not comprehensively reported (if at all) in most VNRs. The lack of reporting is also due to a lack of data and information on finance flows. However, some countries are already making use of the INFF (Integrated National Financing Framework) methodology, supported by UNDP and the IMF, to do a comprehensive analysis of financing flows in their VNR and make recommendations for an integrated financing strategy.
- Several challenges that hamper an integrated approach to FfSD and 2030 Agenda implementation and follow-up and review processes have been identified in this session, including: lack of integration of aspects related to financing in VNRs, missing interlinkages between FfSD and the HLPF, and the need for more research on interlinkages, synergies and trade-offs between financing flows connected to SDGs.

Panel discussion: Strengthening regional follow-up and review through stakeholder engagement and participation

- Regional processes provide a helpful bridge between the global frameworks and national implementation. They provide proximity and accessibility for a variety of stakeholders and tend to be more substantive and focused than the HLPF, which has the difficult task of covering the entire globe. They provide technical assistance and capacity building to participants and have an environment that is more focused on peer-learning and best practices, making the outcomes more actionable.
- A key role of all review processes, including the regional ones, is driving mutual accountability. The effective involvement of stakeholders must include formal mechanisms and modalities for engagement as well as clear and open communication so that everyone is informed on the process. Regional commissions can create and hold space for civil society organizations. This space

is crucial for the effective implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda and is a challenge as civil society space is continually shrinking, particularly at the global level.

- As we move to reform the HLPF, it is worth thinking backwards - starting with the national, to the regional, and then up to the global level. Regional level review could provide the space for building more intense dialogue before going to the global level, but levels need to be aligned in order to avoid creating two parallel conversations. The format of the HLPF is still seen to be limited in terms of a real dialogue platform. On this point, one speaker cautioned that “two monologues don’t yet make a dialogue.”

Reviewing SDGs at local and state level

- The SDGs can only be achieved with the proper engagement of, and coordination with, local and regional governments. The “localization” of the SDGs helps to turn abstract global targets into actionable local implementation.
- Adaptable tools made with open-source software are ways to disseminate data and aid in the understanding of the situation through quantifiable clusters of information. A number of these tools were demonstrated including “Peg” by IISD, the SDSN Subnational Index, and La Paz municipal data portal.
- Collecting and communicating data at the local level can help communities identify strengths and areas where improvement is needed to achieve the SDGs locally.

Towards policy coherence – How to find the sharpest tool in the box

- A plethora of analysis tools for policy coherence are available, and they take many different forms (24 analyzed by GIZ) - Textual Analysis, Technical Guidelines, Integrated Models, and Visualization Software.
- These tools are useful on many fronts including for analysis of trade-offs and synergies, bringing awareness to existing policy efforts underway at the national level and how they relate, and creating inter-ministerial collaboration.
- However, tools are often complex, abstract and resource intensive. They can be strategically used to generate narratives, concrete policy recommendations, and drive action, but there is need that the tools are contextualized and accompanied by dialogue to allow for effective usage. This also means that before using such a tool, the purpose of using it needs to be clear.

Gaps and challenges in the regional and national follow-up and review frameworks

- A key challenge for follow-up and review is sustaining the conversations that happen at HLPF and Regional Forums. Links between the global-regional-national levels need to be enhanced to ensure a continuous dialogue between different levels.
- In some cases, stakeholders from civil society can only come together at the regional level (in Regional Forums), because there is not enough space for civil society involvement at the national level. Engagement of CSOs at the regional level helps to strengthen their role at the national level due to increased recognition by the national government.
- Organization of civil society remains a challenge. While there are formal mechanisms in place, the official nine Major Groups do not necessarily represent the great variety of different stakeholders that are part of the process. There needs to be a concerted effort to find out who is missing at the table and to engage with them.

Supreme Audit Institutions' contribution to SDG follow-up and review

- SAIs have an important role to play in accountability for the use of public resources / allocation of public resources and policy alignment. SAIs should be strengthened to align their work with the SDGs to further enhance the effectiveness of other national institutions. This refers directly to SDG 16 (mutual accountability).
- SAIs require a good business model internally, a code of ethics and professionalization. All SAIs should have a strategic long-term audit plan.
- SDGs are rarely incorporated into national budgets, for example, more than half of the 46 in the 2018 VNRs provide no information on the inclusion of SDGs in the national budget. Governments should link the SDGs to their budgetary process.
- Results of audit reports give initial indications to governments about where there are weaknesses with respect to the implementation of the SDGs. Recommendations from audit reports should be implemented, which requires an action-focused follow-up process.

Data disaggregation: Demand, possibilities and limitations

- Most countries are still facing challenges when it comes to disaggregating data. In order to address this, National Statistical Offices (NSOs) should collaborate more closely with other stakeholders, adapting legal frameworks if necessary. It is also necessary to focus on capacity development for statisticians so they can acquire new knowledge to allow them to understand sensitive topics related to data disaggregation.
- There is a huge amount of specific data that is required for the SDG indicators, which requires NSOs to expand their focus to "non-classical" data sources and not be limited to surveys and censuses. Administrative data from public and private institutions is one of the main sources that could significantly fill the data gap, while other forms of data such as big data, open data, etc. need more internal work to become usable.
- In general, data needs to be better communicated to policy makers and other users.

Network of SDG Advisory Councils as incubator for sustainable development

- Main functions of an advisory council can be to develop recommendations for the national government, to foster public debate on sustainability and to provide action and support to sustainability projects.
- The structures and modalities of SDG Advisory Councils vary greatly from country to country, which is a challenge but also holds the opportunity to create the space to try different things and exchange on what works and what does not work.
- A global forum for SDG Advisory Councils could be the place for sharing lessons learned, good examples etc. on governance structures and processes related to the work of those councils at the national level in order to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This would be complementary to P4R, which is focused on follow-up and review.

LNOB - Working together to make the promise a reality (Part 1 and 2): Co-developing solutions for SDG implementation

- Two key challenges related to follow-up and review were identified in making Leave No One Behind a reality - multidimensional monitoring and reporting including at the subnational level, as well as a meaningful framework for participation and coordination across sectors.
- Several practical ideas for addressing these two practical challenges were brainstormed by the group, including:
 - o Establish a national multi-stakeholder technical working group for needs assessment in relation to LNOB data and to catalogue the different data supplies that may be available.

- NSOs could develop guidelines for inclusive monitoring (including a privacy protocol) and standardize with international bodies to create coherence globally.
- Development of new tools specifically to facilitate collection, analysis, usage and communication of LNOB data.
- Privacy protocol.
- Create programs for empowerment and capacity building for data literacy.

Panel session: Towards a Decade of Action and Delivery: How should review systems be designed to be useful for strategic policy development and implementation?

- Commitment to the SDGs has been reaffirmed, and we have set a path for moving forward. We are in a distinctly new context when it comes to SDG implementation, we are no longer in preparation mode. We need to move from measuring our intentions to measuring our actions.
- Follow-up and review mechanisms (HLPF, Regional Forums, VNRs, data systems, etc.) need to become learning institutions/structures themselves. No form of review is the end point, what is important is process of community and trust building, coherence creation, and implementation it spurs.
- Our success in implementation and follow-up/review alike are dependent on a diverse participation and buy-in from stakeholders. We must always ask ourselves who else needs to be at the table and find ways to actively include them.

Closing Session

At the closing session of the P4R meeting, participants were asked to express their personal take aways in one word. Results were aggregated in a “word cloud”. Some of the most stated words included “partnership”, “engagement” and “peer learning”. These answers expressed participant’s high motivation to take forward what they had learned during the exchanges and to integrate it into their daily work. There was a high motivation to continue conversation between the meetings on online platforms like the P4R online community. Participants noted that the balance between new participants and a consistent community of individuals who attend multiple meetings led to rich discussions and supported the quality of exchange and the network as such.