

Additional guidance on reporting on Dialogue & Dissent

Version 2.0 – April 2019

Reporting on Dialogue & Dissent consist of quantitative and qualitative elements, which are both important to grasp the richness of the content and results of the programmes.

Quantitative reporting

Dialogue & Dissent indicators

The Ministry uses six quantitative indicators to monitor and report on Dialogue & Dissent (D&D). These indicators are *scope variables* that report on specific areas of the D&D Theory of Change. The indicators have deliberately been designed to capture (broad) categories of results to which partners can contribute by linking their own indicators.

D&D Indicator	
DD1	# of laws, policies and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development.
DD2	# of laws, policies and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development
DD3	# of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage.
DD4	# of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency
DD5	# of CSOs with increased L&A capacities
DD6	# of CSOs included in SPs programmes

Contributing to the D&D indicators

Partner organizations are invited to contribute to these indicators, based on their own results framework. Partners do not need to copy the exact formulation of the D&D indicators, but can instead self-assess which of their own (maybe more specific) indicators contribute the D&D indicators. The D&D indicators are designed to preserve the flexibility and richness of the partners' data, while also presenting an overall picture of the progress and scope of Dialogue & Dissent. Example 1 below demonstrates how the (scope) indicator DD5 on CSOs with strengthened lobby & advocacy capacity brings together partners' results based on diverse indicators, ranging from the number of grassroots organizations that self-report progress regarding lobby and advocacy to strengthened trade unions.

Overall, partners are encouraged to develop and use a results framework tailored to their own programme, with indicators that are well-operationalized, maximized for monitoring, evaluation and learning on their specific programme. Partners are encouraged to keep results frameworks as light as possible to minimize administrative burden. Decentralized indicators should be considered to ensure contextual relevance rather than prioritizing generalizability/aggregation in same units of measurement. This avoids the PMEL framework becoming a straightjacket.

Example 1 - Partner indicators contributing to D&D indicator 5: “# of CSOs with increased L&A capacities”

Partner A	# of grassroots groups reporting an increase in their knowledge of advocacy tactics.
Partner B	# of country platforms that have improved their capacity to develop, adapt and implement the advocacy strategy/operational plans, disaggregated for platform overall and youth-led organizations.
Partner C	# CBOs increasingly participate in, or initiate, influencing and advocacy efforts to contribute to conflict transformation/address root causes of conflict. # National CSOs increasingly participate in, or initiate, influencing and advocacy efforts to contribute to conflict transformation/address root causes of conflict.
Partner D	Number of capable CBOs with improved governance and leadership skills.
Partner E	Number of trade unions or CSOs with increased PILA capacities.

*NOTE: the example for partner C demonstrates that multiple indicators of the same partnership can contribute to a single D&D indicator. However: it is essential that partners then ensure there is **no double counting** between the indicators.*

It is not mandatory for partners to contribute to all six D&D indicators. However, because the indicators have been developed through a bottom-up process based on the existing result frameworks of the D&D partners, most will be able to report on three or more of the D&D indicators.

Similarly, partners are of course free to monitor and report on any number of indicators, as well as on indicators that cannot be linked to the Dialogue & Dissent indicators (for example indicators that can be linked to results frameworks of thematic departments within the Ministry or indicators that are part of an organizations own indicator framework). Partners are however encouraged to look critically at the number of indicators in order to keep data sets manageable and meaningful.

Publishing on the D&D indicators in IATI

All Dialogue & Dissent partners are required to report on their progress in IATI. Partners are only required to include in their IATI publication those indicators that can be linked to the D&D indicators, and if agreed upon certain thematic indicators. All other indicators of internal PMEL systems may be published in IATI, but this is not required by the Ministry.

The preferred way to link partners' indicators to the D&D indicators in IATI is by using reference codes ("DD1", "DD2", etc. - see table 1) in the indicator reference fields. Alternatively, partners can also include the reference code in the indicator title. This is not recommended, because this makes the indicator title less clear.

Each indicator can refer to one or more indicators from recognized vocabularies, such as the D&D results framework or the SDGs vocabulary.

A reference contains the following fields:

Reference	
Vocabulary	A code for a recognised vocabulary of indicators. The value for this field should appear in the IndicatorVocabulary codelist .
Code	A code for an indicator defined in the specified vocabulary specified.
Indicator-uri	The web address (URI) where this vocabulary is defined. The D&D indicators are published at http://helpdesk-opendata-minbuza.nl/dd-indicators

Linking indicators to D&D indicators in IATI

Example 1: Indicator referring to the D&D vocabulary using the reference fields

Indicator title	2130-1 Increased political will
Indicator description	# Cases of influentials endorsing gender sensitive policy asks of partners towards quality and quantity of aid, as well as on civil society space.
Reference	Vocabulary="99" Code="DD3" Indicator-uri="http://tiny.cc/DDhelpdesk"

Example 2: Indicator referring to both a D&D indicator and a SDG indicator in the reference fields

Indicator title	Indicator 2: # of policies and laws on SP issues adopted/ blocked/ maintained that protect, respect or promote labour rights and improve labour conditions in the garments supply chain (SP total)
Reference	Vocabulary="99" Code="DD2" Indicator-uri="http://tiny.cc/DDhelpdesk" Vocabulary="9" Code="C080802" Indicator-uri="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list"

Example 3: Alternative option – referring to D&D using the indicator title field

Indicator title	DD3: number of organised complaints on human rights violation.
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Notes:

- The D&D codes are cap sensitive in both options, and should always be written without spacing!
- When using the reference field, the reference code should contain only the exact DD code (DD1, DD2, ... , DD6), no additions.
- It is possible to use multiple references per indicator. As such a single indicator can be linked to not only the D&D results framework, but for example also to SDG indicators or an organization's own results framework.
- When using the indicator title field, the DD code can also be included at the end of the indicator title or within brackets for example.

Partners are encouraged to ensure rich and meaningful data in their IATI publications, using fields such as indicator description, the comment sections for targets, baselines and actuals. For example providing an (brief) analysis or examples of the results in the actual comment section gives readers a deeper understanding of the data.

(Dis)aggregation of D&D indicators in IATI

In order to use the partners data on the D&D indicators, the Ministry has some requirements regarding (dis)aggregation.

Aggregation across sub-activities

All Dialogue & Dissent partners are required to publish the partnership total at the overall partnership activity level, covering all themes, organisations and countries. It is the responsibility of the lead organization of the partnership to ensure that the data at the overall partnership activity level is indeed the sum total of the full partnership (no data is missing, or over-reported). This check can be performed by using the [D&D Results Dashboard](http://tiny.cc/DDresults) (<http://tiny.cc/DDresults>).

IMPORTANT: Partners are allowed to also publish data on D&D indicators on other activity levels. However, please note that the data from other levels will not be aggregated by the Ministry.

Disaggregation per theme, country or otherwise

The architecture of any IATI file should first and foremost follow the internal logic of the programme. Practice shows that when IATI activities are structured in accordance with the (PMEL) management system of the organizations involved, this leads to the lowest administrative burden and highest reliability and validity of the data.

- For example, when a programme is designed based on four different ToC's, managed by four different teams that each work in a number of countries the IATI activities are likely to be structured based on the ToCs.
- Alternatively, if a programme works on three different themes, but these themes are interrelated parts of country-specific programming, the IATI activities are likely to be structured per country.

Disaggregated data per country may be part of country-specific activity files (parent-child relation with the overall partnership activity file) or uploaded through a document link to the overall partnership activity file. Data disaggregated by thematic focus or organization can similarly be shared in theme-specific activity files (parent-child relation with the overall partnership activity file) or through a document link to the partnership activity file.

IMPORTANT: Disaggregation of results data with a specific gender component is valued to inform progress on greater gender equality and respect for women's rights.

Aggregation over time

Results on indicators that contribute to the D&D indicators should be disaggregated per year (Jan – Dec). Shorter terms within a single calendar year are also acceptable (for example 1 Jan until 31 March, but not 1 Nov-30 Jan). This is because the Ministry reports to parliament on the results per calendar year.

IMPORTANT: in order to report on the results achieved within Dialogue & Dissent over the full programme period the Ministry will aggregate the results reported on D&D indicator 1, 2, 3 and 4 across the different time periods. However, for indicators that contribute to D&D indicators 5 and 6 partners are required to also include the full programme period actual. This requirement is included because these indicators measure the number of organizations that are supported or strengthened, which likely include (partly) the same organizations across different years. Indicators DD5 and DD6 are therefore not aggregable over the dimension of time.

Qualitative reporting

Qualitative reporting is done through the annual 8 Pager. Additional reports (for example per thematic area, country or organization), as well as multimedia material and written stories that analyse specific elements of the programme may serve to present more complete insights in the

programme. This information should be published in IATI through a document link in the related activity file.

The guidelines for the annual narrative process report ('8 Pager') are formulated in the '*Key elements for drafting the yearly progress report*' annex to the grant submission. The narratives should reflect on the Theory of Change of the programme and include a reflection on the D&D indicators at overall partnership level. The 8 pager should be uploaded in IATI.

The pointers for qualitative monitoring in the D&D result framework serve to provide additional guidance on first key point in the 8-pager guidelines.

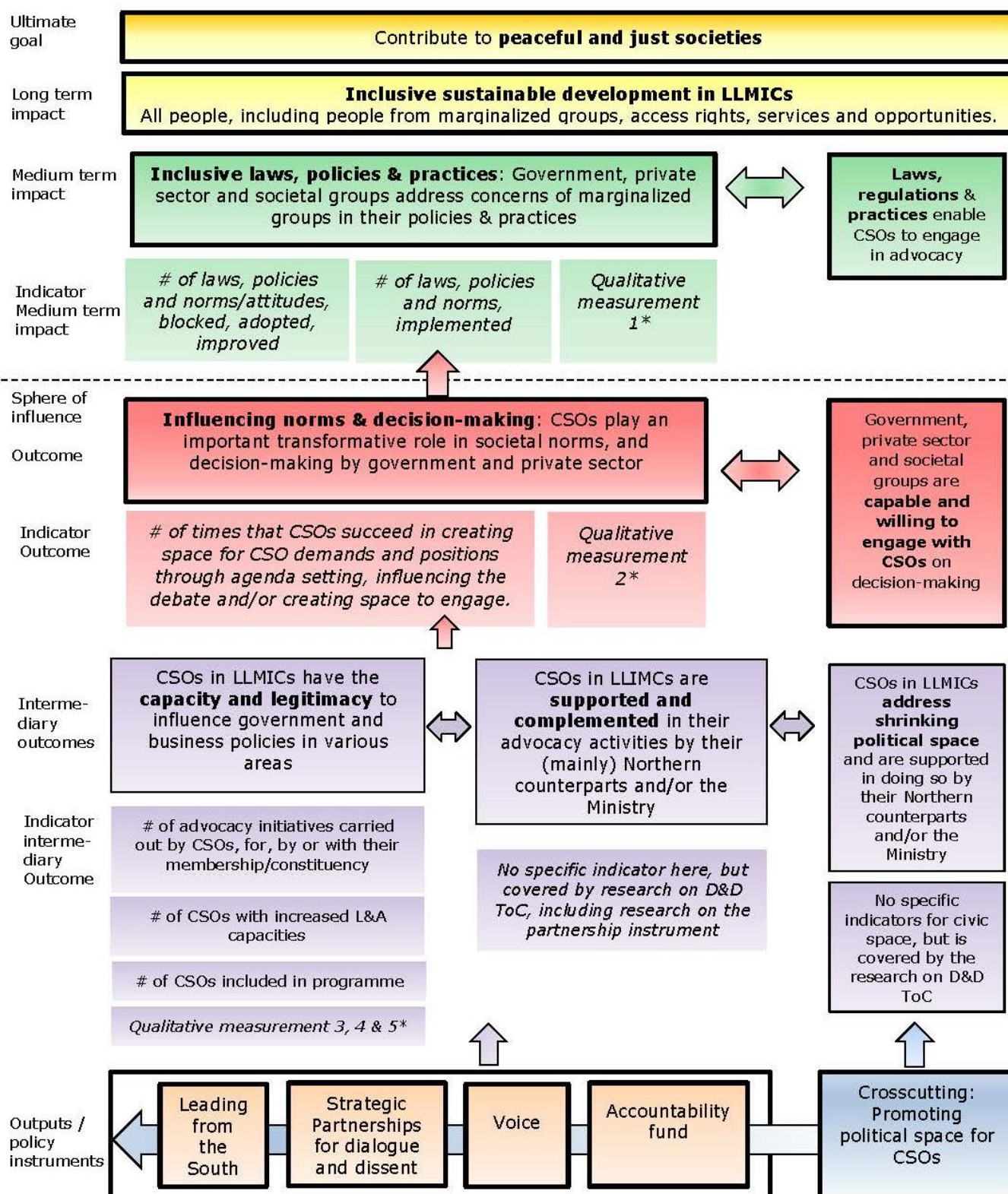
More information?

- For more information regarding the indicator framework of Dialogue & Dissent, please contact samen-tegenspraak@minbuza.nl.
- The DD-results can be viewed via the DD dashboard (<http://tiny.cc/DDresults>)
- For technical assistance using the IATI standard, contact helpdesk-opendata@minbuza.nl or webpage: <http://tiny.cc/DDhelpdesk>.

Annex I: D&D Results framework in diagram, with learning questions

Annex II: Results of the Dialogue & Dissent policy framework

Civil Society Development Results Framework



*Qualitative measurement: learning questions

- 1) Explain how, as a result of CSO L&A activities, governments, private sector and societal groups change their laws, policies, norms, attitudes and practices to support sustainability and (gender)inclusiveness. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where L&A activities did not result in the desired change, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for bringing about change.
- 2) Explain how CSOs have played a transformative role in decision making processes through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs were unable to play a transformative, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for this.
- 3) Explain how CSOs activate and educate citizens, how they mobilise support and create networks, and how this culminates in political participation of excluded or marginalised groups. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs are unable to do so, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for this.
- 4) Explain the capacities and expertise developed for performing political roles and implementing advocacy strategies. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs were unable to increase their capacity.
- 5) Explain the source(s) of legitimacy of the CSOs and how they are strengthened through capacity building. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs were unable to increase their legitimacy.

RESULTS OF POLICY FRAMEWORK DIALOGUE & DISSENT

1	INCLUSIVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN LLMICS		
	All people have equal access to rights, services and opportunities		
2	IMPROVED LAWS, POLICIES, NORMS, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES		
	Government, private sector and societal groups support sustainability and (gender)inclusiveness in their laws, policies, norms, attitudes & practices		
	RESULT	QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT	QUALITATIVE MEASUREMENT
	<p>Adequate practice of new/improved laws, policies, and societal norms Proper implementation of, laws policies and norms with appropriate regulatory measures, courses of action, funding, quality assurance and evaluation</p> <p>Inclusive legislation, policies, norms and attitudes in support of marginalized people to access their rights, services and opportunities. This is done through:</p> <p><i>Adoption</i> Successful passing of a new law, policy or norm</p> <p><i>Improvement</i> Successful passing of a proposal for an improvement of an existing law, policy or norm</p> <p><i>Blocking</i> Successful opposition to a policy or law; Preventing cuts or other negative changes to a law, policy or norm</p>	<p># of laws, policies and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development.</p> <p>Explanation: number of concrete changes in practices of targeted governments, private sector and societal actors</p> <p># of laws, policies and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development</p> <p>Explanation: Number of concrete or significant changes in laws, policies and/or norms/attitudes</p>	<p>Explain how, as a result of CSO L&A activities, governments, private sector and societal groups change their laws, policies, norms, attitudes and practices to support sustainability and (gender)inclusiveness. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where L&A activities did not result in the desired change, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for bringing about change.</p> <p>In answering this question it helps to consider...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...describing the content of law, policy, attitude and norm changes • ...explaining the advocacy process towards changes, reflecting on successful and unsuccessful strategies • ...describing the implementation process and extent of progress • ...explaining the advocacy process towards implementation, reflecting on successful and unsuccessful strategies <p>Link to D&D ToC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 1 - explains main aim and focus • Chapter 5 - explains the advocacy process

3	TOWARDS IMPROVED LAWS, POLICIES, NORMS AND PRACTICES		
	Government, private sector and societal groups start listening to CSO demands		
	RESULT	QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT	QUALITATIVE MEASUREMENT
	<p>CSO involvement Advocacy activities of CSOs start having effect in the sense that their demands are being heard and that they are involved in decision making processes of targeted actors. This is shown in:</p> <p><i>Creating space to engage</i> Policy procedures and decision-making processes become inclusive to (the concerns, rights and ambitions of) specific societal groups represented by CSOs</p> <p><i>Influencing the debate</i> Targeted actors adopt CSO terminology, rhetoric and framing</p> <p><i>Agenda setting</i> Targeted actors place CSO issues on the agenda</p>	<p># of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage.</p> <p>Explanation: Number of times L&A targets include CSOs in the decision making process + number of times L&A targets react upon the positions of the CSOs by adopting their argumentation and terminology + number of times L&A targets react upon the positions of CSOs by putting their issues on the agenda</p>	<p>Explain how CSOs have played a transformative role in decision making processes through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs were unable to play a transformative, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for this.</p> <p>In answering this question it helps to consider...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...explaining how CSO involvement changes decision making processes and policy discussions of targeted government, private sector and societal actors • ...explaining how and what frames introduced by CSOs are taken up by targeted actors, for instance by the media, in policy documents and in official speeches • ...explaining how and what CSO issues reach the agenda of targeted government, private sector and societal actors <p>Link to D&D ToC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 5 - specifically the five cumulative stages of change (p. 20 last paragraph)

4	CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT		
	CSOs lobby and advocate		
	RESULT	QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT	QUALITATIVE MEASUREMENT
	<p>CSO advocacy CSOs activate and educate citizens, mobilise support, and employ advocacy initiatives. This shows in:</p> <p><i>Political participation</i> CSOs advise, pressure and persuade state officials, private sector representatives, societal actors, multi-stakeholder platforms and the wider public to address the issues / claims of excluded or marginalised groups</p> <p><i>Mobilisation</i> SCSOs mobilise support and create networks necessary for collective advocacy</p> <p><i>Activation</i> SCSOs inform / educate citizens, interest groups and other CSOs on issues / claims</p>	<p># of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency</p> <p>Explanation: Number of advocacy initiatives carried out</p>	<p>Explain how CSOs activate and educate citizens, how they mobilise support and create networks, and how this culminates in political participation of excluded or marginalised groups. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs are unable to do so, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for this.</p> <p>In answering this question it helps to consider...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...explaining the process of activation • ...explaining the process of mobilisation • ...explaining the process of political participation • ...describing different types of advocacy strategies employed <p>Link to D&D ToC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 5.2 - explains the advocacy process in terms of activation, mobilisation, participation (also see table 5) • Paragraph 5.3 - explains different types of advocacy strategies (see table 4)

5	CIVIL SOCIETY STRENGTHENING		
	CSOs improve their capacity and legitimacy to lobby and advocate		
	RESULT	QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT	QUALITATIVE MEASUREMENT
	CSOs improve their capacity to lobby and advocate Capable organisations to implement L&A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Capable staff including leadership – Structure, systems and processes including planning, – monitoring, evaluation and learning (PMEL) – Sustainable revenue streams – Strategies and evidence for L&A 	# of CSOs with increased L&A capacities Explanation: This includes both first and second tier partners with increased L&A capacities	Explain the capacities and expertise developed for performing political roles and implementing advocacy strategies. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs were unable to increase their capacity. In answering this question it helps to consider... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...explaining what different types of capacities different types of CSOs need for performing different political roles and implementing advocacy strategies • ...explaining how this is context-specific and tailors to the needs of CSOs and their constituencies • ...explaining the process of capacity building, what approach works and what doesn't Link to D&D ToC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 4 - explains political roles of CSOs • Paragraph 5.3 - explains advocacy strategies • Chapter 6 - elaborates on capacity development • Paragraph 6. 3 - explains how different organisational setups relate to different political roles
	SCSOs improve their legitimacy to lobby and advocate for the claims of societal groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Active consultation and participation of members / constituency in formulation and implementation of advocacy strategies – Establishing credibility to L&A for the issues / claims based on knowledge, position, experience or independence 	No quantitative indicator.	Explain the source(s) of legitimacy of the CSOs and how they are strengthened through capacity building. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs were unable to increase their legitimacy. In answering this question it helps to consider... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...explaining to what extent capacity building improves the way CSOs are able to represent/involve their membership or constituency • ...explaining how CSOs are context-specific and tailor to the needs of their members/constituencies • ...explaining to what extent capacity building improves the expertise of CSOs for which they are acknowledged by government, private sector and societal actors

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...the idea that different types of CSOs have different sources of legitimacy for performing different political roles and implementing different advocacy strategies <p>Link to D&D ToC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 3 - explains criticism on civil society support, including lack of legitimacy, and how D&D aims to address this criticism • Chapter 4 & 5 - A note of caution (p.17 & p.23), explains criticism on theories of civil society and advocacy • Paragraph 6. 3 - explains how different types of CSOs have different sources of legitimacy
	Scope	<p># of CSOs included in SPs programmes</p> <p>Explanation: This includes both first and second tier partners</p>	Describe and reflect on your partner portfolio. What types of partners are involved? To what extent are these the right set of partners to attain the goals of the partnership?