



# Pause & Reflect TOOLKIT

A collection of resources to help teams learn from their biodiversity conservation work and adapt accordingly



## **CONTRACT INFORMATION**

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# Pause & Reflect Toolkit

## INTRODUCTION



### What does it mean to “pause and reflect”?

The U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID) Automated Directives System Chapter 201 defines pause and reflect as: *“A component of learning and adaptive management; the act of taking time to think critically about ongoing activities and processes and plan for the best way forward.”*

There are many ways to pause and reflect. This toolkit provides options for pause and reflect activities, helping you choose the correct option for your audience. It also provides templates and example materials and facilitation guidance for pause and reflect activities, including annual pause and reflect workshops.



## Start Here



### Pause and Reflect Design Worksheet

Use this worksheet to design the pause and reflect process that is right for you.

[VIEW WORKSHEET](#)

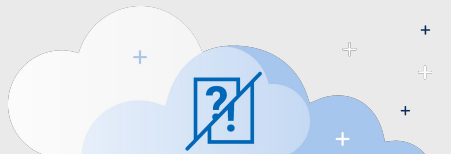


### Pause and Reflect Toolkit

Once you know which pause and reflect activity is right for you, access templates and guidance in this toolkit.

# Pause & Reflect Toolkit

## NAVIGATION



### Start Here



### Design Worksheet

Decide which pause and reflect process is best for the context

[VIEW WORKSHEET](#)

### Use this tool throughout the process

**Adaptive Management Workbook**  
*One-stop shop to collect data, discuss it during the workshop, and document your decisions*

### Design and Preparation

#### Good Practices Guide

*The best starting point for a pause and reflect process based in the activity cycle*

#### Agendas

*Agendas annotated with considerations to guide you in designing the right pause and reflect for your context*

#### Workshop Prep Checklist

*Prepare for any type of workshop within the Program Cycle*

#### Accessing Facilitators

*Find the right facilitator(s) for your team*

#### Team Charter

*Clarify roles and responsibilities across team members*

#### Common Problems

*Learn from previous facilitation experiences to get ahead of potential issues*

### Implementing the Process

#### Stoplight Diagrams

*Learn more about a common tool used during pause and reflects*

#### Collaborative Platforms

*Draw from existing Mural/Miro boards to design yours*

#### Slide Deck

*Draw from common slides used in pause and reflect processes*

#### Facilitation Resources

*Existing resources on facilitation of pause and reflects and beyond*

### Follow-up

#### Example Workshop Reports

*Inspiration for workshop reports (if requested)*

#### After-Action Review

*Useful follow-up to ensure improved future processes*

## Pause & Reflect Toolkit

# DESIGN WORKSHEET



The Pause and Reflect Design Worksheet helps you build the ideal pause and reflect process for your context. Use the worksheet alongside the Pause and Reflect Guide and other relevant tools in this toolkit to support the design, preparation, facilitation, and follow-up for pause and reflect processes.

### How to use:

- ▶ Make a copy of the worksheet—you can choose to use it individually or as a team.
- ▶ Review the first page in the worksheet and decide which type of pause and reflect process is relevant for your circumstances.
- ▶ Answer the questions in the worksheet throughout the design of the pause and reflect process. Note: Your answers may change as preparations continue. This worksheet can be a helpful tool to document your decisions.



[VIEW WORKSHEET](#)

# Pause & Reflect Toolkit WORKBOOK



The Adaptive Management Workbook supports teams throughout the adaptive management cycle. Ideally, it is used during activity start-up, and continues to be used during pause and reflect processes. There are five tabs in this workbook:

1. Results Chains
2. Actions & Progress
3. Outcomes and Indicators
4. Learning Questions (Simplified)
5. Learning Questions (Detailed)

## How to use:

- ▶ You can use this workbook during the activity start-up process, and also pick it up at any time during the life of the project.
- ▶ Tailor the workbook to meet your team's needs and existing systems.
- ▶ Read the instructions on each tab for further details.

The screenshot displays the 'Adaptive Management Workbook' interface. At the top, there are navigation options: 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Format', 'Data', 'Tools', 'Extensions', and 'Help'. Below this is a toolbar with icons for undo, redo, search, and other functions. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- 1. Introduction:** A text block explaining the purpose of the workbook and how to use it.
- 2. Results Chains:** A table with columns for 'ADU Workshop Design Results Chain', 'ADU Workshop Review Theory of Results Chain', and 'ADU Workshop Review Theory of Results Chain'. It includes sub-sections for 'Results Chain', 'Knowledge of Additional Results', 'Suggested Edits', and 'Other Comments'.
- 3. Actions & Progress:** A table with columns for 'ADU Process Year 1 Work Plan Items', 'Action Area', 'Action/Outcome/Status', 'Theory of Change Item', 'Knowledge of Additional Results', 'Suggested Edits', 'ADU Process Year 1 Progress towards Action Area', 'Next Program/Activity', 'When does this occur?', and 'What's being measured?'. It includes sub-sections for 'ADU Process Year 1 Work Plan Items', 'ADU Process Year 1 Progress towards Action Area', and 'ADU Process Year 1 Progress towards Action Area'.
- 4. Outcomes and Indicators:** A table with columns for 'ADU Process Year 1 Outcomes and Indicators', 'Key Results (See Box)', 'Outcome Statement', 'Knowledge of Additional Results', 'Performance Indicator', 'Diagnoses', 'When does this occur?', and 'What's being measured?'. It includes sub-sections for 'ADU Process Year 1 Outcomes and Indicators', 'ADU Process Year 1 Outcomes and Indicators', and 'ADU Process Year 1 Outcomes and Indicators'.
- 5. Learning Questions:** A table with columns for 'ADU Process Year 1 Learning Questions', 'Project Theory of Change', 'Learning Question', 'When does this occur?', and 'What's being measured?'. It includes sub-sections for 'ADU Process Year 1 Learning Questions', 'ADU Process Year 1 Learning Questions', and 'ADU Process Year 1 Learning Questions'.

[VIEW WORKBOOK](#)





## Pause & Reflect Toolkit

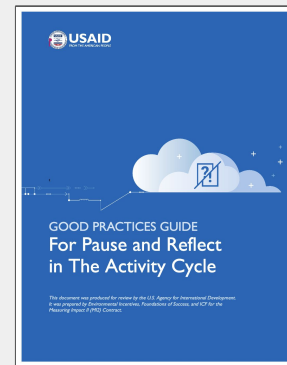
# GOOD PRACTICES GUIDE



The Good Practices Guide for Pause and Reflect in the Activity Cycle includes the main concepts and good practices for periodic pause and reflect processes that implementing partners and USAID host collaboratively. It is best suited to prepare for an annual pause and reflect process, but you may draw from it to tailor a pause and reflect process to your needs. The guide covers how to prepare for a pause and reflect and gives guidance on key elements of an annual pause and reflect process.

### How to use:

- ▶ This guide is designed to support an annual pause and reflect activity, but many concepts in it are useful for other pause and reflect processes.
- ▶ Read through the guide to learn more about the pause and reflect process in the activity cycle. Choose which elements are important to your team and design your pause and reflect using the considerations outlined in the guide.



[VIEW GUIDE](#)



## Pause & Reflect Toolkit

# WORKSHOP PREP CHECKLIST



This tool provides a checklist for tracking completion of tasks related to planning and scoping, logistics, and delivery of workshops throughout the Program Cycle, including pause and reflect events. You can use this checklist for virtual, hybrid, and in-person workshops.

### How to use:

- ▶ Make a copy of the checklist.
- ▶ Edit the fields in the checklist to be relevant to your specific workshop. Consider if anything is missing from the checklist for your context and add those details as needed.
- ▶ Consider discussing this checklist with the appropriate team members identified in your [Team Charter](#).

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### Workshop Prep Checklist

Planning, Scoping, and Delivering the Pause and Reflect

**PLANNING AND SCOPING**

What	Who	When	Complete
<b>TECHNICAL</b>			
Review existing program materials (i.e., existing PRM) to ensure content and format aligns to current and future monitoring, reporting, and evaluation (MRE) plans and reports	Lead Technical	When available	<input type="checkbox"/>
Develop planning table to capture technical activities. Consider meeting planning table or needs to address. Plan needs a minimum:	Lead Technical Business Manager Director MRE Program MOC	Ongoing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Identify program needs and map needs to agency monitoring and reporting systems, information needs, and agency staff capacity	Lead Technical MRE MOC	Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coordinate with USAID/OT/DC, MRE, and other relevant agencies	Lead Technical MRE MOC	As soon as possible	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coordinate with USAID/OT/DC, MRE, and other relevant agencies to ensure content and format aligns to current and future monitoring, reporting, and evaluation (MRE) plans and reports	Lead Technical MRE MOC	As soon as possible	<input type="checkbox"/>

VIEW CHECKLIST





# Pause & Reflect Toolkit

## TEAM CHARTER



An important step in creating a successful pause and reflect is having clarity on the process and the core team's roles and responsibilities. Use this tool to help you think through those roles and responsibilities, a general timeline, and any other factors you would like to track as a core team.

### How to use:

- ▶ Make a copy of the Team Charter template and update the highlighted fields with your team's details.
- ▶ Pre-populate the Team Charter with recommendations. To ensure everyone is on the same page, edit and validate these inputs during a team check-in meeting. Add any additional fields your team would like to track.
- ▶ Refer to the Team Charter Examples to see how other teams have completed their team charter, making it clearer for their context.

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See completed examples to guide use of this template

USAID [MISSION] [ACTIVITY NAME] [PROGRAM CYCLE] [DATE]

**Team Purpose**  
The purpose of this team charter is to, by the end of [X] [insert date], have selected [insert key decisions] and drafted [insert outputs].

[Insert Other Relevant Context as Needed]

**OBJECTIVES**

1. [insert objective]

**TIMELINE**

[month]	[month]	[month]	[month]
---------	---------	---------	---------

[VIEW TEMPLATE](#)

USAID/Caribbean Development Program Project Design Workshop

**USAID CDP Proposed Team Charter for CWT Activity Design**

**TEAM PURPOSE**  
By end of July, [team selected an appropriate mechanism and drafted a Program Design/Proposal/IDP/Independent Government Cost Estimate, and selected a partner] for a new CWT activity.

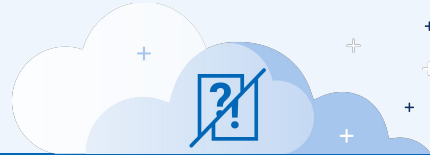
**OBJECTIVES**

1. Update problem analysis to specify biodiversity local interests and key actors and drivers associated with threat of wildlife crime
2. Refine existing proposal, framework and processes through approaches, and develop key results in consultation with mission leadership, other sector colleagues and USAID staff from other missions in the region
3. Identify and assess potential partnerships to inform activity design process and mechanism selection
4. Consider mechanism and procurement process, identify key business process outputs and develop plan to incorporate best practices for adaptive management

[VIEW EXAMPLES](#)

# Pause & Reflect Toolkit

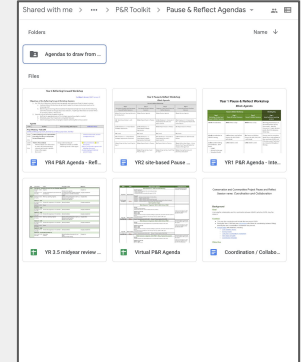
## AGENDAS



The Agendas folder provides annotated examples of agendas for various types of pause and reflect experiences. The annotations share insight into the decisions the facilitator made in building the agenda, and what factors you should consider as you adjust for your own context.

### How to use:

- ▶ Start from the Pause and Reflect Design Worksheet. From there, you will learn what types of agendas will be most useful for you to consider as you build your own. For example, if the activity is in its first year, consider starting from the Year 1 Pause and Reflect Agenda examples.
- ▶ Copy the most relevant agenda as a starting point for your work. Think through the annotated considerations as you build your agenda.



[VIEW AGENDAS](#)

## Pause & Reflect Toolkit

# ACCESSING FACILITATORS



Building the right facilitation team for your adaptive management process is important. Use this tool to help you think through the right roles and responsibilities for your team. Learn how to access facilitators skilled in the use of the Conservation Standards and other adaptive management systems.

### How to use:

- ▶ Review this one-page resource with insight on identifying the planning team and accessing external facilitators.
- ▶ If your team needs a consultant to facilitate the pause and reflect process, follow the instructions and links as useful to find the facilitator(s) with the right expertise.



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### Accessing Facilitators

Building the Right Facilitation Team for Your Adaptive Management Process

**WHO SHOULD BE INVOLVED, AT WHAT POINT?**

One of the first steps to prepare for an adaptive management process is to identify the planning team, process leads, and other stakeholders who will be participating. This tool helps to structure these roles in a team diagram or other planning tool. You can build your own chart from the [examples and refer to the glossary](#) as needed.

While the team composition depends on the step in the Program Cycle, typically include:

- Activity Involvement (i.e., Chief of Party)
- Gender, Equity, and Social Inclusion and Conservation Specialist (where applicable)
- Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Specialist
- Support staff for agencies that have information on these roles, are the team's former field staff, colleagues, or staff

• The facilitator lead (this includes LEADs or partner staff team members or beyond the activity, as well as external consultants)

There may also consider depending on process lead, other a member of the facilitation team. This position connects and facilitates ongoing and during meetings to ensure the team meets program objectives.

**ACCESSING EXTERNAL FACILITATORS**

If your team needs a consultant to facilitate the process, consider looking for a Conservation Coach. Visit the [Conservation Coach Network \(CCCN\)](#) website to search for coaches with the right expertise.

1. Search the [Tool & Coach Database](#) for coaches in your region.
2. Review the list for expertise related and aligned for your team (uses and other process including language).
3. Click the contact button next to the coach you are interested in working with. The contact form will be sent directly to the individual coach.

If you do not find the right partner through the CCCN website, you can:

- Contact a research team directly. They may have a more in-depth understanding of the coaches working in the region. To get that network back and other contact information on the CCCN, please contact [help@cccn.org](#).
- Send a message to the CCCN lead facilitator sites for the specific skills you need and other contact requests.

This document was produced for review by the U.S. Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Environmental Resources Foundation of Boston, and EP for the Planning Support Center.

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VIEW RESOURCE



Measuring Impact II's capacity development working group developed this resource, drawing from their experiences designing and facilitating pause and reflect processes over several years. This list is not exhaustive, but is a good starting point to help your core team avoid common pitfalls.

### How to use:

- ▶ Review the potential problems in the resource.
- ▶ If any of the problems seem relevant to your context, review the possible solutions and consider implementing them where useful. Your team may use the listed solutions as inspiration for a more context specific solution.

Challenge	Possible Solutions
Lack of a "time" budget (e.g. when to hold or incorporate into meetings or operations with successful, self-serve)	Develop an intention that allows participants to hold challenges with a specific view to the workshop. For example, ask the facilitator to participate during an accompaniment if they are present at the time. Consider timing from 10:00-11:00 (afternoon).
Workshop group members throughout the workshop group participants multiple opportunities to discuss and learn from each other such as during, post-workshop, or the next group if possible that the group presents a challenge, or makes progress to overcome it. Consider timing from 10:00-11:00 (afternoon).	Develop an intention that allows participants to hold challenges with a specific view to the workshop. For example, ask the facilitator to participate during an accompaniment if they are present at the time. Consider timing from 10:00-11:00 (afternoon).
Participants are not able to discuss or learn from each other such as during, post-workshop, or the next group if possible that the group presents a challenge, or makes progress to overcome it. Consider timing from 10:00-11:00 (afternoon).	Develop an intention that allows participants to hold challenges with a specific view to the workshop. For example, ask the facilitator to participate during an accompaniment if they are present at the time. Consider timing from 10:00-11:00 (afternoon).
Participants are not able to discuss or learn from each other such as during, post-workshop, or the next group if possible that the group presents a challenge, or makes progress to overcome it. Consider timing from 10:00-11:00 (afternoon).	Develop an intention that allows participants to hold challenges with a specific view to the workshop. For example, ask the facilitator to participate during an accompaniment if they are present at the time. Consider timing from 10:00-11:00 (afternoon).

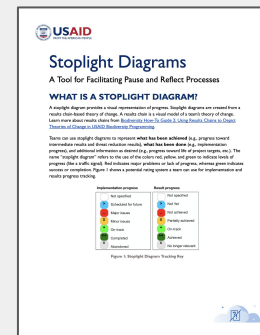
[VIEW RESOURCE](#)



Teams that have used a results chain to depict their theory of change may consider creating a stoptlight diagram as a tool for measuring progress in the pause and reflect process. While not required, stoptlight diagrams can be helpful in documenting decisions, especially if those decisions are not being documented in other materials.

### How to use:

- ▶ Read the Stoptlight Diagram Overview to learn the basics about stoptlight diagrams and how to create them.
- ▶ Refer to the Stoptlight Diagrams Examples and Exercises to see how other teams have completed stoptlight diagrams and to find templates for virtual exercises.



[VIEW OVERVIEW](#)



[VIEW EXAMPLES](#)

# Pause & Reflect Toolkit

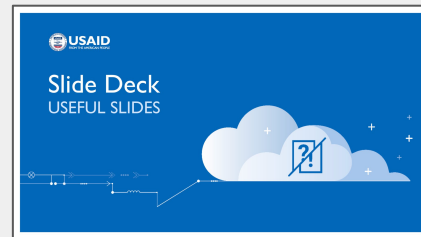
## SLIDE DECK



The slides in this slide deck provide an overview of pause and reflect concepts as well as example roadmaps or timelines for in-person and virtual pause and reflect processes.

### How to use:

- ▶ Populate and augment the slide deck you are using to introduce your pause and reflect process by copying useful slides from this resource.
- ▶ After copying, adapt the slides as you see fit.



[VIEW SLIDES](#)



## Pause & Reflect Toolkit

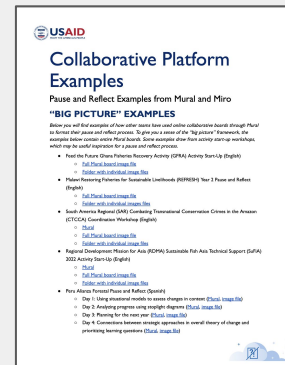
# COLLABORATIVE PLATFORMS



Collaborative, online platforms such as [Mural](#) and [Miro](#) are useful tools for virtual pause and reflect sessions. Even if your team plans to do a portion of the pause and reflect in-person, you may choose to include a virtual preparation or pre-work session. These example Mural and Miro boards offer ideas for how to tailor your collaborative space to meet the objectives of your pause and reflect.

### How to use:

- ▶ Review the list of examples in the resource, noting the range of examples available for reference, spanning “big picture” and topic-specific options.
- ▶ View the examples to see how each team set up their workspace, and use them as templates to build your own. The examples are formatted as PDFs or image files, so you can view them whether or not you have access to the collaborative platform.



VIEW RESOURCE



## Pause & Reflect Toolkit

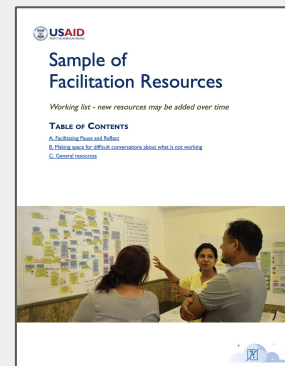
# FACILITATION RESOURCES



This working list of existing resources provides several facilitation tools, created both within and outside the context of pause and reflect processes. This resource is a good starting point for additional facilitation tools beyond those outlined in this toolkit and the [Good Practices Guide](#).

### How to use:

- ▶ Use the [Pause and Reflect Design Worksheet](#) to help determine what type of pause and reflect is best for your context.
- ▶ Review the facilitation resources and identify those that may be most useful for your team and the process participants for sharing and learning.



[VIEW RESOURCE](#)



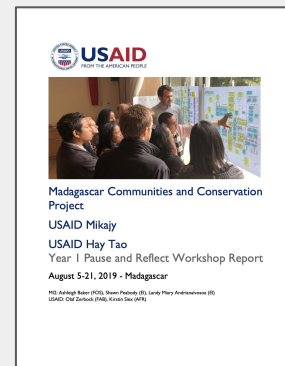
# WORKSHOP REPORTS



Some teams may choose to document their pause and reflect experience in a workshop report. While not required, this may be a helpful way to document decisions, especially if those decisions are not being documented in other materials.

## How to use:

- ▶ Refer to the example reports in the Google folder.
- ▶ When creating your workshop report, draw from the example reports to select report sections and fields that meet your needs.
- ▶ Make your report as succinct and to the point as possible, helping you pick up where you left off for future adaptive management processes.



[VIEW EXAMPLES](#)



An after-action review (AAR) can be a pause and reflect process in its own right. It provides space for a team to quickly share experiences on what has worked, what has not, and and to improve things in the future. Teams can hold an AAR after both short and longer engagement, from a one-hour meeting to a multi-year research project. After completing a pause and reflect process, hold an AAR to discuss both logistics and technical experiences to help improve future meetings and processes. Refer to the [Pause and Reflect Design Worksheet](#) for more on AARs.

### How to use:

- ▶ Make a copy of the Google Doc template.
- ▶ Adjust the suggested fields to meet your needs.
- ▶ Delete the prompting text in gray italics as you complete the AAR.

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### After-Action Review and Lessons Learned

A Discussion to Follow the Pause and Reflect Workshop

An after-action review is a method for your team to discuss what went well and what did not related to your past and reflect process against established outcomes. Taking place soon after the process concludes, it also provides a good time to confirm immediate observations and long-term next steps. In this document, you will find three templates to support your team in learning from your pause and reflect process and engaging it in the future.

1. Logistical After-Action Review
2. Technical After-Action Review
3. Next Steps

#### LOGISTICAL AFTER-ACTION REVIEW

*Consider the process of coordinating people, meeting spaces, materials (e.g., printed documents), minutes, necessary, ongoing travel, etc.*

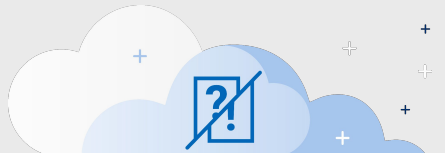
<b>(Date)</b>
<b>Participants (in)</b>
<i>Helpful information: (include links to relevant past performance reviews, etc.)</i>
<b>What did we set out to achieve? (in light of objective—both formal and informal)</b>
<b>What worked well? (in context and include everything that comes to mind)</b>
<b>What could have gone better related to OVERALL COORDINATION?</b>

VIEW TEMPLATE

## Pause & Reflect Toolkit

# ACRONYMS

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<b>BD</b>	USAID Biodiversity Division
<b>CLA</b>	Collaborating, learning, and adapting
<b>HEARTH</b>	Health, Ecosystems, and Agriculture for Resilient, Thriving Societies
<b>LOP</b>	Life of project
<b>MEL</b>	Monitoring, evaluation, and learning
<b>MI2</b>	Measuring Impact II
<b>P&amp;R</b>	Pause and reflect
<b>SA</b>	Strategic approach
<b>SOW</b>	Statement of work
<b>TOC</b>	Theory of change
<b>USAID</b>	U.S. Agency for International Development

*\*Refer to this acronym list for all documents linked in the Toolkit.*

## Pause & Reflect Toolkit

# GLOSSARY



**Conservation Standards (CS):** A widely adopted set of principles and practices that bring together common concepts, approaches, and terminology for conservation project design, management, and monitoring. Developed by the Conservation Measures Partnership and regularly updated in collaboration with the broader community, this open-source, strategic process helps conservation teams achieve lasting impact.

**F-Indicators:** Office of Foreign Assistance (F)-indicators. These are also sometimes referred to as “standard indicators.”

**Feasibility rating:** Criteria based on the degree to which a program could implement a strategic approach within likely time, financial, staffing, ethical, and other constraints.

**Miradi:** A project management software that uses multiple analysis tools, data views, reports, and common examples from conservation, or ‘building blocks’, to help conservation teams practice good, evidence-based conservation from the project to the program scale. Miradi provides teams with guidance and tools to implement the Conservation Measures Partnership’s Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation (Conservation Standards).

**Outcome statement:** A formal statement that defines in specific terms what a team expects to achieve for the key results that contribute to achieving the overall purpose or sub-purpose(s).

*\*Refer to this glossary for all documents linked in the Toolkit.*

## Pause & Reflect Toolkit

# GLOSSARY



**+/ $\Delta$  (“Plus/Delta”):** A list of positives (+) and things to change in the future ( $\Delta$ ); a frequently used method to gather feedback at the end of each day or session of a workshop.

**Results chain (RC):** A box and arrow graphic representation of a theory of change.

**Strategic approach (SA):** A set of actions with a common focus that work together to address specific threats, drivers, and/or opportunities.

**Situation model (SM):** A box and arrow graphic representation of a problem or context. This graphic displays the findings from a situation or problem analysis in a logical, causal fashion to convey the most important direct threats and drivers affecting biodiversity focal interests.

**Stoplight diagram:** A stoplight diagram provides a visual representation of progress. Stoplight diagrams are created from a results chain-based theory of change. Results chains are a visual model of a team’s theory of change.

**Theory of change (TOC):** A narrative description, usually accompanied by a logic model, that describes how and why a given purpose or result is expected to be achieved in a given context.

**Thinking and working politically (TWP):** Approach for bringing political awareness into biodiversity programming through the use of applied political economy analysis (PEA).

*\*Refer to this glossary for all documents linked in the Toolkit.*