

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



CONFERENCE REPORT

8TH KENYA NATIONAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION WEEK

Theme: Use of Evidence: The Role of Evaluations in Governance and Accountability in implementation of the Big Four Agenda

Venue: Grand Royal Swiss Hotel, Kisumu, Kenya

18th - 22nd NOVEMBER, 2019



**MONITORING AND EVALUATION DIRECTORATE
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PLANNING
THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING**

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Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate
State Department for Planning
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FOREWORD

This report presents the proceedings of the 8th Kenya Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Week held on 18th -22nd November 2019 in Kisumu. The M&E Week/Conference in Kenya is an annual event held on the 45th Week of each calendar year to promote the culture and practice of M&E in the country. The 2019 M&E Week theme was *“Use of Evidence: the Role of Evaluations in Governance and Accountability in Implementation of the Big Four Agenda”*. The theme took cognisance of the role of good governance in successful implementation of the Government’s development agenda. Monitoring and evaluation as a management tool amplifies transparency and accountability as tenets of good governance.

The one week Conference provides a platform for sharing experiences, emerging practices and new knowledge towards entrenching the culture of M&E. Since the inaugural M&E Conference in 2012, the practice of M&E has increasingly been adopted in the public sector towards enhancing performance and achievement of our aspirations such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Agenda 2063, Kenya Vision 2030, the Big Four Agenda and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).

Progress has been made in institutionalization of M&E through the strengthening of the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) and establishment of the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (CIMES). These Systems provide a mechanism to track implementation progress of the development agenda at both the national and county levels respectively. Further, these systems generate M&E reports that provide crucial evidence for decision making and in keeping development on track.

To enhance accountability, The National Treasury has developed Public Investment Management Guidelines to facilitate government entities to strengthen project selection, appraisal, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. The Ministry is also at an advanced stage of finalizing the M&E Policy expected to provide policy framework for implementing a robust M&E system in government.

This year’s Conference provided an invaluable knowledge platform on how best evidence generated from evaluations can assist in the realization of our development aspirations. It is my hope that participants were enriched by the experiences gained through interactions during the Conference period. Finally, my Ministry in collaboration with other stakeholders will implement recommendations contained in this Report to facilitate tracking the achievement of the Government’s envisioned development agenda.

HON. (AMB.) UKUR YATANI, EGH
CABINET SECRETARY

THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 8th Kenya National Monitoring and Evaluation Week is an annual event whose main objective is to promote the culture and practice of M&E in implementation of projects and programmes in the country. This Conference was supported by various institutions and individuals that led to its success.

I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to all our development partners and sponsors who in one way or the other, supported us to make the event a success. Specifically, I recognise UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, DfID, CLEAR AA and the World Bank for their technical, financial and logistical support to the M&E Week.

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to all the presenters and facilitators who participated and shared their knowledge and expertise with the participants. I witnessed the richly animated discussions within the strands, panels and plenary that generated more insights on the role of evaluations in governance.

To the Conference delegates, I wish to acknowledge your attendance. Your vibrant participation which made the Conference a success is highly appreciated.

I would like to congratulate the County governments for releasing officers to attend the Conference. It is my hope that the spirit of friendship that has been nurtured over the years will be continued and strengthened.

Many thanks to the Organizing Committee members comprising of officers from my State Department who spent their valuable time and expertise to put together the Conference theme and concept. I applaud their organizational skills that made the delegates comfortable throughout the Conference proceedings. This has made the M&E week to become a distinct landmark in the cycle of M&E events in national, regional and global due to its outcomes and consistency.

This report is accessible in the website of the State Department for Planning (<http://www.planning.go.ke>) and the Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate's website www.monitoring.planning.go.ke and the Resource Centres of the National Treasury and Planning.

SAITOTI TOROME, CBS
Principal Secretary
State Department for Planning

The National Treasury and Planning

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACCTS	Accounts
ADMIN	Administration
ADPs	Annual Development Plans
AfrEA	African Evaluation Association
AGDEN	Africa Gender and Development Evaluators Network
ANU	Africa Nazarene University
APHRC	African Population and Health Research Centre
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
CLEAR AA	Centre for Learning on Evaluation and Results- Anglophone Africa
CoG	Council of Governors
CoK	Constitution of Kenya
DfID	Department for International Development (UK)
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
e-CIMES	Electronic County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
EDE	Ending Drought Emergencies
ENNDA	Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority
e-NIMES	Electronic National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
ESK	Evaluation Society of Kenya
GIS	Geographic Information System
IPOA	Independent Policing Oversight Authority
KICD	Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis
KNA	Kenya News Agency
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KVDA	Kerio Valley Development Authority
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCDAs	Ministries Counties Departments and Agencies
MED	Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NG-CDF	National Government Constituencies Development Fund
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
PIM	Public Investment Management
RBM	Results Based Management
RBM&E	Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation
RBME	Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDP	State Department for Planning
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA United Nations Fund for Population
UNICEF United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UoN University of Nairobi

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the proceedings of the 8th Kenya National Monitoring and Evaluation Week/Conference held between 18th and 22nd November, 2019 in Kisumu. The theme for the Conference was the “*Use of Evidence: the Role of Evaluations in Governance and Accountability in Implementation of the Big Four Agenda*”.

The State Department for Planning through its Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate (MED) hosts Kenya National M&E Weeks on an annual basis to promote the culture and practice of M&E in Kenya. The Conference was held in close collaboration with development partners. The conference brought together a total of 400 (264 males and 136 females) delegates drawn from National and County governments, Civil Society Organizations, Academia, Private Sector and Development Partners as well as International Delegates to learn, share and exchange knowledge and experience on M&E in relation to governance. The objectives of the Conference included to:

- Share knowledge and experiences from counties, national, regional and global participants on M&E and governance;
- Review and share practical M&E approaches to enhance governance and accountability;
- Promote and institutionalize evaluations among state and non-state actors;
- Equip evaluators to package evidence to enhance decision making.

The M&E Week provide a platform for sharing experiences, emerging practices and new knowledge towards entrenching the culture and practice of M&E in the public sector. This report presents highlights from the various sessions of the pre-conference workshops and main conference. A review of implementation of recommendations from the previous M&E Week indicates progress on: early preparation and online delegates registration for 8th Kenya National M&E Week; integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), climate change, gender, human rights and other cross cutting issues into the NIMES/CIMES; strengthened M&E capacities at both national and county levels; and adoption of technology in M&E (e-NIMES/e-CIMES).

The Conference evaluation revealed that on average 341 delegates attended the conference. However, it was also noted that the number of participants was highest in day one and reduced towards the last day of the Conference. Compared to the previous conference, delegates were more satisfied with the general conference organization, training workshops, panel discussions, opening ceremony, and closing ceremony. The delegates were also satisfied with the content of trainings, quality of facilitators/panelists and the general delivery and organization of the conference. The Conference delegates constituted of 50 per cent who had attended previous conferences while the others were new attendees.

The key recommendations arising from the Conference include: Finalize and operationalize the National M&E Policy and enact the M&E Bill; Mobilize resources and commission evaluations; Counties should finalize their M&E Policies and operationalize CIMES; Strengthen collaboration between state and non-state actors; Embrace IT in tracking the MTPs/CIDPs, including Big Four Agenda (e-NIMES/e-CIMES); Generate an evaluation agenda for the country

and encourage systemic reviews and; Continuous capacity building at National and County government staff on M&E. Generally, it was observed that the Conference had achieved its objectives of knowledge sharing, peer-to-peer learning, and capacity and partnership building. In addition, it was noted that the country has made major strides in entrenching the M&E practice in the public sector while demystifying its misconception as a policing or auditing tool. Monitoring and Evaluation in the public sector is now viewed as a mechanism by which institutions can improve their performance as well as enhance accountability. Further, Public Investment Management Guidelines will facilitate national and county government entities to strengthen monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Introduction

Kenya has been implementing its development Blue Print, the Kenya Vision 2030, which targets to transform the Country into a middle-income country by year 2030. The Vision is implemented through five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs). The Government is currently implementing the Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) 2018-22, Big Four Agenda and second-generation County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). Monitoring and Evaluation has been identified as one of the key drivers critical to facilitate and sustain the realization of the 10 per cent economic growth.

The National Treasury and Planning through its State Department for Planning is responsible for overall monitoring economic trends in the Country. This is done through the implementation of the NIMES, coordinated by the Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate (MED). NIMES provides a mechanism to track implementation progress of public sector policies, programmes and projects contained in the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium-Term Plans (MTPs). At the devolved level, the counties use the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) to track implementation of County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). This is as a result of recognition of the importance of M&E in generating information useful for policy decision making. To enhance the generation and utilization of M&E information, the country has integrated M&E frameworks into its development plans over the years. The framework aims at tracking progress towards implementation of the country's development priorities.

To promote the culture and practice of M&E in Kenya, the State Department for Planning through MED hosts Kenya National M&E Weeks on annual basis. The 8th Kenya National M&E Week/Conference was held in close collaboration with Development Partners in Kisumu from 18th – 22nd November, 2019. The conference brought together national and county governments, civil society organizations, academia, private sector and development partners to learn, share and exchange knowledge in the field of M&E.

The Conference provided an opportunity to discuss generation and use of M&E findings with a focus on *Use of Evidence: The Role of Evaluations in Governance and Accountability in Implementation of the Big Four Agenda*. The theme is in line with Article 10 and 232 of the Constitution. In addition, the governance and accountability envisaged in the theme cut across all sectors of the economy. Further, the Conference provided an opportunity to national and international M&E practitioners to discuss new developments in Monitoring and Evaluation as well as share experiences in M&E on emerging issues such as climate change, gender equality and human rights.

1.2 Feedback on Implementation of the Previous M&E Week Recommendations

The Conference delegates were appraised of the progress made in implementation of the recommendations from the 7th M&E Week. The highlights were as below:

- Early preparation of the 8th Kenya National M&E Week;
- On-line registration of delegates for the 8th Kenya National M&E Week;

- SDGs, climate change, gender, human rights and other cross cutting issues have been integrated into the NIMES/CIMES;
- A number of counties have been sensitized on e-CIMES and have uploaded data into the e-CIMES;
- Indicators for the Judiciary were integrated into the MTP III National Reporting Indicator Handbook;
- The recommendation on involvement of the Judiciary informed the 2019 M&E Week theme;
- Several counties have developed M&E policies and are at various stages of development (assembly, cabinet and some at draft stage);
- 21 counties were sensitized on establishment of CIMES at the county level;
- Three (3) counties were trained on Results Based M&E (RBM&E); and
- The Government, through KNBS, produced data to enhance evaluation of development results.

1.3 Objectives of the 8th Kenya National M&E Week

The overall objective of the Conference was to share M&E knowledge, experiences and strengthen networking among participants; including harnessing evidence-based approaches for enhancing governance in the implementation of the country's development agenda. The specific objectives of the Conference were to:

- Share knowledge and experiences from counties, national, regional and global participants on M&E and governance;
- Review and share practical M&E approaches to enhance governance and accountability;
- Promote and institutionalize evaluations among state and non-state actors; and
- Equip evaluators to package evidence to enhance decision making.

1.4 Conference Participants

The 8th Kenya National M&E conference brought together a total of 400 (264 males and 136 females) delegates. These consisted of policy makers, political leaders, researchers, M&E practitioners and students drawn from: county and national governments; regional and international level; civil society organizations; private sector; development partners and academia.

1.5 Organization of the Conference

The conference was organized in two parts. The first part of two (2) days was devoted to *pre-conference* activities consisting of trainings and workshops. The pre-conference brought together experts from the local, regional and international spheres to share experiences with participants over a range of practical learning sessions. The second part comprised of the main conference that took place over three (3) days in which presentations were delivered by keynote speakers, panel discussions and paper presentation sessions aimed at sharing knowledge and experience. Other events included plenary sessions; side events; strands and parallel/breakouts sessions as well as individual paper presentations on thematic areas.

1.6 Organization of the Report

The report is organized into six sections. The rest of the report is organized as follows: section two presents the proceedings of the opening and closing sessions; section three presents the main conference proceedings while section four presents proceedings of the pre-conference workshops. The fifth section provides findings of conference evaluations as section six presents the Conference recommendations and conclusions.

SECTION TWO: OFFICIAL OPENING AND CLOSING SESSIONS

This section presents highlights from the Conference opening session that was held on 20th November 2019 and closing session held on 22nd November 2019. It captures highlights from the key speakers as well as the other guest speakers during the two occasions. It also includes the 8th Kenya National M&E Conference Communiqué that was presented at the end of the Week.

2.1 OPENING SESSION

2.1.1 Remarks by Cabinet Secretary, The National Treasury and Planning

The following are the key highlights of the keynote address by Hon (Amb.) Ukur Yatani, EGH, Cabinet Secretary, the National Treasury and Planning. The keynote address was read by Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie, Chief Administrative Secretary, the National Treasury and Planning, on behalf of the Cabinet Secretary.

- The State Department for Planning is at an advanced stage of preparing an M&E Policy and Bill that will provide the policy and legal framework for operationalization of a robust M&E system at both levels of government;
- Monitoring and evaluation, amplifies the concepts of transparency, accountability and improvement, which resonate with the tenets of good governance. With the advent of globalization, M&E has gained prominence due to the increased demand for good governance in society, and more specifically the focus on the operations and achievements of governments;
- The Conference provides a platform for policy makers and development practitioners to share experiences, emerging good practices, new knowledge, , show-case new knowledge in the field of M&E;
- Kenya has made significant strides in tracking the implementation of her development plans through M&E and other performance management tools;
- Entrenching M&E practice will enable implementing institutions to demonstrate results of various interventions thus enhancing accountability to its stakeholders;
- Evaluations will foster good governance by assessing whether the institutions tasked to implement the “Big Four” Agenda are discharging their mandate effectively, providing value for money and addressing the Country’s development priorities; and
- To enhance accountability, the National Treasury and Planning has developed Public Investment Management Guidelines to facilitate national and county government entities to strengthen project selection, appraisal, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

2.1.2 Remarks by Principal Secretary, State Department for Planning

In his speech, the Principal Secretary for Planning, Mr. Saitoti Torome, CBS highlighted the following:

- There is increasing interest in the adoption and practice of M&E within the public sector in Kenya and globally;
- Various achievements from subsequent M&E Weeks include; delegates participation had expanded to regional and international levels; increased development partners participation and support; attendance by highly experienced international M&E practitioners; increased advocacy for adoption and practice of M&E as a management tool; development of M&E technical capacity in the public sector; and promotion of use of M&E findings as evidence for decision making;
- The implementation of the MTP III (2018-2022) is ongoing and the priorities incorporate the ‘Big Four’ Agenda, SDGs, Africa Agenda 2063 and sectoral priorities unique to each county in Kenya;
- At the national level, NIMES is used to track implementation of these plans and consequent results. At the County level, CIMES is used to track the CIDPs;
- To facilitate tracking of the implementation of Third Medium Term Plan, the “Big Four” agenda and CIDP (2018-2022), the State Department for Planning has developed a National Handbook of Indicators and supported counties to develop specific handbooks of County Reporting Indicators; and
- To strengthen monitoring and evaluation, building capacity of staff at the national and county level is critical. At the county level, the State Department for Planning has developed and shared guidelines aimed at providing a standard framework on establishment and implementation of CIMES.

2.1.3 Remarks by the Ag. Director MED

The highlights of remarks by the acting Director, MED Mr. David Kiboi were:

- The 8th Kenya National M&E Week was held the background of other seven (7) successful M&E Weeks;
- The Conference focused on use of evidence for decision making under the theme “Governance and Accountability in implementing the Big Four Agenda”;
- The M&E Week preconference agenda focuses on the need to put governance/ accountability issues at the forefront in ensuring that the Country achieves its long-term development Agenda; and

- The country is committed to meeting the various international obligations, which have been mainstreamed in our plans, not forgetting the crosscutting issues.

2.1.4 Remarks by the County Commissioner, Kisumu County

The remarks from Kisumu County Commissioner were read by her representative, Mr. John Cheruiyot, Deputy County Commissioner. The following are the highlights of the remarks:

- The State Department for Planning had made efforts in mainstreaming M&E in all programmes and projects implementation;
- The Ministry of Interior and National Government coordination was implementing the framework for Coordination and Implementation of National Government Development Programmes and Projects at both the devolved and national level following the Executive Order No.1 of 2019.

2.1.5 Remarks by President of AfrEA

The highlights of speech by the AfrEA President Ms. Rosetti Nabbumba were:

- AfrEA is a Pan African member organization comprising of 39 countries with 600 individual members and 9 institutional members;
- The organization responds professionally to M&E issues including knowledge sharing and networking ;
- AfrEA provides leadership and capacity building through supporting evaluations, encouraging development and documentation of high-quality practice and theory;
- Nine bi-annual conferences had been held, the last one being in March 2019 that attracted 680 participants while the next AfrEA Conference will be in March 2021 in Addis Ababa Ethiopia;
- The emerging trends and issues that should be considered include relationship between evaluations evidence and policy making; and building culture and context in evaluations;
- Evaluators should look for change in an intervention, other issues include acknowledging the culture in which implementation take place; undertaking capacity development from a systemic thinking and integrating sectoral issues in the evaluation agenda and strengthening of young and emerging evaluators network; and
- Importance of strengthening organizations to ensure good governance and accountability in the operations of the organizations by using available tools.

2.1.6 Remarks by Resident Representative, United Nations Development Programme

The remarks by UNDP's Resident Representative were delivered by Mr. Rogers Dhliwayo, UNDP Economic Advisor, as follows:

- 2018–2022 UNDP partnership and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) supported Kenya to achieve its development agenda. The three pillars under consideration for the support were governance, peace and security and Big Four Agenda;

- To strengthen the implementation of the Big Four Agenda, the partnership will focus on some broad areas such as Education, Health, Energy, Sustainable Food, Sustainable Cities and Digital Revolution;
- “Leaving no one behind” requires more interrogation beyond the indicators and understanding individuals and persons being left behind beyond the national averages;
- Evidence is critical for promoting debates and assists citizens to hold the government to account; and
- Building capacities for M&E creates increase in ownership for the systems.

2.2 CLOSING SESSION

2.2.1 Remarks by Head of Public Service

The highlights of the remarks by the Head of the Public Service, Dr. Joseph Kinyua, EGH, read on his behalf by Mr. Saitoti Torome, CBS, Principal Secretary, State Department for Planning:

- Good governance and accountability is no longer an option but a constitutional requirement as enshrined in Article 10(2) (c). All public officials and institutions are required to adhere to the national values and principles espoused in the Constitution and other enabling legislations during conduct of public affairs;
- The Government has undertaken various public sector reforms such as Performance Contracting; Performance Appraisal System; NIMES; Rapid Results Initiative; and Integrated Financial Management Information System;
- The country has made major strides in entrenching the M&E practice in the public sector while demystifying its misconception as a policing or auditing tool. Monitoring and Evaluation is now viewed as a mechanism by which institutions can improve their performance as well as enhance accountability;
- It is important to undertake evaluations to ascertain if the programme or projects are still relevant, being delivered efficiently, meeting the needs of the intended beneficiaries, or having an impact;
- Evaluations provide evidence to implementing institutions for learning, accountability, and transparency. To enhance evaluations in the public sector, the government has developed a Draft Public Investment Management (PIM) regulations of the Public Finance Management Act 2012;
- The process of conducting evaluations is rigorous and technical, therefore MED should make sure guidelines are issued to both national and county institutions on what to consider during the evaluation; and
- Once the draft M&E Policy is approved and M&E Bill is enacted, the State Department for Planning through MED will have a legal basis for enforcing reporting as well as operationalizing and revitalizing NIMES and CIMES

structures, capacity development and resource mobilization for M&E at national and county level, respectively.

2.2.2 Remarks by Governor, Kisii County

The Governor of Kisii County H.E. James Ongwae while gracing the closing ceremony gave the following remarks that centered on:

- Evidence is important to county governments whose projects mirrored around the Big Four Agenda;
- Counties are implementing the second generation CIDPs and will require all the support from the MED to capacity build counties;
- Planning Officers are needed in the counties to coordinate planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting on the progress of projects and programmes;
- M&E framework and continuous capacity building is extremely important for the counties. and
- Encouraged the State Department for Planning to consider holding the next Conference in Kisii County.

2.2.3 Remarks by Ag. Director MED

Mr. David Kiboi, Ag. Director MED made the following remarks during the closing ceremony of the Conference:

- There was a lot of knowledge sharing and peer-to-peer learning from each other during the Week;
- MED will continue to build partnerships with the universities in building skills and other capacity development and ensure increased partnerships with non-state actors;
- There is need to strengthen MED by way of posting more M&E professionals to M&E Units;
- MED will continue to publish documents on evaluation, build capacity of young evaluators; generate information and enhance dissemination of CIMES Guidelines;
- Twenty one (21) counties were sensitized on establishment of CIMES;
- MED is also set to undertake a diagnostic mission on the required M&E capacity and support required by the counties in order to provide specialized support; and
- MED will support counties to undertake their mid-term reviews.

2.2.4 Remarks by EVAL Partners Representative

Mr. Asela Kalugampitiya, Eval Partners Executive Coordinator, made the following remarks:

- Use of evidence in the courts is imperative to prove what the lawyers want while in the development arena;

- Evidence produced by evaluations need to be applied in learning and change for improvement;
- People in different fields can become M&E experts;
- The International Year of Evaluation was held in 2015, when the Global Evaluation Agenda for 2016-2020 was passed towards meeting the agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Goals;
- M&E can be made into a profession through increased capacity and learning from global trends.

2.2.5 Remarks by the Academia

On behalf of the academia, Prof. Elijah Siringi, of Management University of Africa (MUA) made the following remarks:

- There is need to include academia in the process of policy making;
- Knowledge of what is happening in the M&E Week should be shared in the academic hubs;
- M&E Week should be renamed as International M&E Conference;
- There is need to work as a team through partnerships and collaborations; and
- Repacking the report and the experiences will inform policy makers, legislators and the executive.

2.3: The 8th Kenya National M&E Week Communiqué

The following communique was issued at the closing ceremony of the 8th M&E Week:

- To enhance and entrench the M&E practice in the country, there is need to finalize and operationalize the National M&E Policy and enactment of the M&E Bill.
Action: The State Department for Planning;
- Coordinate mobilization of resources and commissioning of evaluations in areas where the country has serious evidence gaps especially in the Vision 2030 /Big Four Agenda.
Action: The State Department for Planning/MED/ Ministries Counties Departments and Agencies (MCDAs)/DPs;
- All counties need to finalize their M&E Policies to strengthen the M&E function. There is also need to operationalize the County Integrated M&E Systems.
Action: County Governments;
- To strengthen collaborative and partnership networks for Evaluations;
Action: The State Department for Planning
- Embrace IT in tracking the MTPs/CIDPs, including Big Four Agenda (e-NIMES/e-CIMES);
Action: National and County Governments
- Mainstream all cross-cutting issues indicators in reporting by public entities;
Action: The State Department for Planning/MED

- Continuous strengthening of the capacity of county staff on M&E, there is need for all the 47 counties to be trained on Results Based Management;
Action: The State Department for Planning/MED/DPs and County Governments
- Generate an evaluation agenda for the country and encourage systemic reviews; and
Action: The State Department for Planning/MED.
- The political class at both national and county levels should actively engage in M&E activities for buy-in.
Action: The State Department for Planning/MED/Counties.

SECTION THREE: CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

This section presents the proceedings of the main Conference over the three-day period. It contains presentations by keynote speakers, panel discussions and paper presentation sessions within the various strands. Specifically, the section presents highlights of the individual presentations, panel discussions and subsequent recommendations arising from the plenary discussions.

3.1. Performance Measurement in Modern Governments: Prioritizing Impact over Visualizations

The presentation focused on how M&E data can be turned into actionable insights through the use of live stories. It highlighted the four phases of evolution of M&E as: Define (Phase 1); Monitor (Phase 2); Compare (Phase 3) and; Act (Phase 4) and cited several examples from the USA where visualization translated to action (Phase 4).

Examples shared included increased resources, timely implementation and high degree of engagement and collaboration between government and local partners. The plenary discussion encouraged the use of data visualization as a way of communicating M&E results.

3.2. NIMES Studies: Dissemination of NIMES Findings

3.2.1. Baseline Study on M&E Culture in Kenya

The study sought to establish baseline information on M&E culture that exists within the public sector in Kenya. The study involved in-depth interviews with 26 senior government officials drawn from government ministries and six (6) county governments (Nairobi, Machakos, Kajiado, Kiambu, Nakuru, and Mombasa). In addition, an electronic survey targeting 120 responses from senior government officials was administered. The study findings were as follows:

- About 93.3 per cent of institutions surveyed had M&E Units. However, majority of these institutions had staffing gaps;
- In most cases, one could not be able to get most of the required information for decision making in the NIMES;
- More than 80 per cent of institutions indicated that they would not conceal information if their departmental performance was below expectation;
- The fact that more than half of the M&E units are headed by directors, gives some level of championship. The location of M&E units however raises concerns on the effectiveness of the championship. M&E championship appears to be at M&E units, thus, may lack the real championship and authority it requires;
- Majority of the institutions surveyed used evaluation evidence (throughout the programme life cycle and to improve understanding of interventions than to make changes to policies); and
- It was noted that Performance Management incentives from the demand side is not elaborate.

Recommendations from the study:

- At national level, locate M&E function at the highest level of government to enhance championship, influence resource allocation and use of evidence for policy change;
- In line ministries, state corporations and county governments, locate M&E function directly under; (i) the cabinet secretaries, (ii) managing directors, and (iii) governors, respectively for it to influence policy decisions;
- Strengthen the capacity of the M&E Units in MCDAs;
- Sensitize decision makers on the value of evidence-based policy making; and
- Institutionalize M&E by mainstreaming it across government functions and roles through a policy framework.

3.2.2. Gender Diagnostic of the NIMES

The study sought to investigate the extent to which evaluation policies, procedures, frameworks and internal systems relate to an effective national gender responsive monitoring and evaluation system. It examined the NIMES while identifying existing potential barriers and enablers for a well-functioning gender responsive M&E system. The study utilised a mixed method approach including literature review & document analysis as well as interviews using a standardized Gender Diagnostic Tool/Matrix.

The following were the key findings from the study:

- NIMES & CIMES were recognised as central for M&E;
- It was noted that the NIMES Structure was working well with most respondents indicating that the system was good in terms of production of reports; and
- In terms of Capacity development and training, the system was fair while the system was performing poorly in areas of policy development, coordination and supporting evaluations, reviews and assessments.
- The study highlighted the following as the general barriers for M&E: Absence of legal backing and policy; Perceptions of M&E as ‘witch hunt’, Audit; monitoring was dominant as opposed to evaluation; and weak public policy on evaluation. Specific barriers to gender responsive M&E were: Culture of patriarchy/attitudes to gender evaluation; Limited technical capacity, knowledge, skills and competencies on gender responsive evaluation; and Poor funding.

Recommendations from the study included:

- **Policy:** Finalize the draft M&E Policy and all key NIMES documents to align them with constitutional provisions, laws, and conventions on gender equality and equity;
- **Capacity development:** Expand and intensify training for M&E and especially gender responsive M&E;
- **Reports; quality, production and use:** Improve the regularity, timeliness and gender sensitivity of all NIMES reports; and
- **MED Structure & professionalization:** Include gender equality and equity in Technical Advisory Groups (TAG) and replicate structure in all counties.

3.3. Dealing with Complexity in Development Evaluation: Challenges and Opportunities

During the session, the panelists noted the following issues: Developmental evaluation is a recent and emerging model for evaluation; there is new thinking that traditional evaluations methodologies are not giving the required results based on Michael Quinn Book of 2011. Other issues of discussion included: point of entry of an evaluator is at the formative stage through-out the implementation process to the end; and measuring policies requires looking at results and not the intended results. In addition, there is need for learning to adopt 5 C-model and include all stakeholders including the beneficiaries.

Plenary discussions

Contributing to the discussion, the delegates made the following observations and suggestions:

- Evaluations must be done according to the way projects have been designed and implemented;
- There was need for baseline survey to provide back-up information to form basis of conclusions; and
- Timing of evaluations is very important and must take cognizance of the political situation.

3.4. Gender and Equality Focused Evaluations, Participatory Methodologies and Vulnerable Populations

A case discussed in the panel was on communities who do not subscribe to the formal strategic planning. Such communities have their own systems and structures, hence are vulnerable to exclusion. The communities' Strategic Plan is not in tandem with the Country's Strategic Plan. It is very easy to plan for formal groups but not the case with the informal ones. The critical questions when considering such communities are:

- How do you mainstream evaluations in these communities without disrupting them?
- How do you monitor and adopt community initiatives into the formal structures?
- Which tools, approaches or systems can be used to capture government input?
- Which language do you use in reporting? and
- How do you harmonize the resources?

The second case focused on outcome mapping/harvesting, a concept which was inspired by complexity in evaluation and first utilized in evaluation by Michael Quinn Parton (2011). The approach differs with traditional evaluation approaches in terms of spheres of control leading to outputs, outcomes and impact (results-based monitoring and evaluation). Outcome harvesting is particularly used in complex settings and attribution is not easy. It utilizes a participatory methodology that involves everybody.

Plenary discussions

The participants made the following observations:

- There is need to demystify outcome harvesting; and

- To ensure participation and contribution of communities with informal strategic plans, there is need to integrate qualitative aspects besides a number of public sector evaluations.

3.5. Strengthening Devolution through Demand Driven Evidence for Policy and Practice

3.5.1. Available Evidence in the Counties for Transparency and Accountability in Implementation of the Big Four Agenda, CIDP and ADPs

This panel had Nakuru, Garissa and Busia counties. They shared county experiences on the evidence available in the counties for transparency and accountability in implementation of the Big Four Agenda, CIDP and ADPs. The following were the session highlights:

- **Legal instruments** supporting transparency and accountability in the counties include: Constitution of Kenya (CoK) and County Government Act, 2012. The specific articles and sections are as follows: Article 10 of CoK on National Values & Principles of Governance; Article 232 of CoK on Values & Principles of Public Service; Article 174 of CoK on Objects of Devolution in Kenya; Section 104 of the Public Finance Management Act 2012; Section 116 of County Government Act (2012) on delivery of Public Service at County Level and Part XI of County Government Act (2012) on Integrated Development Planning.
- **Planning tools** in the counties include: CIDP (2018-2022); Annual Development Plans; Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plans; County Spatial Plan (2015-2025); Programme Based Budget; and Indicator Handbook. On the other hand, the reporting tools currently used by counties include: departmental sector reports; End Term Review of CIDP (2013-2017); M&E reports; annual progress reports and financial statements.

Implementation challenges: Counties still face challenges in implementing planned activities. Some of these challenges include: weak fiscal capacity; inefficiency in execution of capital expenditures; inadequate political will; staffing gap in critical technical positions; gaps in baseline data; ignorance on devolution mandate; weak M&E culture and budget constraint.

Recommendations: To address above challenges, counties recommend the following measures:

- Continuous training and capacity development;
- Mapping out M&E recommendations with the relevant agency expected to take action;
- Undertake county specific baseline surveys under guidance of KNBS;
- Continuous civic education on the importance of the M&E function; and
- Guidelines on operationalisation of county statistics.

3.5.2. Institutionalizing M&E in Counties in Implementing the Big Four Agenda and the CIDP

The panel comprised of Uasin Gishu, Embu, Lamu, and Isiolo counties. The focus of this panel was to discuss how counties are institutionalizing M&E in implementation of Big Four Agenda and CIDPs. The following were the session highlights:

The Finance and Economic Planning Department is charged with preparation of the County Annual Programme Based Budget within the Medium Term Expenditure Framework; production of county periodic reports; capacity development for M&E; training of monitoring and

evaluation champions; formulation of county M&E policies; coordinating preparation of M&E reports; supporting the implementation of the CIMES guidelines and standards as the main M&E tool across the county among others. All CIDPs have integrated the Big Four Agenda. The main challenges are: budgetary constraints and staff transfer.

Plenary discussions

In regard to M&E status in Counties, the following observations were made:

- The counties have quarterly reports and annual reports that help them in planning;
- Counties have Efficiency Monitoring Units that collaborate with the Planning Units in service delivery to the people;
- Counties have partnered with Kenya School of Government to enhance capacity building on performance appraisal;
- Some counties like Embu county have set aside two (2) per cent of development budget for M&E;
- There still exists challenges especially on baseline data in preparation for planning documents;
- There is need to link up performance management with M&E; and
- The complaint handling mechanism should be strengthened in line with M&E.

3.6. Evidence Based Decision Making

3.6.1. Evidence for Enhanced Public Policy Making, Implementation and Results

The pertinent questions guiding the discussions were:

- Do we require evidence in each decision we make?
- What evidence is used in policy making?
- How do we use evidence to enhance governance and accountability?
- How do we interpret information and data collected?
- How do we retain data and information?
- How do we transfer the information to the users?
- Why do we need evidence and analysis to confirm what we think?

Session Highlights

- Among the steps involved in policy making process include: Problem recognition; Agenda setting; and Policy formulation;
- Policy making process is a more complex process because of different types of actors hence it is important to understand different actors and their influence to the policy; and
- Policy makers need evidence for effective decision making. Researchers need to respond to policy gaps for it to be relevant and once you have data you need to disseminate it. However, we need to have timely evidence that can influence future decisions.

3.6.2. Performance Measurement/Evaluation and Government Accountability

Topic 1: National Evaluation Policy of Sri Lanka

The presentation highlighted the status of evaluations in Sri Lanka; the country has a National Bill on Evaluation, an established center for evaluation and a Parliament Select Committee on Evaluation in place. Some of the achievements on evaluations include: Parliamentarians forum to raise awareness on evaluation among parliamentarians; participation of members in conferences; and capacity building of District Coordinating Committees.

Strategies that have been put in place to strengthen National M&E System in Sri Lanka are:

- Policy commitment and support;
- Mandatory budgetary allocation for M&E;
- Sound institutional arrangement; and
- Evaluation capacity development.

Some of the challenges that the country faces in her efforts to undertake evaluations include:

- M&E institutions and the planning institutions seem to function in isolation and do not have an effective formalized feedback arrangement to integrate lessons learnt for evaluations into the planning and design of new projects; and
- Shortage of professionals, existence of multiple results frameworks, too many indicators, lack of aid predictability and a weak statistical capacity.

There is need therefore to address the supply side of the equation that includes skills, procedures, methodology, data systems, manuals among others and a general focus on National Evaluation Capacity Development.

Topic 2: Governance and Accountability in Public universities

The presentation observed that corporate governance was concerned with holding the balance between economic and social goals and between individual and communal goals with the aim of aligning as nearly as possible the interests of individuals, corporates and society. Lack of legal framework and M&E policy is not an excuse in promoting good governance and accountability since the CoK has adequate provisions in these areas.

Topic 3: Ending Drought Emergencies

Ending Drought Emergencies is anchored in 6 pillars: Peace and Security, Climate proofed Infrastructure, Human Capital, Sustainable Livelihoods, Drought Risk Management and Institutional Development and Knowledge Management. The National Drought Management Agency (NDMA) developed the Ending Drought Emergencies M&E framework which has 4 result levels: Goal results; Impact results; Midterm outcomes and Immediate outcomes. Each result has a key set of key indicators which are tracked by the agency in collaboration with other ministerial departments.

3.6.3. Capacity Building in Monitoring and Evaluation of Population and Development Programmes in Kenya

In order to support M&E capacity building for population and development, the University of Nairobi provides a Master of Arts in Monitoring & Evaluation. The course core units include: Fundamentals of M&E; Programme conceptualization and design; M&E for population and development nexus; Methods for social research; Theories and models for M&E; and Statistics and computing. The course electives are: Participatory approaches to M&E; Demographic techniques; and Economic perspectives of evaluation.

Challenges encountered in the short courses are: Customizing M&E trainings to meet varying needs; Lack of a standardized curriculum; Inadequate trainee follow-ups; Stiff competition from other institutions offering the courses; Little interest in M&E by the private sector; and Lack of M&E culture among most organizations. Challenges in Master of Arts in M&E: Completion rates are very low; Limited fellowships for training; Bridging the gap between theory and practice; and Limited expertise to mark and moderate exams.

Proposed recommendations include: Mobilization of more funds to support training; Advocating for policy buy-in and support for improved M&E at all levels; and undertaking a systematic evaluation. In order to ensure that the course adequately meets the intended objective, the following was proposed as a way forward:

- Review of the curriculum to include result-based management;
- The university to partner with the Council of Governors so as to train more M&E officers;
- Take advantage of Devolution Conference to appraise counties on available M&E courses; and
- Institutions to develop follow-up mechanisms to ensure skills acquired meet industry requirements.

3.7. Generation and use of Evidence for Governance in achieving the Big Four Agenda

The session discussion focused on how evidence can be generated and used for governance in the implementation of the Big Four Agenda. The following are key observations made: need to generate and interrogate data; form partnerships with communities in data management; use data and information to inform decision making; work with those already in the system to generate data; and establish research units in every county.

Participants were concerned with how institutions can work on the collection and management of both qualitative and quantitative data. The variables to be considered and the relevant sampling frames. The plenary agreed that the guiding philosophy of M&E is consistency and periodicity. Relevant to this also included the regulatory environment guiding the implementation of the Big Four Agenda. There was consensus on the need to have locally agreed indicators to assist community trace and understand progress even as it is compared globally.

3.8. The Role of Governance Institutions in Evidence Generation for Transparency and Accountability in Implementation of the Big Four Agenda

3.8.1. Controller of Budget: Evidence and Data

The presenter discussed the role of the Controller of Budget in using evidence and data. The Controller of Budget Office undertakes the following functions that relies on monitoring and evaluation practices:

- Carry out public participation on matters budget;
- Enforce Budgetary ceilings; and
- Undertake timely investigations on alleged malpractices.

3.8.2. Parliamentary Service Commission

Parliamentary Service Commission presented on their role in ‘ Ensuring the oversight role in the planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation of public expenditure’. This includes:

- Strengthening evidence generation and use;
- Conducting Public participation to inform decision making;
- Use of Parliamentary Research Units to provide research services and policy analysis to all the sub-committees consisting of experts and champions in all areas; and
- Mainstreaming M&E in parliamentary services.

SECTION FOUR: CONFERENCE TRAININGS

The Conference trainings were conducted during the first two days (18th – 19th November 2019). The participants comprised of representatives from both National and County governments, academia, development partners and civil society organizations as well as international delegates.

The trainings were organized around the following thematic areas: Strengthening capacities to Generate Evidence for Climate Change Governance and Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Expanding Democratic spaces for more Inclusive and Equitable Governance: Integrating Gender Responsiveness and Equity into Legislation through Evaluations; and Real-time Reporting for Accountability: M&E data Systems and Dashboards.

4.1. Strengthening Capacities to generate evidence for Climate Change Governance and Disaster Risk Management

There were six presentations under this thematic area to highlight issues of capacity to generate evidence for Climate Change Governance and Disaster Risk Management.

4.1.1. The Paradox of Kenya’s Disaster Risk Management Paradigm: A Political, Social, Cultural, Psychological and Environmental Dimension.

The presentation observed that disaster risk information and risk reduction measures should be incorporated into development planning processes at all levels for informed decision making. Holistic approach is required, where multi-sector, multi-agency participation is crucial. There is need to build community resilience to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and safeguard people’s lives and properties through generation and utilization of timely evidence.

Plenary issues raised included interventions to be well designed and targeted using evidence and the need for continuous data collection and management by using cheap spatial data tools for data collections.

4.1.2. Climate Disaster Risk Management: Building Community Resilience through Disaster Risk Reduction

During this session, a hazard was defined as a situation where there is a threat to life, health, environment or property whereas a disaster is an event that completely disrupts the normal ways of a community. It brings on human, economical, and environmental losses to the community which the community cannot bear on its own. Natural hazards by themselves do not cause disasters – it is the combination of an exposed, vulnerable and ill-prepared population or community with a hazard event that results in a disaster.

Participants were informed that Climate Change affect Disaster Risks in two ways: through the likely increase in weather and climate hazards; and through increases in the vulnerability of communities to natural hazards, particularly through ecosystem degradation, reductions in water and food availability, and changes to livelihoods. In addition, some possible outcomes of an

increase in global temperatures were highlighted as increased risk of drought and increased intensity of storms, including tropical cyclones with higher wind speeds, a wetter rainy season.

Similarly, Disaster Risk Reduction was defined as the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters. Through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

Risk was defined as the probability of harmful consequences or expected losses (deaths, injuries, properties, livelihood or environment) resulting from interaction between hazards and vulnerable conditions. Disaster Risk Management begins from the risk identification followed by risk assessment and, finally, the risk treatment. In identifying the risk and addressing its effects, monitoring and evaluation should form its core of information.

4.1.3. Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Development Planning

M&E is inbuilt in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) - 2015-2030. It is a comprehensive framework with achievable targets, legal-based instruments for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and emphasis on the need for tackling DRR and Climate Change adaptation when setting SDGs. SFDRR covers all risks; small-scale, large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or man-made hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.

4.1.4. Geospatial tools for Environmental Management of Kenya's Water Towers

Some of the Sustainable Development challenges facing environmental management of Kenya's water towers are:

- Demographic Challenges: includes high population growth mainly in developing countries;
- Resource Challenge: Increasing use of resources, renewable and non-renewable, biodiversity losses, climate change impacts; and
- Environmental challenges: degradation due to human activities, Greenhouse gases (GHGs).

To address these challenges, a participatory approach must be incorporated in a process of spatial thinking which will allow for observation, interpretation and application which then leads to realization of the goal.

Some of the approaches to sustainable management of the water towers are:

- Sustainable sand harvesting through rehabilitation of land from which sand has been harvested;

- Critical consideration of the sustainability of the water sources upstream when constructing dams to avoid destruction of forests; and
- Collect monitoring data to inform timely action.

4.1.5. Integration of Weather and Climate Information services in Government policies and Plans: Lessons Learned and Emerging Issues:

Physical aspects of climate related factors that shape the quantity and quality of existing natural resources (rainfall, wind, solar) need to be monitored to inform policy. These information aspects: past, present and future trends of weather parameters can be used in: agriculture and food security; DRM; transport, building and construction; water resource management; Energy generation and distribution; Land Use; commerce industry, insurance; health and research.

Integrating weather and climate information into planning is therefore critical for sustainable management of existing natural resources. The users of climate information must give feedback so that the information generated is used and meets their needs. Co-production of climate services is important. Climate information is not mainstreamed in reporting by many public entities. The ABC of an effective climate service must include transforming early warning to early action. Despite these efforts, it was noted during this session that Kenya does not have a National Framework for Climate Services that may give timely information.

4.1.6. Climate Change Legal Framework: Case of Kenya

Kenya's Climate Change response is enshrined in the Climate Change Act (2016) that is supported by a National Climate Change Framework Policy. National Climate Change Fund has been established while regulations are yet to be approved. Counties have also started establishing such funds. The Act's provisions have however not been complied by MCDAs.

4.1.7. Ending Drought Emergencies and M&E for Hunger Safety Net

The Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) is anchored in 6 pillars: peace and security; climate proofed infrastructure; human capital; sustainable livelihoods; drought risk management; and institutional development and knowledge management. EDE has a robust M&E system that provides timely information to monitor emergencies.

There has been consultations with government and non-government agencies in the development of the EDE M&E system. There is adequate policy and legal framework to support climate change and related interventions; however, the country needs to act towards realizing the goals.

4.2. Expanding Democratic Spaces for More Inclusive and Equitable Governance: Integrating Gender Responsiveness and Equity into Legislation through Evaluations

4.2.1. Gender and Equity Focus in Evaluations

Gender Equality is vital in inclusive socio-economic and sustainable development. Gender-Sensitive planning involves using the results of gender analysis to inform planning. There is need

to consider different gender roles and gender needs of men and women in designing development interventions.

The following issues should be considered to ensure gender inclusive M&E:

- Incorporating gender dimensions in information gathering and analysis by using appropriate tools and techniques;
- Design gender-related activities and outline the appropriate strategies to be used to achieve the overall goal of promoting gender equality;
- Outline appropriate monitoring indicators in both quantitative and qualitative terms;
- Ensure that information on programmes/projects reach both men and women;
- Track progress and developing gender disaggregated data in the M&E reports;
- Outline some points for terms of reference for project evaluation incorporating aspects of gender that will ensure that the evaluation is conducted from a gender perspective; and
- Outline resource requirement and include them in the budget.

The following strategies can be implemented to promote Gender and Equity responsive evaluations:

- Assess the degree to which gender and power relationships change as a result of SDGs interventions, voices and resources;
- Assess how well men and women are contributing to the achievement of national/global commitment;
- Disaggregate household to examine interactions among members- resource allocation;
- Examine the influence of social networks: household network, ethnic and religious organizations, workplace and other economic networks;
- Analyze social exclusion;
- Integrate theory, concepts and ideas from human rights-gender equality and socioeconomic equity in development;
- Assess degree to which gender and power relationships change as a result of SDG interventions;
- Provide information on how development programs affect women and men differently; Assessing how they are contributing to the achievement of national/ global gender equality commitment; and
- Promote social change by using the evaluations for better development programming.

4.2.2 Gender and legislation

The question of gender representation has dominated the debate in Kenya's Parliament since the promulgation of the Constitution in 2010 with proposals of increasing the number of women members of Parliament (National Assembly and Senate), to achieve at least one-third representation of either gender in the Senate and National Assembly.

4.2.3 Gender and Participatory Development: Rationale for Addressing Gender Issues in Participation

The session in overall emphasized the importance of addressing gender issues in participation as follows:

- Gender issues in participation need substantial and explicit attention. We must hear the voices of both men and women because often they do not say the same thing;
- To promote effective participation of both men and women as stakeholders in development, we must actively and explicitly find ways to capture their very distinctive voices in order to hear their different needs, limitations, priorities and aspirations;
- Men and women play different roles, have different needs, and face different constraints; and
- Fundamental asymmetries in the respective rights and obligations of men and women translate into different economic capacities, as reflected in men's and women's access to, use of, and control over economically productive resources.

To integrate gender responsiveness and equity into legislation through evaluations, we need to undertake the following: Institutional arrangement for managing M&E; Include M&E in programme designs; Formulate policies and set guidelines for M&E; Establish an effective M&E framework; Harmonize M&E frameworks; Review of several Gender-related laws to align them with the constitution and National Policy on Gender and Development; Review the National Gender and Equality Commission Act to give it prosecutorial powers to enforce compliance; and disseminate findings.

The following were identified as the challenges that impede integrating Gender Responsive and Equity into legislation through evaluations: Inadequate political will; Misconceptions about gender in society (culture); Inadequate skilled manpower and funding to promote Gender Equality and Empowerment; Lack of gender sensitive indicators in plans, and in M&E reports; Lack of gender sensitive budgets; and Lack of gender audits to verify programmes expenditure versus benefits and impacts on men and women.

4.3. Real-time reporting for Accountability: M&E Data Systems and Dashboards

This session was designed to provide participants with new knowledge on how to leverage on electronic systems to collect, analyze and report on M&E data more effectively and in a timely manner. This was meant to promote the use of M&E systems and dash boards at both National and County governments.

4.3.1. e-NIMES/ e-CIMES

The e-NIMES entails a dashboard, an electronic reporting system that is used by the National government in tracking government project implementation. At the County level the e-CIMES is platform used in reporting County government projects. The dashboard has colours that signal different meanings. The dashboard shows a **Blue** indicating the project performance is above

expectation; **Green** for completed projects; **Yellow** for on-going projects; and **Red** for under-performance.

Participants during this session held a plenary discussion on the use of M&E systems and dash boards. Some of the key highlights of these discussions included: the possibility of integrating the e-NIMES with performance contracting; address issues of M&E system being seen as a policing tool rather than a reporting tool which has therefore made the counties to shy off from using the system; Some counties have gone ahead to invest in their systems of reporting e.g. Turkana County which has partnered with external partners to come up with their system along with the M&E policy. They cited a challenge in implementation of the same as sensitization of County staff was inadequate; African Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC) expressed an interest in supporting the Counties implement the reporting systems which elicited positive responses from County delegates; Counties asked for more access to the system in that more administrators can be added apart from the focal persons identified by MED previously; It is important to note that most counties in the e-CIMES dashboard were in red color in their performance majorly because of reluctance in reporting their project implementation status.

4.3.2. Live Stories Dashboard

The presentation highlighted evolution of data and growth of M&E with examples from the field that included socio-economic trends. The role of the government is therefore to recognize and plan for data evolution through the use of dash boards. Governments struggle to turn administrative data into actionable insights. About 80per cent of time is spent on finding and cleaning data. This scenario can therefore be addressed by developing electronic M&E systems and dash boards.

There is need to define data by raising what is being tracked and why. This falls under the Spreadsheet era. In addition, there is need to measure data, compare data and use data to make decisions in policies, resources and activities. Decision making is very important in any data context. A lot can be saved just from making the right decisions.

Rapid advancement in ICT has led to the generation of a huge amount of data at an unprecedented speed. This entails the use of mobile phones, Robots, Drones, GIS and the social media. Big data analytic tools include Twitter and Facebook. Analytic applications may include Phone records, Satellite, Electronic transaction records, Rapid analysis of poverty index and Social media analysis. Key elements of an inclusive data ecosystem include engagement around decision making process, resources, transparency and partnership, data ecosystems for sustainable development, and data generation and use cycle for M&E of policy implementation. An example of how big data has been used to drive the achievement of SDGs was presented.

One of the most important ways to disseminate data is through visualization as presented in the SDG Dashboard. The system focuses on targets and not goals. The system also focuses on Country relevant indicators and thresholds, and National M&E system for SDGs. Stakeholders need to work together as partners use data to solve different economic challenges. It is important

to note that what is not measured would not be done. The dashboard helps in implementation and identification of data gaps in SDGs.

4.4. Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation Training

The Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBME) training was organized to help the participants to: understand the role of M&E in the implementation of the Big Four Agenda: Health Care, Manufacturing, Housing and Food Security; understand how to locate evaluations within the policy/programme cycle and to maximise the likely use of evaluations for social change; enhance familiarity with different evaluation types and the evidence they produce and explore how best to promote the use of evidence in policy making processes. The training was conducted through a power point presentation and group work.

4.5. Strengthening of Transparency and Accountability in the Public Sector

Four presentations were made under this thematic area to highlight issues of how Monitoring and Evaluation can be used to strengthen transparency and accountability in the public sector. These presentations were made by facilitators with varied experience from public institutions, the academia and private sector. The presentations were: Transparency and accountability in public sector; The Monitoring and Evaluation System ; Outcome Harvesting; and Evidence Gap Maps and other innovative reporting strategies.

4.6. Recommendations and Way Forward from the Pre-conference Workshops

The two days pre-conference training was not adequate to cover all the five key thematic areas and therefore there was need for:

- More training required for all staff in the 47 counties targeting Planning and M&E officers.
- Adequate funds to be allocated for M & E capacity building at all levels;
- Thorough sensitization of the Executive, Legislature, Parliament and other stakeholders at both national and county levels on the importance of M&E functions;
- Establishment of a M&E data hub for M&E functions and decision making were recommended; and
- Empowerment of young and upcoming evaluators and creation of M&E champions for M&E.

SECTION FIVE: CONFERENCE EVALUATION

This section presents findings of the Conference evaluation. The findings are drawn from analysis of the online registration forms and survey conducted at the end of the Conference. Analysis shows, the 8th Kenya National M&E week attracted about 50 per cent of the respondents who did not attend the 7th M&E week.

5.1. Overall daily distribution of delegates participation

The Conference attracted an average of 341 delegates daily. The analysis revealed a downward trend in daily attendance from day one. As shown in Table 5.1, attendance met at least one third gender threshold. However, the number of delegates consistently reduced from 400 on day one to 306 by the last day. This indicates that most participants seem to have been more interested in the pre-conference training, official opening and panel discussions. Another contributing factor could be accessibility of the venue of the workshop that was out of the town centre.

Table 5.1: Overall Daily Distribution of Participants

Day	Number of Participants N (%)		
	Male	Female	Total
Pre-conference Training Day 1	264 (66.0%)	136 (34.0%)	400
Pre-conference Training Day 2	226(66.3%)	115 (33.7%)	341
Main conference Day 3	233 (66.0%)	120 (34.0%)	353
Main Conference Day 4	198 (64.9%)	107 (35.1%)	305
Closing Ceremony Day 5	197(64.4%)	109 (35.6)	306
Average Number of participants per day	224(65.7%)	117(34.3%)	341

5.2. Overall Distribution of Respondents

A total of 231 delegates (68% of all delegates) responded to the evaluation with 139 (60%) being males and 92 (40%) females as shown in Figure 5.1. The response rate for the 8th M&E week was higher compared to the 7th M&E week response of 32 per cent. The high response rate in the 8th M&E week may be attributed to the online registration and follow up with the respondents.

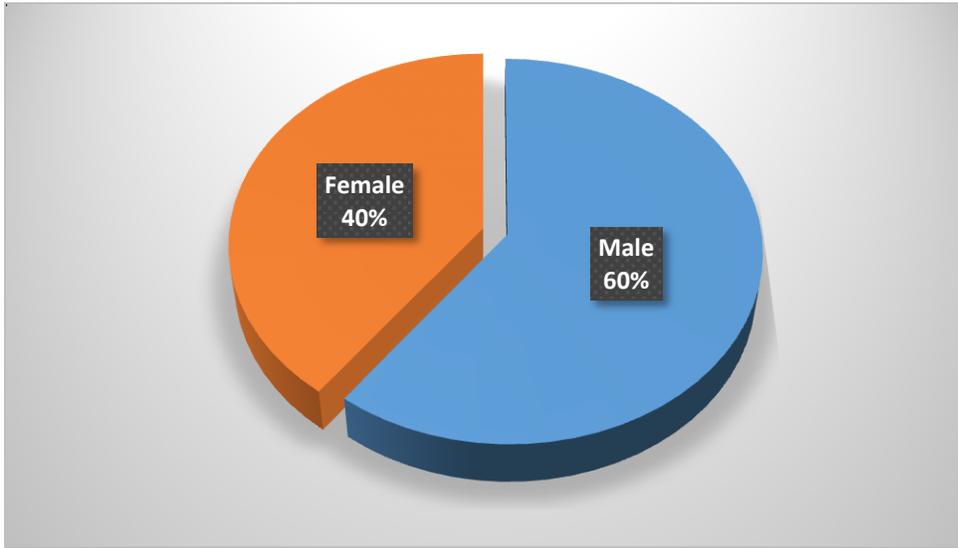


Figure 5.1: Gender of the Respondent

The Conference delegates age distribution (Figure 5.2) shows that the delegates were 25 years and above with a majority being 54 years and below (88%), 55 - 64 years (10.5%) and 65 years and above (1.5%). This is expected since the Conference targets participants within the labor force.

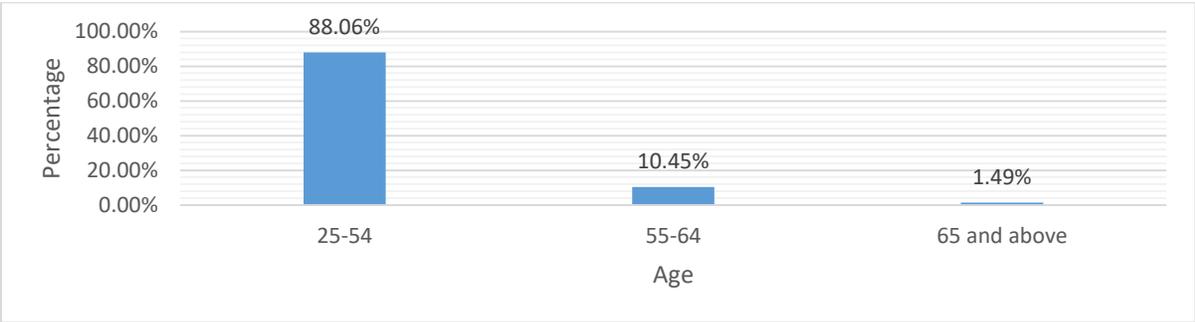


Figure 5.2: Overall Distribution of Respondents by Age

The analysis also indicate that most respondents to the online evaluation were delegates (69.6%), facilitators or presenters (13.0%) and Conference organizers (17.4%) as shown in Figure 5.3.

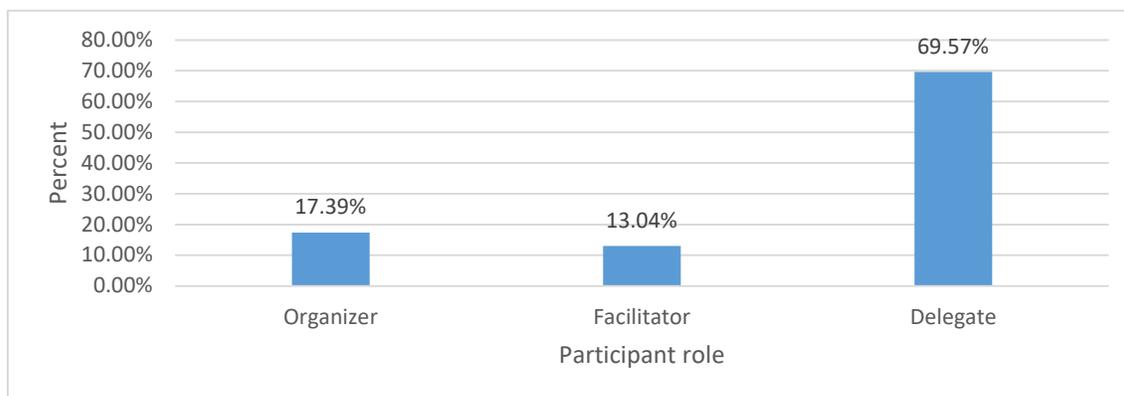


Figure 5.3: Role of Respondent in the Conference

5.3. Access to information about the conference

Most participants (72%) accessed information about the conference through invitation from MED. However, others got information about the Conference through colleagues (2.9%), meeting discussion (11.6%), and conference organizers (13.1%).

5.4. Place of work of respondents

To understand the respondents' composition, respondents were asked their place of work. The place of work was disaggregated as to whether one worked in state or non-state actors. Table 5.2 shows that 63.8 per cent were from the national government, 21.7 per cent from county governments while the rest were from Development Partners (1.5%), International NGOs (5.8%), and Private Sector (7.3%). This shows that most participants were either from the County or National government. It is important to note that the 8th M&E week did not attract representatives from the Parliament unlike the previous years despite their significance in championing M&E in the country. The lack of attendance by Parliamentarians may be attributed to logistical arrangements and inadequate funding to support the Members of Parliament.

Table 5.2: Place of Work of Respondents

Which option best describes where you work	Percent (%)
Development Partner	1.45
International NGO	5.80
Private Sector	7.25
County Government (Public Service)	21.74
National Government (Public Service)	63.77
Total	100.00

The study further assessed the roles the respondents played in their various organizations. The study revealed that most respondents were in M&E (40.6%) followed by Economic Planning at 26.1 per cent and, Management and Research at 11.6 per cent each as shown in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Role of Respondent at Place of Work

Role at place of work	Percent (%)
Management	11.59
Monitoring and Evaluation	40.58
Planning	26.09
Research	11.59
Administration	5.80
Teaching	4.35
Total	100.00

5.5. Preconference training

The results revealed that about 93 per cent of the Conference participants attended the pre-conference training. This indicates that the pre-conference trainings are rapidly gaining cognisance among participants as it involves sharing useful ideas among participants. Table 5.4 shows the pre-conference trainings attended by participants on day 1 and 2.

Table 5.4: Preconference Workshop Attended

Preconference Training/Workshop	Day 1 Percent (%)	Day 2 Percent (%)
Real-time reporting for accountability: M&E data systems and dashboards	26.6	26.6
Strengthening capacities to generate evidence for climate change governance and DRM	28.1	21.9
Expanding democratic spaces for more inclusive and equitable governance: integrating gender responsiveness and equity into legislation through evaluations	14.1	-
Training on Results Based Management	31.3	28.1
Strengthening of transparency and accountability in the public sector	-	23.4
Total	100.00%	100.00%

5.6. Main Conference

All invited participants attended the main Conference and about 91 per cent attended the opening ceremony. However only about 87 per cent of the participants attended the closing ceremony.

5.7. Conference ratings

Participants were asked to rate the Conference proceedings in various aspects. The study revealed that all participants were in concurrence that the theme of the 8th Kenya National M&E

Week was relevant (31.9%) and very relevant (68.1%). The quality of facilitators throughout the Conference was also assessed. As presented in Figure 5.4. The findings showed that 40.6 per cent agreed that the facilitators were excellent and about 56.5 per cent agreed that they were good and only 2.9 per cent stating that the facilitators were average or poor.

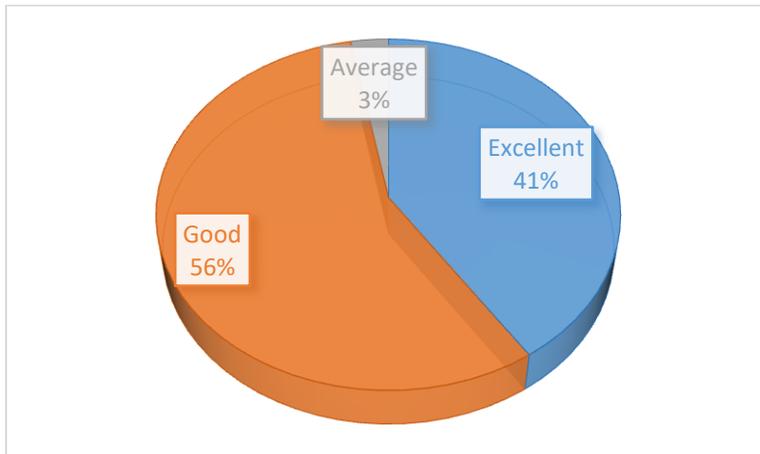


Figure 5.4: Quality of Facilitators at the M&E Conference

5.7.1. Rating of the conference venue

In terms of the venue of the Conference. Respondents were asked about accessibility of the Conference venue from the lake side city and the food and beverage provided during the Conference. Majority (62%) of the respondents agreed that the Conference venue was very accessible from the Central Business District (CBD) while majority (86%) of the respondents affirmed that the food and beverage provided was good on average (Figure 5.5).

Accessibility of Conference venue	Conference food and beverage
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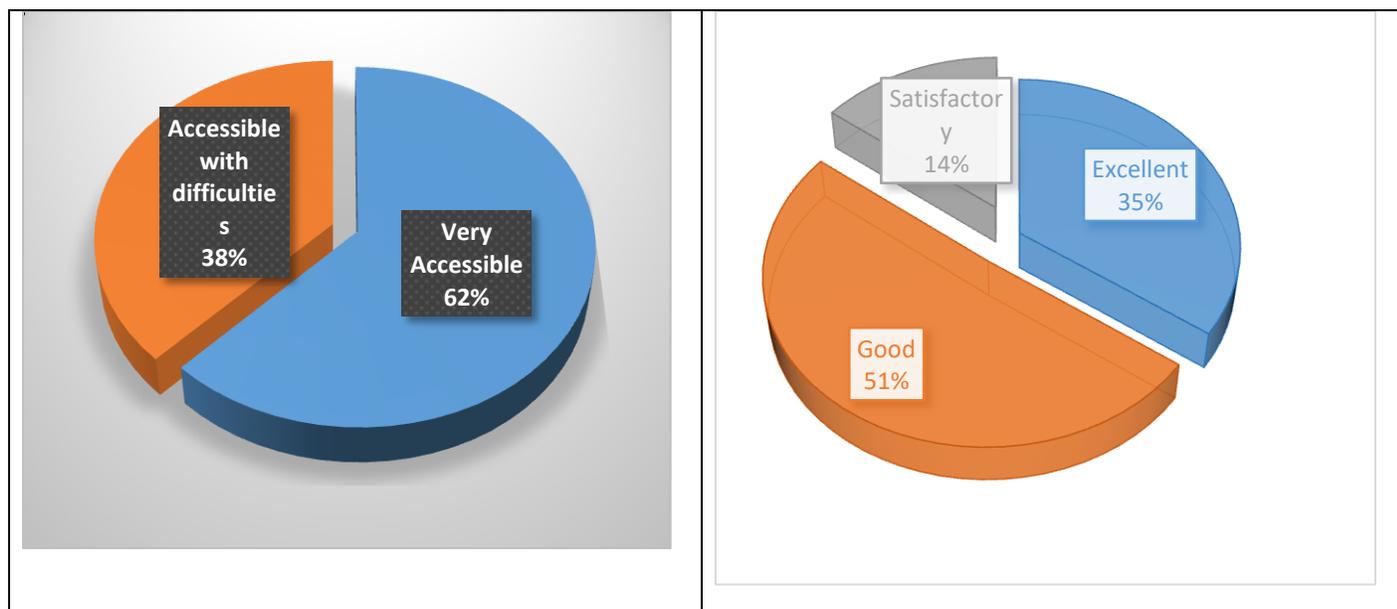


Figure 5.5: Conference Venue

5.7.2. Overall Conference Ratings

The analysis further sought to understand the overall rating of the Conference. It was noted that all Conference days were on average good. Table 5.5 shows that all Conference sessions from day one to day five were on average good in terms of both delivery and content with Pre-conference having the highest rating at (97.1%), followed by Opening Ceremony (95.7%), Main Conference (88.4%), Closing Ceremony (87.0%) in that order.

Table 5.5: Overall Conference Ratings

Conference rating	Pre-Conference (%)	Main conference (%)	Opening ceremony (%)	Closing ceremony (%)
Excellent	39.1	37.7	49.3	40.6
Good	58.0	50.7	46.4	46.4
Satisfactory	2.9	11.6	4.4	10.1
Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In terms of materials shared during the conference, 94 per cent of the participants agreed the materials shared and supplied were very useful and informative to participants.

5.8. Conference strands attended during the main conference

The Conference strands that were mostly attended were strand 1 and 2 with strand 3 attracting a paltry 6.7 per cent of the delegates (Figure 5.6).

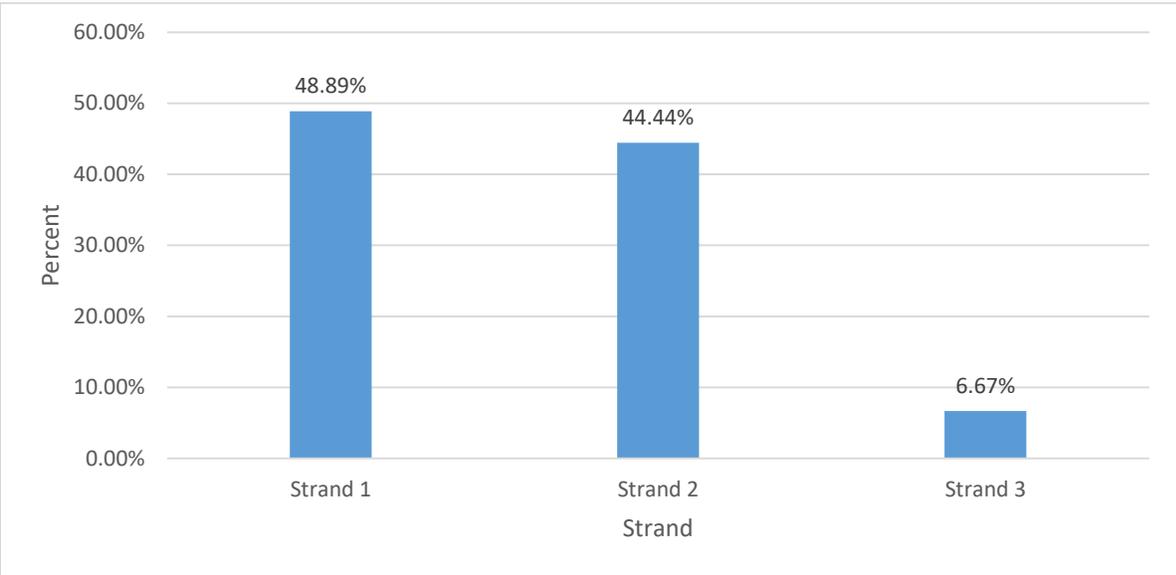


Figure 5.6: Conference Attended

5.9. Panel discussions

An overall analysis of the panel discussions revealed that all the six panel discussions were quite informative. Over eighty per cent of the participants agreed that all the panels were informative as shown in Table 5.6

Table 5.6: Rating of Panel Discussions

Level of Information	Dealing with Complexity in Development Challenges and Opportunities (%)	Gender and Equity Focused Evaluation: Participatory Methodologies with Vulnerable Populations (%)	What evidence is available in the Counties for Transparency and Accountability in Implementation of Big 4, CIDP and ADPs (%)	Institutionalizing M&E in the Counties in Implementation of Big 4 and CIDPs (%)	Generation and Use of Evidence for Governance in achieving Big 4 Agenda (%)	The Role of Institutions in Evidence Generation for Transparency and Accountability in Implementation of Big 4 Agenda (%)
Less informative	1.5	4.4	8.7	2.9	7.3	5.8
Informative	60.9	59.4	59.4	65.2	59.4	59.4
Very Informative	37.7	36.2	31.9	31.9	33.3	34.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

On the other hand, the assessment of the quality of panel discussions in terms of content and facilitators expression of ideas revealed that all the six panels were of high quality as revealed in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7: Quality of Panel Discussions

Level of Information	Panel Dealing with complexity in development evaluation: Challenges and opportunities (%)	Gender Equity Focused Evaluation, Participatory methodologies with vulnerable populations (%)	and What evidence is available in the Counties for transparency and accountability in implementation of Big 4, CIDP and ADPs (%)	Institutionalizing M&E in the Counties in implementation of Big 4 and CIDPs (%)	Generation and use of Evidence for Governance in achieving Big 4 Agenda (%)	The Role of institutions in evidence generation for transparency and accountability in implementation of Big 4 Agenda (%)
Excellent	43.5	40.6	43.5	40.6	34.8	39.1
Good	53.6	55.1	52.2	52.2	60.9	59.4
Satisfactory	2.9	4.4	4.4	7.3	4.4	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SECTION SIX: RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

This section collates recommendations and conclusions arising from the various strands, workshops, panel discussions and plenary sessions. Implementation of these recommendations and the actions contained in the communique will facilitate monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes at both the national and county governments; promote accountability and transparency and the use of evidence in policy making.

6.1 Recommendations

The following were some of the recommendations derived from the Conference:

- i. Delegates proposed the incorporation of M&E practices into the Project Management Cycle right from conception, planning, implementation and review in the public sector;
- ii. Delegates called for improved Resource Mobilization Strategy to ensure increased sponsorship and partnership in the use of government approved M&E System as well as support to the hosting of the M&E Week;
- iii. The Organizing Committee identified the need to host the M&E Week on dates that do not conflict with that of the budget preparatory process in the country;
- iv. The Organizing Committee was requested to lobby the Country's top leadership and the National Treasury to attend the event to lend political and management support to M&E practice;
- v. Delegates proposed for the provision of sufficient time to the parallel sessions and panel discussions to enable both the facilitators and participants have adequate time for discussions;
- vi. The Organizing Committee was requested to prepare Terms of Reference (ToRs) to provide guidance to facilitators, discussants and sessions chairs;
- vii. The Organizing Committee was requested to send out early advertisement of the Conference and use the opportunity to send out a call-for-papers. This was deemed would enable prospective presenters submit abstracts and subsequent full-paper presentation in good time to allow for proper review and approval;
- viii. Delegates requested for sharing of the M&E Conference Reports in good time to allow for preparation of analysis;
- ix. The Organizing Committee called for increased involvement and participation of host counties during the preparation and actual M&E hosting of the Conference event;
- x. MED to prepare guidelines for preparation of county M&E policies;
- xi. MED to train M&E staff and departmental M&E stewards at the County level; and

- xii. Integrate M&E system to the programme based budget system for timely reporting and tracking of the implementation of policies, programmes and projects.

6.2 Conclusion

Overall, the Conference achieved its objective of knowledge sharing, peer-to-peer learning, and capacity and partnership building as majority of the delegates rated the Conference as successful. From the evaluation analysis, it's important to note that the attendance was good and consistent as it averaged over 340 delegates. The pre-conference workshops were well attended as the rate of attendance was more than 97 per cent indicating the importance the delegates attached to training and capacity development on M&E. However, the organizing committee should review the organization of strands considering one of them attracted a mere 6.7 per cent participation. On the other hand, over 80 per cent of the delegates rated panel discussions as quite informative which calls for consolidation and investment in these discussions in future Conferences. Further, the location of the venue of the Conference needs to be reviewed in terms of accessibility and conduciveness due to the fact that 38 per cent of the delegates felt that the venue was not easily accessible.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Pre-Conference and Conference Programme

Time	Activity				Session Chair
Day 1 : Monday 18 Nov. 2019: Conference Room:					
08:00 – 08:30	Arrival and Registration & Networking /Entertainment –Secretariat				
08:30-08:45	Welcome and Opening Remarks- Mr. David Kiboi, Director, Monitoring & Evaluation Directorate (MED)				
08:45-09:00	Objectives of the Pre-conference and overview of the Pre-Conference Programme– Mr. Aloyce Ratemo, MED				
09:00-10:00	Feedback on implementation of previous M&E Week recommendations – Mr. Jared Ichwara, MED				
Time/Venue	Workshop/Training 1	Workshop/Training 2	Workshop/Training 3	Workshop/Training 5	Session chairs
10:00-10:30	<p><i>Strengthening Capacities to generate evidence for Climate Change Governance and DRM</i></p> <p><i>Session Chair: Mr. Calistus Wachana: Kenya Meteorological Department</i></p> <p><i>Facilitators:</i> <i>Ms. Elizabeth Wamalwa, SDP</i> <i>Dr. Cornelius Okello, Machakos University</i> <i>Prof Simion Onywere: Kenyatta University</i> <i>Dr David Nanyende: National Disaster Operations Centre</i> <i>Mr. Augustus Kenduiwo: Climate Change Directorate</i> <i>Dr. Brian Mutie: NDMA</i> <i>Mr. Calistus Wachana: Kenya Meteorological Department</i></p>	<p>Expanding Democratic spaces for more inclusive and equitable governance: integrating gender responsiveness and equity into legislation through evaluations</p> <p><i>Session Chair: Grace Okonji, AGDEN</i></p> <p><i>Facilitators:</i> <i>Department of Justice</i> <i>Director of Gender, State Department of Gender Affairs</i> <i>Mr. Awuor Ponge Kenyatta University</i> <i>Ms. Eddah Kanini,AGDEN</i> <i>Mr. Benjamin A Henry, Development Initiatives</i></p>	<p>Real-time reporting for Accountability: M&E Data Systems and dashboards</p> <p><i>Session Chair: Dr Samson Machuka/ Andrew Riech (Afternoon Session)</i></p> <p><i>Facilitators:</i> <i>Dr Boscow Okumu e-NIMES-</i> <i>Penny Davis, IDinsight</i></p>	<p>Training for Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p><i>Session Chair: Aloyce Ratemo, The National Treasury and Planning</i></p> <p><i>Facilitators:</i> <i>1. Dr Takunda Chirau,</i> <i>2. Ms Linda Khumalo</i></p>	<p><i>are as allocated within the Workshop/Training sessions</i></p>
10:30 –11.00 am Networking and Health-Break					
Training/Parallel Sessions					
11:00 – 13:00	Training/Parallel Sessions continue				
13:00 – 14:00 Lunch Break					
14:00 – 16: 30	Training/Parallel Sessions continue				
Time	Activity				Session Chair
Day 2 : Tuesday 19 Nov. 2019					
Time	Activity				
08:00 – 08:30	Arrival and Registration & Networking/ Entertainment –Secretariat				
08:30 - 09:00	Recap, the Day's Agenda and Objectives –MED				
09:00-09:30	Kenya Evidence gap map- Ashrita				
Trainings/workshops					
Time/Venue	Workshop/Training 1	Workshop/Training 3	Workshop/Training 4	Workshop/Training 5	Session

09:30 -10:30	<p>Strengthening Capacities to generate evidence for Climate Change Governance and DRM</p> <p><i>Session Chair Mr. Calistus Wachana: Kenya Meteorological Department</i></p> <p><i>Facilitators: Ms.Elizabeth Wamalwa, SDP Dr. Cornelius Okello, Machakos University Prof Simion Onywere: Kenyatta University Dr David Nanyende: National Disaster Operations Centre Mr. Augustus Kenduiwo: Climate Change Directorate Dr. Brian Mutie: NDMA Mr. Calistus Wachana: Kenya Meteorological Department. Ms.Faith Ngige KEPSA</i></p>	<p>Real-time reporting for Accountability: M&E Data Systems and dashboards</p> <p><i>Session Chair: Dr. Samson Machuka/ Andrew Riechi (Afternoon Session)</i></p> <p><i>Facilitators: Mr. Adnan Mahmud- CEO Live stories Mr. Rodgers Dhliwayo UNDP</i></p>	<p>Strengthening of transparency and accountability in the Public Sector-</p> <p><i>Session Chair: Mr. Benson Mapesa, The National Treasury and Planning</i></p> <p><i>Facilitators: Dr.David Ameyaw ICED Dr Philemon Yugi Daystar University</i></p>	<p>Training for Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation Session Chair: <i>Aloyce Ratemo</i>, The National Treasury and Planning</p> <p><i>Facilitators: 1. Dr Takunda Chirau, 2. Ms Linda Khumalo</i></p>	<i>chairs are as allocated within the Workshop/Training sessions</i>
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10:30 – 11:00 Networking and Health-Break

Parallel Sessions

Parallel Sessions Continue

13:00 – 14:00 pm Lunch Break

14:00-16:30 Trainings continue

Way forward and closure of the Pre-Conference

16:30 – 17:00 pm Networking and Health Break

Day 3: Wednesday 20 Nov. 2019 Official Opening

Time	Activity	Session chair
08:00 – 08:30	Arrival, Registration & Networking	Secretariat
08:30 - 09:00	Recap Pre-conference	<i>Mr. Benson Kimani, Director EDCD, The National Treasury and Planning</i>
09:00 - 09:15	Objectives and Overview of the Conference <i>Aloyce Ratemo MED</i>	
09:15-09:40	Performance Measurement –Data storying <i>Adnan Mahmud- CEO Live stories</i>	
09:40-10:00	Presentations on NIMES Studies: Dissemination of Findings Baseline Information on M&E Culture in Kenya, <i>Mr. Mugita Gesongo</i> , Gender diagnostic of the NIMES, <i>Mr. Jackson Mutavi Plenary Discussions-Q&A</i>	
10:00 – 10:30 Health-Break		
10:30-11:00	Review of M&E Weeks, <i>Mr Jared Ichwara</i> , Chief Economist MED	<i>Mr. Stephen Odhiambo Chief Economist</i>
11:00-13:00	<i>Entertainment</i> Official Opening Session: Mr. David Kiboi, Director, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate Ms. Rosetti Nabbumba, President African Evaluation Association Mr. Rodgers Dhliwayo, United Nations Development Programme Madam Susan Waweru, County Commissioner, Kisumu County Mr. Saitoti Torome, CBS Principal Secretary – State Department for Planning Hon. Nelson Gaichuhie Chief Administrative Secretary, The National Treasury and Planning, Key Note Address:	<i>Mr. Walter Mongare</i>

	Hon.(Amb.) Ukur Yatan Cabinet Secretary- The National Treasury and Planning <i>Group Picture</i>			
13:00 – 14:00 pm Lunch Break				
Panel Discussions				
14:30-15:30	Panel Discussion 2: <i>Dealing with complexity in development evaluation: Challenges and opportunities</i> Panelists: Prof. Siringi Elijah, Management University of Africa Dr. Desting Nyongesa , Maseno University Dr. Benjamin Nyaboga , Kisii University Questions and Answers			Mr. Asela, Kalugampitiya Eval Partners Executive Coordinator
15:30-16:30	Panel Discussion 3: <i>Gender and Equity Focused Evaluation, Participatory methodologies with vulnerable populations</i> Panelists: Mr. Awuor Ponge, Kenyatta University Ms. Everlyne Komba, Executive Director, Dharoor Valley Development Initiative Questions and Answers			Mrs. Katherine Muoki, Director IST &I The National Treasury and Planning
16:30 Networking and Health Break				
Day 4 : Thursday 21 Nov. 2019				
Time	Activity			Session Chair/MC
08:00– 08:30	Arrival ,Registration & Networking/Entertainment			Secretariat
08:30 - 08:45	Recap, the Day's Agenda and Objectives –MED			Mr. Walter Mongare
Panel Discussions Strengthen Devolution through Demand- Driven Evidence for Policy and Practices				
08:45-10:30	Panel Discussion 5: <i>What evidence is available in the Counties for transparency and accountability in implementation of Big 4, CIDP and ADPs</i> <i>Panel Chair: Mr. Richard Mwarema, Chief Economist, The National Treasury and Planning</i> <i>Panelists</i> Mr. Cyrus Kahiga, Nakuru County Mr. Patrick Okello, Garissa County Mr. Robert Papa, Busia County			Mr. Walter Mongare
11:00-11:30 Networking and Health-Break				
11:30-12:30	Panel Discussion 6: <i>Institutionalizing M&E in the Counties in implementation of Big 4 and CIDPs</i> <i>Panel Chair: Rodgers Achieng MED.</i> Ms. Millicent Okonjo, Uasin Gishu County Ms. Farhya Mohamud, Isiolo County Mr. Lawrence Nzioka, Embu County Mr. Andrew Waweru, Lamu County			Mr. Walter Mongare
12:30-13:00	Questions and Answers			
13.00-14.00 Lunch				
Time/Venues	Strand 1 Main Hall A	Strand 2 Main Hall B	Strand 3 Next to swimming pool	
14:00-16:00	Evidence for Enhanced Public Policy Making, Implementation and Results Session Chair: <i>Hannah Wang'ombe</i> <i>Prof Siringi, MUA</i> <i>Dr.Timothy Njagi-Tegemeo institute</i> <i>Dr Benjamin Nyaboga, Kisii University</i>	Performance Measurement/Evaluation And Government Accountability Session Chair: <i>Dr Samson Machuka</i> <i>Dr. Paul Machoka</i> <i>Dr Brian Mutie, M&E officer NDMA</i> <i>Mr. Asela, Kalugampitiya Eval Partners Executive Coordinator</i>	Capacity Building in Monitoring and Evaluation of Population and Development Programmes in Kenya Session Chair: <i>Mr. Richard Munyithya, MED, The National Treasury and Planning</i> <i>Andrew Mutuku (PSRI), University of Nairobi</i> <i>Mr. Ben Jarabi, (PSRI), University of Nairobi</i>	Mr. Walter Mongare

16:00 +	<i>Health Break and Networking</i>	
Day 5: Friday 22 Nov. 2019		
Time	Activity	Session Chair
08:00 – 08:30	Arrival, Registration & Networking	Secretariat
08:30- 08:45	Recap, the Day's Agenda and Objectives	Mr. Walter Mongare
<i>Panel Discussion</i>		
08:45-10:00	Panel Discussion 7: <i>Generation and use of Evidence for Governance in achieving Big 4 Agenda</i> Panel Chair: Mr. Stephen Odhiambo Chief Economist, The National Treasury and Planning Panelists: 1. Ms. Wanjiru Nderitu, Monitoring and Evaluation, Africa Nazarene University 2. Ms. Everlyne Komba, Executive Director Dharoor Valley Development Initiative	Mr. Walter Mongare
10:00-10:30	<i>Questions and Answers</i>	
<i>10:30 –11.00 am Networking and Health-Break</i>		
<i>Panel Discussion</i>		
11:00 -12:00	Panel Discussion 8: <i>The Role Governance institutions in evidence generation for transparency and accountability in implementation of Big 4 Agenda</i> Panel Chair: Mrs. Ada Mwangola Ag. Director General Vision 2030 Delivery Secretariat 1. Bonnie Mathooko, National Assembly 2. Dominic Nyambane, Judiciary 3. Cyprian Muchira, Controller of Budget	Mr. Walter Mongare
12:00-12:15	<i>Plenary Discussions</i>	
12:15 - 13:00	<i>Entertainment</i> Closing Session: 2019 National M&E Week Communiqué and Way forward - Mr. Richard Munyithya, MED Mr. David Kiboi, Director MED, The National Treasury and Planning Prof Elijah Siringi Management University of Africa Mr. Asela, Kalugampitiya Eval Partners Executive Coordinator H.E James Ongwae, Governor Kisii County Mr. Saitoti Torome, CBS Principal Secretary – State Department for Planning Closing Speech Dr. Joseph Kinyua, EGH, Head of Public Service Vote of thanks , Ms Lucy Gaiti MED	Mr. Walter Mongare
<i>14:00- Lunch and Networking</i>		
Day 6 Departure		

Annex 2: POST CONFERENCE EVALUATION QUESTIONS

- a) Please indicate your Gender
 1. Female
 2. Male
- b) Please tick your age bracket
 1. 15-24
 2. 25-54
 3. 55-64
 4. 65 and above
- c) What was your main role in the M&E week conference?
 1. Organizer
 2. Facilitator
 3. Delegate
- d) How did you learn about the Conference?
 1. Print media
 2. Online
 3. Through a colleague
 4. Meeting discussion
 5. Invitation
- e) Which option best represents where you work?
 1. Multilateral development partner
 2. International NGO
 3. Local (Kenya) NGO
 4. National Government Public Service (include state-owned enterprises)
 5. County Government Public Service
 6. Private Sector
- f) Which words describe what you do on daily basis in your place of work?
 1. Manager
 2. Monitoring and Evaluation
 3. Planning
 4. Research
 5. Teaching
- g) Did you attend any of pre-conference training workshops during the M&E week?
 1. Yes
 2. No
- h) Which pre-conference workshop did you attend for most part of day 1? (Tick one)
 1. Strengthening capacities to generate evidence for climate change governance and DRM
 2. Expanding democratic spaces for more inclusive and equitable governance: integrating gender responsiveness and equity into legislation through evaluations
 3. Real-time reporting for Accountability: M&E Data Systems and dashboards
- i) Which pre-conference workshop did you attend for most part of day 2? (Tick one)
 1. Strengthening capacities to generate evidence for climate change governance and DRM
 2. Real-time reporting for accountability: M&E data systems and dashboards
 3. Strengthening of transparency and accountability in the public sector
 4. How can administration of justice institutions leverage on M&E to improve service delivery
- j) Did you attend the **main conference**?
 1. Yes
 2. No

- k) Did you attend the opening ceremony?
1. *Yes*
 2. *No*
- l) Did you attend the closing ceremony?
1. *Yes*
 2. *No*
- m) How would you rate the relevance of the theme of the 8th M&E week Conference in addressing your current professional needs?
1. *Not relevant*
 2. *Relevant*
 3. *Very relevant*
- n) How would you rate the quality of the facilitators in the 8th M&E week Conference in terms of **content preparedness**?
1. *Excellent*
 2. *Good*
 3. *Average*
 4. *Poor*
- o) How would you rate the quality of the facilitators in the 8th M&E week Conference in terms of **delivery of content**
1. *Excellent*
 2. *Good*
 3. *Average*
 4. *Poor*
- p) Please rate the conference venue in terms of **accessibility**
1. *Very accessible*
 2. *Accessible with some difficulties*
 3. *Not accessible*
- q) Please rate the Conference venue in terms of **food and beverages**
1. *Excellent*
 2. *Good*
 3. *Satisfactory*
 4. *Poor*
- r) How would you rate the following sessions of the Conference?

	Session	Excellent (1)	Good (2)	Satisfactory (3)	Poor(4)
1	<i>Pre-conference training</i>				
2	<i>Main conference</i>				
3	<i>Opening ceremony</i>				
4	<i>Closing ceremony</i>				

- s) Were the materials that were distributed during the conference informative?
1. *Yes*
 2. *No*
- t) Which workshops strands did you attend during the main conference days and how would you rate the following [**Write codes 1 = Excellent; 2 =Good; 3 =Satisfactory and 4 =Poor**]

	Name of Strand	Excellent (1)	Good (2)	Satisfactory (3)	Poor(4)
1	<i>'Evidence for Enhanced Public Policy Making, Implementation and Results'</i>				
2	<i>'Performance Measurement/Evaluation And Government Accountability'</i>				
3	<i>'Monitoring and Evaluation of Population and Development Programmes'</i>				
4	<i>'Participatory M&E: Enhancing Governance And Empowerment'</i>				

- u) Rank the panel discussions in terms of information and captivating your interest (*Tick relevant code against the Panel Discussion topic*)

	Panel Discussion	Providing you with new information				Quality of panelists			
		Excellent (1)	Good (2)	Satisfactory (3)	Poor (4)	Excellent (1)	Good (2)	Satisfactory (3)	Poor (4)
1	<i>Role of MDAs in tracking MTP and Big Four Agenda</i>								
2	<i>Dealing with complexity in development evaluation: Challenges and opportunities</i>								
3	<i>Gender and Equity Focused Evaluation, Participatory methodologies with vulnerable populations</i>								
4	<i>Qualitative and quantitative approaches to generate evidence for accountability</i>								
	<i>What evidence is available in the Counties for transparency and accountability in implementation of Big 4, CIDP and</i>								

Panel Discussion	Providing you with new information				Quality of panelists			
	Excellent (1)	Good (2)	Satisfactory (3)	Poor (4)	Excellent (1)	Good (2)	Satisfactory (3)	Poor (4)
<i>ADPs</i>								
<i>Institutionalizing M&E in the Counties in implementation of Big 4 and CIDPs</i>								
<i>Generation and use of Evidence for Governance in achieving Big 4 Agenda</i>								
<i>The Role Governance institutions in evidence generation for transparency and accountability in implementation of Big 4 Agenda</i>								

Annex 3: 8th M&E Organizing Committee

SNo.	Name	Position	Department
1.	David Kiboi	Chair	MED
2.	Jared Ichwara	Alt. chair	MED
3.	Lucy Gaithi	Member	MED
4.	Ann Mwangi	Member	Social Governance
5.	Aloyce Ratemo	Member	MED
6.	Richard Munyithya	Member	MED
7.	James Mungai	Member	Accounts
8.	Beatrice Oyoo	Member	MED
9.	Faith Makau	Member	SDG
10.	Elizabeth Kilingula	Member	MED
11.	Florence Naste	Member	MED
12.	Florence Were	Member	Social Governance
13.	Peter Nyambok	Member	MED
14.	Winnie Kirimi	Member	EDCD
15.	Elizabeth Wamalwa	Member	EDCD
16.	Nelson Olinga	Member	MED
17.	Boscow Okumu	Member	MED
18.	Josephine Wambui	Member	MED
19.	Margaret Githinji	Member	MED
20.	David Waga	Member	MED
21.	Andrew Ijaka	Member	MED
22.	Rodgers Achieng	Member	MED
23.	Isabella Kiplagat	Member	MED
24.	Jackline Opuge	Member	MED
25.	Mary Kimari	Member	MED
26.	Phoebe Mubea	Member	Accounts
27.	Zaweria Nderitu	Member	Accounts
28.	Wycliff Nyaosi	Member	MED
29.	Florence Mughendi	Member	Communications
30.	Vivian Simwa	Member	SDP
31.	Mabiria Nyambega	Member	MED
32.	Peter Nyongesa	Member	MED
33.	Samuel Okumu	Member	Accounts
34.	Eunice Mutiso	Member	HRMD
35.	Joyce Okanja	Member	HRMD
36.	Lilian Onono	Member	Finance
37.	Peter Maina	Member	Registry
38.	Melita Ndilay	Member	Administration
39.	Sammy Serian	Member	Accounts
40.	Agneta Mdamu	Member	Macro
41.	Agnes Mugo	Member	MED
42.	Delivin Moraa	Member	Administration
43.	Lucy Gatuma	Member	Procurement

Annex 4: Lists of Trainers, Facilitators, and Presenters

Nos	Thematic Areas/Strand	Name	Title of Presentation
1	Strengthening Capacities to generate evidence for Climate Change Governance and Disaster Risk Management (DRM)	Prof. Simon Onywere	The Paradox of Kenya's Disaster Risk Management Paradigm: A political, social, cultural, psychological and Environmental dimension.
		Cornelius Okello, Ph.D	Geospatial tools for Environmental Management Kenya's Water Towers: What is Going On?
		David W. Nanyende, PhD	Climate Disaster Risk Management: Building community resilience through Disaster Risk Reduction.
			Mainstreaming Of Disaster Risk Reduction in Development Planning.
		Calistus Wachana	Integration of Weather and Climate Information services in Government policies and Plans: Lessons Learned and Emerging Issues
		Mr. Augustine Kenduiwo	Climate Change Legal Framework: Case of Kenya
		Brian Mutie, PhD	Drought Emergencies and M&E for Hunger Safety Net.
2	Expanding Democratic spaces for more inclusive and equitable governance: integrating gender responsiveness and equity into legislation through evaluations.	Awuor Ponge	Gender and Participatory Development: Rationale for Addressing Gender Issues in Participation.
		<i>Ms. Eddah Kanini-AGDEN</i>	Gender and Equity focus in Evaluations
		Eliud Mutwiri	Gender Equality
		Benjamin A, Henry	Gender Equality
3	Real-time reporting for Accountability: M&E Data Systems and dashboards.	Penny Davis	Theory of change (ToC)
		Boscow Okumu, PhD	e-NIMES
		Adnan Mahmud	Evaluation to Decisions: Prioritizing impact over visualizations
4	Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation	Dr Takunda Chirau, Ms. Linda Khumalo	Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation
5	Strengthening of transparency and accountability in the Public Sector-	<i>Dr. David Ameyaw</i> ICED	Transparency and accountability in public sector
		<i>Dr Philemon Yugi</i> Daystar University	Transparency and accountability in public sector
		Ishrita Saran	Evidence gap maps and other innovative reporting strategies
		Awour Ponge	Outcome Harvesting

Annex 5: Lists of Facilitators, Presenters and Discussants

S/No.	Plenary Session/ Panel	Facilitator/Panelists
1.	Performance Measurement –Data storytelling	Adnan Mahmud- CEO Live stories
2.	Presentations on NIMES Studies: Dissemination of Findings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline Information on M&E Culture in Kenya • Gender diagnostic of the NIMES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Mugita Gesongo, • Mr. Jackson Mutavi
3.	Review of M&E Weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Jared Ichwara,
4.	Dealing with complexity in development evaluation: Challenges and opportunities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof. Siringi Elijah, Management University of Africa 2. Dr. Desting Nyongesa , Maseno University 3. Dr. Benjamin Nyaboga , Kisii University
5.	Gender and Equity Focused Evaluation, Participatory methodologies with vulnerable populations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Awuor Ponge, Kenyatta University 2. Ms. Everlyne Komba, Executive Director, Dharoor Valley Development Initiative
6.	Strengthen Devolution through Demand-Driven Evidence for Policy and Practices: What evidence is available in the Counties for transparency and accountability in implementation of Big 4, CIDP and ADPs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Cyrus Kahiga. Nakuru County 2. Mr. Patrick Okello, Garissa County 3. Mr. Robert Papa, Busia County
7.	Strengthen Devolution through Demand-Driven Evidence for Policy and Practices: Institutionalizing M&E in the Counties in implementation of Big 4 and CIDPs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ms. Millicent Okonjo. Uasin Gishu County 2. Ms. Farhya Mohamud, Isiolo County 3. Mr. Lawrence Nzioka, Embu County 4. Mr. Andrew Waweru, Lamu County
8.	Generation and use of Evidence for Governance in achieving Big 4 Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ms. Wanjiru Nderitu, Monitoring and Evaluation, Africa Nazarene University 2. Ms. Everlyne Komba, Executive Director Dharoor Valley Development Initiative
9.	The Role Governance institutions in evidence generation for transparency and accountability in implementation of Big 4 Agenda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Bonnie Mathooko, National Assembly 4. Dominic Nyambane, Judiciary 5. Cyprian Muchira, Controller of Budget
	Strands	
10.	Evidence for Enhanced Public Policy Making, Implementation and Results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof Siringi, MUA 2. Dr.TimothyNjagi-Tegemeo institute 3. Dr Benjamin Nyaboga, Kisii University
11.	Performance Measurement/Evaluation And Government Accountability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Paul Machoka 2. Dr Brian Mutie, M&E officer NDMA 3. Mr. Asela, Kalugampitiya, Eval Partners Executive Coordinator
12.	Capacity Building in Monitoring and Evaluation of Population and Development Programmes in Kenya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Andrew Mutuku (PSRI), University of Nairobi 2. Mr. Ben Jarabi, (PSRI), University of Nairobi

Annex 6: Lists of Delegates

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Department</u>
1.	Joshua Opiyo	Male	SDP
2.	Ada Mwangola	Female	VDS
3.	Agnes Mugo	Female	MED
4.	Ali M. Boru	Male	SDFA&BE
5.	Alice Githu	Female	SDFT
6.	Aloyce Ratemo	Male	MED
7.	Ann Mwangi	Female	SDP
8.	Ann N. Muthamia	Female	SDP
9.	Augustine K. Kenduiyo	Male	ME&F(CCD)
10.	Beatrice Oyoo	Female	MED
11.	Benson Kimani	Male	SDP
12.	Cahzhis Wachana	Male	ME&F-KMD
13.	Col. Alfred Gatumu	Male	MOD
14.	Caren Odhiambo	Female	ADMIN
15.	Charles Migale	Male	PEC
16.	Charles Ndambuki	Male	TNT
17.	Dan Ipa	Male	MOE
18.	Duncan Kimeu	Male	SDP
19.	Daniel K Tiony	Male	MED
20.	Douglas Mutua	Male	SDP
21.	David A. Olukwa	Male	SDP
22.	David Kiboi	Male	MED
23.	Katherine Muoki	Female	SDP
24.	David Mutei Samson	Male	ADMIN
25.	David Waga	Male	MED
26.	Delvin Moraa	Female	ADMIN
27.	Dennis Loyionte	Male	ADMIN
28.	Dr. Boscow Okumu	Male	MED
29.	Dr. David Nanyende	Male	NDOC NAIROBI
30.	Elizabeth Kulungula	Female	MED
31.	Elizabeth Wamalwa	Female	SDP
32.	Eunice Mutiso	Female	SDP
33.	Faith Makau	Female	SDP
34.	Fancy M. Kisi	Female	ADMIN
35.	Fidelma Munyao	Female	SDP
36.	Florence Muli	Female	EPPA
37.	Florence Juma	Female	NEPAD
38.	Florence Mugendi	Female	SDP
39.	Florence Were	Female	SDP
40.	G. Melita Ndilay	Male	ADMIN
41.	George Ochieng	Male	WATER

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Department</u>
42.	Geoffrey Mulama	Male	SDP
43.	Geoffrey Rotich	Male	Correctional
44.	Gladys Gathera	Female	SDP
45.	Guyo Yussuf Galgalo	Male	ADMINIST
46.	Henry Mwaura	Male	SDP
47.	Hon.Nelson Gaichuhie	Male	TNT
48.	Hussen M. Abdi	Male	OAG&DUT
49.	Ibrahim Pele Ouma	Male	SDP
50.	Ijaka Andrew	Male	TNT
51.	Irene Kagai	Female	SDP
52.	Isabella Kiplagat	Female	MED
53.	Isaiah K Byegon	Male	SDP
54.	Isaiah Ndunda	Male	SDP
55.	Ismael Kinoh	Male	KIPPRA
56.	Ivy Asimani	Female	SDP
57.	Jackline Opuge	Female	MED
58.	Jackline W Njuguna	Female	DAG&DOY
59.	Jacob T. Ojwando	Male	SDVTT
60.	James Kimani	Male	TNT
61.	James Kiteme	Male	SDP
62.	James Mungai	Male	SDP/ACCTS
63.	Jane Mwaniki	Female	SDP
64.	Jane Ndungu	Female	SDP
65.	Jane Wanyika	Female	SDP
66.	Jared Ichwara	Male	MED
67.	John Mwandikwa	Male	SDP
68.	John Ndungu	Male	ADMIN
69.	John Olela	Male	ME &F
70.	Josphine Wambui	Female	MED
71.	Joyce Mbao	Female	SDP
72.	Joyce Muvuka	Female	SDP
73.	Joyce Okanja	Female	SDP
74.	Judith Oywer	Female	SDPW
75.	Kelvin Asuga	Male	SDP
76.	Kennedy Nyamwaka	Male	MED
77.	Leei Magdaline	Female	SDP
78.	Leonard Obidha	Male	SDP
79.	Levine Gregory	Male	SDP
80.	Lucy Gaithi	Female	MED
81.	Lucy Gituma	Female	SDP
82.	Mabira Nyambega	Male	MED
83.	Macdonald Namu	Male	ADRI

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Department</u>
84.	Margaret Githinji	Female	MED
85.	Mary Kimari	Female	MED
86.	Mary Kuria	Female	SDP
87.	Mary Wanyika	Female	NG-CDF BOARD
88.	Mathew Mwangi	Male	MED
89.	Mathilda Anyango	Female	SDP
90.	Maureen Kenga	Female	SDP-EDCD
91.	Micheal Mdogo	Male	SDP
92.	Moses K. Maingi	Male	ADMIN
93.	Moureen Muruthi	Female	SDP
94.	Muriuki Zakayo	Male	Public Works
95.	Mwarsho Rotino	Male	MED
96.	Nancy Nyabuti	Female	ADM
97.	Naomy Nashipee Lekishon	Female	SDFA&BE
98.	Nelson Olinga	Male	MED
99.	Nicolete Karimi	Female	SDP
100.	Oriko Omar	Male	VISION 2030
101.	Patrick Saningo Turanta	Male	ADMIN
102.	Paul W Wafula	Male	SDI
103.	Peter Akwalu	Male	Devolution
104.	Peter Ndei	Male	SDP
105.	Peter Nyambok	Male	MED
106.	Peter Nyongesa	Male	MED
107.	Peter Shunet	Male	ADMIN
108.	Peterson Njenga	Male	ADMIN
109.	Philiph Koech	Male	MED
110.	Philiph N. Zawena	Male	ACCTS
111.	Phoebe Mubea	Female	SDP
112.	Pius Njuguna	Male	ACCTS
113.	Regina K. Bundi	Female	SDP
114.	Richard Bosire	Male	SDP
115.	Richard Chege	Male	SDP
116.	Richard Munyithya	Male	MED
117.	Richard Mwarema	Male	SDP
118.	Robert Kinya	Male	SD &G
119.	Rolex K. Kibeti	Male	NWS&I
120.	Ruth Mutai	Female	SDHUD
121.	Samuel Okumu	Male	ACCTS
122.	Saitoti Torome	Male	ADMIN
123.	Sammy Selian	Male	SDP
124.	Stephen Odhiambo	Male	SDP
125.	Teresa Muthee	Female	ADMIN

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Department</u>
126.	Thomas Mutisya	Male	SDP
127.	Dr Tim Njagi	Male	Tegemeo Institute
128.	Veledinah M Joseph	Female	MED
129.	Veronica Kamau	Female	SDP
130.	Veronica Okoth	Female	VDS
131.	Vivian Simwa	Female	SDP
132.	Winfred N. Kirimi	Female	SDP
133.	Zala J Pinky	Female	ASAZS
134.	Andrew M. Makau	Female	Makueni County
135.	Rose Omondi	Female	Kakamega County
136.	Lydia Khisa	Female	Bungoma County
137.	Muli Bonface	Male	Kitui County
138.	Annastacia Mundo	Female	Makueni County
139.	Linus K. Ngeno	Male	Bomet County
140.	Stephen Muoka	Male	Wajir County
141.	Redemta Kaundu	Female	Makueni County
142.	Umuro O. Hasan	Male	Isiolo
143.	Ahme Mohamed	Male	Lamu
144.	James Kimotho	Male	Muranga County
145.	Joshua Leiyan Henry	Male	Narok County
146.	Farhiya N. Ibrahim	Female	Isiolo County
147.	Dokatu Galgala	Female	Isiolo County
148.	David Warwathe	Male	Kiambu County
149.	Ibrahim H Boya	Male	Wajir County
150.	Eunice Amlega	Female	Economic Planning-Kak
151.	Doracas N Mwangi	Female	Nakuru County
152.	Bonface Muli	Male	Planning
153.	Nicholas Masinde	Male	Vihiga County
154.	Andrew Lorenge	Male	Vihiga County
155.	Abdi Ibrahim Abdulla	Male	Mandera County
156.	Guyo Guracha	Male	Marsabit County
157.	Celestine A. Oketch	Male	Siaya County
158.	Mohamed Tache	Male	Marsabit County
159.	Joseph N. Mwangi	Male	Laikipia County
160.	Alex M. Njau	Male	Laikipia County
161.	Ashinah Waiga	Female	Nakuru County
162.	Nancy Chemtai	Female	Kericho County
163.	Patrick G. Kigunda	Male	Meru County
164.	Oscar Mutuei	Male	Meru County
165.	Mr. Mabonga Makakha	Male	Trans-Nzoia County
166.	Sarapana Boru	Male	Marsabit County
167.	Amina Bawata	Male	Tana County

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Department</u>
168.	Amanda Karosu	Female	Tana County
169.	Lennox Mbwana	Male	Tana County
170.	Ronald Kipngeno	Male	Bomet County
171.	Diana Mukiira	Female	Meru County
172.	Joseph Ngugi	Male	Muranga County
173.	Ayora Richard	Male	Kilifi County
174.	David Mutugi Miriti	Male	Tharaka Nithi County
175.	Metrine Chonge	Female	Bungoma County
176.	Victor Mwangu	Male	County Govt Of Kitui
177.	Francisca Nyamete	Female	SDP
178.	Francis Ndiege	Male	Kwale County
179.	Josephine Nyanje	Female	Kwale County
180.	Lawrence K. Nyamwaya	Male	Siaya County
181.	Charles Mulinga	Male	Makueni County
182.	Catherine J Mutwiwa	Female	Machakos County
183.	David Ndiki	Male	Machakos County
184.	Charles Leshimpiro	Male	M & E Directorate Samburu County
185.	Donald Matumaini	Male	Wajir County
186.	Robert O Papa	Male	Busia County
187.	Pauline Oginga	Female	Mombasa County
188.	Walter Ojwanga	Male	Muranga County
189.	Isaac Rietako	Male	West Pokot County
190.	Patrick O. Okello	Male	Garissa County
191.	Nathan Wahome	Male	Makueni County
192.	Micheal Ndolo	Male	Uasin-Gishu County
193.	Caleb Adhiambo	Male	Migori County
194.	David Ruto	Male	Kericho County
195.	Mercy W. Nyaga	Female	Narok County
196.	Evon Sarah	Female	Migori County
197.	Dr. Solomon Muntet	Male	Narok County
198.	Ndamboki Kioko	Male	Makueni County
199.	Shukri Abdullahi	Male	Isiolo County
200.	Cyrus M Kathiga	Male	Nakuru County
201.	Judith Akinyi	Female	Homa Bay County
202.	Jaspar Oma	Male	Nyamira County
203.	Andrew Waweru	Male	Lamu County
204.	Issa Ahmed M	Male	Garissa County
205.	Bernard M. Mutemi	Male	Garissa County
206.	Erick Kipoo	Male	W/Pokot County
207.	Nicholas M. Kiamba	Male	Kilifi County
208.	Symon M. Mwakisha	Male	Kilifi County

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Department</u>
209.	Ahmed Farah Ohoo	Male	Lamu County
210.	Mohamed A. Mohamed	Male	Lamu County
211.	Fatma Abdalla	Female	Lamu County
212.	Amos Okello	Male	Lamu County
213.	Arnold Odipo	Male	Tana River County
214.	Michael Ngetich	Male	Baringo County
215.	Kennedy Lumbe	Male	Kakamega County
216.	Charles Nderitu	Male	Laikipia County
217.	L. M. Nzioka	Male	Embu County
218.	Edwin Rugendo	Male	Embu County
219.	Charles Njau	Male	Embu County
220.	Joseph Kiguta	Male	GCRI
221.	Samuel Addi	Male	APHRC
222.	Hurry Odhiambo	Male	NECOFA(K)
223.	Grace Wangechi	Female	AGDEN
224.	Maurice Abiero	Male	EDUNET SERVICE
225.	Dr Paul Malhoka	Male	MVA
226.	Elijah Omollo	Male	ESK
227.	Tom Ochenge	Male	ESK
228.	Gerald Onsando	Male	ESK
229.	Wanjiku Munyiri	Female	WORLDREADER
230.	Silvester Okech	Male	CDI
231.	Jennifer Mutua	Female	ESK
232.	Gladys Kerubo	Female	GRI
233.	Bahati Keranga	Male	Kenya Water
234.	Simon K.Karima	Male	SDP
235.	Emmanuel Kamau	Male	KWTA
236.	Simon Odawa	Male	KWTA
237.	Brian Mutie	Male	NDMA
238.	Hannnah Wangombe	Female	KIPPRA
239.	Bosibori Teresa	Female	KIPPRA
240.	Joseph Njuki	Male	NG-CDF BOARD
241.	Veronicah N Ekombe	Female	NG-CDF BOARD
242.	Betty Nzioka	Female	NEMA
243.	Abdisalan Billow	Male	NG-CDF BOARD
244.	Flora Mutua	Female	NG-CDF BOARD
245.	Titus Plapan	Male	KVDA
246.	Salome Asena	Female	USIU-AFRICA
247.	Geoffrey Rono	Male	KVDA
248.	Ali Wayu	Male	TARDA
249.	Lucy M Wanjahi	Female	IPOA
250.	Tom Wasike	Male	NG-CDF BOARD

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Department</u>
251.	Henry Mwololo	Male	NDMA
252.	Grace Murithi	Female	KIPPRA
253.	Sindiga Edwin	Male	KRA
254.	Ann Mulea	Female	NG-CDF BOARD
255.	Josephine Mutua	Female	NG-CDF BOARD
256.	Racheal Mbaire	Female	KRA
257.	Mimuna Mohamud	Female	ENNDA
258.	Kiptisia David	Male	ENNDA
259.	Joseph Gichure	Male	NG-CDF BOARD
260.	Nicholus Wilson	Male	UNDP
261.	Bernard Kimutai	Male	UNDP
262.	Muania Daniel	Male	UNFPA
263.	Antony Mutungi	Male	UNFPA
264.	Faith Ogolla	Female	UNDP
265.	Mary Njoroge	Female	UNDP
266.	Winifred W Ngari	Female	KICD
267.	Jane M. Suogo	Female	KICD
268.	Awour Ponge	Male	AGDEN
269.	Pro Siringi Elijah	Male	MOA
270.	Dr Benjamin Nyaboga	Male	Kisii University
271.	Eva Komba	Female	DVDI
272.	Milly Okonji	Female	Uasin Gishu County
273.	Andrew Mutuku	Male	UON
274.	Ben Jarabi	Male	UON
275.	Dr S.M Machuka	Male	PRIVATE
276.	Wanjiru Nderitu	Female	ANU
277.	Walter Mongare	Male	YPP-MC
278.	Moasuren C. Mutai	Female	COG
279.	Takunda Chirau	Male	WITS UNIV CLEAR.AA
280.	Linda Khumalo	Female	CLEARAA
281.	Asela Kalugampitiya	Male	EVAL Partners
282.	Roseth Nayenga	Female	AFREA
283.	Gadson Waweru	Male	
284.	Robert Simiyu	Male	DFS
285.	Rose Muli	Female	DFS
286.	Collins Rotich	Male	DFS
287.	Joseph Kageche	Male	DFS
288.	Eddah Kanini	Female	AGDEN
289.	Jackson Mutai	Male	AGDEN
290.	Chris Mahandara	Male	KNA
291.	Atieno Melody	Male	KNA
292.	George Owiro	Male	KNA

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Department</u>
293.	George Kaiga	Male	Information
294.	George Ongondo	Male	Information
295.	Rodgers Achieng	Male	MED