Case study on:
Kenya’s initiative for Evaluating SDGs
with an Equity-Focused and Gender 
Responsive Lens.

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Society of Kenya & 
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Introduction

- The SDGs ushered in the global evaluation agenda towards achieving the “World We Want, with No-one Left Behind”
- Kenya joined the rest of the United Nations family in embracing the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- In September 2016, the Government of Kenya officially launched the Road Map for the implementation of SDGs and lending political and administrative support to the process
## Comparative Analysis: Asia Versus Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>SIZE (sq km)</th>
<th>POP (M)</th>
<th>NATURAL RESOURCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>377,915</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>Negligible mineral resources, fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Korea</td>
<td>99,678</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>Coal, tungsten, graphite, molybdenum, lead, hydropower potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>Fish, deep-water ports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>923,768</td>
<td>177.2</td>
<td>Natural gas, petroleum, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone, niobium, lead, zinc, arable land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>824,268</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Diamonds, lead, zinc, tin, silver, tungsten, uranium, magnesium, cadmium, arsenic, pyrites, lithium, dimension stones, copper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>582,650</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Limestone, soda ash, salt, gemstones, fluor spar, zinc, diatomite, gypsum, wildlife, hydropower, oil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ndubai's Presentation 2016
### Comparative Analysis: Asia Vs. Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>GDP (US$ Tril/Bil)</th>
<th>GDP Per Capita (US$)</th>
<th>Life Exp (Yrs)</th>
<th>Unemployment %</th>
<th>Pop &lt; poverty line %</th>
<th>Economic Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td>5.9 Tri</td>
<td>36,300</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Industry/Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. KOREA</td>
<td>1.4 Tri</td>
<td>28,100</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Industry/Service/ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINGAPORE</td>
<td>308 bil</td>
<td>56,300</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Industry/Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIGERIA</td>
<td>574.9 Bil</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Oil/agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAMIBIA</td>
<td>17.8Bil</td>
<td>8,200</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>Agriculture/mining; livestock/fish processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENYA</td>
<td>61 Bil</td>
<td>1,415</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Agriculture/Tourism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ndubai’s Presentation
Analysis

- In the analysis it is evident that the African countries have a *comparative advantage* in terms of natural resources while their GDPs, levels of unemployment and poverty tell a different story; Why the difference?
Background of Kenya’s M&E

- Kenya has been involved in development planning since independence
- However at the time, there were no clear mechanisms in the planning and policy documents for M&E
- Aligned to the MDGs, the Government in 2003 developed and launched the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) for Wealth and Employment Creation and later the Vision 2030 Economic Blue Prints
Background of Kenya’s M&E

- They recognized the role of M & E in addressing governance and policy, programme and project implementation.
- Integration of M&E in planning process re-emerged in 2000 when Poverty Reduction Strategy and District Development plans were being developed.
Background of Kenya’s M&E

- Hence, the birth of the National Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) in 2004
- The System continues to evolve is now linked to the County Integrated Monitoring & Evaluation System (CIMES), 2013
- Co-ordinated by the Monitoring and Evaluation Department (MED), Ministry of Devolution and Planning
NIMES/CIMES

The specific objectives of the NIMES/CIMES are consultatively:

- To build an M&E system for reporting at both national and devolved levels
- To develop and coordinate a national evaluation plan
- To promote a culture and practice of M&E at all levels of government
- To provide timely and reliable feedback to the budgetary preparation process through the preparation of reports (MPER/PER and APR)
- The reporting of the MDGs and now the SDGs are an integral part of these
NIMES/CIMES

- To ensure active participation of civil society - (CSOs, NGOs, the academic community, private sector etc.) in the National M&E System.
Proposed M&E organogram at the County

COUNTY ASSEMBLY

County Intergovernmental Forum

CoMEC
Chief officers/stakeholders

TOC
Directors/STAKEHOLDERS

M&E Unit/Secretariat

MED

County
Sector Directors

Sub County
Sector HoDs

Ward
Sector HoDs

SCoMEC
Sector HoDs/ stakeholders

SCoMECU
Secretariat

Ward MEC
Sector HoDs/ stakeholders

Ward MECU
Secretariat

Village MEC
Elders and community

EvaluatePartners
Outputs of the NIMES
Outputs of NIMES/CIMES

- Set of regularly monitored sector indicators and a set of core indicators for national monitoring and which are aligned to the SDGs
- Annual and Midterm Progress Reports/ Reviews (APR/ MTR)
- National M&E Policy
- CIMES Guidelines
- *County Results-Based Monitoring & Evaluation* participant’s training manual
- Ministerial Public Expenditure Review and consolidated Public Expenditure Review
- National Evaluation Plan (NEP)
- 5 strategic evaluations e.g. On the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and the Thika Super highway
Kenya’s EvalGender Initiative

- As part of efforts towards the actualisation of the SDGs Kenya received funding from UN Women-led EvalPartners EvalSDGs/EvalGender

- The project was implemented by ESK, MED, Kenya School of Government (KSG), the Parliamentary Caucus for Evaluation under the African Parliamentary Network for Development Evaluation (APNODE).

- It was a build-up on the KSG / Ministry of Devolution and Planning and the Council of Governors (COG) with support from UNDP previous efforts of developing the County Results-Based Monitoring & Evaluation participant’s training manual for the M&E course.
Kenya’s EvalGender Initiative

The project would supported:

- Curriculum review of the Participants manual of the M&E training component at KSG;
- Advocacy for the Evaluation Agenda at a national event and some selected Counties;
- Advocacy on the oversight role of Members of Parliament and the Media
Spotlight Achievements

Curriculum Review entailed:

- The integration of gender equality and equity dimensions by a consultant from EvalGender+
- The KSG met the cost of the Curriculum Review’s technical retreat and a Stakeholders Validation Workshop using resources drawn from an existing KSG/UNDP partnership
- Curriculum now reviewed awaiting a test pilot training
Spotlight Achievements

Parliamentary Component:

• MED/ESK collaborated with the Kenya Parliamentary Caucus to host a Breakfast meeting with select Members of Parliament and the Media in February this year;

• Participants were drawn from parliament (MPs and support staff) ESK membership; government staff (including from the Ministry of Devolution and Planning ) and the Media
Spotlight Achievement

EvalSDGs at the Counties:

- Advocacy event conducted in Narok County Government in March 2017. Over 20 Directors of M&E were sensitized;
- The key action point for this was to consultatively work towards transforming this County into a Model Case where the other 46 Counties can learn from;
- Development of IEC Materials for advocacy has been another ongoing activity;
- Plans are underway to host one national event and 2 events at the devolved levels involving 2 County governments
Spotlight Achievement

- Significantly, the Permanent Secretary in the State Department for Planning and Statistics presided over the event on behalf of the Cabinet secretary.

- Major media houses participated. The Nation Media, one of the national papers in Kenya wrote an article which can be found in the following link:

- The ESK Chair was also featured as one of the top women corporate leaders (see ESK website).