8th AfrEA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
Close-out Report

Co-hosted by the Uganda Evaluation Association
and Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda
Kampala, Uganda
27 to 31 March 2017

July 2017
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Introduction
About AfrEA

The African Evaluation Association (AfrEA) is a non-profit umbrella organisation for African Voluntary organisations for Professional Development (VOPEs). It serves as a leading source of evaluation knowledge for individual evaluators in countries where national evaluation associations do not exist.

With its Secretariat in Accra, Ghana, AfrEA was founded in 1999 in response to a growing demand for information sharing, advocacy, and advanced evaluation capacity building in Africa.

AfrEA aims to:

- Support evaluations that contribute to real and sustained development in Africa
- Promote Africa-rooted and Africa-led evaluation
- Encourage the development and documentation of high quality evaluation practice and theory
- Support the establishment and growth of African VOPEs
- Facilitate capacity building, networking and sharing of evaluation theories, techniques and tools
- Empower members to influence national M&E policy and represent Africa on the global stage of M&E

AfrEA comprises a membership base of 33 VOPEs, 658 individual members and six institutional members.

The biennial AfrEA conference is one of our main events. Prior to the 8th AfrEA International Conference, AfrEA hosted seven conferences:

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The conferences alternate between Anglophone and Francophone countries. It acts as the foundation for promoting and advocating AfrEA’s “Made in Africa” approach, and allows knowledge sharing, collaboration and networking with a range of international organisations and individuals.
The 8th AfrEA International Conference took place from 27 to 31 March 2017 in Kampala, Uganda

The Conference’s main aim was to promote exchange between researchers, academia, emerging evaluators and practitioners on demand and supply of credible evaluative evidence in support of the SDGs in Africa.

It also aimed to build capacity to design, manage and use evaluations to help Governments achieve their national and international development agendas, particularly around the SDGs and the Africa2063 Agenda.

The specific conference objectives were to:
• Strengthen VOPEs to work with national Governments to advance the evaluation agenda
• Provide space for sharing experiences to enhance national evaluation capacities
• Showcase the use of evaluative evidence in Africa
• Contribute to the development of emerging evaluators

In line with the SDGs and the EvaluationAgenda2020, the AfrEA Board defined the theme for the 8th AfrEA International Conference as follows:

**Evaluation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Opportunities and Challenges for Africa**

The theme resulted from a consultative process with African VOPEs, AfrEA’s core members and is consistent with the current environment for development goals both at international and national level.

The conference theme was lauded by conference participants.
Conference format

Quick conference facts:
- 71 countries
- 758 abstracts
- 687 participants
- 45 workshops
- 19 strands
- 7 parallel sessions
- 42 donors/funders

The conference included pre-conference workshops and two and half days’ conference sessions (comprising 7 parallel sessions which included keynote speeches, panels, roundtables, papers and posters).

Tuesday marked the official opening of the Conference by the Ugandan Prime Minister Hon. Dr Ruhakana Rugunda.

Delegates had 18 professional development workshops to choose from on Monday, 17 on Tuesday and 13 half-day workshops before the opening plenary at 2pm.

Notable panels included Professionalisation in Evaluation on Wednesday, the Made in Africa session on Thursday, and the closing plenary with the commitment to the EvalAgenda on Friday.

Several side events, meetings and evening receptions took place during the course of the week – presenting delegates with excellent networking opportunities.
The widespread country participation at the 8th AfrEA Conference shows the event’s significance on the African evaluation calendar for evaluators across the globe.

The event drew 687 participants of which approximately half was from Africa. The top six countries were:

- Uganda 118
- Kenya 79
- USA 74
- South Africa 51
- United Kingdom 30
- Zimbabwe 29

Of the 71 countries that participated, 36 were from Africa.
Conference at a glance

The Conference had participation from 71 countries and six continents.
“I would like to commend AfrEA for effectively using the SDGs as a reference point for the sessions, especially on hard-to-evaluate goals, such as climate change, sustainable cities and peace and justice.”

Emmanuel Jimenez
Executive director, 3ie
Conference planning

Timeline
#Eval2016 in Atlanta

Resource teams

Strand engagement and fundraising

Bursaries
Abstract management

Building individual evaluation capacity through e-learning
Planning for the 8th AfrEA International Conference began in March 2016 during a meeting in Accra, Ghana; call for expression of interests for conference host sent out.

Uganda notified as successful host of 8th AfrEA Conference.

March 16

May 16

June 16

July 16

Aug 16

Sept 16

Oct 16

Nov 16

Dec 16

Jan 17

March 17

AfrEA Board and Strategic Planning meeting held in Kampala; planning and resource task team begins; Ugandan government mobilised.

Conference committees’ terms of reference developed.

Fundraising begins; AfrEA Conference team meets in Atlanta; Call for Abstracts distributed.

Majority of strand agreements signed; preliminary concept notes received from strands.

Abstract reviews completed; Strands submitted groupings and proposed strand programmes.

Call for Bursaries published; workshop programme finalised; bursaries announced.

Conference programme distributed; bursary and logistical arrangements finalised.

8th AfrEA Conference successfully hosted in Uganda.

Official notification sent to Government of Uganda.

Call for expression of interest process started.

Uganda notified as successful host of 8th AfrEA Conference.
AfrEA at #Eval2016

An AfrEA delegation attended AEA’s Eval2016 Conference in Atlanta from October 24-29, 2016. The delegation comprised members from the AfrEA executive team, the Secretariat and regional representatives.

Eval2016 presented an opportunity to convene the various AfrEA Conference organising committees in a single location, enabling the planning and coordinating processes.

It also provided access to over 3000 evaluation professionals, many of whom were existing AfrEA stakeholders, including potential funding agencies, strand managers and institutional or individual members who attended the conference in Kampala.

The trip to Atlanta was successful in securing commitments ahead of the 8th AfrEA Conference.

1. Some members of the AfrEA delegation who attended AEA
2. AfrEA hosted a Meet-and-Greet to lobby for support for the 8th AfrEA Conference
3. Three evaluation presidents: Rita Oksanen (EES), John Gargani (AEA) and Adeline Sibanda (AfrEA)
4. AEA also cemented a relationship with Caribbean Evaluators International, who participated the 8th AfrEA Conference as part of the South-South meeting

AfrEA thanks the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation for sponsoring attendance at AEA Atlanta.
The AfrEA Board managed the Conference in close consultation with the local conference hosts, the Ugandan Evaluation Association (UEA) and the Office of the Prime Minister in Uganda.

Six working groups/sub-committees were established, each delegated with specific tasks. These included:

- Secretariat and Administration Sub-committee
- Scientific Review Sub-committee
- Fundraising and Strand Management Sub-committee
- Financial and Human Resource
- Procurement and Logistics
- Publicity and Information

Papers were reviewed by the 19 strand committees, overseen by a Scientific Review Sub-committee.

In December 2016, AfrEA appointed Ilios Conferences as the International Conference Organiser to provide management, logistical and event support.

Events Warehouse was contracted as the Ugandan Conference Organiser to work with Ilios. They assisted with on-the-ground matters such as event management, hotel bookings, transport, conference materials and sourcing third party suppliers.

Through the UEA, 54 volunteers were identified to help with the execution of the conference.

The volunteers were mobilised and briefed to provide both front and back end support towards making the event flow effectively. They were recruited from a basket of organisations and government ministries.
Strand engagement and fundraising

In September 2016, the AfrEA Fundraising and Strand Management Sub-committee started to engage various partners to support the Conference by sending concept notes to targeted organisations.

AfrEA specified three categories in which partners could participate in the conference:

1. Direct monetary support used towards the overall organisation and implementation of the conference, including venue costs and covering expenses such as printing, telecoms, transport, food and beverages etc.
2. Conference attendance and logistics support (bursaries)
3. Technical strand coordination, organisation and capacity building support

AfrEA’s fundraising strategy tied these categories directly to the 19 identified conference strands. It was not mandatory to participate via a strand, although most partners chose to do so. Partners were able to contribute to any or all of the three categories. By leading a strand, sponsors committed to take ownership, and accepted responsibility for capacity building and skills transfer. A strand were often co-sponsored by two or three partners.

See the breakdown of strands on Page 24 and read more in the sections that follow.
AfrEA offers an extensive bursary programme to African evaluators to attend AfrEA conferences

Many emerging and/or professional evaluators do not have the financial means to attend the conference, despite having their paper selected. Therefore, AfrEA encouraged institutional and technical partners to sponsor participants within a strand, by covering their flights, conference fees, accommodation, transport, per diems, lunch and visa expenses.

The AfrEA Call for Bursaries went out in February 2017, with the majority of bursars selected by 14 March 2017. Some strands had specific bursary criteria (for example UNDP requested only government officials, and USAID/YouthPower only sponsored evaluators under the age of 30).

AfrEA received bursary support from 15 organisations including: UN Women, AfCOP, IDEV, CIFF, FAO, OXFAM, IOCE, UNDP, BOAD, The Global Evaluation Facility (GEFEO), The Climate Investment Fund (CIF), the MasterCard Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Francophone Consortium, Higherlife Foundation and USAID YouthPower.

Some organisations such as 3ie and Tegemeo facilitated the bursaries and logistics directly; however the AfrEA Secretariat handled the majority of bursars’ administration and logistics.

Overall, AfrEA received 172 bursary applications. AfrEA and its partners were able to fund approximately 100 participants from 30 countries.

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1. 15 organisations directly contributed to AfrEA’s pool of bursaries many of which went into VOPE sponsorship
2. The African Development Bank through IDEV sponsored four participants
Abstract management

Strand managers reviewed, scored and selected 758 anonymous abstracts via an online system.

Call for Abstracts published:
End October 2016

Submission deadline:
14 December 2016

Abstracts received:
752 (+6 late additions)

Abstract selected:
531

Oral presentations:
394

Abstracts that weren’t fit for a specific strand were shared with a more relevant one. Participants’ contact details were provided to strand managers for direct mentoring and improvement of papers.
“African governments have began to integrate the SDGs in national development agendas. It is critical they put in place measures to evaluate the effectiveness of the SDGs right at the start of the process.”

Adeline Sibanda
AfrEA President
Conference organising

- Workshops and posters
- Parallel sessions and plenaries
- Logistics
- Communication and branding
Workshops and posters

The workshop programme was packed with high quality workshops

Out of the 60 workshops that were accepted, 45 were delivered at the Conference.

Some of the feedback AfrEA received was to reduce the number of workshops during the next Conference to ensure larger turnouts in some workshops.

See Annex A for the complete list of workshops delivered at the Conference

Evaluation forms showed that participants were extremely satisfied with the learning from the workshops, with the majority of presenters scoring 4 out of 5 and higher
Workshops and posters

Lisa Poplier receives an award as one of three best poster winners from AEJ editor, Mark Abrahams.

See Annex B for list of posters presented during the Conference.

The Conference delivered 130 posters of exceptional quality

When announcing the poster winners, Dr Mark Abrahams lauded the professionalism and high quality of the posters.

The intention is to publish the three best posters in the next edition of the African Evaluation Journal (AEJ).

AfrEA awarded best poster awards to:
1. Mame Aissatou Mbaye,
2. Lisa Poplier and
3. Kenneyd Mwai, Amos Thairu, Thabitha Mwangi & Greg Fagan

202 posters were accepted and 129 were presented during the AfrEA International Conference.
Parallel sessions and plenaries

The opening plenary framed the discussions against the SDGs conference theme

Timothy Lubanga Assistant Commissioner for M&E stated the opportunities Uganda has in the implementation of the SDG agenda, saying that the Ugandan Government has taken the lead in coordinating national efforts to ensure that SDGs are placed high on the national development agenda.

A plenary Chaired by Dr Donna Podems on Professionalisation in Evaluation included participation from 9 international evaluation associations, including the EES, RFE, UKES, CES, SAMEA, the IOCE, AfrEA and AEA.

Zenda Ofir chaired a panel on Made in Africa: Opportunities for South South Cooperation with participation from the Global South. On Friday the closing panel concluded with the EvalAgenda declaration and a closing address by 3ie’s Emmanuel Jimenez.

12 donors and partners congratulated AfrEA with the conference, sharing messages of solidarity
Logistics

Because of the dynamic nature of the conference it was necessary to have a constant team on the ground to attend to arising issues and provide guidance to participants.

Logistics support was provided by local events firm Events Warehouse and included:

a) Deployment of the hotel marshals to the designated hotels every morning for delegates pick up to the conference venue, and drop off in the evening
b) Preparation of registration packs and their distribution to the participants
c) Media information packs
d) Distribution of equipment and stationery

The team ensured logistical support such as signage and direction as well as providing on-site technology and AV support to attend to emerging technical queries and troubleshooting.

A specific volunteer deployment matrix with different cluster grids were applied to ensure logistics ran smoothly during the week.

These included the deployment of 3 hotel marshals, 4 airport marshals, 8 guest management personnel, 19 on-site registration and management staff, 5 staff at the registration area, 6 team members providing papers, programme and protocol support, 8 rapporteurs and 8 secretariat staff.

A desk was set up at the airport to receive the arriving delegates. In addition airport transfers were arranged to their various destination hotels as well as daily ground transfers to Speke Resort for those staying in outside hotels.

Preparation of their accreditations together with arranging of their accommodation and meals formed the last mile logistics.
Communication and branding

The AfrEA Conference developed a unique brand identity for all marketing collateral

A conference app was developed to communicate conference related information.

Donors and strand managers were given visibility through various platforms: a large backdrop banner for plenary sessions, the conference app, the ReportAge newsletter and blast emails to conference participants.

The seven parallel sessions in the 19 strands were downloadable on a bespoke conference app.

Four tear drop banners, two pull up banners and one backdrop banner were printed

A conference specific hashtag #AfricaEval17 was used to tweet about the conference. The publicity team sent reminders to strand managers to encourage them and the participants within their strand to widely publicise the event on twitter and Facebook.

QED was AfrEA’s knowledge management partner. A special half-day training session was organised at QED’s Kampala project office for the conference rapporteurs to teach them how to capture and document the session strands.

The conference was also photographed and captured on video.

A bumper conference edition newsletter was disseminated in April 2017.

Strand specific hashtags under the #AfricaEval17 hashtag were developed to encouraged more in-depth session discussions

Strand sponsors were given wide visibility through 6x3m backdrop banner that was used during all opening functions and plenaries
“There is a need to reflect on why some Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets were not met and take this into account in the evaluation of the SDGs.”

Marco Segone
Director, Independent Evaluation Office, UN Women
19 Strands

The Role of Governments in Evaluating the SDGs

Partnerships for Evaluating the SDGs

Evaluating Resilience and Poverty Alleviation

Evaluating Health

Evaluating Education

Evaluating Climate Change and Sustainable Cities

Evaluating Agriculture

Youth and Emerging Evaluators

Gender Equality and Equity Focused Evaluation

Parliamentarians for Evaluation

Leveraging Capacity
Building Knowledge for Development Results

Professionalisation

Impact Evaluation

Evaluation in Fragile and Conflict States

Made in Africa Evaluation

Evaluating Financial Inclusion

Promoting VOPEs and the EvalAgenda

Innovations in Evaluation

Technology in African-led Evaluation
The Role of Governments in Evaluating the SDGs

The Twende Mbele programme managed the Governments in Evaluating the SDGs strand and sponsored 19 representatives from 7 countries to attend. The African Capacity Building Foundation gave core funding to this strand.

Key action points resulting from the strand included:
- Governments will continue to be a key entry point, building evaluation capacity and demand.
- But governments are at different stages in development of their M&E systems, which provides opportunities for peer-learning and joint evaluation capacity development, including shared funding.
- The relationship between civil society and government is improving which will continue to build demand for accountability and use of evidence in decision-making.
- Government evaluations lack publishing and communication.
- There seem to be a lack of planning around evaluations of policies and programmes, making resourcing difficult.
- Many M&E offices don’t understand how to manage evaluations.
- Parliamentarians are playing an increasing role in using evidence in oversight.
- A lack of capacity and relevant planning has left many countries feeling unprepared for SDGs.

The 8th AfEA Conference received significant support from the Ugandan government.
Partnerships for Evaluating the SDGs

The Partnerships for Evaluating the SDGs strand was a collaboration between EvalSDGs, AGDEN, the IOCE, EvalPartners, the AfDB, the Global Parliamentarians Forum and AfrEA

Key points from the strand were:
• Many of the challenges of evaluating the SDGs are shared by various stakeholders globally
• Governments committed to ensure strong national evaluation systems and developed action plans
• Participants enjoyed the interactive nature of the discussions in this strand
• In particular, a ‘town crier’ session got participants up on their feet and proclaiming which SDG’s they are most passionate about evaluating, and discussing the linkages between the SDGs
• Participants highlighted the strong linkages and importance of partnerships to ensure that the complex and cross-cutting elements of the SDG’s such as equity and environment are considered across evaluations of development work
• The “Grand Challenges for Evaluation” facilitated by Professor Zenda Ofir was particularly popular as it highlighted the similarities of problems people face globally
Evaluating Resilience and Poverty Alleviation

The Evaluating Resilience and Poverty Alleviation strand was jointly managed by Oxfam and UNDP.

Oxfam’s support to the Conference was an investment to strengthen African Evaluation Capacity and enhance Resilience Evaluation at large in the above stated context.

The strand included many relevant sessions. One of the highlights was a session on Microenterprises in Uganda. The discussions addressed questions such as:

- How do resilient communities look like? Are there standard parameters that measure resilience at households?
- Do households/communities have an option to identify their resilient parameters guided by the shocks and stresses they experience?
- How did microenterprise businesses make households resilient?

Both UNDP and Oxfam sponsored bursary recipients to this strand.

Resilience is one of the five outcome areas where Oxfam wants to be able to speak about its ability to contribute to change and its added value.

Oxfam strand manager Anne Nathalie Manga-Badj gave a message of solidarity during the closing ceremony.
Evaluating Health

The key themes covered in this strand were:
1. Evaluation of child and adolescent health programs
2. Evaluation to improve child health
3. Quality HMIS Saves Lives
4. Evaluation for improving HIV/AIDS programming
5. Contexts, Processes, and Methods in Evaluation
6. Evaluation of Family Planning and HIV Prevention Programmes

Some ideas for future learning:
• A workshop on strategic dissemination of evaluation findings, including through production of videos with research findings.
• A “placement” assessment/test for the statistical methods course during the workshops.
• A workshop on writing research findings for quick reading – a workshop on report writing for audiences of policymakers, funders, and non-research audiences

Sponsored by the Children’s Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF), the health strand was the largest strand at the AfrEA Conference

CIFF and its bursary team at the 8th AfrEA Conference
The MasterCard Foundation sponsored bursary participation in the Education strand.

The education strand 39 abstracts for review with four parallel session presented at the conference.

A paper was delivered on How can evidence help us achieve the SDGs on education?

The parallel sessions comprised three panels, including a panel discussion on Improving Vocational and Higher Education, one about Issues in Early Education and another on Ensuring Teacher quality.
Evaluating Climate Change and Sustainable Cities

In partnership with the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) sponsored the climate change strand

Key points from the Climate Change and Resilience: Evaluation and learning session included:

• The discussion focussed on acknowledging and evaluating the recent major advances made in the sector of resilience across the world and highlighting the examples, challenges and opportunities existing for such an emerging field, with crosscutting stakeholders
• More research needed geared towards building an evidence and knowledge base that will be a determinant of the best climate investment options for a better world since climate change is pertinent to achievement of the SDGs
• There is a need for clarity on addressing unexpected outcomes in climate change evaluations
• A more uniform definition of resilience is necessary in practice – whether “resilience” is a means to an end or the end in itself
• Difference between resilience and sustainability should be defined
Evaluating Agriculture

Led by the FAO, the Agriculture strand promoted the attention of agriculture and rural development in the evaluation agenda and built a strong network with interested stakeholders.

The strand managers reviewed 51 abstracts submitted for the Agriculture Strand, of which 17 were accepted. The strand activities included one full-day training workshop, five parallel sessions and five poster presentations.

FAO and Tegemeo on separate days organised social events that brought together actors in the agriculture and rural development sector as a means to enhance networking and sharing of experiences.

One of the outcomes of the FAO reception was the establishment of an Agriculture evaluation Community of Practice.

A workshop titled “Agricultural Data and Technology use in Collection and Management – enhancing timeliness, quality and efficiency in data collection and management” was a full-day session facilitated by the Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development, Egerton University.

This session focussed on sharing approaches and tools used by the Institute in evaluating changes in the agriculture sector. The challenges in transiting from PAPI (paper aided personal interviews) to CAPI (computer aided personal interviews) was also elaborated with key experiences shared.

During the workshop, over 15 participants were trained on how to use tablets in data collection, designing/coding a questionnaire, data aggregation and analysis.

AGRA provided technical support to the strand and in addition supported AfrEA with core funding.
Youth and Emerging Evaluators

The Youth and Emerging Evaluators strand was co-sponsored by USAID’s YouthPower project, EvalYouth and Khulisa Management Services.

In addition to running numerous youth-related sessions, YouthPower provided bursaries to 10 emerging African evaluators.

These bursars received full conference sponsorship as well as mentoring and career advice.

Dr Mark Bardini (Khulisa), Cassandra Jessee (Making Cents International), and Dr Chisina Kapungu (International Center for Research on Women) led a workshop on Measuring Positive Youth Development (PYD).

PYD emphasises the importance of young people having the knowledge and skills they need, the opportunity to harness those skills, and a supportive environment to thrive as adults.

The workshop drew over 20 participants, including the ten bursary holders, and provided training on the PYD Measurement Toolkit that the YP Learning team created for USAID.


Marie Gervais and Cassandra Jessee provide a message of solidarity from the Youth strand during the closing.
Gender Equality and Equity Focused Evaluation

Led by UN Women the strand comprised multiple partners

- It was a collaborative effort between UN Women, UNICEF, the Institute for Reproductive Health, EvalGender, AWARD and AGDEN
- After the Health strand, the Gender strand had the 2ND highest number of accepted papers, panels, posters and workshops during the conference
- It included a Keynote speech from Marco Segone, Director of the UN Women Independent Evaluation Office on the role of equity-focused and gender-responsive evaluations in the context of the SDGs
- UN Women and AGDEN provided travel bursaries to participants who presented their work during the conference. UNICEF provided core funding to the strand
The Parliamentarians strand was co-managed by the Global Parliamentarians Forum for Evaluation (GPFE), African Parliamentarians Network on Development Evaluation (APNODE), EvalPartners and the African Development Bank.

- The Global Parliamentarians Forum and EVALSDGs Network jointly submitted a proposal for a series of workshops, panels and presentations at the conference. A regional consultation on national evaluation policies was held.
- The strand comprised five panels and two roundtables. The panels and roundtables were held based on twelve papers submitted.
- The final panel was organised and conducted by the Independent Evaluation Office of the African Development Bank concluding the discussions on parliamentarians role in evaluation.
Leveraging Capacity Building Knowledge

QED sponsored the Capacity Building for Leveraging Development Results strand, while African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) provided core funding to AfrEA within this strand.

Using M&E data to improve performance

- The ACBF panellist described the strong correlation between development programme effectiveness and functional M&E systems. To develop these functional systems, the need for more local M&E professionals with increased qualifications and experience is evident. The ABCF presented their plan for solving this problem through developing a Masters’ Degree in M&E program accredited by qualified academic institutions.

- The second panelist presented a case example of the MacArthur Foundation’s M&E strategy for their Maternal Health Accountability Portfolio in Nigeria. Grantees under this portfolio benefited from bi-annual monitoring workshops, virtual and in-person mentoring, and data quality assessments, to create stronger monitoring systems which they are currently using to increase their monitoring capacity to adjust their programs.

Stakeholder Engagement around Government to Government Mechanisms

- Three panellists shared their experiences with Government to Government mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation around aid effectiveness in this context.

- Government to government mechanisms can lead to co-creation of programming and puts the management power in the hands of the host government; transparency are crucial.
The Professionalisation strand engaged with various topics from capacity building, to how VOPEs engage in the topic to various approaches around the world that aim to strengthen evaluators and evaluation.

While different countries are moving forward with different strategies, there seems to be a common thread that there is a need to identify who is and who is not an evaluator.

From the Uganda VOPE providing free workshops on different evaluator competencies, to SAMEA’s work on competencies, to the EES’s approach using VEPR, innovation seems to be the nature of the field. The sessions resulted in sharing different thinking, barriers, facilitators and ideas that surround professionalising the field.
Impact Evaluation

The International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) was a co-sponsor and an active participant at the AfrEA Conference

- 3ie’s specialists organised five methods skills-building workshops, six panel discussions and presented three posters covering the organisation’s work in impact evaluations, systematic reviews and/or mapping work in health, education, humanitarian assistance, and transparency and accountability
- In keeping with 3ie’s commitment to support capacity building in evaluation, the organisation awarded ten bursaries to African evaluators. Through its regular grant programmes, 3ie also sponsored 30 panellists, primarily from developing countries
- In his closing plenary keynote address, 3ie’s executive director Emmanuel (Manny) Jimenez commended the organisers for effectively using the sustainable development goals as a reference point for the sessions, especially on hard-to-evaluate goals, including climate change, sustainable cities and peace and justice
- He also praised the increased visibility of and focus on gender-responsiveness and equity and on evaluating complex interventions

Watch the video here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x d-yS-MeFQE&feature=youtu.be
UNICEF took the lead on the Evaluation in Fragile and Conflict States strand

The inclusion of the Strand was deemed very appropriate, and provided the space to discuss the challenges of evaluating in fragile and conflict contexts, as well as the appropriate evaluation methodologies.

Two workshops: a one-day training session on evaluating in fragile and conflict settings in both French and English and one half-day session on remote M&E were delivered. Using the ALNAP 'Evaluating Humanitarian Action Guide', participants learned the differences between evaluation of humanitarian action (EHA), and other evaluations – including the main characteristics of EHA, the evaluation criteria and questions, the design and sampling methods.

Other topics included how to be inclusive in EHA, applying the principles of accountability to affected populations, challenges in evaluating humanitarian action, and ways to promote demand and use of evaluation evidence.

Six sessions were held on evaluations undertaken in fragile and conflict situations, and key lessons drawn for future work.

These sessions highlighted the challenges of access and the lack of data in these contexts, as well as methodologies that work well. There were also discussions on use of evidence to improve humanitarian responses, as well as innovative ways in which peacebuilding programmes could be evaluated.

The U.S. Department of State provided AfrEA a grant for the Conflict strand, and to develop a guide on local African solutions for monitoring and evaluating democracy, human rights, and governance programs.

A community of practice will conduct three monthly webinars to further explore these topics. The webinars will be led by a French-speaking African evaluator and by Cindy Clapp-Wincek, AEA representative to the IOCE.
Made in Africa Evaluation

CLEAR-AA and AfrEA led the Made in Africa Strand with bursary support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

The strand hosted three professional pre-conference workshops, ten paper presentations, two round table sessions, five panels and 12 posters presentations.

Participants discussed challenges about the indigenisation of knowledge and how they approach evaluation design.

Two highlights from the strand included:
- The launch of the African Evaluation Database (AfrEA) – a joint initiative between CLEAR-AA and CREST

Lively debate was had during the session where SAMEA research recipients presented their results; and more great conversation on democratic evaluation ensued at the launch of “Democratic evaluation: Exploring the Reality”.

Funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, this strand included the two-day workshop about South-South Collaboration with over 45 participants in attendance.

The results from the South-South workshop was presented during a Made in Africa plenary panel, with participation from the Global South.

It had VOPE participation from the Caribbean Evaluators International, the Pacific Islands Evaluation Association, the Latin American and Caribbean Network of Evaluation and the Asia-Pacific Evaluation Association.
Evaluating Financial Inclusion

Genesis Analytics took the lead on the Evaluating Financial Inclusion strand, with bursary support from the MasterCard Foundation

- Financial Inclusion (FI) is not stated as a standalone SDG but is seen as a key enabler to achieving many of the stated goals. Research conducted by CGAP provides evidence on how financial inclusion contributes to development.
- Digitised payments, access to micro credit and savings play a role in creating greater efficiency for governments to distribute social benefits, increase access to finance for smallholder farmers, reduce gender imbalances and ultimately contribute to poverty alleviation.
- In Sub Saharan Africa, only 34% of adults have access to a bank account according to the World Bank’s global index for financial inclusion Findex.
- Countries across the region are placing greater focus and emphasis on improving levels of FI, as well as increased donor funded programmes to promote FI at national and regional levels.

The strand included five themes:
- RCTs and Impact Evaluations
- Innovative Data Collection and Measurement of Financial Inclusion
- Youth and Women in Financial Inclusion
- Measuring Consumer Protection
- Practical Implementation of M&E Tools

Measuring FI is a complex exercise requiring innovative thinking that moves from simply assessing the national FI landscape to measuring the true impact of FI on the lives of people.
The Promoting VOPEs and the EvalAgenda strand was managed by EvalPartners and the IOCE

Finding solutions to achieve the SDGs in Africa require strong voices and collective action on numerous fronts. A conduit for fostering collaboration, innovation and strengthening the voice of the evaluation discipline is, and will continue to be strong VOPEs.

In this strand, 4 high-level panels were presented:
• Les jeunes et les evaluateurs emergent
• Evaluations that make a difference: Stories from around the world
• Using research to strengthen VOPE decision-making and strategic planning in SAMEA

Of particular interest was the sharing that the VOPEs from Rwanda and SAMEA did around their progress towards better formalization and towards building the capacity of their members.

Round table discussions were held:
• Defining a framework for assessing and strengthening organisational culture on Monitoring and Results Measurement and
• African Evaluation Guidelines and Evaluation Practice in the English-speaking Caribbean

Five papers were presented. The Promoting VOPEs and the EvalAgenda strand presented a useful space for participants to reflect on the role that VOPEs and other organisations have in building evaluation capacity and promoting the global EvalAgenda in an African context.

The Establishing and Strengthening VOPEs: The EvalPartners Institutional Capacity Toolkit was presented by Benita Williams, Jim Rugh, and Benoit Gauthier in English and French. The workshop has been running since 2012
The Rockefeller Foundation funded Genesis Analytics to curate and deliver the Innovations in Evaluation strand

The strand focused on two areas:
- New Forces in Development
- New Frontiers in Evaluation Methodology

The New Forces in Development sub-strand highlighted the emergence of innovative finance in Africa, and how this new trend combines market forces with social goals in a traditional ‘developmental’ context.

Given the conference theme, the discussion around innovative finance was highly topical, as it presents one example of how private capital can be leveraged to move the needle on social and environmental challenges.

It included presentations on evaluation innovations such as the Participatory Impact Assessment and Learning Approach (PIALA), and a discussion on the use of evidence-mapping to promote use of evaluation results.

Lastly, three exhibitions were hosted by international evaluators, Ricardo Wilson-Grau and Michael Quinn Patton on Developmental Evaluation, Principles-focused Evaluation and Outcomes Harvesting.

Jerusha Govender, founder of the Data Innovator also provided an exhibition on Visual Story-telling for Evaluative Thinking.
Technology in Africa-led Evaluation

Social Impact managed the Technology in Africa-led Evaluation strand

Key action points included:
• A substantial increase in the quality of and use of technology to improve M&E in the African context, a trend to continue and yield even richer presentations and practice in the future
• A tech salon invited presenters from the four following panel presentations to highlight innovative work and invite participants to join in a dialogue around practice. Read the summary here: http://merltech.org/ivr-facebook-and-whatsapp-tech-and-me-at-afrea/
• Use of videos to portray evaluation methodology as well as results engages both the primary audience (typically donors) and beneficiaries in a more participatory way
• Donors can better relate to the challenges in the field and develop buy-in to findings and recommendations when visually presented with the information contextualised in a local environment
• Videos also provide a more impactful visual of change over time. From the perspective of the beneficiary, they are able to show or tell their own story rather than being translated through an evaluator.
• Mobile technology was presented as an effective way of collecting and processing data
“The menu of SDG goals, indicators and targets is so large and diverse that stakeholders are bogged down with identifying which of these are most important to evaluate at country level.”

Rosetti Nabbumba
UEA President
Outcomes

- AfrEA AGM
- AfrEA Partners
- Communities of practice and capacity building
- Government and parliamentarian buy-in
- Partnerships for evaluating the SDGs
- Capacity building
AfrEA AGM

AfrEA has reached a significant milestone with the adoption of the organisation’s Constitution which was announced during the closing ceremony of the Conference.

AfrEA welcomes its newly elected Board for the lead up to the 9th AfrEA Conference to be hosted in Cote D’Ivoire in 2019.

The AfrEA Annual General Meeting (AGM) was attended by members from 19 VOPEs.

Three prominent outcomes of the AGM were:

- Election of the new AfrEA Board
- Approval of narrative report
- Adoption of new Constitution
The active involvement of international development agencies, evaluation think tanks, NGOs, universities and private consultancies was a definite highlight of the conference.

42 organisations pledged their support.
Communities of practice and capacity building

Capacity building and the establishment of new Communities of Practice and evaluation networks are one of the AfrEA Conference’s main outcomes.

AfrEA built evaluation capacity through:
- Presenting 50 professional development training workshops, including a session on South-South collaboration funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and a second on Africa Regional Consultation on Equity-Focused and Gender-Responsive National Evaluation Policies and Systems (over 80 people from 26 countries participated in the latter)
- Mentoring conference participants on how to improve papers through the strand management process
- Supporting 100 bursars including multiple emerging evaluators
- Training of volunteers and conference rapporteurs

FAO hosted a social event on 30 March with the purpose to announce a “Community of Practice for Evaluation in Agriculture” and informally discuss the idea of creating a sustainable network for the agriculture sector building upon the discussions of the AfrEA conference.

The Rockefeller Foundation’s Global Resilience Partnership strengthened its Community of Practice through various strand sessions and a cocktail reception on 29 March.
Government and parliamentarian buy-in

This year’s conference dedicated two specific strands to the role of governments and parliamentarians in evaluating the SDGs – an indication of the growing interest and buy-in from African governments in evaluation.

It was encouraging to see the overwhelming support AfrEA received from national governments and parliamentarians across the globe.

Through APNODE, an initiative of the African Development Bank, EvalPartners’ Global Parliamentarian Forum, as well as individual participation, 15 parliamentarians and 105 government officials attended the conference. This growing constituency is indicative of the buy-in from governments in the evaluation discipline, as well as the vital role evaluators are playing in keeping national governments accountable.

The Twende Mbele Programme was launched during the opening ceremony. Twende includes three core partners (Benin, South Africa and Uganda), with two regional evaluation capacity development partners (CLEAR Anglophone Africa and the African Development Bank) supported through a grant from DFID.

Several parliamentarians and government officials attended the Africa Regional Consultation on Equity-Focused and Gender-Responsive National Evaluation Policies and Systems workshop.
South-South Cooperation

After only two short days together, this group from across the global South were able to unify themselves over their dissatisfaction with the appropriateness of current evaluation theory and practice for local/indigenous cultures. They were also able to identify important similarities between the realities and worldviews of these local/indigenous cultures that they believe can provide a sufficient basis for further cooperative exploration into how evaluation theory and practice can be strengthened through cultural embeddedness in the global South.

At the end of the convening a purpose statement for cooperation was co-developed by all participants:

The purpose of South-South cooperation is to advance evaluation theory and practice for development that embodies and emanates from realities of the global South

This statement was presented to the rest of the AfrEA conference attendees in a plenary panel session and will focus the group’s initial efforts to cooperate.

The conference served as a convening spot where new partnerships were established amongst the evaluation community on how they approach the evaluation of the SDGs.
Participant feedback
Respondents comments

Afrea sent out a survey monkey questionnaire to obtain conference participants’ feedback from the conference. 280 English respondents and 80 French respondents responded.

Do you feel like your time at the AfrEA Conference was well spent?
- Yes: 95% agreed
- No: 5%

Did the AfrEA Conference live up to your expectations?
- Yes: 85% agreed
- Sometimes: 15%
- No: 0%

Would you attend the AfrEA Conference in the future?
- Yes: 98% would
- No: 2%

Was the internet at the venue sufficient?
- Yes: 88% agreed
- Sometimes: 12% agreed
- No: 0%

Would you recommend attending a future AfrEA conference to a colleague?
- Yes: 97% would
- No: 3%

Although respondents were generally very satisfied with the conference, future conferences should have more time for networking and better internet at the venue.
The AfrEA Conference in one word

Respondents were asked to describe the AfrEA Conference using only one word:
Respondents comments

“A very useful forum whose potential is being compromised by poor organisation”

“Interesting but badly organised”

“It had less vigour than expected. Marketing for the conference was good but running it was below international standards”

“It needs some more efforts in the organisation. The theme was good but the process of sessions need to be well streamlined”

“Great balance between high quality content and comfortable surroundings and a good environment to learn in”

“An upcoming platform with lots of potential”

“Truly international yet full of energies and drive coming from the South”

“In one sentence: One of the most invigorating evaluation practice spaces to be”

“It’s a multi-sector dialogue conference”

“Properly organised, timely and the right content was delivered”

Although the majority of respondents had positive qualitative feedback, some felt that the conference should improve specifically on organisation and logistics.
**Financial summary**

AfrEA received funding from *23 sponsors/donors*. Of the 23 funders, *6* contributed directly to the conference ($186,810). The remainder of the funding (from *17 donors*) went into the sponsorship of attendants and strand participants. An amount of $651,272 was made available for bursaries, AfrEA administrated some bursaries, while others were administrated directly by the donors. The majority of donors gave specific criteria for the use of the bursaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor/Initiative</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGRA</td>
<td>Support for Agriculture and New Forces In Development strands</td>
<td>USD 50 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>MasterCard Foundation</td>
<td>Bursary contribution to Financial Inclusion and education strands</td>
<td>USD 25 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rockefeller Foundation</td>
<td>Bursary contribution to Innovations strand</td>
<td>USD 37 500</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>Bursaries for government evaluation officers</td>
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<td>CIF Evaluation and Learning Initiative and Global Environmental Facility (GEF)</td>
<td>Bursary contributions to climate change strand</td>
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<td>Bursary support across strands</td>
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<td>AEA</td>
<td>Grants – AEA Board member attendance</td>
<td>USD 10 000</td>
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<td>UN Women</td>
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<td>African Development Bank</td>
<td>Bursary support</td>
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<td>African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)</td>
<td>Direct financial support capacity building and government strand</td>
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<td>Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation</td>
<td>Support to the South South Cooperation Convening</td>
<td>USD 250 000</td>
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<td>IOCE</td>
<td>Bursaries for VOPE leaders</td>
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<td>USAID YouthPower</td>
<td>Bursaries to Youth and Emerging Evaluators</td>
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<td>OXFAM</td>
<td>Bursaries for Poverty Alleviation and Resilience strand</td>
<td>USD 16 800</td>
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<td>Children Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF)</td>
<td>Contribution to health strand; partially for bursaries but also for CIFF staff participation and meeting rooms</td>
<td>USD 46 580</td>
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<td>BOAD</td>
<td>Support for Francophone VOPEs (from eight countries)</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>Core funding to the conference</td>
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<td>Higher Life Foundation and Development</td>
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<td>Islamic Development Bank</td>
<td>Bursary support</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Bursary support; four panellists and members from government (amount not specified, but working on average of $3000 per participant)</td>
<td>USD 12 000</td>
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<td>IFAD</td>
<td>Bursaries for YEEs, Public Relations and publicity, Conference Fees, Operations</td>
<td>USD 20 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office of the Prime Minister</td>
<td>Opening Event/Cocktail</td>
<td>USD 22 472</td>
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<td>US Government State Department</td>
<td>Support to the conflict and fragile states strand and development of a guide</td>
<td>USD 75 000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>USD 838,082</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Annex A – Workshops

1. Advanced Statistical methods in operating research and Evaluation Studies
2. Social Audit for Performance Improvement and Outcome Measurement
3. Designing and Implementing high quality, policy relevant impact evaluations in humanitarian contexts: learning from 3ie-supported Impact Evaluations
4. Establishing and Strengthening VOPEs: Introducing the EvalPartners Institutional Capacity Toolkit
5. How to design and implement a value-adding Monitoring and Results Measurement (MRM) system
6. Equipping stakeholders to contribute to Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities effectively and enhance sustainability of projects and program achievements
7. Enrich your data collection! Participatory methodologies with vulnerable populations
8. Evaluating the SDGs through an equity-focused and gender-responsive (EFGR) lens
9. Concevoir et Utiliser le Manuel de Suivi-Evaluation Pour l’évaluation des Projets et Programmes
10. Gender & Equity Responsive Evaluation in the SDG Era
11. Intégrer le genre et l’équité en évaluation du développement
12. Evaluation and Complexity for the SDGs and stakeholder management
13. Atelier de formation en leadership, développement & renforcement de partenariats, lever de ressources financières
14. How to manage an evaluation?
15. Assessing and debating systemic impact at scale. An introduction in the design of an impact evaluation using PIALA (Participatory Impact Assessment & Learning Approach)
16. Enhancing evaluation use in Africa for decision making about the SDGs
17. Managing Quality Impact Evaluations
18. The importance of a well-designed theory of change and a mixed-method design in impact evaluation: getting beyond what works to what also matters, for whom, how and why
19. Mixed Methods Designs in Evaluations of the SDGs in Africa and the integration of Gender Equality and Social Equity Dimensions
20. Evaluating in Fragile and Conflict States
21. Evaluation dans les contextes fragiles et de conflits
22. Building Capacities In Impact Evaluation And Systematic Review In Africa: Revising ongoing approaches
23. Training on Measuring Positive Youth Development
24. Impact Evaluation can help deliver the SDGs
25. Culture Matters! Integrating African Philosophy and Culture into our M&E Practice
26. Promoting a RealWorld and Holistic approach to Impact
27. Evaluation sensible au genre et à l’équité dans le contexte/ère des ODD
28. Impact Evaluation Designs: Focusing on Randomized Control Trials (RCT)
29. Foundations course on evaluation theory and approaches
30. Working with micro-narratives for monitoring, learning and decision-making in complex programmes: An introduction in the practice of SenseMaker
31. Outcome Harvesting — A tool for identifying and understanding results in complex circumstances
32. Agricultural Data and Technology use in Collection and Management - enhancing timeliness, quality and efficiency in data collection and management
33. Atelier de formation sur l’évaluation du genre
34. Evaluating normative change: Concepts and techniques for identifying and assessing norms that influence behaviour change
35. Strengthening M&E Data Management and Analysis capacity Using Microsoft Excel
37. Effective briefs help promote the use of evaluation findings — they just can’t do everything
38. Developing performance measurement frameworks- Sambodhi
39. Evaluations participatives
40. Comprehensive equity analysis using STATA- Sambodhi
41. Introduction to Evaluation Consulting
42. Mobile Engagement on ANY Phone - From SMS to IVR
43. Évaluation d’impact de projets de développement
44. Capacity-building Collaborative Evaluation
45. Evaluation in Fragile Contexts: Challenges and Best Practice in Remote Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)
Annex B – Posters

1. Monitoring, evaluation and good governance in Ghana: a case study of the community development unit
5. Implementation evaluation: why more are needed to sustain development?
6. Quel type d’évaluation mener pour intéresser le Gouvernement a se pencher et a prendre des decisions sur un problème socio-environnemental comme les feux de brousse?
7. No one left behind: Self-Evaluation stimulates community action to reach its dreams (Experience from Burundi, India and Uganda)
8. Evaluation du projet de renforcement de capacités dans les zones périphériques de Dakar et Joal-Fadiouth
9. Les besoins non satisfaits en planification familiale au Burkina Faso: l’arbre de décision pour la priorisation des actions
10. Engaging relevant Academicians, professionals and Civil Society, the real evaluation gap in the building of Evaluation Capacity in Africa.
11. Transactional Relationships, Anonymous Polygamy and Gender: Condom Use and Sexual Behaviour of Student Teachers and Women in Sex Work in Malawi
12. Evaluation des programmes de formation à l’école nationale d’administration de la république democratique du Congo
15. Rural-Urban and Learning Achievements in Ugandan Primary Schools: The Role of Home, School and Community
16. Tracking Progress on Data Quality of Primary Health Care Facilities: A Case of Gauteng Province
17. Female empowerment and violence against women: where do we stand in evaluation? The case of Ivory Coast.
20. Evaluation des risques d’exposition des victimes de morsures de serpent aux activités de soins dangereux dans la région du Centre-Cameroun
21. How combining Utilization Focused Evaluation and Research Communication can contribute to achieving SDGs
22. Unearthing & Engaging the Partner Array - Town Hall/Crier Session
23. Essai de détermination d’un indice comparatif de la mise en œuvre des ODD en Afrique : indice de niveau et de progression
25. Tunisia – Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Policies and Programmes
26. Evaluative practice and the sustainable development goals (SDGs)
27. Les systèmes d’information territoriales au service de l'évaluation
28. Creating an index to assess implementation of a school nutrition programme
29. Being the younger child in a large African Family: a study of birth order as a risk factor for poor health using the demographic and health surveys for 18 countries
30. Poverty and TB Services in the Free State, South Africa
31. Challenges facing monitoring and evaluation of child growth in primary health centres in Nigeria
32. Gender focused Evaluation of Agricultural projects and public-private partnerships in Nigeria Using Mixed Methods
## Annex B – Posters

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Visualizing the Results Data Revolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Building National Evaluation Capacity – Achieving Independence, Credibility, Utility and Inclusivity</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Evaluation of fistula treatment outcomes in two EngenderHealth supported sites in Uganda (Hoima and Kitovu hospitals)</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>A comprehensive nutrition program improved linear growth and reduced underweight among children aged 6 to 24 months in rural Malawi: Preliminary findings from a longitudinal cohort study</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Reviewing the Use of Qualitative Data to Evaluate the Sustainable Development Goals, in the public sector in Kenya</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Realization of SDG 13 through Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning: The Kenya Case Study</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Eliciting Machakos County healthcare workers opinions regarding priority health concerns that will require research</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Articulating Participatory in International Monitoring and Evaluation: Issues of Power and Voice in International Development Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>L’importance de l’utilisation du SIG (Système d’Information Géographiques) pour le Suivi et l’Évaluation des projets/programmes et politiques publics</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>A Framework for Adoption of M&amp;E Technological Innovations within Non-Governmental Organizations in Uganda</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Gender and equity focused evaluations; opportunities, challenges and methodological implications</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>Evaluation de l’impact du projet de distribution de masse de moustiquaires imprégnés à longue durée d’action de 2015 sur la réduction du paludisme dans la commune de Cocody</td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>De la collecte de données par support physique à la collecte par mobiles expériences du cabinet CERA dans l’évaluation des projets</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Consolider les systèmes d’évaluation nationaux dans le contexte des ODD</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Contribution des Evaluateurs Emergents (Ee) pour la promotion des innovations (en évaluation), défis et opportunités : Cas du Prix d’excellence « Evaluation d’Or »</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Utiliser les téléphones mobiles pour évaluer l’impact des projets agricoles en Côte d’Ivoire</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Evolution des dispositifs de suivi et évaluation des stratégies gouvernementales de développement en Côte d’Ivoire : Principaux enseignements et défis pour une évaluation efficace au service des politiques publiques.</td>
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<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>National evaluation of Samalalmo (Take care of life) exhibition project</td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Suivi et évaluation de la feuille de route pour la mise en œuvre de la couverture santé universelle au Cameroun : opportunités et défis d’un modèle pour le progrès vers l’atteinte de l’ODD 3 sur la santé et le bien-être pour tous</td>
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<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>The potential value of the Realist Evaluation method in programme impact evaluations in South Africa</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>Objectifs de Développement Durable en Afrique : mettre la sensibilité qualitative au cœur des évaluations</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>L’économie Sociale Et Solidaire: Une Approche Pour Intégrer Le Genre Et Les Minorités</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td>Evaluating the Impact of International University Internships on Host Sites</td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>CSOs prospects and challenges in the evaluation of the implementation of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) in africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Coaching/réseautage et marché à idées au service de la construction des compétences et de l’insertion professionnelle des évaluateurs émergents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Evaluation de la pérennisation des projets de développement dans les communautés rurales au Cameroun: Etude de cas du projet Eau et santé à Bafounda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Evaluating inclusive and equitable quality education and promotion of lifelong learning opportunities for all in African context: A human capability approach of Sustainable Development Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Evaluating Sustainable Development Goals in South Africa, reflections on opportunities, platforms and existing initiatives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex B – Posters

63. The National Governments have to play pivotal role in achievement of SDGs as well as in their evaluation
64. Policy Space of Evaluation in the NSGRP and SDGs in Tanzania
65. Teaching and Learning Evaluation: Guidance and Application for Young and Emerging Evaluators
66. USAID/Uganda School Health and Reading Program: Findings from a Randomized Control Trial of large scale reading reform in Uganda
67. Open Science Framework as Tool for Enhancement of Research Evidence
68. Using Evaluation Findings to Influence Decision Making in African Governments: What is at Stake?
69. A case for measuring and evaluating performance of public institutions in malawi
70. Climate Change education in India - Bridging the knowledge gap among Individuals and State
71. Use of Evaluation Report- Role of Evaluators: an experience of activating implementing organization to use evaluation report
72. Project Performance Evaluation: Emerging Themes and use of ‘Quotes’ (Voices of Respondents) to analyze evaluation findings.
73. [Vastly] Improving the Visualization of Regression Results
74. Network Analysis on a Shoestring: Accessible, Creative, and FREE
75. Defis pour la conception et la mise en œuvre de l’approche programme dans la performance et la gestion axee sur les resultats des politiques et des projets
76. Structural Public Sector inefficiency – reconsidering the role of evidence based governance in Africa
77. The Role of Governments in Evaluating Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
78. Mapping the evidence: A global literature reviews of gender responsive agricultural research and development
79. Data equality: Addressing gender data gaps at program level
80. Are all subjects created equal? Estimating relative subject difficulty in the Uganda national A’level examinations
81. Outcome mapping - planning for and monitoring behavioral change in complexity
82. (UFE) – A case- Samasource-CAP YEI collaboration, final
83. Enhancing financial literacy in order to promote evaluation professionalism in achieving the SDGs for Africa
84. Evaluation of Perceived Causes and Preventive Measures of Zika Virus among Rural Women in Osun State, Nigeria
85. Professionalization of Evaluation in Nigeria: challenges and techniques
86. The role of the shea industry in advancing the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.
87. Adoption of Web-Based Tool (PMER) for Integrated National Context Assessment Framework of SDG’s Agenda 2030
88. Monitoring and Evaluation: Crucial ingredients for budget implementation success in Sustainable Development Goals era in Nigeria
89. Assessing and strengthening capacity for health data use at sub-national levels in the era of Sustainable Development Goals: Some experiences from Tanzania
90. An evaluation of the MDG Program of Retraining Primary School Teachers in Ogun State: Issues and Way Forward for the SDG
91. Innovations in Evaluations (the Uganda Case)
92. Theory of Change (ToC): Experiences from step by step process in the development of ToC for Rarieda Training and Resource Center, Kenya
93. The role of Local Governments in evaluation of SDGs in Uganda
94. Suivi evaluation et audit interne dans la gestion des projets : complementarites et perspectives
95. A Baseline Study for the Evaluation of the Teacher Development Programme in Nigeria
96. Isolation and occurrence rate of pathogenic bacteria obtained in raw milk and african local cheese (wara) in abeokuta, ogun state
97. Informing government action for preventing intimate partner violence prevention in Africa: a look at the evaluation evidence base
Annex B – Posters

98. Capacity Building Assessment of South Africa’s Health Information System: Policy implementation to improve reporting on Sustainable Development Goals

99. A standardized national indicator data set: A stride towards achieving quality data and high performance health information system, Department of Health, South Africa

100. Insights from a scoping review on the current and potential use of social network analysis for evaluation purposes


102. Social Impact Bond (SIB) Model – A market niche and a challenge for evaluators?

103. M&E tools which lead us from root causes to interrelated results

104. Evaluation of Make Art / Stop AIDS (MASA) Film project, Malawi: identifying opportunities for increased male participation in HIV testing through an interactive community-based approach

105. Strengthening the Evaluation practice in South Africa: Factors that Influence the Utilisation of Evaluations

106. Meeting the SDGs: The state of evaluation evidence on how science, technology, innovation and partnerships can improve development outcomes in sub-Saharan Africa

107. m-development projects-A case of hard to reach areas Project Implementation-Kenya

108. Conducting actual FGDs

109. Mainstreaming evaluative thinking in community health and social workforce systems: What do we know, what gaps exist and what to do next?

110. Expérience du Togo dans la mise en place d’une base de référence d’indicateurs des cibles des ODD et leurs métadonnées pour le suivi et l’évaluation des ODD au Togo

111. Utilization of Community Health Workers for treatment of Malaria, Diarrhea and Pneumonia: “Bringing treatments closer to home”

112. The sum is greater than its parts: two approaches for adding value to evaluations of the SDGs

113. Global trends in evaluation: perspectives from developing countries

114. Women’s empowerment in evaluation of SDGs

115. Cultural Competence and Language in Evaluation

116. Suivi-évaluation des financements des activités économiques des jeunes et des femmes dans la résilience et l’adaptation au changement climatique

117. Communication for Evaluation

118. An Investment Case for Sanitation and Hygiene in Public Primary Schools in Uganda

119. Rebranding Monitoring and Evaluation to contextual factors in Evaluation of SDGs

120. National Evaluation Systems Diagnostic analysis – for strengthening Evaluation of SDGs

121. Rebranding Monitoring and Evaluation to the context of Evaluating SDGs

122. Thinking and evaluating systemically with PIALA (Participatory Impact Assessment & Learning Approach) in Ghana

123. The politics of governance in achieving sustainable development

124. Evaluation and performance of Uganda’s local governments in child protection: a case study of soroti district

125. De la Contextualisation et Priorisation des Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD) en République Démocratique du Congo

126. Mixed-method evaluation of a 5-year food security and RMNCH project in two districts in southern Malawi: Lessons learned from the Njira Project

127. Improved Government-NGO Partnership for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (Sri Lankan Model)

128. How well designed evaluations can improve service delivery in Universal Primary Education in Uganda?

129. Assessment of Pre-Analytical Error on Blood Specimens Referred for CD4 and Haematology Tests in Central Oromiya, Ethiopia