

Country Application: Assessment of Institutional Structure for M&E

M&E institutions can be suppliers or consumers of M&E information. These institutions can be internal or external. There is a strong external demand from donors for M&E information. Internal demand for information, for instance from the elected officials, especially Presidents or Prime Ministers, appear to be key drivers of demand for general national M&E systems. In Kenya for example, the 2010 constitution includes accountability requirements promoting M&E. Multi-sectoral agencies can also be key drivers of demand. Stakeholders from civil society, such as academic institutions and local non-profit organisations, contribute significantly to M&E information supply and demand. This is one feedback loop that helps to catalyse improve the generation and use of M&E data across the social protection sector in many countries.

Source: <http://www.developmentgateway.org/blog/are-government-me-systems-effectively-institutionalized-and-coordinated>.

Instructions: STEP 1

- Identify the M&E institutional structures in the social protection sector in your respective countries.
- Show the direction of the various linkages.
- Identify weaknesses and points of strength of each structure.

Step 01 will be executed by making a model using plasticine and other materials and this calls for creativity. Create the model by taking into account the questions. In other words the questions should inform the model. This model could look like the picture below. Please note that this model was built for a different activity and should therefore not be replicated.



Instructions: STEP 2

1. Identify the various internal and external players in M&E?
2. Identify the players at national, regional, district and sub-district levels?
3. What roles do the decentralised levels of government play?
4. What roles do central governments play?
5. What roles do non-state actors play?
6. Who generates the information?
7. Who analyses the data?
8. Who takes decisions on information?
9. What kind of feedback loops exist?
 - From the center to the decentralised level
 - From data users to the data generators.
 - From the implementing Ministry to other Ministries and office of the President
 - From the implementing Ministry to the general public.

Note that a **feedback loop** is a term commonly used in economics to refer to a situation where part of the output of a situation is used as new input. An example of a positive **feedback loop** would be one where success feeds success. A negative feedback loop is used for self-correction.

Please note that the Step 2 responses will be captured on the flipchart.

