

**TOWARDS AID EFFECTIVENESS CONFERENCE: MAKING HARMONIZATION,
ALIGNMENT AND COORDINATION WORK FOR KENYA.**

**A NATIONAL MULTISTAKEHOLDER CONFERENCEA JOINTLY ORGANIZED BY
REALITY OF AID - AFRICA (ROA-AFRICA) AND KENYA DEBT RELIEF NETWORK
(KENDREN).**

SAROVA STANELY HOTEL, NAIROBI

11TH NOVEMBER 2010

Background and Introduction

The Reality of Aid Africa Network¹ (RoA Africa) had conducted country based studies in a number of African countries. The purpose of these studies was to assess the extent to which the targets of the PD have been achieved since the adoption of the AAA within the framework of harmonisation, alignment and co-ordination. The studies were carried out in Benin, Kenya, Malawi and Zimbabwe.

The Kenyan study generated valuable information that could assist in re-examination on how issues of harmonisation, alignment and co-ordination are handled in the country. Among the key findings of the study showed that aid delivery in Kenya had been informed by the nature of relationship the government of the day has with development partners. This had largely been determined by the politics and governance trends in the country over the period of review, 2005-2010. The global adoption of the Paris Declaration Principles and the more recent adoption of the Accra Agenda for Action had only been domesticated in Kenya to the extent that the socio-political climate in the country had allowed meaningful dialogue and processes to take root. This had meant that the path towards the implementation of the principal instruments that, otherwise govern aid effectiveness globally, had been chequered with starts and stops, remaining at the most, a work in progress, often interrupted by external political and governance factors. At the same time, the participation of civil society organisations and ordinary citizens in the dialogue on harmonisation, alignment, and coordination remained very weak both in numbers and in responsibility and voice. It was notable for example that not much effort had been made to increase the participation of NGOs in the HAC, now the AEG and both the government and development partners admit that this is a huge gap.

It was with this in mind that the Reality of Aid Africa Network in a series of national dialogue across the continent was collaborating with the Kenya Debt Relief Network (KENDREN)² in hosting a national conference on assessing the impact of the implementation Accra Agenda for Action in Kenya. The conference sought to provide a forum for dialogue on how to make Harmonisation, Alignment and Co-ordination work for Kenya. It brought together senior government officials, development partners, members of parliament and civil society organisations.

The conference

- Discussed Kenya's experience with Harmonisation, Alignment and Co-ordination

¹ The Reality of Aid Africa Network is a Pan- African network that seeks to contribute to more effective international aid and development cooperation strategies to eliminate poverty, based on principles solidarity and equity through well researched reports on international aid performance

² Kenya Debt Relief Network (KENDREN) is a network of non-governmental and religious organizations, community based associations and individuals across the country concerned with the enormous debt burden in Kenya that continues to cripple development and efforts to improve the living standards of the country's citizens.

- Shared experiences and ways to strengthen and broaden the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in the implementation of Harmonization, Alignment and Co-ordination
- Developed a proposal of incorporating the non executive actors in the implementation of the PD principles

The one day conference was held at the Stanley Hotel Nairobi Kenya on the 11th November 2010. It brought new impetus on how harmonisation, alignment and co-ordination should be operationalised and rejuvenated the process of implementing and discussing frameworks of creating a multi-stakeholder process of implementing the PD principles as well as the Accra Agenda for Action in Kenya.

Welcoming Remarks – By Ms. Wahu Kaara – Co-ordinator KENDREN

In her welcoming remarks, Ms. Wahu Kaara of the Kenya Debt Relief Network noted the importance of the meeting as being successful in bringing together the development partners, government, Civil Society Organizations and parliament. She observed that this was the first meeting of its kind in the Kenya to bring together state, development partners and non-state actors to exhaustively dialogue on all the critical issues and dimensions in relation to the processes and modalities around aid.

The meeting she noted sought to initiative a national dialogue on aid effectiveness as well as launch a preparatory process for CSO engagement towards the fourth high level meeting on Aid Effectiveness scheduled for Busan South Korea.

She welcomed the partnership of Reality of Aid Africa in supporting the process at the national level and hoped that other regions in the continent will benefit from this process. She challenged the participants to play their role in making aid effective in Kenya. She noted that with a new constitutional dispensation, a new beginning was opened for Kenyans and that as key players in the development arena, it was important that everybody played their part in ensuring aid delivered to Kenya was effective.

Opening Remarks Vitalice Meja- Coordinator, ROA- AFRICA

In his opening remarks, the speaker stressed the importance of development aid in financing Africa's development agenda. He pointed out that key programs such as Kenya Government's Free Primary Education (FPE) and many others in the social sector heavily rely in partnership with development partners.

He noted that the meeting was one of the many series of national meetings across the continent planned by the Reality of Aid Africa to kick off national processes in preparation for the forth coming high level meeting on aid Effectiveness scheduled for Busan South Korea in 2011. The meetings are meant to provide a multi stakeholder national dialogue on issues of aid effectiveness with a view of evaluating our performance on the implementation of the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action.

Reality of Aid Africa he noted was part of the BetterAid platform which brings together over 700 development organisations from civil society working on development effectiveness accross the world. The BetterAid he pointed out was co-ordinating civil society activities in the lead up to the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4) in Busan in 2011. In Africa, RoA Africa is one of the leading networks mandated to spearhead the civil society process towards Busan.

Turning to the subject of the meeting, the speaker noted that the Accra Agenda Action provided among other things, a multi stakeholder approach to development outlining the role civil society organizations (CSOs) needed to play to make aid effectiveness in the context of engaging with CSOs in preparing, implementing and monitoring national development policies and plans through multi stakeholder process.

He commended the government of Kenya for allowing CSOs to participate in policy dialogue at all levels. He further observed that Kenya's public institutions had showed maturity in policy planning and implementation particularly within the sector of domestic resource mobilization where there has been increased domestic revenue mobilization.

On the implementation of the Paris declaration, the speaker noted mixed results across the continent. He pointed out the following;

- There does not seem to exist a tangible country Plan of Action for the implementation of the Accra Agenda for Action. Instead, what can be revealed is a global compendium on progress by development partners towards realising various elements of the Accra agenda for action, as reported by development partners to, and compiled by the OECD secretariat.
- That in spite of attesting to greater accountability and transparency within the PD and the AAA, development partners are still driven by the requirements, policies and procedures of their home governments, rather than the urgency and timelines of the Accra Agenda for Action, for deliverables at the country level.
- Country owned procurement systems and financial management systems are ignored, and aid delivery still remains fragmented.
- The involvement of civil society organisations weak often around one -off consultations such as during the debriefing of a joint implementation framework or agreement, and hardly around monitoring of progress around implementation
- While the legislative and watch dog role and capacity of members of Parliament in Africa has increased tremendously over the years, parliamentarians remain out from the dialogue around aid effectiveness debate and monitoring.

He challenged the participants to have a frank discussion around how to improve our efforts to harmonize, align and co-ordinate with the view of making aid add value to Kenya's development agenda.

Key Note Address by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Mr. Joseph Kinyua read on his behalf by Mr. Jackson Kinyanjui, Director, External Resources Department (ERD), Ministry of Finance.

The speaker welcomed the participants and thanked the sponsors of the workshop for organizing such a forum that brings together all stakeholders in the aid effectiveness arena to discuss issues of mutual concern in support of the development of our country.

He noted that since the adoption of the PD Kenya had made notable achievement with regard to addressing aid effectiveness in the country. This he noted at the political level included the development of a coherent aid effectiveness coordination structure, with the highest level being the Development Partnership Forum held semi-annually and taking leadership in determining the goals and priorities of its own development

The government he pointed out had a development strategy guided by Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plan. He urged all actors including CSOs to be guided by the plan in the implementation of all their development activities.

He observed that the conference was timely and was in the spirit of the Accra Agenda for Action (2008) which calls for inclusivity of partnerships and the broadening of country-level policy dialogue on development by working more closely with parliaments, local authorities and Civil Societies in preparing and monitoring national development policies and plans.

Turning to Government's efforts towards implementation of PD, the speaker noted that Government's engagement with donors had improved. This he linked to the signing of the Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy (KJAS). He informed the meeting that the Ministry of Finance was working on the Kenya External Resources Policy (KERP) that will guide the way external resources is mobilised and managed in this country. He noted the Government had taken major reforms in the financial management, procurement practices, audit systems have been implemented through the enactment of the necessary laws and administrative actions such as the Financial Act and the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act.

He pointed out that the challenge in the area of inclusive partnerships where there was weak linkage between the ministry of finance and other line ministries needed to be addressed. He noted that the formation of the Government Coordination Group (GCG) in September 2010 whose composition is Permanent Secretaries should address this problem.

Turning to civil society organizations, the speaker informed the meeting that the government appreciated the role that CSOs played in complementing government efforts in implementing the development strategy. He challenged the CSOs to get organized for a more structured engagement and creation of a coherent mechanism for CSO representation either holistically or in a sectoral formation.

He noted with appreciation the existing mode of engagement with CSOs which included their participation in the budget making process through sector working groups and during public hearings. He emphasized the need for CSOs to have a national platform where they can engage

government. Further, he pointed out that the NGO Coordination Act is being amended to make it a more robust framework to underpin such a dialogue process.

Development Partners' Perspectives on Aid Effectiveness: A Presentation by Mike Harrison, Co- Chair, Government Coordination Group on Aid, DFID Office, Nairobi.

In his presentation, the speaker the role the development partners have played on aid effectiveness since 2005. He noted that 17 donor partners kick started the domestication of the PD process at the national level. The government he pointed out was by the Ministry of Finance.

He observed that previously there existed no major policy framework in the dialogue. The structure of dialogue mainly centered between government and development partners. This led to the formation of Kenya Consultative Group (KCG) which sought to among other things sought to create a genuine policy dialogue. He informed the meeting that development partners coalesce under the Donors' Coordination Group (DCG) that comprises of Heads of Missions, who meet monthly.

In pointing out the gaps that are at different stages of being tackled, the speaker outlined the mis-alignment in development support, lack of ownership from the government, the continued lack of participation of a wide range of stakeholders i.e. CSOs, emerging and influential donors like China, commercial banks, etc who are major donors but are not in the mainstream process.

Other pertinent issues the speaker drew attention to that needed a stronger focus going forward include CSO's understanding of the Aid Effectiveness Agenda, and Lack of dialogue framework with CSOs, Non-KJAs donors, untying of aid, Alignment of Aid flows to national priorities (aid delivery more often is determined by policy issues at the donor country's home), Use of country systems. Government's procurement systems are weak in the face of donors. This is especially around: Quality, Procedure and Trust, and progress on the principle of mutual accountability as a key pillar of the Paris Declaration.

Turning to Challenges for the broad implementation of the Paris Declaration/Accra Agenda Action, the speaker noted that it was critical for progress on the aid effectiveness agenda for the stakeholders to have a change of behavior across the board. The GOK must imprint transparency in budget process and all other resources at its disposal, whereas the development partners must be more willing to relinquish control over money, and program implementation to the Government to build trust. Because development partners are more accountable to home country taxpayers the Government must address issues of transparency and accountability to strengthen the case for using country system and making aid less volatile.

As a result, to underpin both commitment and progress in this regard a Mid-Term Review of KJAS was carried out in 2009. The speaker noted that the findings pointed out to a number of key issues that especially hinged on Government perspectives of development partners' and

vice versa. Among the key issues raised from the government side included the mistrust on both sides, lack of genuine partnership, lack of trust in country system, disrespect from the development partners, lack of recognition of progress from the government side and perpetual focus of problems not any success, reluctance to hand over control over resources, lack of transparency and accountability, higher standards for Kenya.

The speaker noted that from the development partner's side key issues included the lack of a genuine partnership, Corruption, limited political will, difficult open dialogue, uneven ground rules (as relates to relationships the government has with the countries of the West and those of the East), ineffective country systems, and keenness on expenditure rather than outcome.

Turning to lessons, the speaker observed that there is good progress that has been made with regard to aid effectiveness agenda but the pace is slow. The government is increasingly playing its leadership role, and new structures are being created to enhance and deepen the dialogue around aid effectiveness.

He noted that the national debate around aid effectiveness call for a broader engagement with other stakeholders including CSOs. At the same time there is a need for a mutual accountability framework should be developed.

Plenary Discussions

Turning to the plenary discussions the participants raised concerns over the failure of the development partners to use the country system. They observed that a lot of investment made by government in public finance management reform was not inspiring the required uptake from the donors. It was noted that it was only through the use of country system that their effectiveness could be determined and not through parallel structures. Examples were given of Zambia and Ghana where the use of country system has helped in capturing tackling corrupt practices from the countries' systems. Donors were urged to consider using the country system within the current devolved system of governance. They were encouraged to assist government in building the capacity of the counties to have sound public financial management system. Kenyan Government was urged to develop trust between itself and its development partners. To enhance trust both across government, donors and other stakeholders; Communication has to be increased. Open dialogue key to unlock mistrust. There should be clarity of expectations.

Questions around tied emanating from non DAC members were also raised. It was noted that this was increasingly becoming a problem in Kenya as most of the tied aid was going to key infrastructural development. It was proposed that Kenya could consider coming up with an explicit law (Acts of Parliament) that prohibits tying aid informed by its predatory and distortionary nature and not because of competition.

Turning to the civil society and parliament involvement on aid effectiveness debate at the national level, participants observed that it would be important to involve the CSOs and parliament in the current KJAS review and incorporate them in the implementation of the next strategy. This is because the previous process had not incorporated CSOs and lacked framework for a structured engagement. CSOs however must organize themselves for a meaningful interaction to take place between themselves and government as well as donors. At the same time there must be a structured mechanism for engaging the official stakeholders.

Parliament it was noted played a very important role in budget approval thus the calls for greater focus on the elements of parliament and budget. Parliament should play a stronger role in public resource mobilization. Kenya has the Parliamentary Budget Office influence how much is borrowed and for what purpose. Parliament involvement in the development Kenya External Resource Plan (KERP) and international development cooperation would be key in this regard. At the same time it was noted that the role of Parliament in scrutinizing development assistance needed to be enhanced. This is especially driven by the need for parliament to increase its oversight role over public expenditure where aid is part of the budget. Amendment of laws such as the Loans Act should be geared towards promoting transparency and domestic accountability over the use of public funds.

There was a major concern that not all aid is reported in the national budget. In this regard a new initiative, the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) has developed an initiative for all donors to publish what they are spending as well as recipients publish what they receive from donors as this enhances transparency and accountability more in the mould of the private sector, Publish What You Pay (PWYP) process. CSOs were also challenged to be more transparent and report their aid flows.

Government Perspective on Aid Effectiveness – Jackson Kinyanjui: Director External Resource

In his presentation the speaker noted that Kenya was a signatory to the Paris Declaration and participated in the 3rd high level forum in Accra that culminated in the Accra Agenda for Action. He observed that the PD and AAA has improved the level of co-ordination between the government and the donors. Kenya the speaker explained has moved to domesticate the implementation of the PD and the spirit of AAA. He elaborated the structures that had been put in place to assist with the implementation of the PD. These included the Development Partnership Forum (DPF), DP Consultative Group (DCG) and GoK Consultative Group (GCG), Aid Effectiveness Group (AEG) and the Aid Effectiveness Secretariat (AES) and the Sector working groups.

Turning to the governments program on aid effectiveness, the speaker noted that the government was implementing the country's blue print, the Vision 2030, under the First

Medium Term Plan (MTP2008-2012). This he pointed out was aligned with the government's Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) which was based on well cost programs and realistic resource envelope.

With regard to external resource inflows, the speaker noted that the government recorded external resource commitment that is channeled through the government system. In 2009/2010, total aid in budget was ksh 103 billion and 62 per cent was disbursed. In 2010/2011, total is ksh 143 billion and expects 80 per cent absorption. The government, the speaker observed was in the process of preparing Kenya External Resources Policy (KERP) that will articulate the GoK policy on mobilization of external financing within the framework of an evolving architecture. He challenged the CSOs to also disclose the amount of funds flowing through their structures in order to improve on the data on true resource flows into the country.

Turning to KJAS, the speaker remarked that it was a joint strategy between government and 17 development partners and the agreement signed in September 2007. KJAS he observed supported government's initiatives and has played an important role in strengthening government - donor relationship. He hoped that the reviewed KJAS will be in line with the vision 2030.

Turning to challenges on implementing the aid effectiveness agenda at the country level, the speaker noted the following as being the stumbling block to achieving aid effectiveness, rolling out the AE agenda beyond the ministry of finance, non alignment of donor support to the country's Vision 2030, use of country systems, involvement of CSOs in AE agenda, Division of labour - sectors with so many DPs becomes a challenge to coordinate, Synchronizing Government of Kenya/Development Partners sector working groups to being co-led, aid volatility, Use of parallel systems e.g. Project Implementation Units and Lack of a Government of Kenya / development partner mutual accountability framework.

In concluding his presentation, the speaker highlighted that Kenya had developed a web-based electronic project Monitoring Information Systems (e-ProMIS) which can be accessed at <http://dad.synisys.com/e-promis/> to improve reporting, monitoring and transparency. At the same time a Joint Statement of Intent in coordination to improve aid effectiveness has been signed. These steps he noted would be crucial in improving aid effectiveness.

Plenary Discussions

In the ensuing debate, participants suggested that absorption capacity problem could be addressed by sub contracting to CSOs in support of jointly agreed programs. However a framework and criteria should be developed to facilitate this process. In his response the speaker noted that the idea could be explored however there was need to examine appropriate mechanism for engaging CSOs. This would include addressing the historical mistrust that has continued to dominate the government - CSO relationship.

The plenary noted that there was a need for a keen focus the implementation of AE agenda within the framework of the new constitution. The implementation of AE it was noted needed to ensure that the rolling out of resources to the ground is more effective.

**Status of Harmonization, Alignment and Co-ordination in Kenya- Government's Experience:
Presented by Eve Odette**

The speaker made her presentation based on the study that has been conducted by the Reality of aid Africa on status and progress of implementation of harmonization and alignment in Kenya. She highlighted the following as emerging from the study

Harmonization and alignment process in Kenya has been through a rough process coupled with starts and stops. Implementation has been hampered by stand-off between government and development partners with corruption and weaknesses in governance being the major cause.

Heading to 2007, with a new working rapport the government and donors came up with KJAS that was short-lived as the country was rocked with post-election violence that reversed the gains that had already been made. Donors had to shift their concern to offering humanitarian assistance. After the signing of the National Accord, the process was renegotiated and the donors resumed in the review of KJAS and the first effort was to link development assistance to national priorities.

That different co-ordinating structure around aid effectiveness agenda between government and development partners undermined ownership and let to different perception of roles and responsibilities and expectations of each other with regard to the implementation of Aid effectiveness agenda.

CSOs representation has been restricted to attend meetings and not in implementation and monitoring and evaluation e.g. GJLOS programme that was restricted to government

That while the role of CSOs in the new aid architecture is clear at the global level, national efforts and structures is yet to involve CSOs as required

It is not clear to what extent are CSOs bound by the Paris Declaration and whether CSO should be subjected to the principles

Donors are still stuck with home policies hence frustrating government's agenda. This undermines the principle of alignment, ownership etc. Donors buy into the idea of KJAS but are reluctant to get money into a basket fund

Development partners perceive that the existing government policy frameworks are too many to be aligned and co-ordinate a view that is not shared by the government.

Donors should be pushed to appreciate the ongoing reforms, creating enabling environment for mutual trust and mutual accountability.

Role of Non-State Actors: Rose Wanjiru

In her presentation the speaker observed that there was an assumption for a CSO role in the PD and the AAA agenda. She noted that while the private sector had been proactive in engaging the government on various policy issues, the CSOs were yet to organize themselves to engage with the government. CSOs the speaker observed lacked a clear lead agency that could facilitate the dialogue between themselves and the government, and that this had contributed to government sidelining them in key policy debates around aid effectiveness.

The speaker pointed out that CSOs were development actors in themselves and therefore did not need to be invited to engage on aid effectiveness. They also have the watchdog role of ensuring that the government and donors implemented the PD and AAA within the framework that was agreed globally.

She challenged the government to create the enabling environment for CSOs to be able to meaningfully and structurally engage with the Aid effectiveness process at the national level. Kenya she pointed out needed to define how the CSOs could play their role in the implementation of the PD and the triple A. This she noted will strengthen domestic democratic ownership of the process.

Turning to issues of CSO capacity, the speaker observed that human resource and time remained a major impediment to CSO engagement with Aid effectiveness process. She pointed out that the PD and AAA had technical aspects that needed capacity building among the CSOs for them to meaningfully engage.

Plenary Discussions

In discussing the presentations, the plenary challenged the CSOs to learn some key lessons from the private sector with regard to their engagement with the government. It was however noted that with the lack of a national action plan for the implementation of the triple A, it was difficult for CSOs to establish what level and at what stage to engage with the Aid Effectiveness process. This plenary observed made CSOs rely heavily on the information relayed through media, and most of the time it was after an event had already taken place.

On the issue of CSO engagement with the PD and AAA, the plenary observed that CSOs were not a signatory to the PD/AAA and therefore were not to be subjected to the principles of the PD/AAA. CSOs were however encouraged to use the principles for CSO effectiveness that were developed under the open forum process to domesticate and implement them with the framework of realizing development effectiveness.

It was however pointed out that lack of capacity in the CSOs world was causing competition amongst CSOs thus hampering their effectiveness. CSOs it was observed crowded out certain sectors because of the trendiness of the issue rather than its development effectiveness

Government was encouraged to support CSOs advocacy processes around aid effectiveness. This, the plenary observed was an ongoing process in key sectors including the health sector under the HIV/AIDS programme. However the right framework needs to be developed to reduce possibilities of compromising the oversight role for CSOs.

CSOs were encouraged to come up with a group on aid effectiveness. This it was noted would form the basis of their engagement with the AEG structure. The group it was observed among other things to set the critical agenda in regard to AAA and monitor government and national development partners against the set benchmarks especially in the AAA. Leadership to take this process

Going Forward: Vitalice Meja RoA Africa

The speaker congratulated the participants for engage in healthy and rich discussions. In moving forward, he outlined the following as key areas for taking the process forward;

It is important that transparency and accountability among CSOs does not affect the multi-stakeholder approach to AE agenda. The government needs to make use of the NGO coordination board to obtain necessary information including inflows to CSOs and their activities.

Government and donors have shown willingness to work with CSOs and there is an opportunity to engage. The only challenge is how we take the recommendations in engaging government and other actors in this sector

- i) In going forward, we need to give government and donors an answer by showing interest in engaging in the multi-stakeholder dialogue at the structural level.
- ii) If CSOs decide to engage, they must define the modalities and the structural form of engagement including the level of engagement
- iii) Ghana has an Aid Effectiveness forum that facilitates CSO engagement and monitoring of the PD/AAA. Kenyan CSOs could learn from their experience and form something of this nature.
- iv) KENDREN through the support of RoA Africa could help manage the transition of facilitating the development of the modalities and structure for engagement before an AE forum

- v) Consideration for another meeting to flag the national process towards Busan in 2011.
- vi) Mobilise CSOs to start preparations towards Busan.

Closing Remarks by Wahu:

In giving her closing remarks, the co-ordinator for KENDREN Ms. Wahu Kaara thanked the participants for attending the meeting. She informed the meeting that ROA Africa and, KENDREN will consult with others to develop a road map to facilitate CSO engagement with aid effectiveness process in Kenya and participate in the monitoring of the implementation of harmonization and alignment process in Kenya.



PROGRAMME

A National Conference on Making Harmonisation, Alignment and Co-ordination work for
Kenya

Venue - The Stanley - Sarova Hotel

Nairobi - Kenya

11 November 2010

Date	Time	Name of person and organization presenting	Session
11 November 2010			ARRIVAL OF PARTICIPANTS
			Registration and Opening Session KENDREN

11 November 2010	0830 - 0900	Registration	
	0900 – 0915	Self Introductions	All
	0915 - 0945	Ms. Wahu Kaara, Co-ordinator Kenya Debt Relief Network	Welcome Remarks
	0945 – 1000	Vitalice Meja – Co - ordinator Reality of Aid Africa	Opening Remarks
	1010 – 1020	Dr Geoffrey Mwau, The Economic Secretary Ministry of Finance	Keynote Address
	1020 - 1030	Group Photo	Group Photo
	1030 –1045	TEA BREAK	
	REALITY OF AID AFRICA NETWORK		

SESSION II	1045 - 1055	Ms. Atieno Ndomo	Workshop Objectives
	1055 - 1115	Mr. Jackson Kinyanjui Director External Resource Mobilisation	Towards the implementation of Harmonization, Alignment and Co-ordination in Kenya – Government's Experience
	1115 - 1200	Plenary Discussion	Plenary Discussion
	1200 - 1220	Mr. Mike Harrison DFID Deputy Head(Kenya Programmes)	Donor Experience with implementation of HAC in Kenya – Challenges and opportunities
	1220 - 1305	Plenary Discussion	Plenary Discussion
SESSION III		Lunch Break	Lunch Break
	1305 - 1400		
Roles and Responsibilities			

SESSION IV	1400 – 1420	Ms.Eve Odette	Status of Harmonisation Alignment and Co-ordination in Kenya Plenary Discussion
	1420 – 1500	Plenary Discussion	Tea Break
	1500 – 1530	Tea Break	Making HAC work for Kenya, - Roles for Non State Actors
	1530 – 1550	Ms. Rose Wanjiru	Plenary Discussion
	1550 – 1630	Plenary Discusion	Conclusions and Way Forward
	1630 - 1640	Vitalice Meja – RoA Africa	End of meeting
	1640	End of meeting	

**National Conference on Making Harmonization, Alignment and Co-ordination work for
Kenya.**

Venue: The Stanley -Sarova Hotel Nairobi

11th November 2010

List of Attendance

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List of Attendance

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