MGESA PILOT PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT

KILIFI PU

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ACRONYMS

AusAID - AUSTRALIAN AGENCY for INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CCCD - CHILD CENTERED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

CLTS – COMMUNITY LED TOTAL SANITATION

CSP – COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN

ECMT – EXTENDED COUNTRY MANAGEMENT TEAM

FGD - FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

GPS – GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM

GIS – GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

MGESA - MOBILE GEOSERVICES FOR AFRICA

M&E – MONITORING AND EVALUATION

NGO- NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

PU – PROGRAM UNIT

POI – POINT OF INTEREST

PC – PERSONAL COMPUTERS

ICT – INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

KII – KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW

RESA – REGION OF EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

SaaS – SOFTWARE AS A SERVICE

UoN – UNIVERSITY of NAIROBI

WASH – WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The MGESA Pilot was a one year initiative implemented in Plan Kenya, Kilifi PU in collaboration with Plan Finland, Pajat Management and the University of Nairobi. The pilot project evaluation report is intended to assess and give an insight on the feasibility of use of mobile phone data gathering tool. Specific to the pilot, PoiMapper was the mobile phone application used. PoiMapper is a data collection, visualization and mapping application that runs on GPS enabled mobile phones.

The specific evaluation objectives aimed at assessing the progress, relevance, scope, program strategies, opportunities for utilization of PoiMapper application and make recommendations on aspects of improvement of the application and possible scale up. The evaluation was conducted in a participatory manner targeting the application users and developers. It employed Key Informant Interviews, administered questionnaires, Focus Group Discussions, demonstrations, observations and desk review of information.

The evaluation findings show that organizations can increase their effectiveness in development programs by integrating mobile technology for data gathering and geo referencing the resources in the community. The application, running on the software as a service (SaaS) model, can be customized to suit various user needs, is easy to understand, navigate and use. Data collected can greatly enrich program innovations for advocacy, information, communication, program design and implementation, digitization of sponsorship field questionnaires/templates and mobilization of resources.

The pilot project demonstrated that the application is relevant to Plan Kenya work by exhibiting potential opportunities for networking and partnerships, learning and generating information for advocacy work. The use of mobile phone technology for data collection can be major enabler in the development process.

Any comments and questions can be sent to ict4d@plan.fi

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Plan is a child-centered, non religious, non profit making community development organization working with children, their families, communities, organizations and local governments to bring about positive change. CCCD is Plan's program approach whose key elements are participation, partnership, non-discrimination, accountability and scaling up of Plan's work to have a greater impact. Plan is one of the oldest and largest children's development organizations in the world working in 48 developing countries across Africa, Asia and the Americas to promote child rights and lift millions of children out of poverty.

Plan Kenya's country goal is transformed institutions and societies that respect and fulfill rights of all children in Kenya. Contributing to this goal, Plan Kenya is implementing a five year Country Strategic Plan (2011 - 2015) with programs focusing on:

- Right to Health
- Right to Quality Education
- Right to Sustainable and Dignified Livelihood
- Right to Inclusion and Protection
- Right to Just and Democratic Governance

1.1. MGESA pilot project

The MGESA Pilot was an initiative implemented in Plan Kenya, Kilifi PU in collaboration with Plan Finland, Pajat Management and University of Nairobi at a cost of USD 29,848. It was implemented between March 2010 and March 2011. This initiative led to the development of GIS software for both mobile and Personal Computers (PCs). Geographic information available faced the following challenges:

a) Inadequate information contained in maps

b) Non-updated maps leading to static information

c) Lack of maps showing household level information

d) Inaccessibility of maps

e) Limited resources and expertise in utilization of maps

f) Poor culture of reading maps in Kenya

This initiative sought to:

- Contribute to more detailed maps which can support program interventions, including planning, monitoring and evaluation
- Use appropriate technology to improve maps in terms of their accessibility, adaptability and dynamism.

Objectives of the pilot were to:

I. Test the functionality of the PoiMapper application

II. Increase awareness of PoiMapper application as a potential tool for effective programming, monitoring and evaluation

III. Further identify opportunities of utilization of PoiMapper

IV. Develop the capacity of Plan staff to pilot MGESA project

V. Document the process and results of the pilot and determine the potential for scale up

This evaluation was conducted to assess the achievement of the pilot. The purpose of the evaluation was to assess progress in achievement of MGESA pilot objectives, identify lessons learnt in implementation of the project and determine the potential and scope for scale up of MGESA. Evaluation was conducted in a participatory manner involving Plan Kenya, Pajat Management and University of Nairobi.

Specific objectives of the evaluation were:

1. To assess progress in implementation of the project and the extent of achievement of specific project objectives

2. To asses relevance and scope of the project in relation to achieving the program and sponsorship objectives of Kilifi PU
3. To identify and provide examples of strategies that were more or less successful and the reasons thereof, in terms of implementation process and learning
4. To draw lessons learnt, challenges and best practices in implementation of the project
5. To identify other opportunities for utilization of PoiMapper in Plan International work
6. To make recommendations on aspects of improvement of PoiMapper application and scale up

2. METHODOLOGY

The evaluation was conducted through participatory sessions. The following methodologies were employed.

I. Focus group discussions with PU staff

II. Administration of questionnaires to Kilifi PU, Pajat Management and University of Nairobi staff

III. Observation and demonstration on the use of PoiMapper application

IV. Secondary data review

2.1 Focus Group Discussion

One FGD was held with the Plan Kilifi program staff. The FGD was aimed at generating qualitative information on the evaluation objectives.

2.2 Administration of questionnaire

To get the feedback from users on PoiMapper, questionnaires were administered to various respondents among the Kilifi PU staff grouped according to their designations and roles as follows:

Designation	Role in the pilot project
Program Unit Manager	User and core team member
Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator	User and core team member
ICT Coordinator	User and core team member
Sponsorship Coordinator	User and core team member
Program Coordinator – Health	User and core team member
Project Officers	Users*
Community Development Facilitator	Users

*User – mapping, uploading, down loading and use of data

2.3 Observation and demonstration

Two sessions were held to determine the degree of interface between the users' and application; and the application capacity and flexibility.

The first session assessed the capacity of users in the use of PoiMapper. This was done to assess the users' competence and ability to navigate the application. This included:

- Launching application on phone and login
- Mapping a POI on the phone (Filling in POI form, attaching an image to a POI and saving)
- Uploading mapped POI to the web based portal
- Downloading and editing POIs (both on the portal and the phone)
- Visualization of POIs on a map
- Exporting data to other applications (Spreadsheets)

The second session assessed the capacity and flexibility of the application. The main features of the system demonstrated were:

- Mobile application (PoiMapper)
- PoiMapper desktop client
- PoiMapper web portal
- User administration features
- The authoring tool

2.4 Secondary data review

Data review on internal and external documents and other relevant literature was done. Documents reviewed include:

- MGESA pilot project documents (progress reports, pretesting notes, training reports)
- Point of Interests document
- PoiMapper whitepaper[1]
- PoiMapper: Mobile data collection through Points-of-Interest in Kenya[2]
- mGeos: a mobile mapping tool[3]
- Case study on use of PoiMapper

[1] http://www.pajatman.com/sites/default/files/PoiMapper_Whitepaper_2ff.pdf
[2] http://mobileactive.org/case-studies/PoiMapper-mobile-data-collection
[3] http://lindaraftree.wordpress.com/2010/06/09/mgeos-a-mobile-mapping-tool/

3. EVALUATION FINDINGS ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

A total of 12 respondents participated in the evaluation. Out of these, 4 were members of the core team while 8 were front line staff. After employing the aforementioned methodology, various findings were arrived at in line with the evaluation objectives.

The findings are presented under the MGESA project evaluation objectives.

3.1 Progress in achievement of MGESA objectives

The evaluation focused on the five initial MGESA pilot project objectives and assessed the progress in each of them. In this objective, both qualitative and quantitative tools were utilized.

3.1.1 Test the functionality of PoiMapper

The MGESA project had intended to develop functional application for carrying out M&E and program support. To take overall leadership and coordination of the Pilot, a core team of 5 staff[4] was constituted. This team was instrumental in ensuring all preliminary preparations were in place prior to the actual commencement of the project. The core team then worked closely with UoN and the software developer to define the POIs and their specific attributes.

Plan-Kilifi PU team navigating the PoiMapper mobile application

The team pretested the application twice with the recommendations generated passed on to the developer.

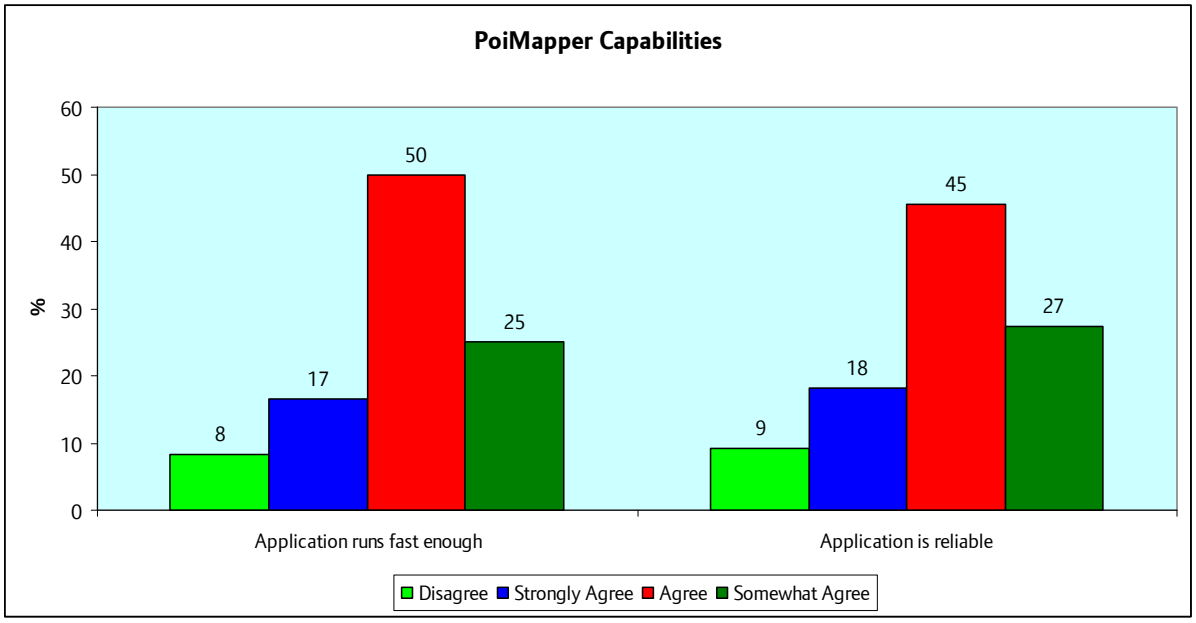
The evaluation thus focused on establishing the users' perspective on the various functions of the application. These included the application capabilities, ease of use and the overall

[4] The PUM, M&E Coordinator, ICT coordinator, RMCO and one Program Facilitator

reactions of the users on the application. The evaluation identified some key application parameters which the users were asked to rate[5].

3.1.1.1 Application capabilities

Two main parameters were identified to gauge the application capabilities. These were the speed of the application and its reliability as compared to the conventional methods of data collection.

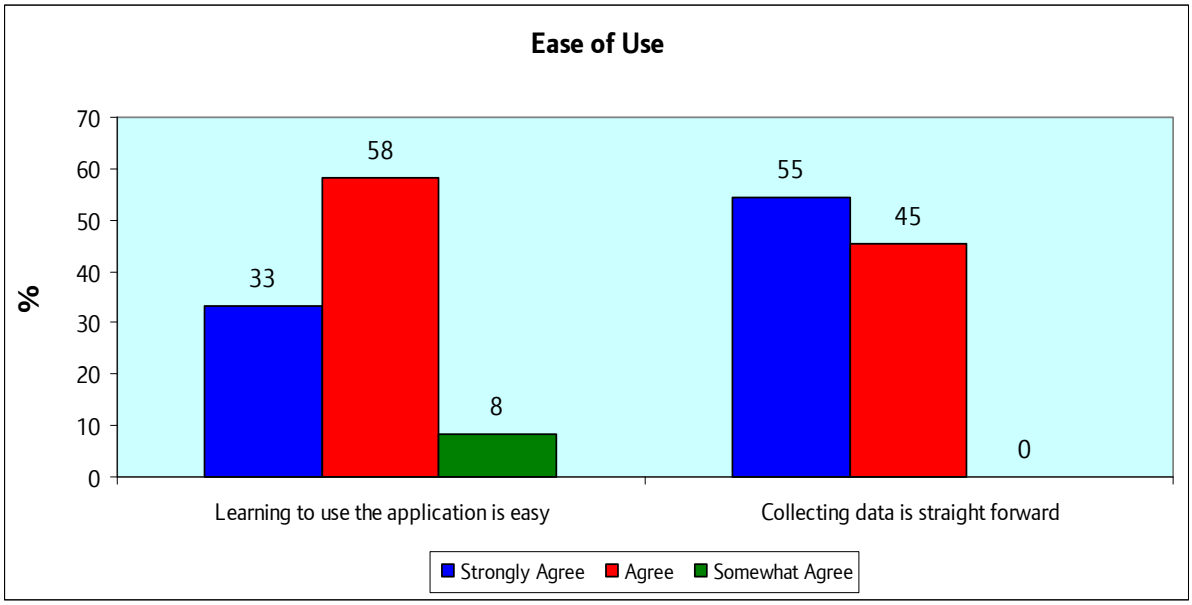


Most of the users agreed that the application run fast. 8% of the respondents disagreed while 25% somewhat agreed. When probed further, this was attributed by the delays in picking the GPS coordinates for the mobile application as well as delays in accessing the information on the web portal due to internet connectivity bandwidth. These were also the reasons attributed to dissatisfaction with the application reliability. More than 60% of the staff was however pleased with the speed and the reliability of the application.

[5] In the quantitative tool, the users rated the evaluation parameters against a scale of "Strongly Disagree", "Somewhat Disagree", "Disagree", "Somewhat Agree", "Agree", "Strongly Agree" and "Not Sure". However In this evaluation report, only the alternatives that have been rated are presented in the charts.

3.1.1.2 Application ease of use

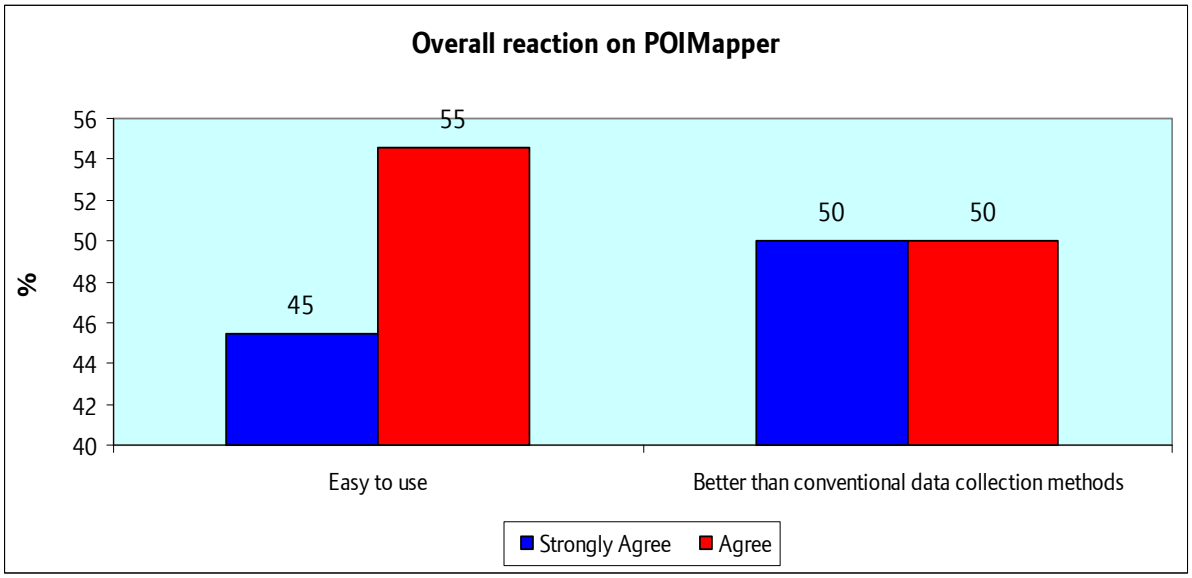
The focus was on demonstrating the user friendliness of the application and the users' perception on its ease of use.



Majority of the users felt that the application was easy to use. While over 90% of them felt that learning how to use the application was easy, 8% were not sure. The main reason for this was the technical problems with the application (GPS capture and the slow speed in accessing the web portal especially exporting data to other applications) which led to difficulties in learning how to use all the features. All the users agreed that collecting information was straight forward and that the sequencing of the questions was clear. 80% of the staff felt that it was easy to correct mistakes while one fifth only somewhat agreed. The reason for this was that there had been a problem of phones losing the GPS coordinates when one tried to edit the captured information on the mobile phone. During the interview with the Pajat Management staff, it was however learnt that the problem had since been fixed. One of the users observed, "*The application is easy to use because it integrates with common features of a mobile phone*"

3.1.1.3 Users' overall reaction to PoiMapper

The focus here was to get the overall impression of the users on the application.

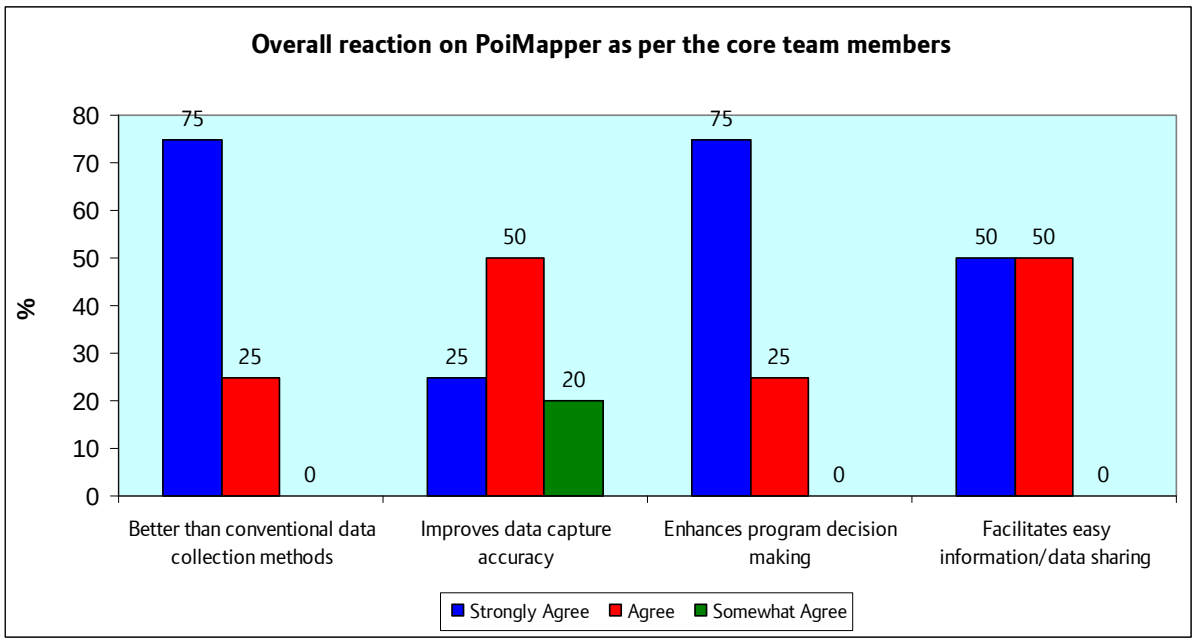


All the users generally agreed that the application was easy to use with 45% strongly agreeing. All the users also agreed that the use of the application to collect data was better that the conventional methods with half strongly agreeing. The reason for this was that contrary to the conventional methods where the data had to be manually entered in the data processing software before analysis can begin, the PoiMapper data was keyed in directly to the application and was available for analysis immediately after upload. This was very helpful to program decision making where one could continue getting indicative trends even before all the data collection was over.

3.1.1.4 Core team members overall reaction to PoiMapper

The evaluation also got the opinion of the core team members on their overall impression on the application. This was necessitated by the fact that the team had been integral in the development of the application. The members scored the parameters on the scale of Strongly Agree, Somewhat Agree, Agree, Disagree, Somewhat Disagree and Strongly Disagree.

Members of Plan staff core team together University of Nairobi facilitators' pre testing the application



All of the core team members agreed that it was better than the conventional data collection methods, enhanced program decision making and it facilitated data sharing. The reasons for this were the ability to get indicative trends before complete data collection and the fact that each user could be able to display the data gathered by all users. The fact that the information could be exported to other applications like MS Excel ensured that it could be shared even with people who were not users.

When asked whether the use of the application for data collection improved data capture accuracy, majority agreed but one fifth only somewhat agreed. The main reason for this was that data accuracy was more dependent on the integrity of the data collectors than the application being used. The only characteristic that had safeguards was the GPS coordinate which has to be automatically generated at the POI being mapped and thus one can only fill the questionnaire on site. The rest of the team however felt that since the GPS coordinates made data traceability easier there was improved data capture accuracy.

Generally, it was demonstrated that the functionality of the application was tested by the various users. Some challenges had been identified on the application which had continually been shared with the software developer for improvements. Some of the users raised a concern that they were ..."*not explicitly sure of data security in the system*". While it would be desirable for Plan Kenya to host its data, it will be important to ensure that the data security is not compromised while at the same time ensuring online access and sharing.

It is however important to note that some of the technical problems encountered during the pilot were associated with the fact that some components of the PoiMapper application were developed and tested within the same pilot period.

In summary the evaluation established that PoiMapper is an end to end solution with the following functionalities:

1. An integrated authoring tool for both desktop and mobile application.
2. Ability of the data collected from mobile phone to be uploaded to server using cellular network connection or via USB on a computer connected to the internet.
3. Tracing of data – when data is updated it keeps traces of a POI (trace and identity management) for monitoring purposes
4. Ability to export data to spreadsheet applications such as Microsoft Excel
5. Customization – PoiMapper fits requirements of the users

However PoiMapper share common features with other similar function applications. These include:

- Data capture on digital forms.
- Data is centralized in a server for analysis.
- Data can be exported to other formats for further utilization.
- Captures GPS information.
- Maps and data visualization on the internet.
- Use of Open Street Maps (OSM), Google or Microsoft Bing base maps among others.

3.1.2 Increase awareness of PoiMapper system as a potential tool for effective programming, monitoring and evaluation

Progress in this objective was evaluated using qualitative tools. The information generated was triangulated through the secondary review of various project documents. It was demonstrated that various forums were used to create awareness to Plan staff, communities and partners on the use of PoiMapper to collect data and the utilization of the same data. The awareness was created at global, regional, national and at the PU level.

At the global level, the Kilifi PU ICT Coordinator shared about the innovation at World Bank Agriculture and Rural Development Departmental seminar series in Washington D.C on 11th November 2010. During the same trip, the ICTC also presented about the experience of Kilifi PU using the application to the staff at the Plan US National Office. As a result of this trip, interest about PoiMapper was generated leading to articles about the innovation being posted on the internet[6].

At the regional level awareness was created in two main events:

1. During the Africa gathering[7] 2010 at the iHub, Nairobi on 11th December 2010 the Kilifi PU ICT coordinator presented on PoiMapper as an ICT innovation for supporting development work.

[6] http://innovations.gbiportal.net/2011/01/31/the-potential-of-PoiMapper-and-MGESA-mobile-geographical-services-for-africa-2/
[7] http://www.africagathering.org/

2. During Civil Society Organization Water Hygiene and Sanitation Learning workshop in Maputo from 1st to 3rd March 2011, the Kilifi Program Coordinator – Health and the Kilifi District CLTS coordinator (from the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation) shared on how Plan Kilifi PU had used the application to collect the baseline information for an AusAID funded WASH project in Kilifi.

Nationally, the awareness was created internally within Plan Kenya. The use of the application was discussed in key strategic meetings in Plan Kenya like the ECMT[8] and the Plan technical team network meeting. The application was also the centre of focus for the Kenya M&E network meeting which also had representation from Plan RESA.

At the local level, awareness on PoiMapper was created to PU official visitors who were interested to learn about the application including Nairobi Finnish Embassy staff.

3.1.3 Further identify opportunities of utilization of PoiMapper

The evaluation was able to demonstrate that opportunities for utilizing PoiMapper had been identified. The most notable opportunity was the use of the application to collect the baseline data for the WASH project in the PU. The application was thus used to generate information that was project specific. It was the first time the PU used a mobile application to conduct project baseline survey. The geo referenced household information gathered was useful in visually showing the water access patterns in the target project sites. Analysis of the quantitative data on the number of toilets in the area provided information on the latrine coverage at the start of the project.

Since identification of further opportunities was also an objective of the evaluation, further information is available under section 3.6.

3.1.4 Develop the capacity of Plan staff to pilot MGESA project

The implementation of the pilot required the staff to have adequate knowledge and skills in basics of GIS and PoiMapper. To enhance staff capacity in the areas mentioned, trainings, meetings, demonstrations and exposure sessions were held. The core team which was

[8] The Extended Country Management Team meeting is a meeting featuring the Country Management Team and the Program Unit Managers

constituted to give leadership to the project was sensitized on the application and given the hands-on-training by the UoN staff. Subsequently, UoN and Pajat Management provided regular support on technical aspects during the pilot period. The PU ICT coordinator also was oriented on the application so as to provide day to day support to the staff team.

Application demonstrations during Plan-Kilifi PU staff training

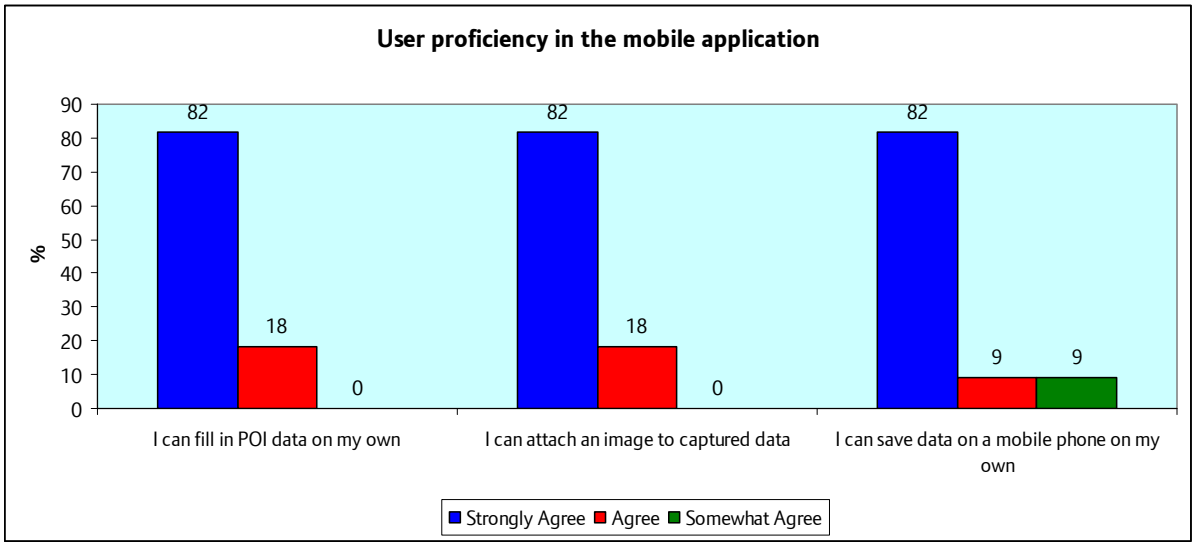
The project also carried out training for the staff team which was facilitated by staff from the University of Nairobi. The training was on basic GIS information, testing the application, collecting the data, uploading the data and web portal viewing.

The training targeted all the users in the PU. At the end of the training the users were expected to:

1. Have some basic understanding on GIS and the GPS technology.
2. Develop their proficiency in using the application for data collection
3. Uploading the data using the desktop client
4. Navigating the web portal including display of POI information and exporting of data for analysis.

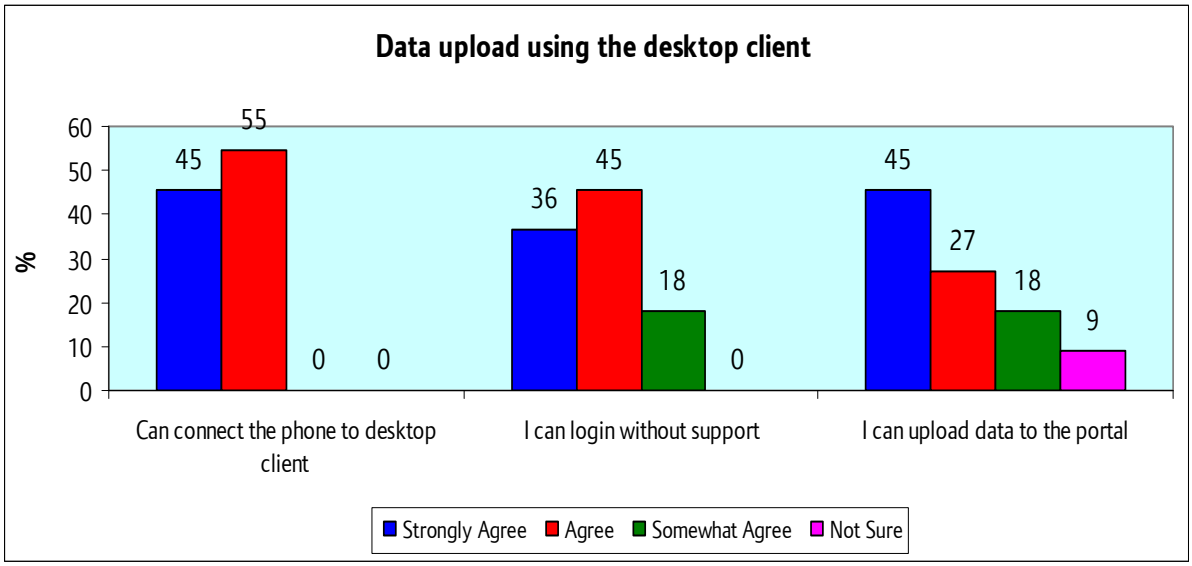
The training was aimed at equipping the staff with the basic GIS skills and operating the application. The evaluation sought to assess the success of the training using the training objectives:

3.1.4.1 User proficiency



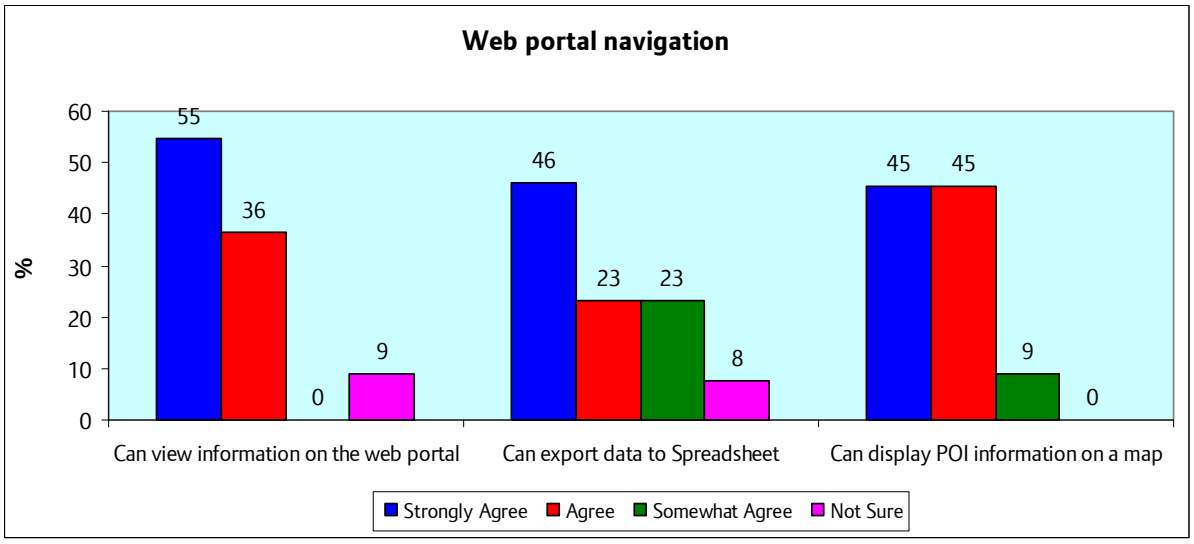
This shows that over 80% of the staff could perform the basic functions on their own. This confirmed that the training had achieved its objective of ensuring the user proficiency. The staff proficiency was further confirmed during the demonstration sessions. The 9% of the staff, who were not sure they could save data on the mobile phone, attributed this to the loss of memory that made the phone go off after collecting information on a POI but before saving it. After consultations with the staff from Pajat the evaluation was informed that the problem was of hardware related and not caused by the application. This was construed as the truth as the problem was not experienced by all the users and was not regular. Generally, the evaluation was able to ascertain the proficiency of the staff in using the application.

3.1.4.2 Data upload



Most of the staff could connect the phone to the mobile client and login without support. It is however worth noting that 18% of the users had some challenge to login without support. 27% of the staff also had some challenges in uploading information on the web portal. Some of the users attributed their challenges to some technical hitches (e.g. PC not recognizing the mobile phone) that sometimes occurred when the connecting the phones to the computer. The proficiency of the users in the data upload was clearly demonstrated during the evaluation.

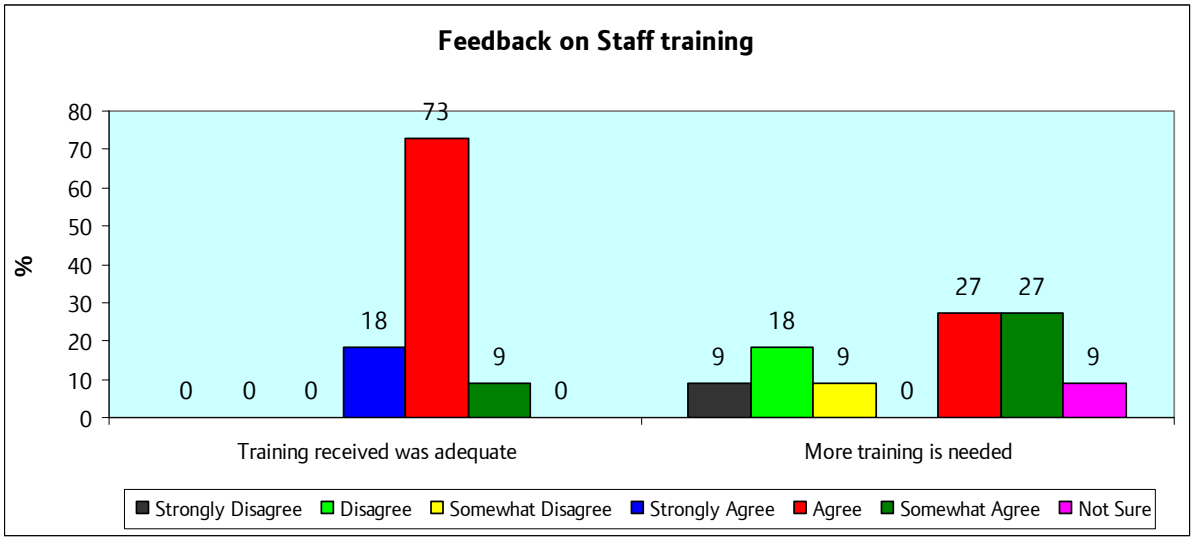
3.1.4.3 Web portal navigation



Most of the staff were proficient navigating the web portal. 9% however were not sure whether they could view information on the portal. While probing this further, during the FGD, there was a concern that the web portal was not accessible at times and even when available, it took a lot of time to login and viewing of uploaded data. The interviews with the Pajat staff however confirmed that the web portal had been redesigned which made it easier to load. This was confirmed by the other users. One of the staff noted on the questionnaire: "*many improvements have been done on portal and users must continue learning how to use them*". It was however felt that there was still need to improve on the portal to make it accessible even with low internet bandwidth.

Plan-Kilifi PU staff uploading data and navigating the web portal

3.1.4.4 Overall feedback on the training

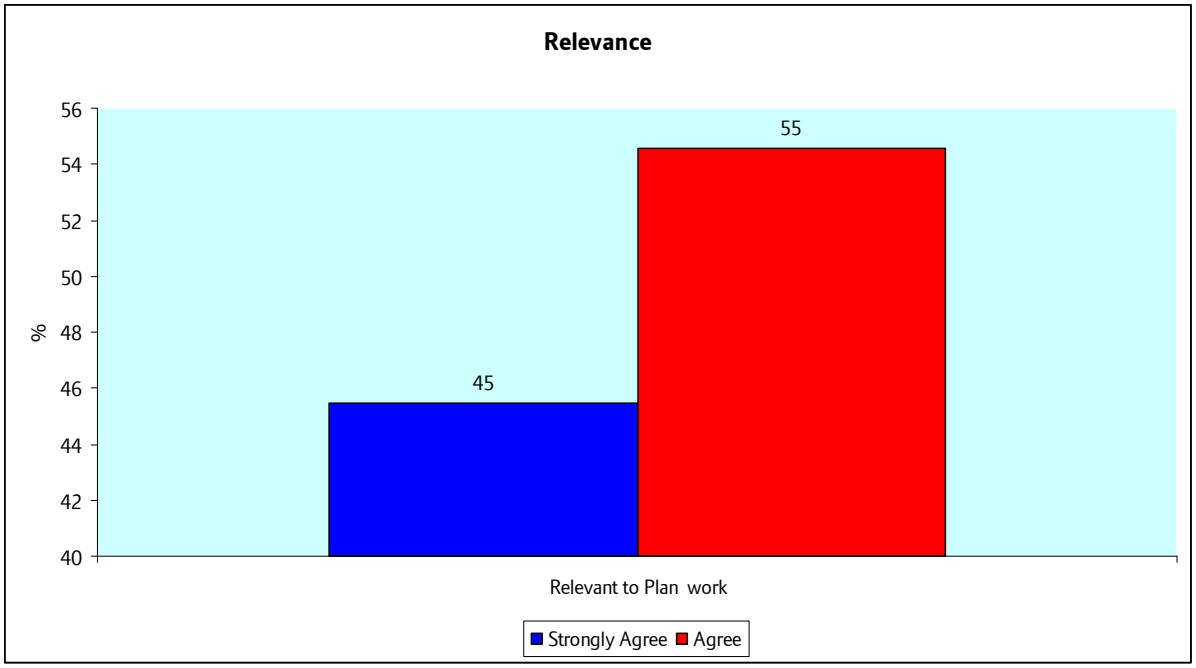


When asked about their general impressions about the training, over 90% of the staff stated that the training they had received was adequate. When asked whether more training was required, only 27% agreed. The rest of the team either disagreed or was not sure. The staff attributed this to the fact that the application had been easy to learn and use hence they were not sure what further training would achieve. They felt that what was needed was hands on learning of any new features.

Generally the above findings demonstrate that the pilot succeeded in developing the capacity of staff to pilot the project.

3.2 Relevance and scope of the project

The evaluation sought to establish the relevance of the project to the Plan International work and the scope of coverage. The focus was on whether the application was perceived as adding value to the existing systems and structures in the organization.



When asked if the project was relevant to Plan work, all the respondents either agreed or strongly agreed. The main reason given for this was that the application can be customized to suit any user need depending on the areas of interest. The fact that the application had been used to collect baseline information for the PU WASH project demonstrated the fact that it was relevant to the PU programs.

The evaluation sought to determine the actual data collected and the geographical coverage of the data collected by the MGESA pilot project. It was established that a total of 966 POIs were mapped during the pilot project[9]. These were mapped as follows:

[9] This excludes the dummy data that was collected for the purposes of learning for staff which was subsequently deleted

	POI	Points mapped
1	Homesteads	801
2	Health facilities	6
3	Water points	63
4	Trading centres	11
5	Interest groups	29
6	Schools	56
Total		**966**

It was reported that the homestead data was the hardest to collect due to their large numbers in reference to the other POIs. The PU decided to focus on two sub-locations i.e. Mwapula and Kizingo (in Ganze and Kilifi District respectively) for homestead mapping. The other POIs which were fewer as compared to homesteads were mapped in the entire Kilifi District as the PU staff went about their field work.

Plan staff conducting a mapping exercise

The mapping of the homestead data was achieved by having the entire program team dedicated three days every month. Approximately 15 users were involved each time. The Plan staff mapped 801 homesteads in four months (from September to December 2010)

3.3 Project implementation strategies

The evaluation sought to establish the strategies that the pilot had employed that contributed to its success. It was noted that the implementation had employed different strategies to achieve the results. The main strategies that led to the success were:

3.3.1 Participatory approach

The application development and the data collection was very participatory right from the onset. The core team members were involved in the development of the POIs and their attributes. The core team members provided the feedback to the developer who incorporated their feedback in the subsequent versions/releases of the application. This promoted ownership, enthusiasm, immediate feedback, corrective measures and involvement in the pilot. It was well demonstrated that the staff participated strongly in the design of the application as well as in the collection of the data in the field.

3.3.2 Partnerships

The pilot project was not implemented by Plan International alone but involved the various actors based on their strengths. These partners had clear roles to play in the implementation of the project. The following were the partners involved in the pilot and the roles they played:

1. **Plan Kenya –** Provided overall coordination of the pilot. This included mobilizing the community, data collection, pre-testing the application and reporting back to the developer. They also were the owners of the data collected

2. **Plan Finland** - Facilitated linkages between Plan Kenya and Pajat Management. They also facilitated the project funding.

3. **Pajat Management –** Facilitated the PoiMapper concept development and programming. They were also responsible for hosting the data collected during the pilot project period.

4. **University of Nairobi** – supported the further development of PoiMapper data model and provided local technical support to Plan Kenya staff. They were also responsible for application testing and user training.

5. **Community leadership** – The community resource persons supported the data collection for homesteads by introducing the mapping team to the families, offering translation services and ensuring all homesteads in their localities were mapped. The community leaders also played a key role in mobilizing the community during data collection.

3.3.3 Capacity Strengthening

The project aimed at increasing the capacity of the staff to have the basic understanding of GIS technology. This was achieved through class room training as well as field practicum sessions which involved both the core team members and the other program staff. The actual mapping of the POIs provided an opportunity to put in to practice the skills learnt in the class and practicum sessions. University of Nairobi and Pajat Management played a very key role in building the capacity of the staff to use the application. The improved skills in the use of the application were evident among the staff.

3.4 Lessons learnt and challenges in the project implementation

The evaluation also sought to establish the lessons learnt and challenges in the course of the pilot project implementation.

3.4.1 Lessons learnt

i. Visualization makes data more meaningful and internalization of information is first hand. Being able to visualize the mapped data proved to be very supportive to the program decision making.

ii. Users identifying and defining their POIs is critical in the application development. Whenever designing such applications, it is important for the end users to be involved in the process from the onset.

iii. Mobile phones are an effective data collecting tool. Their use in data collection not only eliminates paper and pen but also enables faster use of information to inform decision making in program design.

iv. Involvement of the local community in mapping is vital to ensure data accuracy, ownership and community involvement.

v. Participatory mapping process triggers an opportunity for an immediate community action to address a specific issue e.g. need for birth registration.

3.4.2 Challenges

The various challenges encountered in the project implementation were identified to fall under two main categories i.e. those of a technical nature and those that related to the users or the data collecting process.

3.4.2.1 Technical associated

I. Inability of mobile phones to record GPS coordinates especially in areas where there was limited or no cellular network coverage.

II. Mobile phones rebooting abruptly leading to loss of unsaved data. Though the evaluation team was informed that this was a hardware problem affecting the mobile phone, there is need for more investigation into this problem so that recommendations can be made to the responsible entities.

III. Inadequate digital base maps with local administrative boundaries which makes it difficult to visualize the POIs within the existing geographical boundaries. This makes it difficult to use mapped data for advocacy.

IV. Slow upload and download of data from the web portal. This was mainly attributed to the limited internet connection bandwidth.

3.4.2.2 User associated

I. Mapping is labor intensive. This is mainly because of distance between the sparsely distributed POIs and the numbers for the densely populated POIs as one has to physically be at the POI in order to record the GPS coordinates.

II. Socio cultural barriers e.g. cases where some women required authorization from their husbands to respond to questions. This also includes language barriers in some cases.

The local community members who were a part of the mapping exercise were very helpful in addressing the problem.

3.5 Best practice

The application was used to collect baseline data for Kizingo and Mwapula Sub-locations AusAID funded WASH project.

This showcased the immediate relevance of the application and subsequent use of the data collected in informing program decision making. It was the first time the PU was using mobile gathering tools to collect baseline data for any project.

WASH project baseline data collection

3.6 Opportunities for utilization of PoiMapper

The pilot project was able to show that there were other opportunities for the use of mobile data gathering tools that will enhance both program and sponsorship in Plan International work. Some of the opportunities mentioned in this write-up couple as recommendations to the scale-up

3.6.1 Program design and development education

The pilot project provided the baseline information for the PU WASH project. The data gathered was useful both at the portal where the spatial distribution of the POIs could be visualized and when exported to Spreadsheet applications for further analysis. The portal offered a very good platform for accessing the spatial relationship of the various POIs e.g. overlaying the homesteads against water points to ascertain the access to water for the community. Exported data to Spreadsheet applications proved very useful for quantitative analysis. This is the information that formed the baseline in terms of determining the latrine

coverage for the mapped sub-locations. Once data can be exported to spreadsheet applications it can be used for further analysis even using specialized data analysis software. Based on this, one can conclude that the application can be used to collect data that can be used to inform program needs, designs and strategies. It can also be used to communicate relevant information for development. The information also provides a snapshot on the degree of certain situations and monitor trends of change e.g. child abuse cases, number of orphans, latrine coverage, accessibility of water etc.

3.6.2 Collecting information for lobby and Advocacy

The spatial distribution of the collected information is a very strong advocacy tool. However, a lot of the information that is available for development projects in Kenya is not geo referenced. This is despite the fact that the Government has a Department that is concerned with all matters pertaining to mapping i.e. The Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSRS) [10] which is under the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources[11]. The Department mandate is ... *to collect the geospatial data/information on most natural resources in Kenya with a view to monitoring changes over time and space*[12]. Their focus is thus collecting information on natural resources. It is therefore not easy for policy makers to visualize the relationship between various development variables. The use of PoiMapper can support in the geo referencing of development project or even public funded projects. Data gathered can be used for evidence based advocacy work e.g. the distribution of public funded health facilities, schools, access to water etc. this can go a long way in influencing the resource allocation at District or National level based on information gathered. The fact that one can drill down any POI on the portal makes it a very strong evidence based tool. Depending on the POIs adopted, geo referencing can also be used for social programs or projects e.g. monitoring the trends of child abuse cases in schools, distribution of teachers in schools etc.

[10] www.drsrs.go.ke
[11] http://www.environment.go.ke/?p=49
[12] http://www.environment.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/Service_charter-DRSRS_final.pdf

3.6.3. Geo referencing of the sponsorship data

Many organizations including Plan international raises funds from child sponsorship. This traditionally involves the information from the child and their details filled in manual forms which are then keyed into a database. The sponsor identifies a child they are interested to sponsor and the relationship begins. In most cases however, the sponsors do not know actually where the children they sponsor come from. The use of mobile applications like PoiMapper would help in geo referencing the information about the sponsored children. This would help the host organization establish the distribution of the sponsored children in their area of operation. The sponsors can also be able to visually see the distribution of funded projects.

The sponsorship questionnaires can also be fed into the phone such that the information collected from the sponsored child family can be uploaded directly into an online child sponsorship database. This however requires good database administration with appropriate user rights to avoid the information falling into wrong hands.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The project provided Plan Kenya with an opportunity to pilot the use of mobile applications for data gathering. The involvement of staff in the development of the POIs and the attributes that are relevant to Plan's work which improved the ownership of the application. The application developed was easy to use and better than conventional data collection methods. PoiMapper emerged as a flexible application that could be customized to suit users needs.

Mapping is a time consuming exercise especially when the POIs being mapped are densely populated e.g. homesteads in the case of the Pilot project. It was therefore difficult to map significant number of POIs while doing core field work duties.

From the evaluation findings and opportunities presented, there is a general indication that the application is relevant to Plan Kenya work. This is a pointer to the extent that use of mobile phone technology for data collection can translate to program information, communication, design and implementation.

Generally, the pilot was well executed and the original objectives achieved.

Recommendations

1. There is need to allocate adequate time for pretesting in the development of applications. Initially it was envisaged that the pilot period would be 4 months. However the application pretesting, which was not in the initial planning, took approximately 4 months which necessitated project extension. The pretesting was however very critical as it allowed patching and updating to come up with the final version/release of the application.

2. The application should be able to run on low end phones. The application runs on GPS enabled phones with Java capability. The phones used in the pilot[13] were quite expensive. Each phone cost approximately USD 250. It is important to consider having the application run on cheaper phones.

3. From the pilot, it was clear that for the POIs like homesteads, it would be more effective to have a dedicated team of data collectors gathering the information. It is important to further enhance the capacity of community leadership in the use of PoiMapper or mobile data gathering tools. For effective scale up, community volunteers need to be trained as users and in particular those from the communities where Plan works.

4. The application should be able to do route mapping. During the pilot project the route mapping function was not fully functional. This is an important function as it would help establish the actual proximity of two points in a map. It could also be used for marking of administrative boundaries and areas for example forests.

5. It will be important to partner with the other actors and Government Department in the development of POIs and the attributes. This will avoid the duplication of efforts in data collection. Partnering with the Government in the designs of the questionnaires can result in collecting information that will be credible to all and can be used to inform decision making at the local levels.

[13] The pilot project used Nokia 6700 classic phones

6. The portal needs to be designed in a way that it can load points on the map fast in scenarios where there is low internet connection**.** One of the main challenges had been the speed at which the points load/appear on the portal regardless of the base map used.

ANNEXES

1. The evaluation terms of reference

Terms of reference for MGESA Pilot project Evaluation in Kilifi PU.

1.0 Background

Plan is an international humanitarian, child centered development organization without religious, political or governmental affiliation. Child sponsorship is the basic foundation of the organization. Since inception in 1937, Plan has endeavored to improve the quality of lives of children, their families and communities. Plan's Vision is of a world in which all children realize their full potential, in societies which respect people's rights and dignities.

Plan Kenya works with children, families and communities in eight Program Units (PUs) namely Kwale, Kilifi, Tharaka, Machakos, Kisumu, Homa Bay, Bondo and Nairobi. Plan operations in Kilifi started in 1995. The PU operates in five out of the seven administrative divisions of Kilifi District. (See Appendix 1) The PU partners with 21 CBOs (see Appendix 2) , in addition to Government Line Ministries and other like-minded civil society actors in the area of operation .

Plan Kilifi PU is currently implementing programs on Health, Child Protection and Inclusion, Education and Livelihoods.

2.0 MGESA Project

MGESA or Mobile Geographical Services for Africa is the name of the pilot project in Plan Kilifi that uses a GIS mapping application known as PoiMapper. (Previously called MGeos - Mobile Geographical Services). PoiMapper is an end-to-end solution for comprehensive data collection, management, visualization and sharing and is suitable for rapid low-cost deployment for areas such as health, education and humanitarian activities. It is a tailored application, designed together with Plan Kenya's community based front-line staff for specific information collecting and geo-visualization needs in Kilifi Kenya and elsewhere.

Plan Kenya and Plan Finland introduced GIS as a tool aimed at enhancing program and sponsorship work. On behalf of Plan Kenya 7 Program Units, Kilifi PU was selected to pilot the Project. MGESA Project was a one year initiative that has been implemented in collaboration Plan Finland, Pajat Management and University of Nairobi. Through the pilot phase, the initiative has been contributing to the development of GIS software for both mobile and Personal Computers (PCs). This initiative aimed to contribute to:

1. More detailed maps to support program interventions, including planning, monitoring and evaluation
2. Utilize technology to improve maps in terms of their accessibility and provision of updated information at any given time.

The objectives of the Pilot were to:

1. Develop the capacity of Plan Kenya staff in Kilifi PU to pilot the MGESA system.
2. Test the functionality of the MGESA system
3. Identify the areas of improvement in the use of the system and geographic data management
4. Increase awareness of MGESA system as a potential tool for effective programming, monitoring and evaluation
5. Document the process and results of the pilot and determine the potential for scaling up

2.0 Purpose

Kilifi PU has been implementing the 1 year MGESA project in collaboration with Plan Finland, Pajat Management and the University of Nairobi. The project has involved community members in the collection of information.

The purpose of the evaluation is to:

a. Assess progress in achievement of MGESA objectives
b. Identify lessons learnt in implementation of the project.
c. Determine the potential and scope for scale up of MGESA in other Plan International areas of operations.

The specific objectives of the evaluation are:

I. To assess progress in implementation of the project and the extent of achievement of specific project objectives.
II. To assess relevance and scope of the project in relation to achieving the program and sponsorship objectives of Kilifi PU.
III. To identify and provide examples of strategies that were more or less successful and the reasons thereof, in terms of implementation process and learning.
IV. To draw lessons learnt, challenges and best practices in the implementation of the Project.
V. To identify other opportunities for utilization of MGESA in Plan International work.
VI. To make recommendations on aspects of improvement of MGESA application and scale up.

3.0 Methodology

The evaluation will be conducted in a participatory manner. It will be undertaken by a lead facilitator, Plan staff, Pajat Management Staff and University of Nairobi Staff. The coordination team from Plan Kilifi PU comprises of the MGESA pilot point person, the ICT Coordinator and the M&E Coordinator. The MGESA PO point person will be the main contact persons during the exercise.

The evaluation will employ the following tools

- Structured questionnaire outlining various attributes for primary data collection. This tool will be administered to Plan Kilifi PU program team.
- Focus Group Discussion with the Plan Kilifi PU program team.
- Key Informant Interviews (KII) not located in Kilifi PU but have technically interacted with the project as end users

The secondary data review will include internal and external literature and all project documents including progress reports and periodic updates.

The findings of the assessment will be validated and disseminated to Plan staff and the participating CBOs using appropriate dissemination tools and processes.

4.0 Report Format

By the end of the exercise the evaluation team is expected to:

1. Come up with a draft evaluation report that covers all sections as stipulated by the specific objectives and the methodology section.
2. Submit the final copy of the evaluation report to Plan Kilifi in hard bound copy and soft copy after the findings are validated.

The format for the report is proposed to include the following sections:

1. Title Page
2. Executive Summary (on a separate single page)
3. Introduction and background
4. Methodology
5. Analysis, Findings and Discussions
6. Conclusions and Recommendations
7. Annexes

5.0 Timeframe

The evaluation is expected to be conducted in February 2011.

6.0 Indicative work plan

The following is the indicative work plan for the process:

	Activity	Time
1	Design data collection tools	2 days
2	Orient the data collection teams	1 day
3	Data collection	3 days
4	Data analysis	2 days
5	Report writing	3 days
6	Report validation and revision	2 days
7	Dissemination (to be coordinated by Plan – will involve communities and the relevant stakeholders)	2 weeks

7.0 Child Protection Policy

Plan Kenya is committed to the protection of children from any form of abuse and accordingly, the partners undertaking the assessment shall be expected to sign and adhere to Plan Child Protection Policy (CPP).

8.0 Proprietary right

The report generated as a result of the evaluation shall remain the property of Plan International. No portion of the report shall be reproduced except with permission from Plan International. In cases where any secondary data or documents are used to support the report, the research team shall acknowledge the source.

Divisions where Plan works

Divisions where Plan works	Divisions where Plan does not work
1. Bahari, 2. Chonyi, 3. Vitengeni, 4. Jaribuni, 5. Ganze	6. Kikambala 7. Bamba

CBOs Plan works with

Partner CBOs	
1. Tezo, 2. Ushirika, 3. Masongezo, 4. Kujemudu, 5. Sokoke-jiendeleze, 6. Ganze, 7. Muungano, 8. Vyambani, 9. Nagoni, 10. Mteluma, 11. Mwambamima,	12. Muschoveka-mwarakaya, 13. Ezakaso, 14. Katsaga, 15. Kibema, 16. Kamandingo, 17. Luzima, 18. Ufanisi, 19. Mwembanda, 20. Chivara 21. Mujemima

Definition of Terms

- GIS - Geographical Information Service
- MGeos -Mobile Geographical Services
- MGESA - Mobile Geographical Services for Africa
- POI - Point of Interest.
- PoiMapper.- mapping application .(previously called MGeos)
- PU – Program Unit

2. MGESA Pilot activity schedule

ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBILITIES	TIMELINE
1. Planning for the pilot phase to: • Agree on objectives and key activities of the project • Agree on roles and responsibilities of the partners • Agree on the implementation schedule • Identify key contacts of the Pilot • Recruit a Program Facilitator who will support in mapping, data transfer and cleaning for a period of four months	Plan Kenya and Plan Finland	3rd February to: 1st April 2010. Ideally the PF will report on 6th April 2010.
2. Awareness Creation on the project – stakeholders meetings at district and community level	Plan Kilifi	Not a one off event and will be ongoing in normal CBO meetings. Stakeholders identification to be done on 7th April 2010
3. Development of Points of Interests	Kilifi team in collaboration with Plan Finland and University of Nairobi	20th February
4. Training: • Pre-training meeting between UoN and 2 staff from Kilifi • 23 Plan Kenya staff (21 DA and 2 from KCO) will be trained, this will be an end-users training and not a trainer of trainers. The training will be conducted in five days (2 days for theory and 2 days for field work which will also involve mapping some areas and a one-day wrap-up session) • After the training a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document will be developed as well as a training report.	Margaret Kahiga, Peter Njuguna and Michael Warui 3 University of Nairobi trainers, Michael, Peter and Margaret will be the contact persons from Plan Kenya side.	12th to 16th April

• The training will be documented on video.		
5. Execution of pilot (data gathering and mapping). This will be done as part of normal program facilitation, with support from an additional program facilitator to support in uploading of mapping, data transfer and cleaning.	17 Plan Kilifi staff with oversight support from Margaret Kahiga and Peter Njuguna University of Nairobi and Plan Finland will provide support as needed	14th April to 15th July
6. Reporting and Evaluation: this will include publication of the final report for sharing		16th to 30th July

NB: the Pilot was extended to end in March 2011

3. Points of interests

Points of Interests		
Name of POI	Additional info fields	Type
School	Name of the school	Text
	Location	User to auto select from list
	Sub location	User to auto select from list (showing only sub locations corresponding to selected location)
	Division	Application automatically selects the appropriate Division based on above
	District	Application automatically selects the appropriate District based on above
	Village	Text
	Type of school	RB: Not answered/special/intergrated/non-intergrated
	Level of school	RB: Not answered/pre-school/primary/secondary/tertiary/adult
	School population	Number
	Ownership	RB: Not answered/government/private/faith based organization/community
	Number of girls	number
	Number of boys	number
	Number of female teachers	number
	Number of male teachers	Number
	Number of latrines for girls	Number
	Number of latrines for boys	Number
	Availability of water	RB: Not answered/yes/no
	If yes above, source	MC: piped, river, roof, well, water pan
	Availability of water for hand washing	RB: Not answered/yes/no
	Children with special needs	Number
	Number of boys dropped out	Number
	Number of girls dropped out	Number

	Number of desks	Number
	Type of desks	RB: Not answered/shared/single
	Number of classrooms	Number
	Are there any cases of child abuse reported?	RB: Not answered/shared/single
	If yes above, how many	Number
	If yes above, what type	MC: sexual, physical, neglect, others
	Remarks	Text
Name of POI	Additional info fields	Type
Health Facilities	Name	Text
	Location	User to auto select from list
	Sub-location	User to auto select from list (showing only Sub-locations corresponding to selected location)
	Division	Application automatically selects the appropriate Division based on above
	District	Application automatically selects the appropriate District based on above
	Village	Text
	Number of villages it serves	Number
	Type	RB: Not answered/dispensary/health centre/district/sub district/private hospital/private clinic
	Facilities/services/utilities	MC: Laboratory, water supply, delivery room, in patient ward, electricity, waste disposal site, incinerator, placenta pit, toilet/latrines, health management information system board, Pharmacy, family planning services
	Ownership	RB: Not answered/government/private, religious sponsored.
	Number of doctors	Number
	Number of clinical officers	Number
	Number of nurses	Number
	Number of public health officer	Number
	Number of lab technicians	Number

	Number of community health workers	Number
	Distance to the nearest referral	Number
	Most common illness	Text
	Remarks	Text
Name of POI	Additional info fields	Type
Water points	Name	Text
	Location	User to auto select from list
	Sub-location	User to auto select from list (showing only Sub-locations corresponding to selected location)
	Division	Application automatically selects the appropriate Division based on above
	District	Application automatically selects the appropriate District based on above
	Village	Text
	Type of water source	RB: Not answered/piped/wells/rivers/boreholes/water pans/roof water catchment
	Quality of water	RB: Not answered/Treated/Untreated
	Water availability	RB: Not answered/Seasonal/all year round
	Ownership of water point	RB:Not answered/community, private, Government
	Remarks	Text
Name of POI	Additional info fields	Type
Trading Centre	Name	Text
	Location	User to auto select from list
	Sub location	User to auto select from list (showing only sub locations corresponding to selected location)
	Division	Application automatically selects the appropriate Division based on above
	District	Application automatically selects the appropriate District based on above
	Village	Text

	Types of businesses	MC: agro-based, mining, fishing, tourism, jua kali (e.g. artisans), transport, wholesale, retail,
	Trading centre Population	Number
	Are there financial institutions	RB: Not answered/yes/no
	If yes above, which one	MC: Financial services institutions, banks, cooperatives
	Number of Public Latrines	Number
	Market days	MC: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday
	Population served	Number
	Number of businesses	Number
	Remarks	Text
Name of POI	Additional info fields	Type
Homesteads	Name	Text
	Location	User to auto select from list
	Sub location	User to auto select from list (showing only sub locations corresponding to selected location)
	Division	Application automatically selects the appropriate Division based on above
	District	Application automatically selects the appropriate District based on above
	Village	Text
	No of households	Number
	Population in homestead	Number
	Availability of latrines in homestead	RB: Not answered/yes/no
	If yes above, number of latrines	Number
	Type of latrines in homestead	MC: VIP, simple pit and structure, flash toilet,
	Availability of hand washing facility	RB: Not answered/yes/no
	Latrines with lids	RB: Not answered/yes/no
	Number of sponsored children in homestead	Number

	Number of orphans	Number
	Number of persons with disability	Number
	Source of water	MC: piped, river, roof water catchment, well, water pan
	Other sanitation facilities in homestead	MC: dish racks, compost pits, laundry or drying line
	Remarks	Text
Name of POI	Additional info fields	Type
Interest groups	Name	text
	Location	User to auto select from list
	Sub location	User to auto select from list (showing only sub locations corresponding to selected location)
	Division	Application automatically selects the appropriate Division based on above
	District	Application automatically selects the appropriate District based on above
	Village	Text
	Type of group	RB: Not answered/women group/self help group/youth group/children group/men group
	Activities	MC: Village savings and loan activities, farming, business, welfare (chama), health activities,
	Membership	Number
	Number of women/girls	Number
	Number of men/boys	Number
	Month since last election	Number
	Has the group accessed any of the devolved fund	RB: Not answered/yes/no
	If yes above, which one	MC: CACC, LATF, women fund, youth fund, CDF, others
	Availability of constitution	RB: Not answered/yes/no
	How often do you hold your meetings	RB: Not answered/once a week/twice a week/once every fortnight/once a month/quartely/annually
	Is the group registered	RB: Not answered/yes/no

	Remarks	Text
Name of POI	Additional info fields	Type
Route tracking	Name of route	text
	Location	User to auto select from list
	Sub location	User to auto select from list (showing only sub locations corresponding to selected location)
	Division	Application automatically selects the appropriate Division based on above
	District	Application automatically selects the appropriate District based on above
	Notes:	
	Country, District, Division (automatic, non visible)	
	Time stamp (automatic, non visible)	
	Location (automatic)	
	Image (optional)	

4. Using mobile phones to collect baseline data

Using mobile phone to collect household data

Mobile data collection

- Collecting and updating data

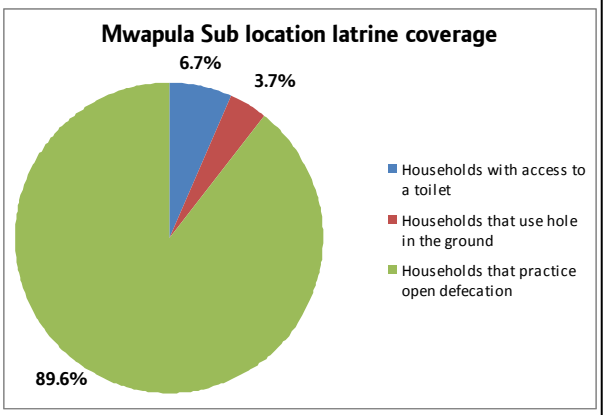
Uploading data for online sharing

Lessons learnt

- Visualization of data
- An effective data collection tool
- Encourages community participation
- Data sharing is easy

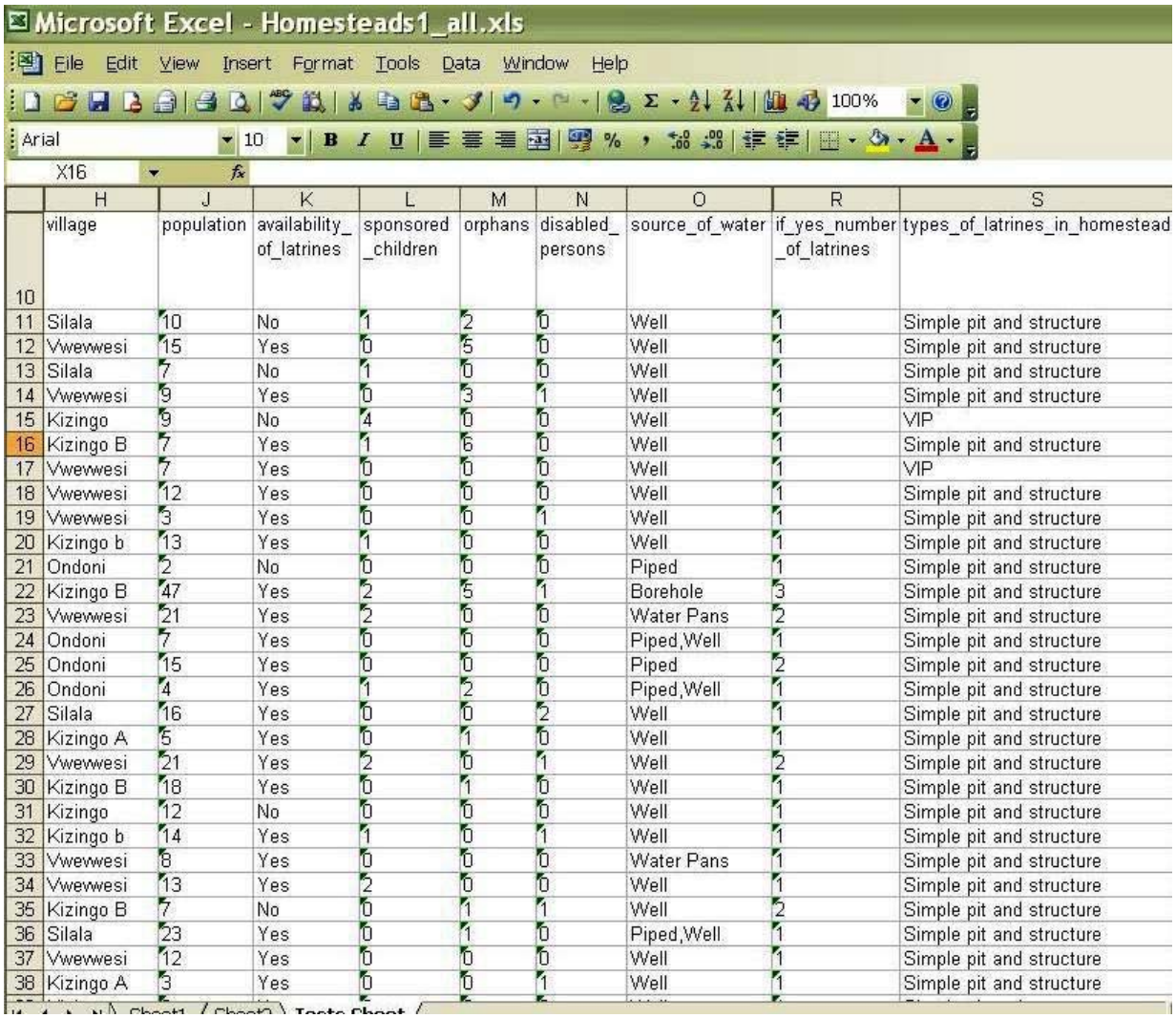
PoiMapper pre testing

Immediate community action (A CLTS triggering session)



Using and sharing collected data

5. House hold data sample



Microsoft Excel - Homesteads1_all.xls

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help

Arial 10 100%

X16

	H	J	K	L	M	N	O	R	S
10	village	population	availability_of_latrines	sponsored_children	orphans	disabled_persons	source_of_water	if_yes_number_of_latrines	types_of_latrines_in_homestead
11	Silala	10	No	1	2	0	Well	1	Simple pit and structure
12	Vwewesi	15	Yes	0	5	0	Well	1	Simple pit and structure
13	Silala	7	No	1	0	0	Well	1	Simple pit and structure
14	Vwewesi	9	Yes	0	3	1	Well	1	Simple pit and structure
15	Kizingo	9	No	4	0	0	Well	1	VIP
16	Kizingo B	7	Yes	1	6	0	Well	1	Simple pit and structure
17	Vwewesi	7	Yes	0	0	0	Well	1	VIP
18	Vwewesi	12	Yes	0	0	0	Well	1	Simple pit and structure
19	Vwewesi	3	Yes	0	0	1	Well	1	Simple pit and structure
20	Kizingo b	13	Yes	1	0	0	Well	1	Simple pit and structure
21	Ondoni	2	No	0	0	0	Piped	1	Simple pit and structure
22	Kizingo B	47	Yes	2	5	1	Borehole	3	Simple pit and structure
23	Vwewesi	21	Yes	2	0	0	Water Pans	2	Simple pit and structure
24	Ondoni	7	Yes	0	0	0	Piped,Well	1	Simple pit and structure
25	Ondoni	15	Yes	0	0	0	Piped	2	Simple pit and structure
26	Ondoni	4	Yes	1	2	0	Piped,Well	1	Simple pit and structure
27	Silala	16	Yes	0	0	2	Well	1	Simple pit and structure
28	Kizingo A	5	Yes	0	1	0	Well	1	Simple pit and structure
29	Vwewesi	21	Yes	2	0	1	Well	2	Simple pit and structure
30	Kizingo B	18	Yes	0	1	0	Well	1	Simple pit and structure
31	Kizingo	12	No	0	0	0	Well	1	Simple pit and structure
32	Kizingo b	14	Yes	1	0	1	Well	1	Simple pit and structure
33	Vwewesi	8	Yes	0	0	0	Water Pans	1	Simple pit and structure
34	Vwewesi	13	Yes	2	0	0	Well	1	Simple pit and structure
35	Kizingo B	7	No	0	1	1	Well	2	Simple pit and structure
36	Silala	23	Yes	0	1	0	Piped,Well	1	Simple pit and structure
37	Vwewesi	12	Yes	0	0	0	Well	1	Simple pit and structure
38	Kizingo A	3	Yes	0	0	1	Well	1	Simple pit and structure

6. Survey questionnaires

a. Front line staff

PLAN Kilifi MGESA evaluation front office staff questionnaire

Dear respondent,

We are collecting data to assess the implementation of MGESA project in Kilifi PU. Data collected will be used to improve the functionality of the system at the Plan International Kenya. Kindly fill-in the questionnaire and return to facilitator for the project. Thanks in advance

Lwande Omondi (facilitator)

Please rate your satisfaction with the system by ticking relevant column corresponding to each issue addressed

Designation							
Role in the pilot project							
Please tick where appropriate	**Strongly disagree**	**disagree**	**somewhat disagree**	**Strongly agree**	**agree**	**Strongly agree**	**Not sure**
OVERAL REACTION TO THE Application							
It is easy to use							
It is relevant to Plan International work							
it is better than conventional data collection methods							
Any comment							
SCREEN LAYOUT							
The characters are readable							
The information is sequenced clearly							
Any comment							
EASE OF USE							
Learning to use the application is easy							
It is easy to correct mistakes							
collecting data is straight forward							
Any comment							

APPLICATION CAPABILITIES							
Application speed is fast enough							
Application is reliable							
Any comment							
TRAINING							
Training I received was adequate							
I need another training							
Any comment							
DESKTOP CLIENT							
I can connect the phone to client application							
I can login without support							
I can upload the data to the portal							
Any comment							
WEB PORTAL							
Can view information on WEB portal							
Can export POI to Spreadsheets							
Can display information on maps							
Any comment							
MOBILE APPLICATION							
I can fill the POI data on my own							
I can attach an image to captured data							
I can save data on a mobile phone on my own							
Any comment							
State lessons learnt in using MGESA							
State challenges faced in using MGESA							
How did you deal with the above challenges?							
Suggest other areas where MGESA can be used in plan international work							

b. Core team

PLAN Kilifi MGESA evaluation questionnaire for **M&E Coordinator, Resource Mobilization Coordinator, ICT Coordinator and program facilitators**

Dear respondent,

We are collecting data to assess the implementation of MGESA project in Kilifi PU. Data collected will be used to improve the functionality of the system at the Plan International Kenya. Kindly fill-in the questionnaire and return to facilitator for the project. Thanks in advance

Lwande Omondi (facilitator)

Please rate your satisfaction with the system by ticking relevant column corresponding to each issue addressed

Designation						
Your Role in the pilot project						
Tick where appropriate	**Strongly disagree**	**Disagree**	**Somewhat disagree**	**Strongly agree**	**Agree**	**Strongly agree**
Use of system reduces errors in data capture						
System is more efficient than old way of data collection						
Information from the system enables me to make better decisions						
The application facilitates information sharing among members of Plan Kilifi team						
State lessons learnt when using MGESA						
State challenges you faced while using MGESA						
How did you handle the above challenges?						
Suggest other areas where MGESA can be used in plan international work						
Please tell us what you like most about the system						
Please tell us what, if anything, can be done to improve the system functionalities?						