



School of online and distance learning

**COURSE: PGD IN MONITORING AND
EVALUATION**

MODULE TWO ASSESSMENT TEST

PRESENTED BY:

MONOJA ANTHONY EZIBON

REG. NO: ACPM/PGD/259/2019

© AUGUST 2019.

Question 1: To what extent would a Program manager be challenged when determining which indicators to employ in Monitoring and evaluating of a project?

Designing and building a reporting system that can produce trustworthy, timely, and relevant information on the performance of projects, programs, and policies requires experience, skill, and real institutional capacity. They should therefore be challenged to analyze current situation, identify issues and find solutions, discover trends and patterns, keep project activities on schedule, measure progress against outputs, make decisions about human, financial and material resources.

This capacity for a results-based reporting system must include, at a minimum, the ability to successfully construct indicators; the means to collect, aggregate, analyze, and report on the performance data in relation to the indicators and their baselines; and managers with the skill and understanding to know what to do with the information once it arrives. Building such technical capacity for managers and other staff for these systems are very paramount.

Statistical capacity is an essential component of building results-based M&E systems and thus a Program Manager should be challenged to it. Information and data should be valid, verifiable, transparent, and widely available to interested stakeholders—including the government and the public. This may be difficult for some institutions that would prefer not to disclose and share data for political reasons or to hide corruption.

Technically trained staff and managers, and at least basic information technology, are also a must. In some cases, donor-supported technical assistance and training will first be necessary for the project team to produce a minimum of information and data and start to build an M&E system. For example, in South Sudan donor agencies such as USAID, World Bank, EU, UNDP etc require a detailed, functional M&E plan for implementing entities as a precondition to qualify for such donor funds.

In conclusion therefore, despite the fact that some institutions currently lack the basic capacity to successfully measure inputs, activities, and outputs, project managers by all possible means must acquaint themselves and their respective teams to be able to technically monitor and track at each level of the results-based M&E system—at the input, activity, output (implementation), outcome, and impact (goal) levels.

Question 2: Citing key characteristics of indicators, explain the fundamental differences between output and outcome indicators.

A Project/Program Manager leaning towards understanding Monitoring and Evaluation must fully comprehend the fundamental difference between output (process) and outcome (results) indicators.

Process Indicators also known as output indicators are used to monitor the number and types of activities carried out. For instance, the number and types of services provided, the number of people trained, the number and type of materials produced and disseminated, and the number and percentage of female clients screened

Whereas,

Outcome Indicators are used to evaluate whether or not the activity achieved the intended objectives or results. Examples in this category include selected indicators of knowledge, attitudes and practices as measured by a survey, the perceptions of survivors about the quality and benefits of services provided by an organization or institution as measured by individual interviews.

Outcome indicators relate to change that is demonstrated because of the program interventions in the medium-to-longer term (e.g. the number of decisions in the informal justice system of community Y related to violence against women that reflect a human rights-based approach.)

Question 3: Organization XYT, based in Juba, South Sudan is funded by DFID to roll out mass measles campaign targeting all children under the age of 5. Key activities include setting up maternal care resource centers, providing information to key opinion leaders on value of child immunization; procurement of cold chain boxes; development of IEC materials for the public sensitizations and actual immunization; working from the known to the unknown, develop a project outline, with a maximum of 3 output indicators; 3 outcome indicators and 2 impact indicators.

Question 4: Work-plan and indicator development:

Your organization, Malakal Community Empowerment Organization (MACEPO) has received a funding of SSP 50,000 to undertake a project on reintegrating returnees into their original family systems. The project involves among others, trainings in family reunions and reintegration for village elders, opinion leaders, pastors, youth and vigilante groups. It also

entails provision of seeds, fertilizers and other startup tools for livelihoods such as funds for small businesses to the returnees. It also involves group meetings for returnees on family reintegration and reunion.

Develop a 3-month work plan with SMART objectives, specific activities, assigned budgets and process and outcome indicators to facilitate effective management, monitoring and evaluation... Present your work in a tabular form.

(Question three and four have been answered in the following two pages).

REFERENCES:

1. World Bank (2004). Jody Zall Kusek, Ray C. Rist. Ten Steps to a Result-Based Monitoring and Evaluation: A Handbook for Development Practitioners. ISBN 0-8213-5823-5
Available on : [https://www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/World%20bank%202004%2010 Steps to a Results Based ME System.pdf](https://www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/World%20bank%202004%2010%20Steps%20to%20a%20Results%20Based%20ME%20System.pdf)
2. Bastia, T. (2000). Qualitative and Quantitative indicators of the ILO Gender Mainstreaming Strategies. Available on : www.womeng.net/wp/library/Methodology%20Indicators.pdf.
3. Module 2 Notes.

On. Three: Project Outline.

Project title	Mass Measles Immunization Campaign	
Project sites	Juba City Council and environs.	
Project duration	Three months (From August to October 2019)	
Implementing Agency	XYT P.O. Box 292, Juba – South Sudan	
Background Information	Over the past decades, childhood immunization programs have substantially reduced measles morbidity and mortality at a global level. However, measles is still one of the major causes of mortality in South Sudan. In a bid to reduce and eradicate such measles-related deaths and occurrences, XYT has secured funds from DFID to roll out mass measles Immunization campaign targeting all children under the age of 5. This immunization campaign is in line with WHO AFRO Elimination Goal to be reach by 2025.	
Project Content		
	Goal:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The overall goal of this campaign will be to immunize all children under the age of 5 in and around Juba City Council.
	Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">setting up maternal care resource centersproviding information to key opinion leaders on value of child immunizationprocurement of cold chain boxesdevelopment of IEC materials for the public sensitizations andthe actual immunization of children under the age of 5 years against measles
	Output:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Development of measles immunization checklist and its validationTraining of health workers to carry out the immunization exerciseProcuration of cold chain boxesDevelopment of IEC materials for public sensitizations
	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Change of attitude and perception towards vaccines hence a larger turnout (over 85%) in Juba cityHigh percentage of children vaccinated against measles (Over 89%) in Juba
	Impact:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Eradication of measles in South SudanReduced measles morbidity and mortality rates in South Sudan

MALAKAL COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT ORGANIZATION (MACEPO)
A PROJECT ON REINTEGRATING RETURNEES INTO THEIR ORIGINAL FAMILY SYSTEMS.
WORK PLAN FROM JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2019.

Project Name	Project Manager
Reintegrating Returnees into their original family systems	Monoja Anthony Ezibon

#	Action Point	Activities	Responsible	Start Date	End Date	Budget (SSP)	Status	Remarks
1.	Stakeholder training	<p>MACEPO to train different stakeholders in family reunion and integration processes. The stakeholders here include: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village elders • Opinion leaders • Pastors • Youth and • vigilante groups 	Jane and Monoja	1 st July	15 th July 2019		Started	
2.	Provision of Non-Food Items (NFIs)	<p>The organization will distribute the following package: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeds • Fertilizers • Farm tools (Hoes, machetes, axes, slashers) 	Jane, Beth and Ogutu	17 th July	30 th August 2019		Not started	(continuous post distribution monitoring)

3.	Microfinance initiative for Small businesses	As part of a startup package for the returnees, MACEPO will give out funds for establishment of small business among the returnees. The funds can only be given to organized groups like <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • women • religious • youth and the • Elderly among others 	Monoja, Beth, Jane and Ogutu	15 th Aug	20 th September 2019		Not started	
----	--	--	------------------------------	----------------------	---------------------------------	--	-------------	--