ASSIGNMENT:

1.Why is choosing the right question important in Monitoring and Evaluation?

Evaluation questions stem from the information key stakeholders and other primary audiences wants to know about the program usually more answers are sought after than can be efficiently provided in a single evaluation effort. This steo helps the evaluation teams to have a description of the program in concenete terms as it is designed to be implemented and it helps in the following ways, clearly identified progra, characteristics, goals and objectives will give the inteneded audiences the necessary background to understand the scope of the evaluation study.

Describe district background information, demographic information that would help the audience understand the rationale for implementing this program, these migt include county or disatrict population, level of unemployment, number of juveniile arrests, list of risk factors and protective factors as assigned in your needs assessment

Right questions helps in directing the researcher in archiving the right and required information for the topics that is required

2.Using Archival data has its own bottlenecks. Name five and explain how to overcome them.

Archival data is a data that has been stored in either hard or electronic forms that information can be generated for use by researchers and they could be of importance as secondary source of information for the researchers. Archival research analyzes fellow researchers' studies or utilizes historical patient records.

With archival research, one advantage is that the experimenter does not have to worry about erroneously introducing changes in participant behavior that would affect the outcome of the study. Moreover, the archival method is more cost-effective than other methods, because researchers can use internet databases to locate free archives. Another advantage is that archival research can be inclusive of long periods of time, thus allowing for a broader view of trends or outcomes.

The following are the bottlenecks of archival data.

Archival research also has some disadvantages. The primary disadvantage is that the previous research may be unreliable, or not collected to the researcher’s standard; the researcher has no control over how the data was collected when using archived information. The data may prove to be incomplete or possibly fail to address certain key issues.

The disadvantages of using archival research is that the data may not directly respond to the research question, so the data may have to be re-coded to answer a new question. Also, the data may not, at times, offer the richness of other forms of data collection, such as interviews.

Takes more space, archival data takes more space and this could lead to occupation of space by the papers and could be space demanding if archival data are to be stored for many years.

Difficulties in tracing the required information due to the bulkiness of the stored information

It's time consuming. Time to generate the increasing amount of data needed to deem a project ready for publication.

Delays in writing and editing prior to submission. Writing takes time away from the bench, which may not be desirable for a scientist.

Seemingly long review process. Many journals are inundated with manuscript submissions, which may result in a longer time to screen through research appropriate for the journal. Also, the review process can be lengthened by reviewers that are overloaded with other responsibilities

Inadequate articulation of experimental methods. Problems with reproducibility are a major issue in science that can hinder progress. This is made worse when methods are minimally described in journal articles or refer to previous articles that give similarly little insight into the details of the method used.

Lack of “marketing” to disseminate results. Scientists put so much work into their research and the publication process and then hope that someone will read their work. Or they must wait to show the work at a conference which may or may not fit in with the timing of the project.

3.why is research important component in monitoring and evaluation? Give and explain four.

It is a tool for identifying and documenting successful programmes and approaches and tracking progress towards common indicators accross related project.

Research in monitoring and evaluation forms the basis of strengthening understanding around many multilayered factors underlying violence against women, women experiences with such violence and the effectiveness of the response at the service provider, community, national and international levels.

Track implementation and outputs systematically and measure the effectiveness of the programmes, it helps to determine exactly when a programme is on track and when changes may be needed.

Demonstrate that programme efforts have had a measurable impact on expected outcomes and have been implemented effectively, it is essential in helping managers, planners, implementers, policy makers and donors acquire the information and understanding they need to make informed decision about programme operations.