

**ASSIGNMENTS: Three**

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| **Assignment Brief:** | 1. Why is choosing the right question important in Monitoring and Evaluation?  2. Using Archival data has its own bottlenecks. Name five and explain how to overcome them.  3. Why is research important component in monitoring and evaluation? Give and explain four. |

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

**Choosing right question in monitoring,**

First of all ask the right questions. And how do you know which ones to ask? Because they are largely dependent on your organization's business needs, perhaps there are two common types of monitoring which said to be [synthetic monitoring](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Synthetic_monitoring) and the somewhat newer [real user measurements](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Real_user_monitoring). By simulating Website traffic, synthetic monitoring shows what could happen on your site and helps you set a performance baseline. Real user measurements show the actual experiences of real Website users.

You may decide that you need both to meet your performance needs. For example, testing a checkout process is different from testing a Restful API, but both could be crucial to ensuring a solid customer experience. [Gartner](http://blogs.gartner.com/jonah-kowall/2012/12/11/the-unbridled-use-of-synthetic-application-monitoring/) suggests using a blended approach of synthetic monitoring and real user measurements. Be sure your monitoring provider can support both. Managing multiple monitoring solutions can be costly and cumbersome.

In regard to the level of effort needed to get the process started depends on the solution which come out from choosing right monitoring question. When looking to replace an existing monitoring solution, do not expect any scripts or data to transfer from one solution to another. If an in-house expert set up the old solution, that person may not be qualified to setup a new monitoring solution using a different technology — at least not without taking the time to learn the new offering, which would pull the person away from existing projects. Ask prospective vendors, therefore, if they offer professional services. An experienced consultant can implement the new solution quickly, delivering a flawless set-up or transition.

**Evaluation:**

Ans: It is important in the sense that help during focus and provide structure to an Evaluation. It also guide the evaluation during planning process, including data gathering and the methods to be used in obtaining information that is important to the programme implementers like Beneficiaries, Donors, and Stakeholders.

Choosing right question is also important for better understanding on what is wanted from the evaluation, a logic model also help by providing a project outline that help develop different measures of success that trace the project development and impact overtime.

Evaluation questions, since they help shape your work, should be chosen and the evaluation planned when planning the overall program or effort. That gives you time and room for a participatory process, and gives you the chance to use the evaluations an integral part of the program.

It makes you clearly define what it is you're trying to do what you decide to evaluate defines what you hope to accomplish. Choosing evaluation questions at the start of a program or effort makes clear what you're trying to change, and what you want your results to be. It shows you where you need to make changes.

It is important to begin an evaluation by being clear on what is wanted from the evaluation. A logic model helps by providing a project outline that helps develop different measures of success that trace the projects development and impact over time.

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

 **Public records from governmental agencies**.

Government public records are records of information that are collected by the government on its citizens. These records are used for a multitude of purposes such as; identifying people, where they reside, financial history, criminal history, driving information, marriage and immigration status and a multitude of other uses.  Most all of the government collected information on its citizens are [public domain](https://www.searchquarry.com/glossary/public-records/), via the [FOIA](https://www.searchquarry.com/glossary/foia/), and available for the general public to access. Some government public records are sealed and not public domain such as juvenile records, medical records, military records and social security information.

**Government Public Records via FOIA**

The Freedom of Information (Act of 1967 )is a federal law that gives the general public the right to make a request to any federal agency to access these government records. This law is often described as the law that allows citizens to hold the government accountable. This law demands that federal agencies disclose any information that is requested for. The law allows for only nine exemptions in instances where the information requested would violate interests such as personal privacy, law enforcement and national security if released to the general public. The FOIA law also requires the agencies to present online records that are frequently requested.

**Below are some examples of Government Public Records**:

**Civil Public Records**

**Birth, Death, Marriage and Divorce Records**  
all events of an individual’s life as pertains to birth, marriage, divorce and death are part of the government’s public record. These records are essential when conducting a census. They also help when researching one’s family history. This information is available in physical offices and on online databases for ease of access.

**Property Public Records**

**Property Ownership Records and Lien Records**  
Property records that pertain to public buildings, lots and establishments are also among the government public records. Real estate appraisals made on properties are also part of these public records. Sale and specific loan information is not public domain however lien records and lien information is public information. If a person has a lien on their home or personal assets this is filed with the courts and then becomes public domain.

**Criminal Public Records**

**Criminal Records and Court Files and Dockets**  
Summaries of court proceedings are made available to the public after the specific cases are closed. Criminal records of individual people are also part of the government records accessible to the public through police or courthouse records. However, this law does not apply to certain high profile trials.

**Driver Public Records**

**Driving History, DUIs and Traffic Violations**Driver records are public information that can be accessed. A driver’s history, traffic citations and DUIs are all government public records. Traffic violations and DUIs are considered criminal records and can stay on the government public records database for up to 10 years.

**Public Hearing Records**

**Minutes of Public Forums and Public Hearings**Minutes of any official meetings of public representatives and elected officials fall under the public records. These records are located in the specific office of the official group that held the meeting.

**Note** ( David Seabaugh says: )**about Government Public Records**

It is important to note that the methods of retrieving these government records vary based on the jurisdiction and specific information being sought. The President, Congress and the Supreme Court all acknowledge the necessity of this law as a part of the country’s democracy. Very few countries around the world have access to the multitude of public records that we do in the United States. It is a privilege to have access this government collected public information. Please be mindful when using this information. It is unlawful to harass or use this information in an unlawful fashion. Make sure to verify the information you find to insure you’ve found the correct government public records for the right person.

 **Research organizations**.

Organizations are messy entities. Just studying people within organizations is challenging. Studying the information flow in organizations is challenging as well as studying power in organizations and the external economic forces and their impact on any phenomena in an organization. The list goes on. Although scholars from many applied disciplines are drawn to the organization as the ultimate context of their scholarly focus, it is not always easy to con-duct research in organizations. Organizations are worth studying, yet it is important to recognize that they are complex systems open systems dynamic systems these system realities are the source of many scholarly and practitioner questions and the need for research-based answers. Such inquiry is for the sake of The Challenge of Research in Organizations.

Understanding of the organization itself, a phenomenon operating within a host organization, or the behavior of the phenomenon in the context of the organizational and its external environment

 **Health and human service organizations**.

When someone [begins studying to work in Human Services](https://www.online-phd-programs.org/career-options-doctorate-human-services/), they commit to improving the overall quality of life to the communities they will serve. As a student, they develop skills that prepare them to work in organizations which directly affect the lives of the community. This evolving field is nearly always incorporating new ideas, studies, and theories as they become available and necessary. With the help of professional Human Services organizations, new approaches to human services mean that individual providers have more resources to do their work effectively in communities. Below are the top five Professional Organizations working to assist professionals in their work to serve others? Some offer memberships to students as they work hard to finish their [degrees in social work](https://www.online-phd-programs.org/most-affordable-online-dsw/), [psychology](https://www.online-phd-programs.org/best-online-phd-psychology/), counseling, and other human services areas of focus. Other organizations mainly focus on resources for educators and practitioners.

 **Schools and education departments**.

Edinburg University's *School* of *Education* is comprised of four *departments*: the *Department* of Counseling, *School* Psychology and Special *Education*, the *Department* of Early Childhood and Reading, the *Department* of Health and Physical *Education*, and the *Department* of Middle & Secondary *Education* and Educational Leadership

** Academic and similar institutions.**

*A university (Latin: universities, 'a whole') is an* institution *of higher (or tertiary) education and ...* Like *other guilds, they were self-regulating and determined the qualifications of their members. In modern.....* Institutions *that are 'deemed-to-be-university' enjoy the* academic *status and the privileges of a university.*

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

Monitoring and evaluation are critical for building a strong, global evidence base around violence against women and for assessing the wide, diverse range of interventions being implemented to address it. At the global level, it is a tool for identifying and documenting successful programmes and approaches and tracking progress toward common indicators across related projects. Monitoring and evaluation forms the basis of strengthening understanding around the many multi-layered factors underlying violence against women, women’s experiences with such violence, and the effectiveness of the response at the service provider, community, national and international level.

This is critically important because while the global evidence base on the proportion of women having ever experienced various forms of abuse is strong, evidence on what kinds of strategies are effective in preventing such violence and offering adequate support to victims and survivors is still weak. This is especially relevant in resource poor areas, where difficult decisions need to be made with respect to funding priorities.

At the programme level, the purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to track implementation and outputs systematically, and measure the effectiveness of programmes. It helps determine exactly when a programme is on track and when changes may be needed. Monitoring and evaluation forms the basis for modification of interventions and assessing the quality of activities being conducted.

Monitoring and evaluation can be used to 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 decisions about programme operations.

Monitoring and evaluation helps with identifying the most valuable and efficient use of resources. It is critical for developing objective conclusions regarding the extent to which programmes can be judged a “success”. Monitoring and evaluation together provide the necessary data to guide strategic planning, to design and implement programmes and projects, and to allocate, and re-allocate resources in better ways.

# References

( David Seabaugh says: ).

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