PGD IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

FINAL EXAMINATION

By

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**Question 1**

1. The two methods used for monitoring were; community participation in the program work and empowerment of the disadvantage groups, secondly planning and management of the program involved the provincial managers, which was also a way of monitoring progress.
2. The logical framework detailed the outputs regenerated by each activity and defined indicators to measure achievements for each outcome.
3. Stakeholder’s analysis is key because leads to identification of interest, understanding the level of involvement and how other partners can get involved, especially in monitoring project activities. The analysis also aims at building trust among the project beneficiaries and leading to the ownership of community program.
4. The Participatory monitoring and evaluation is a process through which stakeholders at various level engage in monitoring or evaluating a particular project. Involving different stakeholders in project work builds trust among the beneficiaries and the implementing partners. Since resources are never enough, PM&E helps in identification of those who may support the monitoring or evaluation process in the long run as well the interest of those with the stake in the project.

**Question 3**

1. I) Effectiveness

This is used to find out whether the activities listed in the proposal result in total achievement of the specific objectives and attainment of outputs, it also answers questions such as; was coordination with other development actors effective?, Where the effects of the project felt equally across the project area or were some areas neglected and lastly Were technical designs effective and appropriate for that environment.

ii) Impact

This is the extent to which beneficiaries, including CBOs, have benefited from the project activities and outputs and also whether the project changed their lives in any meaningful way as well as the project increasing or decreasing dependency on outside intervention.

iii) Sustainability

As used in project evaluation, to determine the extent to which outputs is expected to be sustainable over a longer term, the extent to which the people affected by the project contribute to the sustainability of the initiative and finding the characteristics that make the outputs sustainable or unsustainable.

iv) Efficiency

The efficiency in project evaluation has to do with whether the project started on time, whether the methodology of implementation was the right one under the circumstances, whether the budget was spent according to the proposed budget and whether all inputs delivered are of quality and delivered on time.

**Question 6**

1. **Ex-ante evaluation (need assessment)**

It’s the type of evaluation that is conducted at the beginning of the project. It normally based on finding the existing condition before the implementation of the initiative.

1. **Formative evaluation**

Its conducted mid-way the project period. The results of this exercise may lead to changes in the project and its structure. It aims at finding whether activities are being carried out by appropriate personnel and the extent to which the project is moving towards the anticipated goals and objectives of the project.

1. **Summative evaluation**

This is conducted at the end of the program. It’s normally done to find out a numbers of issues, for example whether the project has made a positive impact on the lives of the beneficiaries, whether its replicated and sustainable and whether the goals and objectives of the projects have been accomplished.

1. The challenges of monitoring and evaluation are as follows;

-Personnel, in most cases errors margined becomes too big if the organisation uses staff that are not qualified for the exercise.

-Duration of monitoring and evaluation exercise may determine the worthiness of the data. Some people take to short time and other take too long in doing the exercise.

-beneficiaries accessibility, in some cases key target beneficiaries may never be reach.

**Question 2**

1. The five indicators of a successful project are as follows;
2. Schedule, program management success is often determined by whether or not the team have kept to the original timeline.
3. Stakeholder’s satisfaction. The target beneficiaries and those with interest in the project must be satisfied with the implementation work.
4. Inputs delivered, are they of quality
5. The budget expenses against the consumed. There should be nothing like over spending and there is no funds to complete the remaining activities.
6. Total number of beneficiaries reached, will also give a good indication of a successful project.
7. The five types of reports used in project monitoring and evaluation are
8. Inception report
9. Mid-term report
10. End of project report
11. Financial report
12. M& E plan.