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1. **Giving examples differentiate between Monitoring and**

**Evaluation**

* Monitoring: Is the continual and systematic collection of data to provide information about the project progress. While
* Evaluation: The user-focused, systematic assessment of the design, implementation and results of an ongoing or completed project.

1. *(According to the following authors, Culligan, Sheriff, Hagens, Sharrock and Steele,PP (iii) April 2019)* One of the ways monitoring and evaluation differ is related to question they asked for example, in the following three areas, Project coverage, Project process and Project Results. These three areas can be explored through monitoring and evaluation activities. However, the questions asked to explore these areas through monitoring will be very different from questions asked in evaluation.However, the difference of monitoring and evaluation activities is not limited to the questions they asked. But they differ in terms of purpose, frequency, timing and use of data.
2. **Why is Baseline survey an important part in Project Management?**

Baseline Survey is the analysis describing the sitaution prior to the implementation of the project, which is used to determine the results and accomplishments of an activity**,** and which serves as an important reference for the summative evaluation.

Inotherwords, baseline is the value of an indicator before the implementation of an activity, against which subsequent progress can be assessed.The following are important of baseline as below:

Baseline surveys are important when the pretest posttest evaluation model is adopted.

Baseline Surveys data might be useful to track changes that the project would bring about over time and to refine project indicators that are important for project monitoring or for evaluating project impacts.

Baseline surveys are also important for assessing project higher-levelobjectives.

It’s also used to control bias in methodolgical indicators and tools used in it by use of both quantatitve and qualitative information.

1. **Distinguish between Summative and formative evaluation Methods with examples.**
2. Formative assessment is used during the teaching learning process.

“While”

1. Summative assessment, evaluates student’s learning, knowledge, proficiency or success at the conclusion of the unit, or program.

The primary difference between formative and summative assessment lies in their nature and the frequency of occurrence:

**Formative assessment**: Is when the cooks tastes the soup.

However, **Summative assessment** is when the customer tastes the soup.

**Examples of Formative and summatve assessments are as follows :>**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Formative** | **Summative** |
| In-class discussions | Instructor-created exams |
|  |  |
| Clicker questions | Standardized tests |
|  |  |
| Low-stakes group work | Final projects |
|  |  |
| Weekly quizzes | Final essays |
|  |  |
| 1-minute reflection writing assignments | Final presentations |
|  |  |
| Homework assignments | Final reports |
|  |  |
| Surveys | Final Grades |

**Reference**

*Nicol,D.J and Macfarlane-Dick,D. (2006) formative assessment and self-regulated learning*

*Trumbull, E., & Lash, A. (2013). Understanding formative assessment: Insights from learning*

*theory and measurement theory. San Francisco: WestEd.*

4. Monitoring and evaluation uses both qualitative and quantitative methods to measure the success and impact of the projects. However,

Economists and staticians adapt a one sided method (quantitative) to analyze the results.

* 1. Identify the potential dangers of a one sided monitoring system.

The potential dangers of one sided monitoring system are as below:

1. The results may be accepted by one party.
2. There could be potential bias in the individual conducts in the evaluation .
3. It may lower the morale of employees since all factors not considered when conducting the evaluation potentially giving a wrong report at the end.
4. It may also bring mistrust issues due to the employees may feel that they are not well incorporated in the evaluation.

* 1. Critically analyze the quantitative method often employed by economists and staticians in monitoring and evaluating development projects.

Quantative economics is a specialty of its own within the field.It uses a range complex mathematical and statical procedures to analyze economic phenomena.

These technques help economic analyzsts explain economic issues, as well as predict future conditions. They also lend quantative,empirical support to economics theories, which are qenerally expressed in quantative terms.

The field of quantative economics is knownamong economists as econometrics which literally means economics measurement.

The main analytical method of quantative economics is regression analysis,which studies economic outcomes as function of one or more predictor variables for example, a regression equation might analyze the extent to which average income is predicted by the following predictor variables: experience, education,gender and ethnicity.Other quantative economics techniques include cost-benefit,analysis and economic forecasting.

1. a. Define Logical Framework

Logframe is defined as the logic model that describes the key features of the project (objectives, indicators, measurements methods and assumptions ) and highlights the logical linkages between them. It also provides the basis for later development of the M&E planning.

b. Define and Explain key components of Logical framework

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**Project Description:** this provides a narrative summary of what the project intends to achieve and how.It also desribes the means by which desired ends are to be achieved.

**Goal:** refers to the sectoral or national objectvives for the project is designed to contribute, for example increased incomes, improved nutritonal status, reduced crimes. It can be also refered to as describing the expect impact of the project.

**Purpose:** refer to what the project is expected to achieve interms of development outcome, examples might include increased agricultural production, higher imunisation coverage, cleaner water or improved local management systems and capacity.

**Outputs:** refers to the specicific results and tangible products produced by undertaking a series of tasks or activities.Each component should have at least one contributing output, and often have upto four or five.

**Activities:** refers to all the specific tasks undertaken to achieve the required outputs. There are many tasks and steps to achieve an output. However,the logical frame matrix should not include too much detail on activities because becomes too length.

**Inputs:** refers to the resources required to undertaken the activities and produce the outputs eg personel, equipment and materials.The specific inputs should not be included in the matrix format

**Assumptions:** refers to conditions which could affect the progress or success of the project,but over which the project manager has no direct control eg price changes,rainfall,political situation,etc . An assumption is a positive statement of a condition that must be met in order for project objectives to be achieved.

**Indicators:** refers to the information that would help us determine progress towards meeting project objectives. An indicator should provide,where possible,a clearly defined unit of measurement and a target detailed the quantity, quality and timing of expected results.

**Means Of Verfication:** (MVO) It also specify the means to ensure that the indicators can be measured effectively ie specification of the indicators types of data, soucre of information and collection technques