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**ASSIGNMENT**

1. Giving examples differentiate between Monitoring and Evaluation.

Monitoring is regular collection of routine data; it is undertaken throughout the lifetime of a project by project managers, community workers, beneficiaries, supervisors, and funders. It aims to track the project progress against planned tasks overtime and to oversee whether the inputs are producing the planned outputs; thus, the basic is “improving efficiency”.

Evaluation is episodic process that represent systematic and objective assessment. It is undertaken by program managers, supervisors, funders, external evaluators, and beneficiaries. It aims to assess the success of a project in meeting its goals; thus, the basic is “improving effectiveness”.

In monitoring tracking the performance of a project enables the management to identify potential or actual weaknesses in the program/project and, accordingly, to make timely adjustment and corrective actions to improve the program/project design. Evaluation measures to which extent changes – or impact- made can be contributed to the program/project. Evaluation reflects on lessons learned for better future programming.

1. Why is Baseline survey an important part in Project Management?

Baseline survey is conducted prior to the implementation of a project in order to understand the existing situation of a targeted area and a group. This data is used as a reference to be compared with data generated after the completion of a project; when summative evaluation is carried out, this comparison helps to measure the changes or impact contributed to that project.

1. Distinguish between Summative and formative evaluation Methods with examples.

Formative evaluation is process evaluation. Summative evaluation is outcome or impact evaluation.

Formative evaluations are process-oriented. They involve systematic information collection and examining of the development of a project. So, they assist decision-making during the implementation stages of a project and allow making necessary changes. They usually focus on operational activities, but might also take a wider perspective and possibly give more consideration to long-term effects. Ne of the most commonly used formative evaluations is midterm evaluation.

Summative evaluations look at what a project actually has accomplished in terms of determined goals. There are two types of summative evaluations; 1)end evaluation aims to establish the situation when external aid terminated and to identify the possible need for follow up activities either by donors of project staff; 2) ex=post evaluation is conducted two to five years after external support is terminated, mainly, in order to assess what lasting impact the project has had or is likely to have and to extract lessons from the experience.

1. 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.

One-sided method can have a negative effect on the quality of information in terms of validity and reliability, since cross-validate data (triangulation) by using other methods is not met.

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

Quantitative method allows to gather a lot of data in organized manner and can administered easily to a large number of people. Information produced considered reliable and data is easy to analyze and compare. However, the information gathered by quantative method may be poor and lack context and explanation of conflicting evidence. Beside, the process can be costly.

1. a. Define Logical Framework

Logical frame work is a tool for development planning and monitoring. It’s analytical approach that summarizes what the project intends to do and how, what kind of effects are expected, what the project key assumptions are, and how outputs and outcomes will be monitored and evaluated.

b. Define and Explain key components of Logical framework

Vertical logic: each lower level of activity should contribute to the achievement of a higher level.

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| Goal | Sectoral or national objectives that a project is designed to achieve and contribute. It’s a statement that describes the intention behind starting this project as well as the expected impact of this project. |
| Purpose | Refers to what the project is expected to achieve in terms of development outcome. It’s the development outcome expected at the end of the project. All components contribute to this. |
| Component objectives | Objective statements given to each component of the project. These statements should have a logical link between the outputs of that component and the project purpose.  It’s the expected outcome of producing each component’s output. |
| Outputs | Refers to specific results and tangible products produced by implementing activities or tasks. Each component should have at least one contributing output. The delivery of outputs is mainly under the control of project management.  Outputs are the direct measurable result of the project. |
| activities | Refers to all specific tasks implemented to achieve the required outputs. There are many activities to achieve an output.  Activities are the tasks carried out to implement the project and achieve the outputs. |
| Input | Refers to the resources required to implement the activities and produce outputs. |

Horizontal logic:

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| Indicators | Means of verification | assumption |
| Refers to the information that would help us determine progress towards meeting project objectives. Indicators should provide a clearly defined unit of measurement and a target detailing the quantity, quality and timing of expected results. They should be relevant, independent, and can be precisely and objectively defined. | Should clearly specify the expected source of the information need t be collected. We should consider data collection method, responsibility, and frequency of providing data. MOVs specify the means to ensure that the indicators can be measured effectively: specification of the indicators, types of data, source of information, and collection methods. | Refers to conditions that could affect the progress or success of the project, but over which the project management has n direct control. |