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Another example is: Numbers of community-based committees/ groups working on SGBV prevention and response. (In monitoring and Evaluation, we will need to find out the numbers of committee formed that are working on SGBV and what impact do they have in the committee and what change are they creating).   1. As part of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Universal education is a right for all children. Different governments have implemented free primary education in order to achieve this goal. With example from your country please explain the following:    * 1. Critically evaluate the implementation programme of free primary education for the first 2 years.   The free primary school was established in South Sudan immediately after independent with support from donor’s community like (UNICEF) and other UN Body. A lot of primary schools were established and constructed at the lowest state governance level across the country. The donor’s community never look at the availability at teachers given the literacy rate in South Sudan standing at 80%:20% percent. for example, the primary school constructed by NGO in area started to be used by the community as cattle kraal at night because it provides good protection opportunity for their cattle.  There was lack of awareness to the pastoralist community or benefits of educating their children’s. A lot of resource where put together to construct schools at pastoralist community area but this resource had been in waste as no one want to take their children to school.As the communities associated education spoil children and make the disrespect their parents.   * + 1. Analyze the unintended outcomes of free primary education on job creation within the same period.   The free primary schools’ jobs will attract less qualified teaches which will give less valuable education to the children. Specially the secondary drops as the qualified teaches will be heading to well private school around.  D ) what would the monitoring exercise in free primary education wish to achieve for the following stakeholders?   * + 1. Donors   Monitoring will help informed donors if the free primary school is been role out successfully across the country by comparing the number of schools established, the number of schools functioning and supported either through In-kind grant or through cash. The donors will monitor grant given to schools or government if is been implemented as plan for sake of accountability. This can be done through reports or observation on the site.   * + 1. Primary School managers   If free primary school project is creating an impact on the community and reducing illiteracy rate in the community. What are the gap and the challenge that face free primary schools? And How best can it be improved.it will look on the enrollment indicator on the number of children been enroll per term or per year and the number of children dropping out of school.   * + 1. Government   Monitoring will help the government to know the numbers of school established per county as well as per state. It will also help identify which one is functioning and which one is not functioning school by doing monitoring and evaluation, they can be able to identify gaps and challenge on why the schools is not functioning and this will help in advocacy to donors to help where necessary.   * 1. What are the advantages of participatory evaluation methods?   It gives you a better perspective on both the initial needs of the project's beneficiaries, and on its ultimate effects. If stakeholders, including project beneficiaries, are involved from the beginning in determining what needs to be evaluated and why - not to mention what the focus of the project needs to be - you're much more likely to aim your work in the right direction, to correctly determine whether your project is effective or not, and to understand how to change it to make it more so.   It can get you information you wouldn't get otherwise. When project direction and evaluation depend, at least in part, on information from people in the community, that information will often be more forthcoming if it's asked for by someone familiar. Community people interviewing their friends and neighbors may get information that an outside person wouldn't be offered.   It tells you what worked and what didn't from the perspective of those most directly involved - beneficiaries and staff. Those implementing the project and those who are directly affected by it are most capable of sorting out the effective from the ineffective.   It can tell you why something does or doesn't work. Beneficiaries are often able to explain exactly why they didn't respond to a particular technique or approach, thus giving you a better chance to adjust it properly.   It results in a more effective project. For the reasons just described, you're much more apt to start out in the right direction, and to know when you need to change direction if you haven't. The consequence is a project that addresses the appropriate issues in the appropriate way, and accomplishes what it sets out to do. 81   It empowers stakeholders. Participatory evaluation gives those who are often not consulted - line staff and beneficiaries particularly - the chance to be full partners in determining the direction and effectiveness of a project.   It can provide a voice for those who are often not heard. Project beneficiaries are often low-income people with relatively low levels of education, who seldom have - and often don't think they have a right to - the chance to speak for themselves. By involving them from the beginning in project evaluation, you assure that their voices are heard, and they learn that they have the ability and the right to speak for them.   It teaches skills that can be used in employment and other areas of life. In addition to the development of basic skills and specific research capabilities, participatory evaluation encourages critical thinking, collaboration, problem-solving, independent action, meeting deadlines...all skills valued by employers, and useful in family life, education, civic participation, and other areas.   It bolsters self-confidence and self-esteem in those who may have little of either. This category can include not only project beneficiaries, but also others who may, because of circumstance, have been given little reason to believe in their own competence or value to society. The opportunity to engage in a meaningful and challenging activity, and to be treated as a colleague by professionals, can make a huge difference for folks who are seldom granted respect or given a chance to prove themselves.   It demonstrates to people ways in which they can take more control of their lives. Working with professionals and others to complete a complex task with real-world consequences can show people how they can take action to influence people and events.   It encourages stakeholder ownership of the project. If those involved feel the project is theirs, rather than something imposed on them by others, they'll work hard both in implementing it, and in conducting a thorough and informative evaluation in order to improve it.   It encourages working collaboratively. For participatory evaluation to work well, it has to be viewed by everyone involved as a collaboration, where each participant brings specific tools and skills to the effort, and everyone is valued for what she can contribute. Collaboration of this sort not only leads to many of the advantages described above, but also fosters a more collaborative spirit for the future as well, leading to other successful community projects.   * 1. Formulate the steps in planning a monitoring system.   In monitoring, the first step is recruiting a Monitoring team, this team need to comprised of local community members that understand community dynamic betters. The team need to be inclusive of both female and male, taking gender perceptive into consideration as well as cultural sensitivity.  The second step will be to train and orient the team on what is expected of them and the over all of monitoring objective. Through this training, expectation and challenge can be addressed at this level and TORS Developed. This should cover the information gathering methods or tools that will be used to collect information from beneficiary. This include, focus group discussion (FGD), Key informal Interview (KIL), Desktop Researched by using secondary data, Survey, Observation and etc. The questionnaire should also be made available for further evaluation if they feed into local context.    The third step is to plan and structure your monitoring activities. Drawing a work plan for the all process outline on when should the activities started and when should it end. At this stage contingency plan should be explore incase things turn the other way around in the field and not as plan. Then implementation kick off immediately.  The fourth step should be preparing and presenting you report and your recommendation to the concerned party after analyzing with the team.  ***REFFEREE:***  **Diploma in M&E Note 2.**  **United State Institute of Peace (USIP) Monitoring and Evaluation in fragile state Note.** |