1. Giving examples differentiate between Monitoring and Evaluation.

**The difference between monitoring and evaluation is that:**

Monitoring is an on-going activity to track project progress compared to the planned tasks. It aims at providing regular oversight of the implementation of an activity in terms of input delivery, work schedules, targeted outputs, etc.

Examples: LQAS (lot Quality Assurance Sampling)

Evaluation represents a systematic and objective assessment of ongoing or completed projects or programs in terms of their design, implementation and results. Evaluations usually deal with strategic issues such as program/project relevance, effectiveness, efficiency (expected and unexpected), in the light of specified objectives, as well as program/project impact and sustainability. Examples: Final Evaluation; Mid-term Evaluations of Programs and Projects

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

Baseline survey is an important part in Project Management because it permits the project to get informations on the situation before the project or programme intervention. It helps to monitor with the indicators between the achieved and the targeted. Baseline surveys are especially important when the pretest posttest evaluation model is adopted.

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1. Distinguish between Summative and formative evaluation Methods with examples

**Summative evaluation**; Seek what the project has accomplished today in terms of objectives, such as lessons learned, impacts and achievements. They are also called Outcome or impact Evaluations.There are two types of summative evaluations. (1) **End evaluations** aim to establish the situation when external aid is terminated and to identify the possible need for follow up activities by either donors or project staff. (2) **Ex-post evaluations** are carried out two to five years after external support is terminated. The main purpose is to assess what lasting impact the project has had or is likely to have and to extract lessons of experience.

* Formative Evaluation: Examines the development of the project AND can make changes in the way the project is structured or conducted**.** Those types of evaluations are often called interim evaluations. One of the most commonly used, formative evaluations is the midterm evaluation. In general, formative evaluations are process oriented and involve a systematic collection of information to assist decision-making during the planning or implementation stages of a program. They usually focus on operational activities, but might also take a wider perspective and possibly consider long-term effects. While staff members directly responsible for the activity or project are usually involved in planning and implementing formative evaluations, external evaluators might also be engaged to bring new approaches or perspectives.

Let us give the main difference: In formative evaluation, programs or projects are typically assessed during their development or early implementation to provide information about how best to revise and modify for improvement. This type of evaluation often is helpful for pilot projects and new programs, but can be used for progress monitoring of ongoing programs. In summative evaluation, programs or projects are assessed at the end of an operating cycle, and findings typically are used to help decide whether a program should be adopted, continued, or modified for improvement.

Both evaluation methods are recommended for use, when possible, to provide program staff with ongoing feedback for program modifications (formative) as well as periodic review of long-term progress on major program goals and objective (summative) and to meet regular reporting requirements ( e.g. for grantor, agency, or organizational manager).

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

We all have our own purpose when studying or analyzing. Before using methods Economists and staticians already, know the outcome of the study. In monitoring and evaluating development projects economists and statisticians are more familiar with quantitative methods.

It is good to use the quantitative methods to analyze data and study therefore, it has some disadvantages. For example, WASH projects that want to know the satisfaction of people who have received hand-washing kits. With quantitative we only have numbers or percentages etc… but if they used qualitative methods, the programs can have the populations’ perceptions, feelings and satisfactions. It advisable to used different methods and then use triangulation to get all data needed for the programs overall goal.

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**5)**

a**. Define Logical Framework**

**b. Define and Explain key components of Logical framework**

The logical framework is a document that has a global view of the objectives or purpose, activities and means of a project. It indicates how the project will be monitored, using the indicators. All of this information is presented in a four-column array and rows - although there are variations on this basic schema.

The key components of the logical framework are

The Objectives = Refers to the objectives of the project while contributing to improvement, such as poverty reduction, or increasing the rate of children enrolled in school.

Outcomes = Refers to achieving the objectives that the project expects in terms of development results

Outputs = The outputs are the direct and immediate results of the project activities. When doing an activity such as the number of children trained on good hygiene practice, or the number of books printed for a school.

Activities: Activities are all the tasks that have been taken to achieve the results.