**Module 1 Questions:**

**Q1**: Explain in about 350 words why M&E informs good programming practice. (10 marks)

Answer: **M&E improves Programme Management:** M&E informs good programming practice because Monitoring is a continuous process that provides all stakeholders (Beneficiaries, Management, donors) detailed and useful information on the achievement, progress or delay of an ongoing activity or programme. Monitoring provides an oversight of throughout the programme implementation. This helps to determine the if the expected results (programme output, deliveries and schedule) planned been reached or achieved so that action can be taken to correct any deficiencies. Monitoring provide the basis for improved management and decision making

**Good Planning**: Monitoring and Evaluation help with identifying the most valuable and efficient use of resources, it measures the effectiveness of the programmes, good planning help to focus on the result that matter by tracking the right indicators linked to the activity.

**Accountability and learning**: Monitoring and evaluation allows for accounting to stakeholders including the donors and the user of the programs. M&E serve as knowledge generation; it helps us learn from past successes and challenges to improve plans and improve people’s lives.

**Q2**: Describe the fundamental similarities and differences between Monitoring and Evaluation. (10 marks)

* **Answer**: The fundamental similarities and difference between Monitoring and Evaluation is that they are both management tool, Monitoring refers to a continuous process, that examines the activities and progress of the project and also identifies challenges or bottlenecks during the process while Evaluations is a sporadic assessment that is used to conclude the relevance and effectiveness of the project.
* Monitoring collect and gather information periodically for tracking progress based on the term of reference of it program while evaluations data and information collection happens during or in view of evaluation.
* Monitoring focuses on improving the overall efficiency of the project by removing bottlenecks, while the project is ongoing, unlike evaluation stresses on improving the effectiveness of the project, by making the comparison with the established standards.
* Monitoring is usually carried out by the people who are directly involved in its implementation process, while evaluation can be conducted by internal staff of the organization or independent external party. Who can give their impartial opinion on the project.
* Monitoring is observational in Nature, while evaluation is Judgmental
* Monitoring entails regular report writing to Project user, management and donors while evaluation involves written report with recommendation for changes in Project- presented in workshops to different stakeholder.

**Q3:** Describe the difference between formative and summative evaluation process and explain the time of each process in the life of a project.10mrks)

**Answer:** **Formative evaluation** (Sometimes referred to as interim evaluation) examine the development of the project or Jugde the worth of the project activities are in progress. The purpose of this kind of evaluation is to identify deficience on time, to make corrections, and to assist in decision making through its systematic way of collection of information during the planning and implementation stage of the program. The tends to focus on operational activities but sometime take a wider perspectivie to possibly give some consideration to long term effect, Staff member directly responsible for the activity are usually involved in the planning and implementation of formative evaluation, external evaluator might also be involved to bring new approaches or perspective. Formative evaluation happen during the project cycle, and it is process oriented

**Summative Evaluation** (also called Outcome or Impact evaluation**),** focus on the outcome of the project, they look at what the project has accomplished in term of it set goals. Summative evaluation describes how well a program design performs, this kind of evaluation are usually carried out toward to end or after completion of the program to sum up the achievement, impact and lessons learned, they are useful for planning follow up or related future program. There are two types of summative evaluation (1) aim to establish the situation when external aid is terminated and to identify the possible need for follow up activities either by donor or project staff. (2) Ex post evaluation are carried out two to five year after external support is terminated.

**Q4:** With brief explanations, outline the key questions, both formative and summative evaluations seek to answer. (10mrks)

Formative evaluation is process oriented, its focuses on the effectiveness of the project, this process can be directly managed by the staff member responsible for the activity , but may sometime reguired a external evaluation to new initiative and perspective, Formative evaludation tends to answer question like

* To what extent do the activities and strategies correspond with those presented in the plan, if they are not in harmony why are there changes? Are the changes Justified?
* To what extent did the project follow the timeline presented in the work plan ?
* Are activities carried out by the appropriate personnel?
* To what extent are project actual cost in line with initial budget allocations?
* Which of the activities or strategies are more effective in moving toward achieveing the goal and objective
* To what extent are the project beneficiaries satisfied with project services?

Summative evaluation focus on the outcome or impact of a project, its look at the project performance, the accomplishment of the project it term of its set goals and compliment, and tends to answer question like

* To what extent did the project meet its overall goals and objective?
* What impact did the project have on the lives of beneficiaries?
* Was the project equally effective for all beneficiaries?
* What component were the most effective?
* What significant unintended impacts did the project have?
* Is the project substainable?
* Is the project replicable?

**Q5:** Explain the main limitations of the pretest-post-test model of evaluation

(10mrks)

Answer: the Main limitation of the pretest post-test model is that it lacks sciencitific rigor, many biases might take place between the pretest and the posttest that could effect the result, therefore, weaken the direct link between project intervention and project outcome or impact. The changes that may be have occurred before and after the interventation could be attributed to other external factor and not necessarily because of the project intervention.