1. **Examples differentiate between Monitoring and Evaluation**

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| **Item** | **Monitoring** | **Evaluation** |
| Frequency | Continuous through the project. | Episodic |
| Main action | Track day to day activities, outputs, indicators of progress and change | Assessment |
| Basic | Improving efficiency | Improving effectiveness |
| Purpose | Adjusting work plan impact | Future Programming |
| Process | Routine systems, field observations, progress reports, rapid assessments | Extra ordinary survey |
| Participants | Project managers, community workers ,community beneficiaries | Supervisors, project funders |
| Reporting | Regular report to update all stakeholders | Written report with recommendations to different stakeholders about the changes to project. |

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

The baseline survey is an important part in project Management because the success of the project is based on the study done at the beginning to collect the full information on the current situation which is important and needed in planning before the starting the project. And the survey will be done again on each point to do the evaluation of the change.

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

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|  | Formative Evaluation | Summative Evaluation |
| When | -Pre-project,  -project -Development,  -Project implementation | -Project implementation,  -Post project |
| Why | -To understand or clarify the need for the project  -To make clear the theory of change that the project is continual based on improvement as it is rolled out  -To improve the project design | -To ensure that the project activities are being delivered efficiently and effectively,  - To assess whether the project has met its goals, whether there were any unintended consequence |

1. A) the potential danger of a one sided monitoring system :

* A one sided monitoring can bring the misunderstanding and mistrust between stakeholders in evaluation
* When all stakeholders are not implicated in the evaluation, the results may be accepted by one side.

B) The use of quantitative method often employed by economist and staticians in monitoring and evaluating development projects analysis has become the preferred model.

* The quantitative method helps broaden the view of the phenomena of interest in an evaluation, but can also increase depth and detail, where needed.
* The Quantitative data may include detailed descriptions, direct quotations in response to open-ended questions, analysis of case studies, the transcript of opinion of groups, and observations of different types. The quantitative analysis is best done in conjunction with the statistical analysis of related data.
* The analysis of quantitative method may produce descriptions (patterns, themes, tendencies, trends, etc.), and interpretations and explanations of these patterns.

1. a) **Logical framework :**

The logical framework is an essential tool which provides a structure for logical thinking in project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. It makes the project logic explicit, provides the means for a thorough analysis of the needs of project beneficiaries and links project objectives, strategies, inputs, and activities to the specified needs. Furthermore, it indicates the means by which project achievement may be measured.

**b) Definition of the Key components of the logical Framework**

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| **Key Components** | **Definition** |
| Goal | The broader development impact to which the project/ program contributes- at a national and/or sectoral level. |
| Purpose | The development outcome expected at the end of the project. All components will contribute to this. |
| Component Objectives | The expected outcome of producing each component's outputs. |
| Outputs | The direct measurable results (goods and services) of the project which are largely under project management's control. |
| Activities | The tasks carried out to implement the project and deliver the identified outputs. |
| Inputs | The resources required to undertake the activities and produce the outputs, e.g., personnel, equipment and materials. |
| Assumptions | The external conditions which could affect the progress or success of the project, but over which the project manager has no direct control. |
| Indicators | The information that would help to determine progress towards meeting project objectives. |
| Means of verification | The Data or information based on which the indicators will be measured or monitored. |