**ASSIGNMENT**

1. Giving examples differentiate between Monitoring and Evaluation.

Monitoring is refers to setting targets and milestones to measure progress and achievement in project design while evaluation is the structured process of assessing the success of a project in meeting its goals and reflect on its lesion learned.

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

Baseline line survey is important when the surveys are carried out before project implementation start or the existing situation of a target area.

Baseline survey is very important when the protest posttest evaluation is adopted in prosess because it compares data and describes the situation to be addressed by a project

Baseline survey are very important for assessing project higher level objective in gathering information about indicators and both quantitative and qualitative information are used.

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

Formative evaluations it examine the project development process that leads to a changes in the way project is structured for example it is midterm evaluation and interim evaluations many while Summative evaluation methods it is a process where by a project has actually accomplished in terms stated in its goals. For example is ex-post evaluation and End evaluations.

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.

The result may be only accepted by one part

This may lower the moral of team involve in monitoring system since all the factor are not considered in monitoring evaluation it may give a wrong result at the end.

There may be potential bias in individual conduction the evaluation.

It may bring mistrust among the employees thinking they were not well incorporated in the evaluation process.

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

Impact of free primary education

Work related free stress

Job opportunity to teachers by professional

Enrollment of student/pupil to school

Classroom limitation to accommodate

Occupational group code as teachers, student, headmaster,

Management of school organization

Full time staff

Age coded for pupil (2-3), (4-7), (8-12), (13-15)

Gender (male, female)

Disability status

Ethnic group

Analysis being extension by variable

Job satisfaction

Intention to leave job

Work engagement

Staff advocacy

Staff involvement in decision making on what affect them

Work pressure

1. a. Define Logical Framework

Logical Framework is the methodology mainly used in providing structure for logical thinking in project design.

b. Define and Explain key components of Logical framework

Define and explain key components of logical framework

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| Goal | A project goal is a very general of high level and long term objective of the project, the goal can’t be achieved by the project on its own since there is external force driving like Donors and other stack holders be involve has to compare the end result |
| Objective | Objective are the specific objectives work to be achieved in a given period of time |
| Activities or input | activities or input are under take by project or organization to achieve a set objective |
| Out put | Output are immediately result that we achieve soon after completion of specific project objective |
| Outcomes | Outcome are results that have being achieved after a period of time but not immediately |
| Impact | The impact is the long term result that has happened because of activities under taken in the project activities |
| Indicators | Indicators are measure of a results, they give sense of what has been or what has been achieved |
| Means of verification | Data or information based on which the indicator shall be use to measure or monitor |
| Risk and assumption | It is the external factors to affecting the progress of the project |
| Cost | Budgetary related to the cost |

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Reference:

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