|  |
| --- |
| Diploma in Monitoring & Evaluation |
| MUHAYIMANA John |
| ACPM DIP/045/008/2018 |

|  |
| --- |
| ASSENMENT no 2( copy)  11-30- 2018 |

**ASSIGNMENT no 2:**

1. What are the qualities of a good indicator? Give an example

A good indicator should be first of all SMART, related to the standards and acceptable by all partners in the project.

The followings are qualities of a good indicator:

* Clear
* Relevant
* Economic
* Adequate
* Monitorible

By example of the project in Health Sector in Eye care for cataract treatment, the measurement of achievement need to have indicators. The references of indicators to be choose will be depend on the Screening to be done and cataracts surgeries to be performed in the fixed period.

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 program of free primary education for the first 2 years**

By example, in Rwanda there is a National Program “**Education for all**”. This program includes Twelve years basic Education, where all children are allowed and facilitated to benefit the basic education in twelve years.

In implementation program Education and training have been considered as the best pillar to achieve development and Poverty reduction in Rwanda. The main objective was just to give all Rwandese people the necessary skills and values to be goods citizens and improve the quality of human life. In two fist years of beginning this program, the transition from primary to secondary schools was to low; actual the primary school is six years. There, number of schools was insufficient especially the publics schools. Reasons for that:

1) Some children fail the end-of-primary-school exam, so have to repeat the year or decide to leave their schooling;

2) the direct and indirect costs of sending children to secondary schools;

3) the need, particularly in rural areas, for children to work and do household activities;

4) the distance of the secondary school from the family home;

5) the lack of a secondary school in some districts

For all primary schools in Rwanda the practice of double shifts in the first two years was difficult; having a teacher teach one class in the morning and another in the afternoon, so that children were only in school for half of the day. The more highly qualified teachers were generally put into P4 to P6 where they have to teach more proficiently in French and English, and those who were less qualified were often to teach two classes each day to P1, P2 and P3 pupils. These two practices of double shifting and having the least qualified teachers teaching the first three years of primary education may have contributed to class repetition and show serious inefficiency in the system.

* + 1. **Analyze the unintended outcomes of free primary education on job creation within the same period.**

During the period of two first year in implementation of Education for all program, in Rwanda were the new private secondary schools, buy analyzing the quality of education given there, the through was just doing business than the capacity building

a) What would the monitoring exercise in free primary education wish to achieve for the following stakeholders?

* + - **Donors**

The monitoring by the donors would focus on the assessment follow-up and survey on implementation of the Education for all program and the achievement of the targets fixed.

* + - **Primary School managers**

The monitoring by the School managers may conduct the pedagogical inspection and management standards throughout the school system focus on running of curriculum prepared by the government.

* + - **Government**

The monitoring by the Rwanda Government focus on the following points:

* Doing the assessment on the availability and accessibility of education to all Rwandese people;
* Setting the indicators to improve the quality and relevance of education and promote comprehensive education orientated towards the respect of human rights and adapted to the present situation of the country;
* Evaluate the participation of other stakeholders in Education program.

1. You have been contracted by UNICEF to undertake the role of a consultant in a project (joint partnership between them and the Ministry of Gender and Children) a program that gives direct funds to families staying with orphaned children, to plan a monitoring system for the same.
   1. **What are the advantages of participatory evaluation methods?**

* In participatory evaluation method the participants feel responsible and more committed for the results and the success of the program,
* The participatory evaluation can strengthen the relationship,
* The participatory evaluation may be less expensive,
* The participatory evaluation can increase the knowledge of the program for the stakeholders.

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

* 1. **Formulate the steps in planning a monitoring system.**

My proposal monitoring ona program that gives direct funds to families staying with orphaned children is based on:

* Conducting an assessment to see the living conditions for the beneficiaries,
* Identifier the Outcomes to monitor and evaluate during the program life,
* Selecting key indicators to monitor Outcomes of the program,
* Setting the baseline data on indicators where the beneficiaries are in beginning?
* Selecting results & targets to be achieved
* Monitoring the results from each stage,
* Conducting the evaluation with all stakeholders,
* Reporting to UNICEF and the Ministry of Gender and Children,
* Sustaining the monitoring and Evaluation within the project