**Name:** Darine AbuSaadeh

**1.a) Collecting information or data is just one part of the process of monitoring and evaluation.**

**What is meant by data analysis?**

**Answer:**

Data analysis is a process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of the main following points:

* Using analytical and logical reasoning to examine each component of the data provided,
* Discovering useful information, suggesting conclusions
* Supporting decision-making.
* Understanding the current situation so we then knew which steps to take to grow.

1. **State any three uses of monitoring and evaluation results.**

**Answer**:

1. Improve the program interventions; using M&E results keeps you and your staff in a learning mode as you gain an understanding of how and why your program is working. M&E results also help you make decisions about the best use of resources. For example, outcome and impact evaluations may provide further insight on certain risk and protective factors.
2. Strengthen programs institutionally; M&E results can help stakeholders and the communities understand what the program is doing, how well it is meeting its objectives and whether there are ways that progress can be improved. Sharing results can help ensure social, financial and political support and help your program establish or strengthen the network of individuals and organizations with similar goals of working with young people.
3. Advocate for additional resources; disseminating M&E results can raise awareness of your program among the general public and help build positive perceptions about young people and youth programs. M&E results often shape donors decisions about resources in terms of what and how many to allocate to youth programs
4. Youth-friendly; policies and to contribute to the global understanding of what works. By sharing M&E results, you allow others to learn from your experience. The dissemination of M&E results in both those that show how your program is working and those that find that some strategies are not having the intended impact contributes to our global understanding of what works and what doesn't work in improving young people's reproductive health
5. Identify problems early in implementation, you can respond promptly by modifying your program strategy, reassigning staff or shifting financial resources to improve the chances of meeting your program goals and objectives
6. **Describe any seven factors that may lead to project failure.**

**Answer:**

There are many areas that can cause the sorts of problems that can eventually manifest themselves in failure. Add to the many possible causes of failure any level of complexity and problems can rapidly escalate into disasters,

1. Poorly defined project scope
2. Inadequate risk management or failure to identify key assumptions
3. Project managers who lack experience and training or lack of effective communication at all levels, ineffective leadership
4. Poor management of expectations
5. Lack of detailed documentation
6. Failure to track requirements
7. Failure to track progress
8. Lack of detail in the project plans
9. Inaccurate time and effort estimates

**2. Identify any six parts of a monitoring and evaluation report**

**Answer:**

If I understand the question correctly you mean by parts the sections,

1. Introduction
2. An overview of the project
3. Executive summary
4. Methodologies and information sources
5. Main objectives
6. Main finding
7. Lesson learned

**3. Why is feedback an important component of project monitoring and evaluation?**

**Answer**:

Feedback is information which allows an individual or organization to understand their relationship to others within any given environment. Feedback can be useful for understanding the state of systems or relationships and for guiding actions taken to effect change. The ability of individuals or organizations to collect feedback, translate this information into action, and evaluate outcomes enables improvement in activities such as product development, service provision.

In addition, the feedback a way of addressing the limitations of traditional M&E approaches often characterized as overly ‘extractive’. Extractive approaches involve the collection of data from respondents who have no say in what data is collected, or how it is analyzed and used. And it is distinguished from other approaches by its focus on using customer-oriented’ data.