Kegomoditswe Matshediso

Diploma in Monitoring and Evaluation

Assignment 2

Question 1

The qualities of a good indicator are as follows:

1. Clear- the indicator must be precise and must not be ambiguous. For in reducing HIV prevalence in a population, on of the objectives could be to Prevent mother to child transmission by providing ARVs to pregnant mothers, and a clear indicate will be number of babies born to HIV positive mothers with negative PCR DNA test

1. Relevant- the indicator must be appropriate to the topic or subject being monitored. Using the above, the indicator is relevant because, the subject is to prevent mother to child transmission and the appropriate measure will be successful preventions of transmissions.
2. Economic- the indicator must not be too expensive to track, it must be available at a reasonable cost. Still using the above, the means to test the babies must be available at a reasonable cost.
3. Adequate – the indicator must be able give meaningful assessment of the performance. Still using the above, it is known that, babies are born with their mothers antibodies and since normal HIV test is done by testing the presence of HIV antibodies, the usual test **will not be** adequate. As such an adequate indicator will be negative PCR DNA test.
4. Monitarable- the indicator must be amenable to verification and validation independently. This test can be repeated by independent testers and has high validity.

To clarify this with an example

Question 2

This questions seeks to critically evaluate implementation of free primary education in Botswana as per MDG 2 for the first 2 years. However, there is not much reported on the first 2 years of the MDG. Botswana s first report was in 2004, which is four years into MDG implementation. However, briefly Botswana had two target in this MDG which were : 1. To achieve universal access to the first ten years of basic education by 2016.

2. To improve relevance and quality of basic education by 2016.

1. According to Botswana MDG 2004 status report, from 1995-2000, the estimated net enrolment rate (NER) for children aged 7-13 was consistently above 95%, peaking at 100% in 1999 and 2000. This mean Botswana does not have an issue of access to basic education. This is basically because Botswana has free primary education.

For the second target, it was not clear how Botswana was going to measure the quality and the relevance of the basic education. However, the 2004 status report showed that 90% of children eligible to access preschool education did not have access to it either because preschool facilities do not exist where they live, or because their parents cannot afford the fees. When you compare and contrast the second target and first one, the effect of free education is clear. Pre primary education is not free and hence it is negatively affected.

1. The report does not allude to any issues around, job creation. However one would think that the job creation was probably minimal as Botswana has always had free primary education and drive for universal access. So the infrastructure and the resources were already in place.
2. the monitoring exercise in free primary education wish to achieve the following for the stakeholders:
   1. Donors: the funds utilization and accounting
   2. Primary School managers: number of children enrolled every year and number of children completing the 10 years of primary education.
   3. Government: the percentage of children who accessed the primary education in relation to the population of the set primary school going age for the nation.
   4. The government will also want to monitor the outcome of the primary education as well as the impact.

Question 3

1. Participatory evaluation is a type of evaluation where relevant stakeholders are involved in the evaluation. The advantages of this type of evaluation is that:
2. It helps to identify relevant evaluation questions from the local population’s perspective as they are key stakeholders.
3. Since the stakeholders are involved, it is likely to improve accuracy and relevancy of reports to each and every stakeholder.
4. It is also good for empowering participants and building local capacity as well as ownership
5. Since it is not one man show, it is more sustainable and is good for organizational learning and growth
6. The other advantage is that the recommendation uptake is much high as there is a sense of ownership.
7. The steps for formulating a monitoring system are as follows:
   1. The first step in formulating a monitoring system is to define the problem(s) that you wish to solve.
   2. Secondly one needs to set the targets/ objectives and then develop the indicators that can be used to track if the solutions are making a difference
   3. The next thing is to develop how the indicators will be measured
   4. It is also critical to allocate your human resources to different task so you will know who is going to do what and when.

References

1. Botswana Government &UNDP (2004), Botswana Millennium Development Goals: Status report 2004
2. Diploma in Monitoring – Modle 2 2018 notes