**GRACE ACHIENG NYAWARA OKELO**

**MODULE 1 ASSIGNMENT.**

**1. Giving examples differentiate between Monitoring and Evaluation.**

**Monitoring:** Is a continuous systematic process of collecting, analyzing and using information to track the efficiency of achieving program goals and objectives.

* 1. Provides regular/periodic feedback that measures change over time in any of the program components such as costs, personnel and program implementation.
  2. An unexpected change in monitoring data may trigger the need for a more formal evaluation of activities.

**Evaluation** is a systematic process of collecting, analyzing and using information to assess the **effectiveness, relevance and impact** of achieving program goals.

* 1. Not undertaken routinely; usually done episodically for specific situations, such as determining the success of a project for scale-up or replication.
  2. Rigorous research design for:
     1. Establishing a causal link between program effort and desired outcomes.
     2. Isolating program effect from other, non-program influences on the outcome of interest.

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

The interim survey is an important venture in the sense that it outlines the starting point of the project cycle and this could help in determining the status before implementation and after implementation aiding in monitoring the progress made and the impact of project management and implementation.

**3. Distinguish between Summative and formative evaluation Methods with example**

Summative evaluation method also referred to as impact/outcome method looks specifically at what the project has accomplished in terms of stated goals e.g. summative evaluation assesses what lasting impact the project has had or is likely to have and to extract lessons of experience.

Formative evaluation also referred to as process, interim or midterm evaluation examines the development of the project and may lead to changes in the way is designed following findings e.g. it gathers information which assists in decision making during the planning or implementation stages of a program.

**4. 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.**

a) Identify the potential dangers of a one sided monitoring system.

They are all based on numerous assumptions, some of which usually are not met. As a result, apparent findings often are not valid.

The results most at times tend to be generalized, thus making it difficult to focus on the real problem through focused interventions.

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

* Quantitative method deals with numbers, percentages, mean, frequencies, with examples on the usage areas like in measurement or analysis of Weight, Height, BMI, mortality rates, death rates, age, etc.

**5. a Define Logical Framework**

A Logical framework present standardized summary of the project and its logic.

**b.** **Explain key components of Logical framework**

**Main Purposes:**

* Summarizes what the project intends to do and how

This outlines the vision, mission and the objectives of the organization and the intended goal of the organization together with the process and means of getting to the intended goal.

* Summarizes key assumptions

Assumptions are key aspects to the realization of project goals and could hinder the results if not taken care of or treated accordingly.

* Summarizes outputs and outcomes that will be monitored   
  and evaluated