

## Answers to the Monitoring and Evaluation Quiz

1. Results based management includes:
  - A. Planning, implementing and monitoring
  - B. Planning and monitoring and evaluation**
  - C. The monitoring and evaluation phase only
  - D. The planning phase only
  
2. Monitoring and Evaluation are:
  - A. The same
  - B. Different. Monitoring is the routine collection of information to track progress, evaluation is used to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, developmental efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability**
  - C. Different. Monitoring systems are determined during the planning phase while evaluation is determined at the end of the project or program
  - D. The same. Only evaluation suffices in result based management
  
3. The different steps of project or program cycle are:
  - A. Plan, implement, monitor, evaluate
  - B. Initial assessment, planning, implementation, evaluate
  - C. Initial assessment, planning, implement, monitor, evaluate**
  - D. Planning, implement, monitor, evaluate
  
4. What does a monitoring and evaluation framework include?
  - A. Objectives, assumptions, indicators and a summary of activities**
  - B. Objectives and indicators
  - C. Goal and objectives
  - D. Goal, objectives and indicators
  
5. What the difference between an M&E framework, a performance framework and a performance monitoring plan (PMP)?
  - A. The M&E framework measures program performance and the others measure staff performance
  - B. Only the M&E framework has inputs and process, outputs, outcomes and impact
  - C. They all serve the same purpose**

- D. The PMP is the only one that details on indicators and means of measuring them
6. Which tools are useful for a situational analysis prior to planning a project/program?
- A. Stakeholder analysis
  - B. SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis
  - C. Problem tree analysis
  - D. All of the above**
7. What do these international commitments “Three Ones” principles (2004), the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) and the Third High Level, Forum on Aid Effectiveness (2008), have in common?
- A. Align and harmonize countries’ M&E systems
  - B. Improve accountability
  - C. Encourage common data collection methods, uniform analysis and joint annual reviews in a country
  - D. All of the above**
8. Objectives should be written as:
- A. Specific, simple, clear and concise statements that describe the intended results to be achieved.**
  - B. High-level statements that provide the overall context for M&E
  - C. Long term statements that state the ultimate expected impact of a program
  - D. Unquantifiable and not needing to be measured
9. Indicators are:
- A. Only quantitative
  - B. Written at process, output, outcome and impact level
  - C. Used to determine what progress is being made towards the achievement of an intended result (objective)
  - D. A and C
  - E. B and C**