

Why do you think it is important to use the RBM approach?

- A. We can check more efficiently whether we are working to solve the right problems
- B. We can have better understanding of when corrective actions are needed
- C. We are faced by intensified calls from donors for accountability on how resources are used and what results are achieved
- D. With the RBM approach we can have a better understanding of how our programme results could contribute to bringing about progress in the areas of our mandate
- E. It encourages us to work together with other agencies development partners, international organisations, bilaterals, NGOs
- F. It helps us to make informed decisions during the implementation of a programme and while preparing new programmes

Exercise 2

For an efficient and effective planning process you shouldn't involve many different stakeholders True False

Planning is a pre-requisite for implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting True False

To guarantee useful monitoring and evaluation results you carry out the same activities in both processes True False

Exercise 6

Are these activities or outputs?

- Improved availability of reliable poverty data, disaggregated by sex and age, at national and provincial levels.
 - Activity
 - Output
- Networking with village leaders in awareness raising campaign that targets vulnerable groups.
 - Activity
 - Output
- Introducing an information system to better monitor investments in Phongsaly.
 - Activity
 - Output
- Comprehensive health services available for all individuals in target areas
 - Activity
 - Output

Exercise 7 – suggest possible matching outputs and activities

Output	Activity
Improved availability of reliable poverty data, disaggregated by sex and age, at national and provincial levels.	
	Networking with village leaders in awareness raising campaign that targets vulnerable groups.

What could the specific/intermediate objectives be in this case?

Exercise 8 – which of the following are inputs?
Tick all that apply.

- Available regular (core) and other financial resources
- Professional staff and administrative staff
- Offices and facilities
- Information and Communications Technology (ICT) infrastructure
- Transportation vehicles, especially in conflict and post-conflict areas
- Related institutional knowledge and experiences

Exercise 9 – Indicator, Baseline or Target? Tick the right one

	I	B	T
1) In 2011, 55% of the local government plans do not address climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) By 2008, at least 40% of stray cats vaccinated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3) Number of youth between 15-25 years who have access to free education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4) Level of institutionalised mechanisms in place	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5) Inexistence of EIA guidelines in national language	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6) Decrease the number of bad policies to combat climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7) By 2020, halve the proportion of people living in poverty	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Building M&E information: Outcome, indicators, baselines and targets

Outcome statement	Indicators	Baselines	Targets
1. Increased implementation of National and Provincial Investment strategies			
2. Job opportunities for youth improved			