

AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATIVE MEDICINE

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSIOTHERAPY

END OF TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 2022

**UNIT CODE: PHT 431
DATE: DECEMBER 2022**

UNIT NAME: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

INSTRUCTIONS

1. All students will have two (2) hours to complete the examination
2. Attempt all questions as per the instruction
3. It is the student's responsibility to report any page and number missing in this paper.
4. Check that the paper is complete
5. Total number of pages is 8 including the cover.
6. Read through the paper quickly before you start.
7. Upon finishing the exam paper, make sure you have written your student number before you submit.
8. All the Best!!

Section A: (40 marks) Answer All Questions

1. A data collection plan should include the following except:
 - A. The timing and frequency of collection
 - B. The person or agency responsible for the collection
 - C. The types of information needed for the indicators
 - D. The evaluation reports
2. When should a program's M&E plan be created?
 - A. During the design phase of a program
 - B. At the midpoint of the program
 - C. At the end of the program
 - D. After all the data have been collected but before they are analyzed
3. Evaluations measure:
 - A. The timeliness of a program's activities
 - B. The outcomes and impact of a program's activities
 - C. How closely a program kept to its budget
 - D. How well the program was implemented
4. What stage of a program should monitoring take place?
 - A. At the beginning of the program
 - B. At the mid-point of the program
 - C. At the end of the program
 - D. Throughout the life of the program
5. Which of the following is NOT considered "monitoring"?
 - A. Counting the number of people trained
 - B. Tracking the number of brochures disseminated
 - C. Attributing changes in health outcomes to an intervention
 - D. Collecting monthly data on clients served in a clinic
6. When it is said that objectives should be SMART, the "S" in the acronym stands for:
 - A. Simple
 - B. Strategic
 - C. Style
 - D. Specific
7. Which of the following is a characteristic of a good indicator?
 - A. Is clearly defined in unambiguous terms
 - B. Produces the same results when used repeatedly to measure the same condition or event
 - C. Measures only the condition or event it is intended to measure
 - D. All of the above are characteristics of good indicators The M&E plan should never be changed once the program begins.
8. 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

9. 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

10. 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

11. 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

12. 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

13. 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

14. 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

15. 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. B and C

16. Baseline information should be collected:

- A. only when it is felt that there is a need for it
- B. To be able to measure the change from before to after an intervention
- C. when indicators are being collected for evaluation purposes
- D. at the end of a project

17. Evaluations measure:

- A. The timeliness of a program's activities.
- B. The outcomes and impact of a program's activities.
- C. How closely a program kept to its budget.
- D. How well the program was implemented.

18. Project monitoring is sometimes referred to as:

- A. Evaluation
- B. Impact Evaluation
- C. Process Evaluation
- D. Performance Evaluation

19. As a general guide, what percentage of a program's budget should go toward M&E?

- A. 1%-2%
- B. 5%-10%

- C. 20%-25%
 - D. 30%-35%
20. What are the 3 main components of a Result Framework that process monitoring focuses on?
- A. Intermediate Results, Strategic Objective, Goal
 - B. Outputs, Intermediate Results, Strategic Objective
 - C. Inputs, Outputs, Intermediate Results
 - D. Inputs, Activities, Outputs
21. A good monitoring system helps answer which of the following questions?
- A. Is the project progress according to schedule?
 - B. Have periodic benchmarks been met?
 - C. Is the project under or overachieving output targets?
 - D. All the above.
22. The purpose of M&E is
- A. They help improve projects and the performance of the organization.
 - B. They cut the competition.
 - C. They are for quality assurance.
 - D. None of the above.
23. What is the objective of an impact analysis?
- A. It can be used to determine the outcomes and impacts of a project.
 - B. The impact analysis checks for the efficiency of the services provided to enable more output.
 - C. It measures project results and calculates the financial value of a project.
 - D. It can be used to plan for monitoring
24. What is the focus of an impact analysis?
- A. The effects achieved.
 - B. Cost and income.
 - C. The work done in the project.
 - D. A&C
25. When monitoring a project ...
- A. ... you quantify and document outputs.
 - B. ... you collect data on effects that are easily detected.
 - C. ... you collect information on the effects of a project after the project is finished.
 - D. ... You plan evaluation process
26. Monitoring helps to...
- A. ... control for the costs.
 - B. ... to detect problems at an early stage of the project.
 - C. ... to control for project progress.

- D. ...evaluate for impact
27. What are possible disadvantages when conducting an internal evaluation?
- A. It's far more expensive than an external evaluation.
 - B. You lack distance to the matters you should analyze objectively.
 - C. You might lack the necessary professional skills.
 - D. Lack of data
28. Input indicators are:
- A. quantified and time-bound statements of resources employed
 - B. assessments of activities carried out
 - C. always included within management information
 - D. not necessary to be monitored
29. When undertaking monitoring and evaluation activities, Key Performance Indicators are important for the following reasons except
- A. They are used to assess whether the project is making progress or not
 - B. KPIs are used to make the right conclusions
 - C. They help come up with recommendations for future programming
 - D. KPI can not be used to identify opportunities
30. Monitoring and evaluation are valuable for an organization. True or false?
- A. True
 - B. False
31. Only international level organizations use monitoring and evaluation. True or false?
- A. True
 - B. False
32. Results-based monitoring and evaluation has emerged in response to the increasing need for greater accountability, transparency, efficiency and evidence of outcomes and impacts. True or false?
- A. True
 - B. False
33. Results-based monitoring and evaluation differs from previous approaches in that there is greater emphasis on inputs and activities rather than outcomes and impacts. True or false?
- A. True
 - B. False
34. Results-based M&E is particularly relevant to policy and program implementation and to projects that are process oriented. True or false?
- A. True
 - B. False
35. A results-based management approach is particularly applicable for program and policy interventions at sector level which adopt a flexible approach to implementation, and for

process-oriented projects for which 'inputs', 'activities' and 'outputs' may not be fully specified in advance. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

36. At project level it is never harmful if a focus on results leads to neglect of core management information systems that cover project inputs, activities, and outputs. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

37. The use of leading indicators of outcomes and impact is an essential part of good management practice by project managers. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

38. Monitoring is useful for identifying problems early within the progress of a project. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

39. Impact assessment can be a type of evaluation. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

40. Evaluation can only be carried out at the mid-way point and end of a project. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Section B: Structured short answer questions (10 marks). Answer all questions

1. Using relevant examples explain the meaning of the following terms:

- a) Monitoring (2 marks)
- b) Evaluation (2 marks)
- c) Indicator (2 marks)

2. It is important to check the quality of indicators when building an M&E system, explain an effective system (4 Marks)

Section C: Structured long answer questions (20 marks). Answer any ONE Question

Question one

a) Discuss any two types of evaluation identifying the advantages and disadvantages of

each. (10 marks)

b) Discuss various methods of collecting evaluation data. (10 marks)

Question two

a) Define a logical framework in project planning. (4 marks)

b) Identify and explain key components of a logical framework (10 marks)

c) What are the qualities of good indicators? (6 marks)

Question three

a) Advantages and disadvantages of internal and external evaluations (5 marks)

b) Explain the two ways of classifying Information used in monitoring and evaluation (5 marks)

c) Discuss the importance an organization developing a comprehensive evaluation report at the end of every evaluation exercise. (10 marks)

GOOD LUCK!