



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION MEDICINE
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSIOTHERAPY
END OF MAY-AUGUST 2024 TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

UNIT CODE: PHT 431 UNIT NAME: MONITORING AND EVALUATION
DATE: THURSDAY/ 15TH/ AUGUST
TIME: TWO HOURS
START: 6PM STOP: 8 PM

INSTRUCTIONS (physical exams)

- 1. Do not write on this question paper**

(Marks and questions distribution as per program curriculum.)

INSTRUCTIONS (Online examinations)

- 1. This exam is marked out of 70 marks**
- 2. This Examination comprises 3 Sections**
- 3. This online exam shall take 2 Hours**
- 4. Late submission of the answers will not be accepted**
- 5. Ensure your web-camera is on at all times during the examination period**
- 6. No movement is allowed during the examination**
- 7. Idling of your machine for 5 min or more will lead to lock out from the exam**
- 8. The Learning Management System (LMS) has inbuilt integrity checks to detect cheating**
- 9. Any aspect of cheating detected during and or after the exam administration will lead to nullification of your exam**
- 10. In case you have any questions call the invigilator for this exam on Tel. 0705833434 and or the Head of Department on Tel 0720491032**

For adverse incidences please write an email to: amiu.examinations@amref.ac.ke

Section A Multiple choice Questions (30 marks)

Answer ALL Questions

1. Which of the following is not considered monitoring?
 - A. It is the routine process of data collection and measurement of progress toward program objectives
 - B. It provides the means for constantly modifying and improving a project or programme
 - C. it is the basis for evaluation and review
 - D. is the means to measure the impact of the intervention

2. Evaluations measure:
 - A. The schedule 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.

3. At what stage of an intervention should monitoring take place?
 - A. At the start of the program.
 - B. At the mid-point of the program.
 - C. At the end of the program.
 - D. Throughout the life cycle of the program.

4. Project monitoring is sometimes referred to as activity monitoring
 - A. True
 - B. False

5. What are the three (3) main components of a Result Based Framework?
 - A. Intermediate Results, Strategic Objective, Goal
 - B. Outputs, Intermediate Results, Strategic Objective
 - C. Inputs, Outputs, Intermediate Results
 - D. Inputs, Activities, Outputs

6. Targets are established for each indicator by starting from the baseline level
 - A. True
 - B. False

7. A good monitoring system helps answer which of the following questions?
 - A. Is the project progressing according to schedule?
 - B. Have periodic benchmarks been met?
 - C. Is the project under or overachieving output targets?
 - D. All of the above.

8. The purpose of M&E is to:
 - A. Improve projects and the performance of the organization.

- B. Improve the competition.
 - C. They are for quality assurance.
 - D. None of the above.
9. The outcome and impact indicators are the two highest levels of indicators
- A. True
 - B. False
10. Only international level organizations use monitoring and evaluation
- A. True
 - B. False
11. Formative evaluation can also take place during the implementation process.
- A. True
 - B. False
12. Conceptual frameworks do not form the basis for monitoring and evaluation activities
- A. True
 - B. False
13. Results based management includes:
- A. Planning, implementing and monitoring
 - B. Planning, monitoring and evaluation
 - C. The monitoring and evaluation phase only
 - D. The planning phase only
14. 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
15. The following are elements of the Donabedian Model except?
- A. Structure
 - B. Process
 - C. Outcomes
 - D. Objectives
16. 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

17. 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
18. 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
19. Monitoring and evaluation system comprises four major indicator domains except:
- A. Inputs:
 - B. Outcomes:
 - C. Objectives
 - D. Outputs:
 - E. Impacts:
20. Process indicators track how successful program activities have been at achieving program objectives.
- A. True
 - B. False
21. Defining program goals starts with answering three questions except:
- A. What problem is the program trying to solve?
 - B. What steps are being taken to solve that problem?
 - C. How will program staff know when the program has been successful in solving the problem?
 - D. What is the time frame?
22. An M&E plan will not include some documents that may have been created during the program planning process, and some that will need to be created new
- A. True
 - B. False
23. The results of M&E activities can be disseminated through:
- A. Written reports
 - B. Press releases
 - C. The mass media
 - D. Speaking events
 - E. All of the above

24. Process evaluation points out whether there was a change in the beneficiaries' lives and which areas of the program were more or less effective than others.
- A. True
 - B. False
25. 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. A and C
26. Selection of indicators is an essential component of M&E systems
- A. True
 - B. False
27. Evaluations can occur for different purposes at different times during the project's life cycle
- A. True
 - B. False
28. Frameworks can:
- A. Help increase understanding of a project's goals and objectives
 - B. Define the relationships among factors key to project implementation
 - C. Delineate the internal and external elements that could affect a project's success
 - D. All of the above
 - E. B and C only
29. The five key components of logic models are:
- A. Inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes, impacts
 - B. Concepts, results, logical, log frame, logic
 - C. Concepts, indicators, outputs, outcomes, impacts
 - D. Indicators, inputs, processes, outputs, results
30. A baseline is qualitative or quantitative information that provides data at the beginning of, or just prior to the implementation of an intervention.
- A. True
 - B. False

SECTION B

Answer Only TWO Questions (20 Marks)

31.a) Identify five key (5) qualities of good indicators (5 marks)

b) Outline five (5) components of Health Systems Strengthening (HSS) according to World Health Organization (5 marks)

Q32. a) Identify at least five (5) benefits of Monitoring and Evaluation in healthcare delivery?

b) What are the challenges facing M&E application in health system management in Kenya? (5maks)

Q33a) What are the benefits of Monitoring& Evaluation Platforms to healthcare service delivery?

b) Outline the steps in developing monitoring and evaluation plan (5maks)

SECTION C

Answer Only ONE Question (20 Marks)

Q1. a) Discuss various ways you would cultivate the M&E culture in health strengthening system management in Kenya (10 maks)

b) Monitoring and evaluation indicators are classified into five levels. Explain each in reference to health service delivery. (10 maks)

Q2a). Give an example of how a health professional could use the Donabedian Model to improve the health system. (10 maks)

b) Explain at least five ways in which operation research could be used to enhance decision making process within the healthcare system (10maks)