

**102106T4COH**

**COMMUNITY HEALTH LEVEL 6**

**HE/OS/CH/CC/01/6/A**

**MONITOR AND EVALUATE COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAMS**

**July/August 2024**



**TVET CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION  
COUNCIL (TVET CDACC)**

**WRITTEN ASSESSMENT**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE**

1. This paper consists of two sections; **A** and **B**
2. Answer **ALL** the questions as guided in each section
3. Marks for each question are as indicated in the brackets
4. You are provided with a separate answer booklet to answer the questions
5. Do not write in this question paper

**This paper consists of THREE (3) printed pages**

**Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing**

**SECTION A: [40 MARKS]**

*Answer ALL questions in this section.*

1. A monitoring and evaluation plan should be updated regularly for effective programme monitoring and evaluation. Identify THREE purposes of a monitoring and evaluation plan. [3 Marks]
2. You are to develop a schedule for monitoring and evaluation activities. Outline FOUR reasons for preparing schedules. [4 Marks]
3. Participatory data collection methods are primary sources for monitoring and evaluation. Highlight TWO participatory methods of data collection. [2 Marks]
4. Organizations implementing health programs are encouraged to monitor and evaluate their programmes. State THREE challenges they can face in monitoring and evaluation. [3 Marks]
5. Organizations have shifted from manual data collection to digital methods. State FOUR advantages of collecting data digitally over manual methods. [4 Marks]
6. Identify FOUR reasons why community health assistants should monitor and evaluate community health programs. [4 Marks]
7. A logical framework is a tool for project monitoring and evaluation. Highlight THREE reasons for developing the framework. [3 Marks]
8. Community health projects have recently stalled in county X. Outline FOUR factors contributing to this status. [4 Marks]
9. Basic principles of the data collection process ensure that the process is ethical. State THREE ethical considerations. [3 Marks]
10. You have been tasked with leading the monitoring and evaluation team for a nutrition project in your community. Highlight THREE resources you will need. [3 Marks]
11. Community health projects are implemented in many phases. Outline the first THREE consecutive phases of the project life cycle. [3 Marks]
12. Objectives describe what the project needs to achieve. State FOUR characteristics of good objectives. [4 Marks]

**SECTION B: [60 MARKS]**

*Answer any **THREE** questions in this section.*

13. You are one of the program officers monitoring and evaluating a smoking cessation program in county M. You are therefore required to develop a monitoring and evaluation (M &E) plan.
- a) Define ‘monitoring and evaluation plan.’ [2 Marks]
  - b) Differentiate between Monitoring and Evaluation. [2 Marks]
  - c) Explain the SIX components you will capture in the M & E plan. [12 Marks]
  - d) Indicators are measurable variables that aid in assessing whether the project objectives have been achieved. Describe the TWO types of indicators in monitoring and evaluation. [4 Marks]
14. A report is compiled and submitted to a steering committee for review upon the project closure, before dissemination to the relevant stakeholders.
- a) Explain SEVEN key components of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation report. [14 Marks]
  - b) Explain THREE uses of a monitoring and evaluation report. [6 Marks]
15. As an expert in monitoring and evaluation (M & E), you have been consulted by a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) that is implementing a project on child nutrition to train its staff on M& E processes.
- a) Discuss FIVE methods they can use to monitor and evaluate the project. [10 Marks]
  - b) Describe FIVE types of evaluation they can use to evaluate the project. [10 Marks]
16. Data collection is an essential step in monitoring and evaluation and the community health assistant should adhere to established organizational guidelines when collecting data.
- a) Describe FIVE methods of collecting qualitative data [12 Marks]
  - b) Explain FOUR techniques that can be used to analyse health data. [8 Marks]

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