



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

UNIT CODE: PHT 421

**UNIT NAME: Monitoring and evaluation
(Special exam)**

DATE: Day/ Date/ December

TIME: TWO HOURS

START: 0:00 STOP : 0:00

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

SECTION A: MCQs ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. (30 MARKS)

1. Baseline information should only be collected:
 - a) when it is felt that there is a need for it
 - b) in order 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

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 fulfillment 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 the project or program cycle are:
 - a) Plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate
 - b) Initial assessment, planning, implementation, evaluate
 - c) Initial assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluate
 - d) Planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluate

4. 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

5. Change in health status, such as reduced malaria incidence or improved nutritional status could be categorized as an:
 - a) Outcome
 - b) Impact

6. The distributing of nets, drugs and personnel during an intervention could be categorized as an?
 - a) Outcome
 - b) Impact
 - c) Process
 - d) Output

7. Which among the following is not the purpose of conceptual framework?
- To show where the program fits with wide context
 - To clarify assumptions upon which the program is based
 - To show how different program components will operate to influence outcomes
 - To map out the incremental changes of the program
8. The result based framework is linear in structure
- True
 - False
9. The logic model provides a streamlined interpretation of planned use of resources and desired outcomes
- True
 - False
10. Monitoring and evaluation are classified into
- Three levels
 - Four levels
 - Five levels
 - Six levels
11. Operation research includes all the following except
- Diagnostic research
 - Quasi-experimental research
 - Evaluative research
 - Intervention research
12. The Donabedian model contains;
- Structure, process and outcomes
 - Process, structure and outcomes
 - Outcomes, process and structure
 - Structure, process and impact
13. Theframework shows the direct causal relationship between the incremental results of key project activities and overall objective and goal of the intervention
- Conceptual framework
 - Result framework
 - Logic models
 - CIPP model
14. Evaluation research is primarily concerned with measuring the process rather than the outcome itself
- True
 - False

15. Monitoring is sometimes referred to as
- Evaluation
 - Impact evaluation
 - Process evaluation
 - Performance evaluation
16. Evaluation research design utilizes only qualitative research method to gather relevant data.
- True
 - False
17. M&E plans should include:
- A detailed description of the indicators to be used
 - The data collection plan
 - A plan for the utilization of the information gained
 - All of the above
 - a and b only
18. At what stage of an intervention should monitoring take place?
- At the start of the program.
 - At the mid-point of the program.
 - At the end of the program.
 - Throughout the life cycle of the program.
19. Objectives should be written as:
- Specific, simple, clear and concise statements that describe the intended results to be achieved.
 - High-level statements that provide the overall context for M&E Long-term term statements that state the ultimate expected impact of a program
 - Unquantifiable and needing to be measured
 - All of the above
20. At what stage of a program should evaluation take place?
- At the beginning of the program
 - At the midpoint of the program
 - At the end of the program
 - Throughout the life of the program.
21. The outcome and impact indicators are the two highest levels of indicators
- True
 - False

22. Input indicators are
- Quantified and time-bound statements of resources employed
 - Assessments of activities carried out
 - Always included within the management information
 - Not necessary
23. What does a monitoring and evaluation framework include?
- Objectives, assumptions, indicators and a summary of activities
 - Objectives and indicators
 - Goal and objectives
 - Goal, objectives and indicators
24. Frameworks that show the direct causal relationships between the incremental results of key project activities and the overall objective and goal of the intervention are called:
- Conceptual frameworks
 - Results frameworks
 - Logic models
25. Which of the following is not an outcome to measure in advocacy?
- coalition building
 - change in policy,
 - change in legislation,
 - budgetary commitments
26. Quasi-experimental design relies on random assignment in making assignments to a program or comparison group
- True
 - False
27. The five key components of logic models are:
- Inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes, impacts
 - Concepts, results, logical, log frame, logic
 - Concepts, indicators, outputs, outcomes, impacts
 - Indicators, inputs, processes, outputs, results
28. A data collection plan should include the following:
- The timing and frequency of collection
 - The person/agency responsible for the collection
 - The types of information needed for the indicators
 - All of the above

29. Which of the following is an example of a routine data source?

- a) Clinic service statistics
- b) Household surveys
- c) National censuses
- d) All of the above

30. 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

SECTION B; SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS; ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (20 MAKS)

31. Identify the benefits of using monitoring and evaluation platform in Healthcare Delivery (5maks)

32. Describe the components of a monitoring and evaluation systems (5maks)

33. Describe the elements of a log frame framework (5maks)

34. Identify challenges facing application of monitoring and evaluation in the healthcare system in Kenya (5maks)

SECTION C; LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS; ANSWER ANY OF TWO QUESTIONS (20 MAKS)

35. Compare and contrast monitoring and evaluation (10 marks)

36. Define monitoring and evaluation and explain how you could apply the indicators in a malaria control (10 Marks)

37. Explain with examples on how health care professionals apply operation research in decision making (10 Marks)