



**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 431

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

DATE: Thursday/ 05/ December

TIME: TWO HOURS

START: 6PM STOP : 8PM

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

1. 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

2. 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

3. 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

4. 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

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

7. Monitoring is sometimes referred to as
 - a) Evaluation
 - b) Impact evaluation
 - c) Process evaluation
 - d) Performance evaluation

8. Evaluation research design utilizes only qualitative research method to gather relevant data.

- a) True
- b) False

9. M&E plans should include:

- a) A detailed description of the indicators to be used
- b) The data collection plan
- c) A plan for the utilization of the information gained
- d) All of the above
- e) a and b only

10. 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.

11. 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 Long-term term statements that state the ultimate expected impact of a program
- c) Unquantifiable and needing to be measured
- d) All of the above

12. At what stage of a program should evaluation take place?

- a) At the beginning of the program
- b) At the midpoint of the program
- c) At the end of the program
- d) Throughout the life of the program

13. Evaluation research design utilizes only qualitative research method to gather relevant data.

- a) True
- b) False

14. The outcome and impact indicators are the two highest levels of indicators

- a) True
- b) False

15. Input indicators are

- a) Quantified and time-bound statements of resources employed
- b) Assessments of activities carried out
- c) Always included within the management information
- d) Not necessary

16. Indicators should be vague, so that people can interpret them to meet their own needs, making them more useful.

- a) True
- b) False

17. Which of the following is a characteristic of 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.

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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:

- a) Conceptual frameworks
- b) Results frameworks
- c) Logic models

21. Data quality can be negatively affected by:

- a) Sampling bias (the sample taken is not a representative sample)
- b) Nonresponse rates
- c) Subjective measurement (data influenced by measurer)
- d) All of the above
- e) a and b only

22. Which of the following is not an outcome to measure in advocacy?

- a) coalition building
- b) change in policy,
- c) change in legislation,
- d) budgetary commitments

23. Quasi-experimental design relies on random assignment in making assignments to a program or comparison group

- a) True

b) False

24. Organizations which apply rights-based approaches automatically include advocacy in all their programme strategic plans

- a) True
- b) False

25. Result-based monitoring and evaluation differs from previous approaches in that there is greater emphasis on inputs and activities rather than outcomes and impacts.

- a) True
- b) False

26. 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

27. Logical frameworks serve the following purposes except:

- a) To summarize what the project intends to do and how
- b) To clarify the key assumptions that went into the design of the program and how the program is intended to work
- c) To describe the key outputs and outcomes that will be monitored and evaluated
- d) Shows where the program fits within the wider context and environment

28. A data collection plan should include the following:

- a) The timing and frequency of collection
- b) The person/agency responsible for the collection
- c) The types of information needed for the indicators
- d) 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. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS (20MAKS)

31. Identify qualities of an indicator. (5marks)
32. Outline the steps in developing monitoring and evaluation frameworks according to UNHCR Guidelines, (2003). (5mks)
33. What factors do you need to consider when deciding on an evaluation design for a monitoring and evaluation project? (5mks)
34. What are the objectives of a Result Chain framework in healthcare system management? (5mks)

SECTION C. ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (20MAKS)

35. Explain the importance of monitoring and evaluation frameworks in healthcare system management in Kenya. (10 marks)
36. Explain the reasons why monitoring and evaluation advocacy is important in the promotion of health service delivery. (10marks)
37. Define evaluation research and discuss at least four common types of evaluation research used in Monitoring and evaluation. (10 marks)