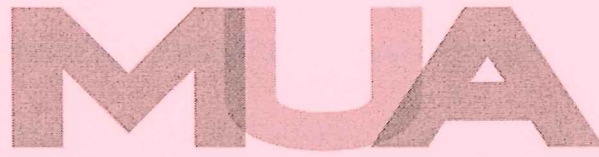


The
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DIPLOMA UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DIPLOMA IN COMMUNITY HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

DHD 107 : PROGRAM MONITORING AND EVALUATION

DATE: 27TH MARCH 2023

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **FOUR** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **30 MARKS** and the rest carry **10 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Research is defined as the creation of new knowledge and/or the use of existing knowledge in a new and creative way so as to generate new concepts, methodologies and understandings. This could include synthesis and analysis of previous research to the extent that it leads to new and creative outcomes. Both evaluation and research investigate something that is not known. The ways of knowing are essentially the same, so evaluation and research share the same research methods and techniques. For this reason, it makes sense to say that we do research whenever we do evaluation (but not the other way round). Participants, on the other hand, are a point of difference. In evaluation, participants are people involved in or related to the program. In research, participants can be anyone whose participation is relevant for the study. It is important to remember that evaluation and research can merge almost seamlessly. For example, evaluation findings may reveal issues which require an investigative research approach. Also, research often leads to the creation of new programs, which may be evaluated to provide additional and practice-based data for research. It is important to communicate the results of evaluation and research because they provide evidence-based answers.

Evaluation always has purpose and audience in its local context - organisation, community, governing or funding body. Evaluation results may also be of interest to a broader professional community to inform their practice. Results of research projects, on the other hand, need to be reported locally, may provide answers for local purposes, and may inform practice, but the main audience is usually the broader scholarly community. Program evaluations can be used to demonstrate impact to funders, suggest improvements for continued efforts, seek support for continuing the program, gather information on the approach that can be shared with others and also help determine if an

approach would be appropriate to replicate in other locations with similar needs. Other features of Monitoring Projects with a well-designed monitoring and evaluation system for projects should describe in detail the methodology or Processes for collecting and using data, the purpose/uses of the data collected, the type of data to be collected (both qualitative and quantitative) and also the frequency of data collection

An effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation system therefore helps identify promising interventions early so that they can potentially be implemented elsewhere. Having data available about how well a particular project, practice, program, or policy works, it provides useful information for formulating and justifying budget requests. The components would not be limited to organizational Structures with monitoring functions, human capacity , partnerships for planning, coordinating and Managing the M&E System, Monitoring and evaluation frameworks/Logical Framework, work plan and costs, communication, Advocacy and Culture for M&E, routine programme monitoring, surveys and surveillance and data dissemination and use among other components.

Required

- a) Explain six various monitoring and evaluation components as seen from the case study (12 marks)
- b) List and explain four characteristics of monitoring projects as evidenced from the case study (8 marks)
- c) Discuss five uses of program evaluation (10 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Discuss the four challenges in resource mobilization (8 Marks)
- (b) Identify four trends and issues as seen in Information Technology (2 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

Empirical evidence is verifiable information based on observation or experience rather than conjecture, theory or logic.

- (a) By use of appropriate examples, discuss any three areas that empirical evidence is designed to reflect in comparing monitoring and evaluation (9 Marks)
- (b) Identify any two approaches that can be used in monitoring and evaluation (1 Mark)

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) The process of evaluation consists of each phase which has unique issues, methods, and procedures. Analyze the four various phases of a project evaluation (8Marks)
- (b) Justify the reason why different types of evaluation are used in various developmental projects and programs (2 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

By uses of appropriate examples discuss four types of health information system (10 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

Distinguish and discuss five differences between Monitoring and Evaluation **(10 Marks)**

