



*“Investing in Africa’s Future”*

**COLLEGE OF BUSINESS, PEACE, LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE**

**NPGS519 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

**END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**MAY 2020 (MPPG)**

**LECTURER: C. S MANUEL**

**DURATION: (48 HRS)**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

**ANSWER ONE QUESTION (100 Marks)**

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**Plagiarism is an academic offense and leads to automatic failure. Citations where possible are highly encouraged. Your examination response will be subjected to anti-plagiarism software.**

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**Submit your examinations within 48 hours using Moodle.**

### **Question 1:100 marks**

Shollah Foundation International (SFI) is an international NGO and is applying for funding the USAID to implement food and nutrition security programme as COVID-19 response plan in Masvingo and Manicaland. A grant proposal has been developed and part of the literature below informs the desire for an intervention. Zimbabwe over the last two decades has faced political and economic upheavals that disrupted its previous standing as a relatively prosperous and resilient country (World Bank 2017; USAID 2018). According to the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee Report (ZimVAC) published in 2017, the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined from 11.9% in 2011 to 0.6% in 2016. Approximately 92% of Zimbabwean rural households practice agriculture as their primary livelihood, and food crop production and casual labour are the most important sources of income (ZimVAC 2017). However, recent agricultural seasons have suffered from El-Nino induced droughts thereby exposing the rural households to food and nutrition insecurity. With 76% of the rural households considered poor and 23% extremely poor, on average, households spend over half of their income on food and 33% suffer from food deprivation (ZimVAC 2017). This situation was exacerbated in the 2018/19 agricultural season where rainfall distribution was poor in most parts of the country coupled with other multiple shocks which include among others cash shortages, flooding, cyclone Idai, crop pests and diseases, inflation induced price changes, shortage of pharmaceutical drugs and food shortages.

The brunt of these adverse impacts fell on rural populations, especially those in the semi-arid, drought prone areas of Zimbabwe. While men usually sought for employment in towns and across borders, women, in particular those of reproductive age and children under the age of 5 are normally left to deal with the challenges and the precipitous decline in health and other social services. As a result, 1 in 15 children die before reaching 5 years of age (ZIMSTAT and ICF International 2016). Sanitation is also a challenge in Zimbabwe, with 98% of the population lacking basic hygiene services (ZimVAC, 2019, p. 156) and 30% of households practicing open defecation (ZimVAC 2017) which has contributed to cholera outbreaks. In 2020, the food and nutrition report from ZIMVAC shows that in each and every 4 households in the suburbs, one of it does not take any basic meals per day. These are some of the effects of the coronavirus. In the regard, SFI seeks to develop a programme to respond to this.

The target population for the study will include all households with children aged 6-23 months, women of reproductive age, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, lactating women, children under 5 in 6 target districts, smallholder farmers, members of food and nutrition security committees, personnel from, community leaders, stakeholders from Government of Zimbabwe involved in Linking Agriculture, Natural Resource Management towards Food and Nutrition Security post COVID-19 In urban areas throughout the country. The table below gives you a clue of some project indicators.

Project specific indicators
Outcome: Dietary Diversity and nutrition security
Output 2: Improved coordination capacity of government agencies
Output 3: The availability of and access to diverse and nutritious food in the target wards
Output 4: Target households have improved knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding optimal

Imagine that you are a research, monitoring and evaluation advisor for an Shollah Foundation an International NGO and you are required to design a monitoring and evaluation plan for this programme taking into account the following among other essentials of a M&E Plan:

- ✓ Conceptual framework, results framework and logical frameworks whatever works for you.
- ✓ Develop measurable indicators based on different categories of beneficiaries of this project and how to track progress based on the table given above and add more. In each output, suggest 4 measureable indicators.
- ✓ Data collection plan, data sources and reporting procedures.

## Question 2: 100 Marks

Shollah Foundation is an international NGO funded by the USAID to implement food and nutrition security programme in Masvingo and Manicaland. Imagine that you are a research, monitoring and evaluation advisor for an Shollah Foundation an International NGO and you are required to translate the information in the Indicator Performance Tracking Table below by analyzing it using descriptive statistics as well as present the information using any visuals for the funders to relate to the overall performance of the programme.

**Q.2 As a Monitoring and Evaluation Expert present the results in the Indicator Performance Tracking Table to the funder.**

Indicator #	Program Indicators	Target	Mafarikwa	Himalaya	Nedziwe	chechehee	Ngundu	Mwenezi	Manicaland	Masvingo	Programme Actual	% of Target Achieved
1.1.1.1	Percentage of beneficiary children 6–23 months of age who receive foods from 4 or more food groups	35%	32.61%	28.13%	33.31%	13.84%	32.29%	21.55%	25.09%	28.82%	26.95%	77.01%
1.1.1.2	Percentage of beneficiary children 6 – 23 months that receive the minimum meal frequency	45%	16.29%	7.50%	28.42%	13.27%	27.53%	21.73%	16.40%	21.85%	19.12%	42.49%
1.1.1.3	Percentage of beneficiary women consuming iron rich foods	100%	98.00%	86.46%	88.31%	78.13%	87.37%	90.57%	84.30%	91.98%	88.14%	88.14%
1.1.1.7	Percentage of recipient households sensitized on food storage and refuse disposal	100%	79.74%	84.75%	84.21%	69.44%	76.31%	70.89%	79.47%	75.65%	77.56%	77.56%
1.1.2.1	Percentage of beneficiary children under six months of age on exclusive breastfeeding	80%	50.65%	49.89%	67.45%	53.65%	63.19%	53.59%	56.99%	55.81%	56.40%	70.50%
1.1.3.1	Percentage (%) of beneficiary mothers or caregivers reporting receiving at least 3 of 5 targeted support activities to improve the consumption of nutritious food	88%	73.64%	78.26%	63.69%	73.59%	82.70%	75.81%	71.85%	77.38%	74.62%	84.79%
1.2.1.7	Percentage of beneficiary households storing water in safe storage containers	95%	89.55%	84.78%	92.26%	89.61%	86.49%	91.16%	88.88%	89.07%	88.98%	93.66%
1.2.1.8	Percentage of beneficiary households with a hand washing facility with a cleansing agent and water at/by the latrine	28%	18.64%	29.89%	36.31%	11.26%	19.46%	9.30%	25.82%	15.80%	20.81%	74.32%
2.2.2.3	Percentage of beneficiary households that report having received market information	90%	71.15%	92.65%	81.33%	83.95%	75.42%	95.50%	85.98%	80.69%	83.33%	92.59%
3.1.1	Percentage of men and women reporting receiving risk and early warning information from source	90%	60.47%	85.67%	85.53%	70.04%	75.26%	85.56%	80.41%	73.76%	77.08%	85.65%
3.1.1.1	Number of communities with disaster early warning and response (EWR) systems working effectively (FFP#30)	66	11	8	10	14	12	11	32	34	66	100.00
3.2.1	Percentage of targeted households having access to one of the four measures for disaster risk reduction	100%	89.42%	98.53%	97.33%	93.83%	94.92%	96.40%	96.56%	93.58%	95.07%	95.07%

### **QUESTION 3: 100 Marks**

Zimbabweans face wide-ranging problems because of COVID-19 where cases of starvation and hunger particularly impacting women and children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, informal employees, child headed households, small and medium enterprises and the unemployed youth among others. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ministry of Health and Child Care, the Ministry Public Services, Labour and Social Welfare have announced that a comprehensive programme to respond to COVID-19 emergency. Part of surveys done by the ZIMSTATS in 2020 show that inadequate food, income poverty, malnutrition in children and unemployment are rising. In addition, Zimbabwe has faced multiple forms of emergencies and disasters such as Cyclone Idai and droughts such as El-Nino and the novel COVID-19 which all affected food and nutrition security, shortages and price hikes of basic food items and inflation. The government of Zimbabwe has put policies and tools and resources in place to address these but their implementation needs support and evidence from a feasibility study. In response the above key government Ministries have would like to help hard hit urban residents in high density suburbs and small and medium enterprises with a stimulus package and social security safety nets. In order to do this, a feasibility study is required to determine the possibility, needs, challenges, selection criteria and experiences of these residents on order to help them command safe and secure livelihoods post-COVID-19. According to a quick flash study done by Humanitarian Action Group and ZIMSTATS shows that in Epworth there are 15000 people in need of assistance 1500 informal traders and 200 SMEs around suburbs in Harare. You are approached by the key ministries identified above as a consultant to conduct a feasibility study, demonstrate the research needs of this assignment by elaborating the following post-COVID-19 feasibility study and come up with baseline values for possible programme implementation:

Problem statement, objectives and questions of the study, a comprehensive and suitable research design (take into account data collection methods, sampling (**two stage cluster sampling**) and data quality management procedures), baseline values for each targeted beneficiaries which will inform future monitoring and evaluation exercises etc. Also show a data treatment plan and give an outline of how your report will look like. **(100 Marks).**

**THE END**