COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, THEOLOGY, HUMANITIES AND EDUCATION

COURSE CODE: HSA408 DEVELOPMENT PROJECT EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS

END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2017

LECTURER: MR. C.S MANUEL

DURATION: (3 HRS)

INSTRUCTIONS

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. PLEASE NOTE, EACH QUESTION CARRIES 20 MARKS.

ANSWER **ALL** QUESTIONS IN **SECTION A**

ANSWER **ANY** 2 QUESTIONS IN **SECTION B**

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1a. Please indicate whether the statements below are true or false. Write the Statement True or False in your answer book and NOT Tor F. Total marks for part 1a. carries 10 marks.

1 Monitoring is useful because it answers the question "what are we doing now?"

2 Evaluation is the routine tracking and reporting of priority information about a program.

3 The most important purpose of M&E is program improvement

4 The main M&E priority for programs is to collect as much data as they can

5 Monitoring and evaluation can only be applied at national level 4 All that is needed for a strong M&E system is good data management.

6 A Program Logic Model can help provide information on what M&E activities programs should undertake.

7 An example of an outcome indicator is "number of condoms distributed".

8 An example of an output indicator is "percent of female sex workers using condoms consistently"

9 Programs do not have to conduct all types of monitoring and evaluation

10 Qualitative measures are not typically used for M&E

11 Baselines answer the question of what the program wants to achieve

12 Setting targets is mainly to show donors a program has achieved its objectives

13 It is better to collect new data than use existing data.

14 Any data that is generated is good data for decision making

15 Data quality is mainly affected during data collection

16 They way data are presented is important for evidence based decision making

17 Inferential statistics is the main type of data analysis used for most programs' M&E needs

18 Triangulation is only needed if a program has doubts about their data.

19 Programs need to prioritize sharing of data based on who provides the most funds to the program.

20 As long as data is available, decision makers will use it to make decisions.

1b. Answer all question and choose the correct answer in your answer booklet. Just indicate the letter only. This section carries 10 marks.
1. Which of the following is **not true** about why we monitor & evaluate programs?
    A. Generate evidence on factors associated with positive or negative health consequence

B. Measure progress towards objectives and goals
C. Criticize the work of organizations and colleagues
D. Justify the changes in work plans and budgets to maximize expected results
E. Have information that can help improve programs

2. The main difference(s) between evaluation and monitoring is (are) that:
   A. Evaluation is based on inputs and monitoring is based on outcomes.
   B. Evaluation is periodic tracking of progress while monitoring is routine tracking of results.
   C. Evaluation measures longer-term complex changes and monitoring measures current performance.
   D. Evaluation measure current performance and monitoring looks at longer-term impacts.

3. For an M&E system to be strong and comprehensive, all of the following are necessary **except**:
   A. Network of organizations responsible for M&E across all levels
   B. Data dissemination strategy
   C. Consistent funding from bilateral or multi-lateral donors
   D. Coordinated evaluation and research mechanism
   E. Communications and advocacy strategy to ensure strong M&E culture

4. At the minimum, all effective programs will have the following characteristics:
   A. Objectives
   B. A management to staff ratio of 1 manager to 5 staff
   C. Review process
   D. Defined target population for their services
   E. None of the above

5. A Program Logic Model is important because it
   A. Informs the types of M&E activities needed for your program
   B. Gives the data results needed for monitoring
   C. Provides the logical progression of program elements and their causal relationships
   D. Describes what resources are needed for the program
   E. Indicates the expected results of the program

6.
Objectives are most useful when they have all of the following characteristics **except**
   A. Accurate
   B. Specific
   C. Time-bound
   D. Achievable
   E. Measurable

7. In order to know what data your program should collect, you first need to consider all of the following questions, except:
   A. What is the exact data needed?
   B. Who needs the data?
   C. Will the data give results that will prevent future funding?
   D. How will the data be used?

E. When is the data needed by?

8.
All of the following considerations are important when selecting a set of indicators for your program except?
  A. The indicators are feasible to collect
  B. The indicators represent creative and new ways of measuring data of interest
  C. Ensuring indicators measure gender-sensitivity and human-rights based approach in the program
  D. Ensuring a variety of program elements are measured by the set of indicators
  E. The indicators meet multiple requirements for your program, including reporting to
  F. donors and sharing with stakeholders.

9.
Which of the following are acceptable sources of data for your programs M&E need
  A. Standardized survey reports
  B. Government annual reviews
  C. Newspaper articles
  D. Training records
  E. Staff performance reviews

10.
Which of the following indicators can be considered "good" indicators:
  A. Persons receiving condoms
  B. Percent of young people aged 15-24 who used a condom during their last sexual encounter with a non-regular partner during the last 12 months
  C. Number of condoms distributed to partners implementing prevention programs during 2010
  D. Percent of people at risk for HIV
  E. Number of people exposed to STI programs

SECTION B: Answer any TWO questions of your choice

QUESTION 2

a). With the aid of a diagram illustrate the four stages of a project cycle and explain the processes which are involved at each stage **(8 marks)**

b) Critically evaluate the concept of stakeholder engagement in program planning and designing **(4 marks)**

c) With the aid a diagram, illustrate the results framework and detail its key components. Use a practical example in your explanations **(8 marks).**

QUESTION 3

a. Norwegian Refugee Council is implementing a project in Djibouti the capital of Eritrea in partnership with the The Government of Eritrea, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration for refugees, asylum seekers and other migrants from Yemen, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan. The four partners have implemented a project on youth entrepreneurship for the refugees living in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl Refugee camps and used harmonized cash transfers to fund enterprises of the youth who are living in the above named camps. This project was implemented for 24 months and there is need for a summative evaluation. You are hired to provide services as a consultant to carry out a summative evaluation of their project for 30 days. There are certain procedures required of you to carry out this assignment. As an expert in monitoring and evaluation demonstrate how you will approach this assignment. As part of your answer please pay attention to the following when answering this question:

1. Who are the stakeholders you will sample?
2. Why is it important to have stakeholder participation in evaluating this project?
3. What kind of information will you require to conduct the evaluation
4. What methods will you use?
5. What type of data do you require and how do you analyze ?
6. How do you report the findings?
7. Using theory of change, explain how you will evaluate the project? **(Total Marks 20)**

QUESTION 4

a) What is routine and non-routine data in monitoring and evaluation of development projects **(4 marks)**

b) Compare and contrast qualitative and quantitative data collection methods in a monitoring and evaluation system **(8 marks)**

c) Throughout the data collection procedure data quality is an essential part of the M&E of a program or project. What are the seven considerations that a monitoring and evaluation data collection plan should take into account? **(8 marks)**

QUESTION 5

a) Theory of change is very imprtant in logical frameworks, project evaluation and analysis. Demonstrate the utility of the theory of change in M&E system. **(4 marks)**

b) Identify and explain key components of a logical framework **(8 marks)**

c) What are the qualities of good indicators? **(4 marks)**

d) Compare and contrast formative and summative evaluation **(4 marks)**