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MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (MMUST)

MAIN CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR

FOURTH YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE DEGREE
OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN Paramedic Science

COURSE CODE: **NPP 424**

COURSE TITLE: **programme evaluation and change**

DATE: 14/4/2023   **TIME: 3PM – 6PM**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer All Questions
SEC A: Multiple Choice Questions   (MCQ) 20 MARKS.
SEC B: Short Answer Questions   (SAQ) 40 MARKS.
SEC C: Long Answer Question   (LAQ) 40 MARKS

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating
This Paper Consists of 5 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (20 Marks)

1) The purpose of programme evaluation is to
   a. Implement the programme
   b. Adapt to the changes required
   c. Make changes
   d. Assist with the decision making

2) One of the key factors that influence programme evaluation and change is
   a. Evidence of evaluation
   b. Funds allocation
   c. Time
   d. Additional resources

3) The main reason for conducting Needs analysis

   a. To assess the ineffectiveness
   b. To know/identify the problem
   c. For planning evaluation
   d. To assess the process

4) Planning a Programme evaluation can be in four parts namely focusing on the evaluation, collecting the information, ------------- and managing the information
   a. Assessing evaluation
   b. Planning evaluation
   c. Using the information
   d. Instrumentation

5) Assessment of the programme in relation to social need means
   a. Assessing the programme in relation to target population intended to serve
   b. Assessment of what the society need
   c. What the population needs
   d. Social achievements

6) Program evaluation involves reflecting on appropriate questions about evaluation and purpose. Examples of these questions are
   a. Who will collect the data
   b. What is the use of information collected
   c. When will the data be collected?
   d. What will be done with information gathered

7) In CIPP model of evaluation, the abbreviation 'I' describe
   a. The context of the entire environment and situation surrounding a programme
   b. The nature and process of activities undertaken in the programme
   c. The final product of the programme
   d. The type of resources and context of the programme

8) Formative Evaluation of a programme is
   a. Conducted after three months
   b. An on-going process
   c. Conducted after one year
   d. Conducted after outcomes and the required period specified

9) Programme evaluation require the following
   a. Knowledge giving coupled with hospital orientation
   b. Resources, data, project, time
   c. An evaluation team, data, funding and time
   d. Project, evaluation team, time, resources

10) In Program evaluation, the kind of questions asked during implementation
    a. What type of questions are necessary to ask, and what will be done with information gathered
    b. Who will collect the information, and what type of questions
    c. How will the information be collected, and what type of data
    d. Are the program's processes maximizing possible outcomes?

11) One of the following is the correct response for assessment methods for a programme
    a. Assessment, CIPP model, summative, formative
    b. Kurt-Lewins model, CIPP model, summative, formative
    c. Utilization –focused evaluation, CIPP model, summative, formative
    d. Utilization –focused evaluation, CIPP model, summative, formative

12) Kurt Lewin's change model describe change as a three stage process as follows
    a. Refreezing, change and refreezing
    b. Unfreezing, change and refreezing
    c. Unfreezing, refreezing and change
    d. Change, unfreezing and refreezing

13) Summative evaluation is
    a. An on-going process
    b. Done at the end of a programme
    c. Graded
    d. Final process of a programme

14) Which of the following is a disadvantage of internal evaluators
    a. Cost effective
    b. Subjective and less objective
    c. Less threatening as already familiar with students
    d. May have overall knowledge of the programme

15) Change management is?
    a. Working towards change after evaluations

    b. A systematic approach to dealing with change in the organization and at the level of individual

    c. Evaluating the status of the programme

    d. Where Managers work towards achieving its goals

16) To give accurate results, the instruments for use in programme should be
    a. Clear, valid, and reliable
    b. Reliable, measurable, and sensitive
    c. Reliable, valid, and sensitive as possible
    d. Reliable, constructive, and valid

17) Programme Evaluation is particularly about
    a. Efficiency and effectiveness
    b. End results with success
    c. Efficiency and results
    d. Profits and income

18) In private and public organizations, the ------ often want to know whether the programs they are funding are producing the intended effect
    a. Government
    b. Manager
    c. Institutions
    d. Stakeholders

19) The guidelines for change can be reduced by performing the following
    a. Consult solve the problems
    b. Send instructions to coordinators
    c. Discuss in the meeting
    d. Identifying problems and their underlying causes

20) Introducing change after programme evaluation require
    a. A change agent
    b. Solution helper
    c. Step by step process
    d. Intervention

Section B: Short Answer Questions   **(40 marks)**

1. Explain the following terms
    a. Programme (2marks)
    b. Evaluation (2marks)
    c. Needs analysis (2marks)
    d. Change (2marks)
    e. Questionnaires (2marks)

2. Explain why evidence of programme evaluation is one of the many factors that influence decisions about a programme (10 marks)

3. ·Describe the importance of an evaluation team during programme evaluation (10 marks)

4. State four questions which are necessary to ask when evaluating a programme (10 marks) ·

Section C: Long Answer Questions   **(40 marks)**

1. Explain how the following factors influence Programme evaluation and change
   a. Political ideology
   b. Influence of a stakeholder
   c. Groups
   d. Availability of financial resources

   (20marks)

2. With examples, critically analyse four factors that influence decisions about a programme (20 marks)

(*University of Choice*)

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR

FOURTH YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE DEGREE
OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN GLOBAL HEALTH AND TRAVEL MEDICINE

COURSE CODE: NCG 421

COURSE TITLE: FUNDRAISING AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR HEALTH PROGRAMS

DATE: FRIDAY 14ᵀᴴ APRIL, 2023   **TIME:** 11.30 AM TO 2.30 PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

All Questions Are Compulsory

TIME: 3HRS

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SECTION A; MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Which of the following is a community resource?
   a. Land, farmers and rivers
   b. Technology
   c. Information and facilities
   d. Donations

2. Which of these are legal and ethical issues in fundraising?
   a. knowing your territory and sharing ideas
   b. offering support, sharing clients contact and budgets
   c. Transparency, Accountability to donors, Anonymous donors
   d. cooperation, sharing expertise and trustworthiness

3. The **best** way to win sponsors is by;
   a. Compete with sponsors and share their weak points
   b. Write exceptional proposals with all details and offer donor/sponsor incentives
   c. Offer a 'minimum risk' solution while ignoring best contact people
   d. Duplicate their work and show them how best you can out do them

4. The process of fundraising is;
   a. identification – cultivation – solicitation – stewardship
   b. cultivation – identification – solicitation – stewardship
   c. planning – soliciting- identifying – implementing
   d. all of the above

5. Below is barrier in Partnership and Networking
   a. Previous failed attempts
   b. Suspicion of others involved, and lack of trust
   c. Fear of losing identity
   d. all of the above

6. The following are Forms Partnerships **except;**
   a) Large 'official' partnerships set up by major institutions
   b) More bottom-up partnerships initiated by non-profit organizations or groups
   c) Short-term alliances created around a particular project or program
   d. None of the above

7. The following are sources of funding
   a. Internal and External funding
   b. Income generation activities
   c. All of the above
   d. None of the above

8. Which of these are material goods and services?
   a. vehicles and computer equipment
   b. Community members
   c. groceries
   d. the information system

9. Which of these are actors to consider for fundraising?
   a. RM officer
   b. Working board
   c. Volunteers

d. all of the above

10. The following are stakeholders in RM **except;**
    a. Direct managers
    b. The government
    c. Co-workers
    d. Mail delivery company

11. Which of the following **best** defines Resource Mobilization?
    a. A process of raising different types of support for your organization or community
    b. Submitting proposals to a typical donor agency is the most conventional way of getting support
    c. Organizing events where you invite guests and request donations for your organization
    d. Donation boxes where you request small amounts of money from public

12. What is Community Resource?"
    a. Anything that can be used to improve the quality of community life
    b. It can be nature: without nature such as river, forest, land, spring and mountain, we can't get water, food, firewood and any other things essential for our lives.
    c. It can be infrastructure: a road, borehole, electricity, network of mobile phone mean lot in our community lives today.
    d. It can be physical structure or place: a school, health facility, market, church, library, community center, etc.

13. Community resource mapping can be done through the following **except,**
    a. transect walk
    b. community dialogue
    c. Program documents concerning the community
    d. Program budget

14. The following are types of resources that can be mobilized for except
    a. Communication
    b. Financial
    c. Human resources
    d. Material goods

15. Which of these do not form part of human resource needed to design, implement and follow up activities in projects
    a. Donors or sponsors
    b. The community
    c. Program managers
    d. Program Researchers

16. Financial resources may be obtained from these **except**
    a. Government budget (including World Bank credits)
    b. Grants from international development agencies (IDAs), AIDS Foundations etc.
    c. Non-Governmental Organizations
    d. Health workers income

17. Which of these is not a Material good or services?
    a. Vehicles and computer equipment
    b. Advertising time or space
    c. Client Participation
    d. Meeting places and event venues

~t are the strategies used in resource mobilization?

    ınvolvement of key partners in the planning process

    ɔ. Finding historical information about an organization

    c. Community participation

    d. Involving major international development agencies

19. What are the challenges in resource mobilization?
    a. Adequate information.
    b. Lack of processes and standard operating procedures.
    c. Limited incentives and empowerment.
    d. Insufficient skills or capacity.

20. Partnerships and Networking for Resource mobilization is pegged on Objectives and benefits clearly defined and agreed on by all partners, Collective understanding of the purpose of the partnership and its intended outcome
    a. True
    b. False

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQ). (40 MARKS)

1. In the absence of corruption, Kenya would be among the richest in Africa. Justify this statement. (8mks)

2. Name five fundraising strategies in resource mobilization and fundraising (5mks)

3. a) Explain the term resource mobilization [2 marks]

      b) Distinguish the types of resources in resource mobilization (4mks)

4. Which are the challenges in resource mobilization? (6mks)

5. Explain the barriers and challenges in Partnership and Networking (8mks)

6. Describe ways of reaching out to sponsors/donors (7mks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQ). (40 MARKS)

1. You have been assigned the role of resource mobilization for a community exercise where your organization is based, to promote tree planting in the effort to 'make Kenya Green' as a contribution towards Sustainable Development Goal.

    a. Describe the stakeholders that would be involved   (2mks)

    b. Explain how you would identify different stakeholders for your success (18mks)

2. a) Discuss the Principles of Partnerships and Networking (10mks)

  b) Discuss the Benefits of Networking and Partnerships (10mks)