



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2017/2018
FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF
ECONOMICS (COOPERATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT)
EAE 844: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PROJECT DESIGN

DATE: THURSDAY 30TH NOVEMBER 2017 TIME: 9.00 A.M. – 12.00 P.M.

INSTRUCTIONS

Attempt ALL the Four questions

Question One

- a) Describe the Duty Bearer – Rights holder relationship in the human Rights based approach. Make an example. (8 marks)
- b) You are working for a Kenyan NGO, through which funding mechanisms can one of your projects be funded? (7 marks)

Question Two

- a) Explain what is contained in the PCM process, and scope of programming (7 marks)
- b) In the PCM you have the identification and the formulation. Explain the main difference between the two steps. (8 marks)

Question Three

- a) You have identified and studied a certain problem which you would like to address through a project. Describe the kind of analysis you need to carry out to formulate your project. (9 marks)
- b) Explain the concepts of “sustainability” and “evaluability” of a project. Provide concrete examples. (6 marks)

Question Four

- a) Based on the given short problem analysis, develop your project proposal by defining 1, General objective, 1 outcome, 2 intermediate outcomes and 4 outputs (10 marks)

PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Kakamega and Kilifi are classified as counties with the highest burden of maternal and neonatal mortality in Kenya. Maternal and neo-natal mortality in Kakamega is approximately 880/100,000 which is double the national average of 362/100 (KDHS), 2014) while in Kilifi the maternal Mortality stood at 440/100,000 (Kilifi County Integrated Development Plan 2013 – 2017). Despite efforts to address challenges facing MNH service provision by different stakeholder, there is still a lot that needs to be done. Skilled deliveries stand at 48% in Kakamega and 52% in Kilifi; while women attending ANC service (upto the 4th ANC visit) are at 45% in Kakamega and 43% in Kilifi. Mumias West and Matungu Sub Counties have been identified to be worse off than Lurambi Sub-county where 11% of mothers are teenagers (JHPIEGO, 2016). Malindi and Magarini has pregnancy rate of 22% teenager.

The following issues are hindering access of adolescents (10-19 years old) to quality MNH services: Making informed decisions: while the government of Kenya has incorporated sexual and reproductive health education in the education curriculum, this topic is not given a priority in school. In addition, parents and caregivers do not educate their children on their rights especially on issues of sexuality since in most communities talking about such is a taboo.

Seeking services: Young girls, who become pregnant while in school age, are stigmatized and judged for engaging in socially unaccepted sexual activity. This community attitude towards pregnant adolescents and mothers make them shy off from seeking popper health services.

Accessing quality services: Boys and girls are not aware of availability of child protection services in their county, which can provide counseling and life skills information. The health providers do not seem to understand the rights of adolescents and youth and therefore end up providing blanket MNH services which do not meet the special needs of this age group.

Coordinated protection services: Community response to child protection is still low with many cases of abuse going unresolved and unreported. The Department of children Services capacity to coordinate service delivery is also very limited.

- b) Given the general objective, outcome, intermediate outcomes, you just identified, give 2 examples of general objective indicators and outcome indicators (5 marks)