

Evaluation Synthesis and Meta-Evaluation in the TVET-Sector

Context, Definition, Objectives, Methodology and Results

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Strand 4: Meta-Evaluations – aggregated analysis to enhance learning in development cooperation

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Overview

- ✓ Context and Definition
- ✓ Objectives, Tasks and Methodology
- ✓ Evaluandum
- ✓ Results of the Evaluation Synthesis
 - ✓ Assessment of DAC-Criteria
 - ✓ Assessment of cross-cutting issues
 - ✓ Technical and methodological assessment
- ✓ Results of the Meta-Evaluation
 - ✓ TVET-concepts after the Millennium
 - ✓ Support aspects in design and implementation
 - ✓ Ambition and reality
 - ✓ Key criteria for sustainability
- ✓ Recommendations

Context

Definition

Objectives and Tasks

Methodology

Evaluandum

Results of the Evaluation
SynthesisResults of the Meta-
Evaluation

Recommendations

Meta-Evaluation in the Context of Evidence Based Policy Making

- ✓ Instrument for accumulating evidences from individual evaluations
- ✓ Generation of new findings by introducing new research questions
- ✓ Development of overarching (sector-independent) results and recommendations

Evaluation Synthesis

- ✓ Cross sectional compilation of individual results
- ✓ Aggregation based on the evaluation criteria of the individual reports

Meta-Evaluation

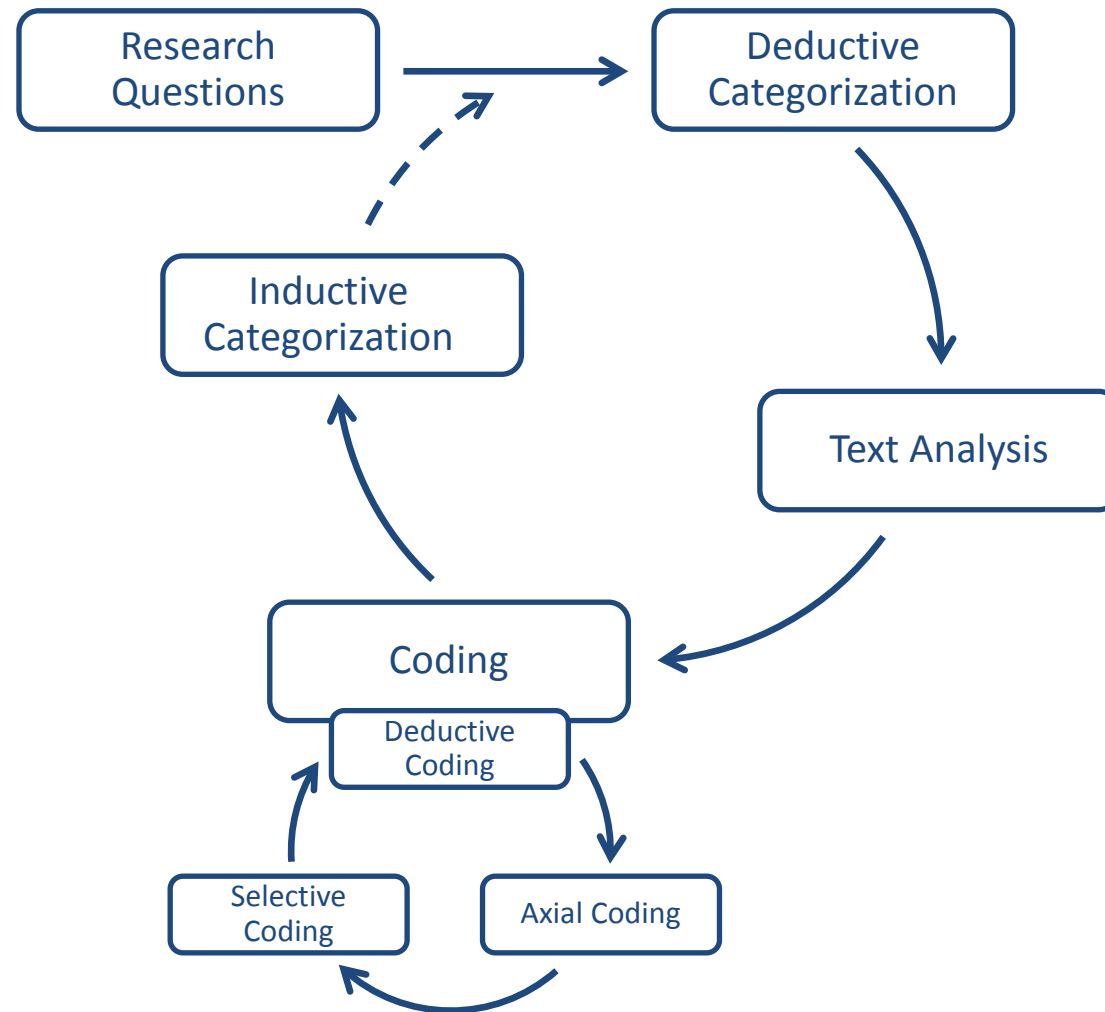
- ✓ Describes an evaluation „that aggregates findings from a series of evaluations“ (UNFPA 2004: 7)
- ✓ Transcends a synthesis as new evaluation criteria are introduced

Objectives and Tasks

- ✓ Report synthesis
 - ✓ Compilation of individual results
 - ✓ Analysis of evaluation methods
- ✓ Meta-Evaluation
 - ✓ Conceptual changes in the German TVET-cooperation
 - ✓ Historical comparison
 - ✓ Identification of patterns and trends
- ✓ Overall
 - ✓ Development of overarching results
 - ✓ Deduction of recommendations for new TVET-projects and integrated programming
 - ✓ Strengthening the use of evaluation results

Methodology

Context
Definition
Objectives and Tasks
Methodology
Evaluandum
Results of the Evaluation
Synthesis
Results of the Meta-Evaluation
Recommendations



Evaluandum

Synthesis

- ✓ Twelve independent evaluations from 2010 and 2011

Meta-Evaluation

- ✓ Twelve evaluation reports mentioned above
- ✓ Further 13 reports:
 - ✓ On report of the BMZ
 - ✓ Seven evaluation reports of former InWEnt
 - ✓ One evaluation report of former DED
 - ✓ Two evaluation reports of former GTZ
 - ✓ Two meta-evaluations of former InWEnt

Objectives and Fields of Action

Context
 Definition
 Objectives and Tasks
 Methodology

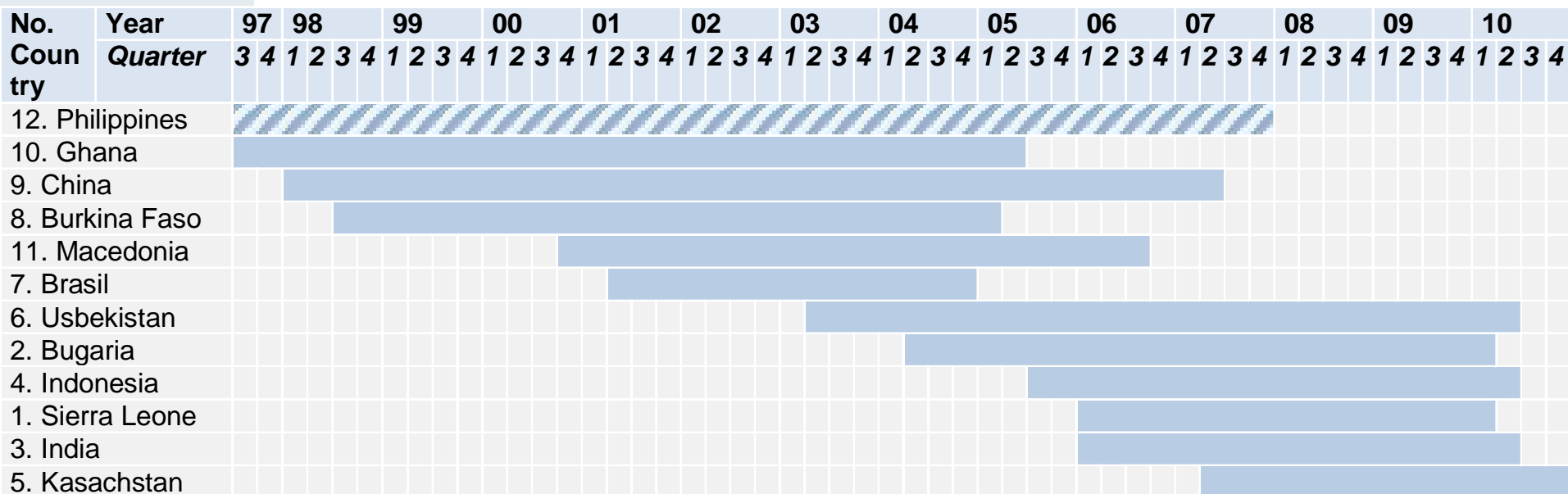
Evaluandum

Results of the Evaluation
 Synthesis
 Results of the Meta-Evaluation

Recommendations

Nr. Land	Operative Partner Organisations						Target Groups						Gender differentiation	Focus on poverty reduction
	Educational Institutions	Superordinate Institutions	Other Authorities	Companies	Associations & Unions	Trainees	Job seekers	Staff of educ. institutions	Staff of superord. institutions	Entrepreneurs	Employees			
1. Sierra Leone			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
2. Bulgaria	✓	✓			✓		✓	(✓)		✓	✓	✓	✓	
3. India	✓						✓	(✓)		✓	✓		✓	
4. Indonesia	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓				✓	
5. Kasachstan	✓	✓			✓		✓	(✓)			✓	✓	✓	
6. Usbekistan	✓					✓		(✓)				✓		
7. Brasil	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓			
8. Burkina Faso			✓			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	
9. China				✓		✓					✓	✓	✓	
10. Ghana	✓					✓	✓	(✓)		✓	✓	✓	✓	
11. Macedonia	✓	✓					✓			✓			✓	
12. Philippines	✓	✓		(✓)	✓	✓		✓	✓	(✓)		(✓)	✓	
Σ	9	6	3	2(3)	4	8	6	3(8)	3	5(7)	8	6(7)	10(12)	

Implementation Periods



Results of the Evaluation Synthesis

Assessment of DAC-Criteria

Context

Definition

Objectives and Tasks

Methodology

Evaluandum

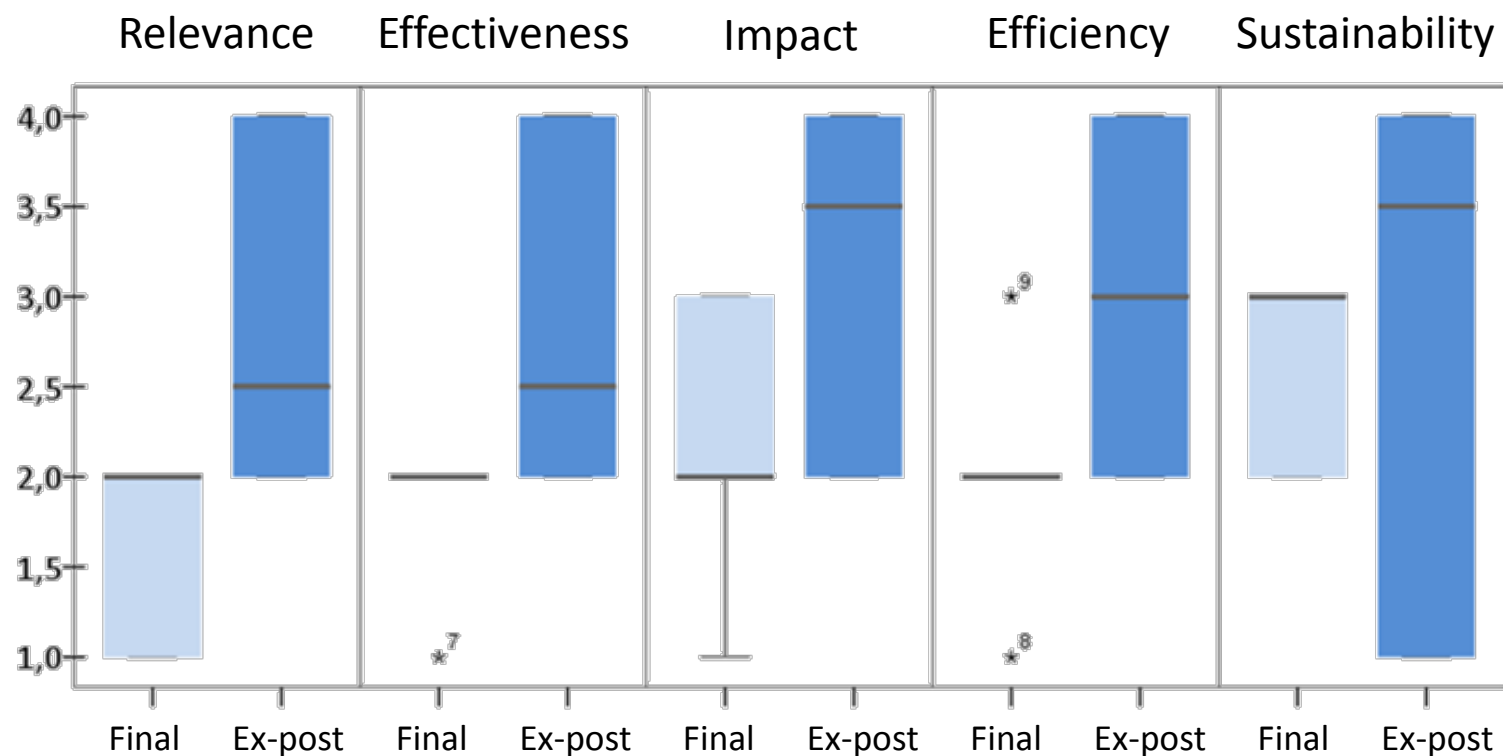
**Results of the
Evaluation Synthesis**
Results of the Meta-
Evaluation

Recommendations

	Type	Duration (Mon.)	Volume (Mio.)	Relevance	Effectiveness	Impact	Efficiency	Sustainability	Average assessment
1. Sierra Leone	Mid-term	54	3,00	1	2	2	3	3	2,2
2. Bulgaria	Final	70	2,00	2	1	1	2	2	1,6
3. India	Final	49	2,81	2	2	3	1	2	2,0
4. Indonesia	Final	59	9,39	1	2	2	3	3	2,2
5. Kasachstan	Final	41	3,25	2	2	3	2	3	2,4
6. Usbekistan	Final	85	3,08	1	2	2	2	3	2,0
7. Brasil	Ex-post	42	1,16	2	2	2	3	1	2,0
8. Burkina Faso	Ex-post	77	5,38	4	4	4	4	4	4,0
9. China	Ex-post	119	6,39	2	3	2	2	1	2,0
10. Ghana	Ex-post	101	3,15	3	2	3	2	4	4,0 (2,8*)
11. Macedonia	Ex-post	69	3,14	4	4	4	4	3	3,8
12. Philippines	Ex-post	143	30,83	2	2	4	3	4	4,0 (3,0*)
Ø Final evaluations		60,80	4,105	1,60	1,80	2,20	2,00	2,60	2,04
Ø Ex-post-evaluations		91,83	8,343	2,83	2,83	3,17	3,00	2,83	3,30
Ø Average		75,75	6,848	2,17	2,33	2,67	2,58	2,75	2,68

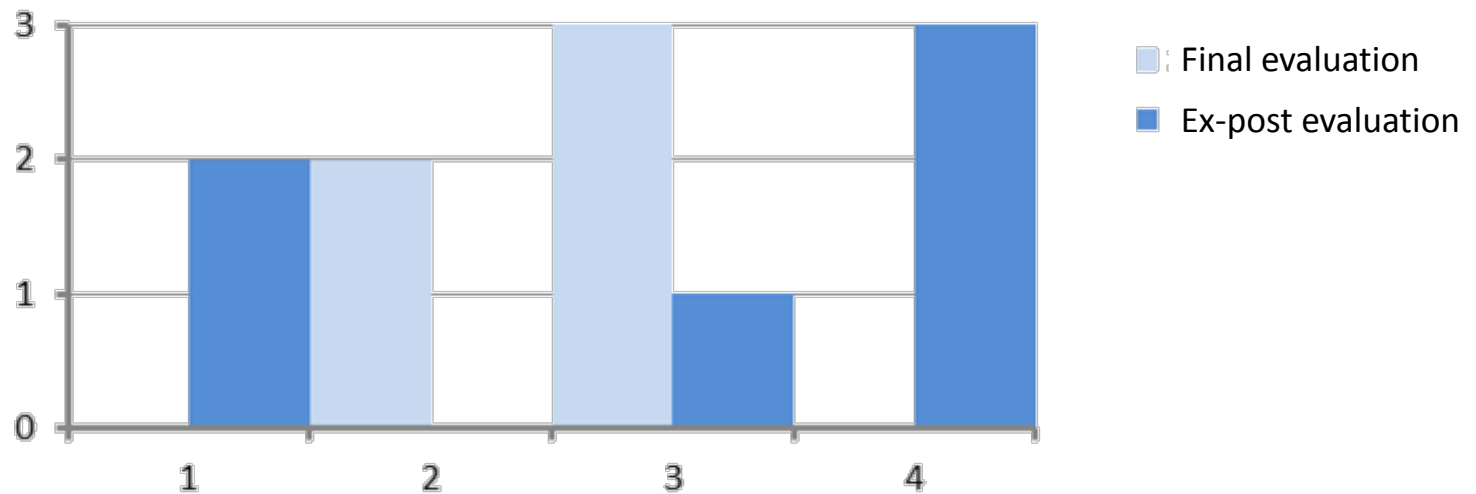
Assessment of DAC-Criteria by Type of Evaluation

- Context
- Definition
- Objectives and Tasks
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- Evaluandum
- Results of the Evaluation Synthesis**
- Results of the Meta-Evaluation
- Recommendations



Assessment of Sustainability by Type of Evaluation

- Context
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Assessment of Development Policy Cross-Cutting Issues I

General issues

- ✓ Inconsistent assignment of identifiers
→ Identifier does not allow a save conclusion regarding the actual significance of the particular cross-cutting issue
- ✓ Lacking orientation function of identifiers due to high degree of subjectivity in assignment

Poverty reduction and MDGs

- ✓ In general always reference to poverty reduction, but considerable differences in intended contribution
- ✓ Scarce information how assessment of contribution came about

Assessment of Development Policy Cross-Cutting Issues II

- ✓ Participation of poor social strata at economic activities can be observed, however not at political processes
- ✓ Structural effects are hardly to be identified due to too small leverage-effects

Gender quality

- ✓ No systematic efforts to achieve gender equality in the TVET-system
- ✓ Basically gender-effects can only be identified if women have been supported in typical ‚women jobs‘
- ✓ Benefit limited to access to vocational education and training
- ✓ Contribution of women to development measures rather small

Assessment of Development Policy Cross-Cutting Issues III

Impact on partner capacities

- ✓ Four central factors for failure
 - ✓ Lacking anchoring of introduced innovations in existing curricula/syllabi
 - ✓ High degree of personnel turnover
 - ✓ Insufficient adaptation of technical infrastructure at partner needs
 - ✓ Insufficient resources and financing models for the maintenance of the supplied technical infrastructure
- ✓ Two factors for success
 - ✓ ‚Real‘ partner participation
 - ✓ Imparting competences for income generation

Assessment of Development Policy Cross-Cutting Issues IV

- ✓ More successful on the institutional level as on the political-stratgical level
- ✓ However: Problem of attribution of CD-effects due to confundation
- ✓ Too narrow understanding of ‚broad-scale‘ impact
- ✓ Primarily horizontal scaling-up can be identified, hardly vertical scaling-up

Sustainable Development

- ✓ Reports provide only limited information about the implementation of the concept of Sustainable Development
- ✓ About the half of the projects follow a multi-level approach
- ✓ Conceptual conformity with multi-level approach, however not during practical implementation
- ✓ Economic and social aspects are mostly linked, however reference to ecologic effects is missing often
- ✓ Process orientation can be assumed for most projects
- ✓ Participation of partners is not always optimal
- ✓ Few information about ‚value orientation‘

Technical Assessment

- ✓ Varying degree of cooperation, mostly on national level
- ✓ Predominantly positive assessment of coordination quality, however few details
- ✓ Positive assessment of Modes of Delivery, even when overall evaluation result is insatisfactory
- ✓ Monitoring-systems mostly insufficient in design and implementation
 - ✓ Primarily monitoring on output-level
 - ✓ Insufficient quality of indicators
 - ✓ Variation of systematic
 - ✓ Monitoring data represent only parts of the project
 - ✓ No collection of comparison data

Methodological Quality

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- + Five evaluations include comparison group data
- + Two of them based on quasi-experimental design
- + Always use of several data bases
- + Mostly combination of qualitative and quantitative methods
- + Comprehensive descriptions of instruments
- + Participatory approach applied in all evaluations
- Seven evaluations based on ex-post-facto design
- No details about selection of comparison group
- No systematic inclusion of monitoring data
- Broad use of the term ,multi-method approach‘
- Mostly descriptive analysis, no inferential statistics
- Sporadic violation of anonymity
- No details about ,participatory approach‘
- Subjective quantification of assessment results

Results of the Meta-Evaluation

Meta-Evaluation

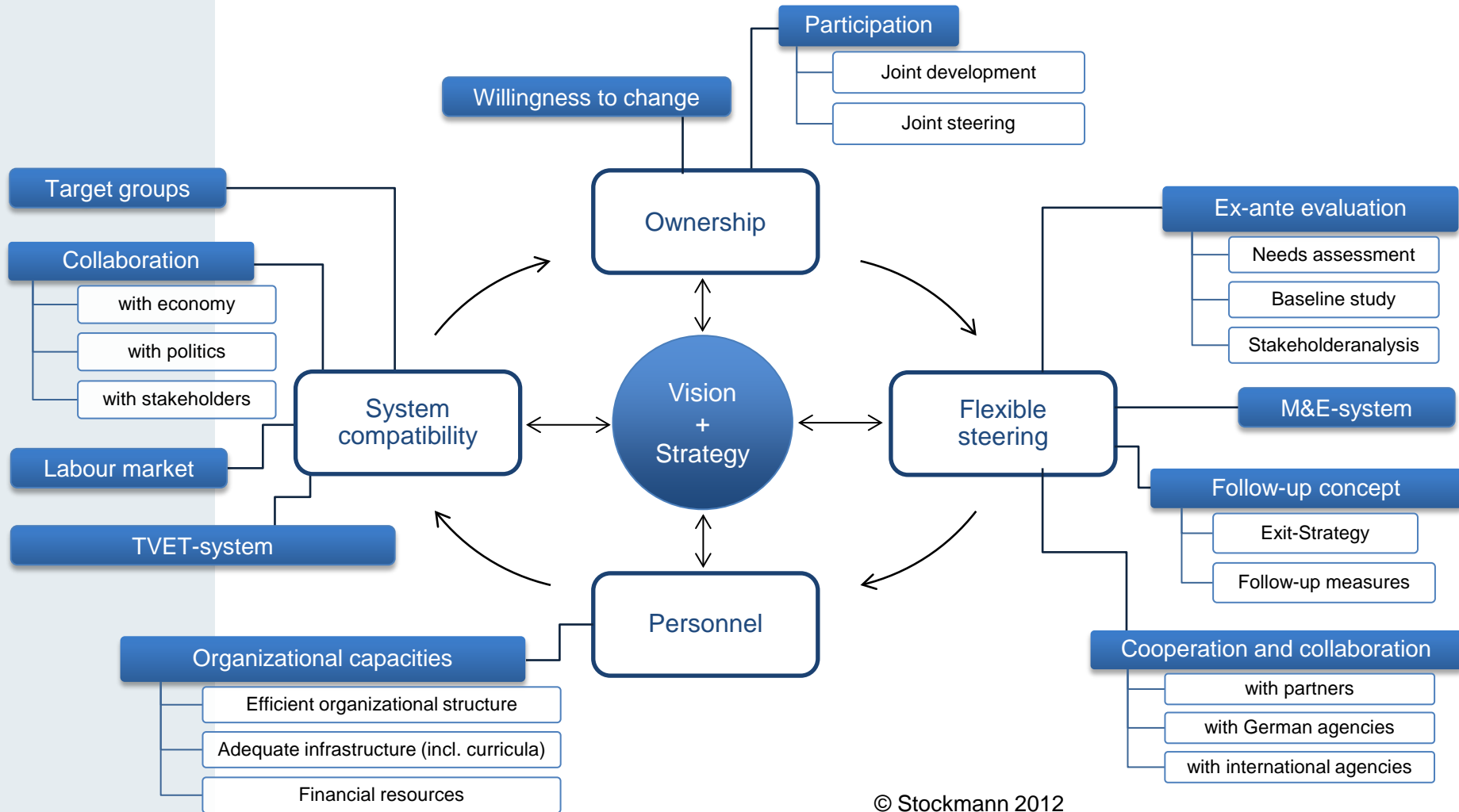
New aspects allow for:

- ✓ Development of additional research questions which were not covered directly by the individual evaluations
- ✓ Development of new findings which transcend the evaluation synthesis
- ✓ Problem: data availability

Additional assessment criteria:

- ✓ Conceptual changes within TVET-support
- ✓ Comparison to the findings from the 1990ies

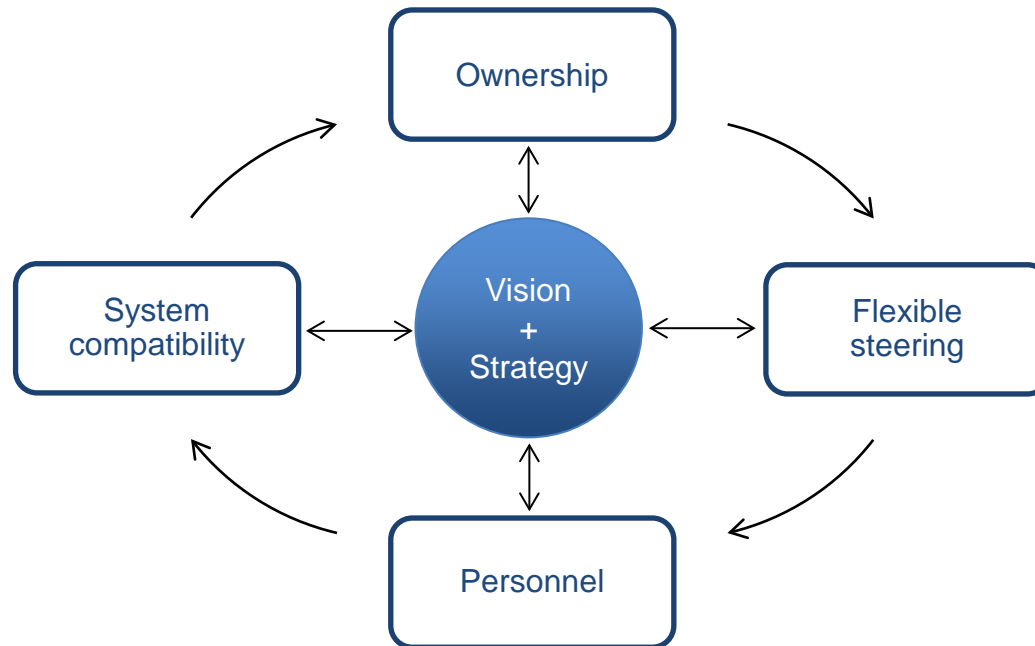
Key Criteria for Sustainability



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Key Criteria for Sustainability

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Recommendations

Recommendations I

Planning and implementation

- ✓ Implementation of systematic ex-ante evaluations
- ✓ More intensive national and international coordination with other donors, also cross-sectoral
- ✓ Always considering the four key success factors: system compatibility, flexible steering, ownership and qualified personnel

Implementing agency

- ✓ Capacity building for impact monitoring in external structures and at partners
- ✓ Known success factors should be spread throughout the organization, eventually checking why they are not applied
- ✓ Stronger focus on organizational capacity development

Recommendations II

System level

- ✓ Returning to the ‚brand core‘ of TVET-support, focusing on clear and realistic targets
- ✓ Stronger integration of private sector and political stakeholders, higher significance of system relevant measures
- ✓ Stronger integration of the informal sector in projects which aim at poverty reduction
- ✓ Increasing gender specific impacts by supporting ‚women jobs‘
- ✓ Projects which aim at generating ‚broad impacts‘ and reforming systems should only be implemented if system compatibility can be assumed, otherwise projects should focus on a limited scope

Recommendations III

Evaluation process

- ✓ Sustainability should only be assessment by ex-post evaluations
- ✓ Revise report structure with regard to reducing redundancies
- ✓ Complete and transparent description of methodological designs in the annex of the reports, avoiding individual data
- ✓ Improvement of evaluation designs, introduction of comprehensible and comparable assessment criteria rules, further training of evaluators, feedback loops, consistent understanding of assessments

Thank you very much for your
attention!

