InWEnt Capacity Building International





ILO/CINTERFOR 39th Meeting of the Technical Committee

Vocational Training, Enterprise Sustainability and Decent Work

Brasilia, 27th – 29th of October 2009

Project Evaluation in TVET by InWEnt Martin Purpur

28th of October 2009



Overview InWEnt

- 800 Employees
- 55.000 Participants
- Programme volume of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) 2009: 110 Mio €

Our Mission



InWEnt has a mandate for international further training, human resource and organisational development within the scope of German development cooperation.

Multi-level approach

- Individual
 - We strengthen individual proactive competences of decision makers and executives
- Organisation
 We increase the efficiency of enterprises, civil society organisations
 and administrations
- System
 We promote proactive and decision making competences on the political level

Target Groups

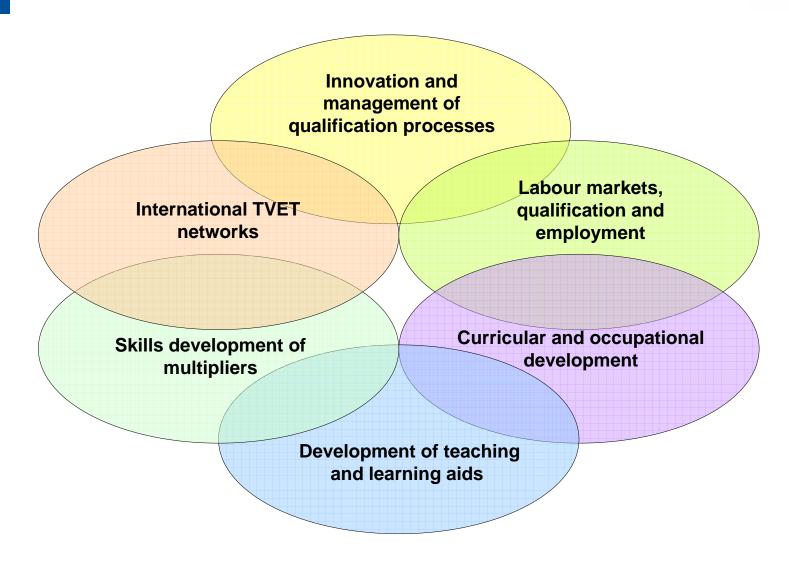




- Decision makers from public and private organisations (ministries, education authorities)
- Decision makers from private enterprises (employers' associations, Chambers of the trades as well as of industry and commerce)
- Educational planners and researchers, advisors from ministries and associations
- Managers from vocational training institutions and other management staff
- Representatives from employers' associations, chambers of commerce (PPP)
- Managers from large further training institutions
- Human resource developers from private enterprises
- Technical teachers
- Train-the-trainer instructors
- In-company instructors

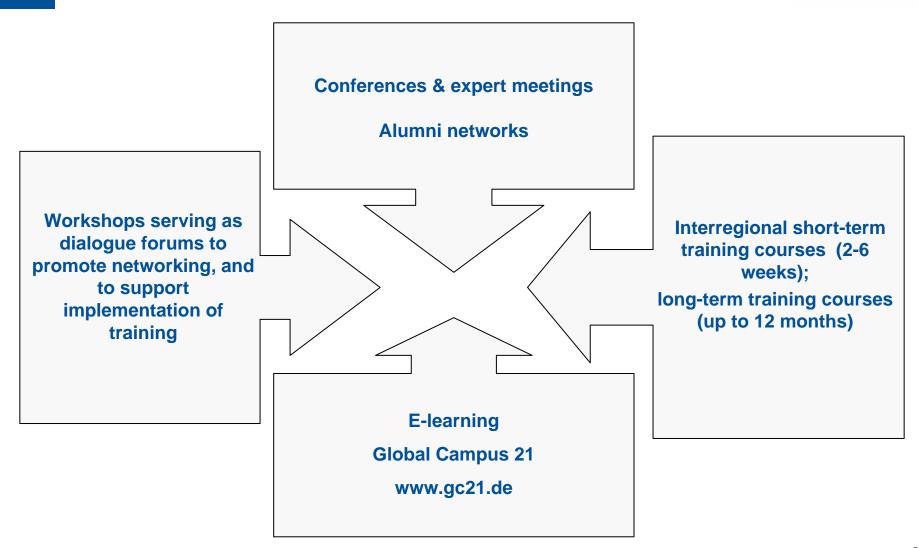
Product Categories





Our Tools





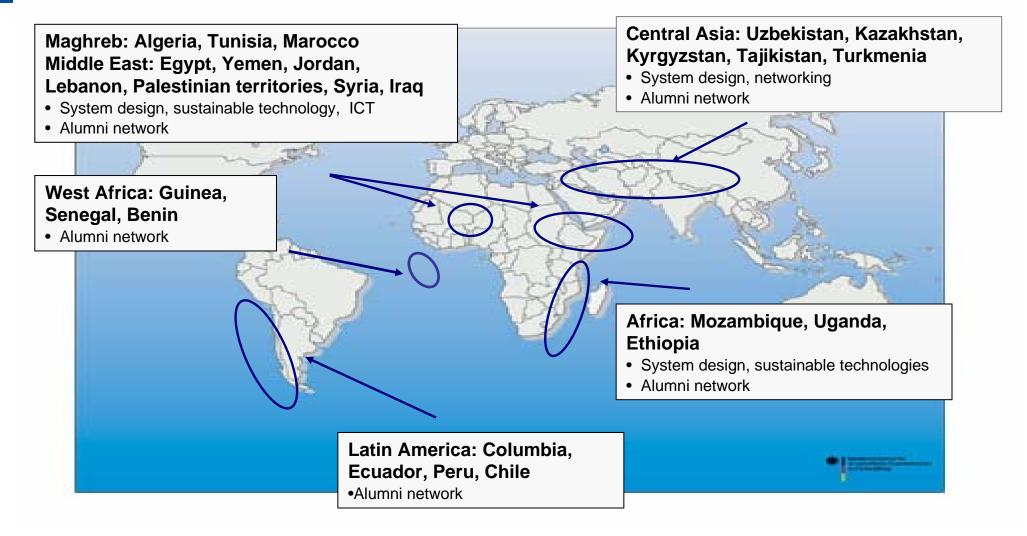




- TVET as a contribution to stabilize civil society and to support reconstruction
 (e.g., Columbia)
 Capacity Building measures for specialists and managers, organisational development in the field of TVET as a contribution to reconstruction processes and the stabilisation of civil societies
- Alumni Networks in Latin America (Bolivia, Honduras, Columbia, Peru)
 Improve sustainable skills by the employees on the one hand, and form intensify networks on the other hand.
- Develop regional standards in TVET (e.g., MENA region)
 Improve quality and labour market orientation of TVET introducing educational standards and promoting cooperation between vocational training institutions and the private sector
- Support economic reform processes by means of TVET (e.g., Central Asia)
 Strengthen reformatory efforts and support economic development by means of Capacity Building measures for specialists and managers and by organisational development
- Environmental skills in TVET (e.g., Maghreb)
 Develop skills to set up sustainable occupation profiles in the field of environmental protection and resource conservation as well as renewable energies
- Support for convergence with EU vocational training standards (e.g., the Balkans)
 Strengthen reform processes and Capacity Building measures for specialists and managers aiming to develop and implement (European) qualification standards and framework

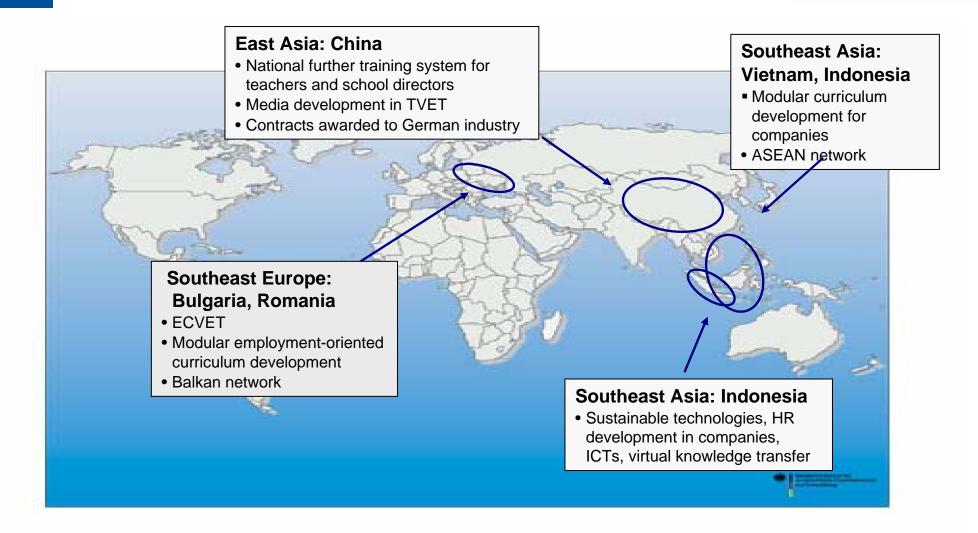
Regional Spotlights-1





Regional Spotlights-2









Series on everyday practice in vocational training Publication of 20 multi-lingual studytexts since 2003

E.g.,

- Competency-based Training
- Curricular Design and Development
- E-learning in Vocational Education and Training
- The Training and Qualification of Target Groups in the Informal Sector
- Corporate Human Resource Development
- Analysis and Identification of Qualification Needs
- The Labour Market Information System as an Instrument of Active Labour Market Policies





InWEnt's

Programme – integrated planning, monitoring and evaluation system

PriME



PriME is designed

- To record and document the objectives and results achieved by InWEnt's programmes
- To create transparency and underscores legitimacy vis-à-vis commissioning bodies and the public
- To meet the demand of quality assurance and standardisation for staff and management
- To meet the demand of accountability requiered for commissioning bodies
- To improve continuous processes



PriME - results-oriented approach

What does "results" mean to us?

During the programme planning:

What do we want our programmes to achieve?

Define aims and develop indicators for the programme objectives

During the monitoring and evaluation:

What have our programmes achieved?

The indicators provide the basis for monitoring and evaluation

PriME - scale with intermediate steps



results-oriented levels

objective-oriented levels



Longer-term, overarching development policy results InWEnt programmes contribute to the impact

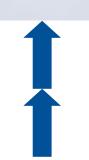
a) Short and medium term effects

Level of **InWEnt** programme objectives

b) Use and transfer

Levels of the **objectives** of InWEnt activities

Services/ Results



OUTPUT

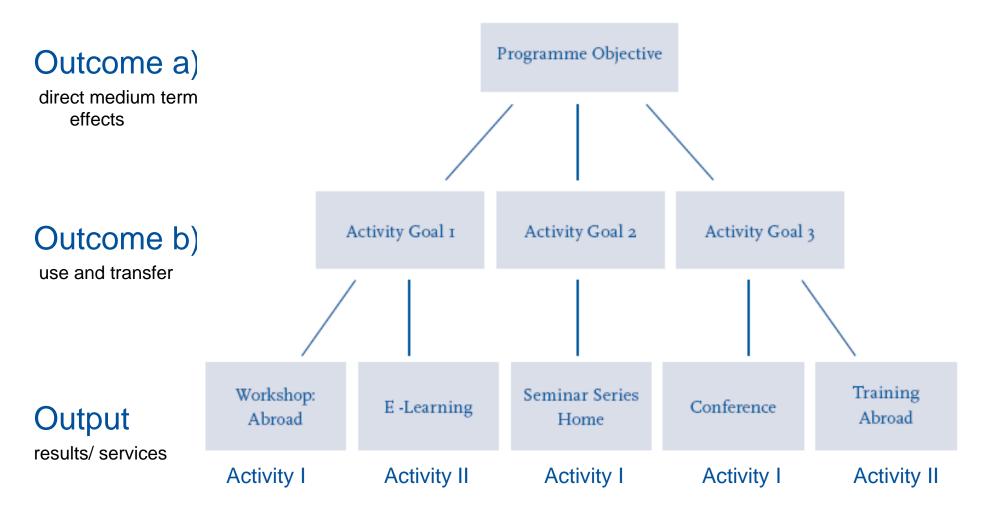
Activities

The totality of actions carried out

Input Resourses

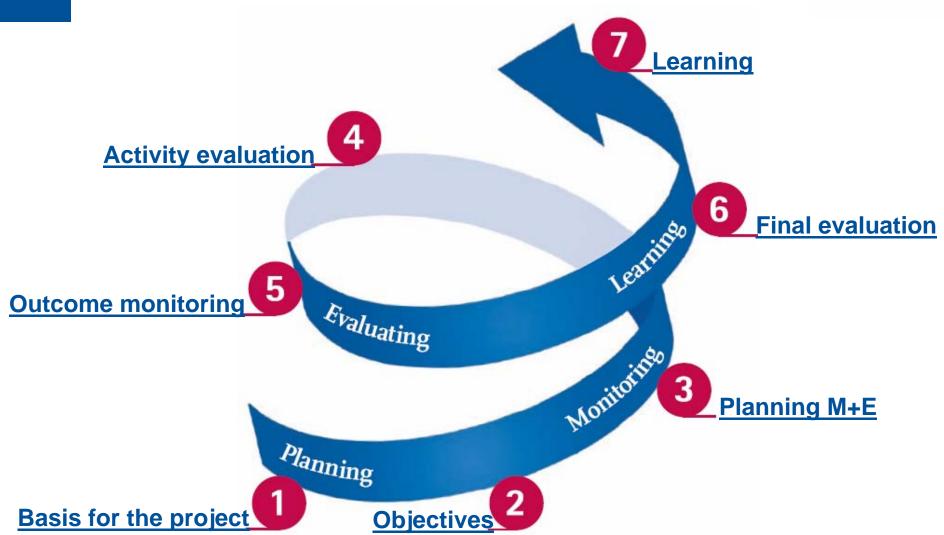
PriME – programme structure





PriME - loop





PriME – loop as a chart



| Phases | Steps |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Planning | Step 1 Defining the programme basics and framework |
| | Step 2 Formulating objectives and effects |
| | Step 3 Setting M+E in the planning process |
| 2. Implementation | Step 4 Evaluating activities (evaluating output/ results) |
| | Step 5 Outcome-Monitoring (direct, short-term and medium-term results) |
| 3. Conclusion | Step 6 Final evaluation |
| 4. Lessons learned | Step 7 Lessons learned (feedback on programme policy) |

PriME – planning step 1



Programme principals and framework

- Instruments in designing programmes
 - **Specifications**
 - Partner selection
 - Disseminators and target groups
- When are these instruments used?
 In the conceptual design of programmes
- How are the instruments applied?
 - Each instrument consists of key questions. These provide the basis for the programme application or proposal

PriME – planning step 1



Example for key questions

First Instrument - specifications

- What is the background situation in the country?
- How is the programme integrated in the partner country's goals and objectives?

Second Instrument - partner selection

- Which project partner can significantly contribute to achieving the objectives?
- How is the InWEnt project related to existing partner strategies?
- What relationship does the partner have to the participants/disseminators?

Third Instrument - disseminators and target groups

- Which disseminators could contribute to achieving the objectives?
- Which skills and competences are to be developed in which disseminators?





Formulating objectives and results

Programme objective

- Strengthening capacities of institutions or networks
- Initiating change processes in organisations...

Objectives of the activities

- Participants apply the skills they acquired to their field of work
- Participants carry out consulting tasks
- Participants work as disseminators...

Results of the measures/activities

The participant has acquired and can apply new expertise

PriME – planning step 3



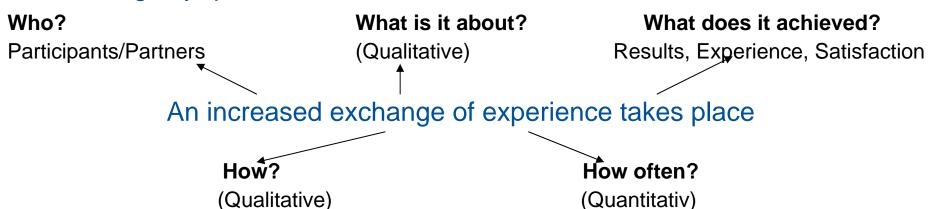
Setting M+E in the planning process

Setting indicators

- Quantitativ → With target values → At least 80% of the participants implement or use

 Without target values → Number of water utilization plans implemented
- Qualitativ Quality of water utilization plans

Formulating key questions



PriME – implementation step 4



Evaluating activities

Evaluating the results/output

Participant survey- standard questionnaire

Evaluating criteria:

- Achievement of the goal or objective
- Relevance and transfer potential
- Working and learning methods
- Trainer, Participants, Organisation

Expert partner evaluation

Evaluation of the training from the partner perspective

Evaluation and internal distribution of the findings

- Participant survey finding to Directorate management
- Expert partner evaluation to Directorate management

PriME – implementation step 5



Outcome monitoring

Direct, short-term and medium-term effects

Aim of the outcome monitoring is to monitor the programme's current state to assess the objectives on the outcome level

Crucial question: Are the goals of the activities and the programme's objective still within the "target range"?

Steps in outcome monitoring

- Collecting data and observing on a regular basis
- Analysing and evaluating the current status of the programme
- Discussing the findings/lessons learned with the stakeholders involved
- Integrating the evaluation findings into programme steering
- Documenting the findings in an M+E report
- Forwarding the results to the Head of Division for steering purposes

PriME – conclusion step 6



Final evaluation

How far objectives set have been reached? Which effects the programme has generated?

Steps in the final evaluation:

- Collecting information/data
- Analysing and evaluating the success of the programme
- Discussing the lessons learned with the stakeholders involved
- Documenting the findings in the final report to the commissioning body
- Distributing the results internally and uploading the expert report into the valuation database



PriME – lessons learned step 7

Lessons learned are drawn from the programme's success

The aim of this step:

- To analyse success factors
- To identify the sectors and countries where the InWEnt Capacity Building approaches prove their worth

Steps in the lessons learned:

- Identifying success factors and good practice
- Formulating criteria for programme development
- Monitoring implementation



InWEnt - International Capacity Building

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