PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (VET) AND EU EDUCATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME IN AZERBAIJAN: WAY FORWARD FOR THE ACTION GRANTS MODERNIZING VET CENTRES’

SESSION 3

BAKU, 3-4 OCTOBER 2017
WHAT IS MONITORING

**Monitoring is** the systematic and continuous collecting, analysis and using of information for the purpose of management and decision-making

**Monitoring differs** from evaluation and it is not control/auditing. Evaluation is generally an external action which comes at mid term or at the end of the implementation and examines the project against its objectives. Results can inform future actions.
WHY DO WE MONITOR ACTIONS?

- **To provide regular advice** to the different actors concerned and to the decision making on the implementation of an action with the aim to:
  - Contribute, throughout the life of an intervention, to identify and inform on changes occurred that may require adjustments/revisions to the original plan
  - Strengthen awareness of the importance of monitoring and its contribution to a continuous improvement of project implementation
  - A sound and regular (internal, external and participatory) monitoring **provides inputs leading to quality improvements** and higher likelihood of successful achievement of results
CRITERIA

Relevance

The extent to which the objectives of the development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, global priorities and partners' policies.

Ex.: To what extent is the project STILL addressing the most urgent capacity building needs of the stakeholders to implement the national VET strategy?

Effectiveness

The extent to which the development intervention's objectives are achieved, or are expected to be achieved.

Ex.: To what extent are the expected results being achieved? Are the gaps between the intermediate effects being produced by the project and what are the final expected results?
CRITERIA

Efficiency

The extent to which outputs and/or the desired effects are achieved with the lowest possible use of resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, administrative costs, etc.) criterion.

Ex.: To what extent are the planned outputs and activities being delivered in time?

Sustainability

The continuation of benefits from a development intervention after major development assistance has been completed.

The probability of continued long-term benefits.

Ex.: To what extent are the produced outputs and results (financially) sustainable with national resources?
Impact

Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.
INDICATORS*

A variable that provides quantitative or qualitative information on a phenomenon. It normally includes a value and a measurement unit.

*Output indicator*

An indicator describing the “physical” product of spending resources through policy interventions. Examples are: the number of teachers trained, the number of schools/workshops equipped, the number of cooperation agreements with private sector.

*Result indicator*

An indicator describing a specific aspect of a result, a feature which can be measured. Examples are: the satisfaction rate of employers (graduates’ skills), the time of transition to first job after graduation.

* Definitions taken from the EC guidance document on monitoring and evaluation