

# **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?*

# CRITERIA

## *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