

INQAAHE Workshop

Guidelines of Good Practice:

the INQAAHE approach to evaluating the evaluator



Santiago, Chile

10th of January, 2018

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Introduction of Participants



- 🌐 Who are you?
- 🌐 What are your expectations?
- 🌐 What would be of value added for you?

Outline

- 🌐 **International experience with evaluation of evaluators**
- 🌐 **The rationale and the benefits of the INQAAHE GGP**
- 🌐 **GGP Overview: origin and history**
- 🌐 **GGP Benefits**
- 🌐 **GGP: the 2016 edition**
 - 🌐 Structure
 - 🌐 Content
 - 🌐 Procedure
- 🌐 **Exploring the GGP (group work)**
 - 🌐 What was learned?
- 🌐 **Towards global recognition: challenges and opportunities**

Evaluate the evaluator: some history

- 🎯 **Start:** the history goes back to 1964, USA;
 - 🎯 By then accreditation was already recognized as a regulatory tool for the US government;
- 🎯 **Initiator:** US Government
- 🎯 **Reason:** to check for the validity of accreditation when allocating federal funds;
- 🎯 **Consequence:** in case of denial the accreditation results would not be valid for decision-taking on allocation of funds



Meta-level frameworks for recognition: External QA Providers

	INQAAHE	ENQA	CHEA	RIACES	APQN
Coverage	Worldwide	Europe	The USA	Ibero- America	Asia-Pacific
Year of establishment	1991	2000	1996	2003	2003
Standards/ guidelines	Guidelines of Good Practice	ESGs	CHEA Eligibility standards and Principles for HE Internationally	Guidelines of Good Practices	Chiba Principles

International Reference Points: recognition of EQA

OVERARCHING STANDARDS/GUIDELINES

INQAAHE GGP
(revised in 2016)

ESGs
(revised in 2015)

CHEA guidelines
(revised in 2010
and additions are
made in 2016)

RIACES

Chiba Principles

Operational

Section I: The EQAA: accountability, transparency, and resources
Section IV: External activities: collaboration with other agencies and transnational/cross-border education

III. Standards and guidelines for quality assurance agencies

Standard B: Accountability
Standard D: Employs Appropriate and Fair Procedures in Decision Making
Standard E: Ongoing Review of Accreditation Practices
Standard F: Sufficient Resources

Section 1: Guidelines for the EQAA: - Mission and purposes, - Organization and resources
Section 3: The agency and its environment
- Publicity of decisions,
- Monitoring of the operation of the EQAA,
- Networking and links with other bodies.

- **Quality Assurance Agencies:** key principles guiding the structure of quality assurance agencies and their management

Functional

Section II: EQAA review of institutions: evaluation, decision and appeals
Section III: Institutions of higher education and the EQAA: relationship, standards, and internal reviews

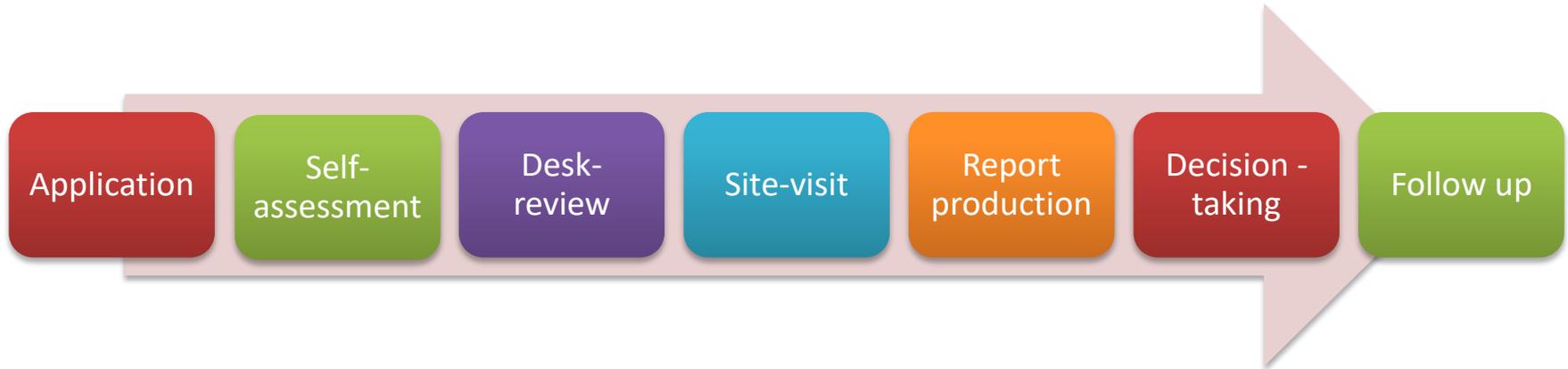
I. Standards and guidelines for internal quality assurance of HEIs
II. Standards and guidelines for external quality assurance of HEIs

Standard A: Advances Academic Quality
Standard C: Encourages, Where Appropriate, Self-Scrutiny and Planning for Change and for Needed Improvement

Section 2: The agency's review processes:
- Relationship with HEI,
- External review procedures (Quality criteria, procedures, external review teams);
- Documentation, decision making process.

- **Institutional Quality Assurance:** key principles guiding institutions in assuring their own quality. The principles evolve around two major domains: 1. Internal quality assurance of HEs, and 2. external quality assurance of HEs.

External quality assurance of EQAAs: recognition procedure, costs and implications



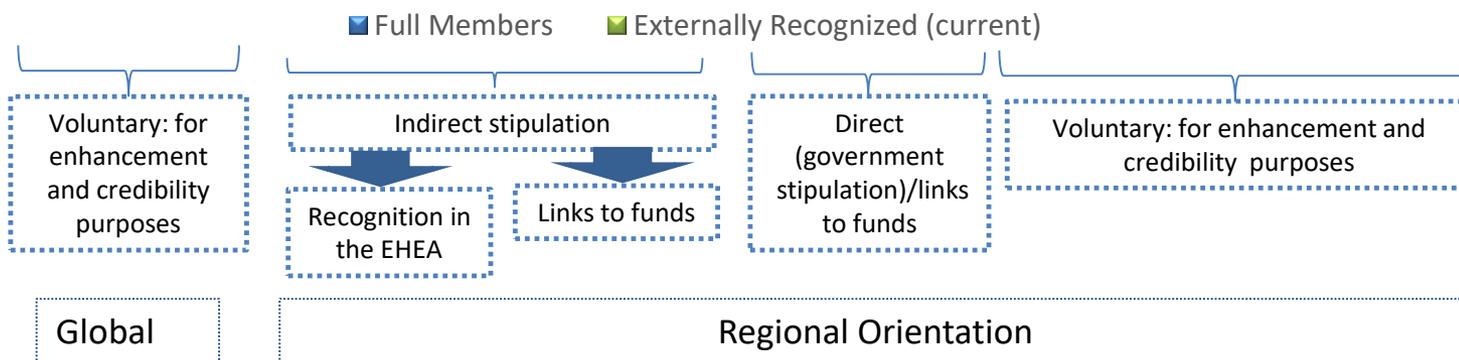
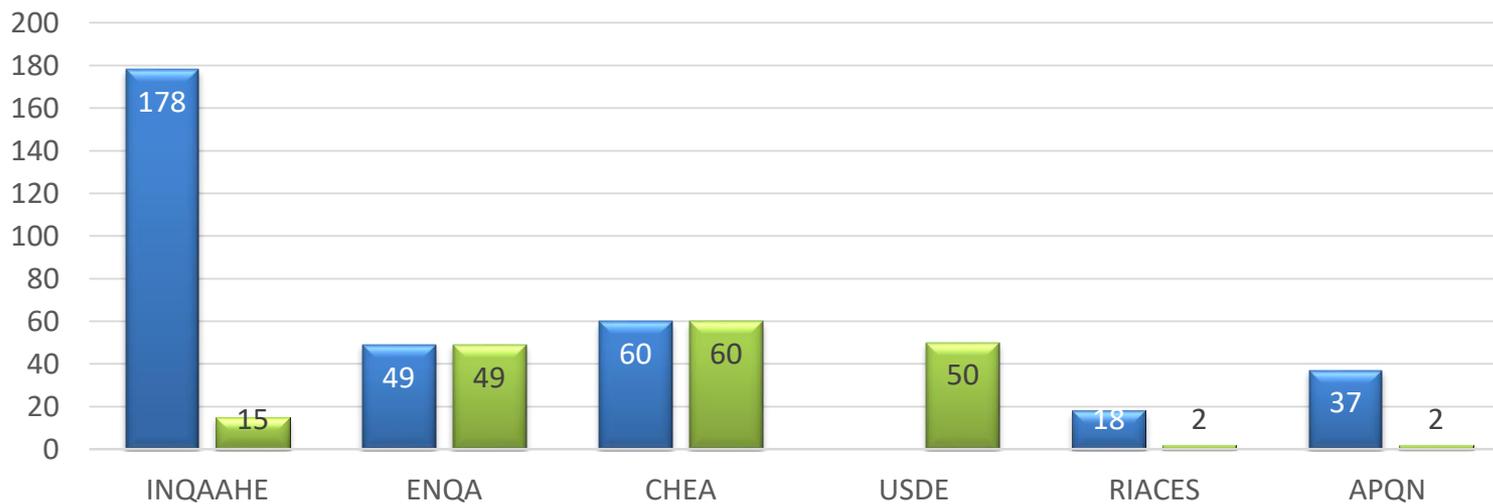
Expert panel: international peers

Consequence: Recognition and inclusion in the register

Cost range: \$15000 - \$40000

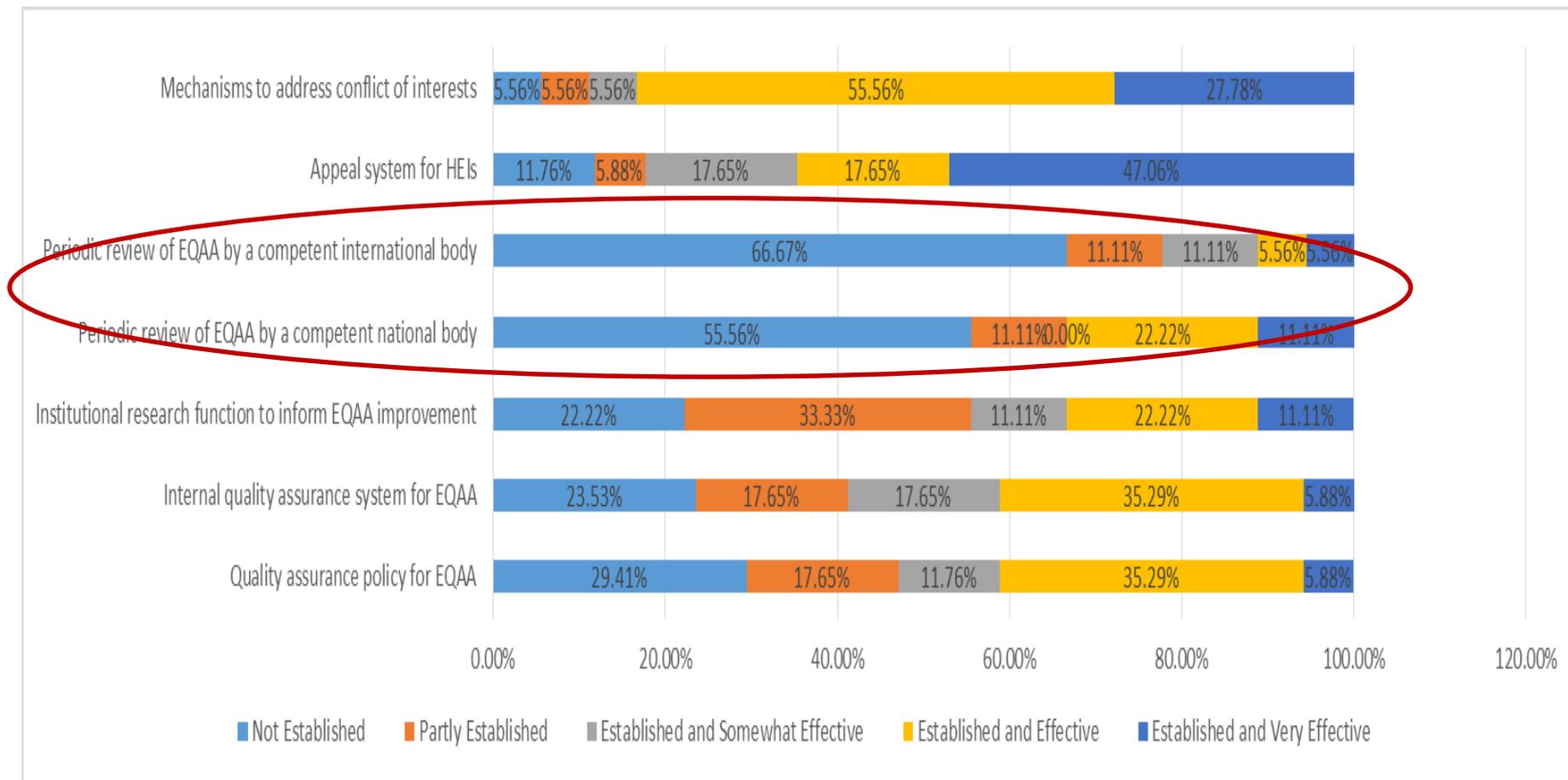
Frequency: cyclical

External quality assurance of EQAs: data as of 2018



Different approaches to full membership: inclusive vs. exclusive
Need to link to consequences to ensure the critical mass follows the procedure

External quality assurance of EQAs in Latin America and the Caribbean



GGP Overview: origins and history

History

- Discussion by the board, development of a proposal (2001/2)
- GGP approved in 2003
- Used for external review of agencies
- Revised in 2007 and in 2016

Underlying principles

- Inclusiveness vs selectivity
- Consideration of cultural and contextual differences
- Dissemination of good practices
- Principles vs Guidelines

Purposes

- To promote good practice for internal and/or external quality assurance.
- To provide guidance to EQAA
- To systematize and share good practice
- To increase trust in QA processes and decisions
- To contribute to the improvement of QA processes and mechanisms
- Professionalization of the QA
- Systematization of the global QA knowledge and practices

Uses of the GGP

- As a developmental tool for EQAAs to support in establishment, operationalization, internal and external review processes, self-evaluation.
- As an accountability tool: to provide public assurance that the agency operates in accordance to shared good practice in QA

GGP: benefits

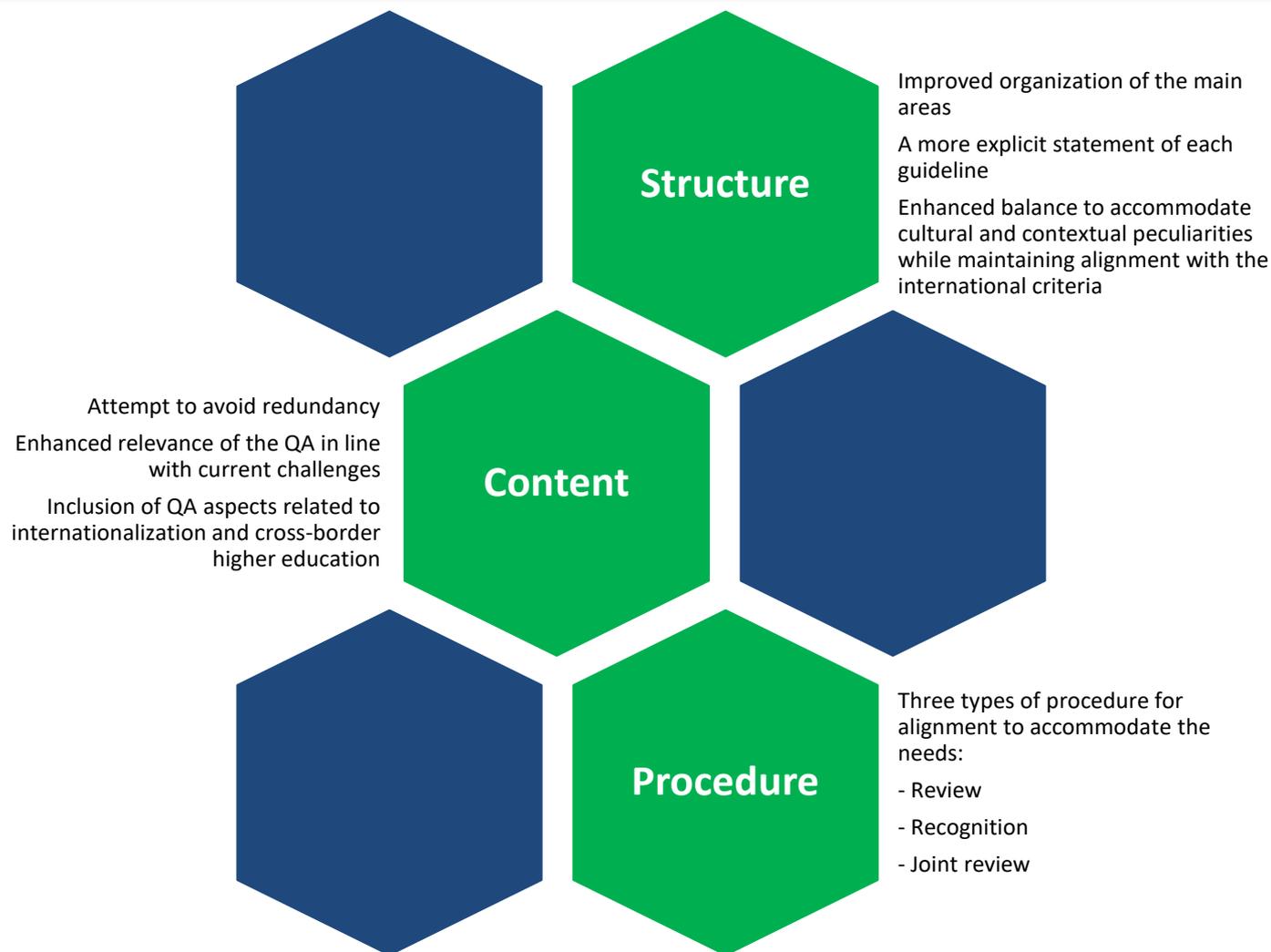
Internal to EQAA

- A self-reflection tool to improve and enhance the EQAA performance
- Professionalization of the EQAA
- Maintaining relevance of the EQAA
- Ensuring the EQAAs readiness to external scrutiny

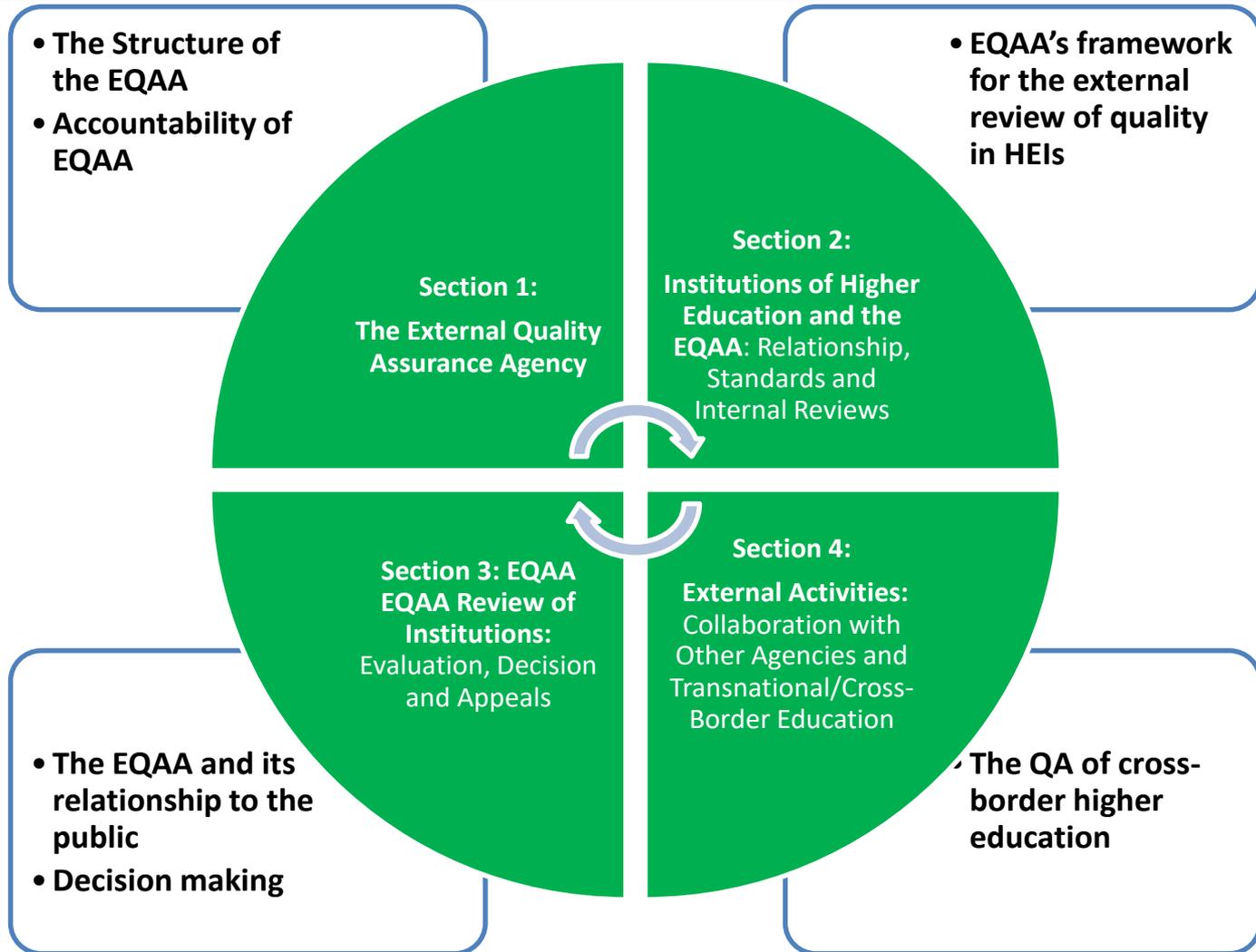
External to EQAA

- Public assurance of the quality of the reviews at HEIs
- Mutual recognition of EQAA reviews
- Trust in operations and, therefore, more opportunities for meaningful and productive cooperation

GGP: the 2016 edition

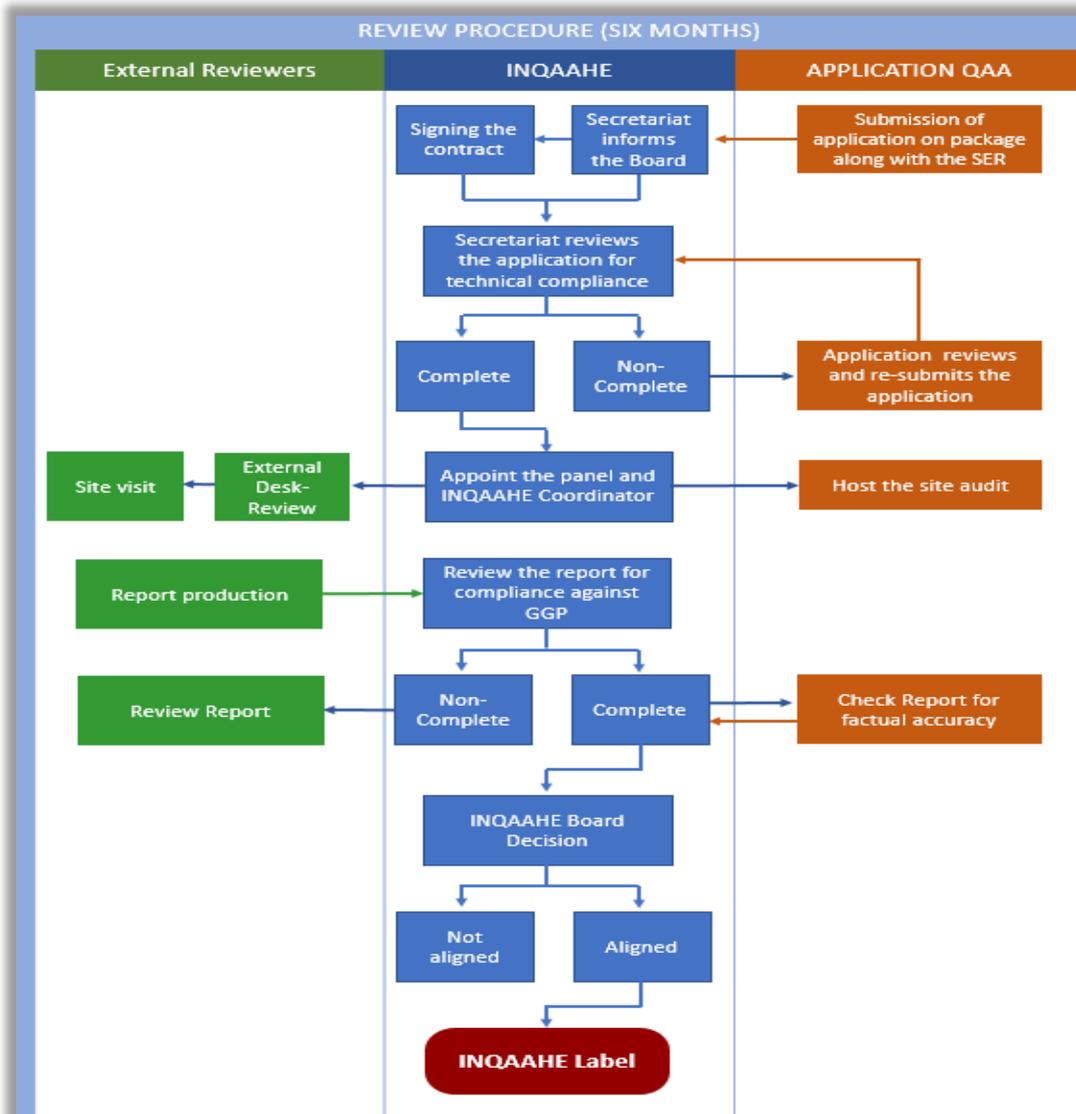


The 2016 edition: major areas



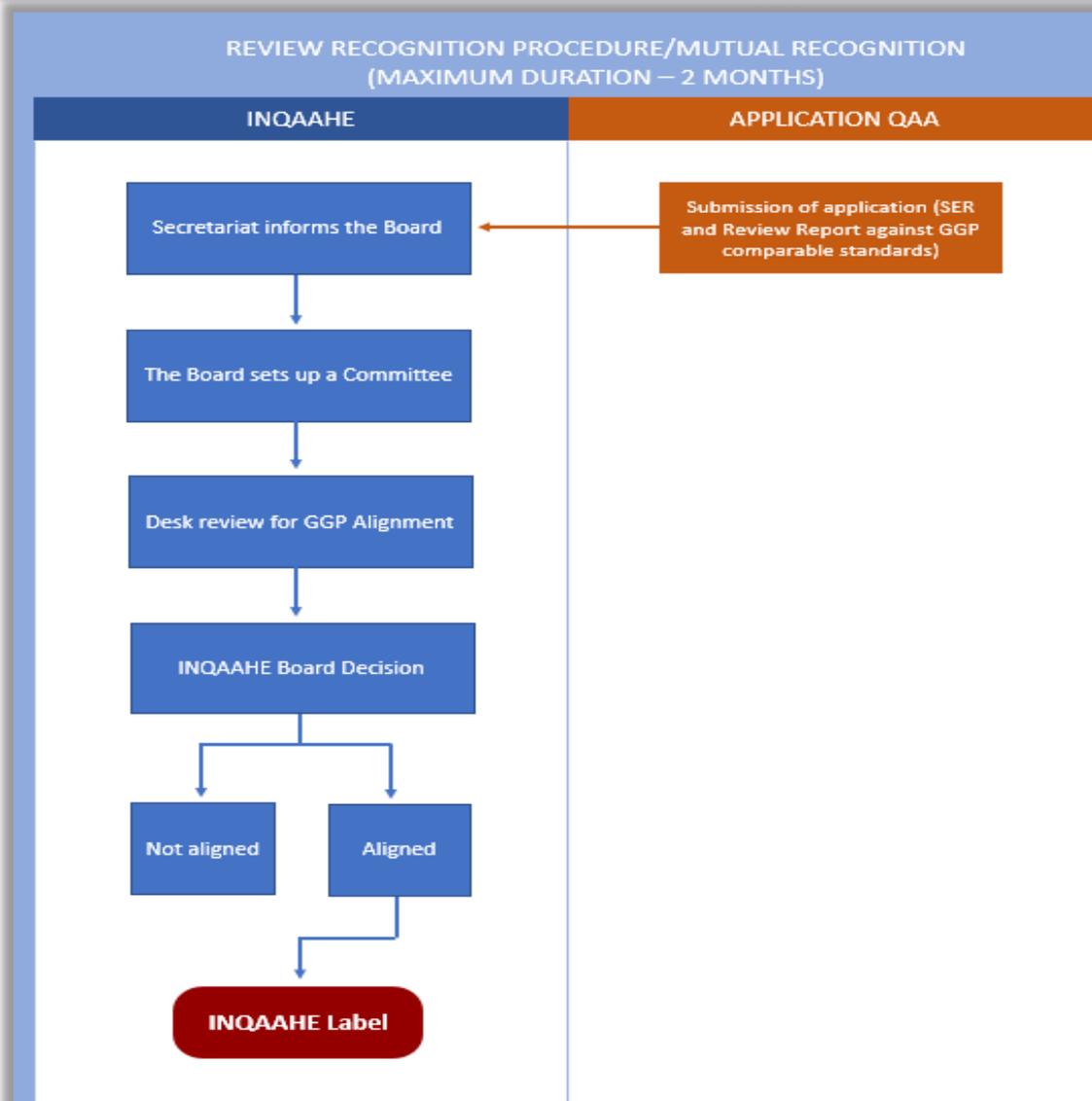
GGP Alignment Procedure: review

- Through an evaluation carried out by INQAAHE
- Self evaluation against the EQAA's mission and the GGP
- An external review organized by INQAAHE
- A decision on alignment
- Award of the INQAAHE label
- Inclusion in the register of GGP Aligned EQAAs



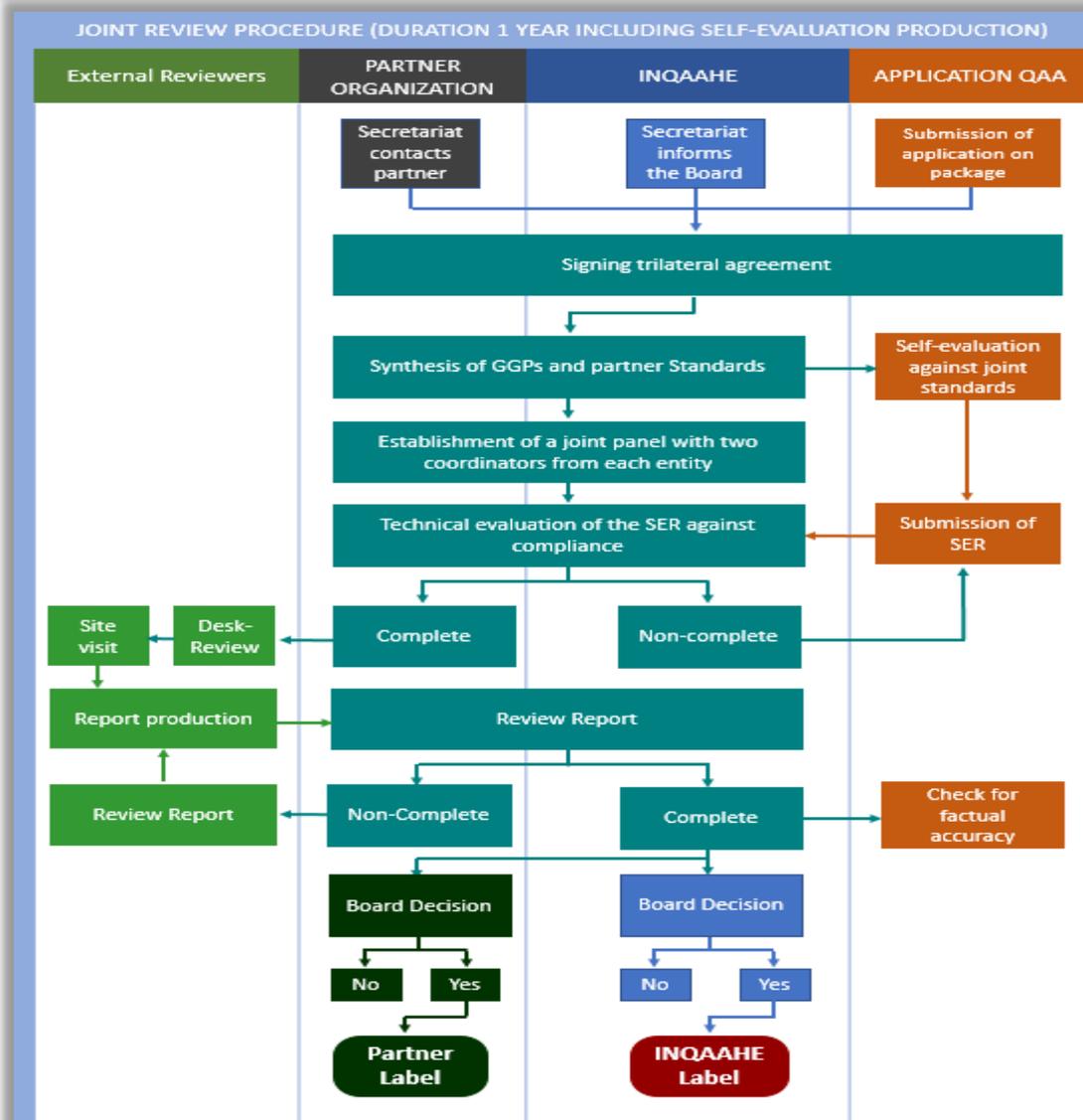
GGP Alignment Procedure: recognition

- Through the provision of independent evidence of the alignment by a credible and reputable external organization
- Presentation of the criteria and procedures applied
- External review report and the decision made by the agency
- INQAAHE recognition
- Award of the INQAAHE label
- Inclusion in the register of GGP Aligned EQAAs



GGP Alignment Procedure: joint review

- Through an evaluation carried out jointly by INQAAHE and other reputable external evaluator
- Synthesis of the criteria of both the external evaluators
- Single review procedure two separate decisions and awards of recognition
- Award of two labels (INQAAHE and the other evaluator)
- Inclusion in the register of GGP Aligned EQAAs



Case study

The CNA (Chile) case



Break out session 1

Design a potential plan (detailed steps spanning for a period of 6 months and beyond) for your EQAA to guide preparation for the INQAAHE GGP review.

- Break out into 4 groups of 7-8 persons.
- You have 20 minutes to brainstorm and present.
- Assign a team leader to report.



Break out session 2

Drawing on the GGP Section assigned to your group, brainstorm collection of the necessary information and respective evidences to support your self-evaluation process and report production. It should be analytical in nature.

What other practices/lessons learnt would you add to your report beyond the GGPs, to make your case stronger?

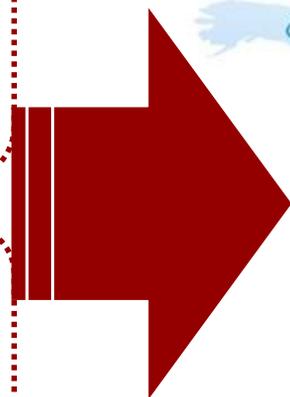
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Global recognition: challenges and opportunities

The world is moving toward establishing global recognition of higher education qualifications

UNESCO Global Convention on the Recognition of Higher Education Qualifications, 2019



*Where do we stand in terms of operationalization of the UNESCO Regional Recognition Conventions?
How can EQAAs be better prepared to face the challenges related to global recognition?*



For more information

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