

# **INQAAHE Workshop**

## **Guidelines of Good Practice:**

### **the INQAAHE approach to evaluating the evaluator**



**Santiago, Chile**

**10<sup>th</sup> of January, 2018**

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INQAAHE President

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INQAAHE Board Director

# 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

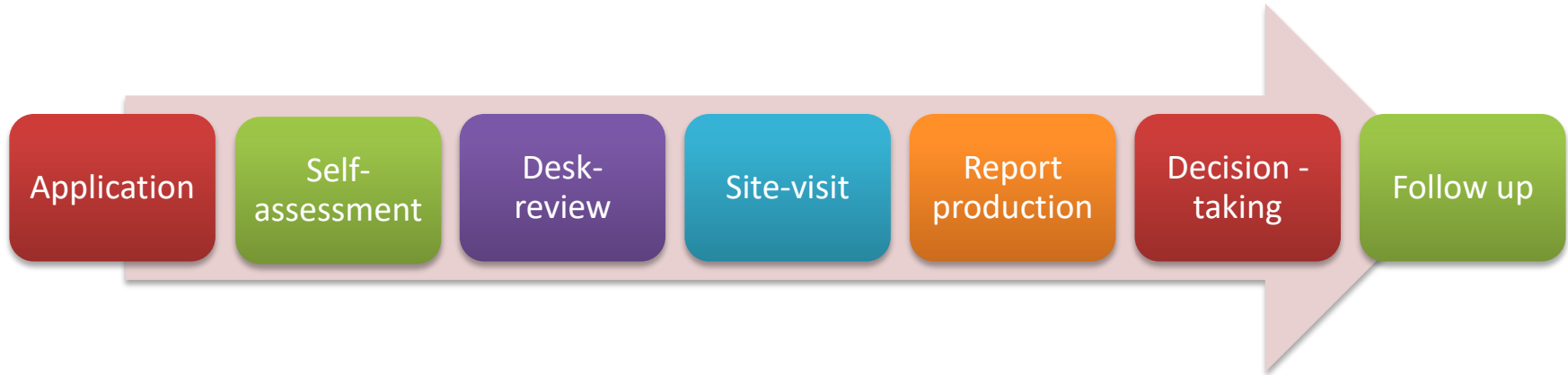
I. Standards and guidelines for internal quality assurance of HEIs  
II. Standards and guidelines for external quality assurance of HEIs

**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



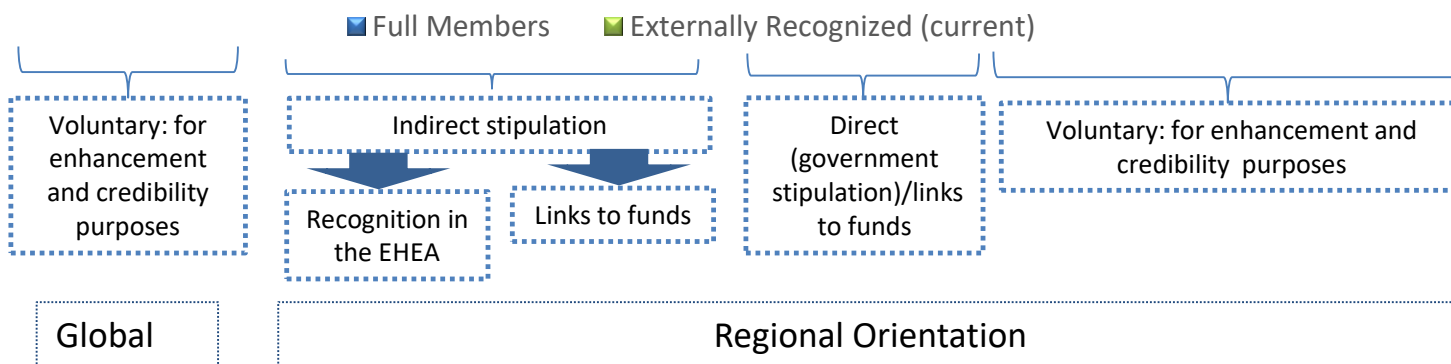
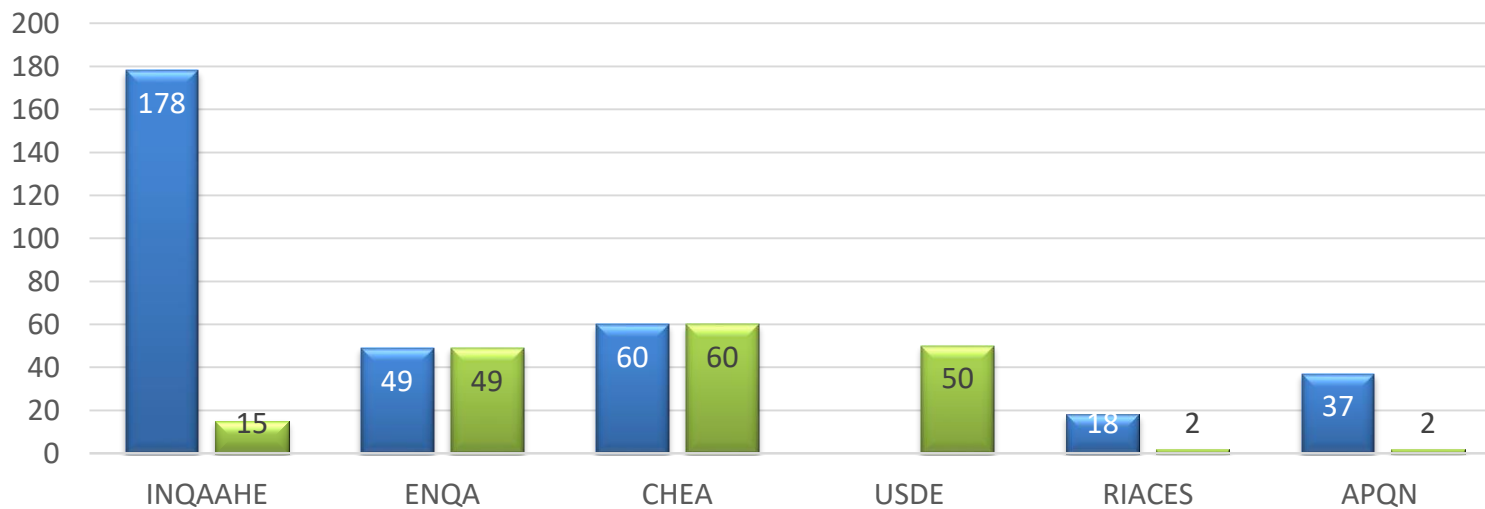
**Expert panel:** international peers

**Consequence:** Recognition and inclusion in the register

**Cost range:** \$15000 - \$40000

**Frequency:** cyclical

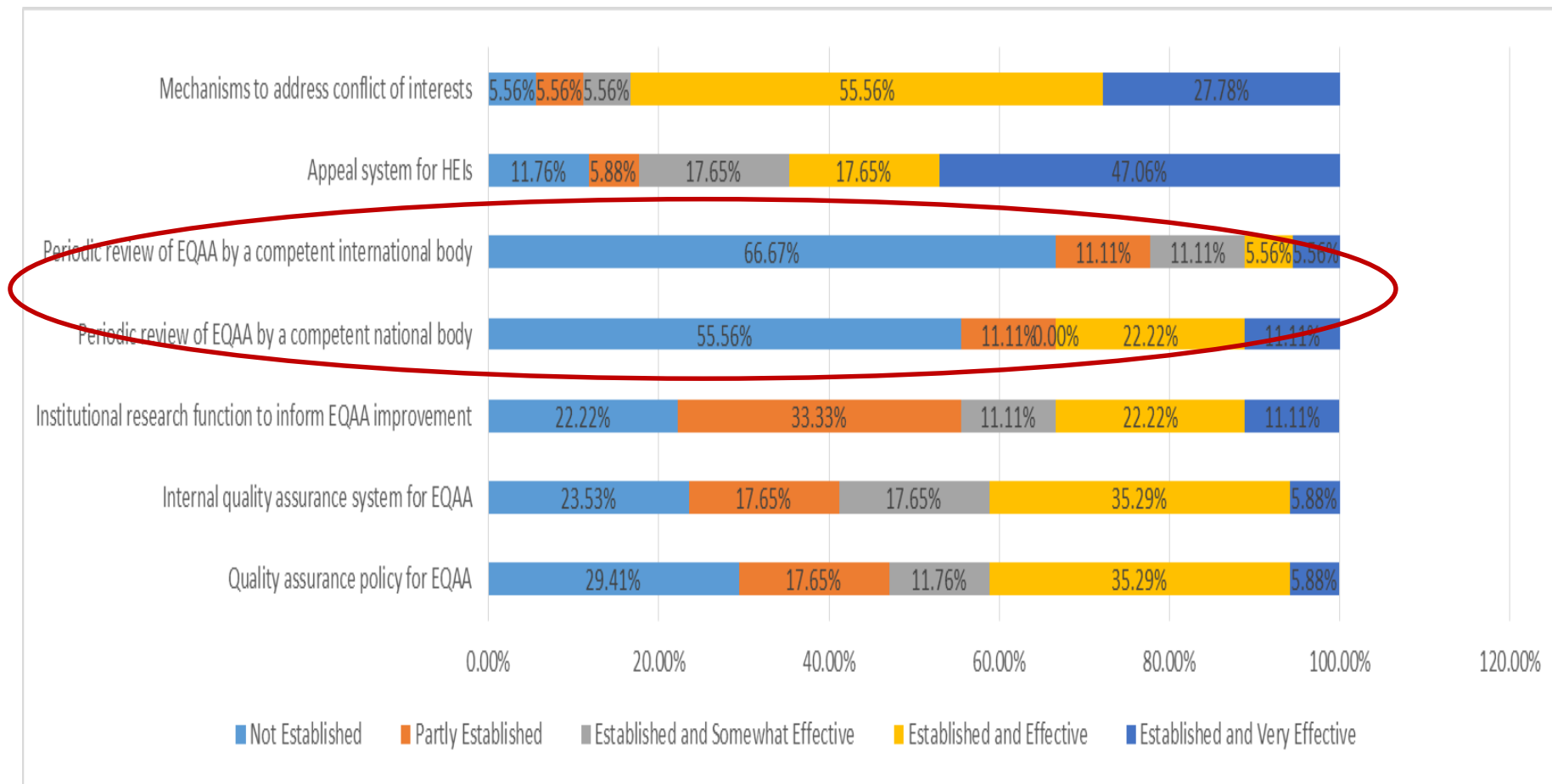
# External quality assurance of EQAs: data as of 2018



**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

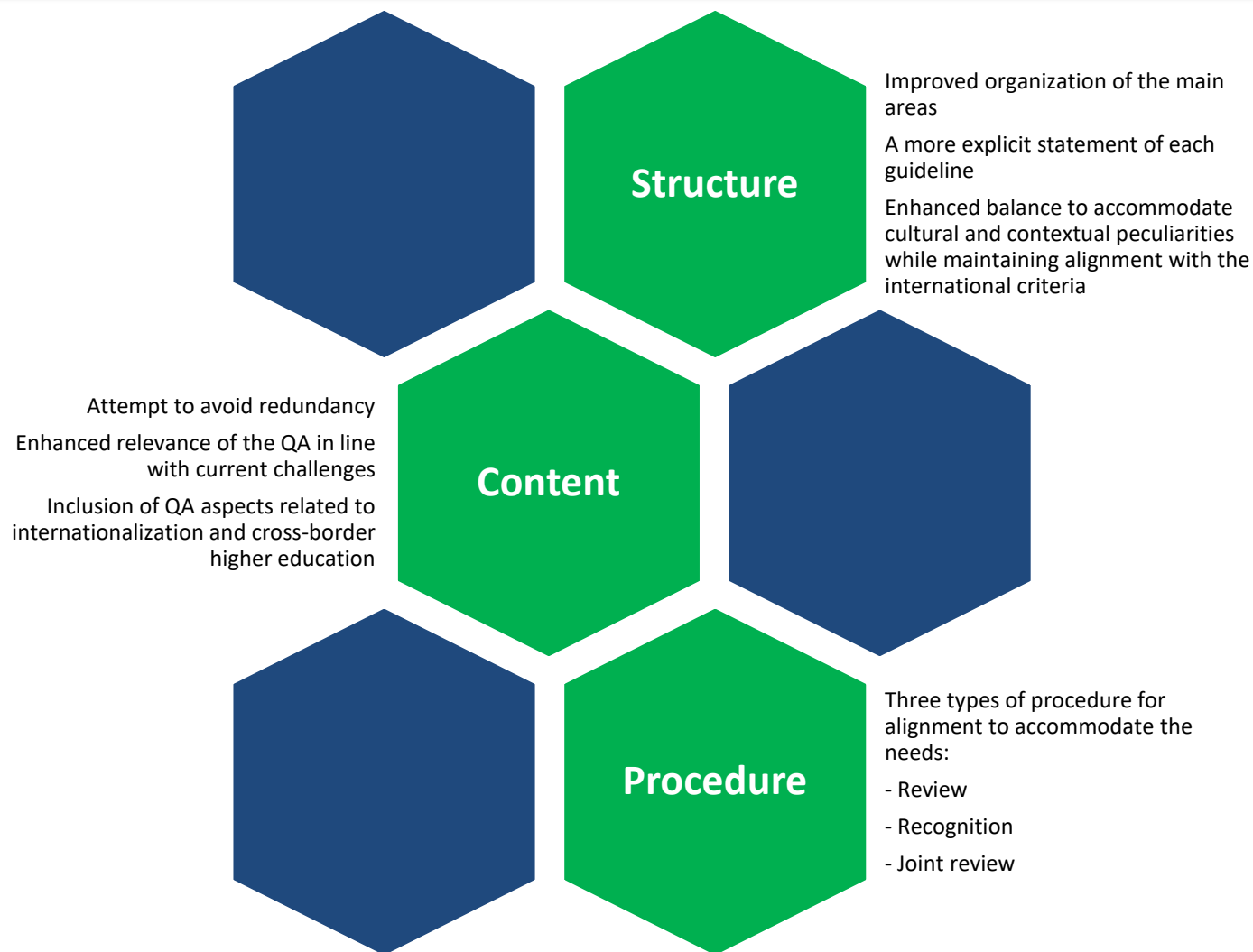
## Internal to EQAA

- 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

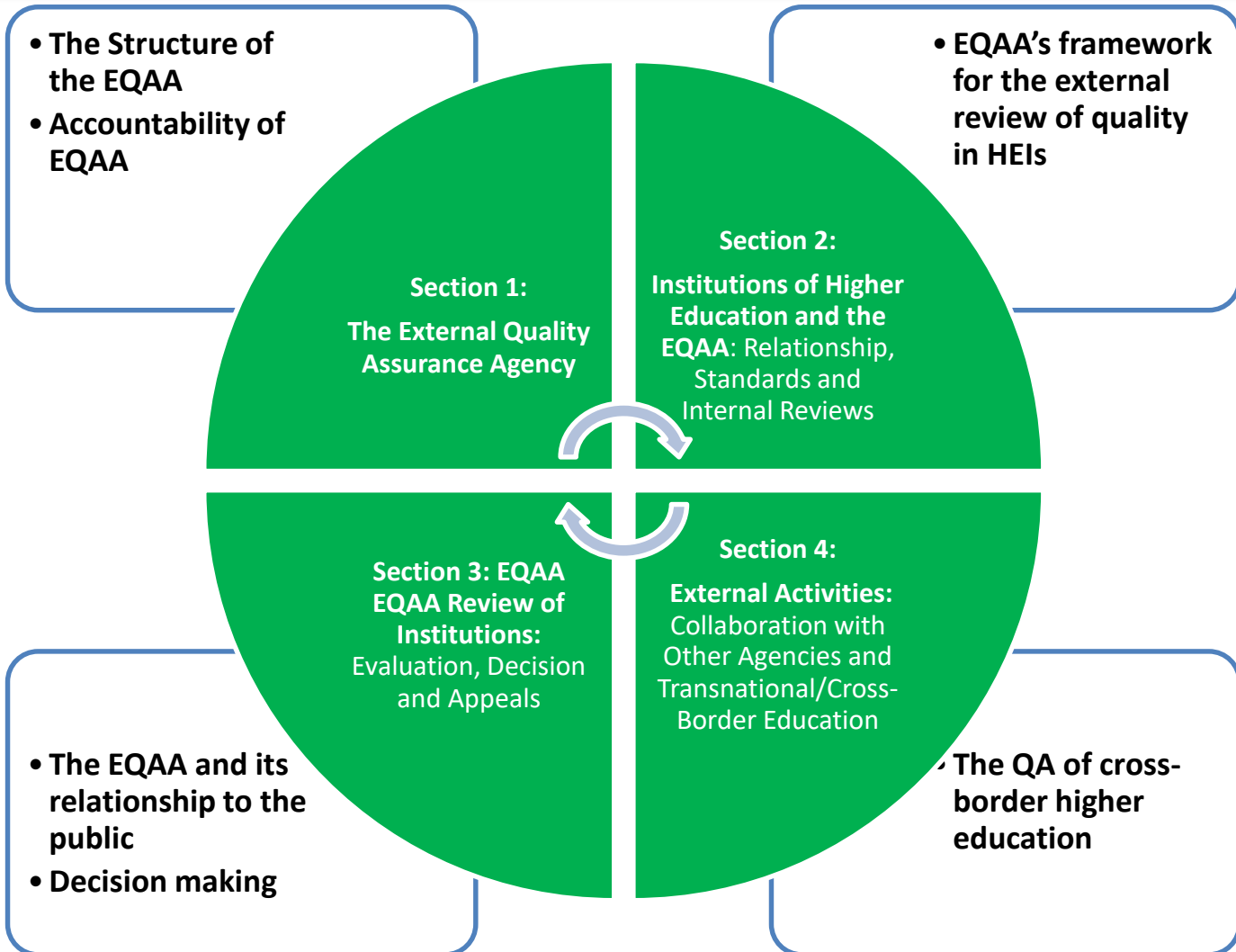
## External to EQAA

- 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

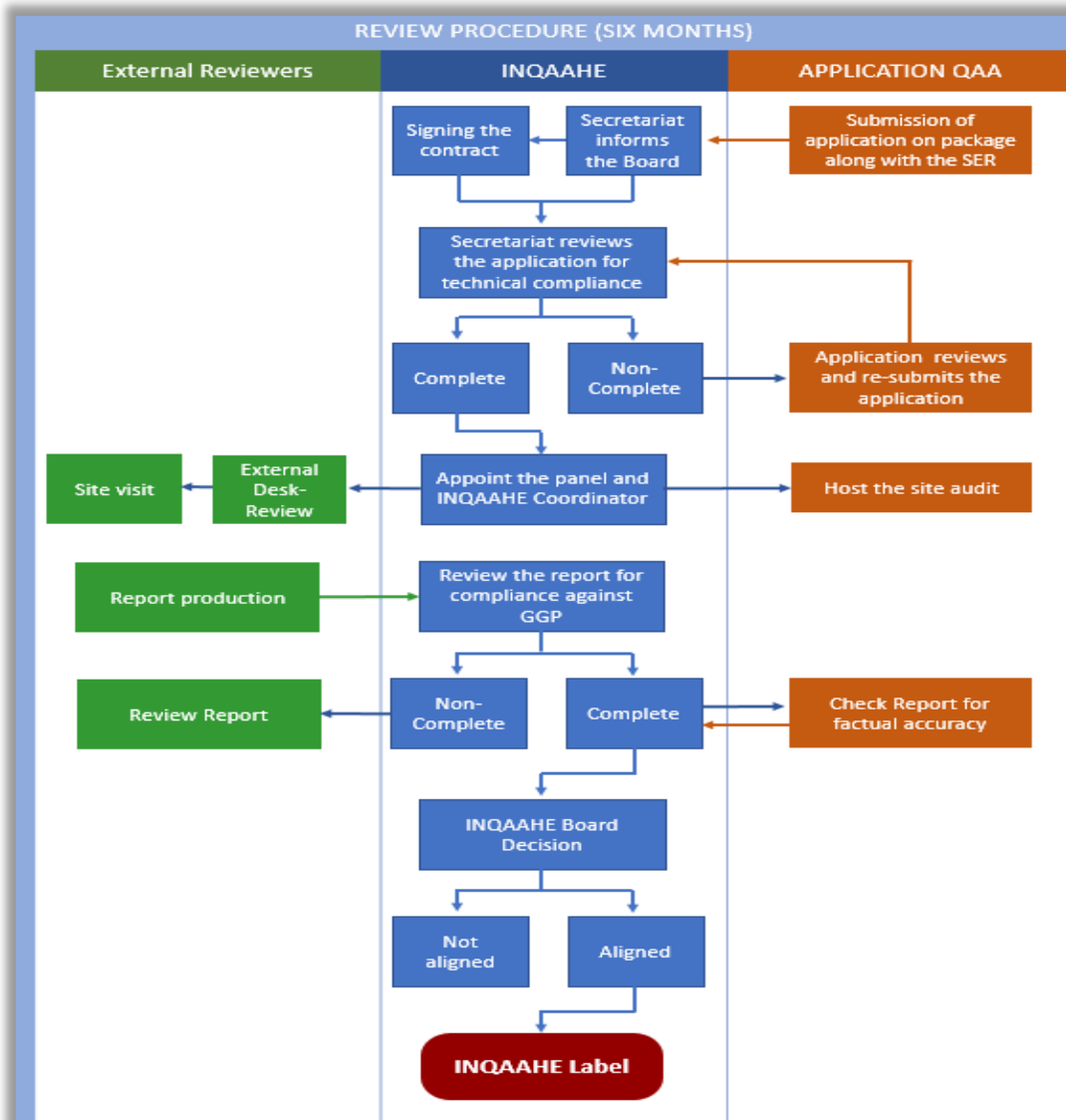


# The 2016 edition: major areas



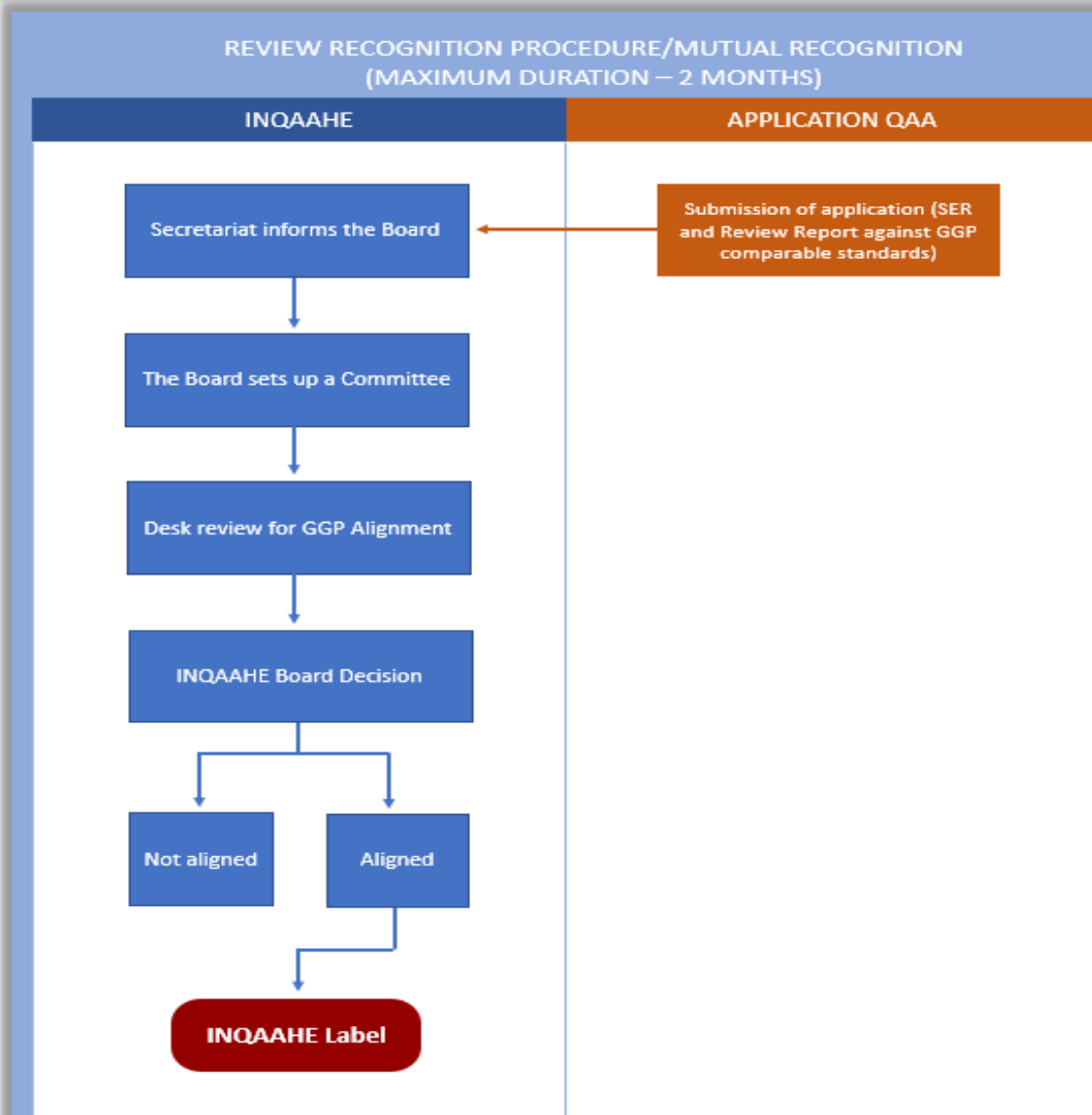
# GGP Alignment Procedure: review

- 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



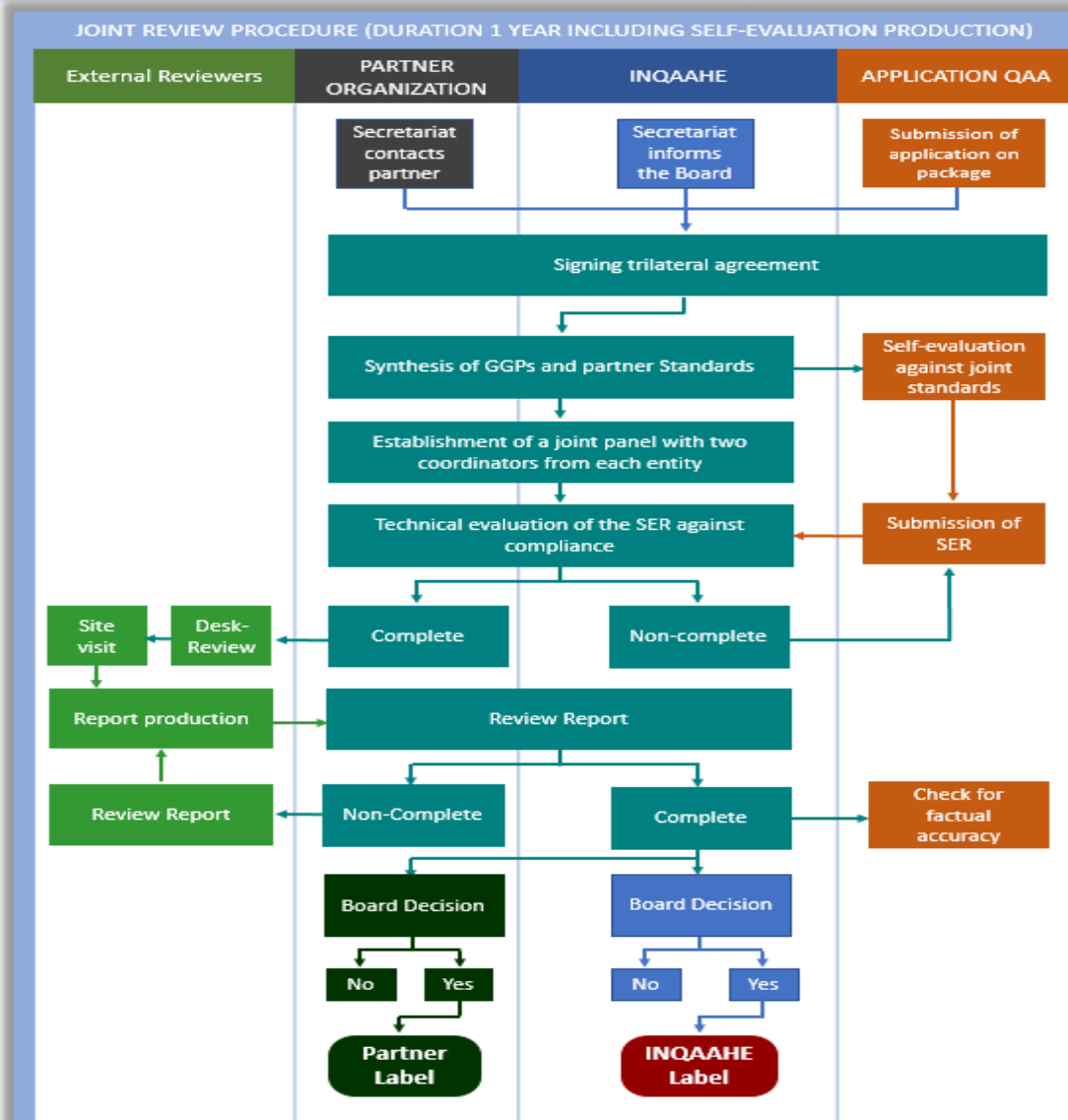
# GGP Alignment Procedure: recognition

- 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?

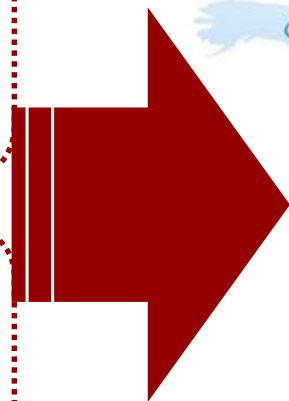
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# Global recognition: challenges and opportunities

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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