

ZENÉX

F O U N D A T I O N

Zenex School Development Programme

16 August 2013

Educating for impact in mathematics, science and language

Zenex Strategic Programme Focus

Developing schools for Maths, Science and Language excellence

Learner Development Programme

Research and Development

Outcome:

Improve learner performance using a pipeline approach across primary and high schools

Outcome:

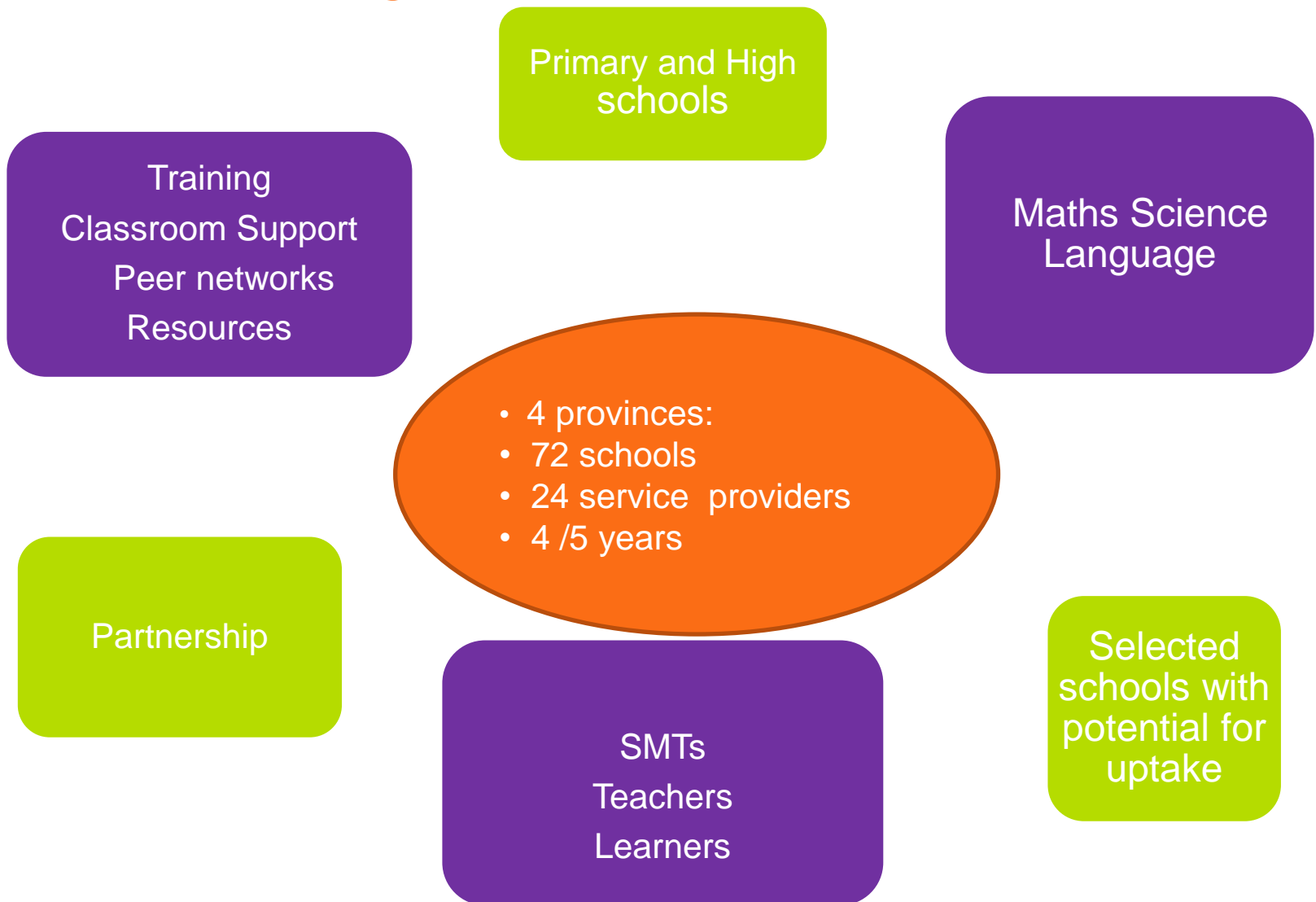
Increase numbers of learners with quality passes

Outcome:

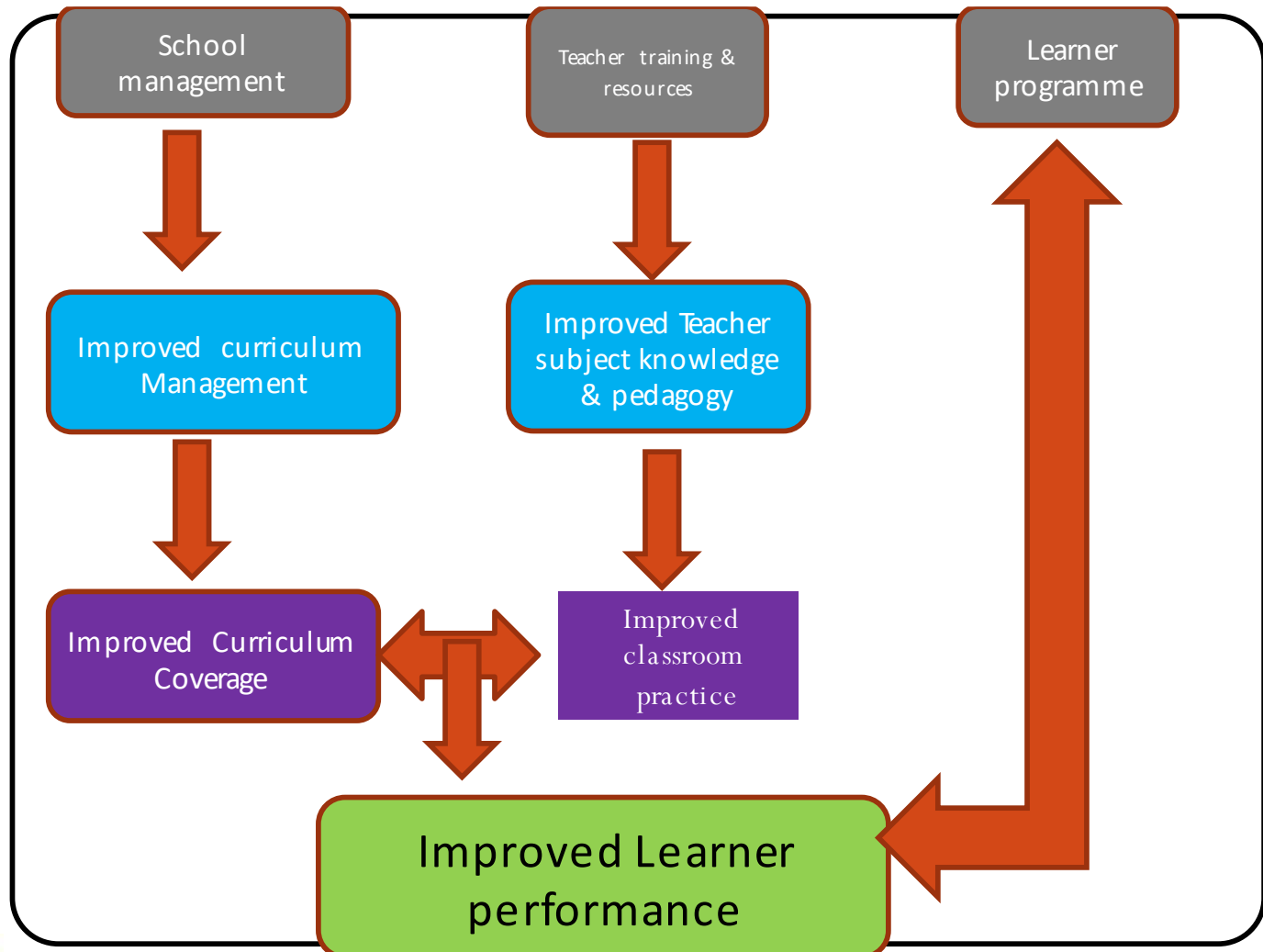
Impact on education policy and classroom practice

Cross cutting theme: Capacity Building

Programme Components



Theory of Change



Evaluation Design

- ❑ Programme and evaluation was redesigned after two years of implementation
- ❑ Ensured stronger alignment between intervention and evaluation linked to Theory of Change
- ❑ Strengthened methodological components by:
 - Combined a quantitative and qualitative approach
 - Developed a centralised data management system using common mentoring instruments
 - Used multiple data sources to ensure triangulation
 - Used time-series data: at least two data points at every intervention level

Evaluation Logic

How was the Programme Delivered?

- Dosage
- Beneficiary attendance

Attendance tracking
Tracking delivery

Did Knowledge transfer take place?

- Teaching and classroom practices
- School management practice

Classroom Observation
Interviews
School Case Studies

Did learner performance improve?

Learner testing
ANA's & NSC
Learner Workbooks

Evaluation Findings

Programme Delivery

Dosage:

- 80% the training and on-site support visit targets were achieved by service providers.

Attendance at workshops:

- Teacher attendance varied from province to province and between phases
- Overall attendance at training sessions was at an average of 75%

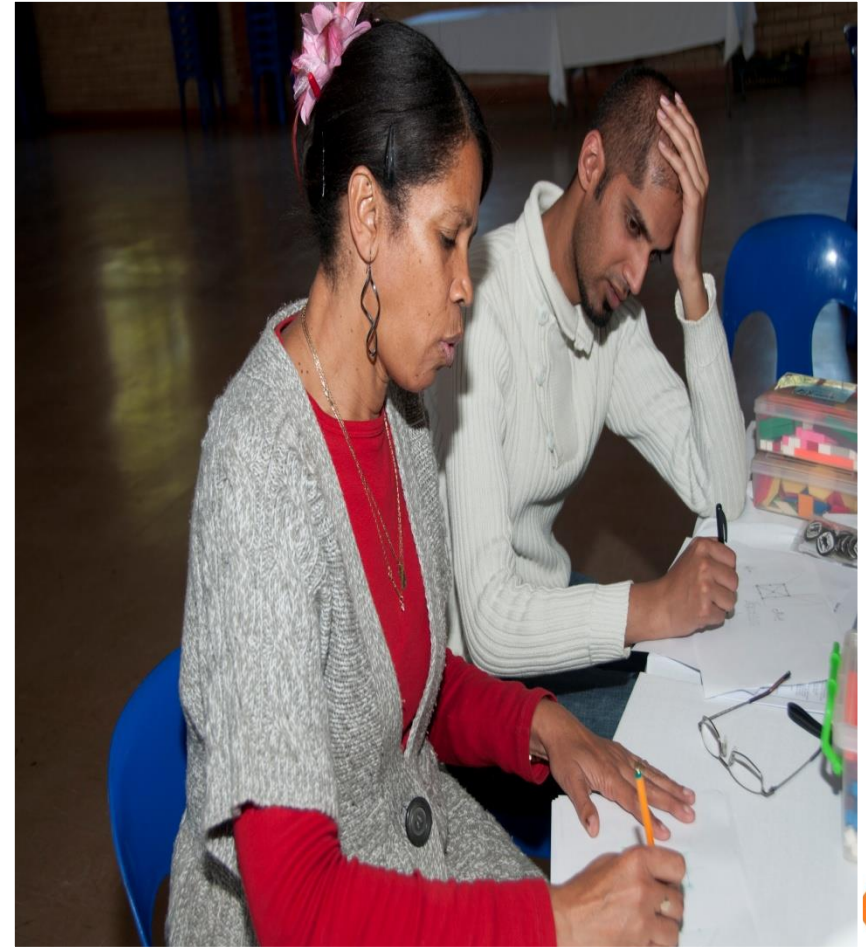


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Knowledge Transfer: Curriculum Management

- Evidence of increase in HoD's holding regular department meetings
- HoD's reported using monitoring tools for curriculum management
- Small percentage of HoD's started moderating learner assessment



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Knowledge Transfer: Classroom Practice

Overall, classroom practice improved:

- Foundation Phase teachers made better use of classroom resources as compared to Intermediate and FET Phase teachers
- At primary school level teachers were more successful in curriculum pacing
- Coverage improved in the targeted intervention areas
- At primary school more teachers taught relevant content and at appropriate grade level



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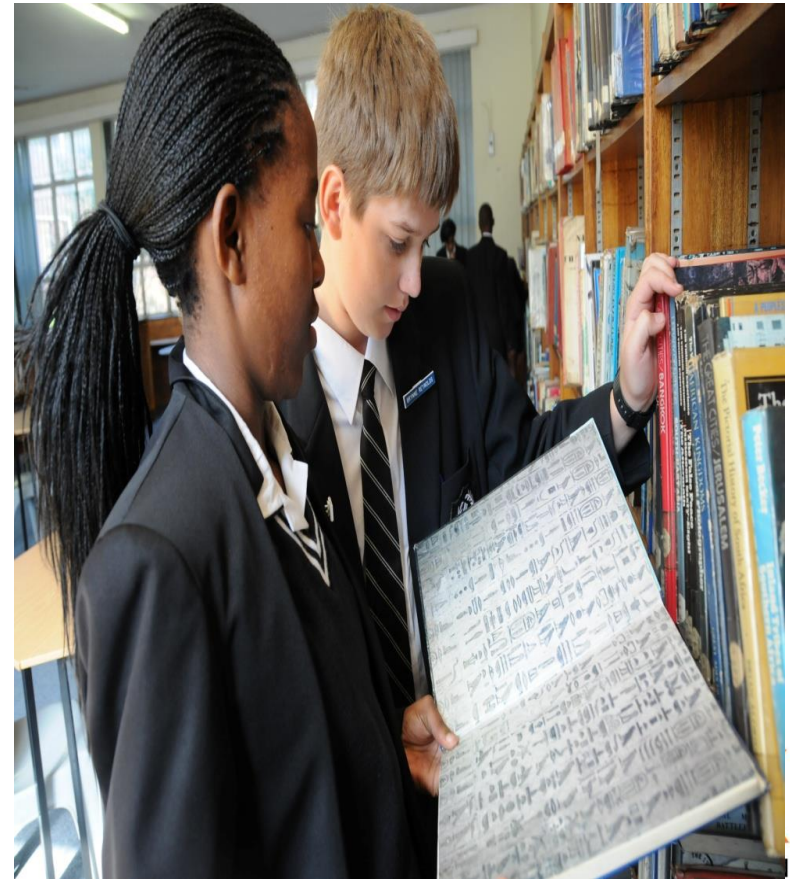
Knowledge Transfer: Classroom Practice

Reading:

- Evidence that reading resources were effectively managed by teachers more especially in primary schools
- Graded reading programme was introduced however, insufficient time dedicated to classroom reading and discussions

Writing:

- Teachers showed improved competence in teaching writing
- Evidence of increased written work
- Evidence of improvement in quality of writing tasks set by teachers



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Knowledge Transfer: Classroom Practice

Science

- Resources were not used effectively by teachers
- There little evidence of improvement in curriculum coverage and teacher practices



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Learner Performance

Numeracy and Maths

- Increase in the number of exercises in learner workbooks
- Not sufficient to translate into improved learner performance to expected levels
- Correlation between increased numeracy exercise and performance in learner tests



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Learner performance

Reading

- Learners did not read enough during class time
- There was a positive correlation between increased reading and learner performance

Writing

- Learners did more written exercises, but overall the time spent on writing was insufficient
- There was a positive correlation between number of written exercises and improved test scores but not to expected levels



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Learner performance

Science

- There was no overall improvement in learner performance. This was off a very low base
- Whole areas in the curriculum were not covered in learner workbooks
- In the areas targeted in the intervention there was more learner work and small gains in learner performance in some topic area.



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Correlation Analyses: Some Pointers

- Strong evidence that an increase in writing practices improves learner performance
- Strong evidence that a higher frequency of short writing pieces improves learners capacities to produce longer pieces of work
- Very strong correlation between longer pieces of work and learner performance
- Strong correlation in curriculum coverage of LO1 and number of exercises in LO1 and had a moderate correlation to test scores
- Workshops: weak correlation between attendance at training workshops and learner practice
- Teacher Practices: weak correlation between improved practices and learner performance

Concluding Comments: Going Forward

- ❑ Compacting
- ❑ Programme Design
 - School Selection
 - Service Providers
 - Intervention
- ❑ Scale and Replicability
- ❑ Sustainability