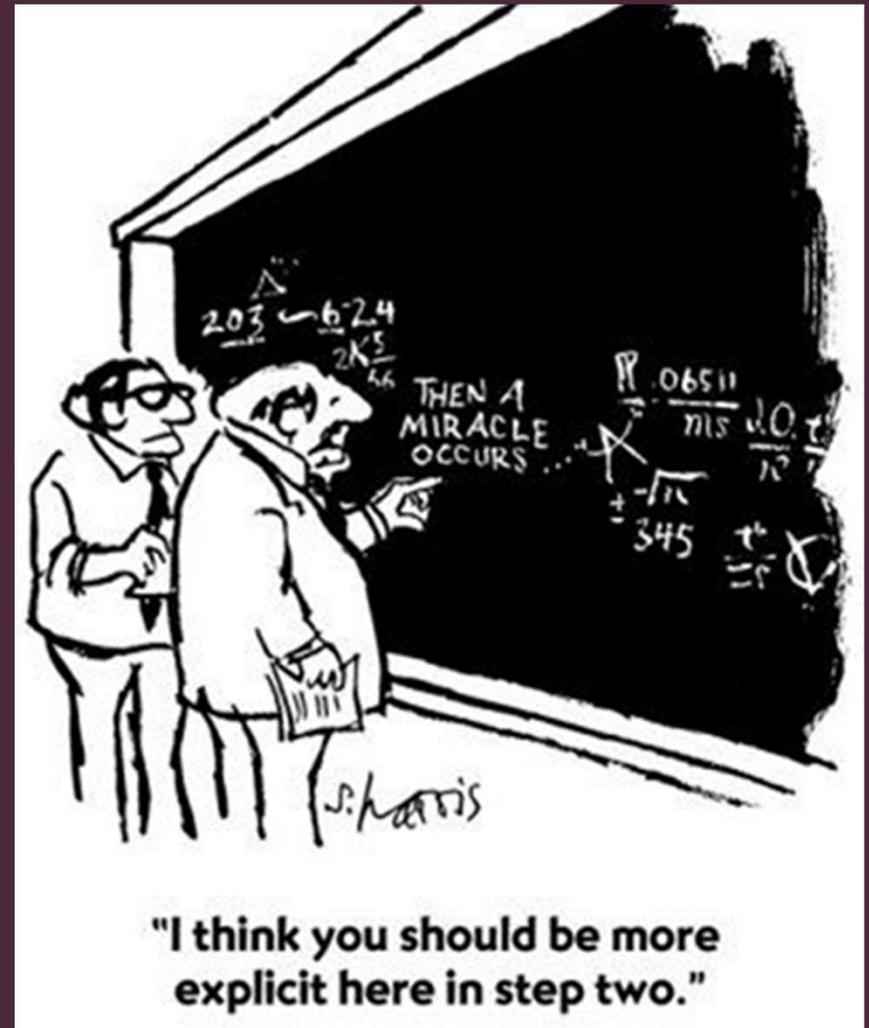


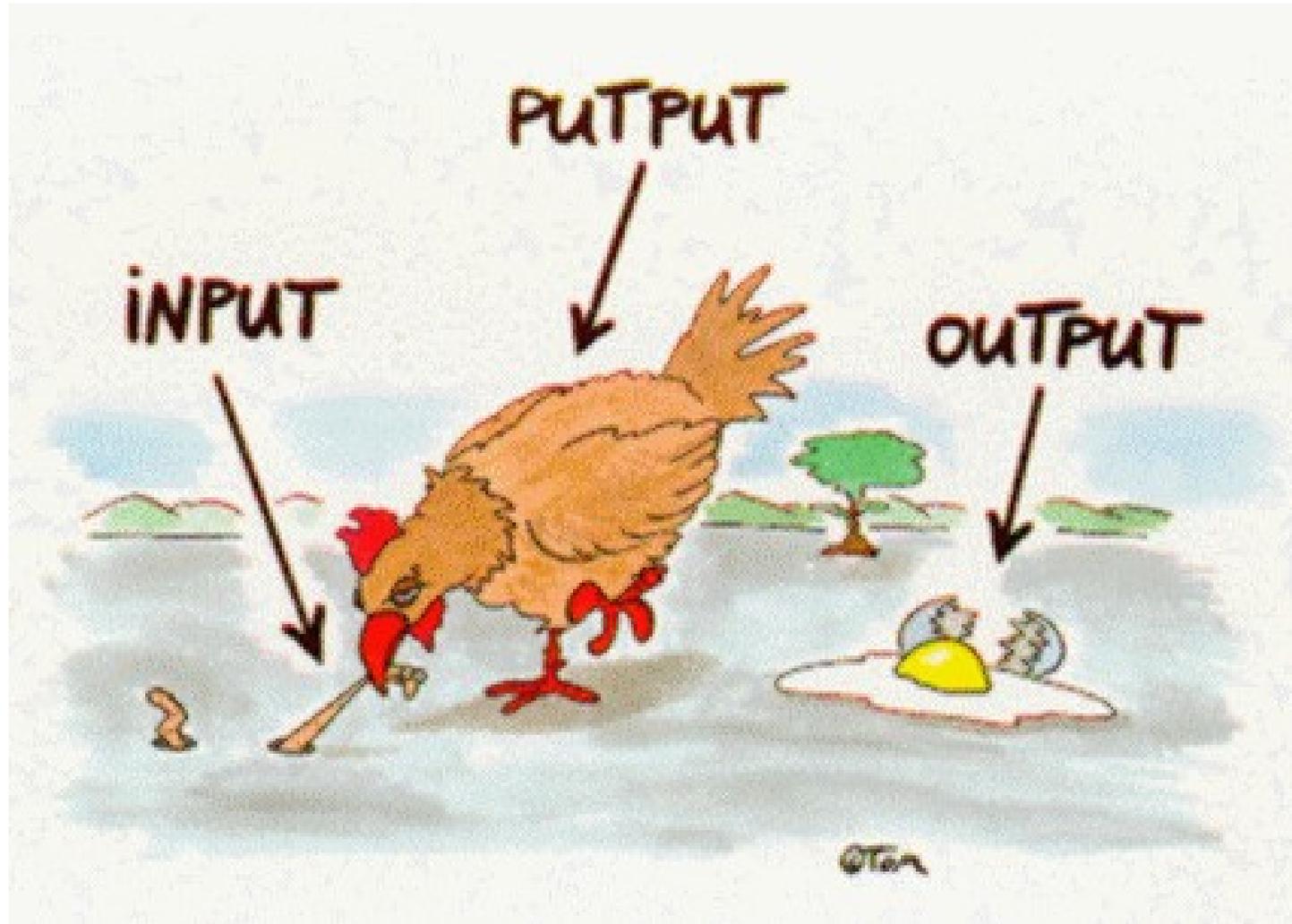
Erasmus+ Impact in many slides

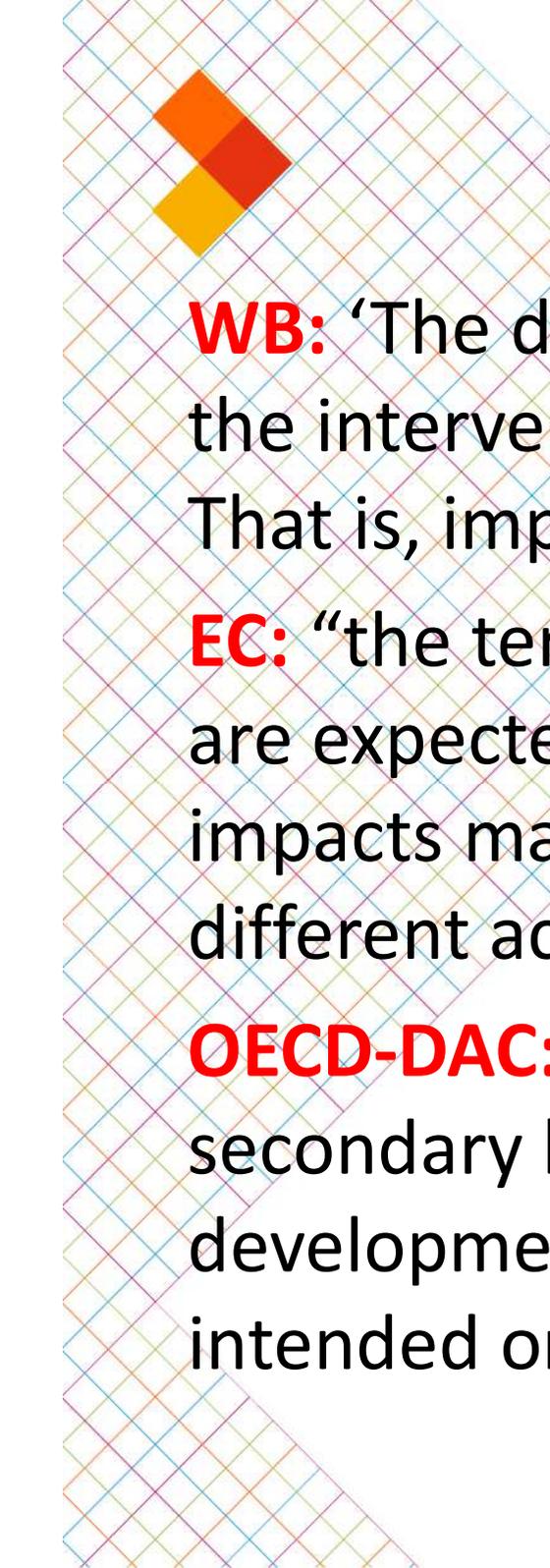
Bas Beisiegel

bbeisiegel@erasmusplus.nl



The issue with projects





Definitions of Impact

WB: ‘The difference in the indicator of interest (Y) with the intervention (Y1) and without the intervention (Y0). That is, $\text{impact} = Y1 - Y0$.’

EC: “the term impact describes all the changes which are expected to happen due to an intervention. Such impacts may occur over different timescales, affect different actors and be relevant at different scales.’

OECD-DAC: ‘Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended’.



Definition of Impact Erasmus+

Desired impact is:

A significant **change** in the life, or functioning, of **stakeholders** (individuals and organisations) contributed to by the programme. This change can be intended or unintended, positive or negative.



Impact and E+

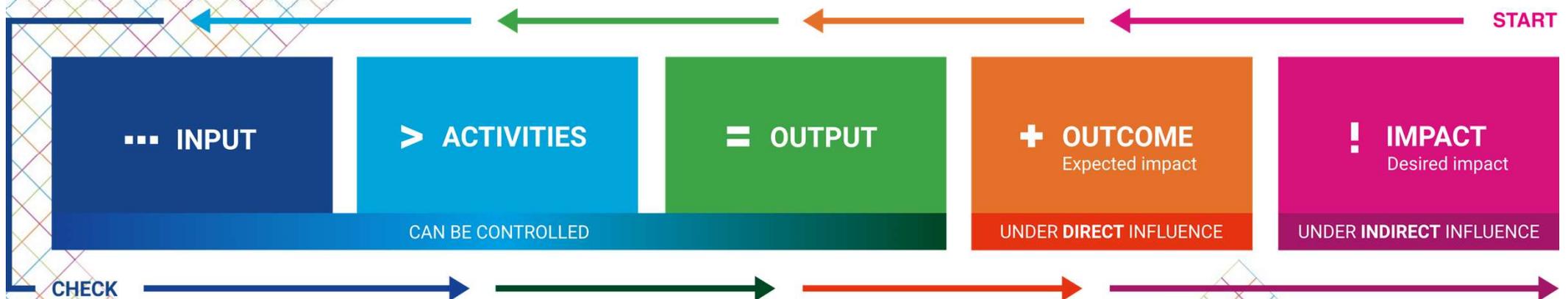




Programme Results Erasmus+

Erasmus+ identifies results at 2 levels:

- Impact (**desired** impact)
- Outcome (**expected** impact)





Impact (desired)

The contribution of E+ outcomes to wider social and economic developments.

- Relevance of the project (why is the project needed?) What can you observe with the target group in 5-10 years?
- Largely outside the sphere of influence of the project, many other external factors influence how impact develops.

Examples:

- Companies increasingly successful in operating on international markets
- Universities sharing newly developed methods with other institutes within their network.
- Young adults better able to manage their personal budget



Outcome (expected)

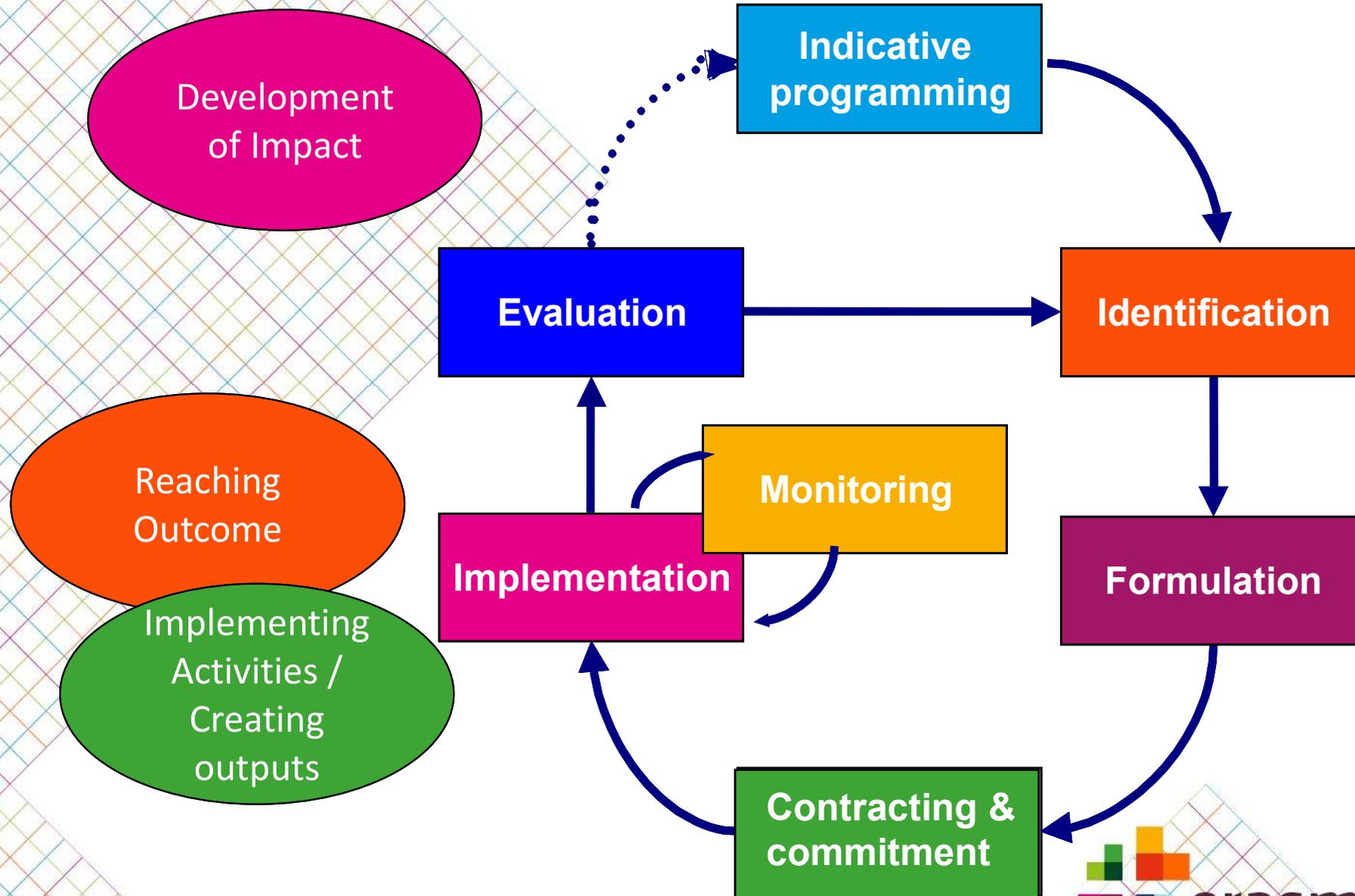
Lasting behavioural change as a result of E+ project activities

- Change directly influenced by the E+ project
- The beneficiary group changes its behaviour as a result of E+ activities, and continues this behavioural change independently of the project.

Examples:

- Individual students using newly acquired professional skills after graduation.
- Universities implementing a newly developed curriculum whilst continuously reflecting upon its relevance and effectiveness.
- Improved numerical skills amongst young adults

When results occur in the project cycle



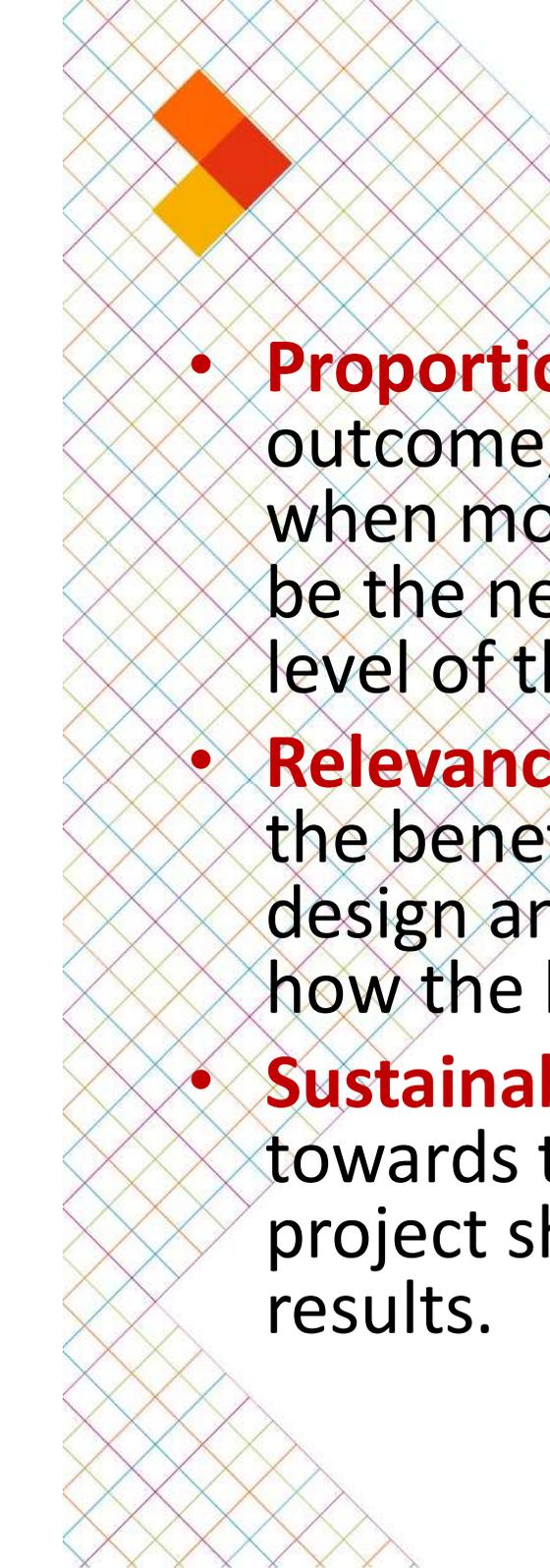
Recognising results (outcome mapping)

program influence decreases

community capacity & ownership increases

Inputs → Activities → Outputs → Outcomes → Impacts

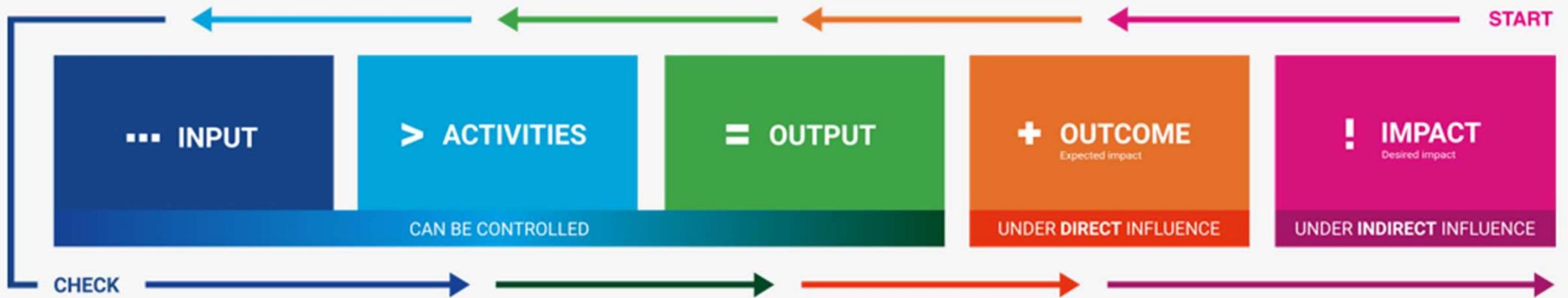
Behavioural Changes



Additional thoughts

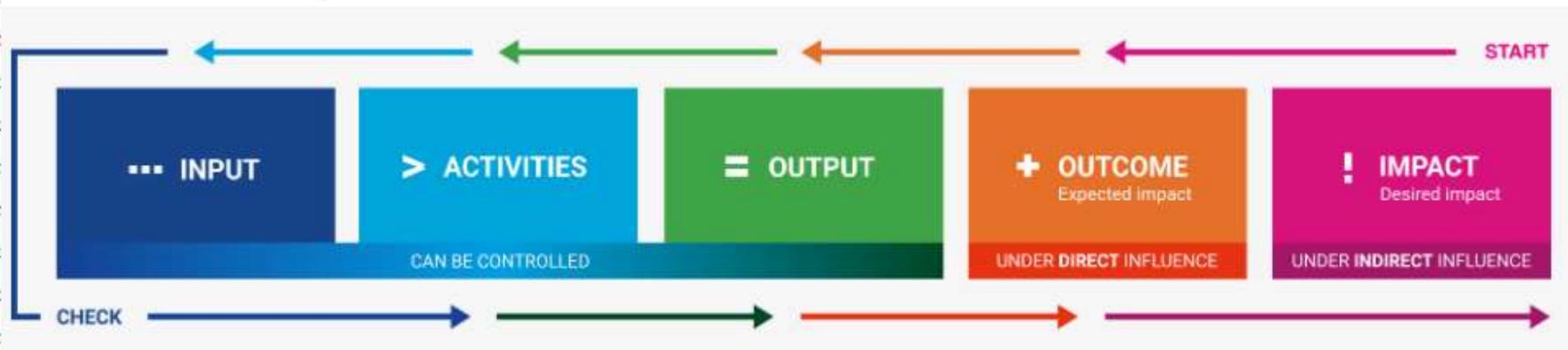
- **Proportionality** of impact in relation to the project outcome; Many projects propose a giant leap in results when moving from outcome to impact, impact should be the next logical step that follows from the outcome level of the project.
- **Relevance**; Projects fail in achieving outcomes because the beneficiary groups have not been involved in design and implementation, project should articulate how the beneficiary group is participating.
- **Sustainability**; outcome/impact is likely to develop towards the end of, or after the project timeline the project should include strategies to ensure sustained results.

Impacttool E+



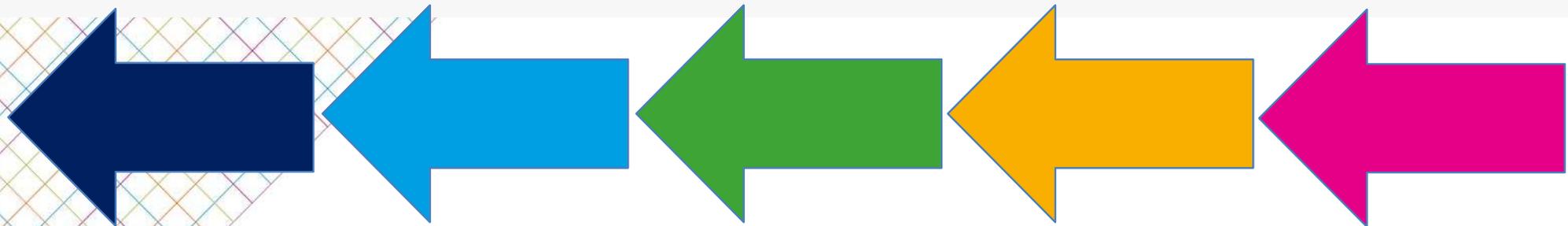
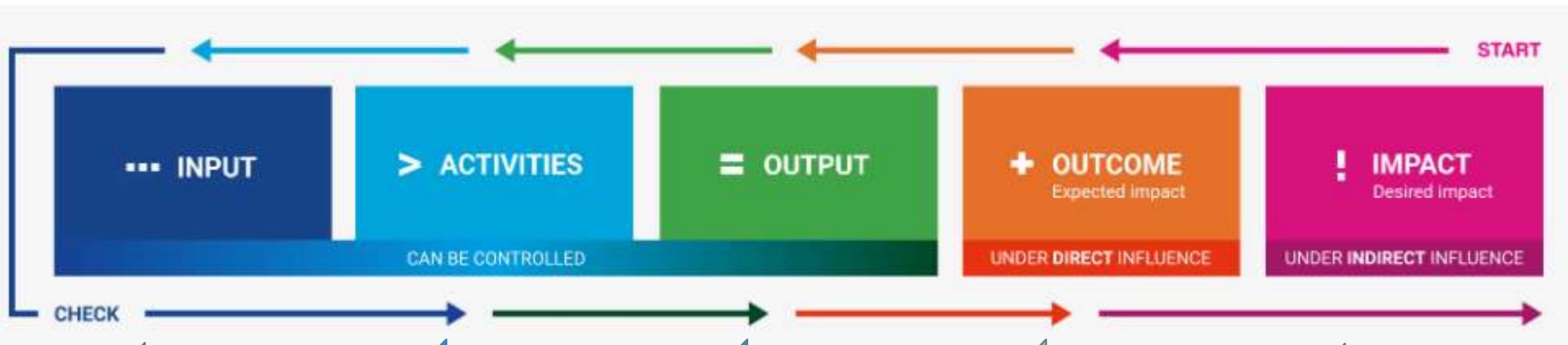
- Designed to support applicants in developing a coherent and well formulated application.
- Step by step analysis of goals and objectives, strategies and activities.
- Based on OACD-DAC criteria, but with jargon translated into clear and accessible language.

The intervention Logic



www.impacttool.nl

Guiding Questions, reversing normal logic



What do we need in terms of input for activities

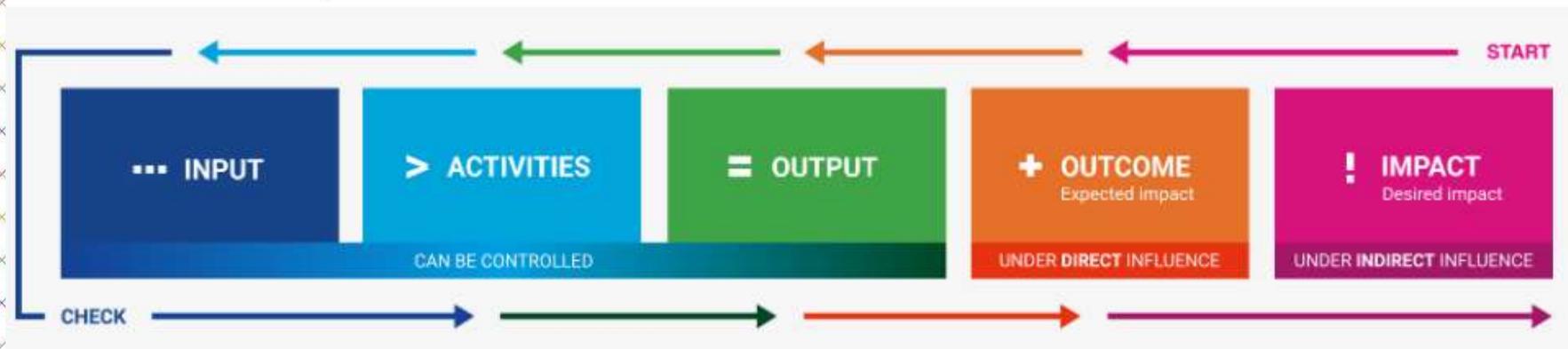
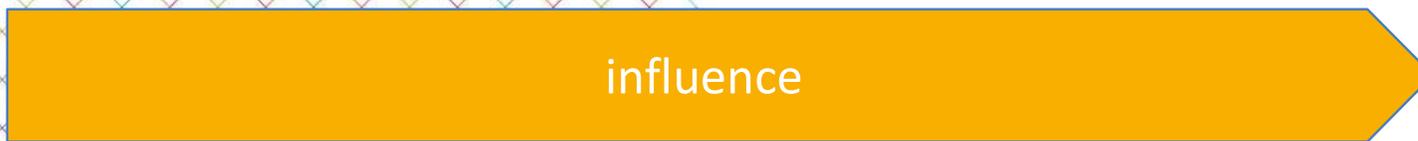
What activities do we need to develop outputs

What tangible products are needed to support behaviour change

What kind of observable behavioural change is needed

What change do you want to contribute to (target group 5-10yrs from now)

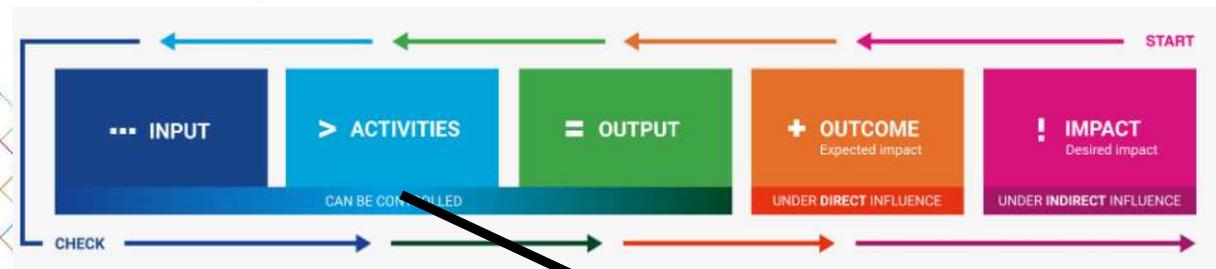
Influence vs Control



Climate change Tanzania



Activity

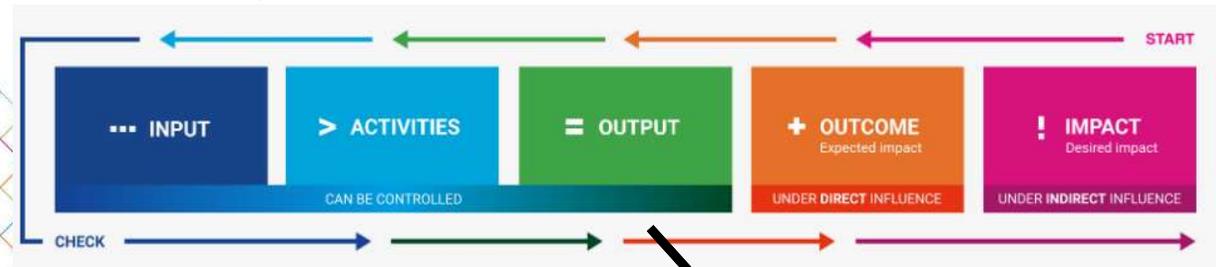


Short-term perspective:

- ✓ Distributing radio programmes and listening devices
- ✓ Establishing listener groups
- ✓ Researching and producing radio programme

What the project does

Output

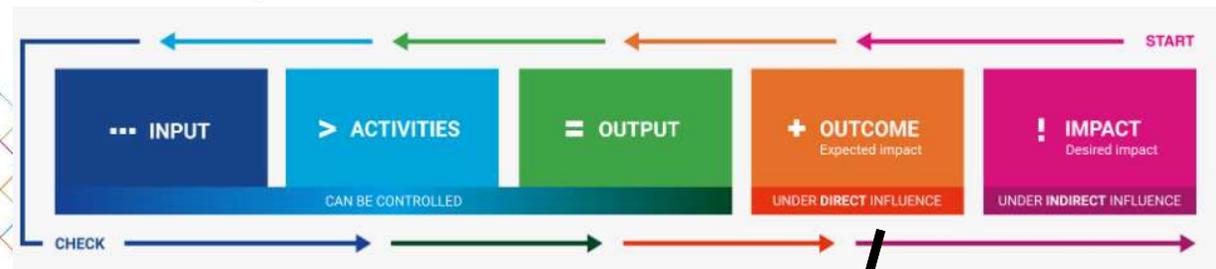


Short-term perspective:

- ✓ Functional listening groups
- ✓ Farming skills transferred
- ✓ Radio programme available at village level
- ✓ Radio programme produced

**Tangible
project results**

Outcome

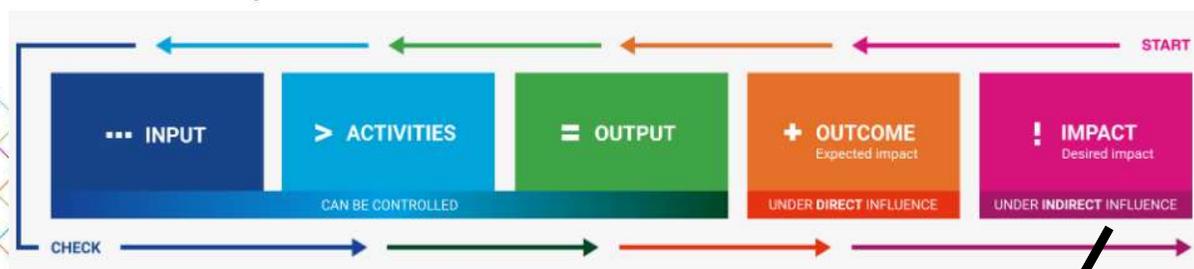


Medium-term perspective:

- ✓ Improved farming methods applied
- ✓ Improved income for female farmers
- ✓ Female farmers establishing their position as knowledgeable professionals

Output use by beneficiaries

Impact



Long-term perspective:

- ✓ Improved Climate Change resilience
- ✓ Improved socio-economic position of women
- ✓ **Reduced incidences alcohol related abuse**

Contribution to wider change



Managing international projects

Managing international projects means
overcoming additional hurdles:

- Time
- Legal structures
- Culture
- Language



International projects; Beware

- People are enthusiastic and may overcommit
- Keep in mind that we are not all native speakers, and that interpretation of language differs
- Do not assume that what works in your country applies to others, even when we are all in the EU



International projects; Important

- Be realistic in terms of outcome and impact, keep in mind that results are achieved over a multiple countries
- Ensure that planning is not too tight
- Agree on clear roles and responsibilities and establish a clear communication structure
- Accept that mishaps will happen, be flexible and tolerant towards your project partners