# Modules for training science shops' staff

**Project Evaluation and Impact Assessment** 



#### ENHANCING THE RESPONSIBLE AND SUSTAINABLE EXPANSION OF THE SCIENCE SHOP ECOSYSTEM IN EUROPE



#### Structure of the presentation

#### **Project evaluation:**

- 1. Definition
- 2. Types
- 3. Criteria
- 4. Steps
- 5. Tools

#### Impact assessment:

- 6. Definition
- 7. Rationale
- 8. Impacts of Science Shop projects
- 9. Steps
- 10. Tools
- 11. Best practices

Project evaluation is a systematic and objective assessment of an ongoing or completed project with the aim to determine the relevance and level of achievement of project objectives, development effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability (OECD DAC Glossary, 2002).

## 2. Types of project evaluation

#### Early stage (ex-ante) evaluation:

in the preparatory phase of a project

#### Monitoring:

during the project, with the aim of improving the project impact

#### Mid-term evaluation:

to assess achievements half-way through the project

#### A final (*ex-post*) evaluation:

 shortly before the end of a project to determine the extent to which objectives were achieved and other questions about the whole project

#### **Post-project evaluation:**

 about one year after the delivery of the final report, to establish longer-term impacts of the project

## 4. Steps of project evaluation



Based on PERARES Project Evaluations Evaluation Guidelines and Instruments (2013)

#### 5. Tools for Science Shop project evaluation

#### The essential tool for Science Shops: the "PERARES Project Evaluation" toolkit (available online). Includes:

- Checklist for early-stage evaluation
- Questionnaire for mid-point evaluation
- Questionnaire for end-point evaluation
- Questionnaire for post-project evaluation

#### Science Shops are free to adapt / develop their own tools!

Also qualitative evaluation methods can be used: interviews, focus groups, evaluation meetings

Impact assessment is a tool conceived to rate the effectiveness of a project by determining the importance of changes triggered by those activities and measured against a baseline scenario.

#### Such changes cover:

- positive and negative impacts;
- intended and unintended impacts
- direct or indirect long-term results
- political, economic, social, cultural, health-related, technological, and environmental changes

Impact assessment is not a standard practice among Science Shops or, if done, it is not widely communicated (Stanescu et al. 2018).

Post-project impact assessment is beneficial for all Science Shops as:

- a tool to show accountability
- a useful source of evidence for future project proposals
- an argument for fundraising activities

Source: analysis of impacts of 31 selected Science Shops across Europe and beyond, conducted by SciShops project and based on the PERARES "Post-project evaluation" questionnaire (Stanescu et al., 2018)

#### In more than 50% cases of Science Shops, the projects:

- Increased stakeholders' knowledge of how research is done
- Increased researcher's interest in the subject
- Helped to develop ongoing relationships between academics and CSOs
- Influenced the direction of further research
- Showed the prospect to produce long-term impacts for the community, e.g. changes in public policy, legislation, awareness on the issue, etc.

# 8. Possible impacts of Science Shops projects (2)

Impact on internal stakeholders

**STUDENTS:** 

- new knowledge and skills
- concept and practice of social responsibility
- building professional reputation

**SCIENCE SHOPS:** 

- Influence on choice of subsequent research topics
- increased interest of academics and students in community-based participatory research
- increase in research requests
- expansion of collaborations and networking
- establishment of new science shops

# 8. Possible impacts of Science Shops projects (3)

Impact on external stakeholders

- impact on CSOs: improvement of programmes or services
- increased trust in research
- increased citizen awareness/understanding about issues and involvement in tackling the problems
- citizen learning about the research process
- educational impact on citizens
- impact on quality of life improvement

**Example:** Science Shop InterMEDIU at the Technical University of Iasi, Romania; project "Evaluation of the quality of drinking water supplied in the city of Iasi", this Science Shop achieved the following project outputs [handout]

## 9. Steps of impact assessment



The essential tool for Science Shops: the "PERARES Project Evaluation" toolkit:

https://www.livingknowledge.org/fileadmin/Dateien-Living-Knowledge/Library/ Project\_reports/

PERARES\_Evaluation\_toolkit\_with\_checklist\_and\_evaluation\_form\_2012.pdf

Includes questionnaire for post-project evaluation

Science Shops are free to adapt / develop their own tools

#### **11. Best practices of Science Shops impact assessment**

# UTS Shopfront Community Program at the University of Technology Sydney (Australia):

- Annual impact report
- E.g.: https://issuu.com/utsshopfront/docs/shf057\_fa1\_impact\_brochure\_a4

# Office of Community-University Engagement at the University of Victoria (Canada) co-sponsored a research project on Community-Engaged Research at the University of Victoria 2009-2015:

- identified 167 instances of impact at Uvic
- calculated that \$21 million was secured in research funding for community engaged projects between 2009–2015
- Published a brochure with 12 impact case studies that illustrate the impact of community-engaged research occurring at the university
- https://www.uvic.ca/cue/research/our-research-projects/index.php.

## **Thanks For Your Attention!**







