

External Evaluation Report

Youth Empowerment and Innovation Project (YEIP)

By the



Center for Social
Innovation
www.csicy.com

Contents

1.YEIP Overview.....	3
2.Evaluation and Impact Assessment.....	4
2.1 Methodology.....	4
2.2 The scope of this evaluation.....	5
2.3 Data collection and analysis.....	7
3.Findings	7
3.1Results from the interviews with beneficiaries.....	8
3.2Results from the interviews and online questionnaire with partners.....	14
4.Overview and recommendations.....	20
Appendix 1.....	23
Appendix 2.....	25
Appendix 3.....	28

YEIP Evaluation and Impact assessment

1. YEIP Overview

Over the last few years, the terms violent youth radicalisation, hate crimes, xenophobia, extremism and terrorism have become central features in political, policy and public debates, social media, academic writings and research, TV, radio, paper and online news. Indeed, much has been written and said about these terms; the beliefs and perceptions that feed them, as well as the criticism, sensitivity and controversies that surround them. It was clear at this point that there was a need for a better understanding of the violent youth radicalisation from a new and innovative perspective. This is when YEIP was created. In addition to have a better understanding of the issue, the aim of the project was to create more effective youth policies that can enhance young people's social inclusion and minimize the risk of radicalization with greater 'buy in' from youth themselves.

The [Youth Empowerment and Innovation Project \(YEIP\)](#) was a 3-year Erasmus+ funded programme that *aimed to design a youth-led, positive policy prevention framework for tackling and preventing the marginalisation and violent radicalisation among young people in Europe*. The project started in March 2017 and finished in January 2020. YEIP was delivered in partnership with 18 partners from seven EU countries to construct and test innovative, policy intervention models founded on the principles of restorative justice, positive psychology and the Good Lives Model (GLM).

YEIP was implemented through the construction and field validation of tools (YEIP PREVENT model/ interventions, toolkit, training) in 4 environments (schools, universities, prisons, online) in the UK, Greece, Cyprus, Portugal, Sweden, Italy and Romania.

The project was broken down into four scientific blocks. The first block involved secondary research as well as primary fieldwork with 133 participants. The second block carried out fieldwork with 380 participants. The third scientific block involved a total of 478 young people, 354 professionals and 195 policy makers. Finally, the fourth block involved 1,408 young participants and 517 professionals.

In total, YEIP directly engaged with and spoke to 3,540 individuals from as young as 16 years old to 78. Arguably, this is one of the largest scientific studies on violent youth radicalisation in Europe.

The main objective of the programme was to lay the foundations for systemic change in the way we deal with violent youth radicalisation at the national and EU levels. The ultimate objective was for the project to help implement the EU Youth Strategy's objective of preventing the factors that can lead to young people's social exclusion and radicalisation. The project was also in line with the EU's Counter-Terrorism Strategy of 2005 (revised in 2008 and 2014).

2. Evaluation and Impact Assessment

2.1 Methodology

Impact Assessment and Evaluation is a method designed to objectively analyse the operational and functional development of a project and *to assess whether a project has met its wider objectives*.

The main *reasons* for the evaluation activities are:

- The opportunity to learn from the experience of what succeeded and what did not
- Considering if there were better ways of designing the project
- Checking if the objectives of the project have been achieved

Impact Assessment and Evaluation is *relevant to a variety of actors*:

- Project partners, for whom it is a tool to improve the project activities, to take corrective measures, and in the end of the project to draw a conclusion
- Networks, as a kind of community with shared identity, objectives and internal organisation
- Relevant stakeholders and user groups (for whom it represents an overview of the sustainability and the potential of dissemination of the project's contents)
- Point of reference for future projects development and implementation
- Policy makers at national and regional level and the European Commission.

2.2 The scope of this evaluation

The main goal of this evaluation was to assess whether the YEIP project has met the proposed goals and achieved the expected outcomes. The project beneficiaries and partners are the main audience of this evaluation activity, and they were all involved in the evaluation tasks. Monitoring and evaluation can provide the project planners and managers the information needed to determine whether a project has been implemented as planned. It can also help them identify the problems that need to be solved, the expected or unexpected impacts that have occurred, and the lessons learned that should guide them in selecting and designing future projects.

For the reasons mentioned above, this evaluation framework has a threefold purpose: *operational*, *summative* and *learning* purposes.

In response to *operational purposes*, this evaluation focused on the following activities:

- Monitoring of the project's progress, focusing on whether the deadlines were met
- Effectiveness of project management
- Modalities of communication among partners
- Match between the nature of the results obtained and the quality criteria

In response to *summative purposes*, to the following activities were included:

- Evaluation of overall project results vs. planned objectives
- Evaluation of the impact of the planned activities in terms of: increased awareness on the project's among relevant stakeholders and user groups
- Assessment of the on-line devices and services (Web Site & e-learning environment)
- Evaluation of the impact of concertation meetings with the EC, seminars, increased synergy among decision makers, etc.
- Evaluation of dissemination impact, exploitation and sustainability potential.

In response to *learning purposes*, the focus was on the following activities:

- Assessment of the project partners' degree of satisfaction about the project outputs and results
- Assessment of the nature of the relationship between project partnership and external stakeholders
- Assessment of the sustainability of the project results
- Potential for dissemination.

2.3 Data collection and analysis

The evaluation of this project was carried out through qualitative methods, such as in-depth interviews and online satisfaction questionnaires. The data was collected using the following methods:

- Semi – Structured Interview with the partners: The interviews with the partners were carried out via Skype or over the phone at the end of the project in a semi-structured format guided by themes set based on the project's context.
- Online questionnaire with the partners: A satisfactory online questionnaire was distributed online to the partners involved in the project at the end of the project. The questionnaire was composed of closed questions with replies on the Likert Scale (1. Not Satisfactory – 5. Satisfactory)
- Interview with the beneficiaries: The interviews with the beneficiaries were conducted via email at the end of the project.

After the data was collected through the above-mentioned methods, a content analysis was applied to identify the common themes and patterns from the responses of the partners and the representatives of the targeted groups guided by the questions used in the interviews and questionnaires.

3. Findings

Overall the beneficiaries and the partners seemed to be satisfied with the progress of the project, the collaboration within the consortium, they felt that the objectives were met and the implementation stage is going according to plan. Some issues were also

mentioned by the partners and beneficiaries which will be analysed in more detail in the next section of the report.

3.1 Results from the interviews with the beneficiaries

This analysis is based on four in-depth interviews with the beneficiaries from four different partner countries of this project, who were the representatives of different target groups (youth, youth workers and academics).

Specifically, for this data set a selection of national project managers was involved following an invitation for interviews to the consortium of the project. Partners indicated their representative to be involved.

Additionally, following a communication by the project partners, stakeholders from three different countries were outreached and provided the answers in the question in written format.

Finally, the primary target group was also represented, following also the suggestions of the partners. Within the interviewees were young people trained by the project to act as researchers, practitioners and policy makers who have taken face to face or online courses. The aim of the interview was to assess the importance of the project from the perspective of the beneficiaries, the practicality of the emerged tools, the efficiency and clarity of the communication channels, the strength and weaknesses of the project as they experience it and to find out whether they have any recommendations for improvement (Appendix1).

Based on the responses of the participants in the interviews, it appears that they were generally satisfied with the projects' outcomes.

When talking about the importance of the project, the interviewees stated that they have a better understanding of the concept of radicalisation, and especially how other youth are reflecting on it, which in turn will help them to recognise it better, and eventually to tackle it before it emerges. For example, one of the interviewees said that:

“Yes they were useful to understand the opinion of my peers, not only on radicalisation, but also on issues such as exclusion, identity, discrimination and on their degree of involvement in society.”

The above-mentioned statement indicated the overall reflection of the young researcher to the project, as most of them seemed to be realising what other peers think and do on the issues of radicalisation for the first time.

This progress can be also considered as one of the greatest achievements of the project: to raise awareness, understanding and knowledge among youth on how exclusion is affecting their peers, the potentials for collective action and the challenges they have to face.

Some others mentioned the novelty of the methodology used in the project, such as the 'youth-led approach' and the YEIP Prevention Model founded upon Positive Psychology, Restorative Justice and the Good Lives Model. In essence, this methodology placed young people at the forefront of policy making, empowering them to be the leaders of their own destiny, rather than being perceived as 'victims'. In regards to this, one of them mentioned that:

“An important aspect of the work undertaken was an innovative focus on participatory youth led research (....) Instead of ‘managing’ young people at ‘risk’, the YEIP project has focussed on promoting the talents and strengths of vulnerable young people and through this approach help develop positive identities.”

Many projects claim a bottom approach, which however on many occasions fail to apply. Based on the statements of the beneficiaries, it becomes apparent that this has been one of the major strengths of the YEIP project. All young researchers that participated in the evaluation clearly stated that they appreciated the sense of ownership provided by the partners in running their activities and contributing to the project development. Beyond the sense of ownership and the motivation for their involvement, this have been the most effective educational process within the project in multiple levels. The bottom up approach of YEIP practically provided knowledge on the scientific themes of the project (i.e. radicalisation), and also developed basic skills like time management, critical thinking, communication and collaboration.

Another important aim of the interview was to assess the practicality of the project’s results. Overall, the participants seemed to be content with the outcomes of the project and mentioned that the results were successfully used as ‘concrete tools’ in managing their daily professional activities. For instance, one participant said:

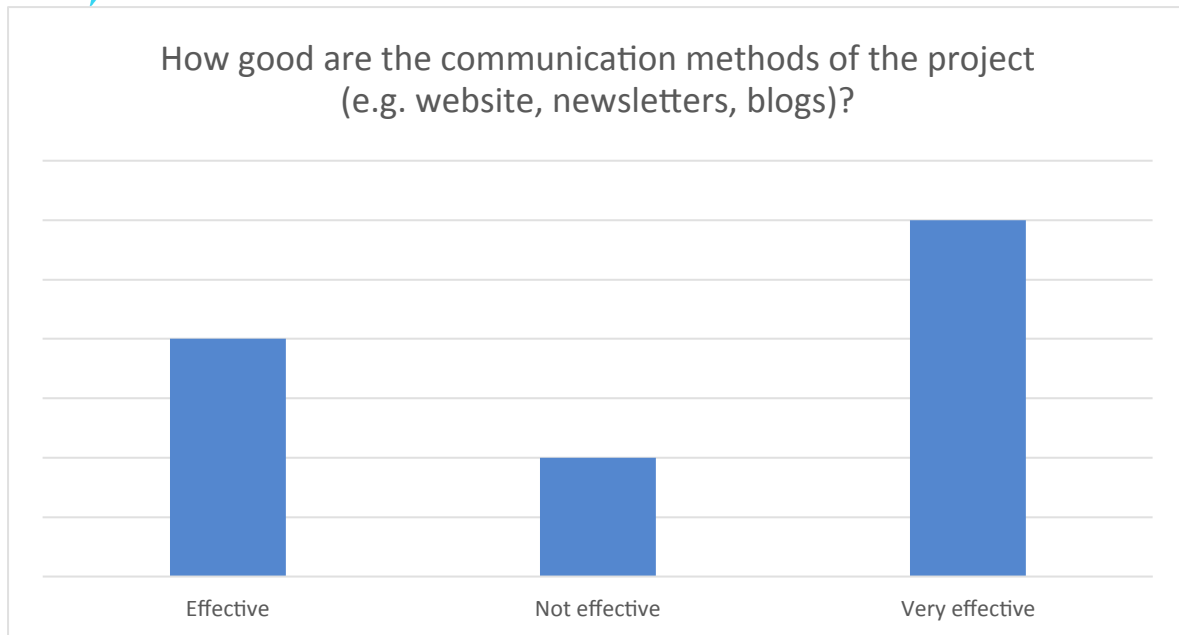
“I work in Academia, therefore, a consistent part of my job is dealing with young students, lecturing and so on. For this reason, methods such as those provided by the positive psychology and the good lives model can work as a concrete tool to apply on the daily basis.”

YEIP for stakeholders and other relevant actors can be used as a good practice and a reference point for their work as we see above. This can be a motive of the project partners to multiply and disseminate further its result to actors working with youth. Additionally, a more structure visibility of YEIP as a pedagogical tool maybe considered.

In addition, some others mentioned that the project's results helped them to understand not only the opinion of their peers about youth radicalisation, but more importantly it made them aware of the existence of other factors underpinning radicalisation such as exclusion, identity and discrimination. Without acknowledging these factors, the concept of radicalisation could not be fully understood.

When asked about the efficiency and quality of the communication channels, most of the respondents seemed satisfied with the variety of the resources they were able to access via the official website, Facebook and various newsletters distributed online. However, as it is demonstrated in the graph below, on the replies of the project managers we could see some improvement as it was also stated by some beneficiaries that some project information was hard to access, identify or use.

Graph 1 – Communication Methods



Respondents said that the website is *'clearly laid out with professional graphics and informative materials'* and the Facebook page was very clear and contained regular updates from the project. While most comments were positive, some of the negative comments were that the Facebook and the newsletters *"contained too much relevant/ irrelevant information, which made it hard to read and get the right information"*, and the website experienced some technical issues which caused some delays, but were eventually fixed in a timely manner.

One of the major challenges of projects like YEIP phase is data management and information provision. The great amount of publications and text production maybe be a shortfall if not presented and promoted in a user-friendly approach. Apparently from the above data, this has been on of the few shortfalls of YEIP. Infographics and visualisations may have been more helpful in providing and presenting the information in a more influential manner.

Nonetheless, information and data should be provided and presented as part of the project's work and this could be done in another section of the online platform which could be used as an eLibrary.

Another important point of the interview was to identify the strengths and the weaknesses of the project. Within the strengths, the respondents mentioned that the project benefited by its broader reach, as various European countries contributed as partners in the research, which *“allowed for a wide diversity of the inputs and world views that might otherwise be absent in smaller projects”*.

Pluralism of views, beneficiaries and inputs has been a major strength of YEIP, which also provide a more complete image of violent youth radicalisation perceptions, tendencies and response. This has been recognised mainly by stakeholders such as the beneficiaries interviewed, who now can integrate the YEIP results in their normal activities and produce more informed and sound initiatives and policies.

The project also benefited from the direct support of the European Institutions. Others mentioned that they felt privileged to be contributors to a project that has a topic situated at the forefront of the research.

One of the major challenges all European projects face is to manage to attract the involvement and the participation of major stakeholders and particular European Institutions, who lead the policy in the fields of youth and radicalisation. YEIP, according to the stakeholders, has been successful in achieving this, as European Institutions recognized the impact potentials of the project and the its valuable contribution in proposing innovative responses to violent youth radicalisation.

The involvement of the young people in the research project was another positive aspect of the project. As one of the interviewees stated:

“The idea that the youths should be included in decision making is an important strength of the project, as it highlights their importance in the project and society in general”.

The active participation of the final project target group, the youth, was also perceived as a positive progress by the project’s stakeholders. Such an approach attached to the project’s outcomes the credibility and the validity of being relevant to the target groups, as they were developed with the youth direct involvement.

While the beneficiaries recognised the strengths of the project, a few drawbacks were also identified. For instance, one young researcher felt that ‘at times’ there was a lack of commitment within the members of academia to use the tools provided by the project to raise awareness about radicalisation in the universities and they seemed to be undermining the gravity of the issue. Some others mentioned that there was a lack of diversity within the subjects of the study, as all seemed to be coming from the same background. A research associate said:

“A weakness of the project in the U.K. is that it does not look at other environments where youths can be radicalised such as prisons etc. It should focus on the drivers of radicalisation as a solution to the problem.”

Although, some of the stakeholders stated that one of the weakness of the project was not to expand to other spaces of youth action; it has to be stated that as a European project with a predefined objective, time and resources, it was practically impossible in doing so. Nevertheless, this specific framework could be

communicated to the participants. Additionally this can be suggested as a follow up action.

3.2 Results from the in-depth interviews and online questionnaires with the partners

This analysis is based on six in-depth interviews carried out via Skype, and six responses from a satisfactory online questionnaire distributed and completed via google forms. The respondents were a mixture coming collectively from all project partners and they were either the project managers of each partner or their representatives. The purpose of the interviews and online questionnaires was to assess the partners' overall degree of satisfaction regarding the development of the project in relation to the expected results and achievements. More specifically, the focus was on the project management; communication and collaboration between partners as well as, between partners with stakeholders, participants, and target groups; the quality and sustainability of the deliverables and possibility for dissemination. They were also asked to critically evaluate their own contribution to the project and to identify the main strength and weaknesses (Appendix 2, Appendix 3)

Based on the responses received, the respondents seemed to be satisfied with the progress of the project and their overall experience. All the respondents from both in-depth interviews and online questionnaire agreed that the project met its objectives, the results were interesting, and that despite being at the early stages of implementation, it seems to be sustainable and have a real social impact in various social environments.

Particularly YEIP as analysed in the previous chapter managed to meet its primary objectives in providing the tools and the methods to a wide range of beneficiaries and stakeholders to raise awareness and respond effectively to violent youth radicalisation. Particularly, youth, academics and policy makers have been the main beneficiaries from the project outcomes.

In addition, some positive comments were made about the methodology used and about the importance of the project in raising awareness about *radicalisation*. For example, a project manager stated that:

“it was a challenging and interesting experience.... YEIP managed to break through many things that needed breaking.... both in regards to the topic of radicalisation, which was not researched before and in regards to its ‘youth- led methodology’ that it’s something quite innovative...”

While the respondents appear to be satisfied with their overall experience and involvement in the project, when asked about the management of the project the responses received were mixed. On the one hand, some participants seemed to be satisfied with the project management and made positive comments. It was mentioned that the instructions were clear, the communication, support and feedback throughout the whole process was good. Moreover, it was stated that when some issues occurred, they “were solved on time and it was easy to understand who to address.” However, on the other hand, three out of six interviewees appeared to be unsatisfied with the ways in which the project was managed. Talking about their own experiences, some of the issues identified by the other participants were: unclear instructions, miscommunications, and challenges emerging due to high turnover in personnel. As one respondent said:

“It could have been a clearer project management for us...we had different people coming in the project at different times managing it and sometimes was difficult for us to work out who is managing the project and when...it’s been a lot of turnover...”

Some others mentioned that managing the project was an issue because of its large scale, the challenging methodological approach and the number of partners involved in the process. In the online survey, however, four out of six participants stated that they were satisfied with the ways in which the project was managed, while only two said that the coordination of the project was not effective.

Another topic covered in the interviews was regarding the collaboration between partners. This was rated by the respondents as being overall good and very good. Some others, however, mentioned that they haven’t had too much contact with the other partners due to their role, or their overall tasks in the project, which didn’t require a direct communication with the other partners.

Going further with the topic of communication and collaboration, the partners were also asked about their experience in collaborating with the stakeholders, with the other participants in the project and with the target groups. Regarding this matter, most of the respondents seemed satisfied with their overall experience in involving the state institutions and policy makers in the project.

Particularly, one of the partners mentioned:

“ ..(...)...we managed to involve the Ministry of Justice and to gather the secondary data from the police records.”

However, some struggles have also been mentioned. This was mainly due to bureaucracy and the political climate in some countries. For example, one respondent said:

“Due to the political situation which was ongoing for many months...as you know we had the long pre-electing period, European elections, local elections, regional elections, national elections and so on... we had a serious problem accessing the government institutions.”

On the topic of collaboration with the target groups, the partners expressed a high level of satisfaction, mentioning that they managed to attract the involvement of high school teachers and the university lecturers, who successfully used the tools provided by the project to raise awareness about ‘youth radicalisation’ through seminars, online courses, school meetings and participations at various events.

Linked with that, the partners were also asked to express their opinion regarding the quality of the deliverables and to assess whether the project is sustainable and has the potential of having a real social and political impact. Most participants commented that the project has good outcomes, which in some cases surpassed the expectations.

Specifically, the positive project outcomes primarily involved the capacity and skills development of the involved youth in understanding and challenging youth violent radicalisation, as well as, for academics the awareness raising on the effectiveness of a bottom-up approach in knowledge development.

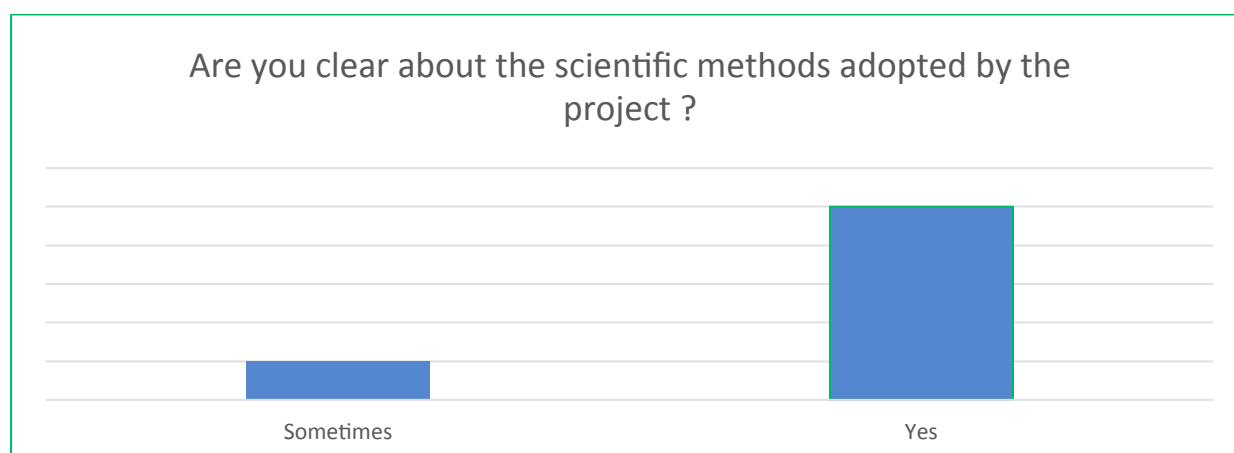
The scientific adequacy of the methods deployed by the YEIP project is also demonstrated in the partners’ project managers responses in the online

questionnaire, where the majority are in favour of “the scientific methods adopted by the project”.

The tools provided were successfully used by professionals to educate students and the public at large about *radicalisation*, and to change people’s attitudes and perceptions about the topic. This has attracted the attention of government officials, which successfully led in some instance to a change in policies and shown more interest on the implementation front. One partner said that:

“We managed to use YEIP tools in schools and youth migrant centres and they were able to learn much more about radicalisation from young people themselves and we were able to deliver this rich and insightful information through the national reports.”

Graph2 – Effectiveness of scientific methods



Although most the interviewees seemed happy with the results, others mentioned that there is more to be done and added on the implementation front. This opinion seems to be sustained by the results of the online survey where three out of six

respondents stated that remain to be seen whether the project was worthwhile and it will make a difference in the future. As one participant said: *“We need to carry on the work and to make sure that the right measures are implemented in the future.”*

The partners were also asked to state and assess their own involvement in the project. All participants rated their participation as being good and very good, despite the obstacles they encountered throughout the process, with some specifying that their efforts went beyond the task assigned.

At the end of the interview the participants were asked to name a success and a drawback of the project. A major success identified by the overwhelming majority of respondents was the involvement of the young researchers in the project, this being a result of the ‘young led approach’ method. They also mentioned that by being involved in this project some young researchers started working for different organizations on new projects, which in turn help them to broaden their future career perspectives. In regard to this, one respondent said:

“the involvement of young researchers in the project had unexpected results ...some of them are working with us now ...It is interesting to know young people interested in this field that might become future professionals working with us.”

Other major success of the project was identified as being the involvement of teachers, university lecturers and professors, and more importantly of policy makers and government authorities. It was also mentioned that the tools provided by the project were successfully used to raise awareness and change people’s attitudes and perceptions about ‘youth radicalisation’. In context of some countries this has been translated into the government policy.

While the positives of the initiative are important to identify, the negative points have also a major significance, as lessons can be learned for future projects. One negative point that was mentioned by the majority of the partners was the withdrawal of some partners from the project, which created major logistical issues, such as the transfer of the remaining workload to the remaining partners.

Another issue was the lack of communication and coordination between the partners at different times in project development. This issue was attributed to the large scale of the project, which meant that many people were involved, all having different perspectives and different approaches to work, that led to misunderstandings and miscommunications. Adding to that, another complex issue was high staff turnover at the managerial level, which created confusion and delays in respecting the deadlines in some instances.

In addition, another difficulty encountered by the partners was engaging the participants at the university level, as in some countries the time when the research was carried out coincided with the spring-summer term, which meant that the students were more focussed on their exams rather than interested in participating in the research. It was also pointed out that some university professors and lecturers showed a low level of interest on the topic of radicalisation as they had other academic interests. Issues with recruiting were reported by the partners trying to find participants in prisons and educational centres. Some of the partners to achieve the active participation of youth provided incentives such as awards and certificates upon the completion of their tasks, while others partnered with youth related institutions and conducted the project activities as part of the youth's regular educational and recreational activities.

Very importantly, it was mentioned by the partners that another major challenge was to do with the terminology, as in some languages, the meaning of the '*radicalisation*' and '*extremism*' do not have a negative connotation. For this reason, the right translation of the concept had to be found in order to avoid confusion and misunderstandings. However, despite the difficulties, when asked how will they feel when the project was over, most of the respondents from the online survey said that they want to know more of the subject and to continue the work at the implementation level. Only a small majority felt relieved that the project was over.

4. Overview and Recommendations

Based on the responses and comments of the participants on the interviews and the online survey, it seems that the vast majority of partners and beneficiaries had a good experience working and benefiting from the YEIP project. With the exceptions of a few issues emerging due to a change in management and the withdrawal of some partners, the collaboration and communication that has been developed between partners has been successful, the objectives have largely been met, the quality of deliverables seems to be situated at a satisfying level, and the implementation of the programme is progressing in the right direction, providing that the level of commitment remains the same. Furthermore, partners seemed to be satisfied with their contribution to the project, with some mentioning that their efforts went beyond the allocated tasks.

Considering what the partners have mentioned, some challenges seem to have emerged. One of them was the difficulty on recruiting participants, especially in prisons and educational centres, and the other one being the task of attracting the participation of policy makers, which was exacerbated in some countries by the assiduous bureaucratic system and political circumstances at that time. In this regard, some partners have pointed out that in order to counteract this issue in any future projects, more involvement and interest is needed from government officials and policy makers. The involvement of state institutions are also important on the implementation level, as a change in policy is needed in order for a meaningful impact to take place. This was also the opinion of the beneficiaries, who suggested that the authorities should take the issue of 'radicalisation' seriously, and use efficiently the tools created by the project in order to raise awareness about the issue, to recognise it and to tackle it before it emerges.

Overall, from the comments received from the respondents, it could be concluded that with the exception of a few issues, that the project was a success from a logistical point of view and from a practical, “on the ground” level, with the potential of being sustainable.

Below a summary of the recommendations and suggestions as collected through this report and the participants’ contributions that should be considered in upcoming relevant initiatives:

1. Promote further the YEIP as an innovative pedagogical tool, based on a bottom-up approach, among educators and academics
2. In future projects, the active involvement of the target groups in the build-up of the activities can be the critical factor of their success
3. Provision of information should be made in a more user-friendly approach - deploying visualizations and infographics to demonstrate project information and outcomes
4. A follow up action is for the YEIP tools to be implemented in other spaces where youth are active to address the challenges of violent youth radicalisation. Activities such as online games, sports clubs, social media, should be considered
5. Active engagement of stakeholders, multipliers and policy makers maximizes the potential impact and sustainability of the project

6. Both for stakeholders and the end target groups, tangible benefits should be provided in order to secure their ongoing participation, which must be achieved from the early stages of the project.

Appendix 1

YEIP –Final Evaluation Interview- Beneficiaries

The respondents were:

- (a) the young people trained by the project to act as researchers
- (b) practitioners or policy makers who have taken the face to face or online courses

Questions:

1. Provide –Gender, Age, Field of Work/ Basic Background

.....
.....

2. How did you hear about the project?

.....

3. What is your involvement in the project?

.....

4. How important do you think this project is and why?

.....

5. How did you find the results of the project and did they help you in what you do?

.....

6. How clear and effective did you find the project's communication channels such as its websites, Facebook page, newsletters?

.....

7. What would you like to see more from the project?

.....

8. What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of the project?

.....

9. Are any recommendations you would make to the project?

.....

Appendix 2

YEIP – Final Evaluation Online Questionnaire - Partners

1. What is your role in the organization what was your involvement in the project and for how long?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. How clear are you about the project's objectives?

- a. Very clear
- b. Clear
- c. Not so clear
- d. Very confused

3. Do you think that the project is meeting its objectives?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. It might

4. Are you clear about the scientific methods adopted by the project?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Sometimes
5. Did you learn anything from the project?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. A lot
6. Do you think this is a worthwhile project that will indeed make a difference?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Maybe
7. How effective is the coordination of the project?
- a. Very effective
 - b. Effective
 - c. Not effective

d. Problematic

8. How effective is the partnership?

a. Very effective

b. Effective

c. Not effective

d. Problematic

9. How good are the communication methods of the project (e.g. website, newsletters, blogs)?

a. Very effective

b. Effective

c. Not effective

d. Problematic

10. How will you feel when the project is finished?

a. Relieved

b. Sad

c. Want to do more on the topic

Appendix 3

YEIP- Final Evaluation Interview- Partners

1. Please rate the overall progress of the project and describe your experience working with this consortium.
2. Was the management structure clear?
3. The project management provided feedback to the partners?
4. The feedback received from the management was appropriate?
5. How was the collaboration with the partners?
6. How do you rate your own contribution?
7. Are you satisfied with the quality of the deliverables prepared to date?
8. How is the scientific quality of the outcomes?
9. How was the involvement of the stakeholders and target groups?
10. Can you comment on the impact and sustainability of the project?
11. Please name one major success of the project.

12. Please name one major difficulty that you have experienced so far in the project? How do you feel it could be resolved?