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WELCOME & INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS & REFUGEES



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SIB Evaluation

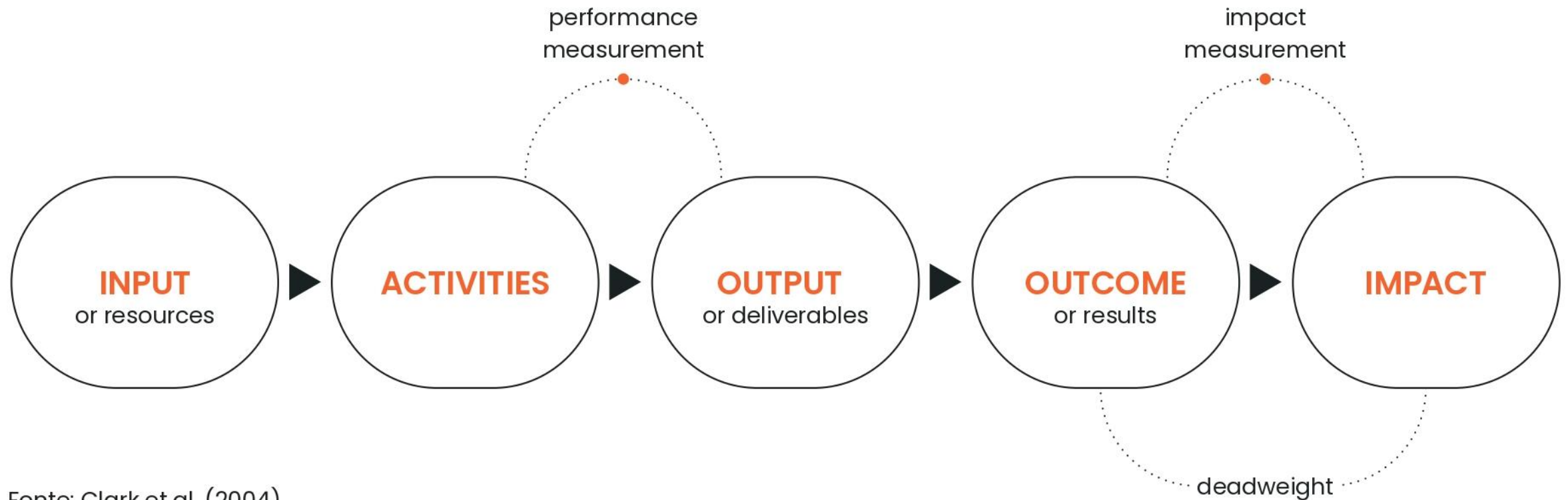
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Indice

- Overview of the methodology
 - Outcome tipology
 - From output to outcome
 - Calibrating soft and hard outcomes
-

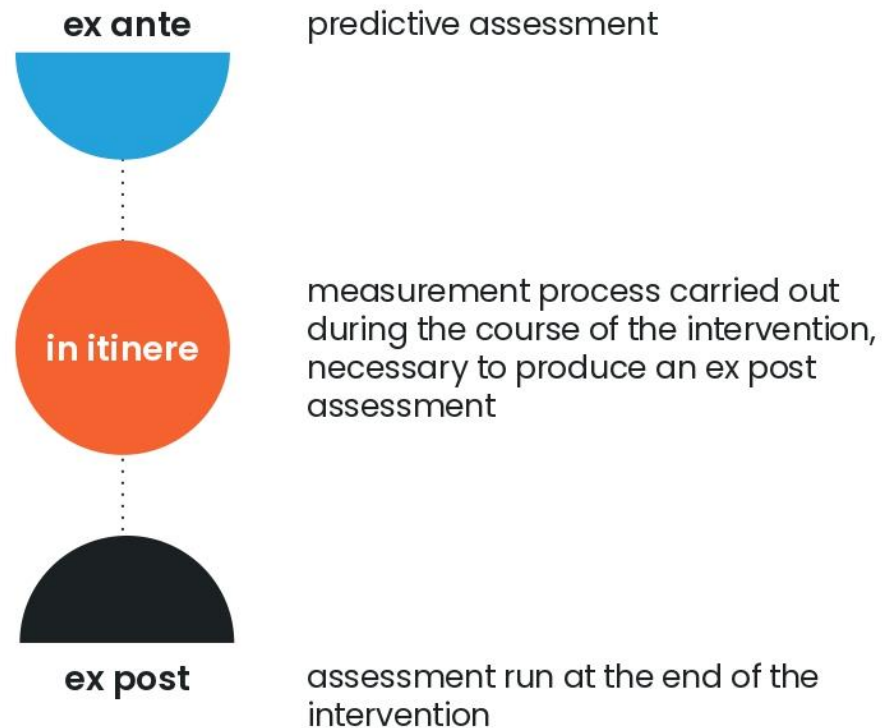
the impact value chain

☀ All assessment models are based on the impact value chain



Fonte: Clark et al. (2004)

The impact assessment can be carried out within 3 different time dimensions:



intentionality

analysis of the impact intentions of those who are implementing the project/ intervention

additionality

analysis of the added value generated only by the project/intervention under analysis

measurability

analysis of the measurable share of value generated by the project/intervention

3 key characteristics of impact assessment

The Intervention model

mapping

Selection of impact areas – called outcomes – most used at international level

Comparison between impact areas and international benchmarks using the Open Impact Database

Linking each outcome to the required international taxonomy

qualification

Analysis of the extent of the outcomes and who they will affect

Matching one or more indicators to each outcome, to allow measurement

Cashability analysis, to understand the degree of financial return on the outcomes

Linking the outcomes with financial proxies, the values perceived or remunerated for each given change

Sharing of sources of financial approximations and co-design of calculation routines with the customer

quantification

Analysis and estimation of KPIs year by year. In the forecasting phase, decision of the minimum KPIs with the customer

Calculation of social value, multiplying the financial proxy by the KPIs.

mitigation

Causality analysis: verification of the link between intentions and impact

Analysis of additionality: verification of added value

Durability analysis: impact life cycle verification

Sensitivity analysis: verification of the balance of impact components

impact calculation

Calculation of Net Social Value (monetisation methods)

Calculation of generated change differentials (non-monetisation methods)

Calculation of Social Return on Investment (SROI)

Calculation of impact delta expressed in KPIs – KPIs (non-monetisation)



A tip: in the UK monetization is facilitated by the Unitcost database

Shift in focus: from output to outcome

- > What is the greatest advantage in implementing a SIB?
- > Moving the paradigm from the activity to the achievements of a project



Tired of paperwork and the efforts on accounting the penny of every single sub-activity?



SIB

The focus on the M&E plan is on the impacts you achieve.

Normally, a set of **two or more main hard outcomes** and a **few selected soft outcomes**.



The core point here is:
BUILD TRUST

Outcome typology

The typology of outcome describes the nature of the outcome and its relation to measurability

Hard

Outcomes that can be measured quantitatively

Soft

Outcomes that normally refer to perception, wellness, and can be measured qualitatively

Cashability level

The cashability level refers to the capacity of the outcome of generating financial returns.

An outcome can be **cashable** or **not cashable**, but every outcome, depending on the context has a specific cashability level.

Sometimes the concept of cashability refers to the availability of an entity to pay for the change to happen

Examples related to migration:

1 **HARD – CASHABLE**

From the project Rural Social Act:

- Impact on PA capacity to manage operations related to social and economic inclusion
-

2 **HARD – NON CASHABLE**

From the project Family Hospitality:

- Improved knowledge of the Italian language
-

3 **SOFT**

From the project Cinema Troisi Study Room:

- Improvement of social cohesion among students
-

The role of soft outcomes in impact measurement:

CASE 1 / Egypt

Examples of hard/cashable:

- Increased productivity
- Increased income
- Increased safety on the workplace



- We worked with sensors and everyday checks to ensure to transcribe the quantities of crop, water, fuel and so on...

Examples of soft outcomes:

- Perception of working conditions
- Perception of utility of the project in family reunification
- Perception of farming as a dignifying job



- We delivered questionnaires about their perceived quality of life and if the project gave them reasons not to leave the village
- Eventually, we found out that the project was highly appreciated from the working environment perspective but did not get beyond the work aspect.

- We used the results from the questionnaires to mitigate the actual impact of the hard outcomes, especially in deflators such as displacement and drop-off;

The role of soft outcomes in impact measurement:

CASE 2 / ITALY

Study case	Material	Sector	Focus
OHANA	Project framework	Minors' housing	Importance of the indicators
RDD	Project monitoring tool	Addictions' damage prevention and reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of connecting outputs with short-term outcomes and long-term outcomes • Importance of digitalize monitoring • Advocacy and strategic management
SPIN-TIME	Evaluation analysis	Social housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of collection of demographical data • Usage of soft and hard outcomes together, monetized
PEI	Project monitoring tool	Youth education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proof of additionality principle • Showcase of soft outcomes

Lessons Learnt

- 1 Think in terms of impact cycle management
 - 2 Think in terms of “Key Performance Impact Indicators”: monetization is a message, not necessarily the real content
 - 3 Use data policies to vehiculate data
 - 4 Use digital software to increase communicability of data and have a benchmark
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