



Project Actors Capacity Training in Caucasus

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Fifth PACT Partners meeting in Vienna



PACT partners met in Vienna on 27-28 May 2015 on the occasion of the latest consortium meeting.

Here is a group picture!



First Face-to-Face Training session in Armenia

On 14-16 May 2015 PACT training was organized at Yerevan State University, as the result of a collaboration between Gavar State University and Yerevan State University. The topic of the training was “Project Development Tools”. Among the training participants were administrative staff members from GSU and YSU, as well as students.

Welcome speeches were made by the Armenian project coordinators Arsen Apyoyan (GSU Vice-Rector) and Vache Kalashyan (Head of the department of YSU professional training), followed by a presentation of the PACT platform. GSU and YSU trainers then conducted the face-to-face training process.

GSU trainers Siranush Khachatryan and Anahit Margaryan presented the project development tools, the logical framework structure and components, as well as the characteristics and definition of project application.

YSU trainers Perch Khachatryan and Tatevik Sargsyan touched upon the issues of context and stakeholders analyses in research and developmental projects as well as target group analysis, PEST and SWOT analysis.

During the practical work, all the participants actively participated in the formulation and presentation of their own projects’ log frames.

A comprehensive discussion took place: many questions were raised, with answers provided by the trainers and the European experts. At the end of the training the organizers summed up the results achieved.



EU Trainers' profiles

All PACT trainings are supported by experienced trainers in project design. Discover some new profiles here:



Irine Sakhelashvili is an associate researcher at Ilia State University, Georgia. She is also a PhD student of ISU in the field of Neuroscience.

She has more than 10 years of work experience in the field of projects planning, management and coordination. She has developed projects and attended/conducted trainings in cooperation of international organizations such as UNDP, Peace Corps, World Vision, NDI, etc. Ms. Sakhelashvili is also co-author of the strategic and action plans developed by/for different governmental structures of Georgia.

Within the frame of PACT project, she has been trained as an in-house trainer and is currently involved in the project as the responsible person of two series of project development trainings for ISU academic staff and PhD students in 2015.

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Siranush Khachatryan is a GSU Quality Assurance Specialist on International Programmes, and Lecturer in English Language.

Graduating from the university she was qualified as a Master of Philology in the Field of the English Language. She has a good command of foreign languages such as English, German and Russian and is in charge of systematization of documents concerning GSU International Cooperation and teaching-methodological activity.



In the scope of GSU international cooperation, she participated in conferences, seminars and trainings in Armenia as well as foreign countries like Belgium, Georgia, Germany, and Ukraine.

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Tool on the spotlight: Differing between Outputs and Outcomes

In order to develop project outputs, the differences between outputs and outcomes need to be clear to all project developers. All activities naturally lead to an output. But outputs need to be defined and differentiated from the outcomes, which are to be defined later. Differentiating between outputs and outcomes is necessary in order to successfully plan a project. It can easily be learned by looking at different examples of outputs and outcomes.

Planning outputs is defined by the question: *Which results will the project show?*

Outputs are the direct results of program activities. They are usually described in terms of the size and/or scope of the services and products delivered or produced by the program. It is ideal to use the past tense to formulate these outputs, like “implemented training”, “organized workshops” or “written paper” and whenever possible quantify the outputs, like 12 implemented trainings with 20 participants each or one written paper reaching an audience of 500 etc.

The outputs are the intended results – the results you plan to reach from the very beginning. Outputs are the direct products of program activities and may include tangible products like leaflets, videos, proceedings, tapes, papers or survey results.

Planning outcomes is defined by the question: *What difference will the project make?*

What many people call “goals” is what project developers mean by “outcomes”. There are three types of outcomes: short-term outcomes, medium-term outcomes, and long-term outcomes (=impact).

Project developers expect that if activities are completed or ongoing these will lead to the following changes in 1–3 (short-term) and then 4–6 years (medium-term). The long term outcomes or changes (7-10 years) are also called “impact” of a project or programme.