

Report on Growing Civic Communities Programme's First Cycle.

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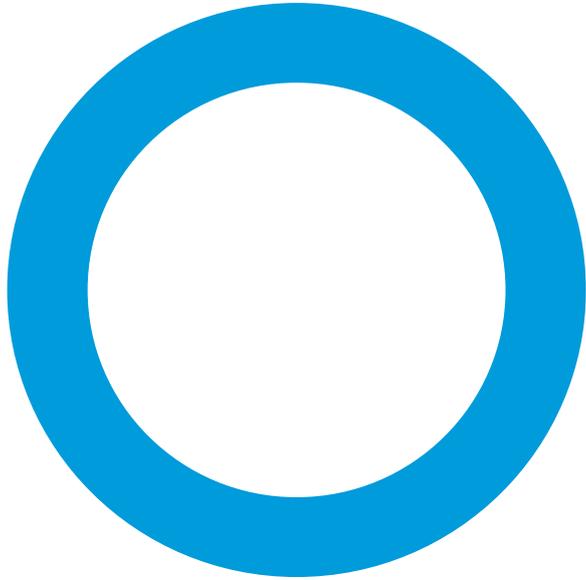


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Introduction.

In fall 2017 Power of Humanity Foundation launched the Growing Civic Communities (ECK) Program in the Southern Transdanubian region, funded by the Open Society Foundations, as part of the Regional Community Centres program.

4 Within the program for three years per year NGOs, informal groups and communities can apply for an amount of 100 million HUF for projects implemented in Baranya, Somogy and Tolna counties. This is a huge opportunity, especially when we consider that how resource-poor environment the civil society in the region is working in. Besides that in Hungary only in the Northern Great Plain region were opened similar opportunities for civilians. But how did the Program's first cycle affect the supported communities? Was it useful or quite the opposite? How can we define the reached developments and the fields that need to be changed? Fortunately with the analysis of the closing reports answers to the aforementioned questions can be found. In this report we would like to give a review about the direct preludes of ECK Program, the social impact measurement's process and tools and its foregoing results as well.

On a national scale, the South Transdanubian region, especially Pécs and its immediate surroundings, has traditionally been characterized by a seemingly strong civic activity that in the past 8 years was relegated in terms of visibility. Isolated,

good examples exist only of real and functioning NGOs with few active members or volunteers, whose social impact is thus negligible. Behind this may be the current social context, including the polarization of the opinion of civilians, or the general lack of information necessary for the formation of opinions, moreover the disinterest and passivity towards public life. In recent years, it may have become clear from political campaigns that the state is unwilling to cooperate with civilians and, in fact, often hinders their work. In our view, the context of the ECK program is a fragmented society in which many people may feel that they cannot influence the situation that has arisen and, accordingly, they prefer not to try. In this society, dependencies are commonplace and strengthened through, for example, financial support, which is often conditional on cooperation with local authorities. NGO leaders are often in fact cultural public employees or municipal employees, and therefore these NGOs are unable to function as independent organizations. There is also a relatively large consensus that civilians are actually trying to perform state duties - without adequate state aid. Another problem is the lack of networks, civilians are not connected to each

other, which is an obstacle to knowledge transfer. The issue of sustainability is constantly being raised, to which applications and the project approach do not provide a satisfactory answer.

To change this feature our tool is to strengthen civil society: that's why ECK applicants may require support for resolutions of problems identified by local communities.

In order to develop the application, we visited people with an insight into civilian life in the South Transdanubian region. Through personal consultations and by using online questionnaire, the purpose of the situation assessment was to establish a support program that best suits local needs and to be capable to respond to the real needs of local civilians. To have a clearer picture of what would be the most appropriate form of support to effectively assist the civil initiatives of the region. From the opinions of about a hundred people we have obtained conceptual and tender technical suggestions for our plans.

This is how the final form of Growing Civic Communities were born, thanks to which some local, regional NGOs acquired sources who didn't have access to such support before.

The main objective of the ECK, also set out in its name, is strengthening organizations and initiatives, so they become more autonomous and conscious, more stable actors, trust themselves and in each other, to cooperate, to build relationships. Strengthening organisations – in line with our conviction – is based on the development of three important areas, which are communication, base building and fundraising. These three areas are then were asked with an emphasis in the application data sheets and reports, and we offered trainings on these topics.



Therefore, in our regional, thus territorial and not sectoral focused program, we have not introduced restrictions on topics and professional disciplines. It technically means that you can win support with any kind of activity (social, environmental, health, education, sports, etc.) if your organization has a program through which it increases it's social base, embeddedness, strengthens communication, and, more than earlier, a donor circle is engaged.

We thought it important to get resources to smaller organizations and to smaller settlements, but also to finance more complex programs. So we created two categories, the Launcher, which is available on lesser terms, and informal groups may also apply, and the Amplifier where along higher expectations, higher amount can be applied for.

For the sake of equal access, we have strived for territorial equalization, which in practice meant that in Baranya and Pécs where traditionally stronger tender activity is prevalent it was more difficult to win our support than in the less competitor Tolna and Somogy counties.

+ introductions

During the development of the ECK program we determined our goals and what kind of change we want to see in the regional civil society as the result of our activities. We do not only consider it important to know and test with impact measurement tools the impact of the aid granted on civil society actors in the region to substantiate and get confirmation for our support system, but also to serve as a model for possible regional programs of the Open Society Foundations.

program, this means that the support provided is likely to bring about changes in the supported organization itself, in the immediate environment, and in the wider environment. At the same time, of course, the organization providing the support itself is forming and developing.

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There are several definitions in the literature to describe the concept of social impact measurement (Bodor és Móder, 2018¹, Kormos, 2017², Matolcsi, 2014³, OFA, 2017⁴), the cross-section of which reveals the following definition. Impact measurement, as its name suggests, is a complex analytical process that can identify and measure the positive and negative impacts of an organization's activities on the organization's indirect and immediate environment. This is done along pre-defined, well-measurable goals with both quantitative and qualitative tools, which serve as a benchmark for interpreting later events and exploring causal relationships. Impact measurement also enables the development of the organization through learning about impacts as feedback. It is also important to note that impact can be measured not only in connection with the activities of for-profit organizations, but also in connection with the activities of non-governmental organizations and groups. In the case of the ECK

1 Bodor, E., Móder, M. (2018). SOS! Megéri? SOS Gyermekfaló Magyarországi Alapítvány társadalmi hatásmérés vizsgálata. <http://szd.lib.uni-corvinus.hu/11169/> (Utolsó letöltés: 2020. 04. 03.)

2 Kormos, D. (2017). Hogyan mérhető pontosan és torzítatlanul a társadalmi hatás? Módszertani ajánlások és azok gyakorlati megvalósítása a magyar nonprofit szektorban. http://hatasmeres.hu/downloads/Kormos_Dora.pdf (Utolsó letöltés: 2020. 04. 03.)

3 Matolcsi, Zs. (2014). Amit mérünk, az javulni fog! Vagy nem...<https://demoblog.hu/demo-blog/amit-merunk-az-javulni-fog-vagy-nem-hatasmeres-a-demoban-es-azon-kivul/> (Utolsó letöltés: 2020. 04. 03.)

4 OFA Nonprofit Kft. (2017). Módszertani kézikönyv. <https://en.calameo.com/read/0046569662c8a75401ee2> (Utolsó letöltés: 2020. 04. 03.)

Methods.

In this part we shortly describe the participants and also introduce the tools applied in the social impact measurement.

Participants

Thus, the participants of the program came from the three southern counties of Hungary - Somogy, Tolna and Baranya - in two categories: launcher and amplifier. In the case of the Launcher application category, we supported actions, events and processes, i.e. the activities were in focus. Both non-governmental organizations and informal groups could apply for a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 12 months, up to a maximum of HUF 500,000. We announced 24 winning applications in this category, 19 from Baranya and 5 from Somogy.

Non-governmental organizations with legal personality could apply for the Amplifier tender category. In their case, each activity builds on each other, none working without the other. The elements of the project come together into a process with longer-term impacts, with the potential for continuity and sustainability. The duration of the projects was defined as a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 12 months, the minimum amount

of support was HUF 1,000,000 and the maximum was HUF 3,000,000. There were 35 winners in this category, 17 from Baranya, 7 from Somogy and 11 from Tolna. More detailed information about the participating organizations and their activities can be found on the program website.⁵

We distributed 96,146,845 HUF among a total of 59 beneficiaries, 36 of them from Baranya, 12 from Somogy and 11 from Tolna counties. 31 participants carried out their activities in the county capital - 22 in Pécs, 4 in Kaposvár, 5 in Szekszárd - while in six cities and 22 in villages they did the same. There were 43 registered organizations and 16 were informal.

Types of data

In the introduction, we have already tried to shed light on how it is built and works, what characteristics a non-governmental organization that we think is ideal has. In defining the indicators, which were formulated accordingly, we primarily sought to make them quantifiable and suitable



included in the data analysis. The structure of the final report and the exact wording of the questions and instructions are shown in the appendix (Appendix 1).

- 8 for answering them easily at the end of the support period. Thus, we asked the number of participants and organizers of the events, as well as the number of inner circle members (i.e. the most active core of the teams and organizations), of supporters (in a broader context, those who like and monitor the activities, but do not necessarily take an active part in them) and of volunteers at the beginning and end of the project. Secondly, we tried to assess the changes caused by the project not only with “hard” data, but also in a more subtle way. To this end, on the one hand, we formulated thirteen statements, four of which refer to the attitudes of the respondents and the others to the characteristics of a successful, efficient, and well-functioning organization. Each had to be answered on a Likert scale of 1 to 7, where 1 meant “strongly disagree” and 7 meant “strongly agree”. Attitude questions can be used to form an idea of the applicants’ attitudes towards the program and their own activities. On the other hand, we also asked open-ended questions about change and development. We also asked for a summary of the project period, as well as three photographs that capture the most beautiful moments, although these two requests were ultimately not

Results.

In this part of the report results of the previously described data types - numbers, attitude questions and statements moreover open-ended questions - are presented.

Descriptive statistics were made using Jamovi 1.0.7.0.⁶ and Microsoft Excel⁷.

Closing reports in general

A total of 58 final reports were returned from the first cycle, with some deficiencies in some cases, with unanswered questions that were either left blank, probably due to negligence, or lack of relevance. These are always indicated at the given point. The self-declaratory nature of the final report and the diversity of the projects supported must also be taken into account when we talk about the results, i.e. we cannot always make or it is worth making general statements.

Numbers

Number of people participating in the events

Regarding the number of participants in the events and programs organized by the applicants, it can be said that in total more than 21,000 people were reached and moved, and an average of 415 people took part in each event. Of course, there were also supported programs that did not focus on organizing large-scale events, so there may be large differences between individual responses. Data for descriptive statistics are summarized in the table below (Table 1). The number of items means the data received for analysis, in which case it was 52.

6 The jamovi project (2020). jamovi (Version 1.2) [Computer Software]. Retrieved from <https://www.jamovi.org>

7 Microsoft Corporation. (2018). Microsoft Excel. Retrieved from <https://office.microsoft.com/excel>

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	52/58
MEAN	415
MINIMUM	13
MAXIMUM	2500
SUM	21598

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of the number of participants in the events

Number of organisers

A total of 595 people took an active part in organizing and running the events, and they worked with an average of 11 staff. There were those who organized themselves, and there were also those in whom 62 took part (Table 2).

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	53/58
MEAN	11.23
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	62
SUM	595

Table 2. Descriptive statistics of number of organisers

Number of inner circle members in the beginning and in the end of phase

The size of the inner circle, of the active core, initially covered a total of 289 people based on the values of 54 reports, and averaged 5.35 people (Appendix 2), while the size of the inner circle at the end of the project was 582 people based on 55 reports and 10.6 people on average (Appendix 3). Comparing the data of the two situations on the basis of 54 reports, i.e. subtracting the value indicated at the beginning of the project from the end value of the project, it can be said that in 77% of organizations, in 45 cases the size of the inner circle increased by

the end of the project with the average of 6 people. In seven cases the number of employees did not change, in the case of two applicants data with a minus sign came out, which means that the number of members of the inner circle decreased by the end of the project period (Table 3).

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	54/58
MEAN	5.2
MINIMUM	-3
MAXIMUM	20

Table 3. Descriptive statistics of change in number of inner circle members

Number of supporters in the beginning and in the end of phase

Initially, the number of supporters and sympathizers covered a total of 3192 people based on the values of 49 reports, and the average was 65.1 people (Appendix 4), while at the end of the project the total number was 8455 people based on 49 reports and an average of 173 people (Appendix 5). Comparing the data of the two situations on the basis of 48 reports, i.e. subtracting the value indicated at the beginning of the project from the end value of the project, it can be said that in 78% of organizations, in 45 cases the number of supporters and sympathizers increased by the end of the project with the average of 97 people. There weren't any decrease in the numbers, but in three cases the number did not change (Table 4).

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	48/58
MEAN	109
MINIMUM	0
MAXIMUM	2500

Table 4. Descriptive statistics of change in number of supporters

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Number of volunteers in the beginning and in the end of phase

The number of volunteers initially covered a total of 457 based on the values of 56 reports, averaging 8.16 (Appendix 6), while the total number of volunteers at the end of the project was 808 based on 56 reports and an average of 14.4 (Appendix 7). Comparing the data of the two situations on the basis of 56 reports, i.e. subtracting the value indicated at the beginning of the project from the end value of the project, it can be said that in 86% of organizations, in 50 cases the number of volunteers increased by the end of the project with the average of 6.27 people. In three cases the number of staff did not change, also three applicants came out with data with a minus sign, which means that the number of volunteers decreased by the end of the project period (Table 5).

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	56/58
MEAN	6.27
MINIMUM	-12
MAXIMUM	24

Table 5. Descriptive statistics of change in number of volunteers

Statements, attitude questions

We first describe the results obtained by analyzing the statements and then the answers to the attitude questions. Behind each statement is the original serial number, and the appendix (Appendix 8) shows the frequency of each response in more detail, broken down by percentage.

Within the framework of the project, our organization / group has made significant progress in reaching out to local and wider public. (2)

This statement applies to the development of an organization's communication, namely to the external, non-internal part. Based on 58 reports, it can be said that on average 6.19 of the values of the scale were chosen, i.e. they broadly fully agree with this statement. The standard deviation is the mean deviation from the mean, which in this case is 1.03, which indicates a relatively large agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 5 and 7. The most common option became 7, so it can be stated that more than 90% of the organizations have made progress in reaching wider public (Table 6).

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	58/58
MEAN	6.19
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.03
MINIMUM	3
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	7

Table 6. Descriptive statistics of answers given to the 2nd statement

I feel that as a result of the application, the possibilities of our organization / group have not expanded significantly. (3) This is a so-called reverse item (because of the denial) that asks about opportunities both in material and in a broader sense. Based on 56 reports, it can be said that on average 1.93 of the values of the scale were chosen, i.e. the majority do not agree with this statement at all. The standard deviation in this case is 1.35, which indicates a relatively large agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 1 and 3. The most common option became 1, so it can be stated that more than 80% of organizations perceive that their opportunities have expanded (Table 7).

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	56/58
MEAN	1.93
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.35
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	6
MOST FREQUENT	1

Table 7. Descriptive statistics of answers given to the 3rd statement

The number of appearances in our local media has increased significantly for our organization / group. (4) This item also refers to the development of the organization's communication, which may be indicated by the number of appearances in the local media. Based on 56 reports, it can be said that an average of 4.07 values were chosen from the values of the scale, i.e., they are mostly neutral in relation to this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 2.21, which indicates less agreement than in the previous statements, because according to this, most people answered with values between 2 and 6. The most common option became 1 and 7, so it can be stated that opinions are roughly evenly distributed around the frequency of their coverage in the media (Table 8).

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	56/58
MEAN	4.07
STANDARD DEVIATION	2.21
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	1,7

Table 8. Descriptive statistics of answers given to the 4th statement

As a direct or indirect consequence of the project, the use of our own communication interfaces has become much more active and conscious. (7)

This item also refers to the development of the organization's communication, namely, to its activity and conscious use. Based on 57 reports, it can be said that on average 5.35 were chosen from the values of the scale, i.e. they mostly agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.55, which indicates a relatively high degree of agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 4 and 6. The most common option became 6, so it can be stated that more than 71% of respondents feel active and more aware of the use of their communication interfaces (Table 9).

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	57/58
MEAN	5.35
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.55
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	6

Table 9. Descriptive statistics of answers given to the 7th statement

As a direct or indirect consequence of the project, progress has been made in the sustainability of the organization / group, thus reducing our level of financial vulnerability. (8)

This question concerns the financial independence that develops as a result of the project, its creation. Based on 58 reports, it can be said that on average 4.9 were chosen from the values of the scale, i.e. they mostly agree with this state-

+ results

ment. The standard deviation in this case is 1.75, which indicates a moderate agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 3 and 7. The most common option became 6, so it can be stated that in more than 60% of the organizations, the degree of financial dependence decreased as a result of the project (Table 10).

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	58/58
MEAN	4.9
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.75
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	6

Table 10. Descriptive statistics of answers given to the 8th statement

During the project period, we have developed several active collaborations with other non-governmental organizations and groups, which will strengthen our work in the long run. (9)

This item asks about the network of contacts that will emerge as a result of the project, including the establishment of long-term collaborations. Based on 58 reports, it can be said that on average 5.9 were chosen from the values of the scale, i.e. they broadly fully agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.42, which indicates a higher degree of agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 5 and 7. The most common option became 7, so it can be stated that more than 86% of organizations successfully established new relationships (Table 11).

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	58/58
MEAN	5.9
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.42
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	7

Table 11. Descriptive statistics of answers given to the 9th statement

The project had an impact on the increase in public activity of those associated with the group. (11)

This item asks about taking on public responsibility for a narrower and wider range of people associated with the group. Based on 58 reports, it can be said that on average 4.93 were chosen from the values of the scale, i.e. they mostly agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.94, which indicates a lower degree of agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 3 and 7. The most common option became 7, so it can be stated that the activity rate increased in more than 60% of those associated with organizations (Table 12).

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	58/58
MEAN	4.93
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.94
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	7

Table 12. Descriptive statistics of answers given to the 11th statement

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Our project directly or indirectly motivated several to become active citizens. (12)

This item is a bit similar to the previous one, but here the activity related to civic responsibilities comes to the fore. Based on 58 reports, it can be said that on average 5.16 were chosen from the values of the scale, i.e. they mostly agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.61, which indicates a lower degree of agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 3 and 7. The most common option became 5, so it can be stated that more than 72% of organizations successfully activated people (Table 13).

14

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	58/58
MEAN	5.16
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.61
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	5

Table 13. Descriptive statistics of answers given to the 12th statement

As a result of our project, new local initiatives have emerged. (13)

This item is also a bit similar to the previous ones, however, here it measures the motivating effect less at the individual level but at the group level, in the form of new initiatives. Based on 58 reports, it can be said that an average of 4.78 was chosen from the values of the scale, i.e. they relatively agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.92, which indicates a lower degree of agreement, because according to this,

most people responded with values between 3 and 7. The most common option was 7, so it can be stated that opinions are roughly evenly distributed about how well others have been motivated (Table 14).

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	58/58
MEAN	4.78
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.92
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	7

Table 14. Descriptive statistics of answers given to the 13th statement

It is important for our organization, our group, that new volunteers join our work on a regular basis. (1)

The first attitude item concerns the importance of the presence and involvement of volunteers. Based on 58 reports, it can be said that on average 5.45 were chosen from the values of the scale, i.e. they relatively agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.6, which indicates a moderate agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 3 and 7. The most common option has been 7, so it can be stated that more than 70% of respondents consider it important to reach and involve new people in their program (Table 15). This is in line with the figure for volunteers, as it clearly shows an increase in the number of volunteers by the end of the project.

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	58/58
MEAN	5.45
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.6
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	7

Table 15. Descriptive statistics of answers given to the 1st statement

I consider it important that my organization is constantly expanding its active membership. (5) The second attitude item concerns the importance of the presence and increase of active members. Based on 58 reports, it can be said that on average 5.81 of the values of the scale were chosen, i.e. most of them agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.44, which indicates a higher than average agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 5 and 7. The most common option became 7, so it can be stated that more than 76% of respondents consider it important to reach new people on the one hand and to be able to successfully activate both them and existing ones on the other (Table 17).

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	58/58
MEAN	5.81
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.44
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	7

Table 17. Descriptive statistics of answers given to the 5th statement

I don't think anyone would consider our work so important that they would be willing to support it with money. (6)

The third question of attitude can be seen as a reverse proposition on the one hand, and asks the importance of material independence on the other. Based on 58 reports, it can be said that on average 2.09 were chosen from the values of the scale, i.e. most of them do not agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.55, which indicates a moderate agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 1 and 3. The most common option became 1, so it can be stated that more than 78% of the respondents believe that their work is valuable on the one hand, and accordingly others consider and support it financially (Table 18).

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	58/58
MEAN	2.09
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.55
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	6
MOST FREQUENT	1

Table 18. Descriptive statistics of answers given to the 6th statement

I feel like the future of our organization is not important perhaps to anyone outside a narrow, inner circle. (10)

The last attitude item is also a reversed one, which is about judging the work, importance, and future prospects of an organization. Based on 58 reports, it can be said that on average 2.1 were chosen from the values of the scale, i.e.

they mostly do not agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.62, which indicates a moderate agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 1 and 3. The most common option became 1, so it can be stated that more than 77% of the respondents consider their own activity important and believe that others do the same (Table 19).

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	58/58
MEAN	2.1
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.62
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	1

Table 19. Descriptive statistics of answers given to the 10th statement

Analysis of texts

From the written feedback from the applicants, as mentioned earlier, we considered it worthwhile to subject two questions, (a) to change and (b) to development, to a classical content analysis conducted in a top-down manner. Thus, we first read all the texts related to the given question and then developed the so-called content codes based on the most common thematic units. We determined their value and then coded the texts along them. The frequency data obtained are summarized below.

What, looking back at the project, would you do differently for the next application?

Code: Do they want to change something?

Values: 1 - yes, 2 - no

Results: 47 yes (81%), 11 no (19%)

We can say that a total of 11 out of 58 respondents were satisfied with their project in the first cycle and would not, or only to a small extent, change it. This is well illustrated by the following example: "During our application, we felt that we were completely good at the implementation, we grasped the essence of the task". However, 47 organizations, i.e. the majority, would modify certain things. It occurred to us when designing the codes to clarify the area we wanted to change, but we came to the conclusion that this is the same as the area they want to improve, so we will explain this in more detail in the next question.

What is the area where you feel your organization or group has developed the most during the project period, and what is the area where you feel your organization still needs further development anyway?

Code 1.: Has the organization developed?

Values: 1 - yes, 2 - no, 3 - not mentioned

Results: 56 yes (96%), 0 no, 2 not mentioned (4%)

Code 2.: Should the organizations further develop in something?

Values: 1 - yes, 2 - no, 3 - not mentioned

Results: 48 yes (82%), 1 no (3%), 9 not mentioned (15%)

Code 3.: On what field do the organizations want to develop?

Values: 1 - communication, 2 - organising, 3 - fundraising, 4 - involvement, 5 - not mentioned

Results: communication 21 (36%), organising

+ results

16 (27%), fundraising 17 (29%), involvement 29 (50%), not mentioned 9 (15%)

The development directions formulated by the applicants were divided into four major categories. By communication we also mean inside the organization - sharing information with each other - and outside - the active and conscious use of surfaces and media - e.g. "... we want to devote more capacity to running a blog and making our Facebook ads more professional". The organising includes all changes that mean more efficient implementation of events and programs, such as the allocation of tasks and roles, as well as compliance with deadlines, alignment with the project, e.g. "... We could not keep to the planned schedule, we could not calculate in advance with the busy schedule and workload of the cooperating partners". With the category of fundraising, we marked the ideas related to it, be they financial or other help, e.g. "... What we still need to learn in the future is fundraising, finding supporters, although we have made great strides in that too". With the involvement we marked the activation of the existing contacts, members and acquaintances, as well as the establishment of new contacts, e.g. "... It is possible to develop in that our Foundation is even more successful in involving young people with disabilities in community life". It can be said that almost all of the applicants, i.e. 56 (96%) felt that they had already developed during the first project period, in their words: "We have developed in many new areas in the implementation of the project". 48 (81%) clearly see opportunities for development in the areas of involvement / base building and communication.

Summary.

In sum, the awareness of organizations in the key areas of the ECK program has already been demonstrably developed during the first year.

18 Applicants attach greater importance to involvement, communication, fundraising, and other significant capacity building than before. Not only the number of participants in the events, but also the expansion of the organizing circle, the increase of the inner core and the number of volunteers, as well as the expansion of supporters and sympathizers around the organization can be said to be significant.

Based on the results of the impact measurement, we are pleased to conclude that this phase has been successfully completed. From the above data, the curve of development in the applicant organizations can be drawn, which can be interpreted as the impact of the project. So we can say that, overall, the program has had a positive impact on the organizations, on the one hand, which have strengthened in the areas we consider important. On the other hand, the program can be said to be indirectly successful, as thousands of people have been reached and involved in the programs organized by the applicants.

However, the information obtained from the final reports not only characterizes the nature of the

given project period, but also helps to plan the next steps. We assessed the areas in which there would be a need for development - we will develop training programs, trainings and workshops for the applicants of the coming period.

We are aware that in a research, even in this case, we always have to reckon with two imperfect factors - namely, human and tool. We are modifying measurement tools, data collection and interpretation techniques for more accurate data. Accordingly, the reconsidered reports of the first part will be included in the second and third rounds of applications.

The Growing Civic Communities program is today one of the most significant, non-governmental sources open to NGOs in the region. It has been clearly demonstrated that there is a demand for it and it is clear that it has a developmental impact. Given the period ahead, such support programs in Hungary are essential for maintaining rural citizenship.

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Appendix.



1. Appendix. The final report

Erősödő Civil Közösségek 2018

Projektzáró beszámoló űrlap

Irányelvek

Az űrlap kitöltésénél kérlek vegyédtek figyelembe, hogy ahogy az eddigiekben, úgy jelen esetben is a valós eredményekre, hatásokra és tapasztalatokra vagyunk kíváncsiak. Saját munkátok eredményeinek megismerése mellett célunk az is, hogy az egész programunk hatékonyságát mérjük, ezért a reális visszajelzések sokat segítenek nekünk.

Mivel a pályázat benyújtásakor egyes indikátorokat, megcélzott eredményeket nem mi, hanem ti magatok határoztátok meg, kérjük az általatok kitűzött célokhoz viszonyítsátok az elért eredményeket.

Az űrlap egyes kérdései az általunk kiemelten fontosnak meghatározott területeken elért fejlődést hivatottak mérni. Tudjuk, hogy ezek nem mindegyikén terveztetek előrelépést, ezért nem lep meg minket, ha az egyes programok különböznek abban, hogy a mi szempontjaink közül melyik területen értek el pozitív változást.

20

Eredmények és hatások

Kérlek foglald össze a projekt véleményed szerint legfontosabb eredményeit és hatásait! A kérdés megválaszolásánál kérjük vedd figyelembe a pályázati adatlapon a „A projekt számszerűsíthető eredményei és hatásai” résznél adott válaszod. Amennyiben a pályázat benyújtásakor megjelölt értékelési szempontokat kiegészítenéd még, tedd meg bátran. (maximum 2000 karakter)

Számok

Kérlek határozzátok meg a számokra legmeghatározóbb mutatót, amin keresztül az általatok elért eredményeket a leginkább kézzelfoghatóvá lehet tenni. (Pl. rendezvényen résztvevők száma, megvalósult programok száma, újonnan bevont aktív tagok vagy önkéntesek száma, bevont személyek életminőségének javulása, szervezetetek ismertségének növekedése, visszajelzések a szemléletformálás eredményességéről, vagy bármi más, ami a TI projektetek célja szempontjából megmutathatja az előrehaladást, fejlődést)

Rendezvények résztvevőinek száma:

A projekt keretében megvalósult programok szervezőinek száma:

Belső kör (a csapatotok legaktívabb magja) tagsága a projekt kezdetekor:

Belső kör tagsága a projekt végén:

Tágabb támogatói kör/bázis körülbelüli létszáma a projekt kezdetekor:

Tágabb támogatói kör/bázis körülbelüli létszáma a projekt végén:

Rendszeres önkéntesek száma a projekt kezdetekor:

Rendszeres önkéntesek száma a projekt végén:

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Értékskála

Kérjük 1-7 skálán kiemeléssel jelöld, hogy az alábbi állításokat mennyire érzed igaznak a szervezetedre illetve csoportodra vonatkozóan. Az egyes az egyáltalán nem értek egyet, a hetes a maximálisan egyet értek.

Szervezetünk, csoportunk számára fontos, hogy rendszeresen új önkéntesek csatlakozzanak a munkánkhoz.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Szervezetünk/csoportunk a projekt keretein belül komoly előrelépést tett a helyi és tágabb közösségek megszólításában.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Úgy érzem, hogy a pályázat következtében nem bővültek jelentősen a szervezetünk/csoportunk lehetőségei.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Szervezetünknek/ csoportunknak érzékelhetően megnőtt a helyi médiában való megjelenéseinek száma.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Fontosnak tartom, hogy a szervezetemnek folyamatosan bővüljön az aktív tagsága.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Nem hiszem, hogy a mi munkánkat bárki olyan fontosnak tartaná, hogy hajlandó lenne pénzzel támogatni.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

A projekt közvetlen vagy közvetett következményeképp sokkal aktívabbá, tudatosabbá vált a saját kommunikációs felületeink használata.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

A projekt közvetlen vagy közvetett következményeképp előrelépés történt a szervezet/csoport fenntarthatóságában, ezáltal pedig csökkent az anyagi kiszolgáltatottságunk mértéke.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

A projektidőszak során több olyan aktív együttműködésünk alakult ki más civil szervezetekkel illetve csoportokkal, amik hosszútávon erősítik a munkánkat.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Úgy érzem rajtam és esetleg egy szűk, belső körön kívül senkinek nem fontos a szervezetünk jövője.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

A projekt hatással volt a csoporttal kapcsolatban állók közéleti aktivitásának növekedésére.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

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A projektünk közvetve vagy közvetlenül többeket állampolgári aktivitásra motivált.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

A projektünk hatására új, helyi kezdeményezések jöttek létre.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Tanulságok

Mi az amit a projektre visszatekintve, egy következő pályázat esetében máshogy csinálnál? (maximum 1000 karakter)

Melyik az a terület, amelyben úgy érzed szervezeted vagy csoportod a legtöbbet fejlődött a projektidőszak alatt, és melyik az a terület, ahol úgy látod a szervezetednek még mindenképpen további fejlődésre lenne szüksége? (maximum 1000 karakter, kérjük mindkét kérdésre jegyzetpon-
tokban válaszolj)

Összefoglaló

Kérlek foglald össze röviden a projekteteket! (maximum 500 karakter)

Egyéb

Kérlek oszd meg velünk projektetek legszebb pillanatát!

Fotók

Csatolj három olyan fotót a leveledhez, amik legjobban átadják a projekt hangulatát, legjobban kifejezik miről szólt!

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2. Appendix. Number of inner circle members in the beginning of phase

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	54/58
MEAN	5.35
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	25
SUM	289

3. Appendix. Number of inner circle members in the end of first phase

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	55/58
MEAN	10.6
MINIMUM	2
MAXIMUM	40
SUM	582

4. Appendix. Number of supporters in the beginning of first phase

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	49/58
MEAN	65.1
MINIMUM	0
MAXIMUM	1500
SUM	3192

5. Appendix. number of supporters in the end of first phase

NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	49/58
MEAN	173
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	3000
SUM	8455

6. Appendix. Number of volunteers in the beginning of first phase

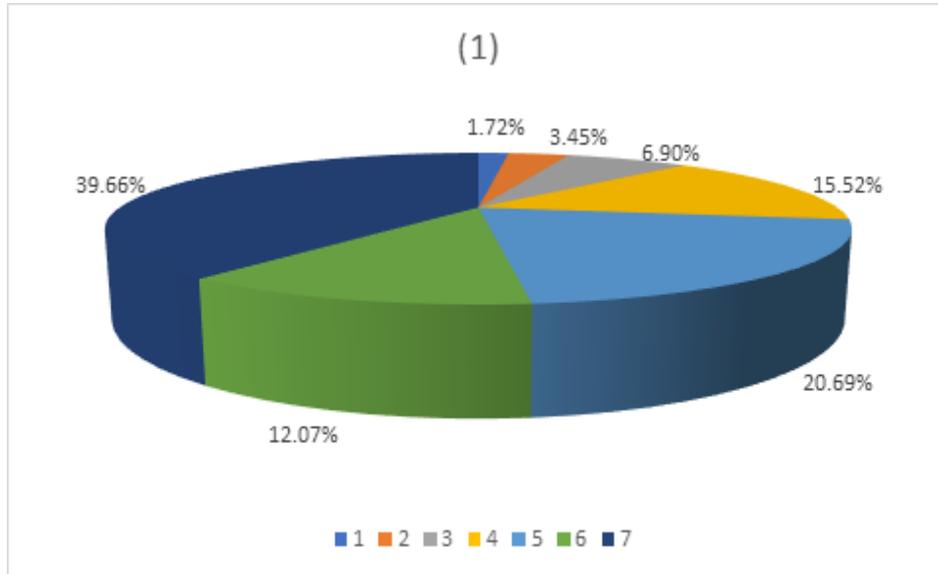
NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	56/58
MEAN	8.16
MINIMUM	0
MAXIMUM	86
SUM	457

7. Appendix. Number of volunteers in the end of first phase

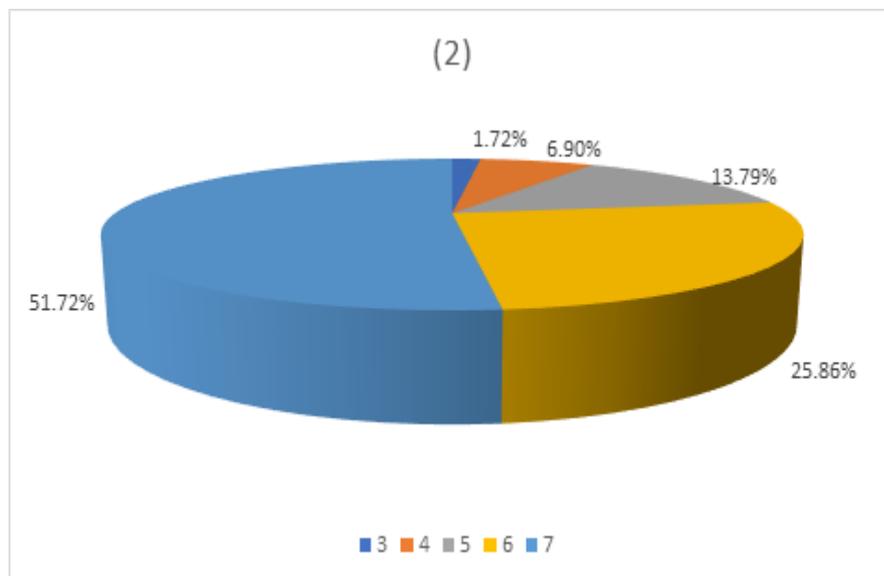
NUMBER OF ITEMS (received/all)	56/58
MEAN	14.4
MINIMUM	0
MAXIMUM	110
SUM	808

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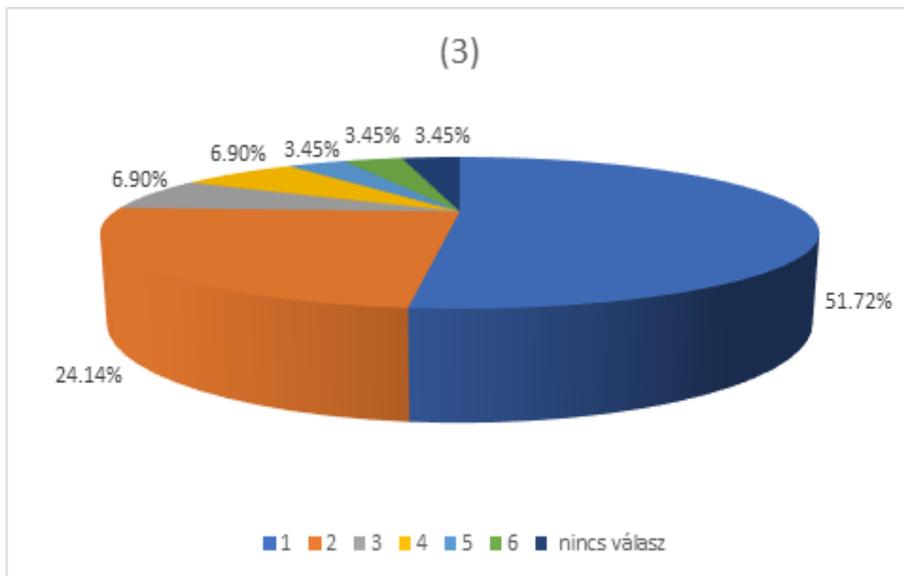
8. Appendix. Percentage distribution of responses to statements



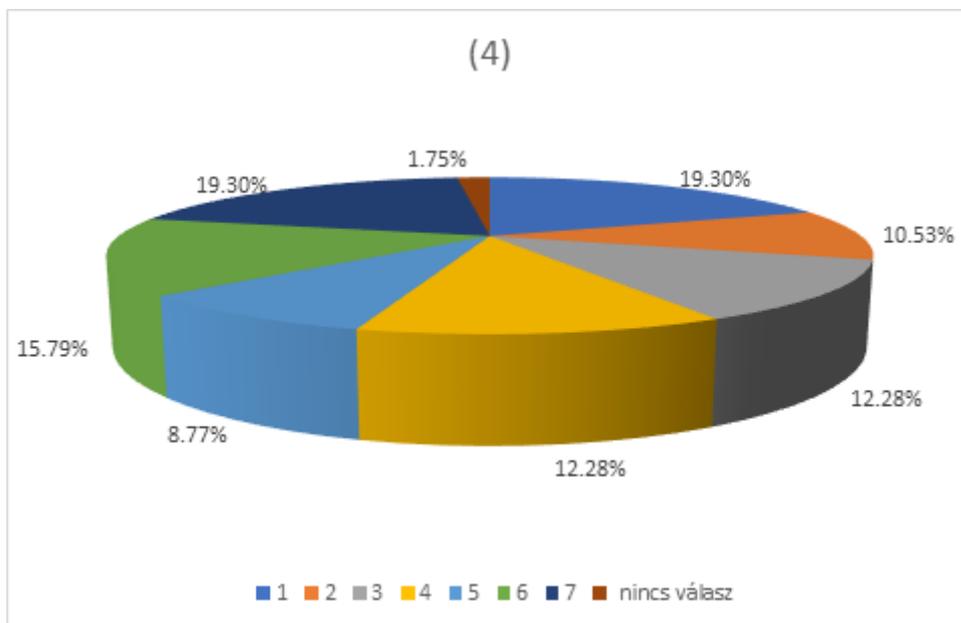
24



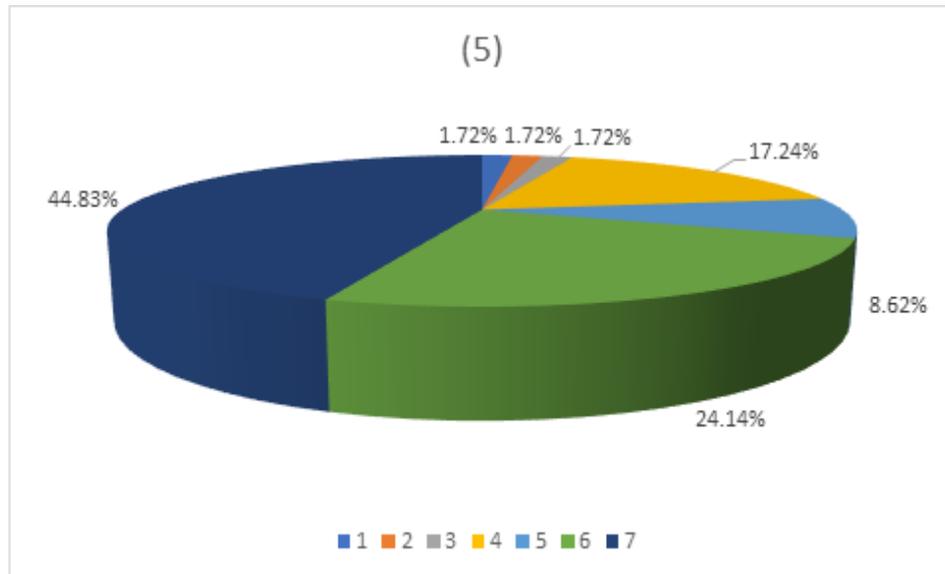
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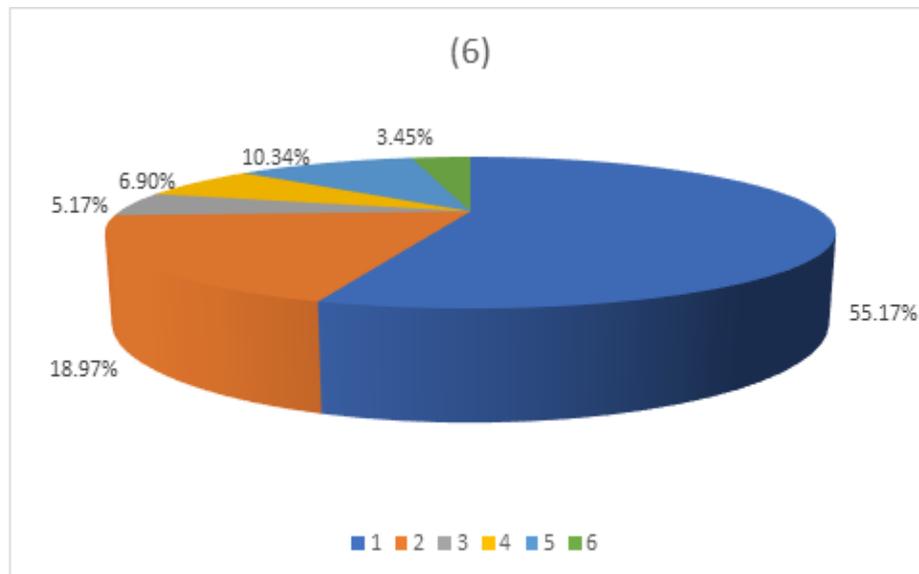
25



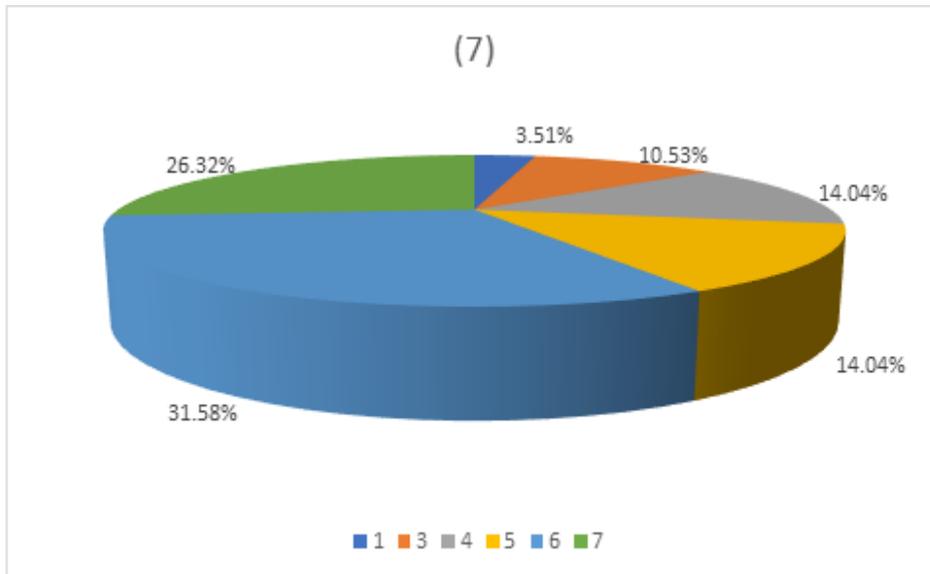
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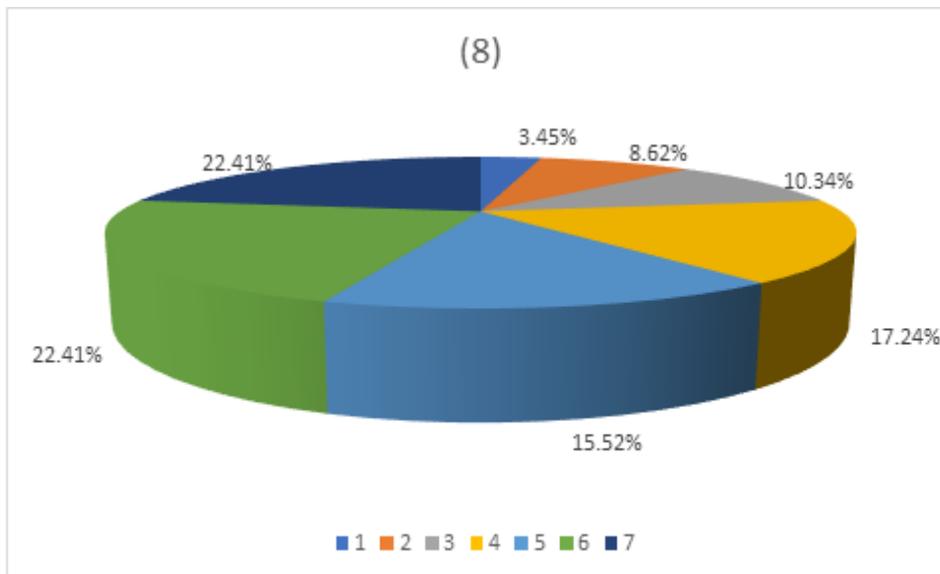
26



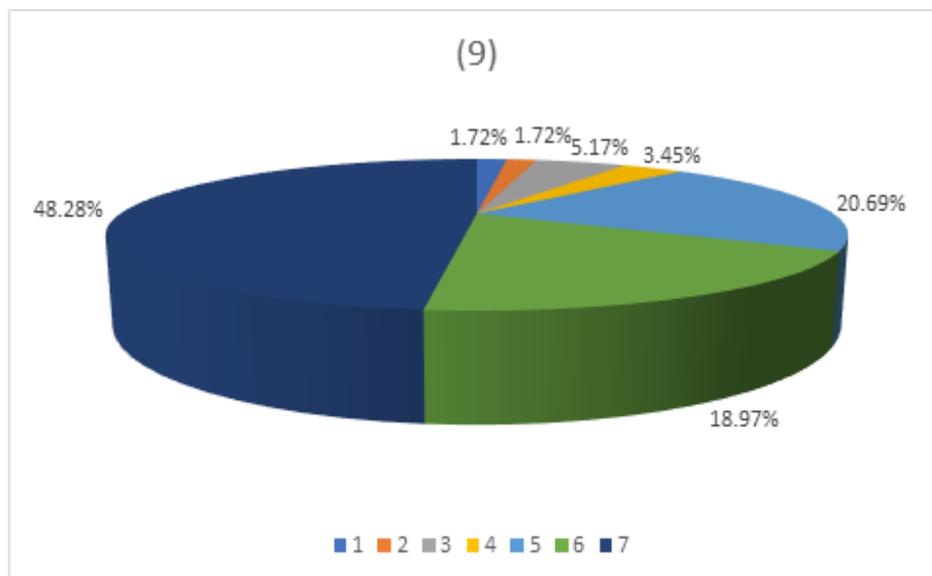
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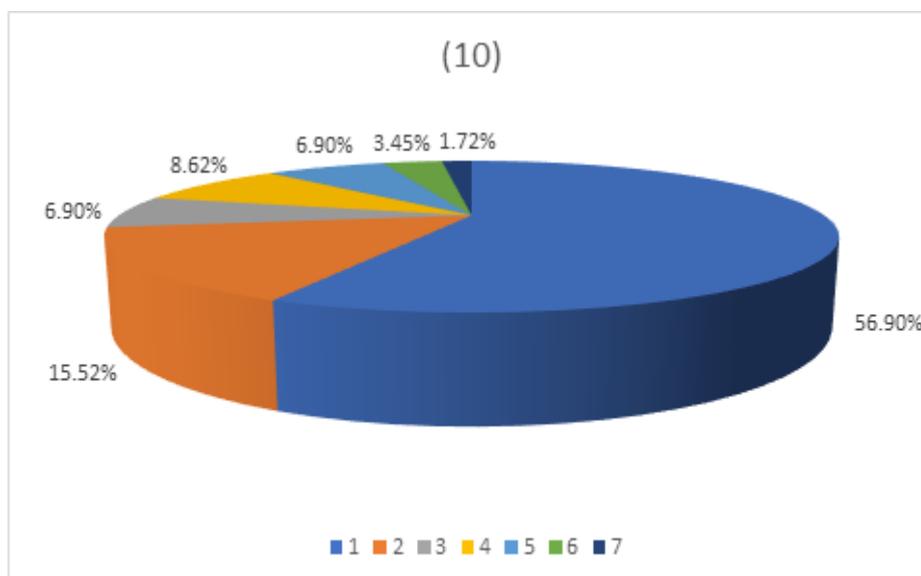
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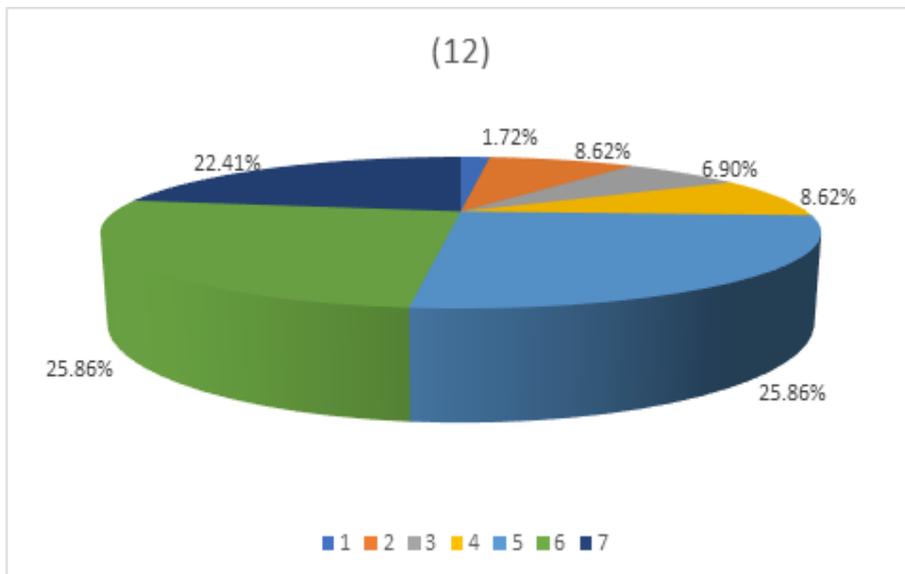
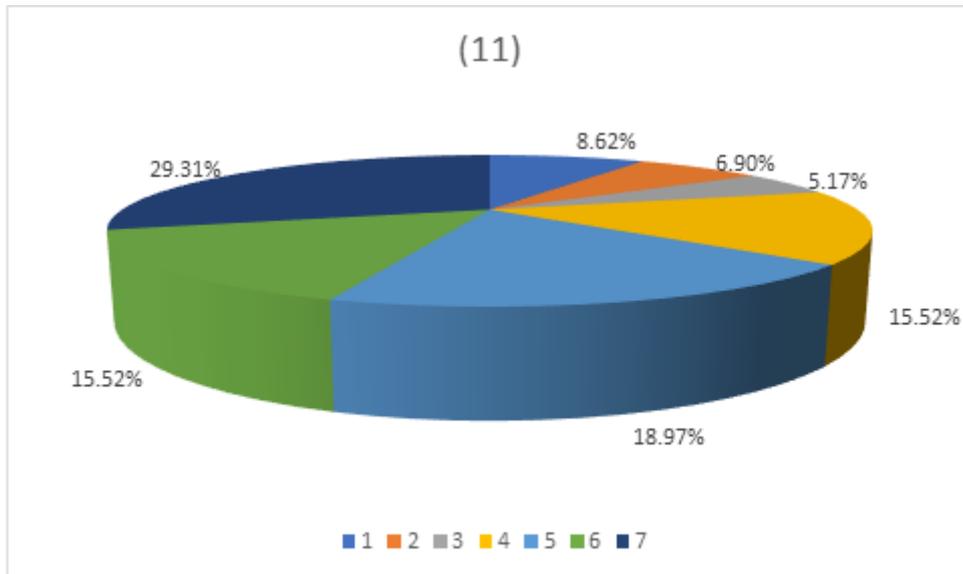
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