



## Aims in project implementation

### Levels of aims:

Often determined by the organisation, the conditions of the application, but also by your own pretensions are the

- superior aims: We want to realize a project in common  
We want to engage in the given subject  
We want to make possible agreement between nations  
...

In general, project-work leads to a result, is

- orientated to an outcome: We do interviews with witnesses  
We shoot a documentation  
We realize an exhibition  
...

Many projects are meetings as well, different groups are working together for the first time. For this reason, every project has also aims, which are

- orientated to the process itself: We work self-responsible  
We get to know other cultures and reduce prejudices  
We develop intercultural skills  
...

### Define aims with regard to

- Knowledge to acquire
- Skills to acquire or to consolidate
- Attitudes to reflect, to change, to check

### Definition of aims / SMART:

There is an acronym, which helps to define your different aims more precisely:

- S specific: What concretely should change, what concretely do we want to reach?
- M measurable: What indicates us, that we reached the aim? Which standards do we have?
- A accepted: Does everybody stands behind the project? Is there something, that speaks against the project?
- R realistic: Could we reach the aim with our resources / under these conditions?
- T time-limited: When should we reach the aim?

### Project aims and success criteria:

(Success criteria should make statements about the achievement possible)

- How do you recognize that the aims have been achieved?
- How can you measure the quality of the project?
- Participation factor or other indicators
- External effect, impact on partnership

Worksheet developed in cooperation with Heike Fahrún, freelance trainer