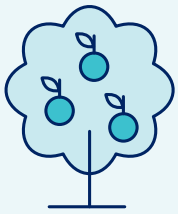
theory of change

START → AGE'IN

PROBLEM ANALYSIS	ACTIONS	SHORT TERM RESULT	END RESULT	LONGTERM IMPACT
	Inventory of initial situation	• There is a strategy to detect lonely and isolated people at risk • There is more awareness on health, mobility... • Digital literacy has increased • Intergenerational contacts has increased	• Lonely elderly are being detected • There is a social network in the NB • People remain at home as long as possible • The NB is receptive to new digital innovations that support ageing in place	• Warm and Social Neighborhoods (NB) that are • age-friendly
BRANCHES – FRUITS • Isolated people die and stay undiscovered for weeks • Fragmentation and lack of coordination of actions in the neighbourhood • Deconstruction of solidarity	Quantitative and qualitative neighbourhood analysis			
TRUNK Isolated or "at risk" elderly	Social detection groups			
ROOTS • Ageing population • Individualization of society • Elderly don't participate at digital platforms • Few encounters between generations • Community care	Group sessions digital literacy			
	Impact assessment			
	Face-to-face interviews			
	Co-creations sessions			
	Roadmaps			
	Workshops to age well in health			
	Training to detect isolated seniors			
	Mobility solutions			
	4 types of actions to connect generations			

STAKEHOLDERS

CONDITIONS

- We invest in eliminating thresholds (social, mobility, physical...)
- ...

CONDITIONS

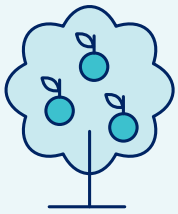
- Political goodwill
- ...

CONDITIONS

- Job security NB-connectors

theory of change

MID → AGE'IN

PROBLEM ANALYSIS	ACTIONS DELIVERABLES	SHORT TERM RESULT	END RESULT	LONGTERM IMPACT
	☑ Inventory of initial situation + Impact assessment: *Theory of Change*		• **Cross border dissemination** of strategy & lonely elderly are being **detected and guided** toward the available services • Increased participation and user numbers of elderly on the Hoplr neighbourhood platform • Elderly in the neighbourhood are **aware** that technology is an assistive tool for aging in place and are **receptive** to test new digital innovations through the **Occupational Therapist at home service**	• Warm and social neighbourhoods that enable aging in place on different levels
BRANCHES – FRUITS • Isolated people die and stay undiscovered for weeks • Fragmentation and lack of coordination of actions in the neighbourhood • Deconstruction of solidarity **TRUNK** Isolated or "at risk" elderly **ROOTS** • Ageing population • Individualization of society • Elderly don't participate at digital platforms • Few encounters between generations • Community care	☑ Quantitative and qualitative analysis & face to face interviews: • *Differentiation Compass* • *Role clarification model*	☑ Cross boarder developed + ***strategy to detect lonely and isolated people at risk*** ⧗ Test project focusing on outreach with aging population		
	☑ Training to detect isolated seniors: ***Cross boarder "train-the-trainer" session***			
	☑ Social detection groups: *Mapping method*			
	☑ Enhancing digital social neighbourhoods: ***Hoplr integration*** (developed in a co-creation!)	Hoplr actions in neigbourhoods: ☑ • windowposters in Bruges citymagazine ⧗ • infosessions in the neigbourhoods wit LIGO		
	⧗ Healthy aging, mobility solutions and actions to connect generations: ***to develop***	⧗ Dental care actions for elderly		
	⧗ Actions to increase digital literacy: ***market analysis WP1 on Care technology to aid aging in place***	☑ • care technology bought ☑ • digital training tools about technology ⧗ • pop-up sessions in the neighborhoods		

STAKEHOLDERS

- Services and partners of the city of Bruges, Mintus and OCMW
- The SAR & senior associations
- Neighbourhood committees

CONDITIONS

- Need of cross border meeting on O7 to decide on a strategy, conditions and a reporting method...
- Book the pop-up dates in the neighbourhood centres
- Connecting with other outreach partners in the city

CONDITIONS

- Posters and 'GrowCast' through AGE'IN website, social media and AGE'IN end event
- Solidifying of collaboration with other outreach partners in the city
- Evaluation session with LIGO on the impact of the organized Hoplr sessions
- Developing/implementing a care technology evaluation tool

CONDITIONS

THEORY OF CHANGE

At the beginning of the AGE'IN project the mutual objective was clear: we wanted to detect elderly people experiencing loneliness and develop actions in our neighbourhoods to connect them. But how do you monitor the process you work on in a neighbourhood? How do you visualise change in the short and long term? How do you show that the interventions you are developing, have an impact?

We decided it was more valuable to work with 'impact monitoring' tools rather than 'impact measurement' methodologies. We wanted to propose a detection strategy, test our hypothesises, adapt the strategy when necessary and end up with a framework that has a strong impact on our local communities. The 'Theory of Change' proved to be a framework that answered these questions.

HOW TO USE IT?

Creating a Theory of Change is a participatory process that helps to formulate long and short-term goals, translate these into concrete actions and visualize the assumptions and conditions that are necessary to install the social change that is aimed for.

Planning: the Theory of Change defines long-term goals and then works back to short term goals and concrete actions. The framework also questions the conditions that must be in place (and how these are related to one another) in order to create actions with the desired impact. The framework we used during the Age'in project consists of five main components: the problem analysis, the actions (the AGE'IN project WP2 deliverables), the short-term goals (the AGE'IN project WP2 outcomes), the end results and the long-term impact.

It is a **participatory process**: our stakeholders get to hear and challenge one another's understanding of the goals, the challenges, and what must hold true in the environment for the initiative to succeed.

Evaluation: the visual framework of the Theory of Change helps to maintain focus during the process evaluation.

The Theory of Change grows, changes and evolves during the project. At the end of the AGE'IN project we will have the three 'stages' of the neighbourhood change theory to promote aging in place: the original input and vision (start of the project in 2019), the reworked and evolved project vision and goals (mid-term, April 2021) and the final framework (a clear view on the short and long term goals, the critical conditions and key to success, the end result, an overview on the participatory processes and evaluation – April 2022).

WHY USE IT?

The Theory of Change is a powerful monitoring tool to visualise the social change you are working towards. It stimulates the involvement of all partners and stakeholders in defining the desired short- and long-term goals. It opens the discussion about monitoring results and the impact of the actions. It makes it possible to capture the complexity of the project and gives a visual representation of the desired changes in the community. It functions as a practical blueprint for a participatory evaluation of the project process. We found a good introduction on the use of the Theory of Change on: https://www.theoryofchange.org/