

The whole process of searching for suitable good practices (GP) is agreed by project partners and defined in the project Good Practice Guide. It is divided into several sequential steps:

1. Definition of the application field and target of the job
2. Analysis of the current state in the PPs countries/ region
3. Definition of the national/ regional needs and priorities in the field
4. Identification, collection and description of the GPs
5. Evaluation of the GPs according to the defined needs.

„Good Practice is an initiative e.g. methodology, project, process and technique, which is already proved successful and has a potential to be transferred to different geographic areas. A GP is proved as successful when it has already provided tangible and measurable results in achieving specific objectives“

Therefore a practice, to be classified as GP, should be:

- ✓ **Relevant** to the application field and targets of the WOMEN IN BUSINESS project;
- ✓ **Significant** under some perspective (impact, methodology, process, innovation, etc.)
- ✓ **Transferrable** (i.e. effectively feasible in other local conditions).

It is important to point out that the success of a GP can be determinate when the practice is concluded and verified. However, in some situations an ongoing action can be considered as a GP, that is if some partial objective has already achieved and there is evidence of its success.

Another important concept is the transferability of the practice. It is important to highlight that no GP can simply be replicated, as it is specific to its environment: therefore each GP must be evaluated in terms of its appropriateness to the national/ regional needs and priorities, effectiveness and transferability. For these reasons, the GP's description should include the element to carry out an evaluation of the GP itself.

The **main aim of the good practice activity** is twofold:

- (1) to investigate the measures that are offered to young women in terms of supporting the entrepreneurship and define the transferable elements, and
- (2) as well as obtain a better understanding on the effectiveness of the schemes from the SME's perspective.

Educational objectives can cover a range of different types of intended learning outcomes:

- Personal transferable skills include inter-personal as well as personal skills; includes also most "Enterprise" competencies;
- Conceptual knowledge and skills also known as "methodological";
- Subject knowledge and understanding.
- Specific skills.
- Motivation and attitudes

There are several methods used to identify a potential GP: literature and internet, conferences, direct knowledge, interviews with experts and stakeholders, existence database.

The identification of GPs involved a lengthy and investigative process, carried out progressively, following different strands and elaborating step-by-step on the information gathered. To achieve a sufficient knowledge of the GPs, detailed information is required, although details are not always present in literature/ internet, so direct contact with the developers/owners of the GP is initiated by PPs.

All project partners identified 43 Good Practices for the purpose of the transnational learning. They were presented during the 6 Transnational Learning Events held in Romania, Moldova, Hungary, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

The GPs were benchmarked in order to identify the ones that have been the most effective in the YWE support arena. The elements that were taken into consideration to verify whether the visits are in line with the expectations are:

- **The relevance of the presented GP with reference to the national/regional needs and barriers** – it emphasized that the evaluation of the usefulness and relevance of the individual GPs may differ depending on priorities and identified needs of each country/ region.
- **The significance of the impact of the GP** – the single impact factors can vary from GP to GP within the project but the question behind this criterion should be: which parts of the YWE were really affected by the GP? Can the impact of the this target group be measured?
- **The level of innovation of the GP** – with the respect to the current status of the partners' countries/ region.
- **The effectiveness and efficiency of the GP** – this concept is a measure of how and to what extend the GP has achieved the desired results with respect to the allocated resources.
- **Transferability of the GP** – i.e. the tangible possibility to transfer the concepts characterizing the GP in the context of the partners' countries/ region.

At the final stage, partners proposed and the members of the Advisory Board approved all 43 GPs included in the current Database .

The best 10 of them will be showcased in a special edition of a **Good Practices Handbook**.