



Ex-post evaluation of five programmes implemented under the 2007-2013 financial perspective

Criminal Justice (JPEN) quantitative analysis

28 July 2015



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Criminal Justice (JPEN) quantitative analysis

A report submitted by [ICF Consulting Services](#)
in association with

[Milieu Ltd](#)

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1 Introduction

This deliverable presents the quantitative analysis of the projects funded by the Criminal Justice programme. The analysis is based on 333 projects mapped. The basis for the quantitative analysis is the project mapping datasheet, included as Annex 1 of this report.

Only some figures regarding allocated, committed and paid funding in this document do not source from Annex 1. The sources for those figures are based on the Commissions internal documentation received in January 2015.

In addition, some of the graphs presented in this analysis and several other entries of the project mapping datasheet have been used in the evaluation of the Criminal Justice specific programme and are used for the focussed evaluation. Information has been cross-checked with additional information obtained from the online survey and the follow-up interviews.

The draft quantitative analysis is structured as follows:

- Key programme and project features;
- Participation and partnerships;
- Outputs and indicators.

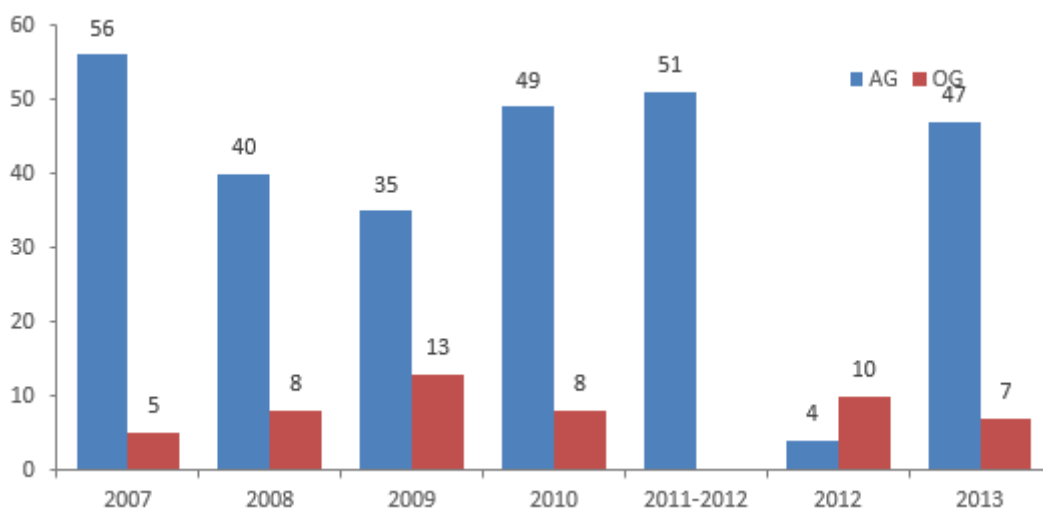
2 Key programme and project features

This section presents the key project features including the number of funding tools awarded by Criminal Justice, distribution of funding, the projects' objectives, main activities, main target groups, as well as the average duration of the projects funded by Criminal Justice programme.

2.1 Projects by funding tool

Figure 2.1 shows the total number of projects funded per call of proposal, by funding tool (Action Grants (AGs) or Operational Grants (OGs)). In total, 282 AG and 51 OG were funded and mapped by Criminal Justice. The highest number of action grants was funded through the 2007 AG call of proposal, followed by that of AG 2011-2012, AG 2010 and AG 2013. The highest number of operating grants was awarded during the OG 2009 call for proposal.

Figure 2.1 JPEN distribution of projects by funding tool



2.2 Distribution of funding

This section is based on the *additional financial data* received by the Commission regarding the allocated, committed and paid funding in January 2015.

In total € 173m of funding was allocated to AGs and OGs between 2007 and 2013, € 132m was committed and € 72m was spent until January 2015. Figure 2.2 presents the allocated, committed and paid up-to date JPEN funding per call of proposal.

In total 71% (€ 123m) of all¹ funding was allocated to AGs but 20% less funding was committed through AG calls (under commitment or difference between allocated and committed funding).

Data for AGs further shows that by far the highest amount of funding (€ 28m) was allocated in 2011-2012 AG call. However, the under commitment was also the highest for that call since only 50% (€ 14m) of the allocated funding was committed. The difference between allocated and committed funding for other AG calls was much smaller.

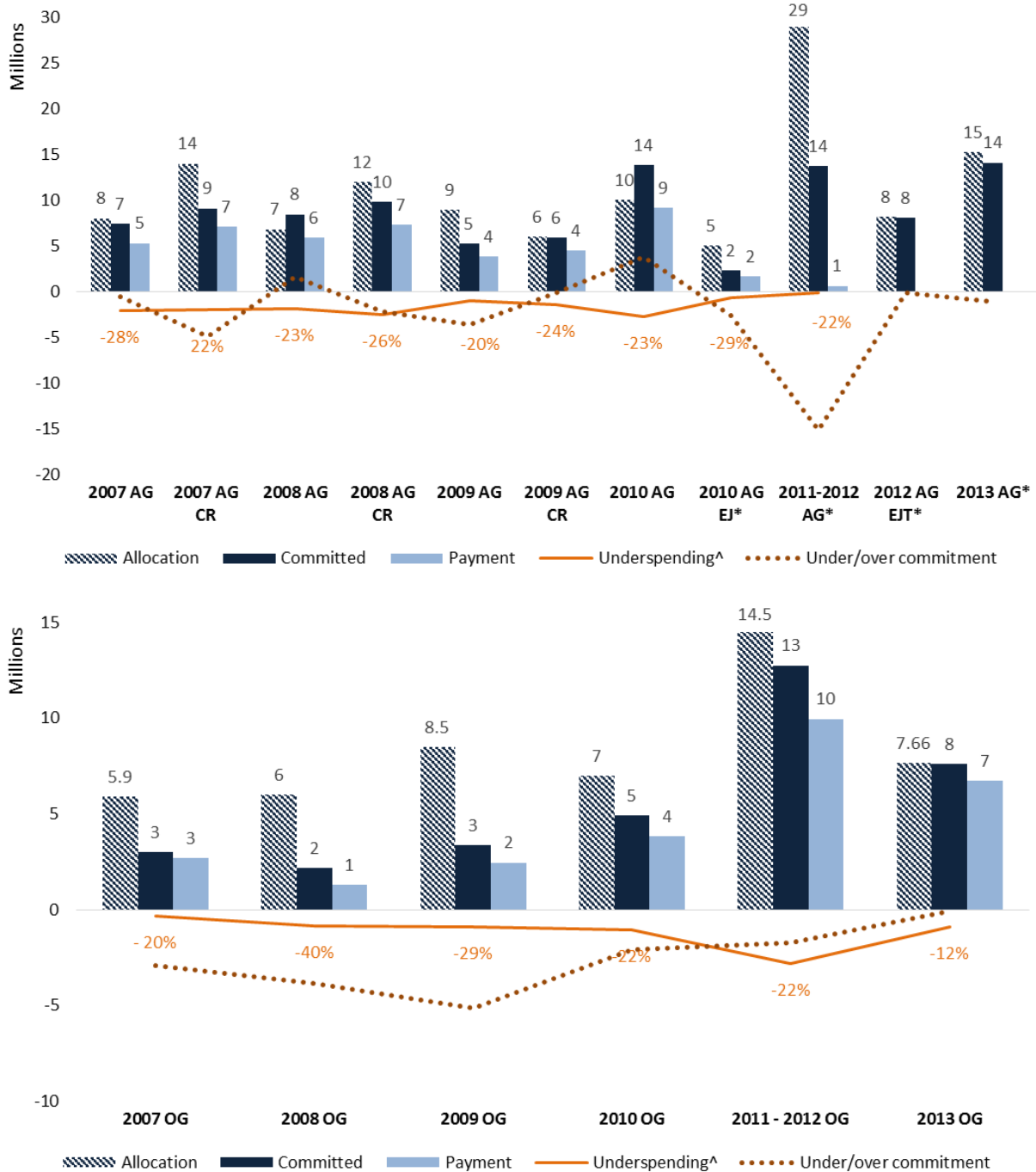
The highest amount of funding was committed during the AG 2010, 2011-2012 and 2013 calls for proposal and equalled around €14m. On average 24% of the committed budget was not spent for the AG calls (average underspending).

¹ This refers to AG and OG funding including the Framework partnership agreements (FPAs) and OG Monopolies



OG calls have much lower total allocation of funding than AG calls, in total € 49m was allocated to OGs. The under commitment is gradually decreasing. The average underspending rate for the OGs is – 20%. This includes Framework partnership agreements and OG Monopolies.

Figure 2.2 JPEN total allocated, committed and up-to date paid funds and total over/under commitment and underspending by call for proposal by funding tool (AG above, OG below)



Note: The OG funding numbers also include the Framework partnership agreements (FPAs) and OG Monopolies. Allocation and projects funded in years 2011 - 2012 were merged together.

[^]Underspending is calculated as the difference between committed and paid funding for all finalised projects.

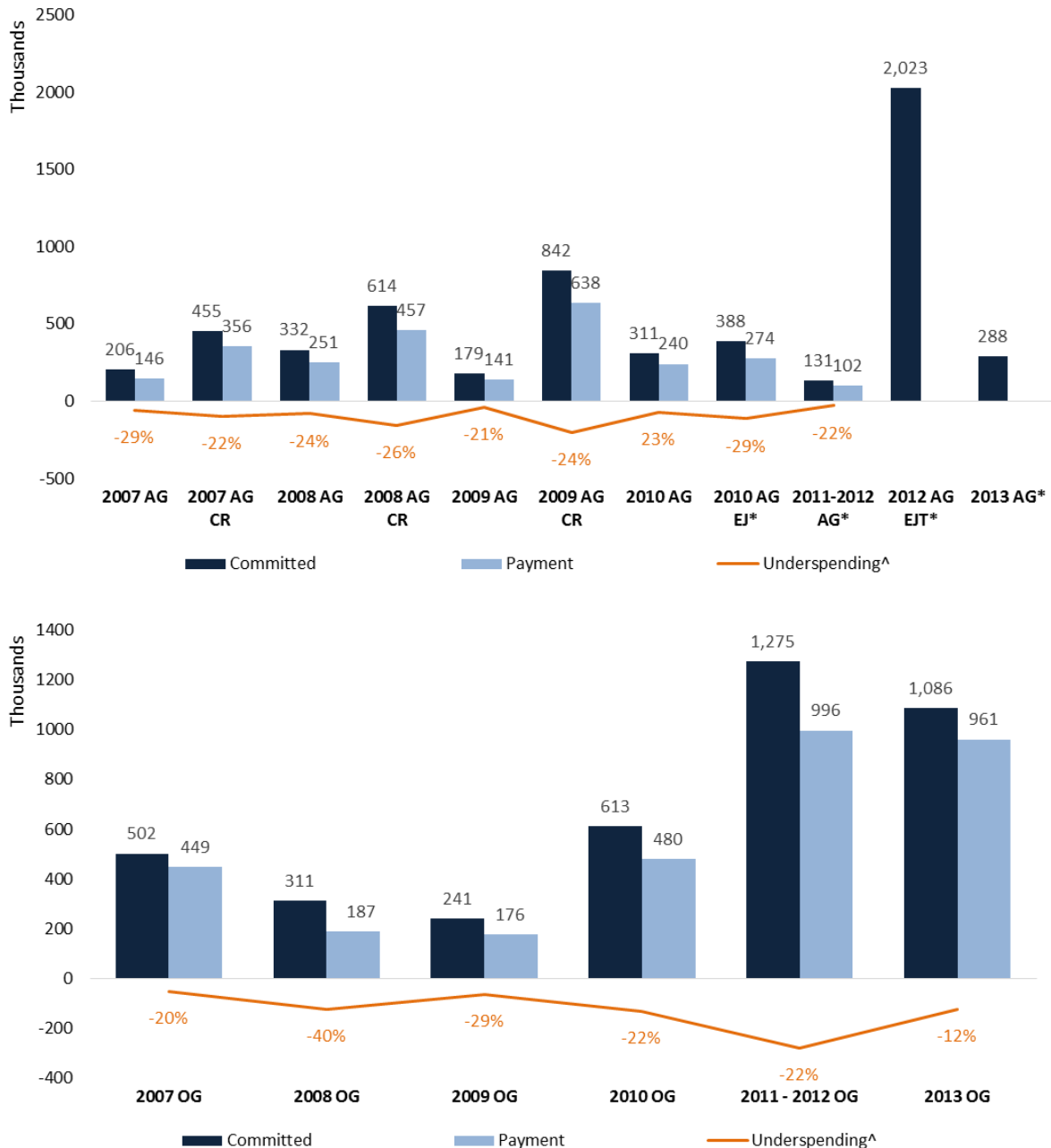
* Not all projects have been finalised (the spending and underspending figures only relate to finalised projects)



Despite higher absolute funding to AG projects, the average committed and paid value of AG project was much smaller if compared to average committed and paid value of OG project.

Based on 201 finalised AG projects average committed value of AG projects was € 383,009 and average paid value was € 289,892. Average underspending rate was hence – 24% per project. Based on 51 finalised OG projects average committed value of OG projects was € 650,142 and average paid value was € 519,127. Average underspending rate was lower than for AG projects and equalled -20 %.

Figure 2.3 Average committed and paid funds per finalised projects (AG above, OG below)



Note: The OG funding numbers also include the Framework partnership agreements (FPAs) OG Monopolies. Allocation and projects funded in years 2011 - 2012 were merged together.

^Underspending is calculated as the difference between committed and paid funding for all finalised projects.

* Not all projects have been finalised (the spending and underspending figures only relate to finalised projects).

2.3 Criminal Justice programme objectives

Figure 2.5 and 2.6 below present the specific objectives addressed by Criminal Justice’s projects, including both action and operating grants.

Projects mainly focused on improving mutual knowledge of member states legal and judicial systems (41% for AG and 31% for OG), fostering judicial cooperation (30% for AG and 25% for OG), and developing mutual confidence between judicial authorities (20% for AG and 29% for OG).

Less importance was given to other objectives such as computerized system of information exchange, correct implementation of EU instruments and the promotion of training on EC law (approximately 15% for each for AG and 23% for each for OG)

Figure 2.4 JPEN objectives for AG funding tools

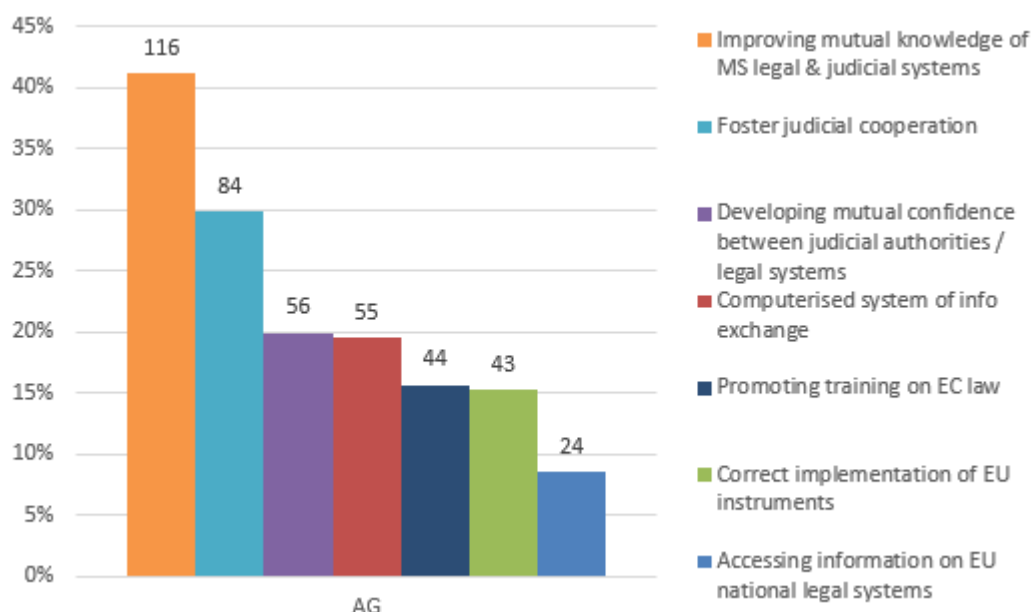
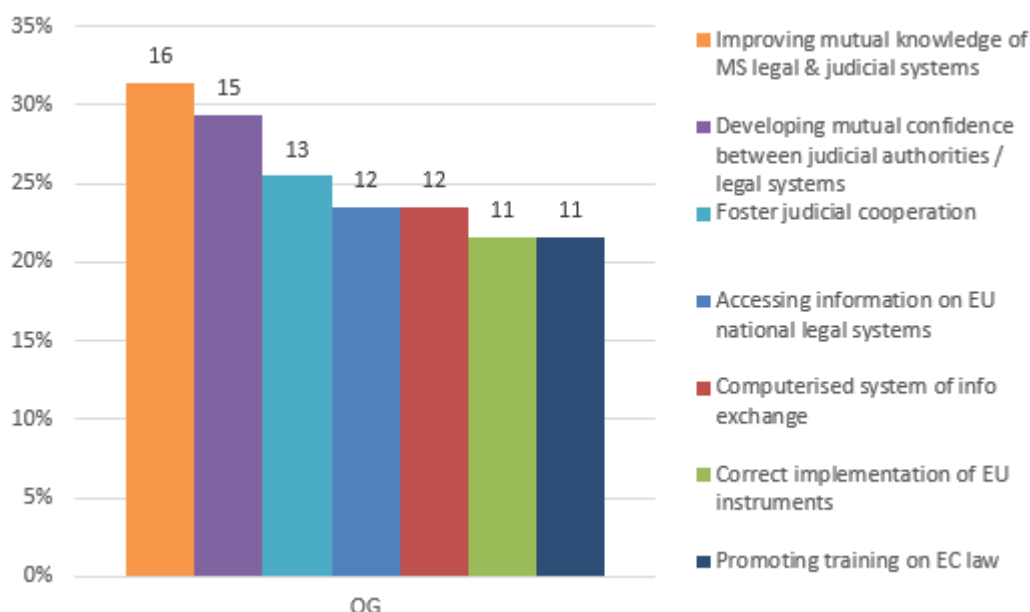
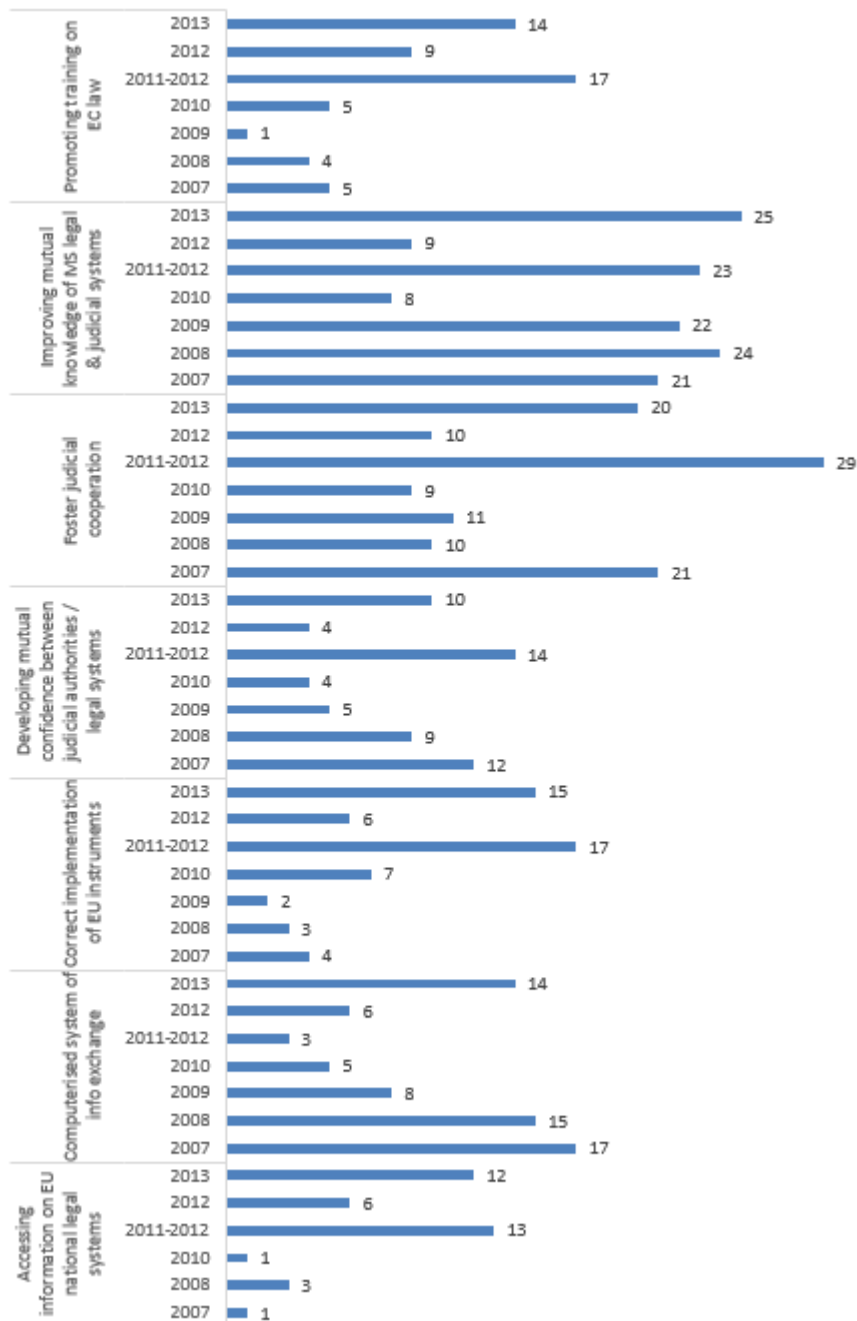


Figure 2.5 JPEN objectives for OG funding tools



Figures 2.6 below presents the objectives addressed by projects per call. It shows that the focuses on improving the mutual knowledge of member states legal and judicial systems and on fostering judicial cooperation were strong throughout the calls.

Figure 2.6 JPEN project specific objectives by call



2.4 Priority areas of JPEN AGs

68% (191 projects) of JPEN Action Grants focused only on one priority area, whereas 32% (91 projects) focused on two or three priority areas (see Figure 2.8).

In 2007, the two priority areas were: Judicial Training (29% or 16 projects) and Studies and concrete projects to improve judicial cooperation, mutual knowledge and exchanges of best practices in the field of criminal justice (46% or 26 projects).

In 2008, the most common priority areas were the same and also included Criminal records (43% or 17 projects).

In 2009, priorities on Studies and concrete projects - Improving judicial cooperation in criminal matters and improving mutual knowledge and exchanging best practices (43% or 15 projects) and on E-justice (26% or 9 projects) were the most common.

Three priority areas were important during 2010 call: Supporting, or improving the implementation of adopted EU Instruments with a view to networking and exchanging best practice among practitioners, including on procedural rights and restorative justice (45% or 22 projects), Supporting victims of crime (35% or 17 projects) and Judicial training (29% or 14 projects).

The two main priority areas in the 2011-2012 call were European judicial training of European legal practitioners (55% or 30 projects) and supporting victims (47% or 26 projects).

In 2013, priorities on Improving conditions relating to detention (38% or 18 projects) and on Networking and exchanging best practice among practitioners, including implementation of existing cooperation instruments, procedural rights, victims' rights, restorative justice, mediation and detention (32% or 15 projects) were the most common.

Figure 2.7 Number of priority areas of JPEN projects

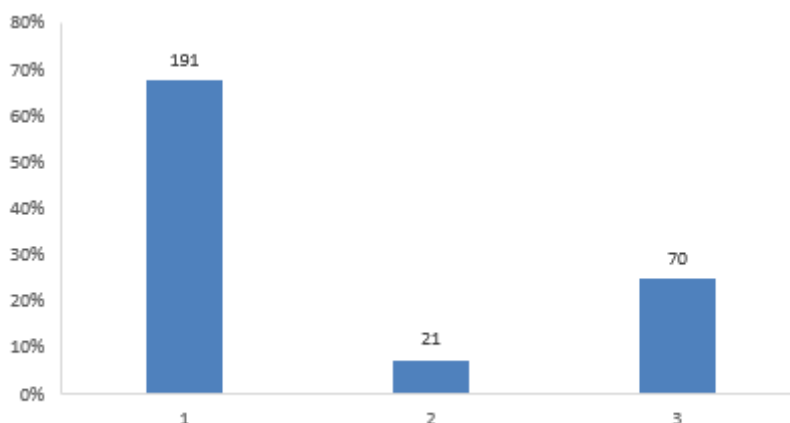
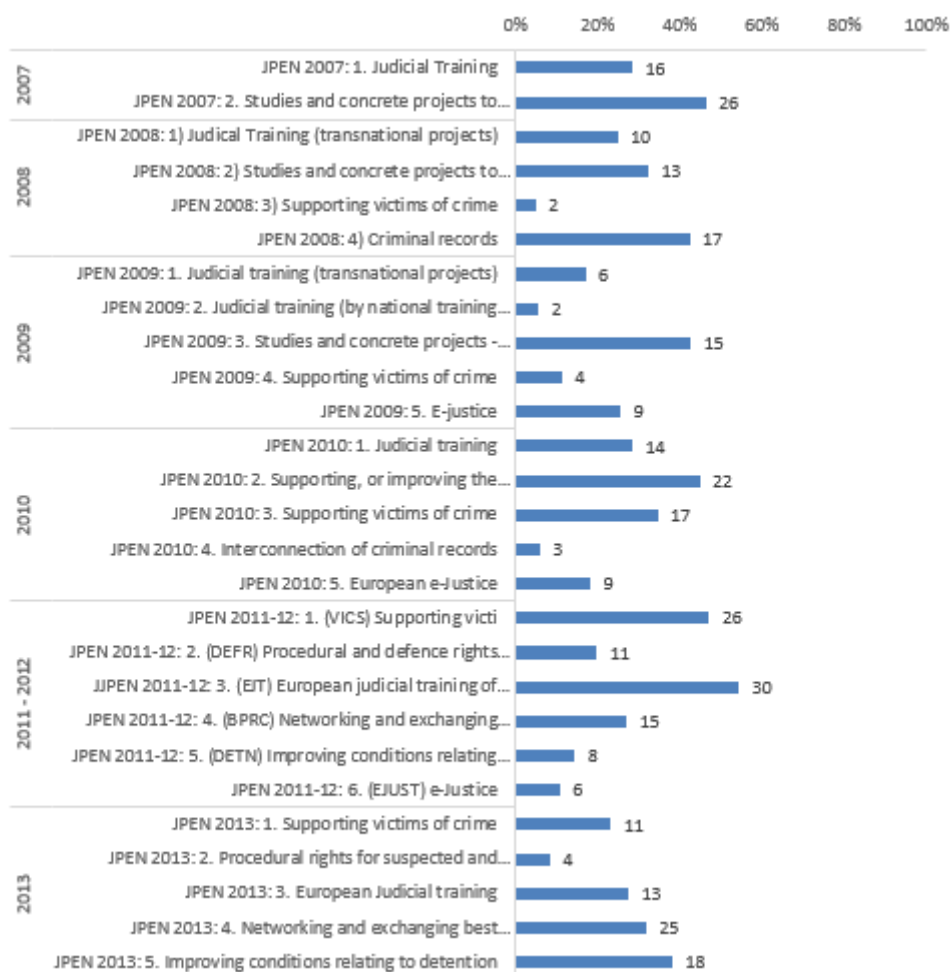


Figure 2.8 Priority areas of JPEN projects by AG call



2.5 Main activities

Figures 2.9 and 2.10 below show the main types of activities addressed by Criminal Justice AG and OG projects. For both types of funding tools, projects mainly focused on awareness-raising, information and dissemination activities (22% for AG and 18% for OG), mutual learning, exchanges of good practices and cooperation activities (21% for AG and 15% for OG) and training activities (19% for AG and 15% for OG). AG projects also greatly focused on analytical activities (22%), while OG projects implemented support to key actors (17%). In this context, activities focusing on support to key actors, mostly concerned activities developed under OGs, aiming at building the capacity and visibility of the organisations' activities.

Figure 2.9 JPEN AG projects by main activity

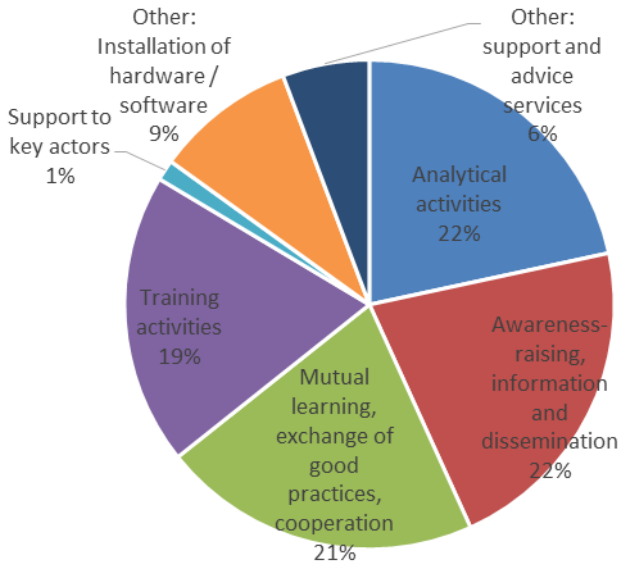


Figure 2.10 JPEN OG projects by main activity

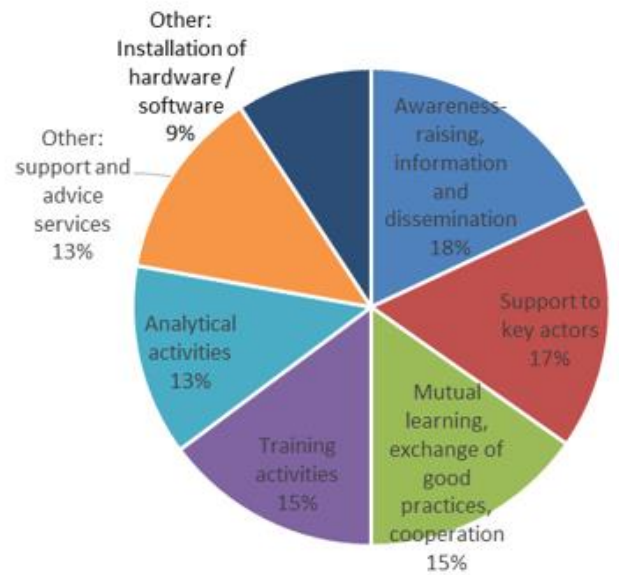
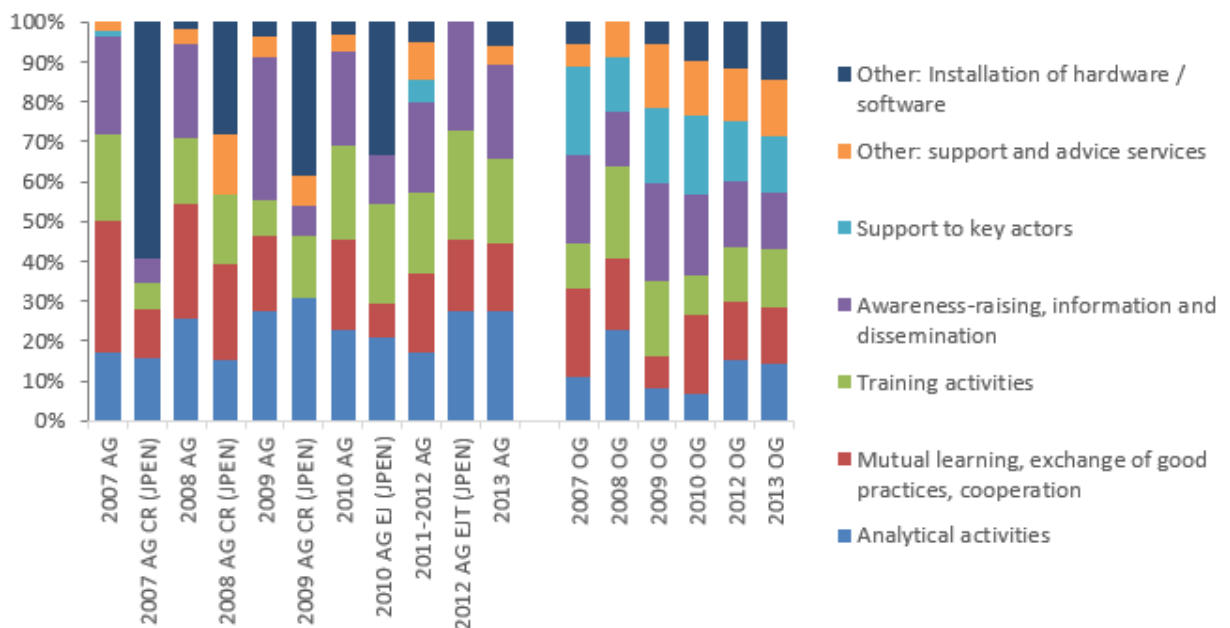


Figure 2.11 provides an overview of the activities implemented by both funding tools, AGs and OGs, by call of proposal. From the chart it can be seen that AGs broadly focused on similar activities throughout the calls, with more or less importance given to awareness-raising, information and dissemination throughout the calls. OG calls show a similar pattern.

Figure 2.11 Main JPEN Activities implemented by AG and OG projects by call of proposal

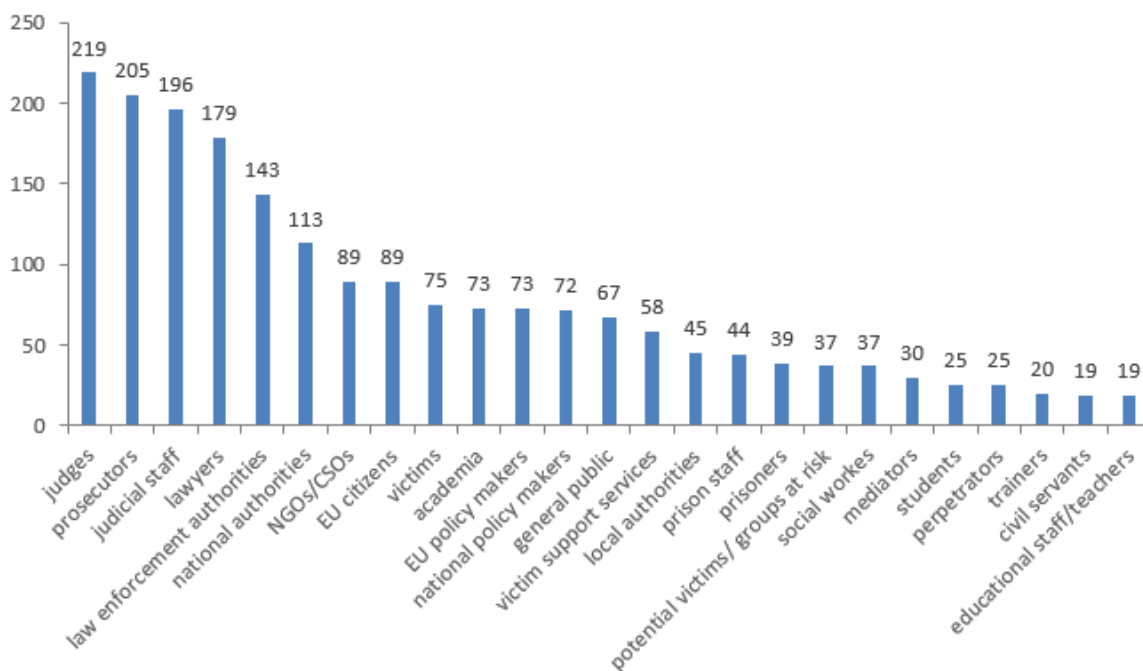




2.6 Target groups and beneficiaries

The top 25 target groups and beneficiaries most often addressed by Criminal Justice projects are presented in Figure 2.12 below. The five most frequent target groups are judges, prosecutors, judicial staff, lawyers and law enforcement authorities.

Figure 2.12 JPEN 25 most often addressed target groups / beneficiaries



Target groups and beneficiaries were further grouped into 23 larger groups to present an overview by funding tool by call for proposal. The overview of target groups and beneficiaries by AG call shows a consistent trend among different years and calls in targeting judicial staff and lawyers. But for instance victims were especially targeted with the 2011-2012 AG call.

OG calls show similar trends in the main target groups: judicial staff and lawyers. However OG calls were more likely to target policy makers if compared to AG calls.

Figure 2.13 JPEN target groups and beneficiaries by AG call

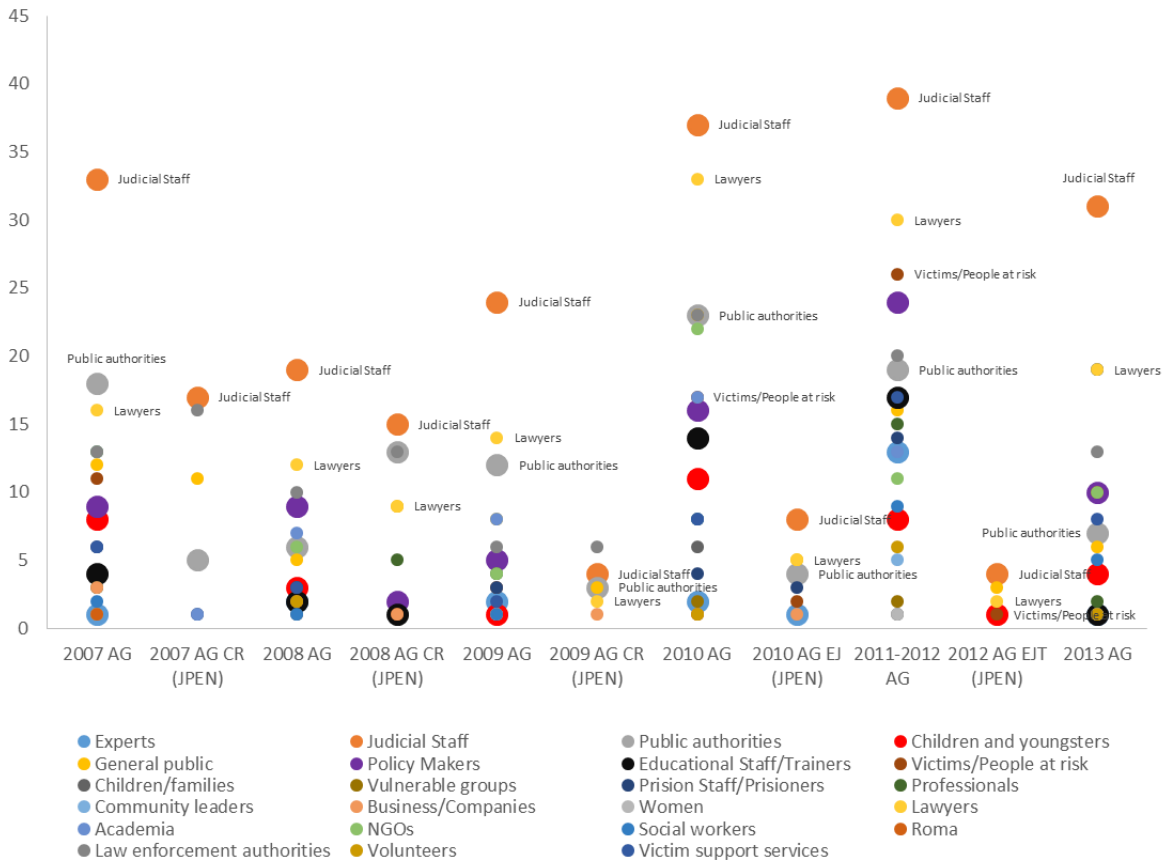
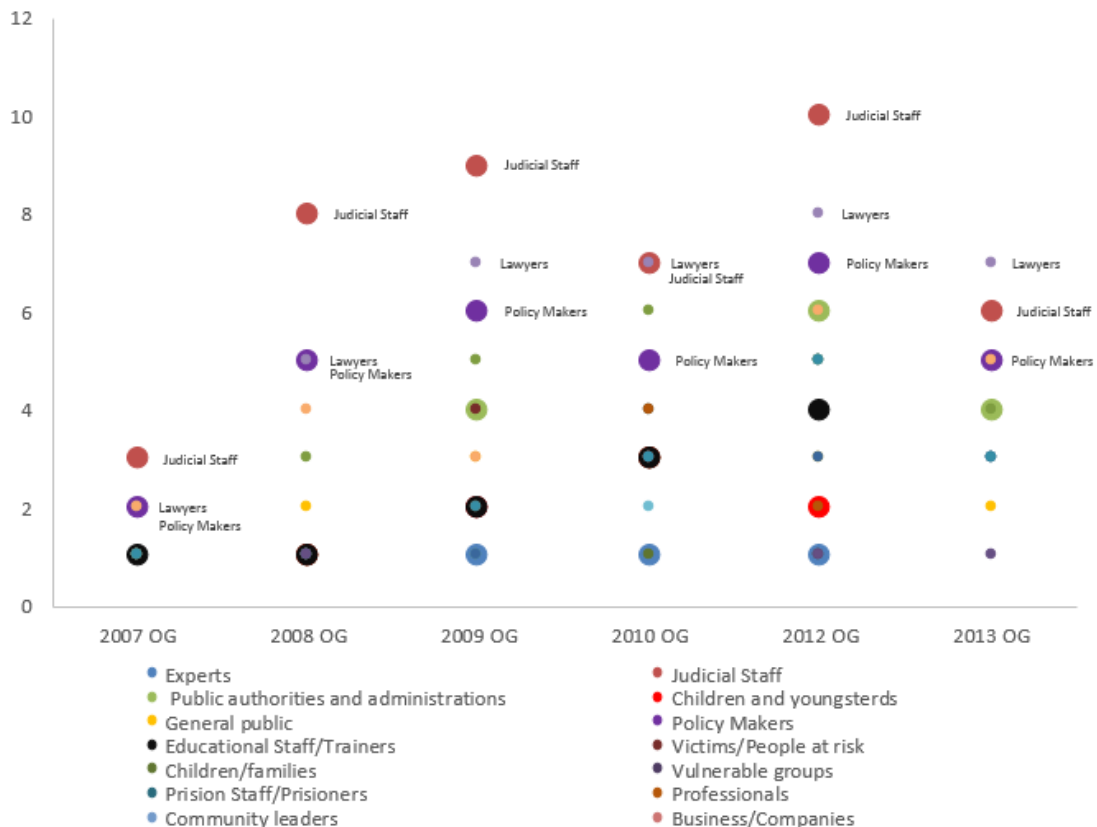


Figure 2.14 JPEN target groups and beneficiaries by OG call





2.7 Average duration of Criminal Justice AGs projects

On average AG projects lasted 21.8 months. The average duration of the projects decreased after the 2008 AG call until 2013 where it became greater again.

3 Participation and partnerships

This section presents the rate of participation and partnership structures in Criminal Justice projects.

Two different types of organisations were involved in projects: lead and partner organisations. These are presented according to different features such as the type of funding tool, the geographical distribution, type of organisation and funding.

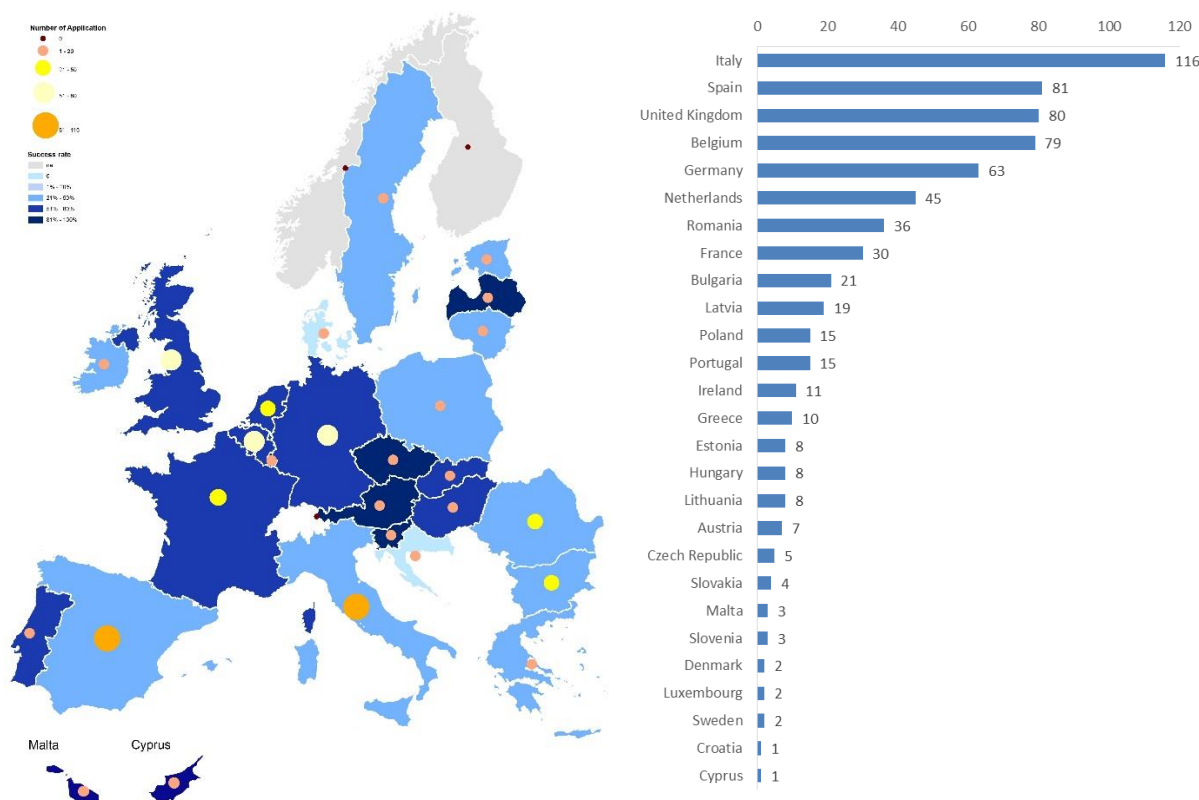
On average Criminal Justice action grants had four partners per project. A correlation coefficient was calculated to check if there is a linear relationship between the amount of funding and the number of project partners for AG funding tool. Based on the results (coefficient value $r=0.04$), there is no linear correlation between the number of partners and the amount to committed funding. In other words, the pattern does not suggest that projects with higher funding had larger partnership structures.

3.1 MS involvement in Criminal Justice projects and MS partnerships

3.1.1 MS participation according to the distribution of lead and partner organisations

In total 842 applications was received for project funding through Criminal justice programme. For 80% of the applications (675 applications) the MS of the applicant could be identified in the datasets. Based on this, the highest number of applications was submitted by Italian organisations (116) followed by Spanish organisations (81), organisations from the United Kingdom (80) and Belgium (79). This top four applicant Member States submitted 42% of all applications for the funding from the programme.

Figure 3.1 Total number of applications in Criminal Justice projects (right) and the success rate by MS (left)



Note: 167 applications could not be allocated to a particular Member States because the Member State was not specified in the data. 54 AG 2007, 50 AG 2008, 23 AG CR 2003, 22 AG CR 2008, 10 OG 2007 and 8 OG 2008.

The success rate of the submitted applications was the highest for Cyprus, Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia. Those countries succeeded in all submitted applications. In addition Austria (86%) and Latvia (84%) also had very high success rates. It should be again noted, that this success rates were calculated only based on the applications for which MS could be identified.

Denmark and Croatia applied but did not succeed to obtain funding from the Criminal Justice programme as *leading* organisations. However, both did participate as partner organisations in projects and hence received funding as partners.

Figure 3.2 Total number of organisations participating in Criminal Justice projects, including lead (left) and partner (right) organisations

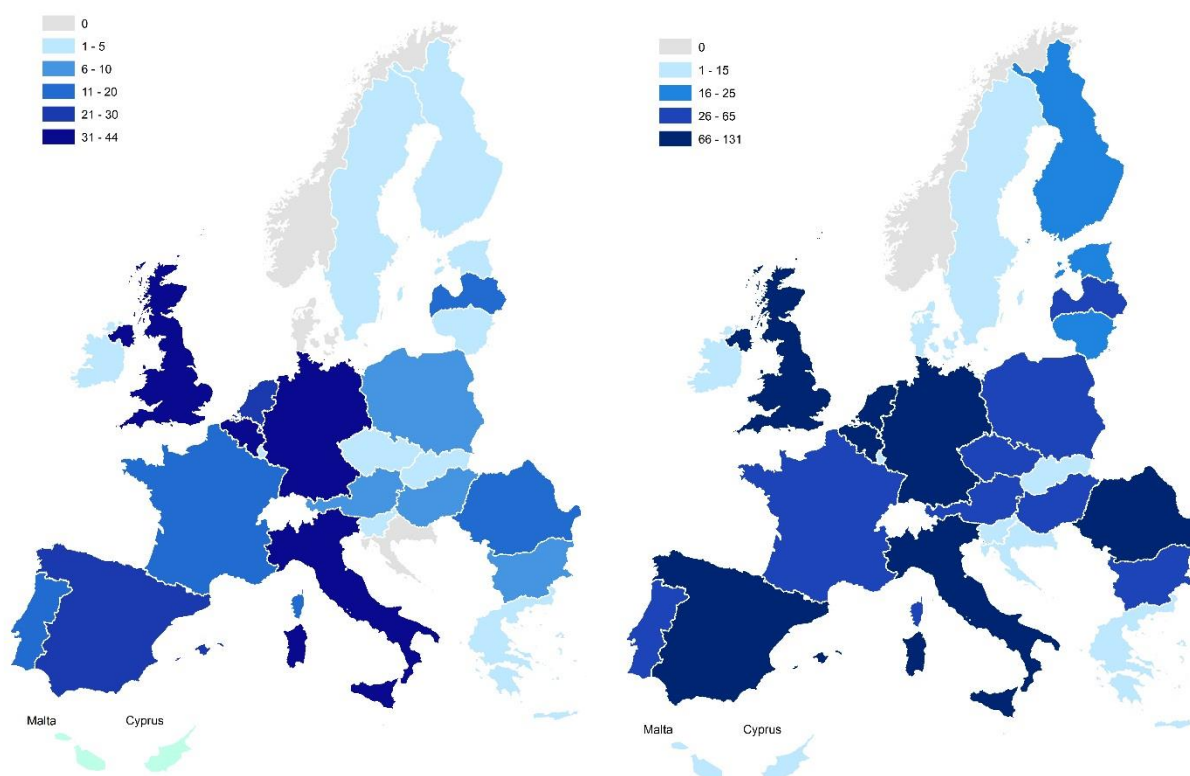


Figure 3.2 above presents the geographical location of organisations that participated in Criminal Justice projects per Member State. Most of the participant organisations were established in Spain, followed by Italy and Belgium, with most of these organisations being partner organisations. Participation of Croatia, Denmark, Malta and Sweden was the least common. Croatia did not lead any projects but has participated as partner organisation.

Lead organisations were clustered within four Member States: Italy, Belgium, United Kingdom and Germany. In total 48 % (161) of all projects were led by the four Member States. It should be noted that many EU networks/platforms are registered in Belgium which increases the rate of lead organisations from Belgium. No projects were led by organisations based in Croatia.

If looking at the partner organisations, the Member State participation is more evenly spread; out of all Member States, 15 participated with more than 25 partner organisations.

Apart from the EU Member States mapped above, non-EU countries also participated in Criminal Justice. These include Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ukraine, Venezuela, Switzerland, Norway, Albania, Macedonia, Russia, Canada, Chile and Albania.

3.1.2 Distribution of committed funding by Member State of lead organisations

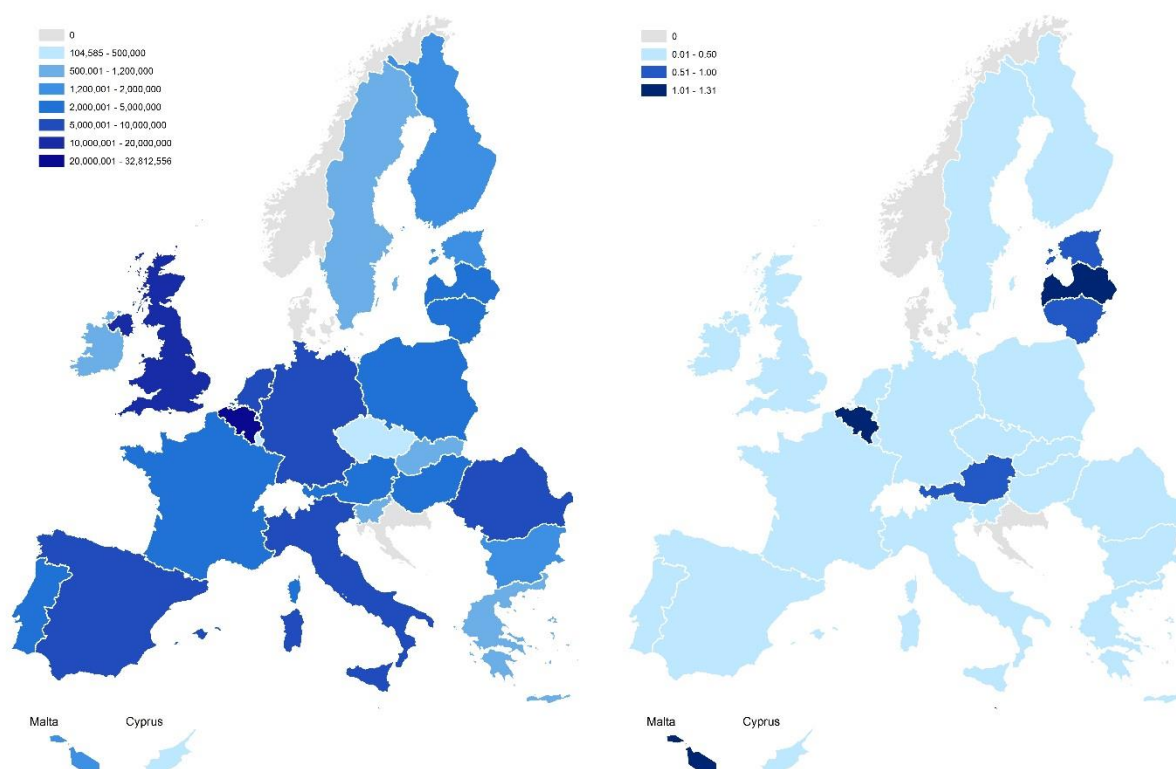
30% of the Criminal Justice funding was committed to projects where Belgium organisation was a lead followed by the United Kingdom (10%), Italy (6%) and Netherlands (6%). Funding committed to Belgium is relatively high compared to its share of leading projects; Belgium was leading 13% of all Criminal Justice projects which is the same as United Kingdom.

Distribution of funding by MS of the lead organisation is presented in Figure 3.3 (left).

However, it should be noted that the funding map does not show the spread of committed funding among project partners. The figure assumes that all of the committed funding was allocated to the country of the lead organisation. As this was not the case in reality (projects were transnational and project partners also received part of the funding) the figure should be interpreted with caution.

The committed funding per Member State of lead organisation was further divided by population, to account for differences in Member State size (see Figure 3.3 right). Assuming that the committed money to lead organisations was not shared with partners outside the Member State of the lead organisation, then between 0.01 – 0.50 € per capita was committed in 20 Member States. Member States with the highest share of committed funding per capita were Belgium (2.94 € per capita), Malta (2.89 € per capita) followed by Latvia (2.07 € per capita).

Figure 3.3 Allocation of Criminal Justice committed funding by lead organisation (left) and by lead organisation per capita (right)

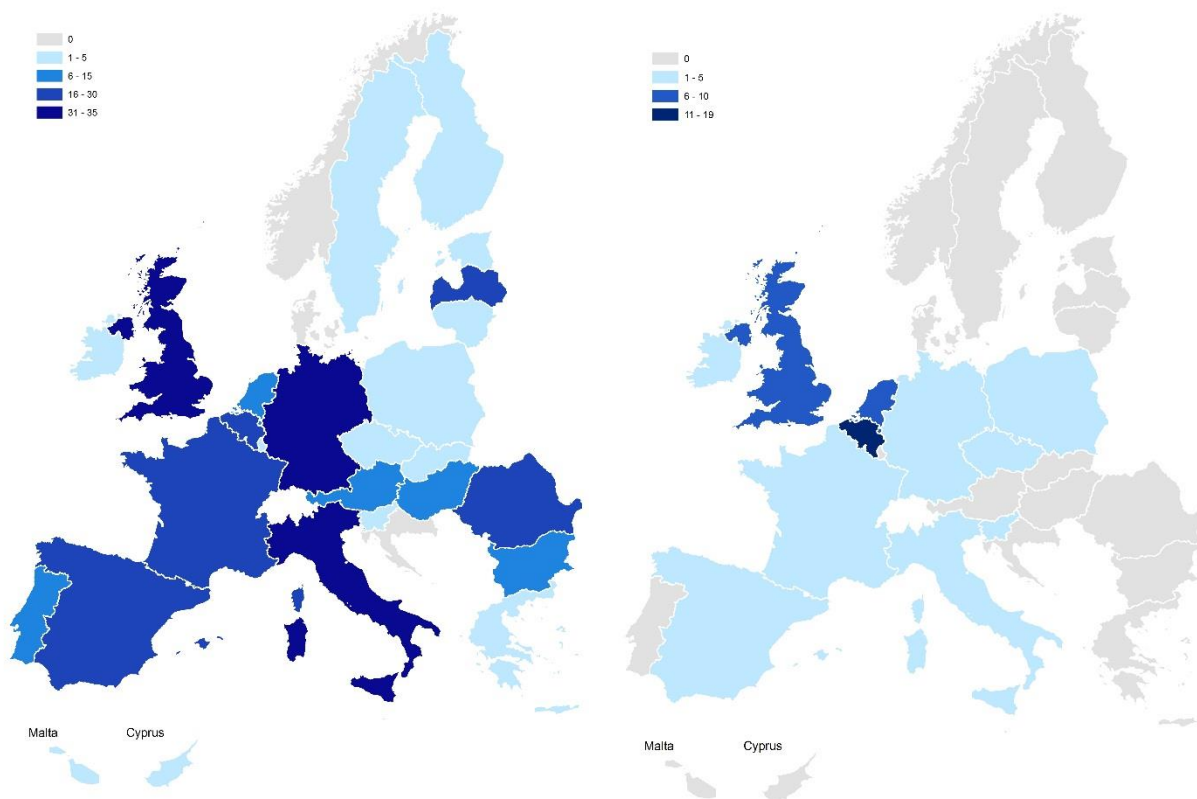


3.1.3 Member States participation by funding tool

Figure 3.4 below shows that there is a notable difference in Member State of the lead organisation by funding tool. Whereas Italy, United Kingdom and Germany commonly led AG projects (more than 31 projects was led by each MS), the main leading organisation of the

OG projects were from Belgium (19 projects), followed by United Kingdom (10 projects) and Netherlands (8 projects).

Figure 3.4 Number of Criminal Justice lead organisations by Member State by AG (left) and by OG (right)

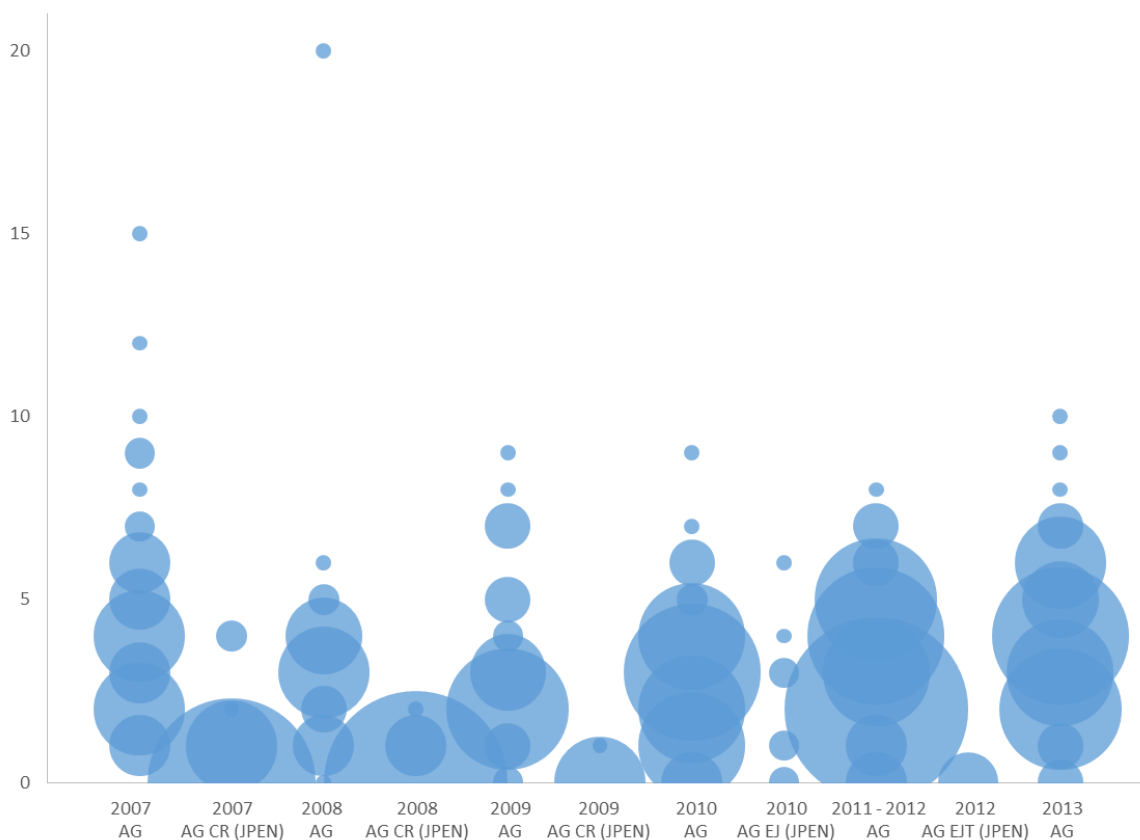


3.1.4 Member State partnership structures (AG)

On average Criminal Justice grants had four partner organisations per project. At the same time on average organisations from *three* different Member States participated in a project.

As presented in the Figure 3.5 below the highest number of different Member States in a project was 20 in one project funded by 2008 AG call followed by 15 different MS participating in a project funded by 2007 AG call. Partnerships were not common among AG CR calls; most of those projects did not have a partner.

Figure 3.5 Number of different types of Member States involved in AG projects by programme



Note: The size of the bubble presents the frequency of projects with this partnership structure. The larger the bubble the higher the frequency.

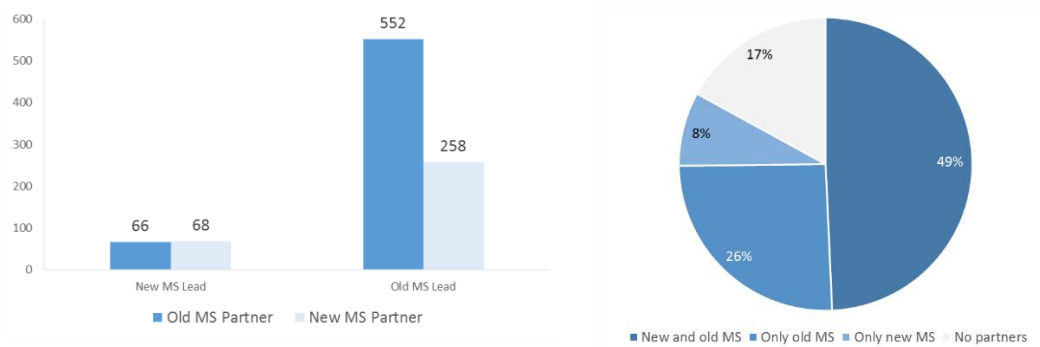
Partnership structure was further analysed based on:

- time passed since joining the EU. Member States were divided into ‘old’ and ‘new’ Member States; and
- top 3 lead Member States.

Figure 3.6 shows that lead organisation from ‘new’ Member States were as likely to have a project partner from a ‘new’ member states as from an ‘old’ member states. However, lead organisations from the ‘old’ Member States were twice more likely to have a project partner from the ‘old’ Member State.

Despite this, Figure 3.6 (right) shows that almost than half (49%) of all AG projects included at least one ‘new’ and one ‘old’ Member State. At the same time a quarter of projects (26%) was implemented only by the ‘old’ Member States, and 8% of projects was implemented only by the ‘new’ Member States. 17% of AG projects had no partners.

Figure 3.6 Partnerships between the 'old' and 'new' Member States



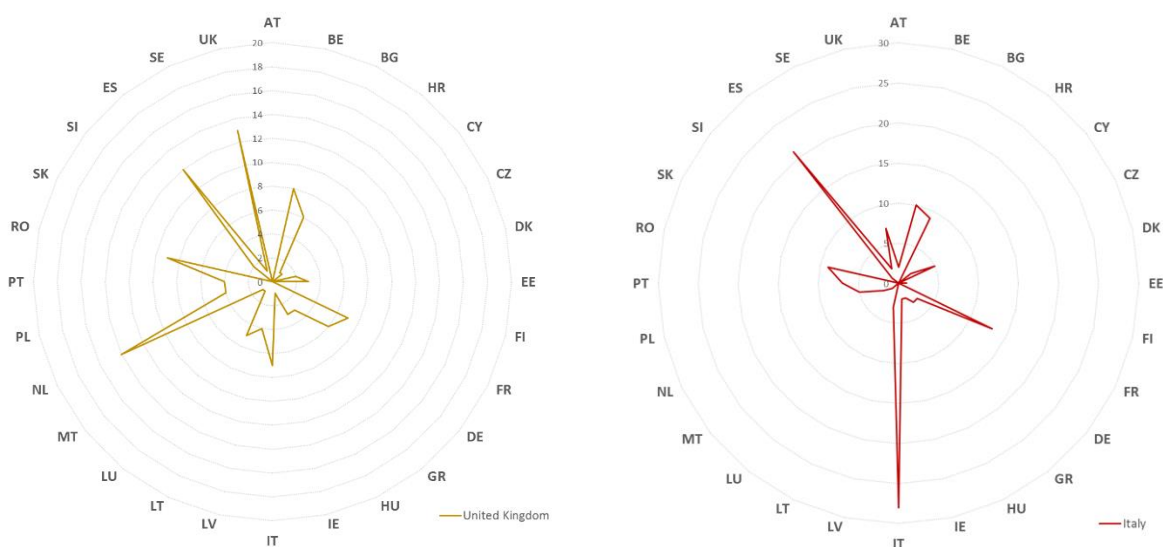
Note: For Old Member States the following countries were considered: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Spain, Sweden, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and United Kingdom. For New Member States the following countries were considered: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania and Croatia.

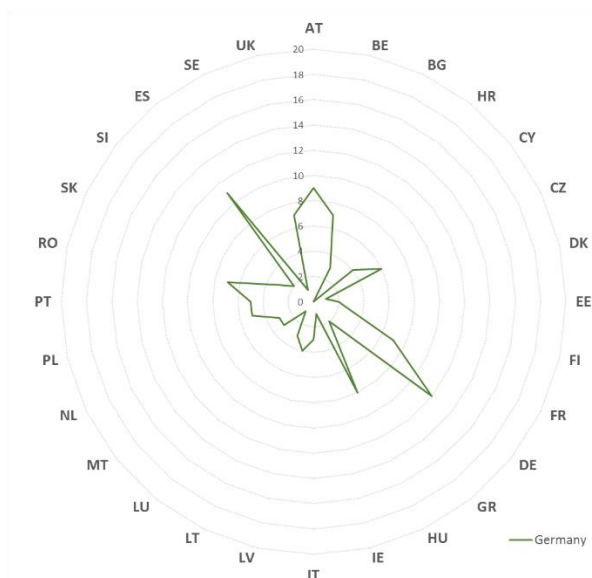
Figures 3.7 further highlight the partnership structure of the Top 3 Member States with the highest number of lead organisations (Germany, United Kingdom and Italy). Figures show that in most cases lead organisations are more likely to partner with organisations from their own Member State than with organisation from other EU Member States. This is especially noticeable for Italy.

For instance, Italian lead organisations partnered with 28 Italian partners, 21 Spanish and 13 French partners. United Kingdom lead organisations partnered with 14 Dutch partners, 13 UK partners and 12 Spanish partners. German lead organisations partnered with 12 German partners, 11 Spanish partners and 9 Austrian partners.

However Germany has the widest and most equally spread partnership structure among the Top 3 Member States. German lead organisations partnered with 27 different EU Member States, Organisations from the United Kingdom partnered with 24 different EU Member States and the organisations from Italy partnered with 22 different Member States.

Figure 3.7 Partnership structure for the Top 3 Member States of lead organisations

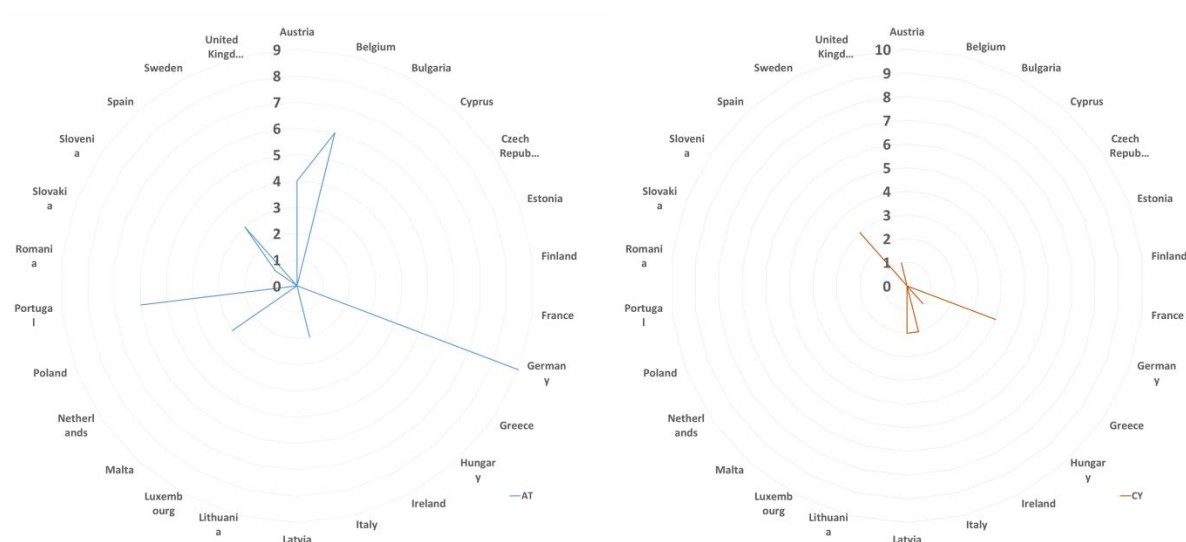


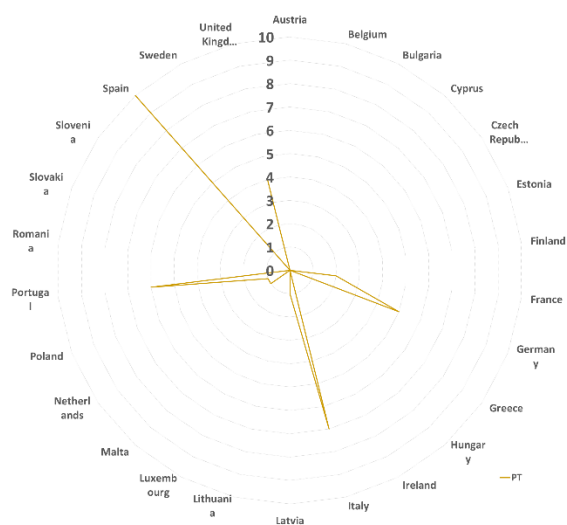


As a result of the strong link between the Member State of the lead organisation and the Member State of the partner organisation, Top 3 Member States of the lead organisations are also among top Member States regarding partner organisations (see Figure 3.1). However, Cyprus, Poland and Austria had the highest ratio of partner to lead organisations. In other words they accounted for high amount of partner organisations (Cyprus 14, Poland 47 and Austria 43) despite low levels of lead organisations (1 lead organisation in Cyprus, 6 lead organisations from Poland and 6 lead organisations from Austria).

Figure 3.8 below provides partnership structure of Cyprus, Poland and Austria. As expected, Member States participated in projects run by the organisations from the main lead Member States: UK, Italy, Belgium, Germany and Spain.

Figure 3.8 Partnership structure of Cyprus, Poland and Austria



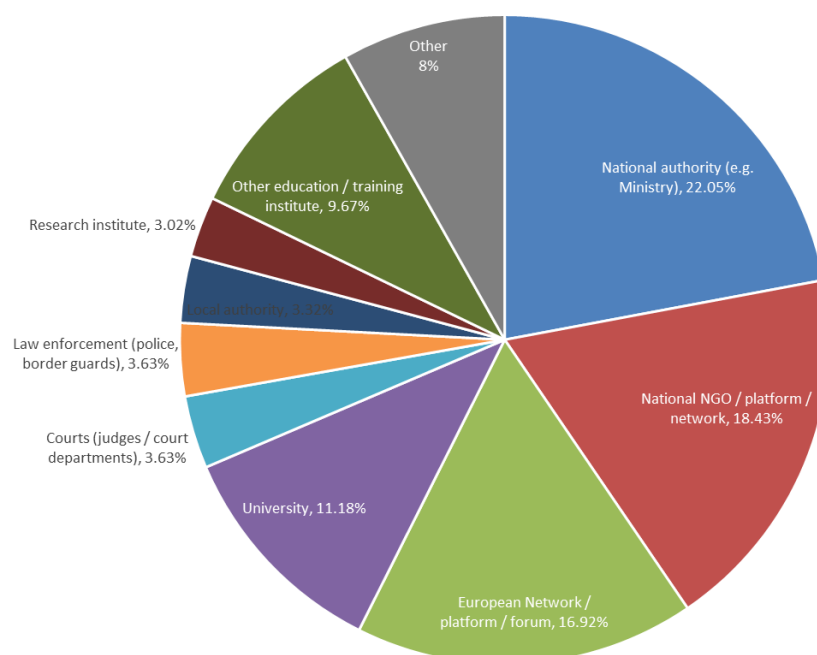


3.2 Involvement of different types of organisations in Criminal Justice and types of partnerships

3.2.1 Involvement of different types of organisations according to the lead and partner organisations

As shown in Figure 3.9 Criminal Justice projects were led by National authorities (22 %), National NGOs, platforms and networks (18%) and European Networks, platforms and forums (17%).

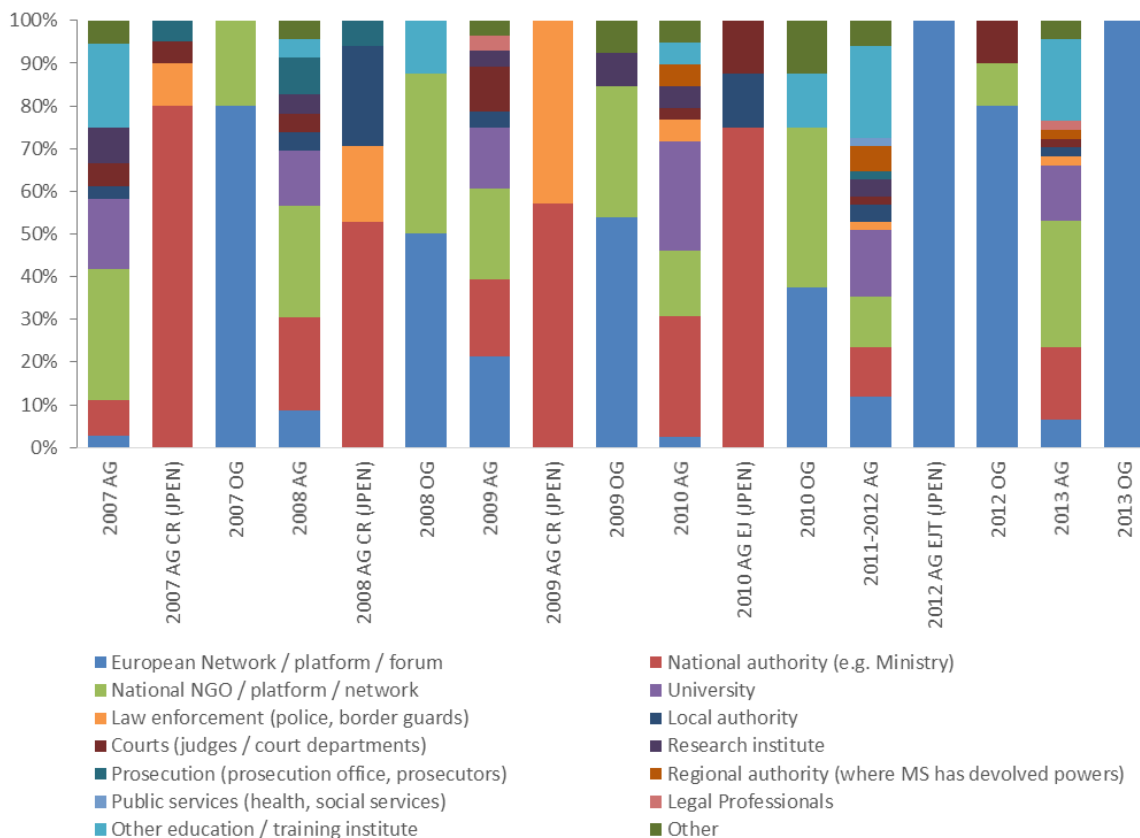
Figure 3.9 Criminal Justice lead organisations by type of organisation



Note: Category 'Other' includes regional authority (1.81%), prosecution (1.51%), Legal professionals (0.60%), Public services (0.30%), and Other (3.93%).

The distribution of lead organisations by type spread over the different Criminal Justice calls is provided in Figure 3.10 below.

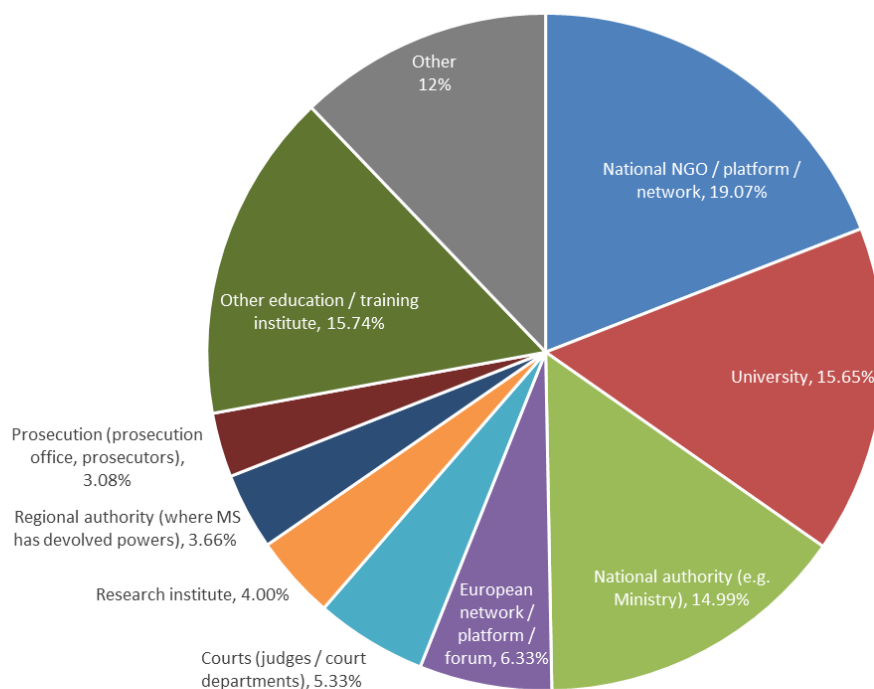
Figure 3.10 Distribution of Criminal Justice lead organisations by call and by type of organisation



OG calls were in majority led by European networks platforms or forums. The distribution of lead organisations by AG calls is more diverse and follows the pattern observed for overall distribution of lead organisations (Figure 3.9). However, certain calls (2007 AG CR, 2009 AG CR and 2010 AG EJ) have particularly high share of involvement from European networks platforms or forums whereas in other calls (2007 AG) involvement of European networks platforms or forums was limited. This might be related to the specificities of the calls.

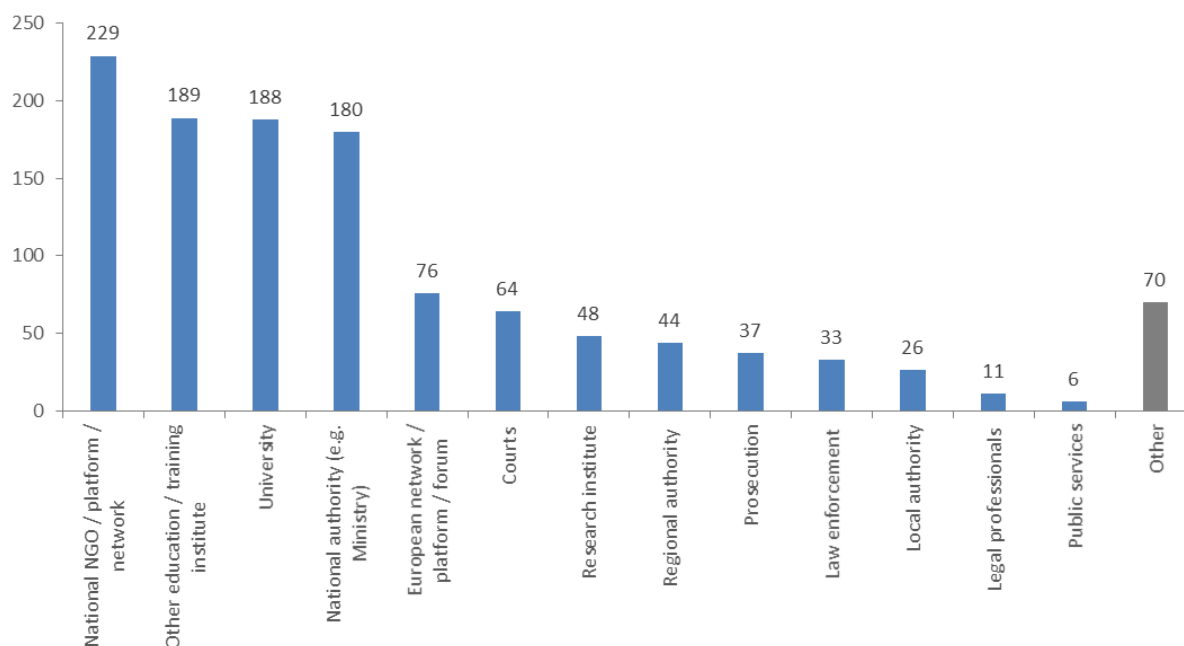
Involvement of partner organisations follows a very similar structure to observed lead organisations. An overview of the distribution of Criminal Justice partner organisations (only for AG) is provided in Figure 3.11 and 3.12.

Figure 3.11 Distribution of Criminal Justice AG partners by type of organisation



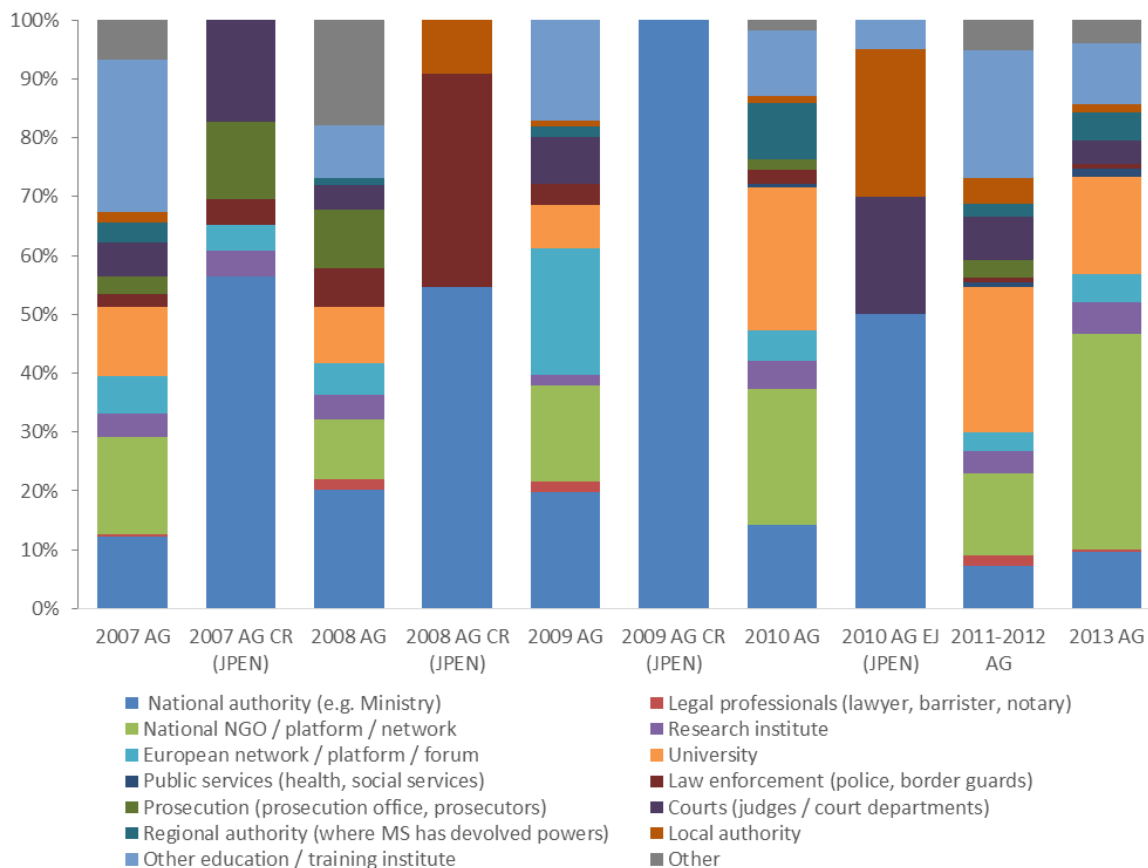
Note: Category 'Other' includes law enforcement (2.75%), local authority (2.16%), legal professionals (0.92%), public services (0.50%) and other (5.83%).

Figure 3.12 Total number of Criminal Justice AGs partners by type of organisation



Distribution of the partnership is further presented in Figure 3.13 below, by Criminal Justice AG calls for proposal².

Figure 3.13 Distribution of Criminal Justice partners by type of organisation per call



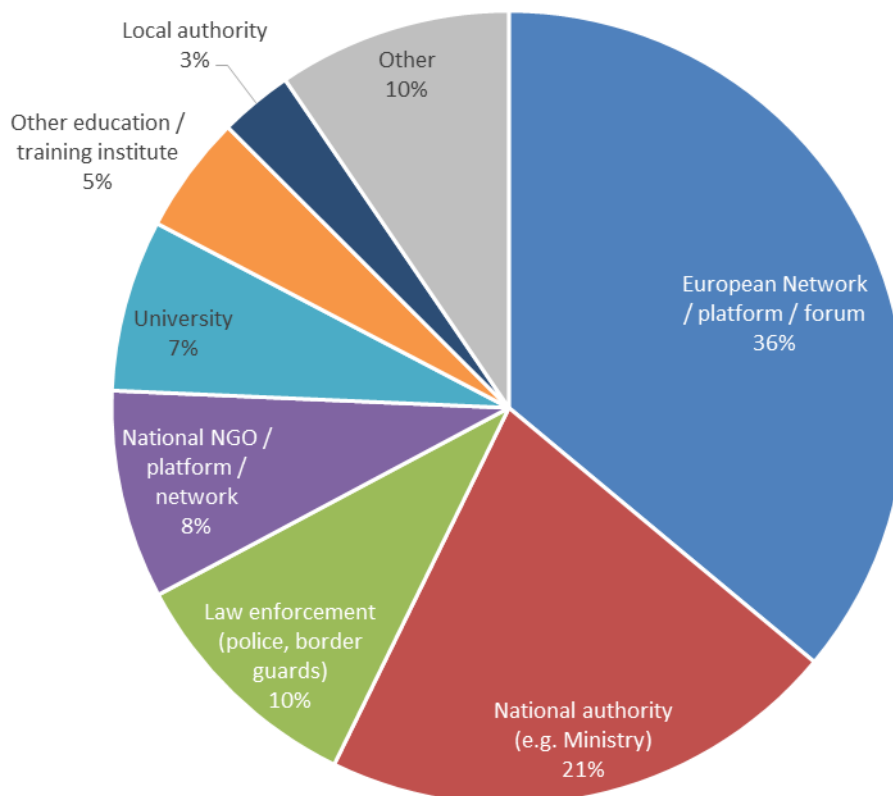
3.2.2 Distribution of funding by type of lead organisation

The majority of the funding was committed to European networks, platforms and forums (36%) followed by national authorities (21%). Both European networks and national authorities together made up nearly 57% of all funding.

Distribution of funding by type of organisation is presented in Figure 3.14 below.

² AG calls which included no partners have not been included in the charts.

Figure 3.14 Distribution of Criminal Justice funding by type of organisation

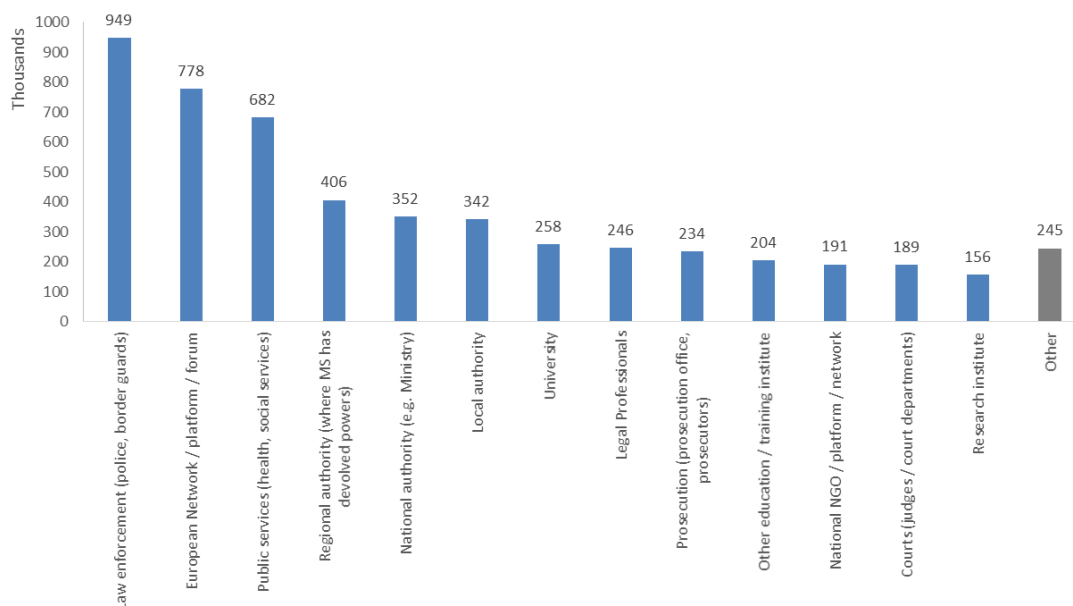


Funding figures do not closely follow the distribution of type of lead organisations presented in the section above. It is interesting to observe that European networks received 36% of funding however only 17% of projects were led by those organisations. Similarly law enforcement organisations received 10% of all funding, but they led only 3.63% of all projects. This indicates, that the average funding of projects differed depending on the lead organisation.

Figure 3.15 shows that *average* amount of committed funding per type of lead organisations varied significantly. For instance, law enforcement organisations on average received nearly five times as much funding as the national NGOs.

The highest average amount was committed to law enforcement organisations (€ 949,000) followed by European networks (€ 778,000) and public services organisations (€ 682,000).

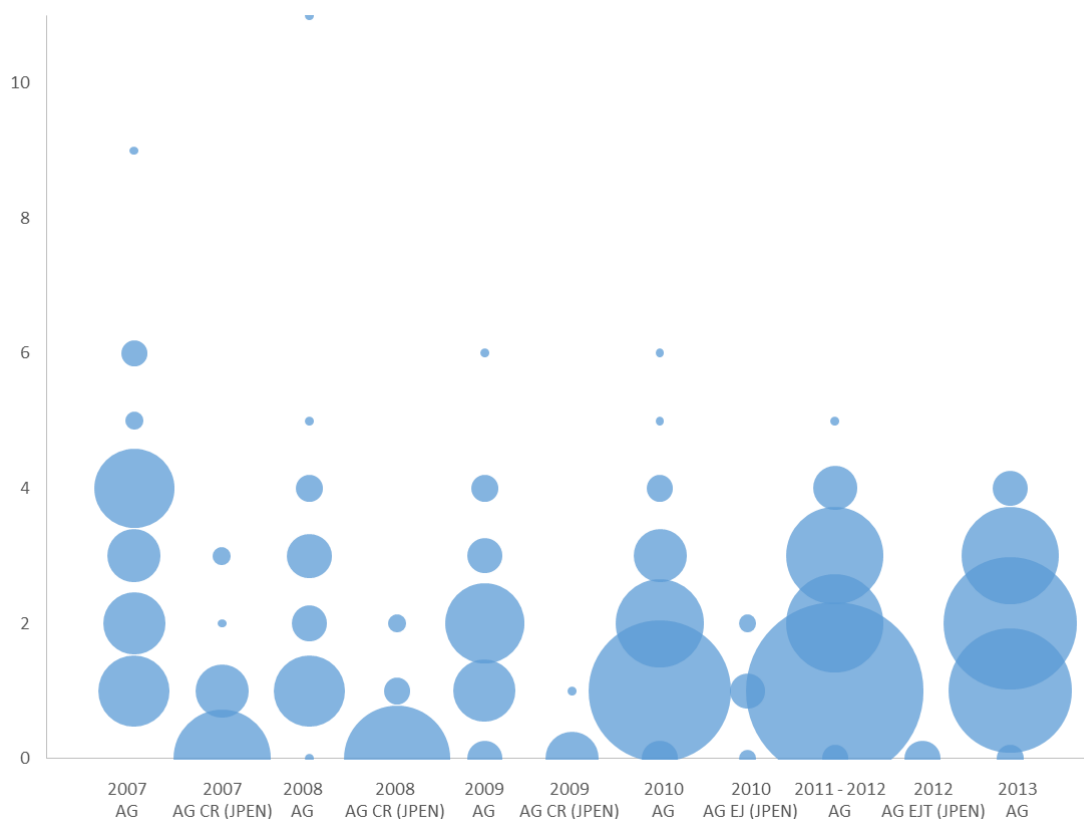
Figure 3.15 Average funding of Criminal Justice projects per type of lead organisation



3.2.3 Partnership structures by organisation type

As already noted, on average Criminal Justice action grants had four partner organisations per project. However, on average only two different *types* of partners participated. As presented in the Figure 3.16 below, the number of projects with only one type or two *types* of partners prevailed. The highest number of different types of partners in the projects was 9.

Figure 3.16 Number of different types of partners involved in AG projects by programme

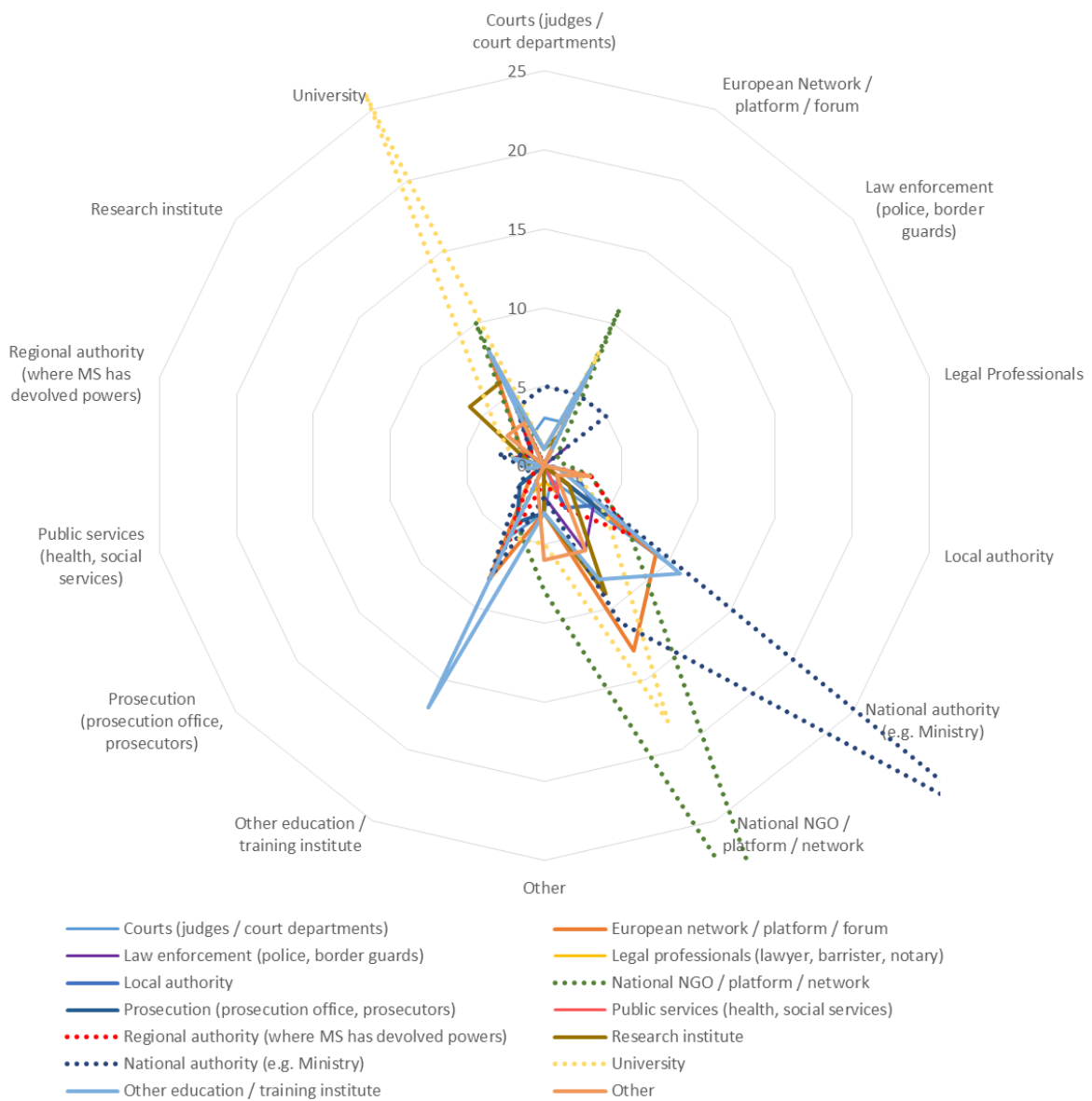


Note: The size of the bubble presents the frequency of projects with this partnership structure. The larger the bubble the higher the frequency.

The most common partnerships between lead organisations and partners is observed between national authority as a lead organisation and national authority as a partner organisation. In total 36 projects (12% of all AG projects) has such partnership structure. National NGO/platform/network as a lead organisation and National/NGO/platform/network as a partner organisation is also common partnership. In total 35 projects (12 % of all AG projects) had such partnership structure. Universities also like to partner with universities (26 projects or 9% of AG projects had such partnership structure). University also like to partner with national NGOs (18 or 6% of AG projects).

This follows a similar pattern observed when analysing the partnership structure based on Member States; organisations are more likely to partner with similar organisations.

Figure 3.17 Frequency of combination of organisations in a project



4 Outputs and indicators

The presentation of outputs and indicators of the programmes has proven challenging. First, there are 46 different types of outputs, spread over the seven main activities:

- Analytical activities
- Mutual learning, exchange of good practices, cooperation
- Training activities
- Awareness-raising, information and dissemination
- Support to key actors
- Other: support and advice services
- Other: Installation of hardware / software

Second, for each output up to two different indicators could be selected (for example, the number of participants and the number of different Member States of origin of the participants) from a list of 10 types of indicators. The project mapping datasheet also allowed to select 'other type of indicator' and to include an additional type of indicator from those previously listed. Finally, it is also important to mention that a type of output was also selected even when no quantitative information was available for such output, given that very often the project documentation did not specify numbers but rather provided a qualitative description (e.g. a conference was organised but the number of participants was not mentioned).

In this section, several charts are presented which show the total number of type of outputs, the number of times indicators were provided and the most often listed indicators (with numbers).

4.1 Criminal Justice project outputs

4.1.1 Output and indicator count

Figure 4.1 below provides an overview of the number of times a type of output was identified in the 333 Criminal Justice projects mapped. The three most often identified outputs are training, events (awareness-raising, information and dissemination), as well as workshops and focus groups (mutual learning and networking).



Figure 4.1 Count of JPEN outputs

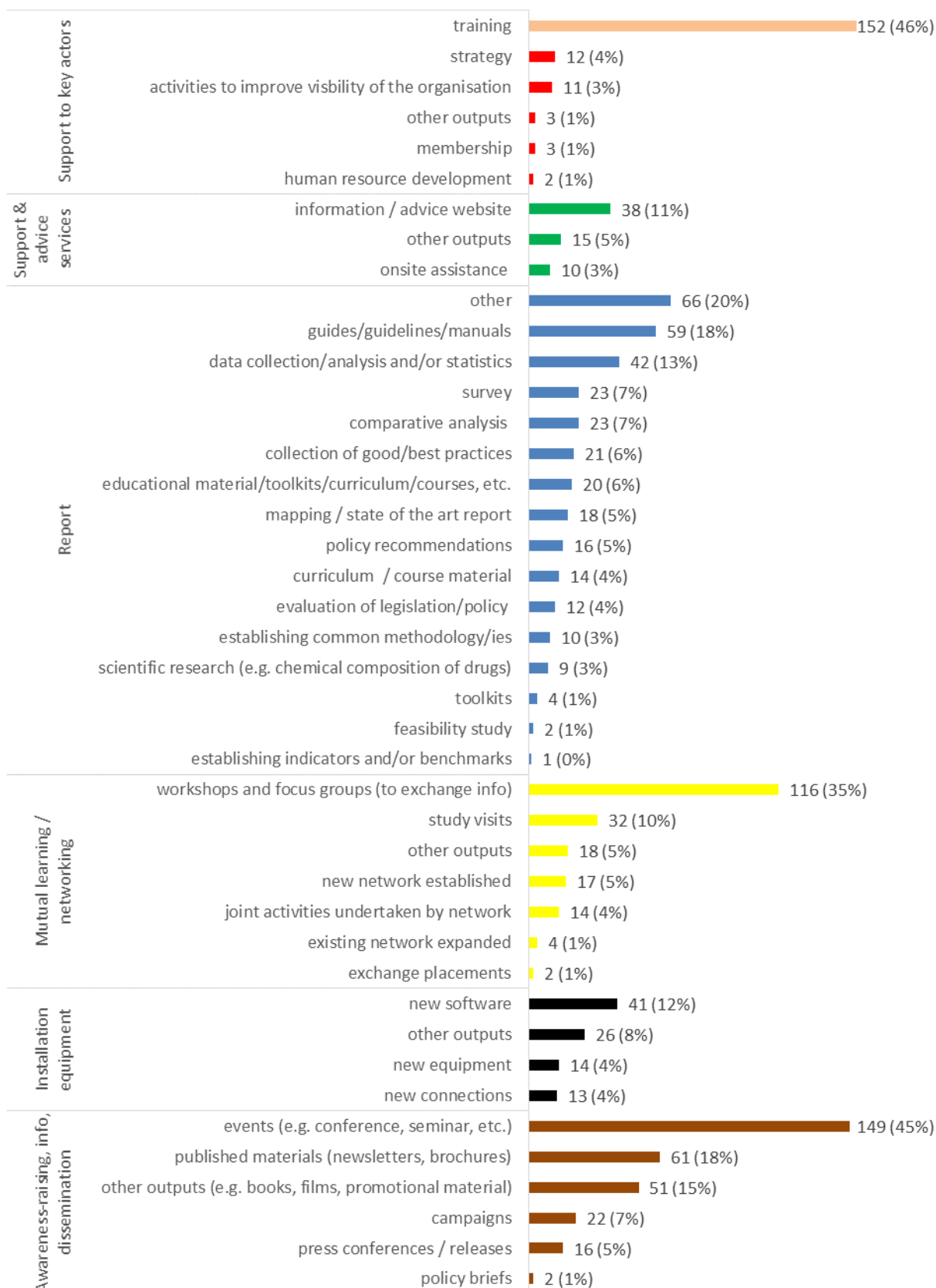
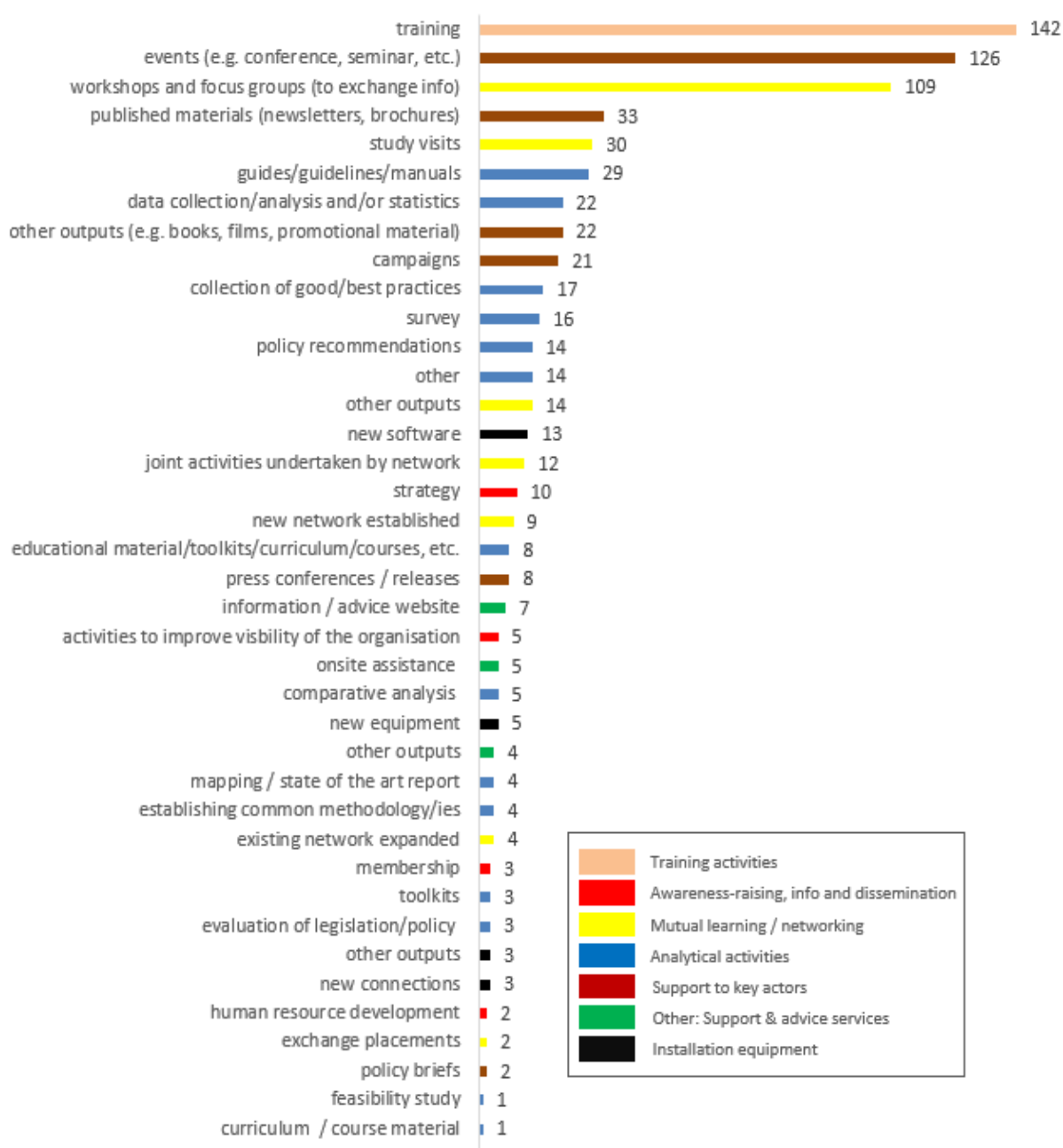




Figure 4.2 below presents the types of outputs for which most often indicators were recorded. For example, regarding training activities a total of 142 indicators (and related quantitative information) were identified for the output “training” and 126 indicators for the output “events” were identified under awareness raising and dissemination activities, followed by 109 indicators of the outputs of “workshops and focus groups”. The extent to which quantitative information could be found for outputs varies greatly but it is overall much lower than the extent to which outputs could be identified.

Figure 4.2 Count of indicators

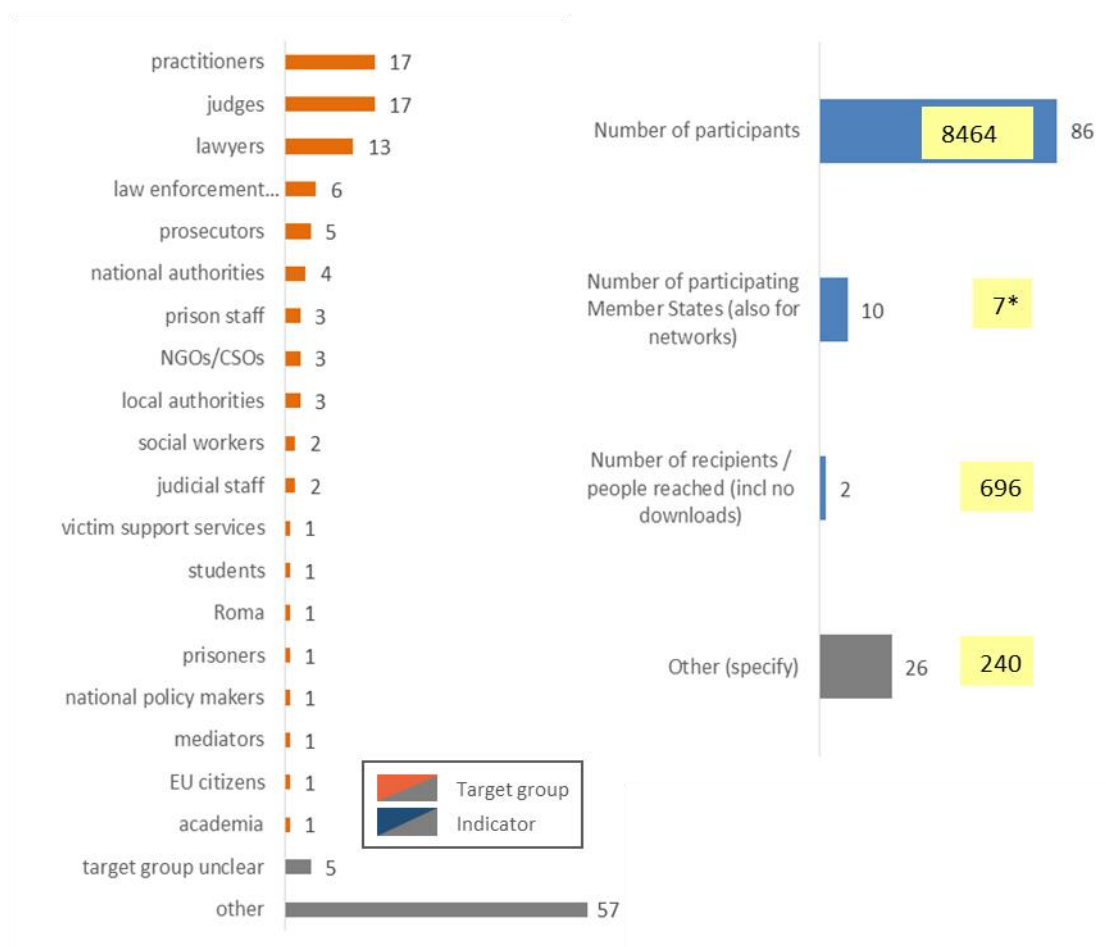


4.1.2 Top indicators

Figure 4.3 – 4.9 below present the three outputs for which the highest share of indicators has been recorded, together with aggregate information on numbers and the main target groups / beneficiaries addressed.

The output *training*, which was identified 152 times in the 333 Criminal Justice projects mapped and for which 142 indicators were found, counted for example a total of 8464 participants (the total of 86 indicators) and 69 recipients (based on 2 indicators). The most often mentioned target groups of the training activities were practitioners, judges and lawyers.

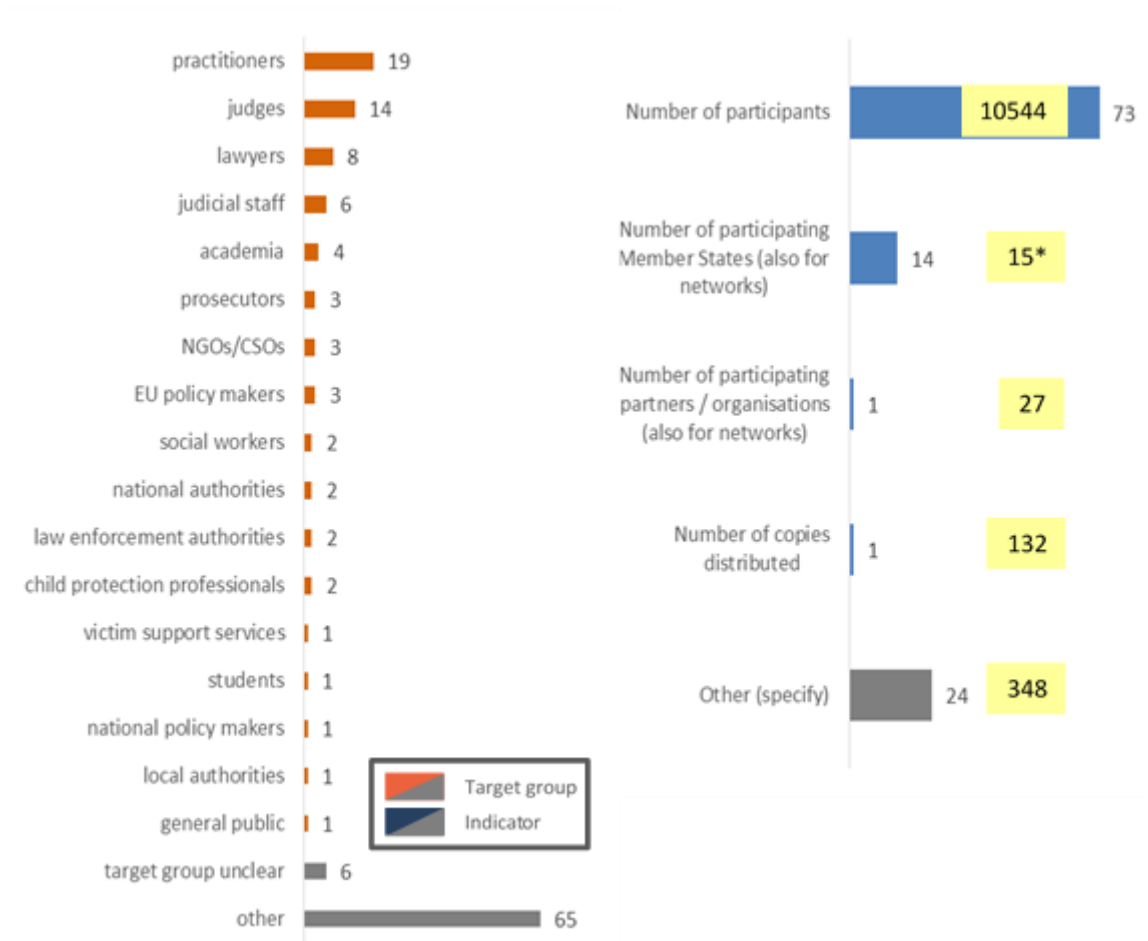
Figure 4.3 Output of training activities



Note: * Average number of MS participating at the events

The second most identified output related to events, identified 149 times, as part of awareness-raising, information and dissemination. These outputs accounted 10,544 participants in events (based on 73 different indicators) and generated 132 copies distributed (based on 1 indicator). The most often targeted beneficiaries were practitioners, judges and lawyers.

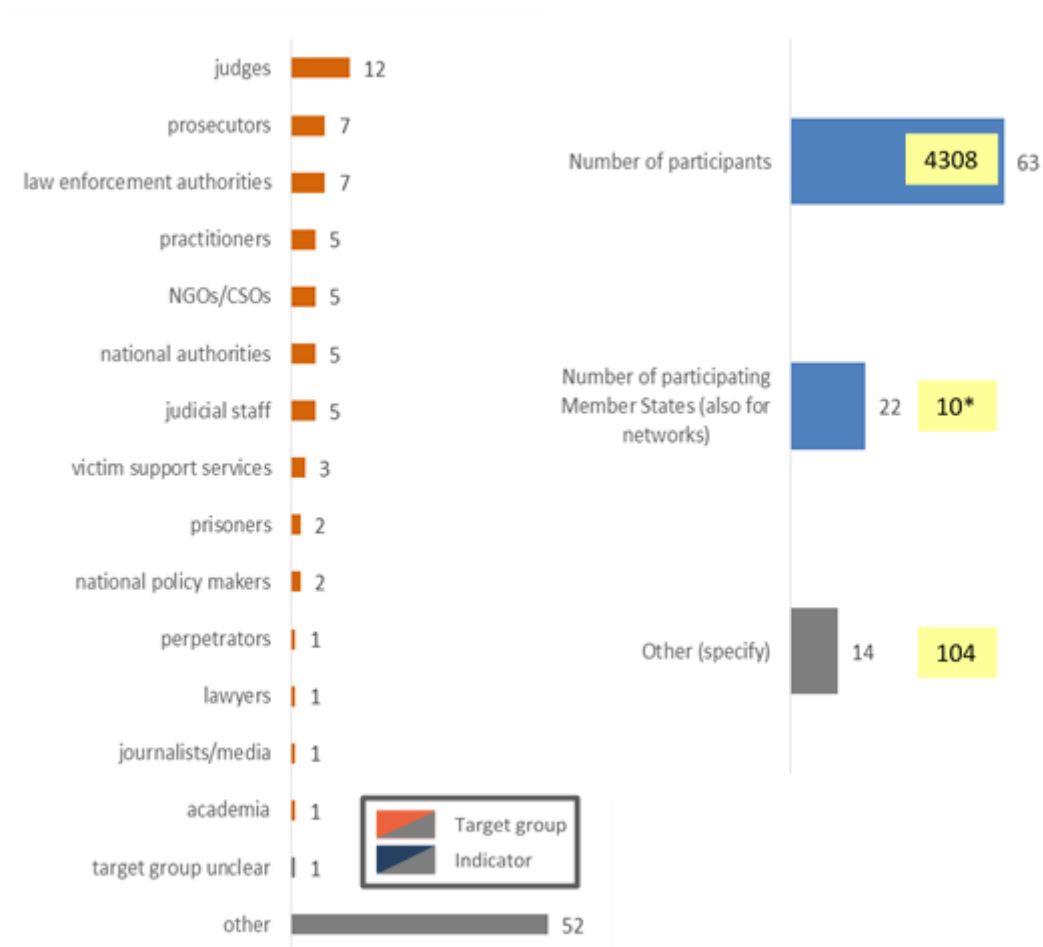
Figure 4.4 Outputs of awareness raising activities: events



*Note: * Average number of MS participating at the events*

The third output for which most indicators were found, identified 116 times, relates to workshops and focus groups (Figure 4.5). It reports a total number of participants of 4308 (identified 63 times). Concerning the target groups, judges, prosecutors and law enforcement authorities were the most often targeted audiences.

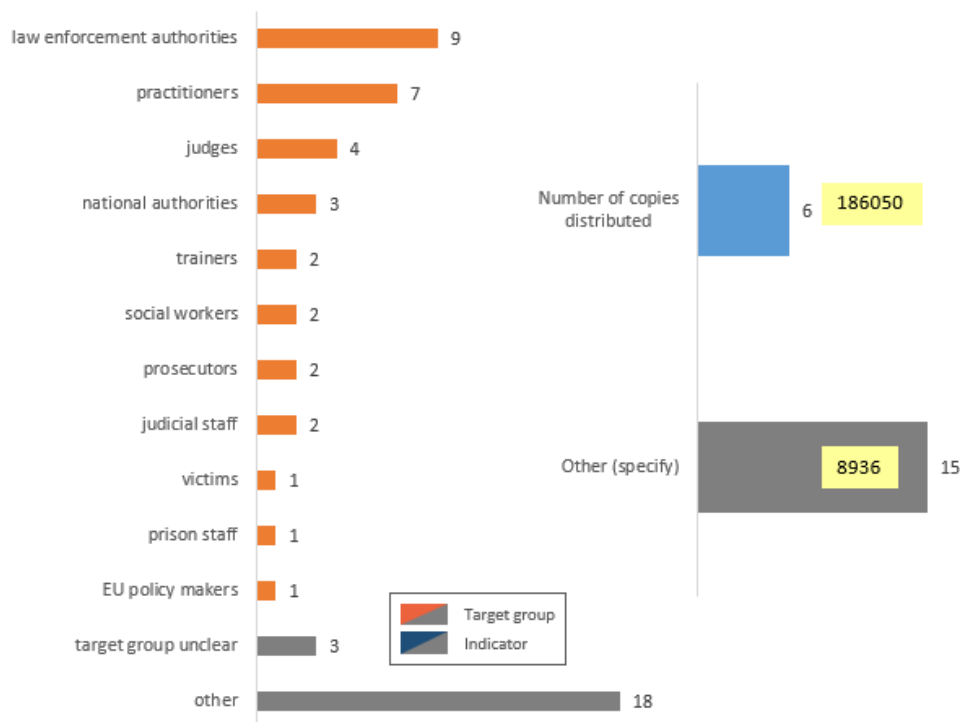
Figure 4.5 Outputs of mutual learning / networking: workshops



Note: * Average number of MS participating at the events

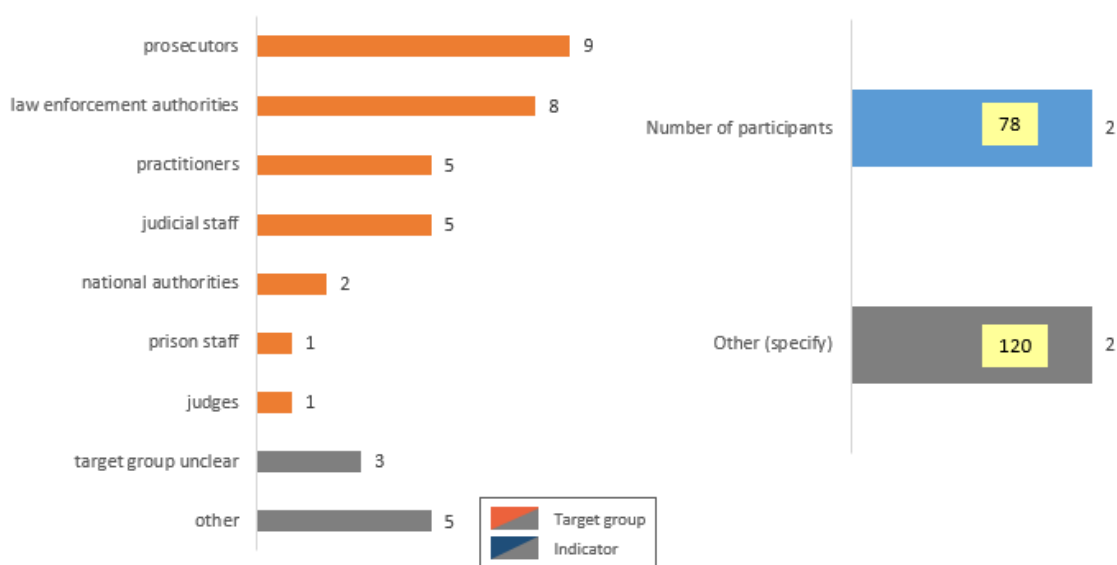
The output guides/guidelines/manuals (Figure 4.6), which was identified 59 times in the 333 Criminal Justice projects mapped and for which 29 indicators were found, counted a total of 186,050 copies distributed (the total of 6 indicators). The most often mentioned target groups of the guides/guidelines/manuals were law enforcement authorities, practitioners and judges.

Figure 4.6 Outputs of report: guides/guidelines/manuals



The most identified output of installation equipment (Figure 4.7) related to new software was identified 41 times and counted 13 indicators. These outputs accounted 78 participants (based on 2 different indicators). The most often targeted beneficiaries were prosecutors and law enforcement authorities.

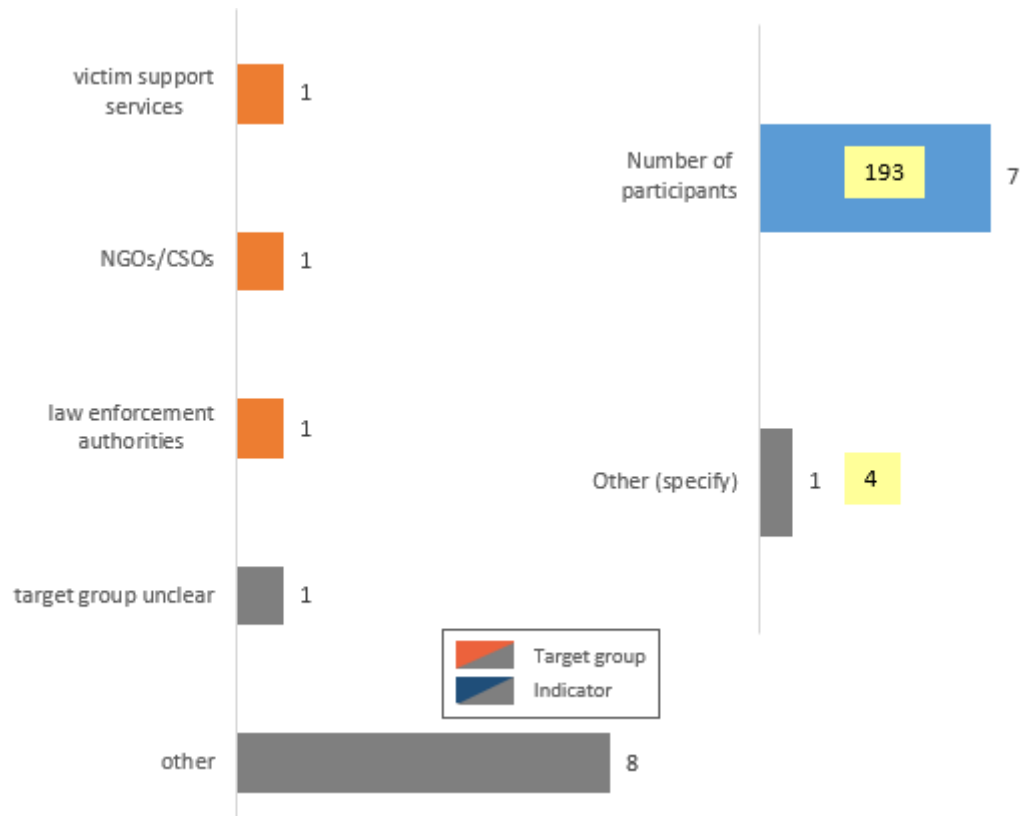
Figure 4.7 Outputs of installation equipment: new software





The most identified output of support to key actors (Figure 4.8) related to strategy was identified 12 times and counted 10 indicators. These outputs accounted 193 participants (based on 7 different indicators). The only targeted beneficiaries that were quoted were victim support services, NGOs/CSOs and law enforcement authorities.

Figure 4.8 Outputs of support to key actors: strategy



The output information and advice websites, which was identified 38 times in the 333 Criminal Justice projects mapped and for which 7 indicators were found, counted a total of 2152 recipients (the total of 1 indicator), 17,779 users (the total of 1 indicator) and 42 participants (the total of 1 indicator) . The most often mentioned target groups of the websites were victims.

Figure 4.9 Outputs of support & advice services: information / advice website

