



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

Daphne quantitative analysis

28 July 2015



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Daphne quantitative analysis

A report submitted by **ICF Consulting Services**
in association with

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Document Control

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Contents

1	Introduction	4
2	Key programme and project features	5
2.1	Projects by funding tool.....	5
2.2	Distribution of funding	5
2.3	Daphne III programme objectives	8
2.4	Priority areas of Daphne III AGs	10
2.5	Main activities.....	12
2.6	Target groups and beneficiaries	14
2.7	Average duration of Daphne III AGs projects	16
3	Participation and partnerships.....	17
3.1	MS involvement in Daphne III and MS partnerships.....	17
3.2	Involvement of different types of organisations in Daphne III and types of partnerships	24
4	Outputs and indicators	31
4.1	Daphne III project outputs	31

1 Introduction

This deliverable presents the updated draft structure for the quantitative analysis of the projects funded by the Daphne III programme. The analysis is based on 302 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 also used in the evaluation of the Daphne III specific programme and will also be used for the focussed evaluation. Information has also 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.

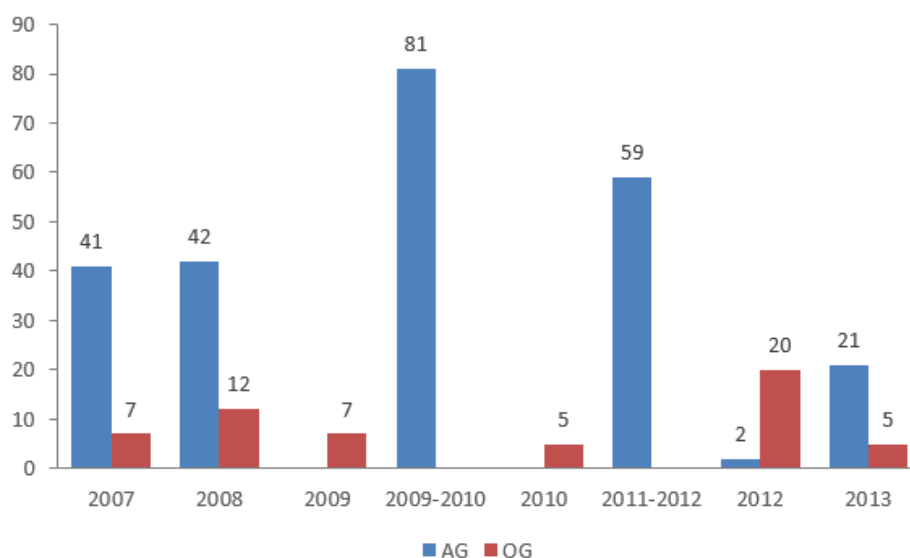
2 Key programme and project features

This section presents the key project features including the number of funding tools awarded by Daphne III, allocation of funding by funding tool, the projects' objectives, main activities, main target groups, as well as the average duration of the projects funded by Daphne III 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, 246 AG and 56 OG were funded by Daphne III. The highest number of action grants was funded through the 2009-2010 AG call of proposal, followed by that of AG 2011-2012, AG 2008 and AG 2007. The highest number of operating grants was awarded during the OG 2012 call for proposal.

Figure 2.1 Daphne III 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.

Between 2007 and 2013 in total €108,957,880 was allocated to Daphne AG and OGs. €94,977,880 (87%) was allocated to AG and €13,980,000 (23%) to OG. The total committed budget was €96,639,883 for AG and €8,869,219 for OG, and paid up to date was €49,728,732 for AG and €7,444,918 for OG.

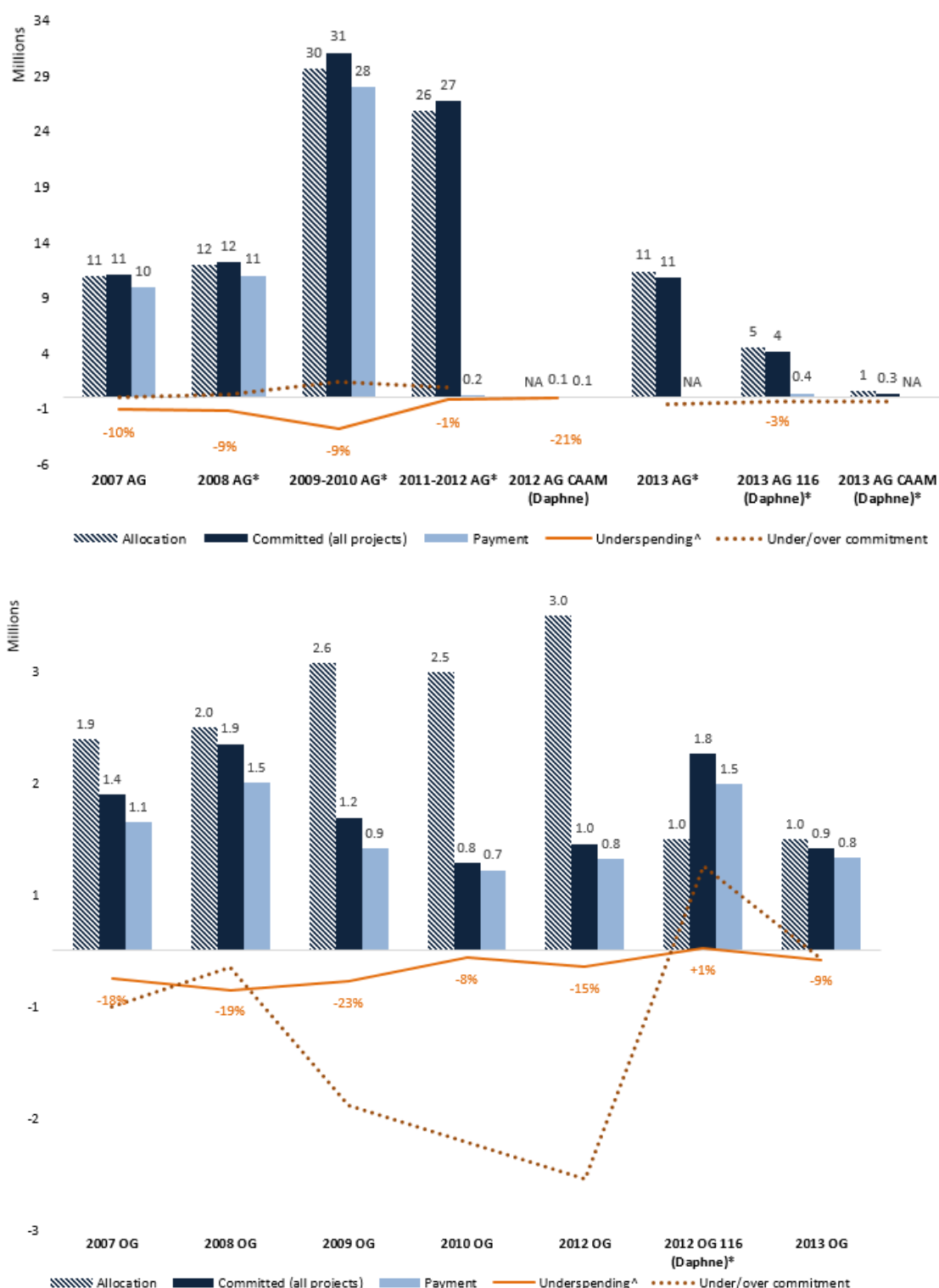
Figure 2.2 presents an overview of the total allocated, committed and paid funds (AG and OG) and total over/under commitment and underspending per call.

Regarding AGs, calls 2007 to 2011-2012 show that the committed budget exceeded the total indicative allocation of funding. The three 2013 calls (AG, AG 116 and AG CAAM) show that the committed budget was lower than the total indicative allocation of funding. Only one OG call (2012 OG 116) exceeded the total indicative allocation of funding.

Data shows that the highest amount paid for AGs was identified during the AG 2009-2010 call for proposal with almost €28m. However it must be noted that most of the grants are still ongoing, hence they are not considered in this analysis. When compared to AGs, the number of payments for OGs showed a smaller payment amount (between €819,279 and more than €1.5m). The highest amount paid for OGs was identified during the OG 2008 call for proposal followed by the 2012 OG 116 call.

For AGs, the most significant underspending occurred for the AG CAAM 2012 call for proposal (-21%). For other calls, the underspending rate was between -1% and -10%. For OGs, the maximum underspending was reached during the OG 2012 call (more than €2m). However, the most important underspending relatively to the committed budget was reached during the OG 2009 call (-23%).

Figure 2.2 Daphne Total allocated, committed and paid funds (AG) and total over/under commitment and underspending by call for proposal by funding tool (AG above, OG below)



Note: Allocated funding is based on information extracted from calls for proposals. 2012 OG allocation includes 2011-2012 budget for operating grants as specified in the call.

^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)

NA the information was not available.

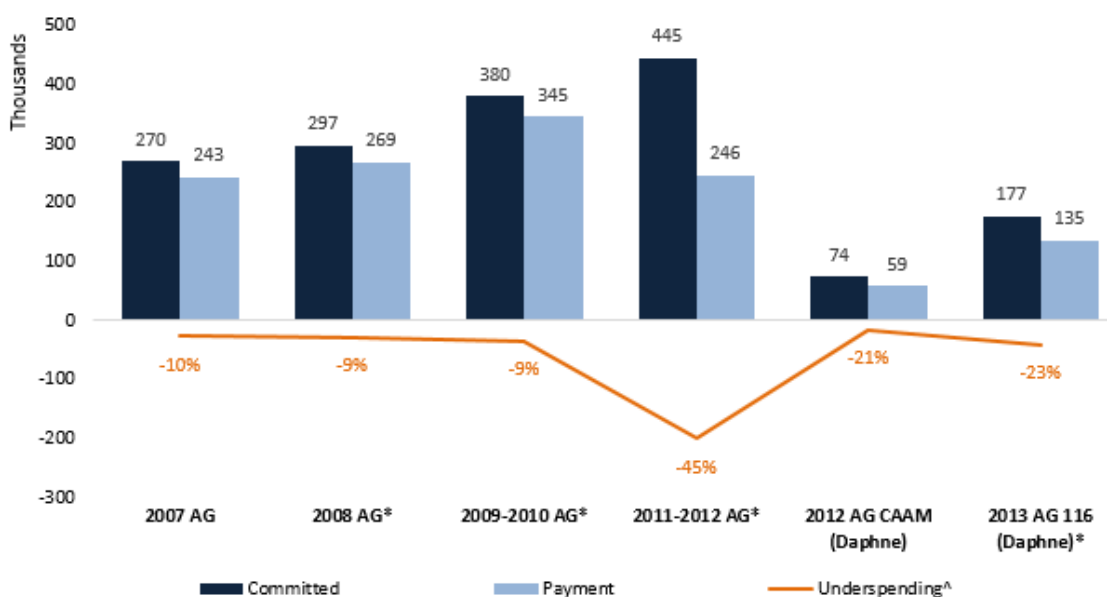
Average underspending per project was €-28,850 while average committed was €282,955. Average underspending for AG project was €-31,728 and for OG project was €-26,204.

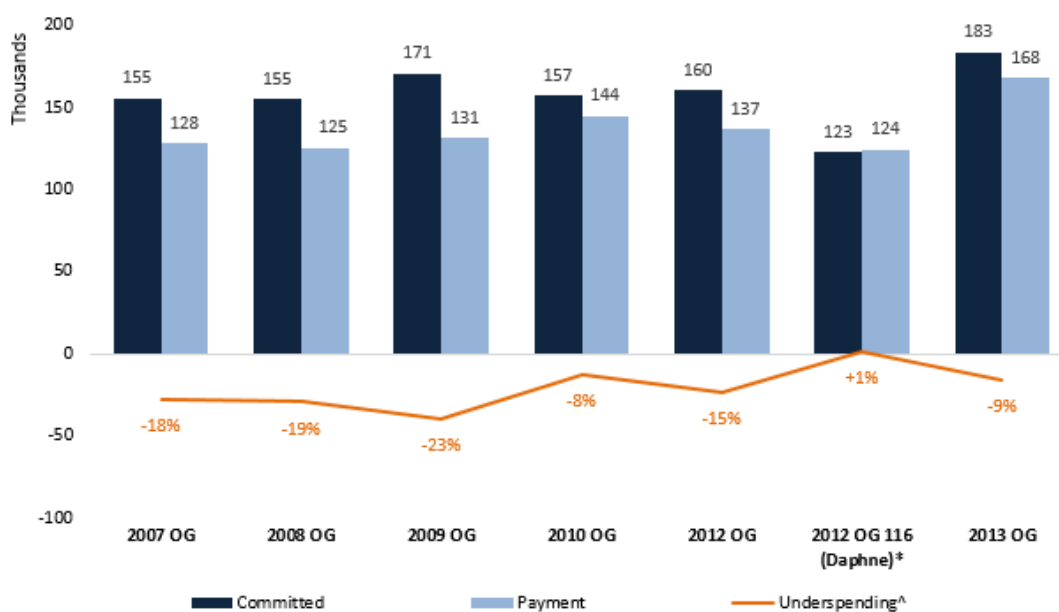
Figure 2.3 below presents an overview of the average committed and paid funds per finalised projects per call.

Average committed increased between 2007 and 2011-2012 for AGs (from just under €270,000 in 2007 to almost €445,000 in 2011-2012 for committed). Average committed was lower for the 2012 AG CAAM and 2013 AG 116 calls. Average paid funds were between €243,000 and €346,000 between 2007 and 2011-2012. The figures were much lower for the two last calls (€58,966 for 2012 AG CAAM and €135,349 for 2013 AG 116). Average underspending was around -10% between 2007 and 2009-2010. It increased to -45% during the 2011-2012 AG call, and decreased again to a little more than -20% for the 2012 AG CAAM and 2013 AG 116 calls.

Concerning OGs, average committed and average paid funds were fairly stable throughout the calls, with a minimum in the 2012 OG 116 call (€122,597 and €124,213 respectively) and a maximum during the 2013 OG call (€183,453 and €167,692 respectively). The 2012 OG 116 was the only call for which there was overspending (+1%).

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





[^]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 Daphne III programme objectives

Figure 2.4 and 2.5 below present the specific objectives addressed by Daphne’s projects, including both action and operating grants. On average, 37% of Daphne AG projects focused on the exchange and dissemination of good practices, mutual learning and training; followed by a 27% of AG projects that aimed to develop or implement targeted awareness raising activities, while 22% of the AG projects focused on actions contributing to positive treatment of people at risk. On the other hand, actions aiming at disseminating the results of Daphne I & II and actions to assist NGOs represented 3% and 4% of the AGs projects respectively.

Concerning Daphne OGs, 14% of the grants aimed at setting up of/supporting multi-disciplinary and/or NGO networks (which is noticeably a common objective in OGs), followed closely by 13% of the grants aiming at developing or implementing targeted awareness-raising activities and grants focusing on assisting NGOs and on disseminating good practices, mutual learning and training, both representing 11%.

Figure 2.4 DAP objectives for AG funding tools

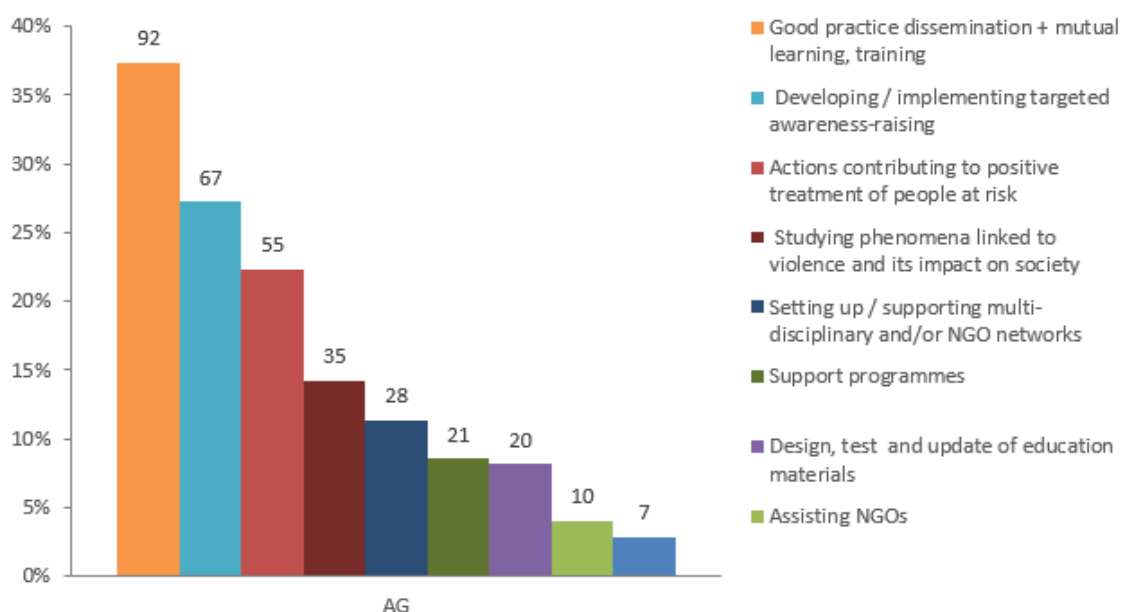


Figure 2.5 DAP objectives for OG funding tools

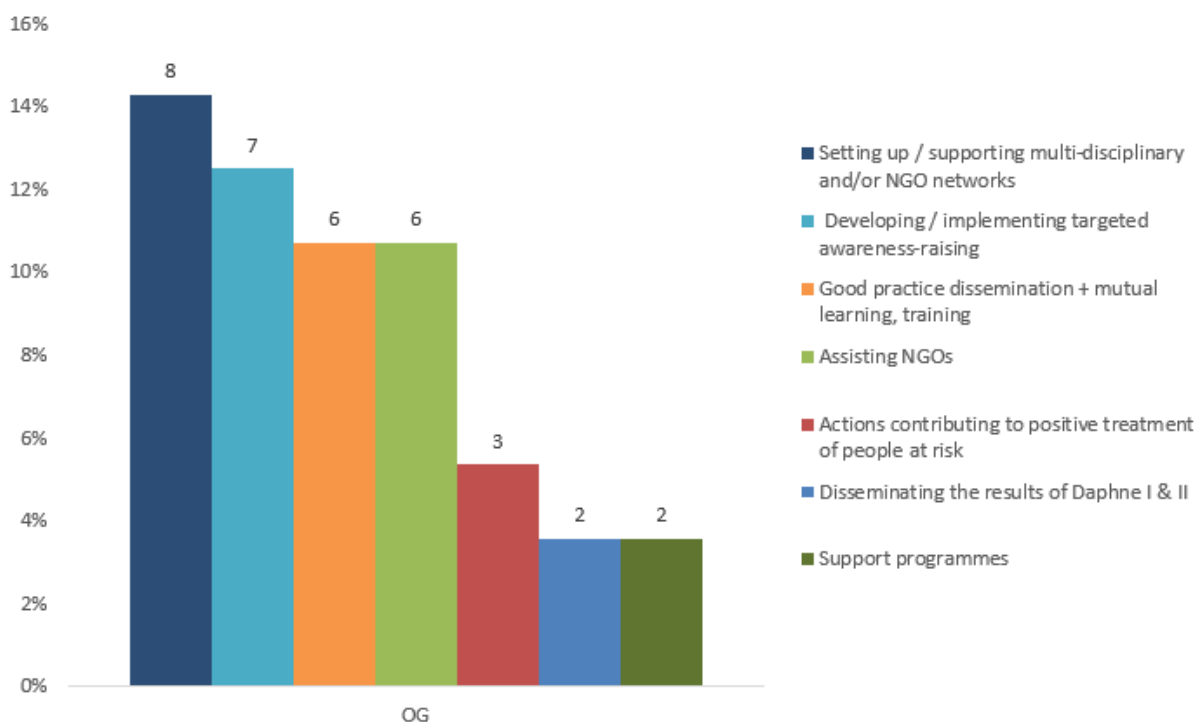
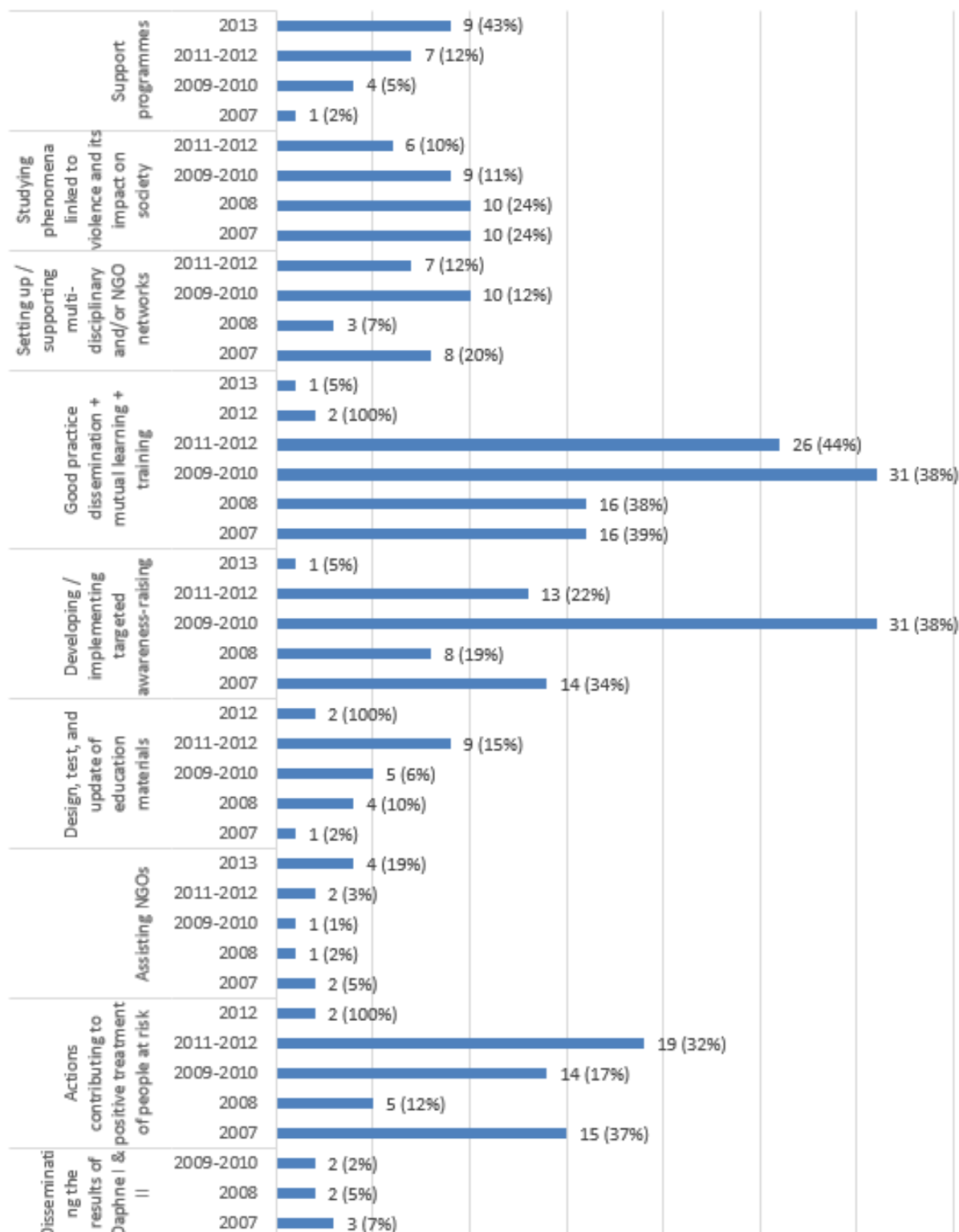


Figure 2.6 below presents the objectives addressed by projects per AG call. It shows that the focus on exchange and dissemination of good practices, mutual learning and training is strong throughout the calls, whereas proportionally other objectives receive more attention in some calls than in others (e.g. studying phenomena linked to violence and its impact on society, as well as the design, testing and updating of education materials).

Figure 2.6 Daphne III project specific objectives by AG call



NB: 2012 includes AC CAAM only. 2013 includes both Daphne AG 116 and AG CAAM.

2.4 Priority areas of Daphne III AGs

70% (172 projects) of Daphne III Action Grants focused only on one priority area, whereas 30% (74 projects) focused on two or three priority areas (see Figure 2.7).

In 2007, the three most common priority areas were: Priority III Targeted awareness raising, education and information (61% or 25 projects); Priority IV Studies, mapping and research (39% or 16 projects) and Priority VI Exchange, adaptation and use of existing good practices (34% or 14 projects).

In 2008, the most common priority areas were different and referred to: Priority V Violence committed against women, young people and children within the context of family and school environment (e.g. bullying in schools) or in the context of sports and leisure activities (43% or 18 projects) and Priority III Violence committed against particularly vulnerable categories of women, young people and children (e.g. infants and pre-school children, children in social care settings, elderly women and disabled persons) (31% or 13 projects).

Between 2009 and 2010 Priority I Street and peer violence (35% or 28 projects) and Priority V Field work at grass-roots level with involvement of children, young people and/or women (26% or 21 projects) were the most common.

Four priority areas were important during 2011-2012 calls: Priority III Children as victims and perpetrators of violence (33% or 20 projects), Priority VI Empowerment work at grass-roots level (26% or 16 projects), Priority I Rights of victims of violence (20% or 12 projects) and Priority V Training programmes for professionals in contact with victims (20% or 12 projects).

33% or 7 projects funded in 2013 fall under Priority I Support for victims of violence.

Among the Daphne III AG, the least popular priorities were: in 2007 Priority VI Extraction of policy issues from work achieved by Daphne-funded projects (2% or 1 project) and six priorities in 2013 (II Violence linked to harmful practices, III Children as victims and/or witnesses of violence in close or intimate relationships; IV Children as victims of bullying at school; V Perpetrator interventions and victim protection measures; VII Targeting attitudinal and behavioural changes in the context of sexualisation and VIII Awareness raising on violence against women). However, as noted before in 2013 the least amount of projects (21) was awarded if compared to other periods.

Figure 2.7 Number of priority areas of Daphne III projects

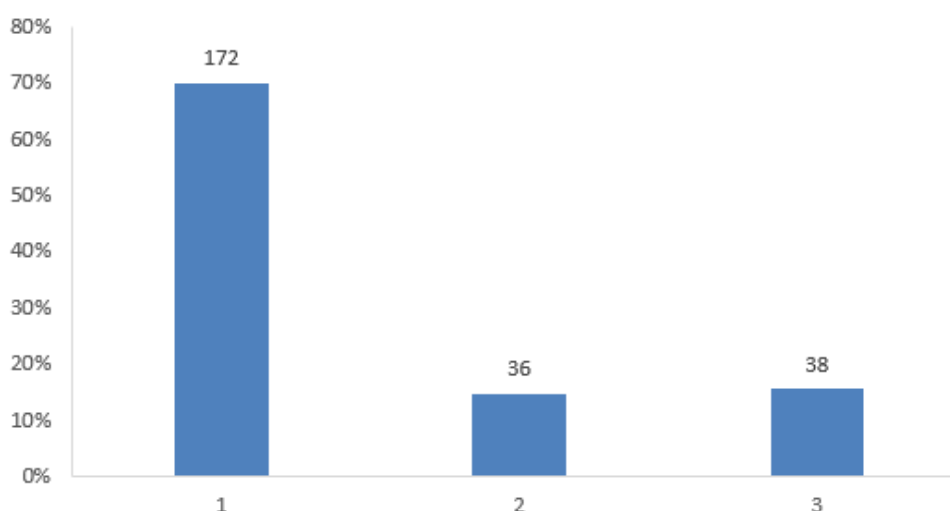
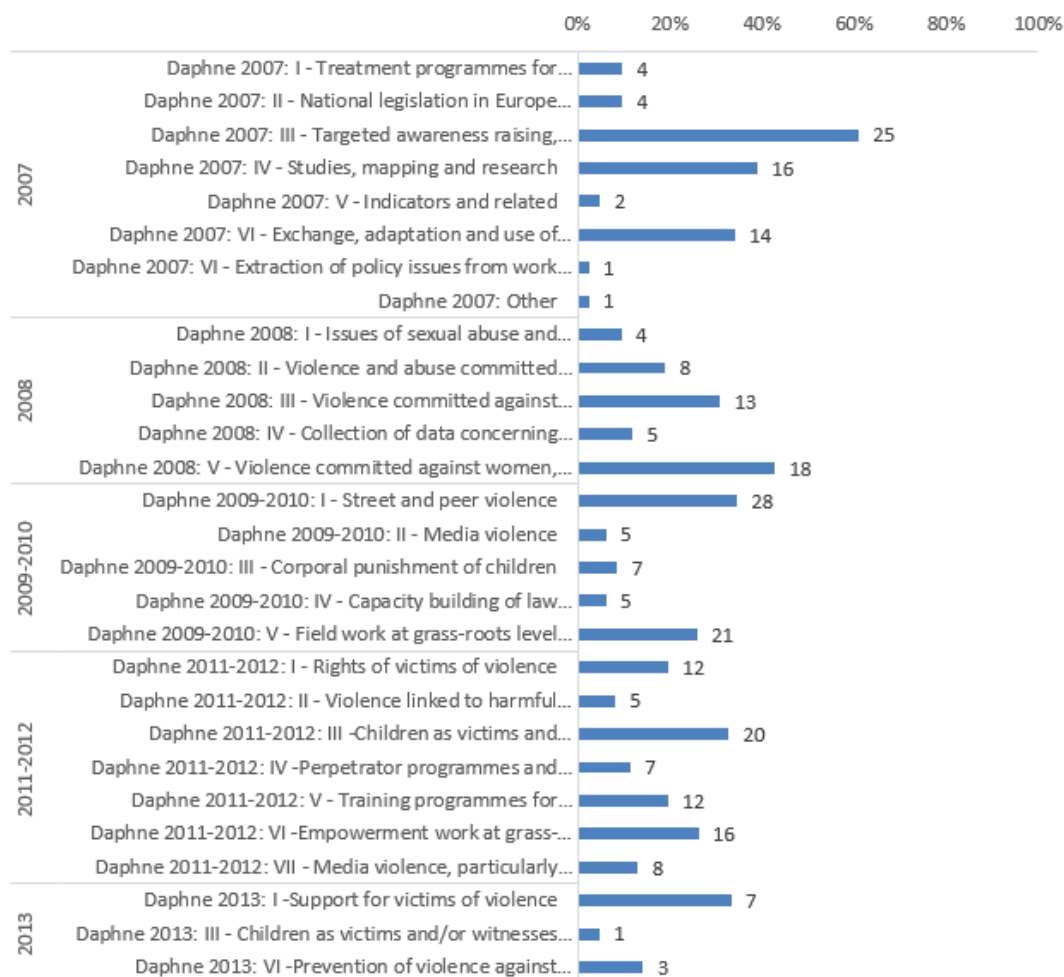


Figure 2.8 Priority areas of Daphne III projects by AG call



NB: 2012 includes AC CAAM only. 2013 includes both Daphne AG 116 and AG CAAM.

2.5 Main activities

Figures 2.9 and 2.10 below show the main types of activities addressed by Daphne AG and OG projects. For both types of funding tools, projects most often focused on awareness-raising, information and dissemination activities. The second and third most frequent activity implemented by AG projects were analytical activities (23%) and mutual learning, exchanges of good practices and cooperation activities (20%). The second and third most frequent activities addressed by OGs were mutual learning, exchanges of good practices and cooperation (19%) and support to key actors and analytical activities both representing 14%. 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 DAP AG projects by main activity

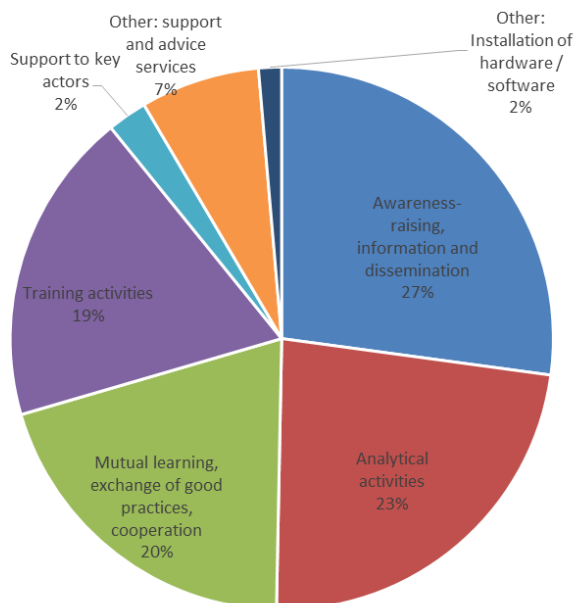


Figure 2.10 DAP OG projects by main activity

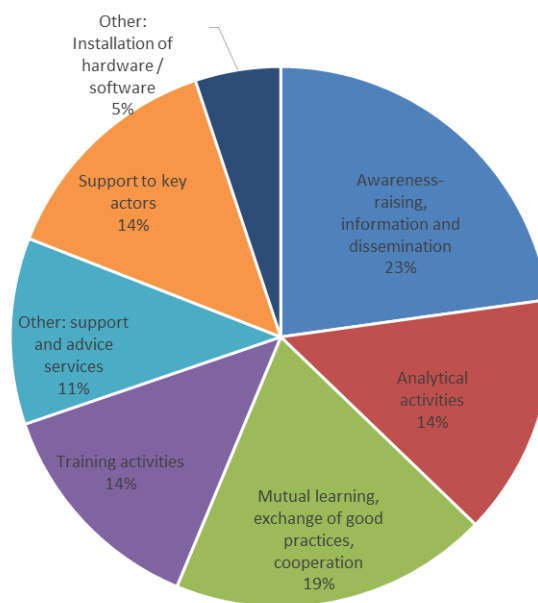
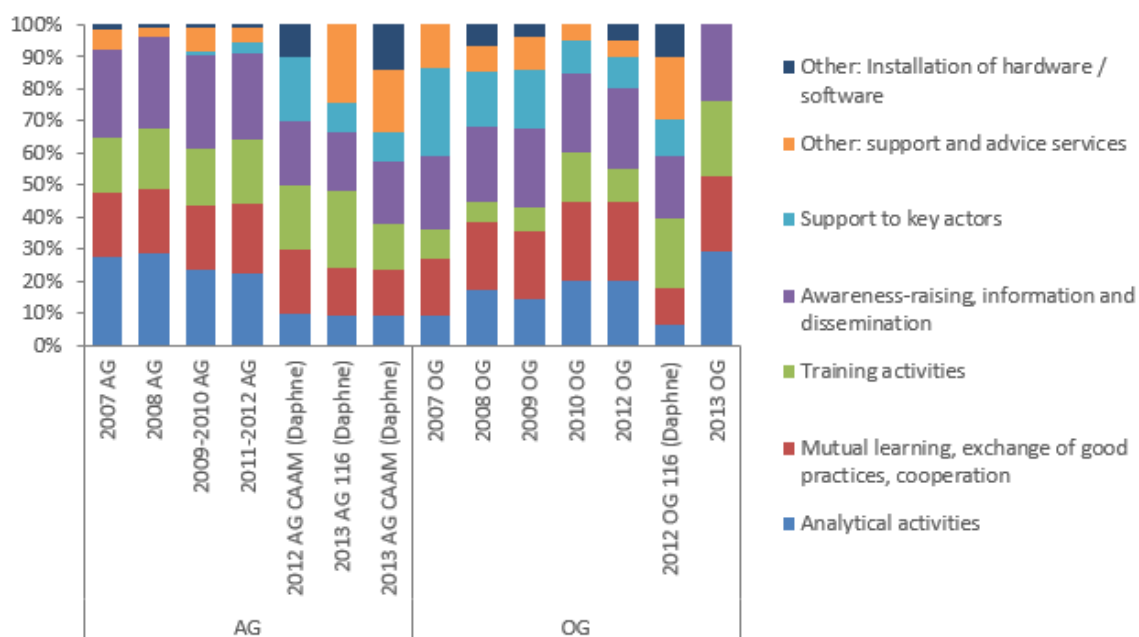


Figure 2.11 provides an overview of the activities implemented by both funding tools, AGs and OGs, by call of proposal. From the chart it can be seen that AGs broadly focused on similar activities throughout the calls (with the exception of the ‘thematic’ calls in 2012 and 2013). OG calls show a similar pattern, with in particular support and advice services and training in some years receiving more attention than in other years.

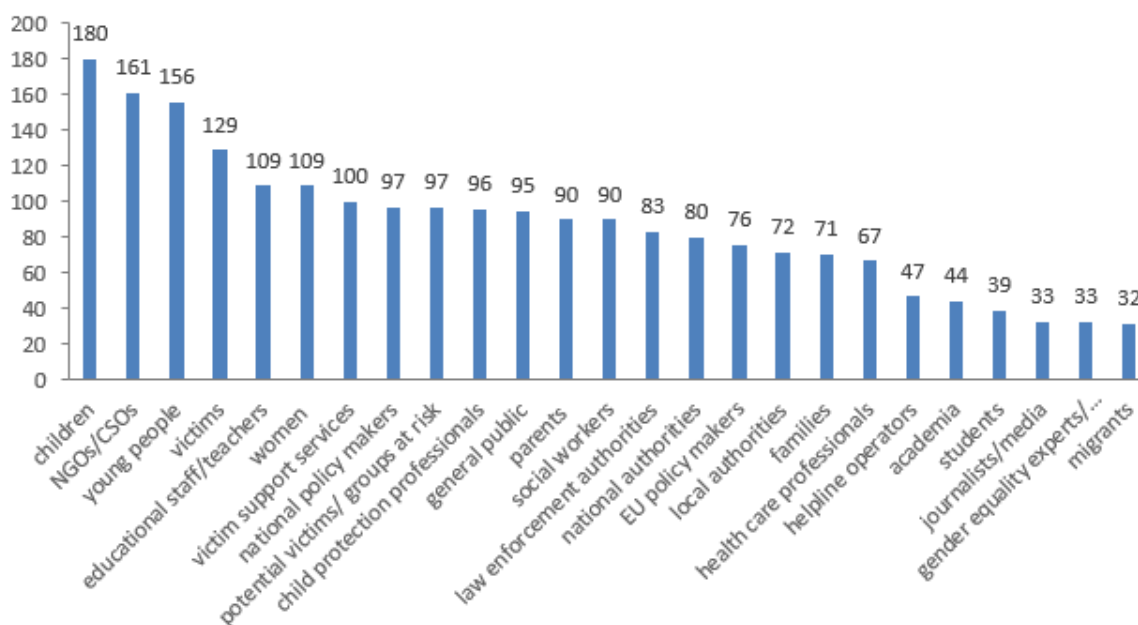
Figure 2.11 Main DAP Activities implemented by AG and OG projects by call of proposal



2.6 Target groups and beneficiaries

The top 25 target groups and beneficiaries most often addressed by Daphne III projects are presented in Figure 2.12 below. The six most frequent target groups are children, NGOs, young people, victims, educational staff and women.

Figure 2.12 DAP 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 children, policy makers and NGOs. But for instance educational staff and trainers were targeted much more with 2009-2010 AG and 2011-2012 AG than with earlier calls. The increased trend in targeting experts is also observed between 2009 and 2012 AG calls.

OG calls show similar trends in the main target groups. The increased trend in targeting experts is similarly observed between 2009 and 2012 OG calls. At the same time a negative trend is observed in targeting policy makers between 2008 and 2013 OG call.

Figure 2.13 DAP target groups and beneficiaries by AG call

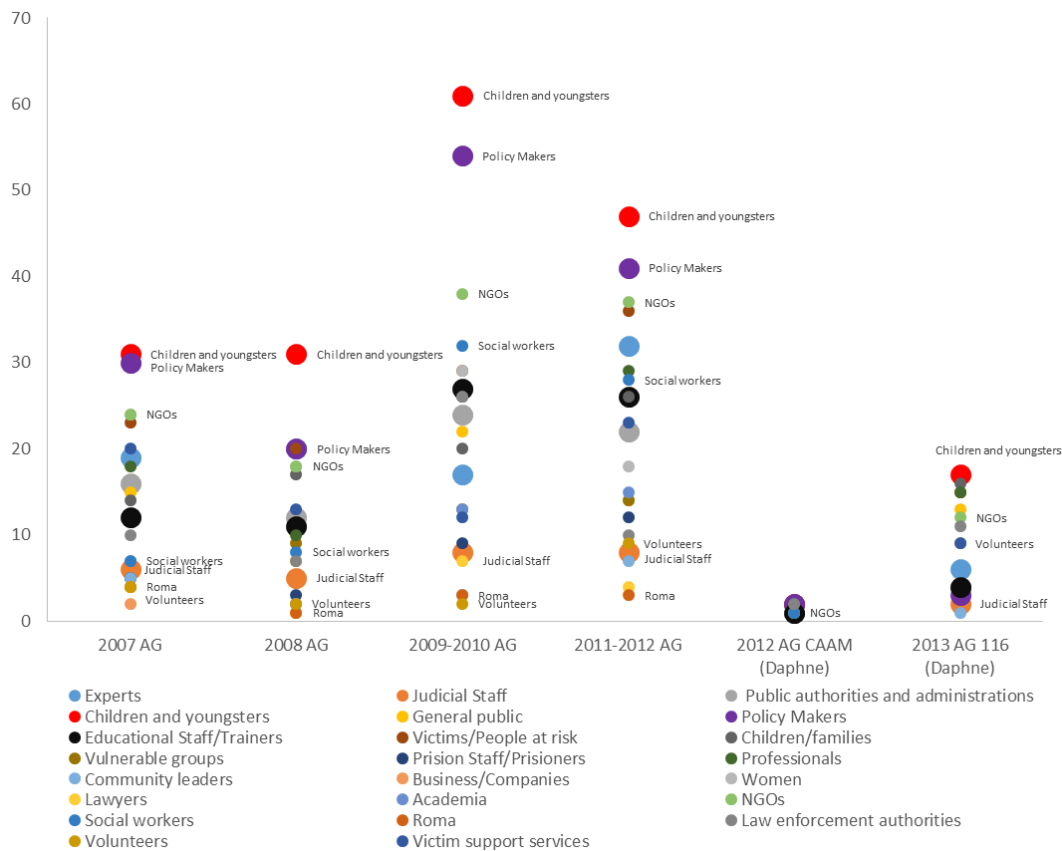
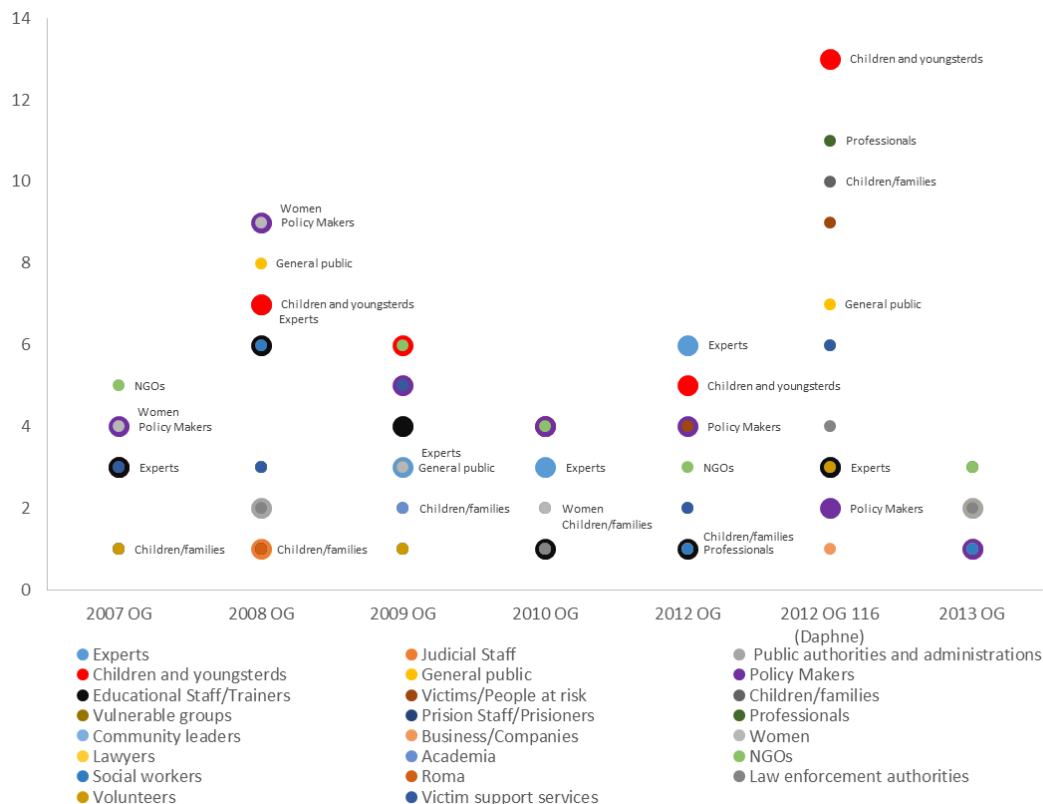


Figure 2.14 DAP target groups and beneficiaries by OG call



2.7 Average duration of Daphne III AGs projects

On average AG projects lasted 22.19 months. The average duration of the projects slightly increased during the calls launched between 2009 and 2012, when compared to the 2007 and 2008 AG calls.

3 Participation and partnerships

This section presents the rate of participation and partnership structures in Daphne 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.

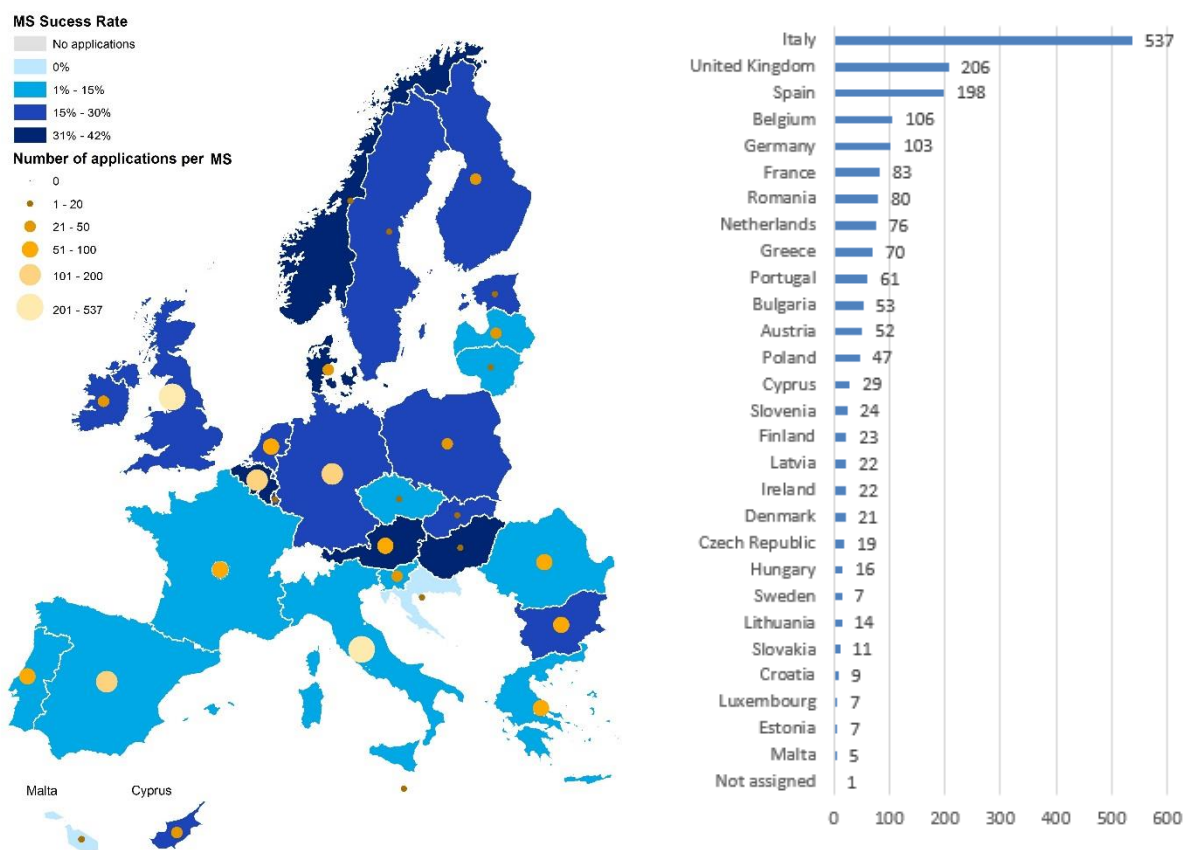
On average Daphne III action grants had four partner organisations per project. A correlation coefficient was calculated to check if there is a linear relationship between the amount of funding and the number of project partners for AG funding tool. Based on the results (coefficient value $r=0.27$), 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 Daphne III and MS partnerships

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

In total 1931 applications were received for project funding through Daphne programme. Based on this data, the highest number of applications was submitted by Italian organisations (537) followed by organisations from the United Kingdom (206) and Spanish organisations (198). This top three applicant Member States submitted 49% of all applications for funding from the programme.

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



Note: The number of successful applications for AG 2013 was not available and is not included in the figures above.

The success rate of the submitted applications was the highest for Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Hungary and Norway.

Figure 3.2 Total number of organisations Daphne III AG projects, including lead (left) and partner (right) organisations

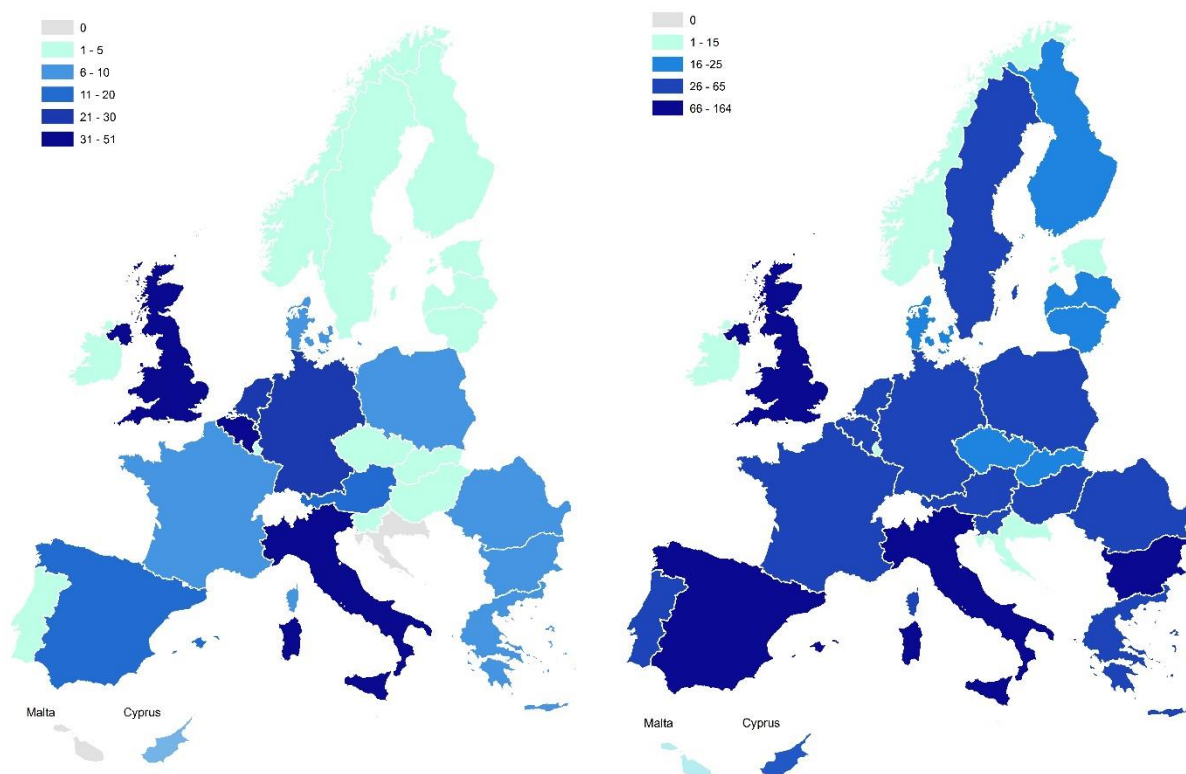


Figure 3.2 above presents the geographical location of organisations that participated in Daphne III projects per Member State. Most of the participant organisations were established in Italy, followed by the United Kingdom and Spain, with most of these organisations being partner organisations. Participation of Croatia, Malta, Ireland and Estonia was the least common. Malta and Croatia did not lead any projects but have participated as partner organisations.

Lead organisations were clustered within three Member States: Italy, Belgium and the United Kingdom. In total 43 % (131) of all projects were led by the three 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 Malta.

If looking at the partner organisations, the Member State participation is more evenly spread; out of all Member States, 17 participated with more than 25 partner organisations.

Apart from the EU Member States mapped above, non-EU countries also participated in Daphne III. These include Norway (as both lead and partner organisation), Turkey, Ukraine, Iceland, Switzerland and Macedonia.

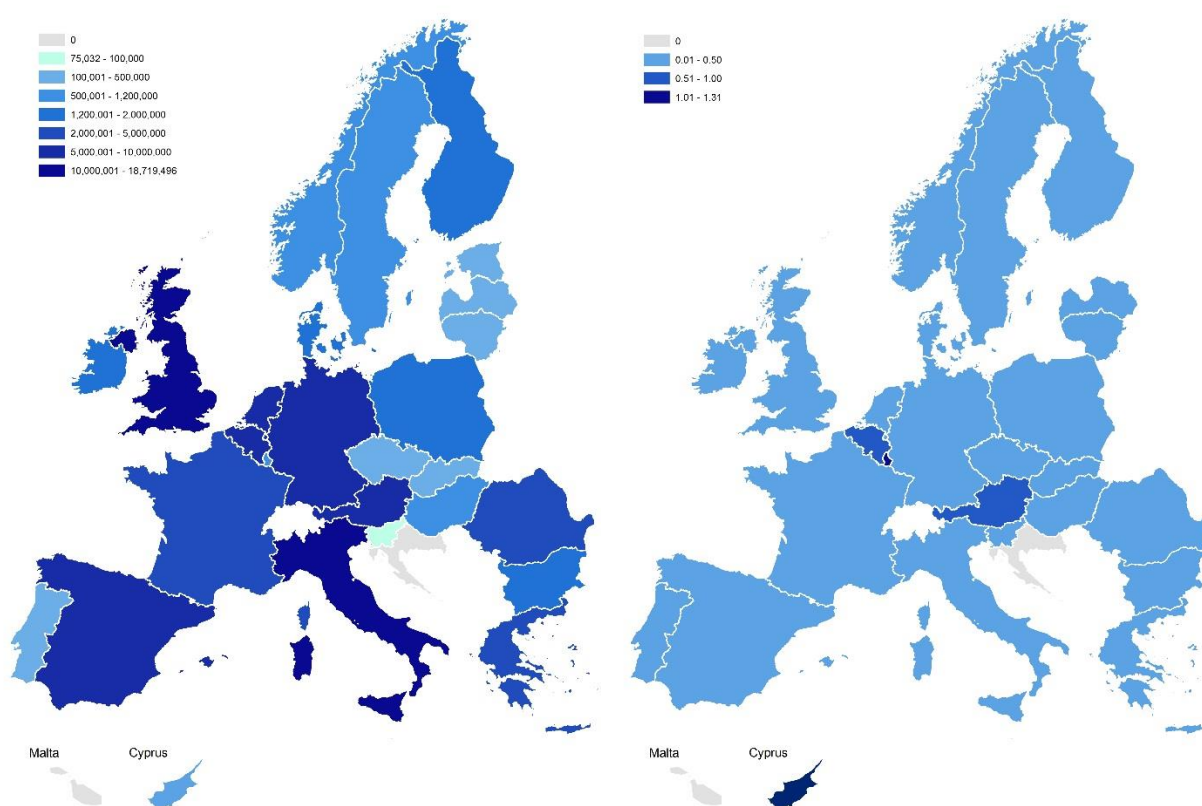
3.1.2 Distribution of funding by Member State of lead organisations

Following the spread of lead organisations, the committed funding per MS of lead organisation charts a similar pattern. Most of the Daphne III funding was allocated to projects where an Italian organisation was a lead (20%), followed by United Kingdom (18%), Belgium (9%), Germany (9%) and Spain (7%). Distribution of funding by MS of the lead organisation is presented in Figure 3.3 (left).

The funding map does not show the spread of 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 21 Member States. Member States with the highest share of committed funding per capita were Cyprus (1.31 € per capita) and Luxembourg (1.27 € per capita) followed by Belgium (0.76 € per capita) and Austria (0.64 € per capita).

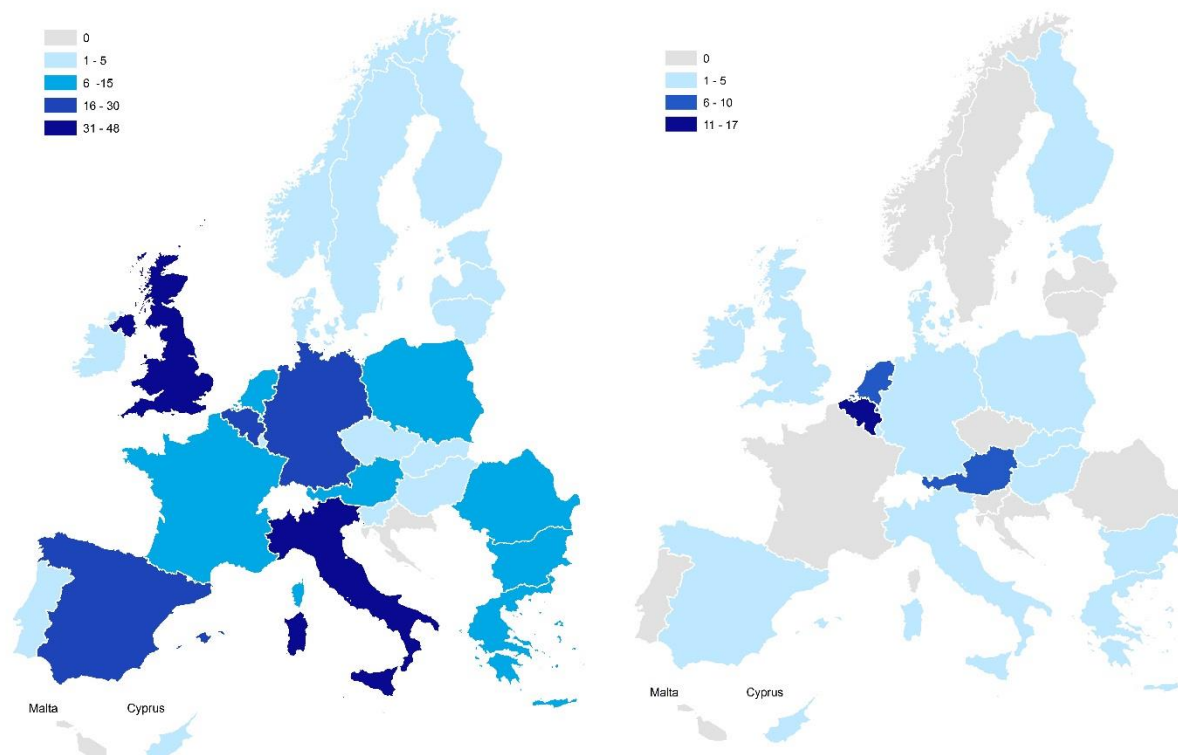
Figure 3.3 Allocation of Daphne III committed funding by lead organisation (left) and by lead organisation per capita (right)



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, Belgium, France and Spain have commonly led AG projects (more than 15 projects was led by each MS), the main leading organisation of the OG projects were from Belgium (17 projects), followed by Netherlands (10 projects) and Austria (6 projects).

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

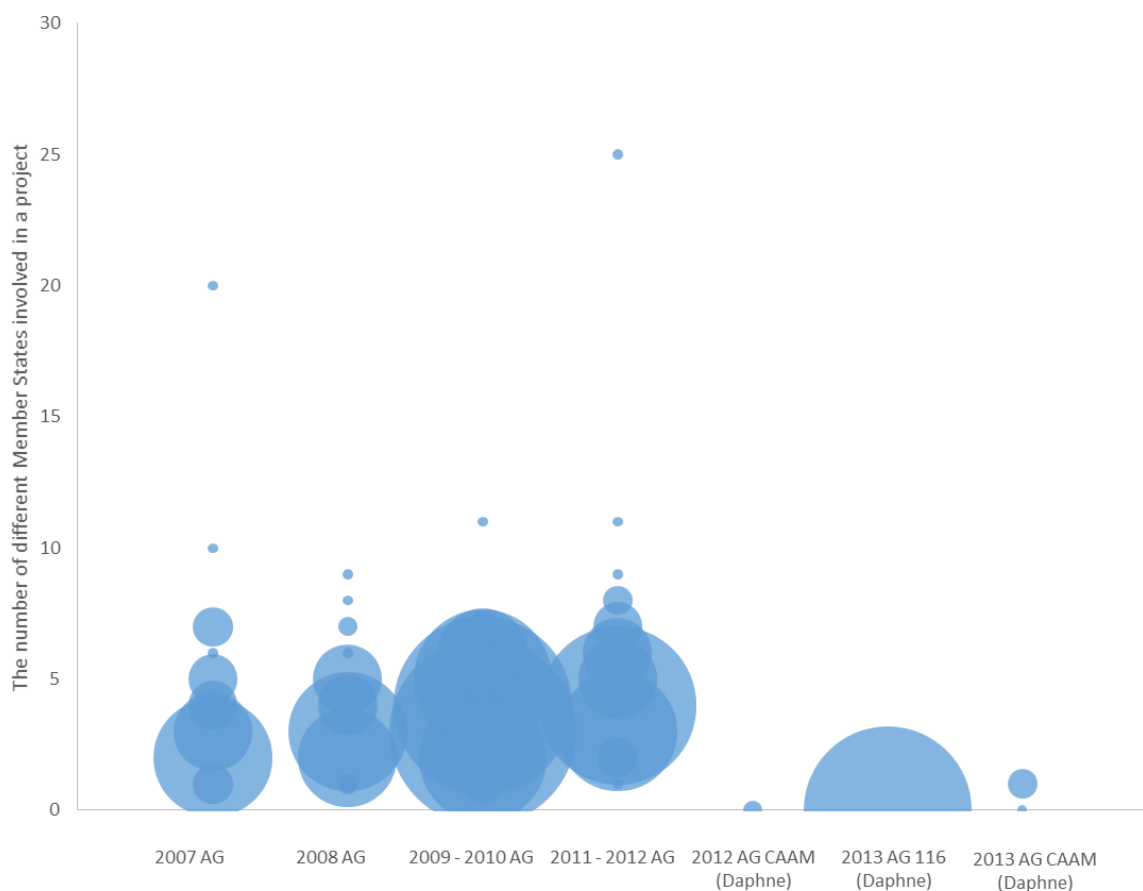


3.1.4 Member State partnership structures (AG)

On average Daphne III action grants had four partner organisations per project. At the same time on average organisations from four different Member States participated in a project.

As presented in the Figure 3.5 below, the projects involving three, four or five different Member States prevailed in the 2008 AG, 2009 – 2010 AG and 2011 – 2012 AG calls. The highest number of different Member States in a project was 25 in one project funded by 2011 – 2012 AG call followed by 20 different MS participating in a project funded by 2007 AG call.

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.

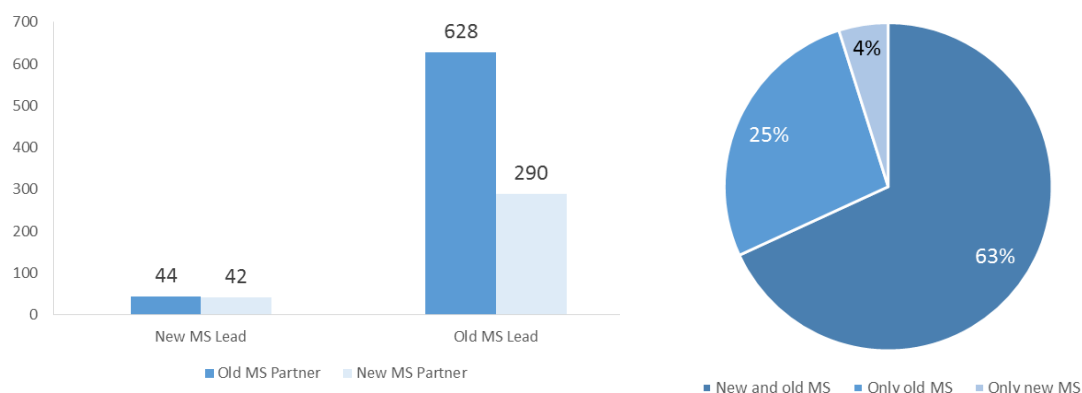
Partnership structure was further analysed based on:

- Time passed since joining the EU. Member States were divided into 'old' and 'new' Member States; and
- Language groups. Member States were divided into Germanic, Slavic, Roman and Other groups.

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 more than half (63%) of all AG projects included at least one 'new' and one 'old' Member State. At the same time a quarter of projects (25%) was implemented only by the 'old' Member States, and 4% of projects was implemented only by the 'new' Member States.

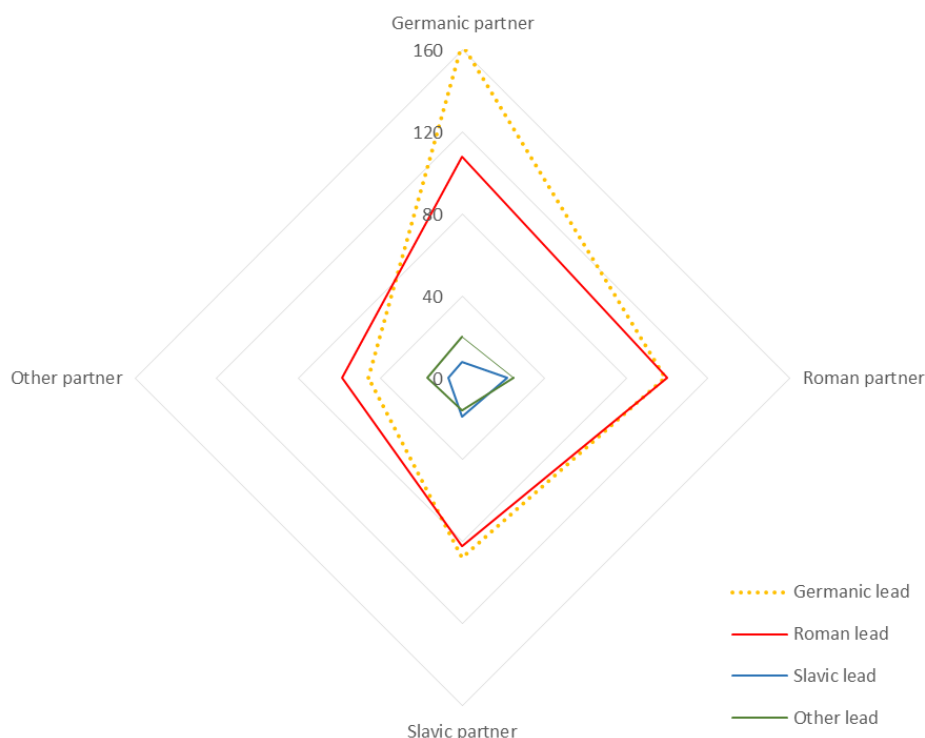
Figure 3.6 Partnerships between the 'old' and 'new' Member States



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.

Figure 3.7 analyses partnership structures by *language groups*. The figure shows that the Germanic lead organisations were more likely to partner with Germanic partners whereas the other language groups were more or less as likely to partner with their own language group as any other language group.

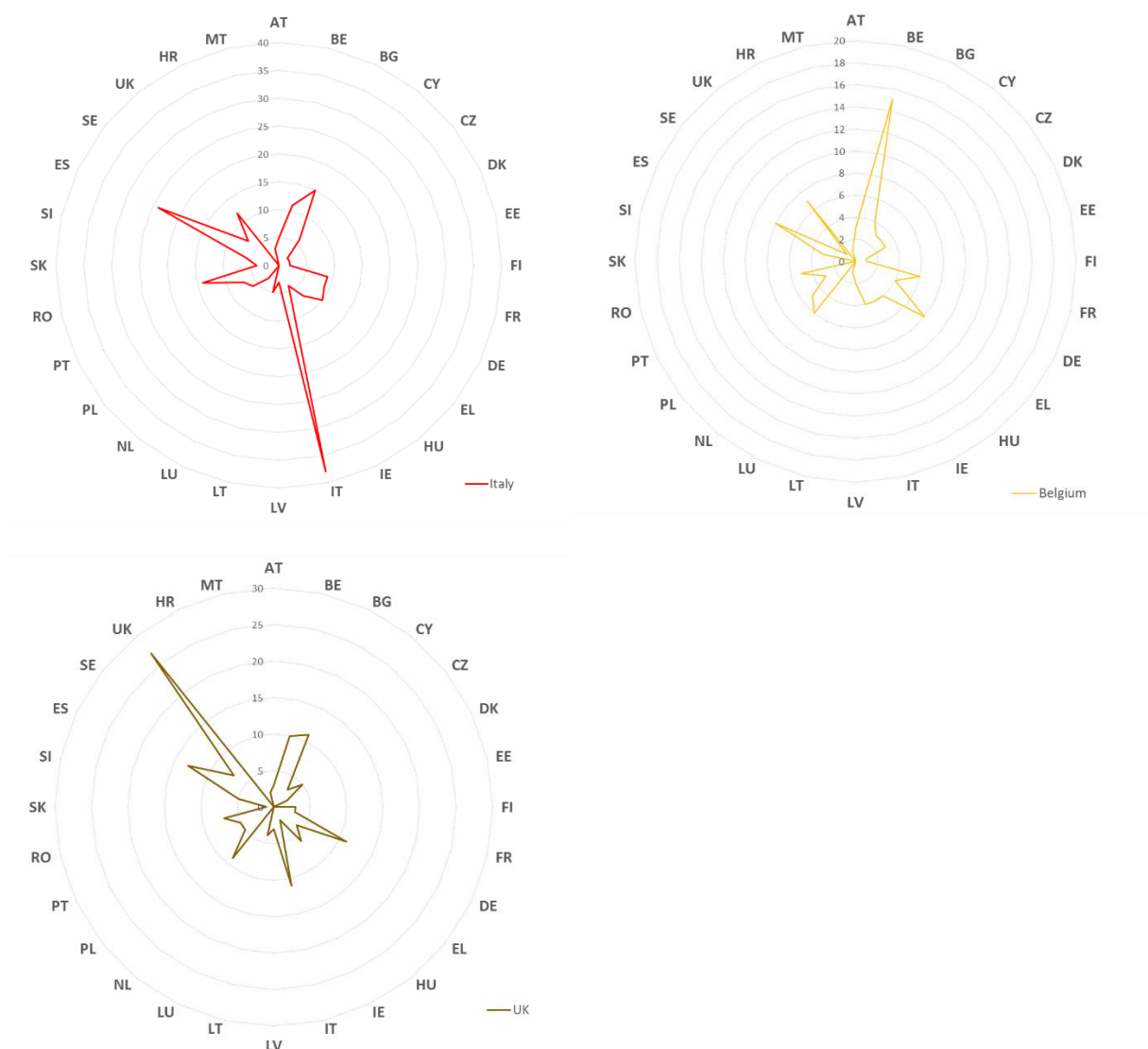
Figure 3.7 Partnerships between language groups of Member States



Figures 3.8 further highlight the partnership structure of the Top 3 Member States with the highest number of lead organisations (Italy, United Kingdom and Belgium). Figures show that in all cases lead organisations are much more likely to partner with organisations from their own Member State than with organisation from other EU Member States.

For instance, Italian lead organisations partnered with 38 Italian partners, 24 Spanish partners and 15 Bulgarian partners. Belgian lead organisations partnered with 15 Belgian partners, 8 Greek partners and 6 French partners. UK lead organisations partnered with 27 UK partners, 11 Bulgarian partners, 11 French partners and 11 Italian partners.

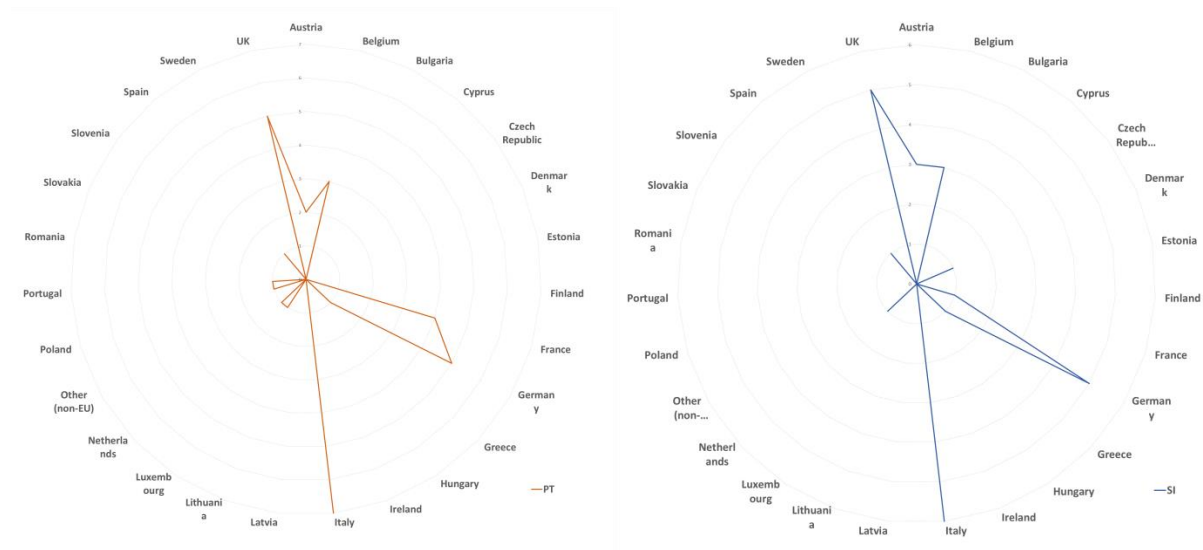
Figure 3.8 Partnership structure for the Top 3 Member States of lead organisations



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, Portugal and Slovenia had the highest ratio of partner to lead organisations. In other words they accounted for high amount of partner organisations (Portugal 35 and Slovenia 31) despite low levels of lead organisations (1 lead organisation).

Figure 3.9 below provides partnership structure of Portugal and Slovenia. As expected, both Member States participated in projects run by the organisations from the main lead Member States: UK, Italy, Belgium and Germany.

Figure 3.9 Partnership structure of Portugal (left) and Slovenia (right)

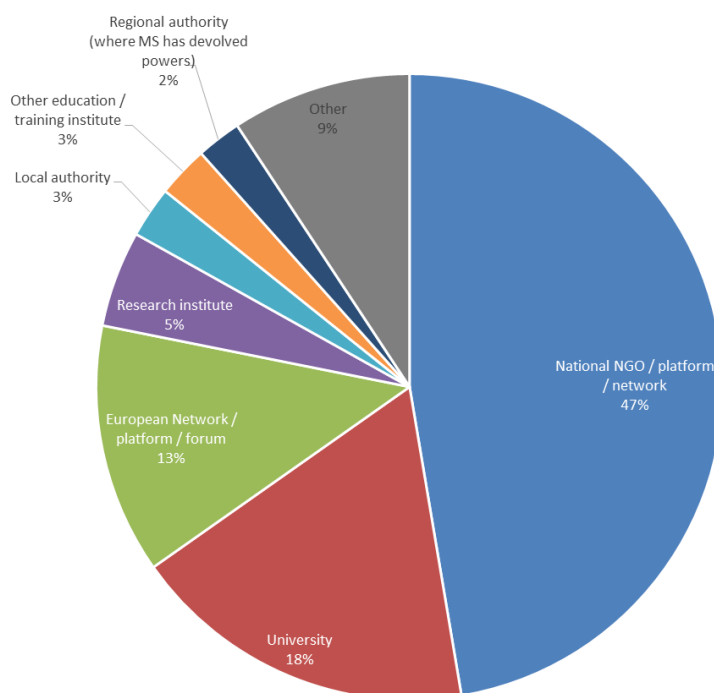


3.2 Involvement of different types of organisations in Daphne III and types of partnerships

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

As shown in Figure 3.10 Daphne III projects were in their majority (47%) led by National NGOs (including national platforms and networks) followed by universities (18%) and European networks, platforms and forums (13%).

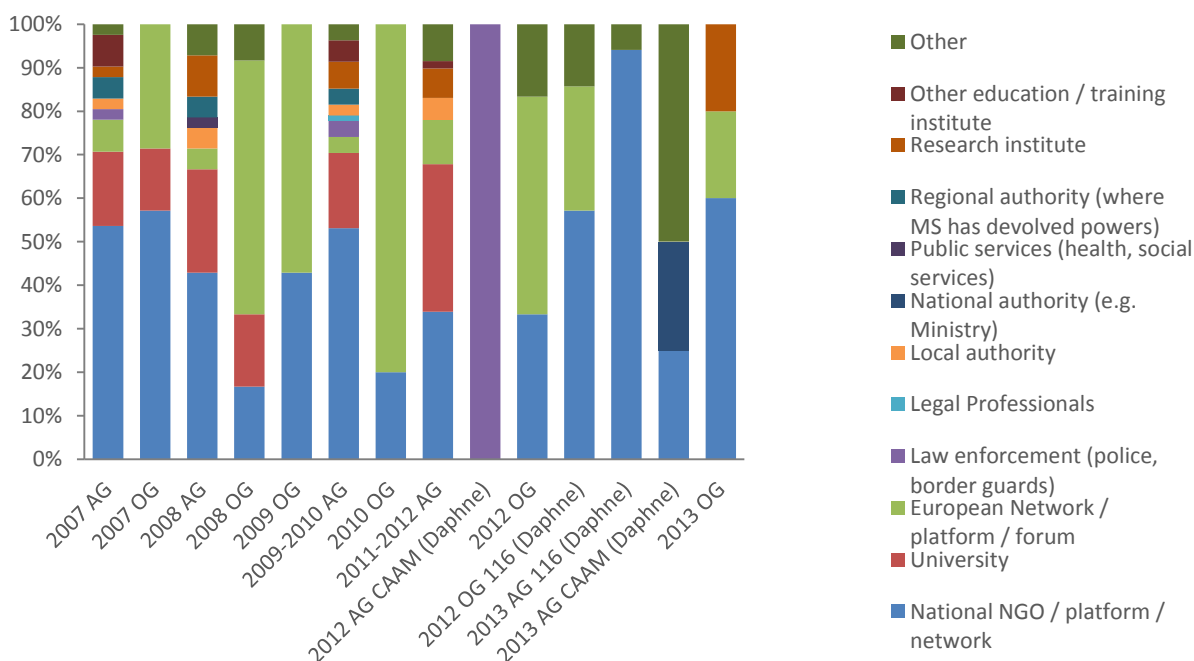
Figure 3.10 Daphne III lead organisations by type of organisation



Note: Category 'Other' includes law enforcement (police, border guards)(1.99%), legal professionals (lawyer, barrister, notary) (0.33%), National authority (e.g. Ministry)(0.33%), public services (0.33%) and other (6.29%).

The distribution of lead organisations by type spread over the different Daphne III calls is provided in Figure 3.11 below.

Figure 3.11 Distribution of Daphne III lead organisations by call and by type of organisation

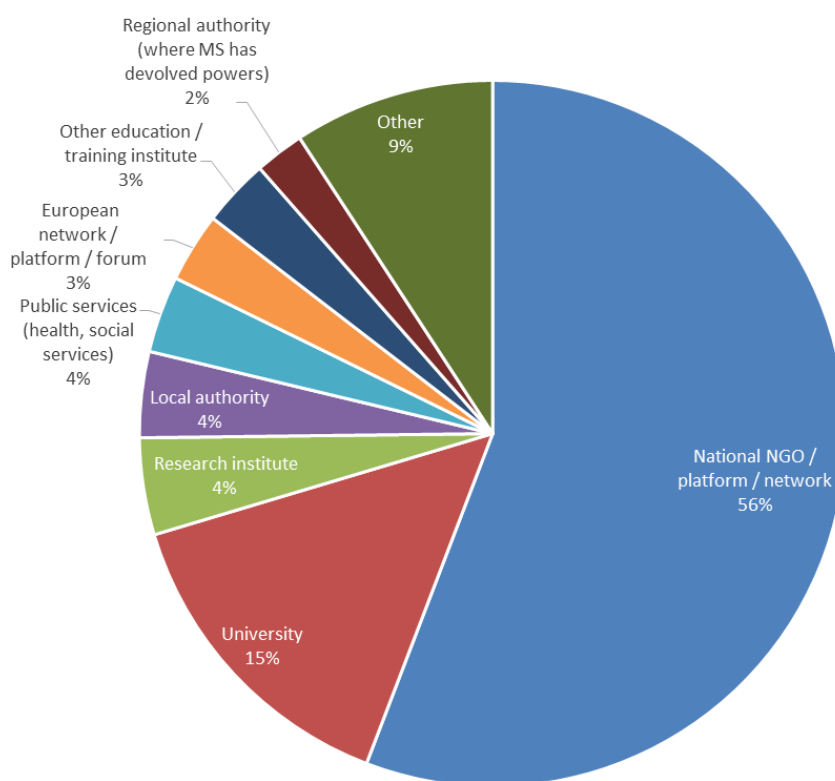


The distribution of lead organisations by AG calls is consistent, with the exception of certain specific calls, for example 2012 AG CAAM and 2013 AG 116 calls.

Involvement of partner organisations follows a similar structure to observed lead organisations. An overview of the distribution of Daphne III partner organisations (only for AG) is provided in Figure 3.12 and 3.13.

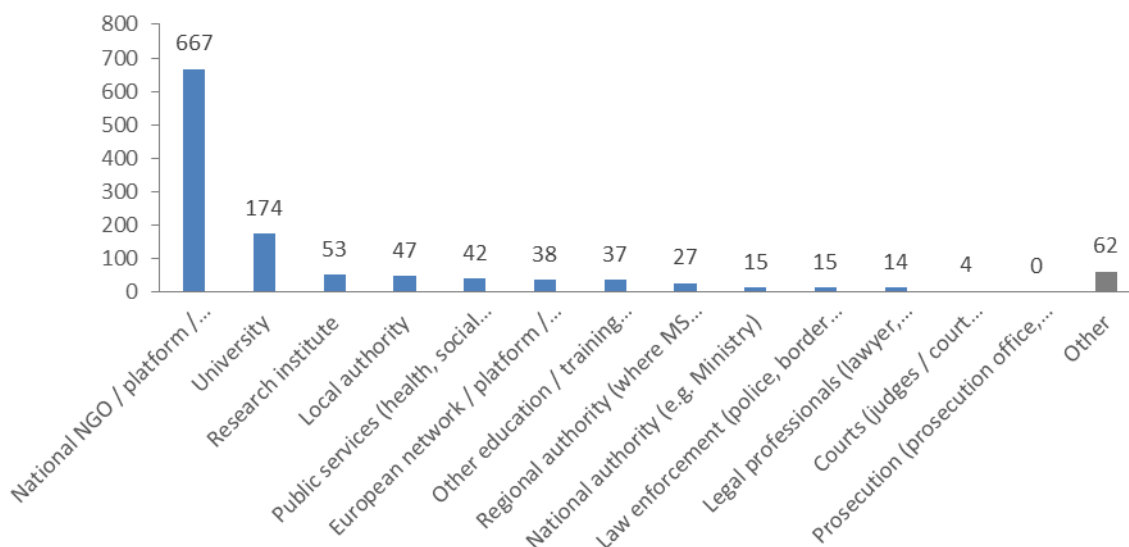
The composition of the partnerships shows that the most common partners are national NGOs, including national platform and networks and universities representing 56% of all partners and Universities representing 15% of all partners. However, different to the distribution of the lead organisations, public services have higher representation among partner organisations (4% of all partners were public services) if compared to lead organisations (0.33% of all lead organisations were public services).

Figure 3.12 Distribution of Daphne III AG partners by type of organisation



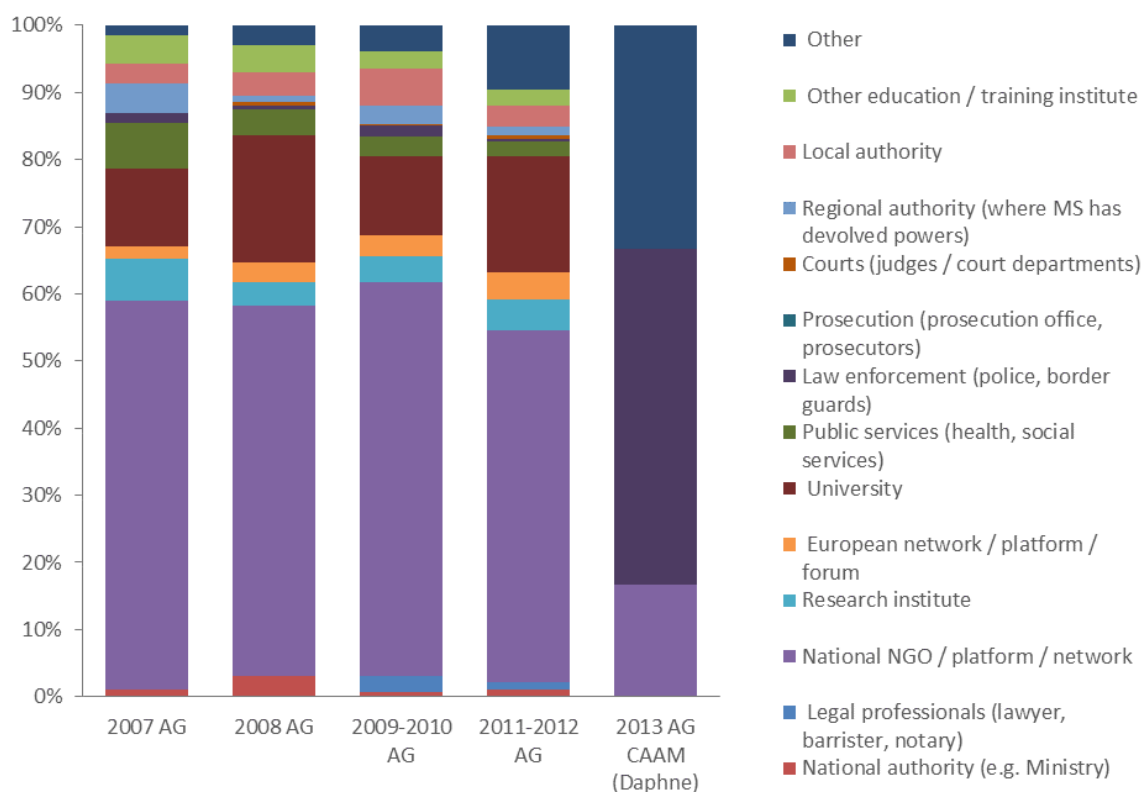
Note: Category 'Other' includes national authority (e.g. Ministry) (1.26%), law enforcement (police, border guards)(1.26%), legal professionals (lawyer, barrister, notary) (1.17%), courts (0.33%) and other.

Figure 3.13 Total number of Daphne III AGs partners by type of organisation



Distribution of the partnership is further presented in Figure 3.14 below, by Daphne III AG calls for proposal¹.

Figure 3.14 Distribution of Daphne III partners by type of organisation per call



¹ AG calls which included no partners have not been included in the charts.

3.2.2 Distribution of funding by type of lead organisation

The majority of the funding was allocated to national NGOs (45%), which could also comprise national platforms and networks, followed by universities (23%). Both universities and national NGOs together made up nearly three quarters of all Daphne III funding. On the other hand, local and regional authorities, as well as other type of education and training institutes received 3% of the total funding.

Funding figures closely follow the distribution of type of lead organisations presented in the section above. It is however interesting to note that proportionally, projects led by universities received more funding (23%) when representing only 18% of the lead partners.

Distribution of funding by type of organisation is presented in Figure 3.15 below.

Figure 3.15 Distribution of Daphne III funding by type of organisation

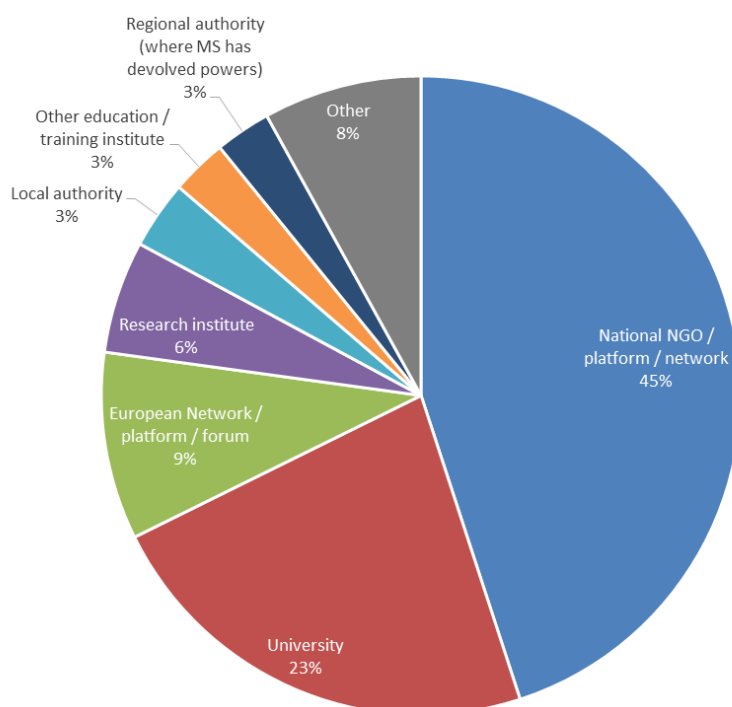
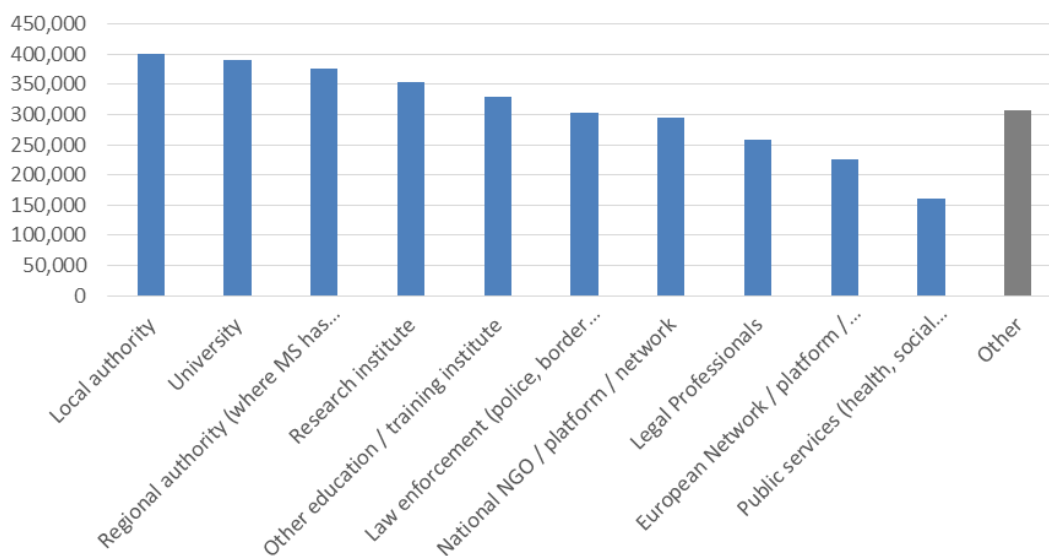


Figure 3.16 further shows the *average* amount of funding per type of lead organisations. The highest average amount was allocated to local and regional authorities, universities and research institutes.

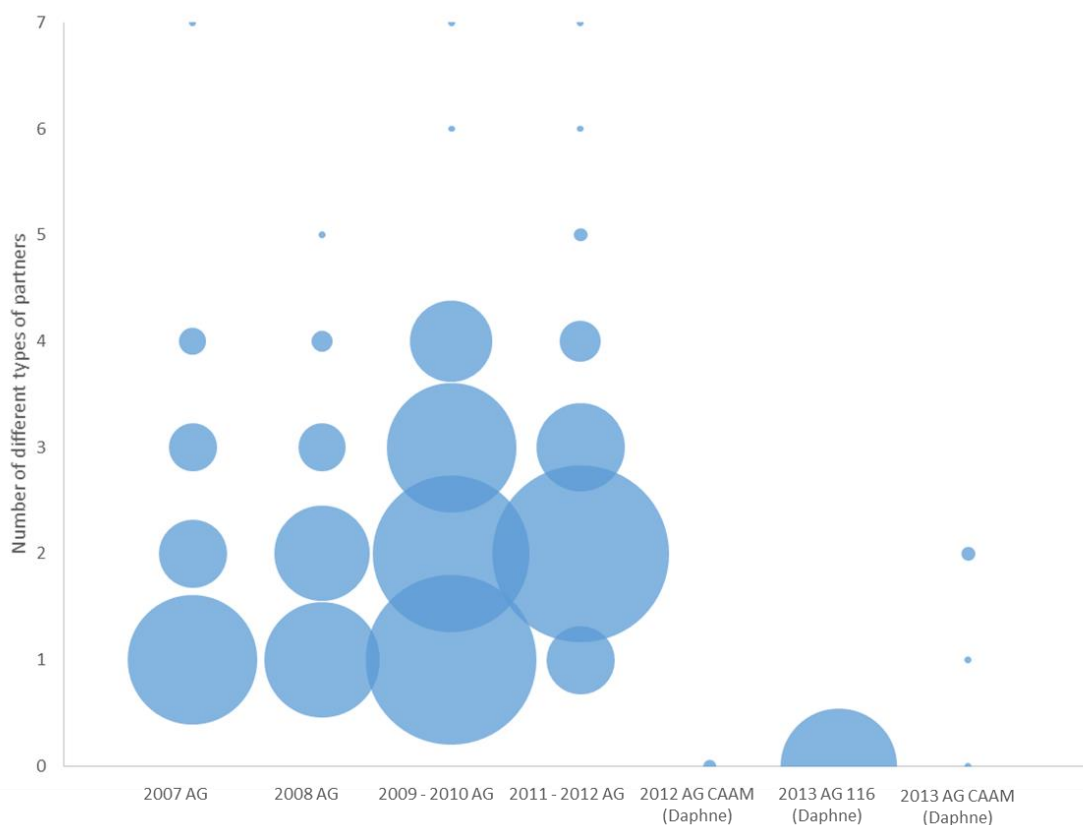
Figure 3.16 Average funding of Daphne III projects per type of lead organisation



3.2.3 Partnership structures by organisation type

As already noted, on average Daphne III action grants had four partner organisations per project. However, on average only two different *types* of partners participated. As presented in the Figure 3.17 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 7. But only three projects funded through Daphne III AG had such a diverse partnership structure.

Figure 3.17 Number of different types of partners involved in AG projects by programme

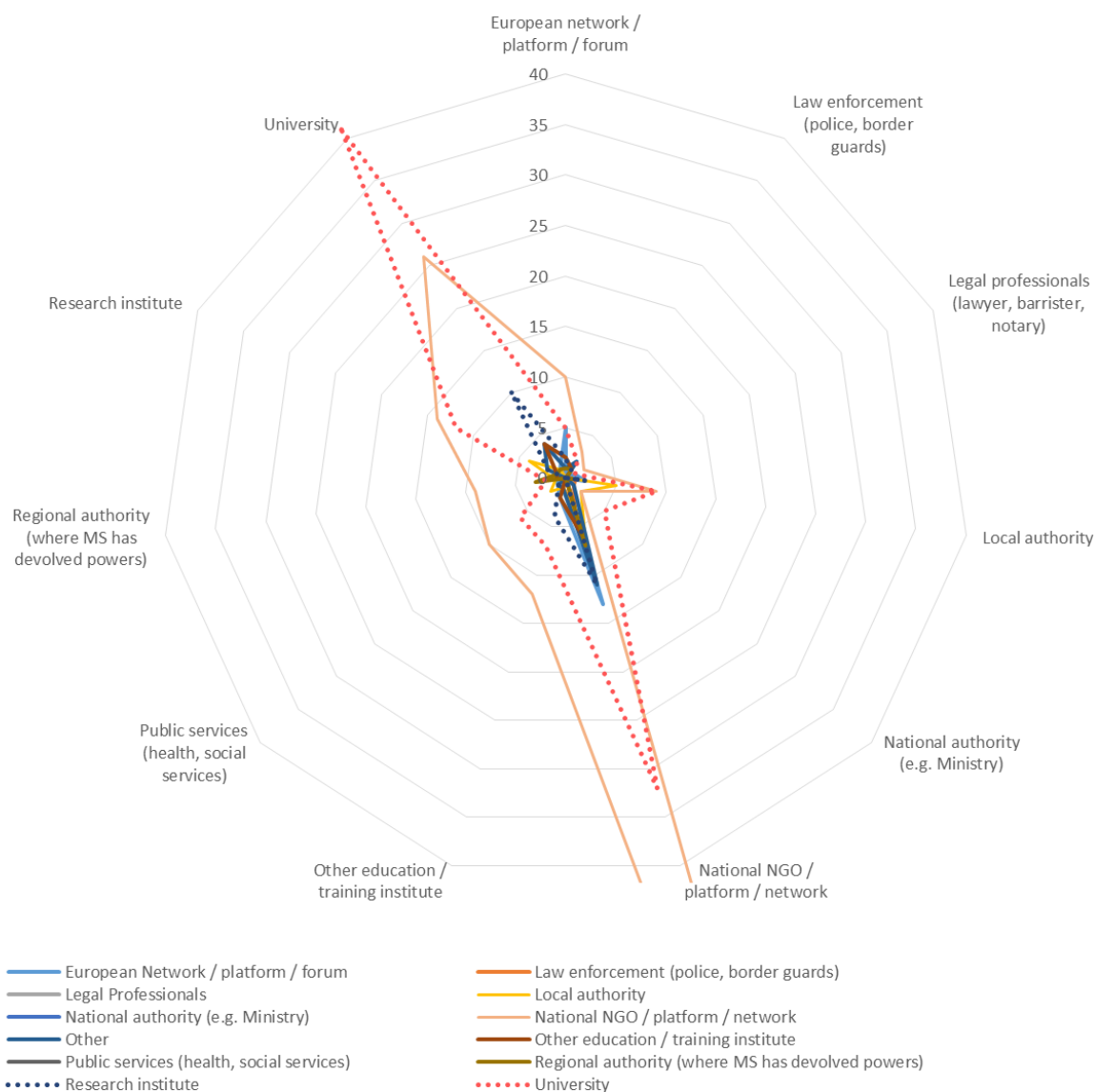


Note: The size of the bubble presents the frequency of projects with this partnership structure. The larger the bubble the higher the frequency.

The most common partnerships between lead organisations and partners is observed between National NGO/platform/network as a lead organisation and National/NGO/platform/network as a partner organisation. In total 97 projects (39 % of all AG projects) had such partnership structure. National NGO/platform/networks also like to partner with Universities (16 projects or 11% of AG projects had such partnership structure). Similarly universities tend to partner with universities and with the national NGO/platform/networks (41 projects or 17% of projects were between university as lead organisation and University and partner organisation).

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 3.18 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 Daphne III 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 302 Daphne III projects mapped. The three most often identified outputs are events, published materials and other outputs such as books, films or promotional materials, which all fall under the main activity related to awareness raising, information and dissemination. Training and other outputs from analytical activities rank respectively fourth and fifth as most often recorded outputs.

Figure 4.1 Count of DAP outputs

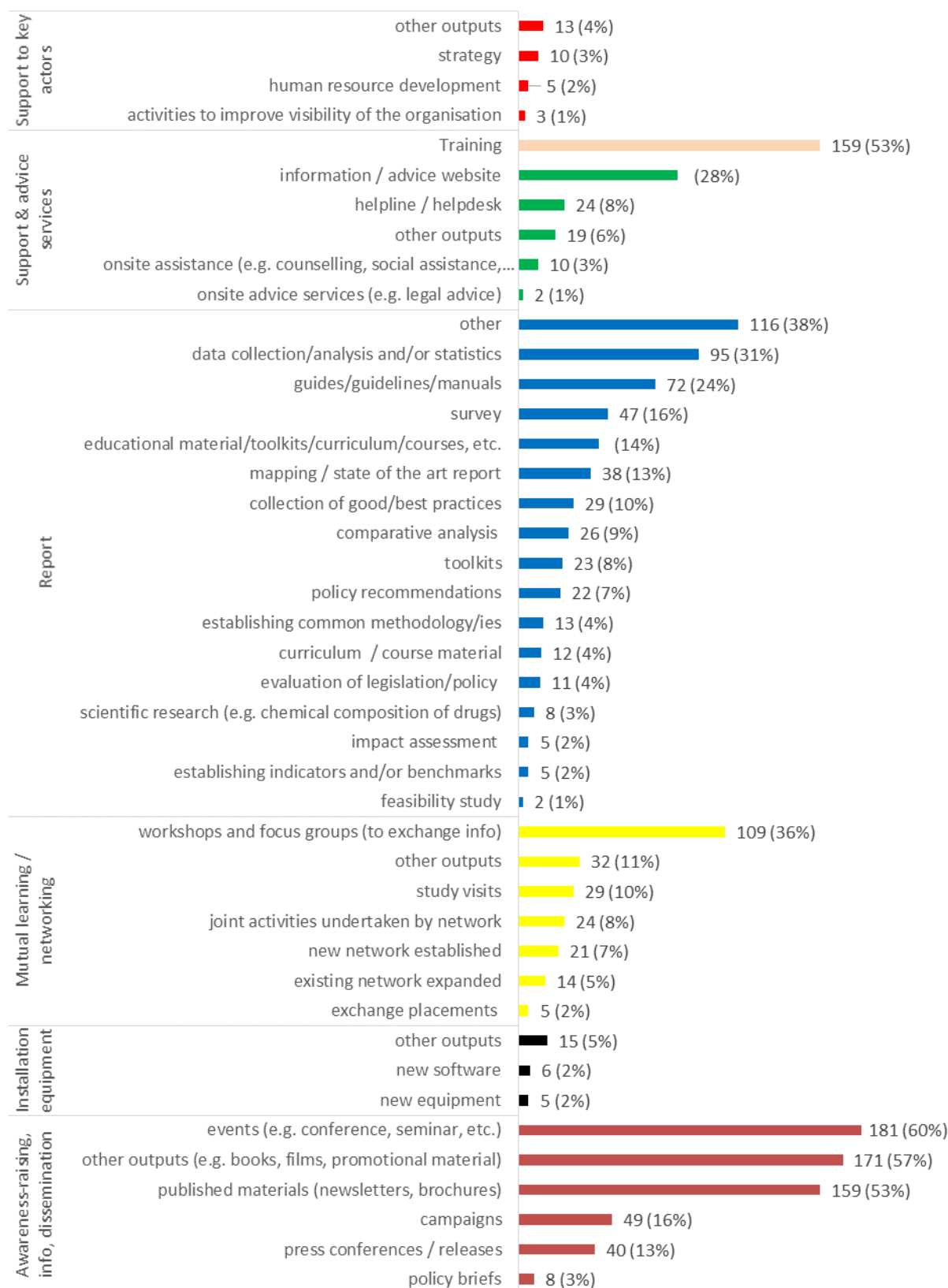


Figure 4.2 below presents the types of outputs for which most often indicators were recorded. For example, regarding training activities a total of 146 indicators (and related quantitative information) were identified for the output “training” and 119 indicators for the output “events” were identified under awareness raising and dissemination activities, followed by 98 indicators of the outputs of “books, films and promotional material”. On mutual learning activities and networking, a total of 93 indicators were identified for the output 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

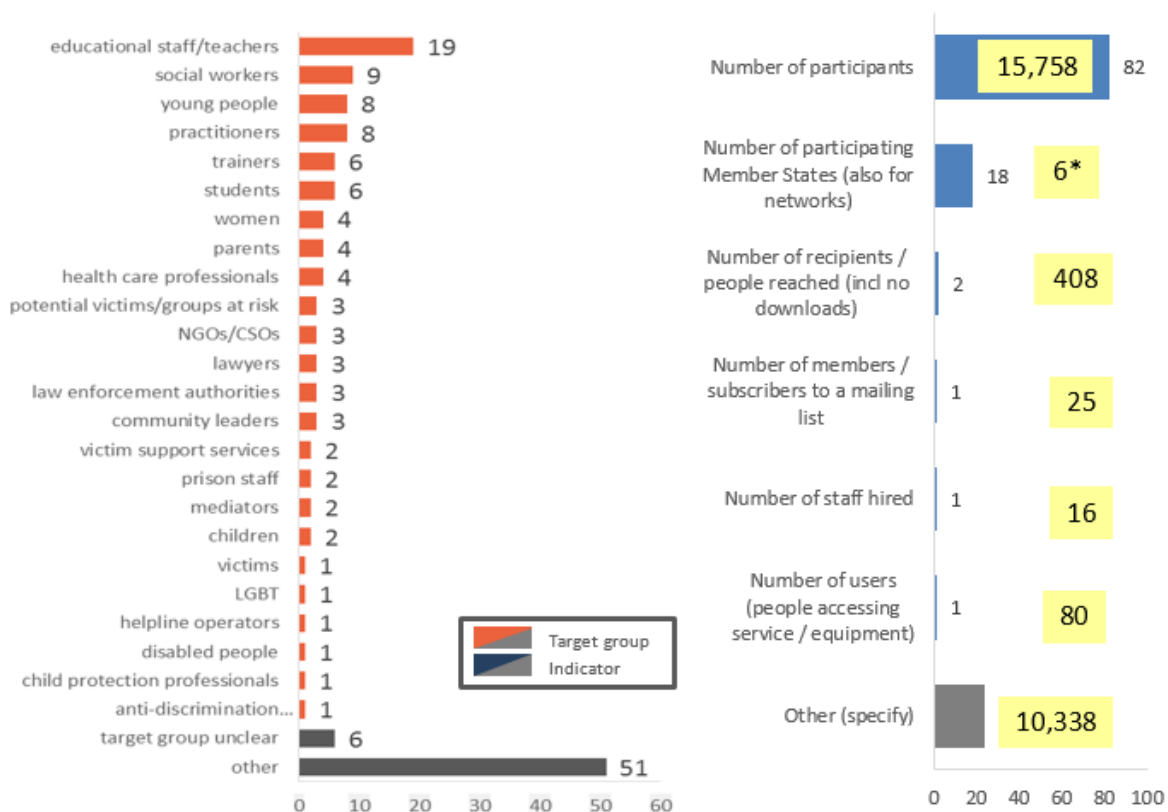


4.1.2 Top indicators

Figure 4.3 – 4.8 below present the outputs per category of activity for which the highest number of indicators has been recorded, together with aggregate information on numbers and the main target groups / beneficiaries addressed. It should be noted that many of the reported outputs did not provide corresponding indicators and even if the type of indicator was provided many of them were not quantified.

The most identified outputs of training activities were trainings. The output training, which was identified 159 times in the 302 Daphne III projects mapped and for which 146 indicators were found, counted for example a total of 15,758 participants (the total of 82 indicators), from 104 different Member States mentioned (the total of 18 indicators). 24 indicators provided ‘other’ quantitative information which corresponds to 10,338 (which, for example, includes 6,000 adolescents being involved in the development and being beneficiaries of training sessions on safer use of social media in one project). The most often mentioned target groups of the training activities were educational staff/ teachers, social workers, young people, practitioners, trainers and students.

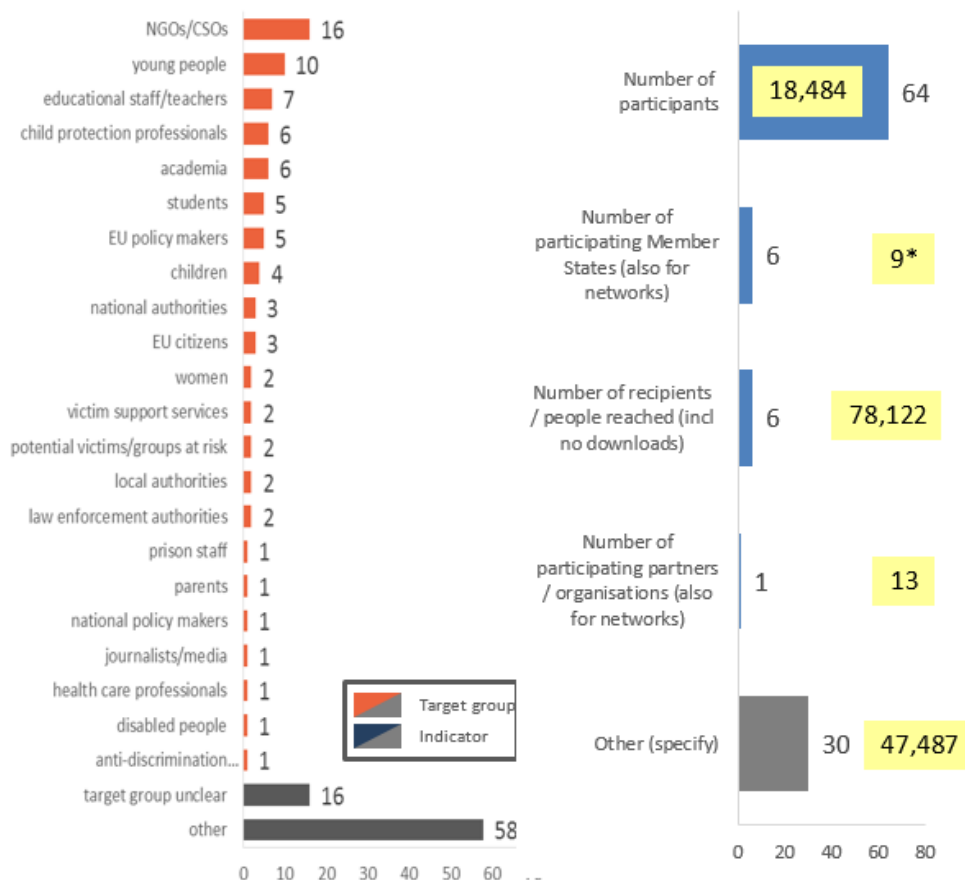
Figure 4.3 Output of training activities: training



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

The most identified outputs of awareness raising, information and dissemination activities were events. The output was identified 181 times. These outputs accounted for 18,484 participants in events (based on 64 different indicators) and 78,122 recipients or people reached by websites/downloads (based in 6 different indicators) as well as a very large number (47,847) of other outputs as part of 11 “other” indicators, which for example represent the number of events organised and the wider number of persons reached following an event. The most often targeted beneficiaries were practitioners, NGO/CSOs, young people, educational staff, child protection professionals and academia.

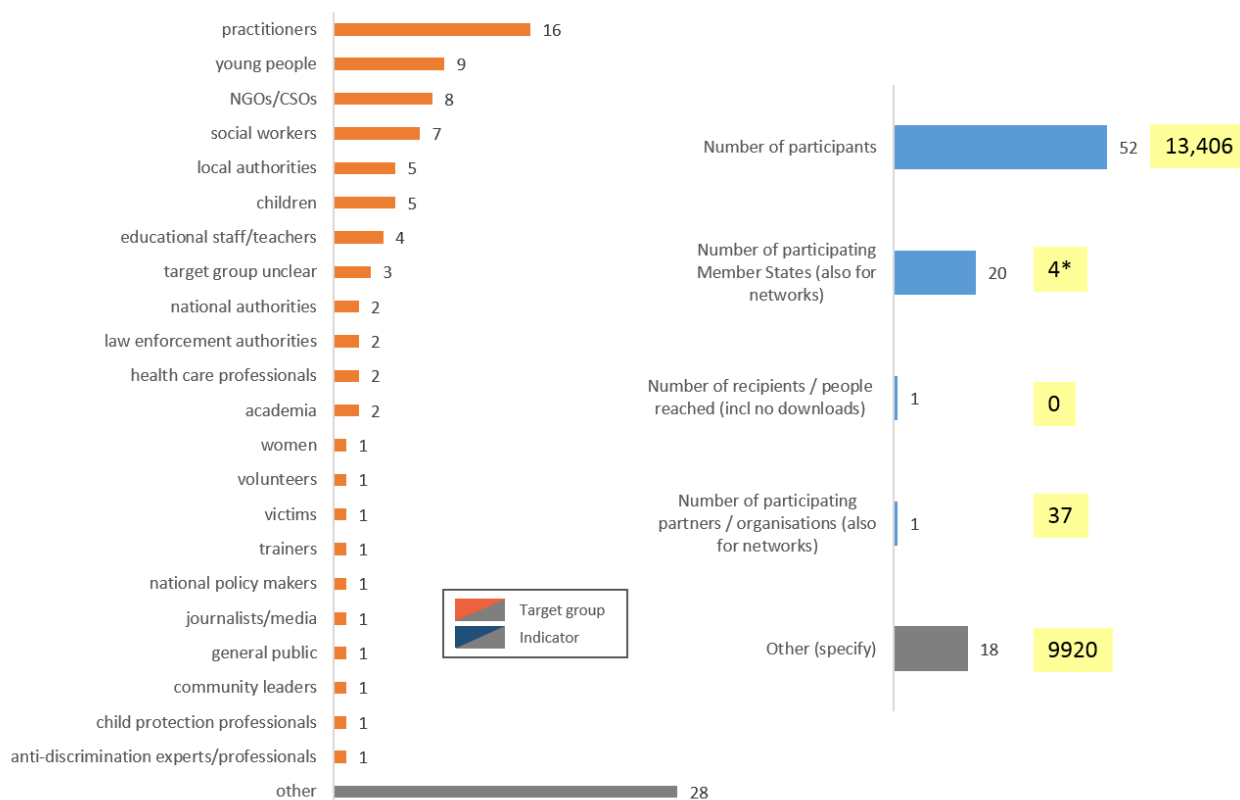
Figure 4.4 Outputs of awareness raising activities: events



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

The most identified outputs of mutual learning and networking activities were workshops. The output was identified 109 times in the 302 Daphne III projects mapped. 93 indicators were identified which counted a total of 13,406 participants (the total of 52 indicators) and 37 participating partners (the total of 1 indicator) from 4 different Member States mentioned (the total of 20 indicators). 18 indicators provided 'other' quantitative information which corresponds to 9,920. The most often mentioned target groups of the workshops were practitioners, young people and NGOs/CSOs.

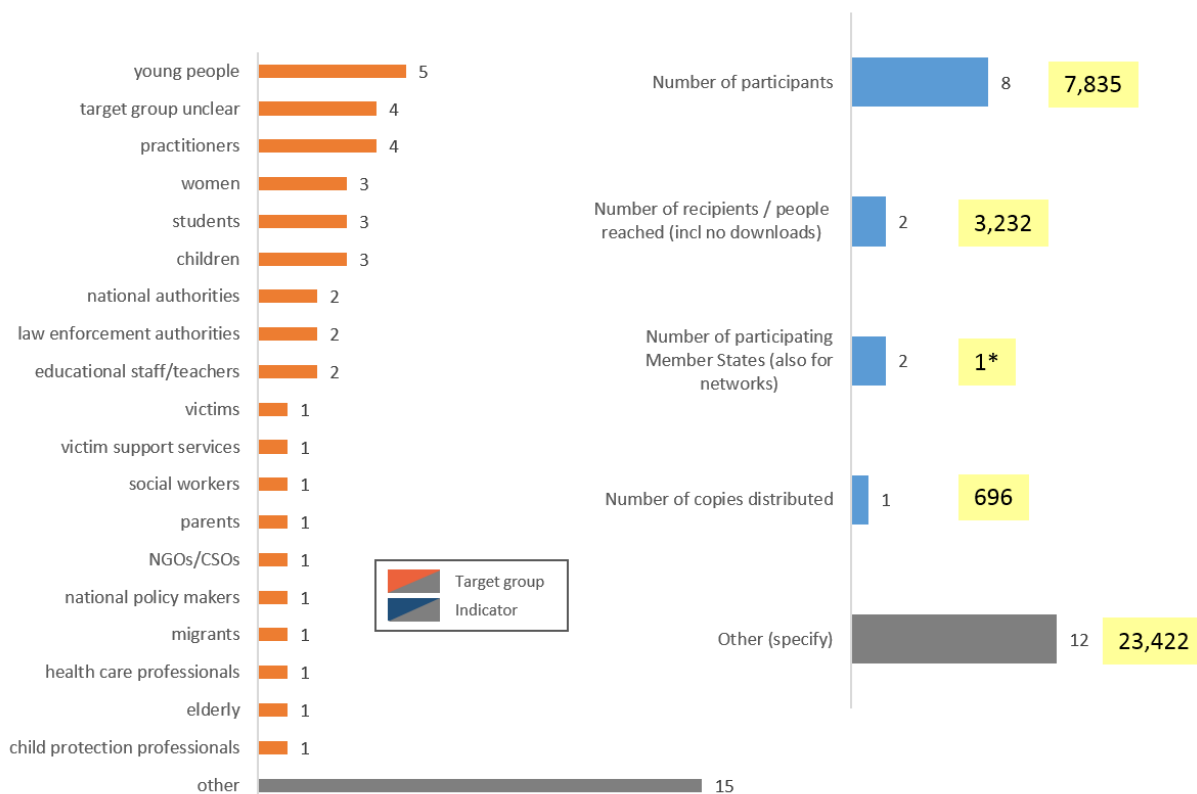
Figure 4.5 Output of mutual learning, networking: workshops



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

The most identified outputs of analytical activities were surveys. The output surveys, which was identified 47 times in the 302 Daphne III projects mapped and for which 29 indicators were found, counted a total of 696 copies distributed, 7,835 participants and 3,232 recipients, coming from one Member State. The most often mentioned target groups of the surveys were young people and practitioners.

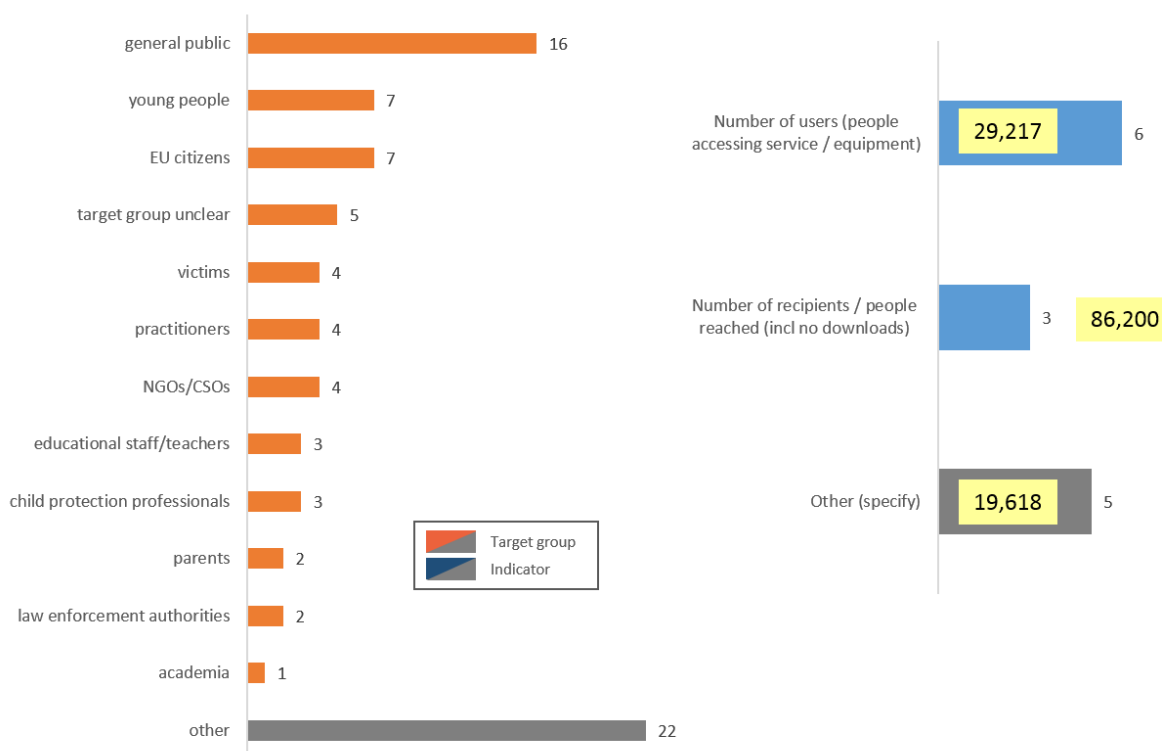
Figure 4.6 Output of analytical activities: surveys



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

The most identified outputs of support and advice services were informational and advice websites. The output information and advice websites counted a total of 29,217 users (the total of 6 indicators), and 86,200 recipients (the total of 3 indicators). 5 indicators provided 'other' quantitative information which corresponds to 19,618. The most often mentioned target groups of the websites were the general public, young people and EU citizens.

Figure 4.7 Output of support and advice services: info/advice websites



The most identified outputs of support to key actors was Human Resource development. The output counted a total of 36 participants (the total of 4 indicators). The only mentioned target group of the training activities were helpline operators.

Figure 4.8 Output of support to key actors: HR development



The most identified outputs of installation equipment was new equipment. The output was identified 5 times in the 302 Daphne III projects mapped and for which 4 indicators were found, counted one indicator for number of copies distributed, and three indicators for the category “other”. The only mentioned target groups were victim support services and helpline operators.

Figure 4.9 Output of installation equipment: new equipment

