



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

Fundamental Rights and Citizenship (FRC) quantitative analysis

28 July 2015

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

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1 Introduction

This deliverable presents the updated draft structure for the quantitative analysis of the projects funded by the Fundamental Rights and Citizenship programme. The analysis is based on 168 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 Fundamental Rights and Citizenship 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.

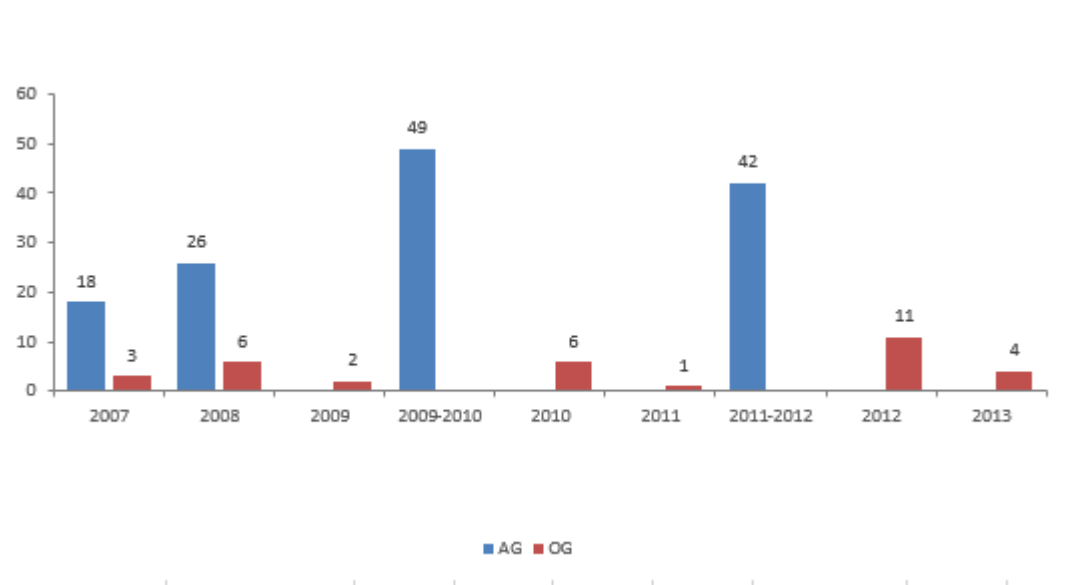
2 Key programme and project features

This section presents the key project features including the number of funding tools awarded by Fundamental Rights and Citizenship, the projects' objectives, main activities, main target groups, as well as the average duration of the projects funded by Fundamental Rights and Citizenship 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, 135 AG and 33 OG were funded by Fundamental Rights and Citizenship. 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 FRC 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 €70m of funding was allocated to AGs and OGs between 2007 and 2013, € 69m was committed and € 32.4m was spent until January 2015. Figure 2.2 presents the allocated, committed and paid up-to date FRC funding per call of proposal.

In total 90% (€ 62.6m) of all¹ funding was allocated to AGs but more funding was committed through AG calls (over commitment or difference between allocated and committed funding).

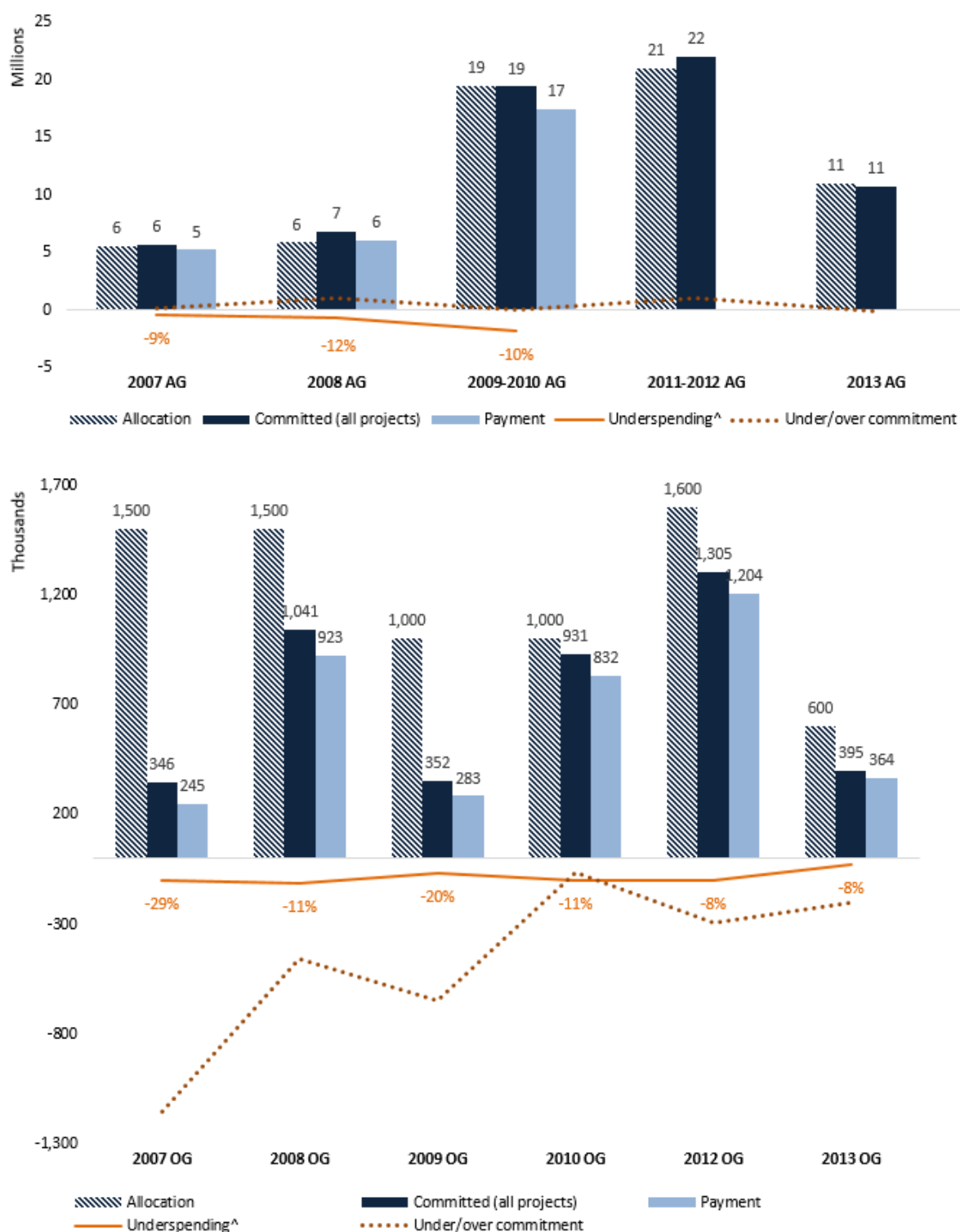
Data for AGs further shows that the highest amounts of funding (€ 21m and €19m) were allocated in 2011-2012 AG call and 2009-2010 respectively. There was under-commitment only for the 2009-2010 and 2013 AG calls.

The highest amount of funding was committed during the AG 2011-2012 and 2009-2010 calls for proposal and equalled around €22m and €19m respectively. The average underspending for calls between 2007 and 2009-2010 was between -9% and -12%.

¹ This refers to AG and OG funding

OG calls have lower total allocation of funding than AG calls; in total only € 7.2m was allocated to OGs. The total committed budget was lower than the initial allocation (especially for the 2007 OG call) and equalled € 4.4m (a total over commitment of €2.8m). The average underspending rate for the OG calls was between -8% and -11%, except for the 2007 and 2009 calls (-29% and -20% respectively).

Figure 2.2 FRC 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)



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

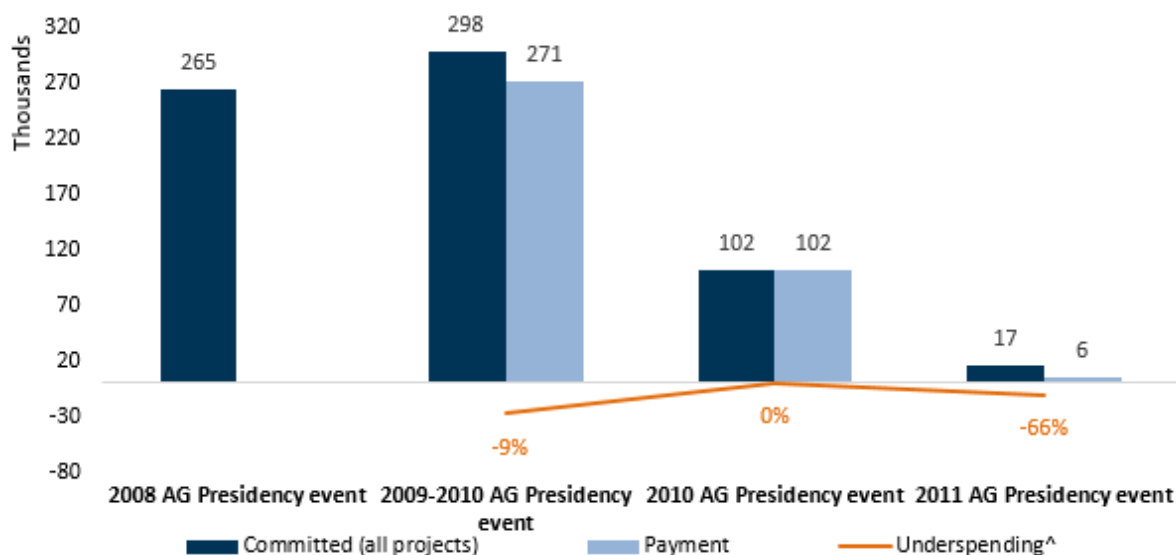
* Not all projects have been finalised (the spending and underspending figures only relate to finalised projects).

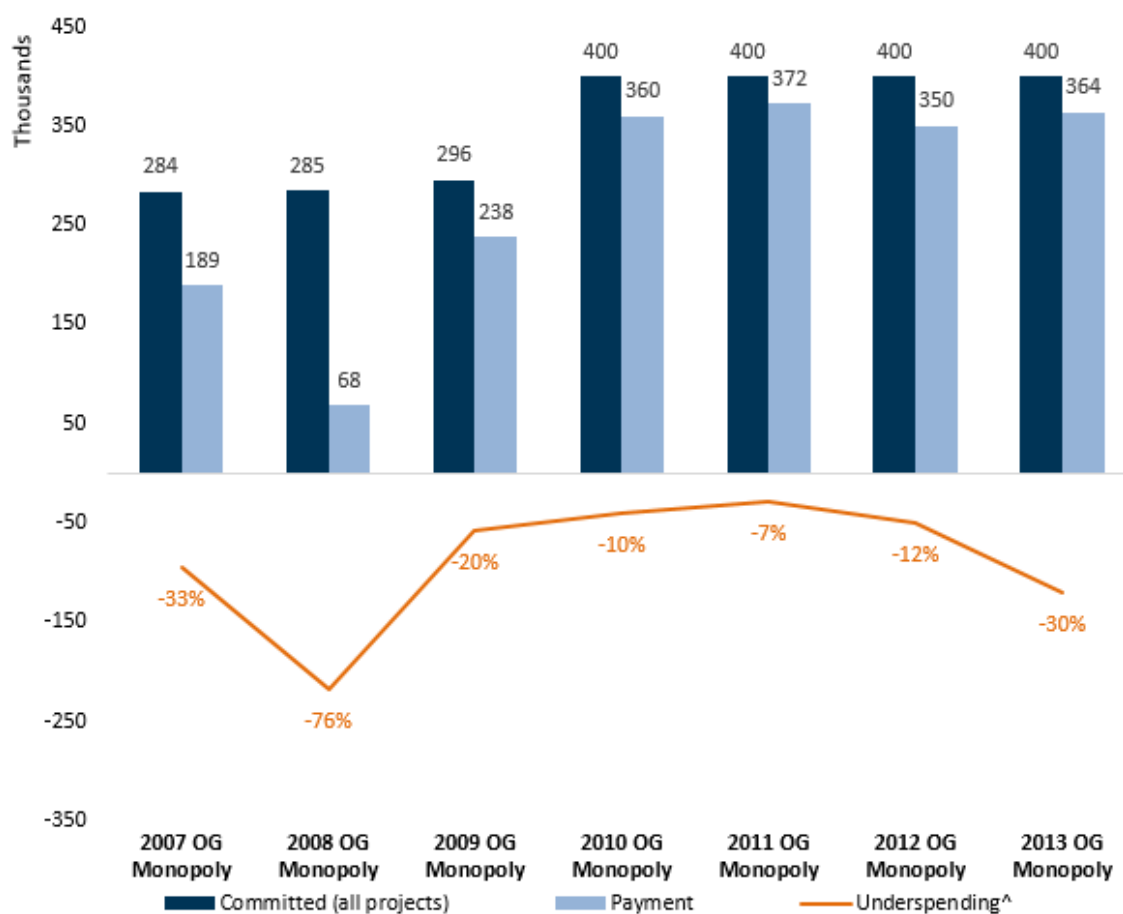
Figure 2.3 presents the committed and paid funding for AG Presidency events and OG Monopolies. However, it should be noted that the FRC Evaluation report does not take into account these particular grants. Hence the AG Presidency events and OG Monopolies are excluded from the quantitative analysis presented in other sections of this report. The funding figures are nevertheless presented below for merely information purposes.

In total € 681,395 was committed to four AG Presidency events between 2008 and 2011, and € 378,706 was spent. While there was no underspending for the 2010 AG Presidency event, the underspending rate of the 2011 AG Presidency event was -66%.

In total € 2.5m was committed to seven OG Monopolies between 2007 and 2013, and € 1.9m was spent. The highest underspending rate was during the 2008 OG Monopoly call: -76%.

Figure 2.3 FRC total allocated, committed and up-to date paid funds and total over/under commitment and underspending by call for proposal for OG Monopolies





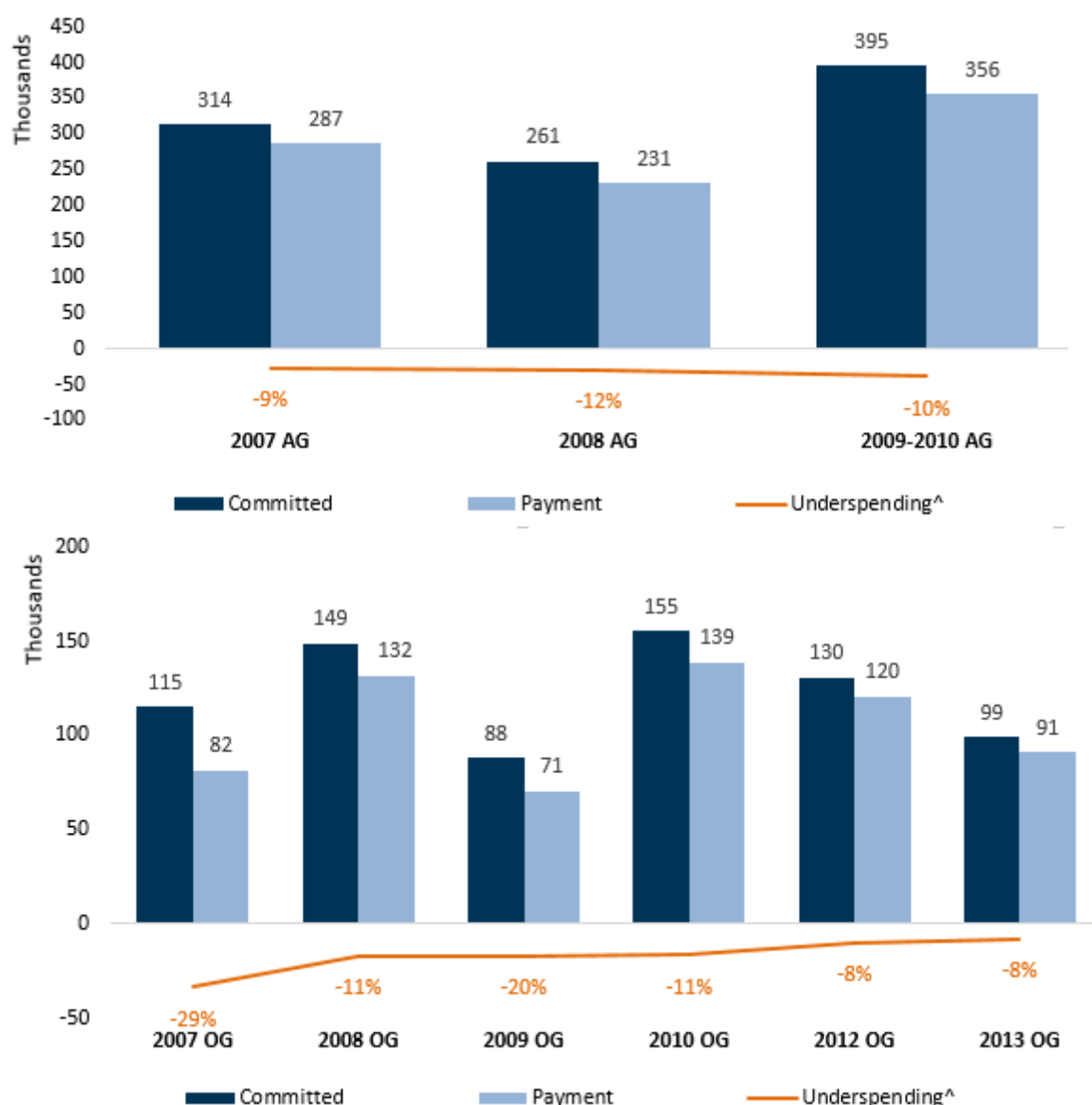
[^]Underspending is calculated as the difference between committed and paid funding for all finalised projects.

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

The average committed and paid value of AG projects was higher if compared to average committed and paid value of OG projects.

Based on 93 finalised AG projects average committed value of AG projects was € 341,846 and average paid value was € 307,541. Average underspending rate was hence – 10% per project. Based on 34 finalised OG projects average committed value of OG projects was € 128,525 and average paid value was € 113,272. Average underspending rate was higher than for AG projects and equalled -12%.

Figure 2.4 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 Fundamental Rights and Citizenship programme objectives

Figure 2.5 and 2.6 below presents the specific objectives addressed by Fundamental Rights and Citizenship's projects, including both action and operating grants. On average, 82% of Fundamental Rights and Citizenship AG projects focused on promoting fundamental rights, informing all persons of their rights and encouraging active participation in democratic life of the EU; followed by a 30% of AG projects that aimed to examine respect for specific fundamental rights in the EU, while 21% of the AG projects focused on the support to civil society and 19% aimed at creating relevant structures in order to foster an interfaith and multicultural dialogue in the EU.

Concerning Fundamental Rights and Citizenship OGs, 73% of the grants aimed at promoting fundamental rights, informing all persons of their rights and encouraging active participation in democratic life of the EU, followed by 30% of grants focused on the support to civil

society. However, only 9% of grants focused on the examination of the respect for specific fundamental rights in EU, and none aimed at creating relevant structures in order to foster an interfaith and multicultural dialogue in the EU.

Figure 2.5 FRC objectives for AG funding tools

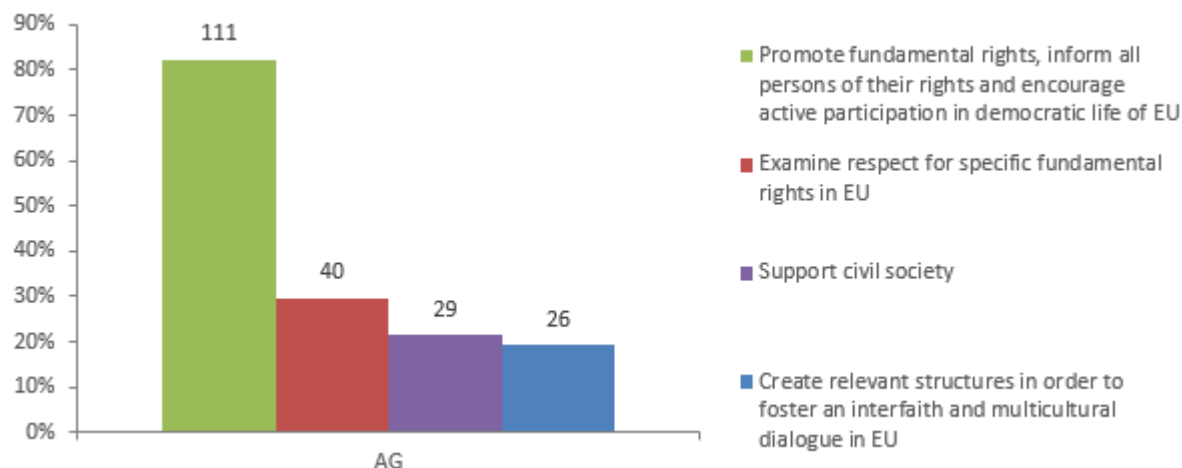
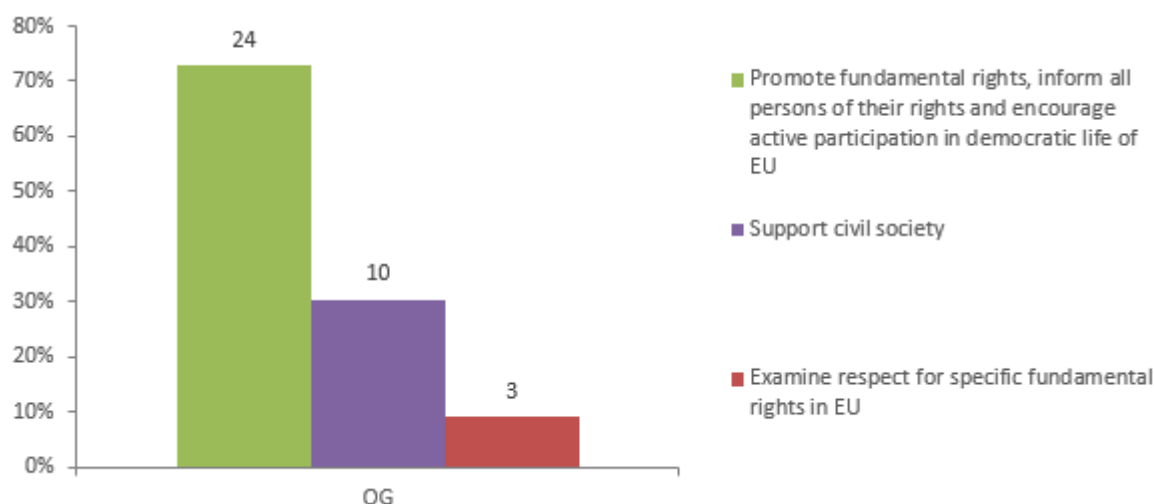
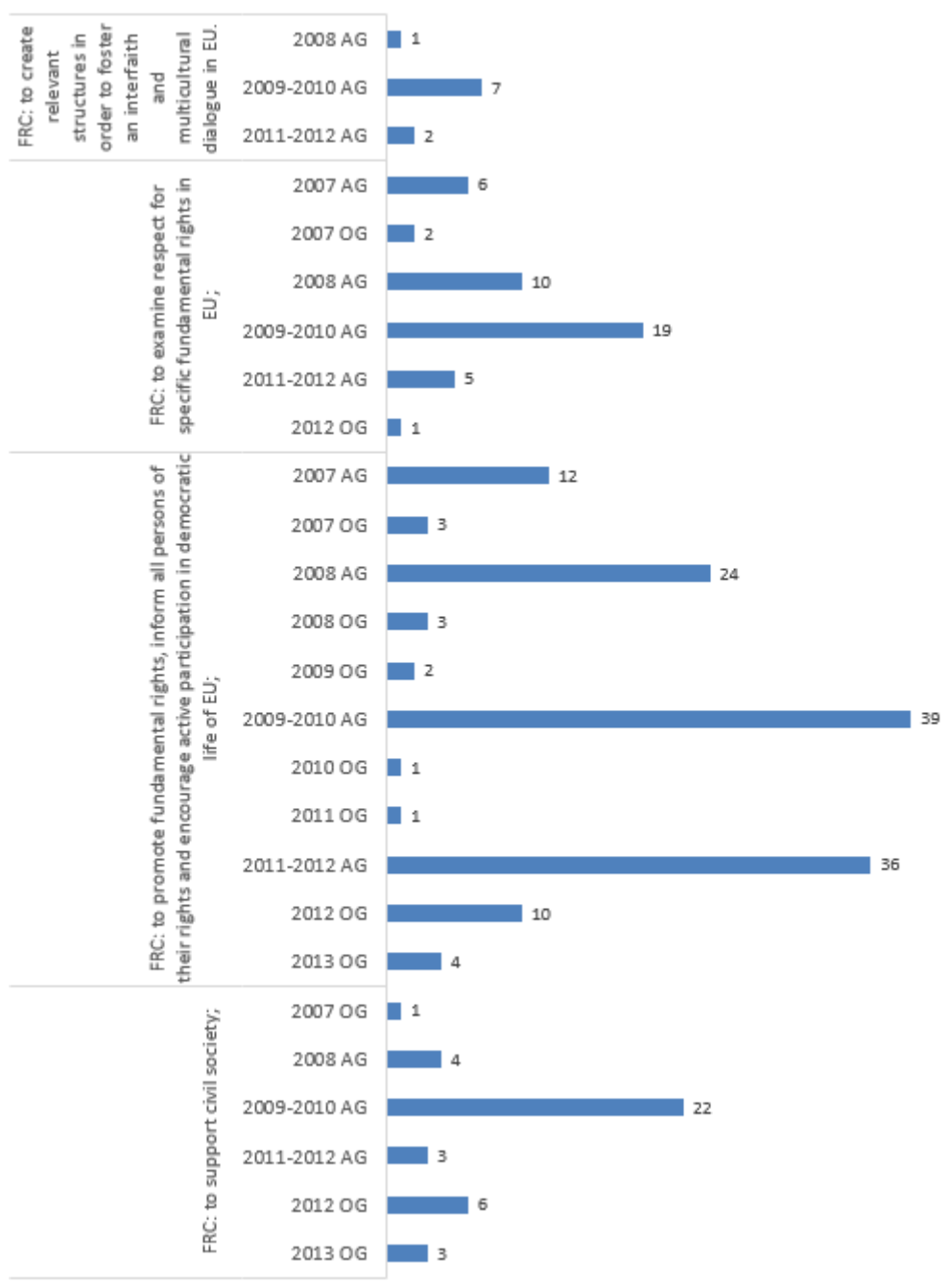


Figure 2.6 FRC objectives for OG funding tools



Figures 2.7 below presents the objectives addressed by projects per call and per funding tool. It shows that the focus on promoting fundamental rights, informing all persons of their rights and encouraging active participation in democratic life of the EU is strong throughout the calls, both for AG and OG grants. Proportionally, other objectives receive more attention in some calls than in others (e.g. examining respect for specific fundamental rights in EU).

Figure 2.7 FRC project specific objectives by call (AG and OG)

2.4 Priority areas of FRC AGs

61% (81 projects) of FRC Action Grants focused only on one priority area, whereas 36% (48 projects) focused on two or three priority areas (see Figure 2.8).

In all calls, the priority “Combating racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism - fighting traditional and new stereotypes” was very important: 56% of projects in 2007, 38% in 2008, 52% in 2009-2010 and 44% in 2011-2012.

One other common priority was “Protection of the rights of the child”: 42% or 11 projects in 2008 and 31% or 15 projects in 2009-2010. “Promoting the rights of the Child” was also frequently quoted in the 2011-2012 call: 20% or 8 projects.

Figure 2.8 Number of priority areas of FRC projects

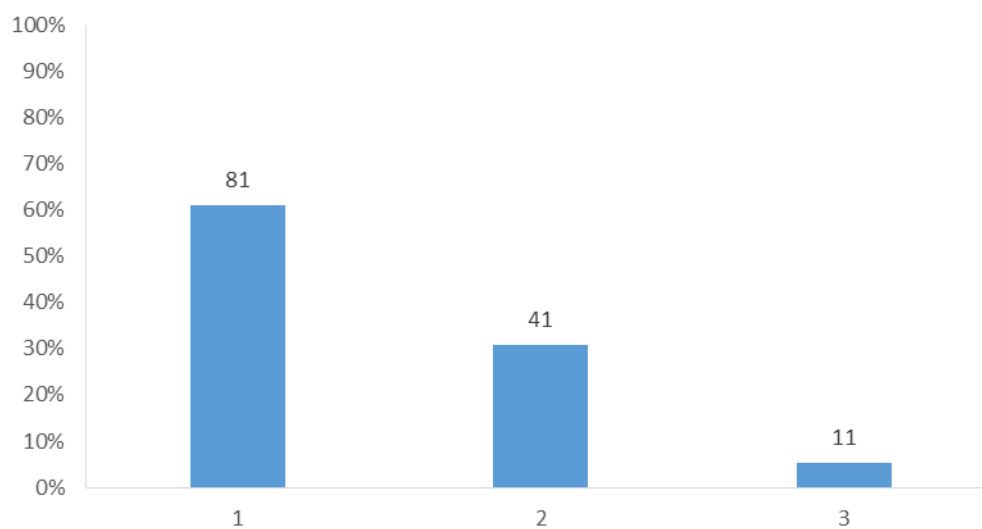
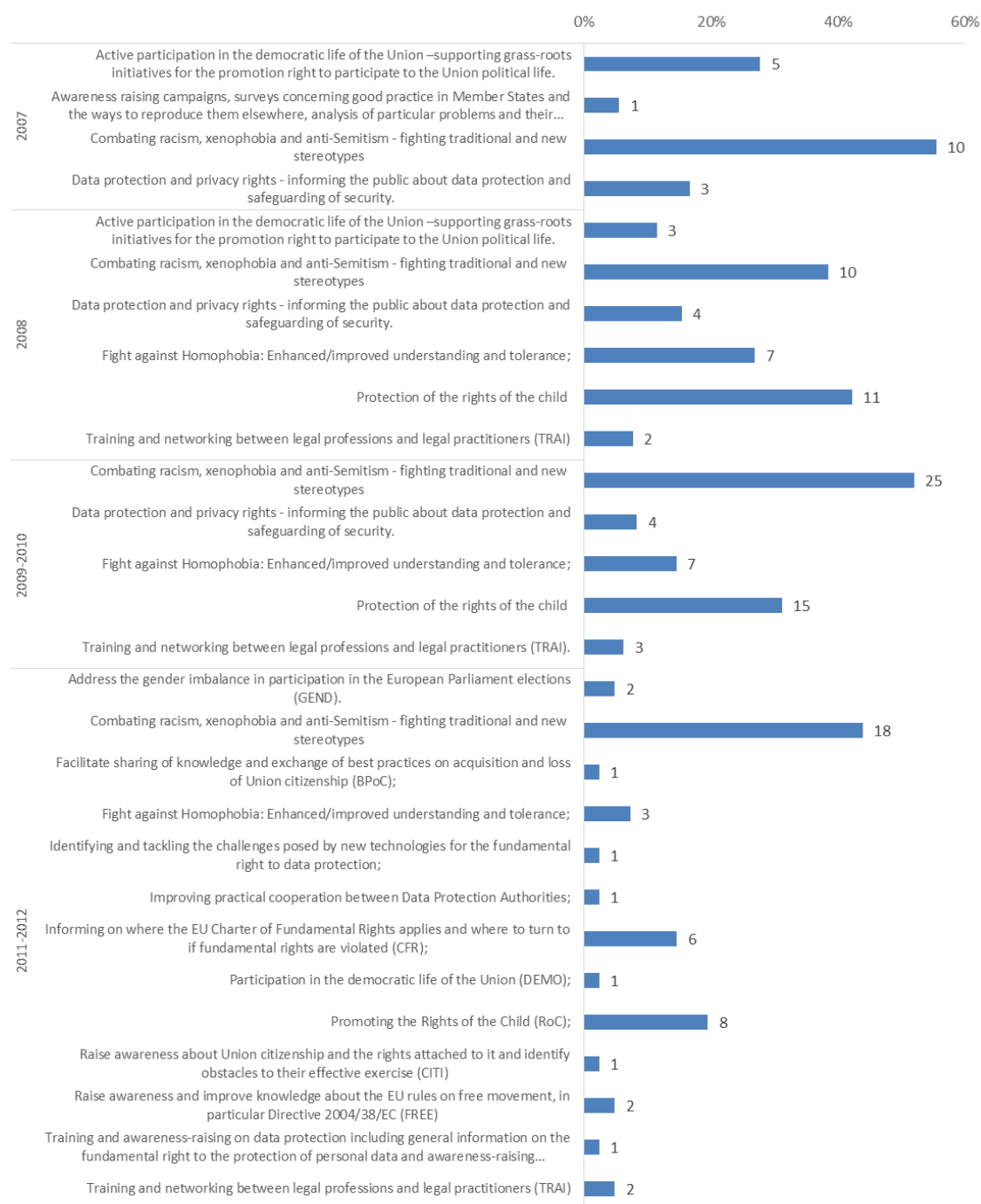


Figure 2.9 Priority areas of FRC projects by AG call

2.5 Main activities

Figures 2.10 and 2.11 below show the main types of activities addressed by Fundamental Rights and Citizenship 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 mutual learning, exchanges of good practices and cooperation activities (22%) and analytical activities (20%). The second and third most frequent activities addressed by OGs were support to key actors

(24%) and mutual learning, exchanges of good practices and cooperation (23%). 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 2.10 FRC AG projects by main activity

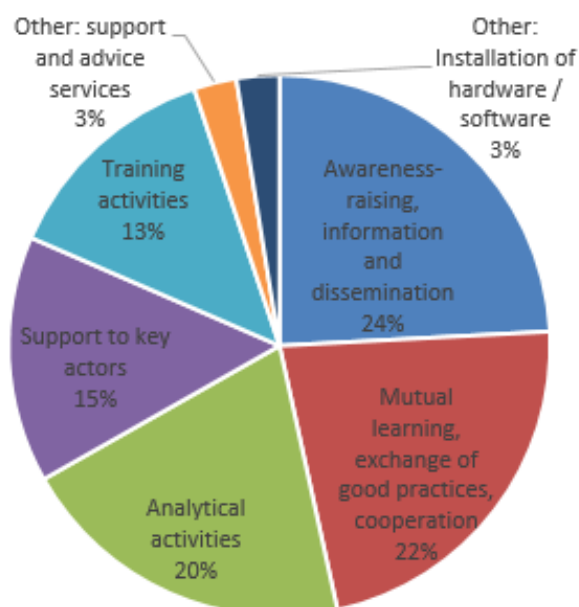


Figure 2.11 FRC OG projects by main activity

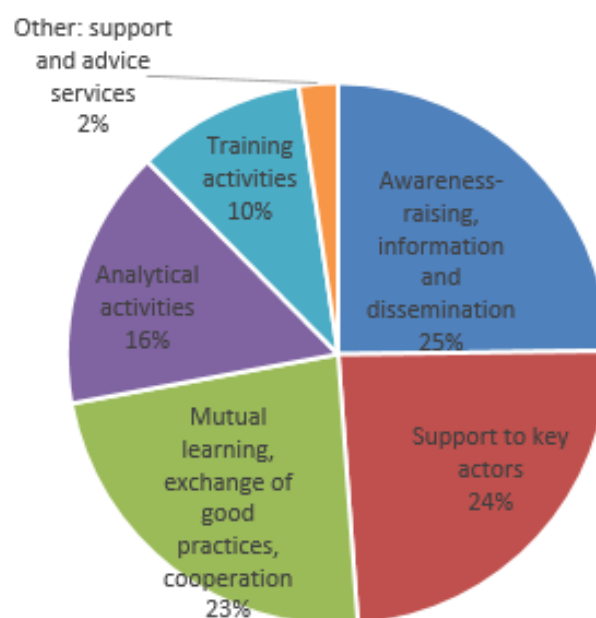
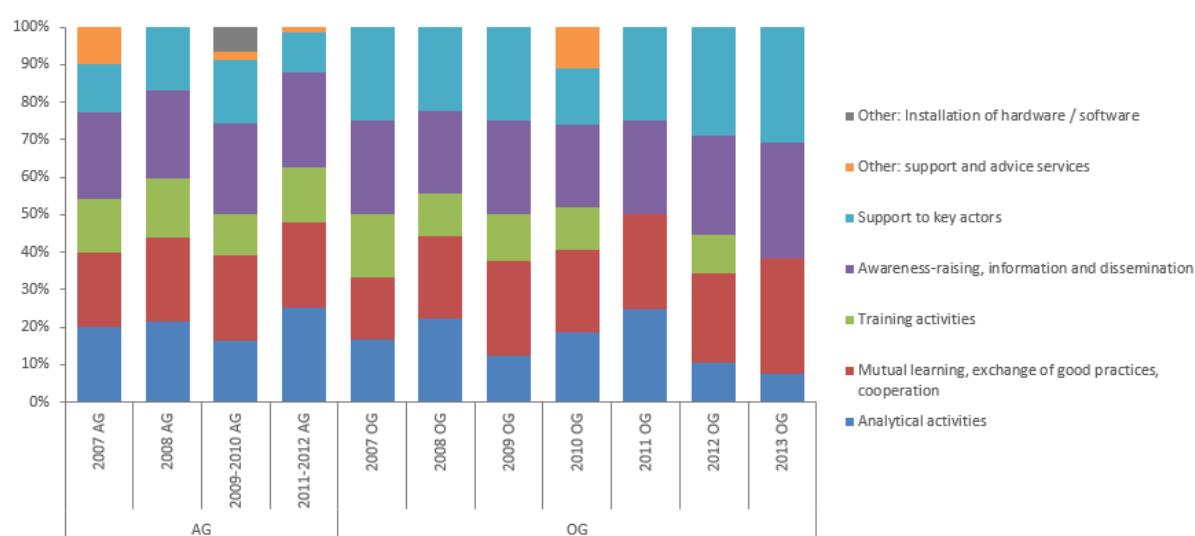


Figure 2.12 provides an overview of the activities implemented by both funding tools, AGs and OGs, by call of proposal. From the chart it can be seen that AGs broadly focused on similar activities throughout the calls. OG calls show a similar pattern, except for 2013, when the focuses on training activities and analytical activities decreased.

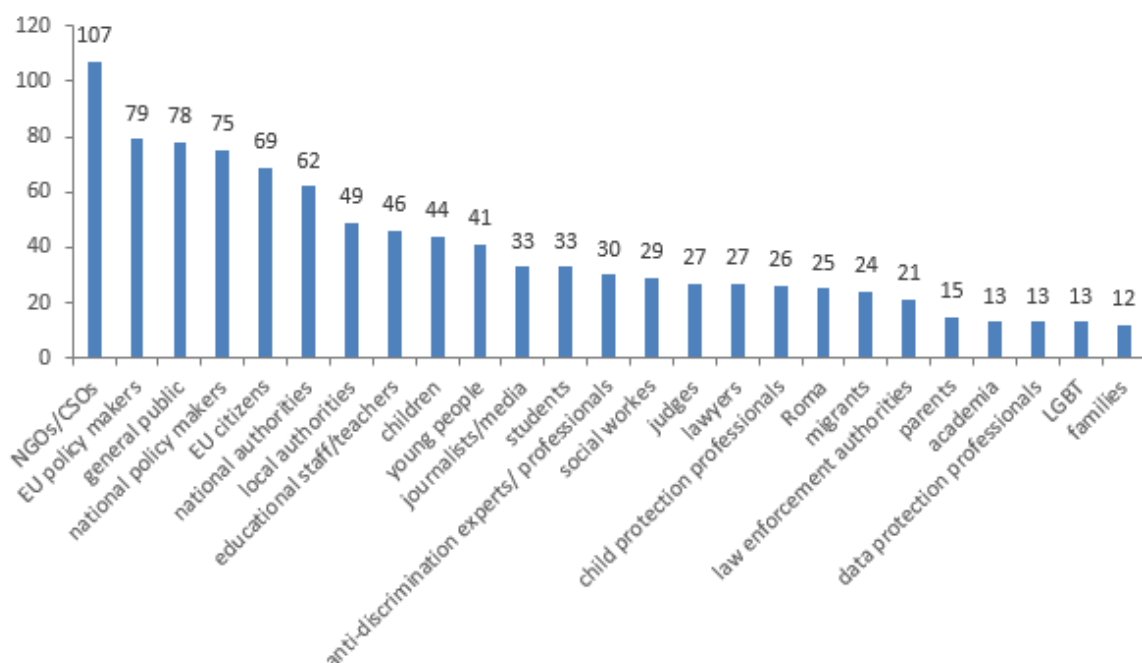
Figure 2.12 Main FRC Activities implemented by AG and OG projects by call of proposal



2.6 Target groups and beneficiaries

The top 25 target groups and beneficiaries most often addressed by Fundamental Rights and Citizenship projects are presented in Figure 2.13 below. The five most frequent target groups are NGOs, EU policy makers, the general public, national policy makers and EU citizens.

Figure 2.13 FRC 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 policy makers and NGOs. But experts, children and youngsters, public authorities and administrations were less targeted in the last 2011-2012 call. The general public was increasingly targeted throughout the calls.

OG calls show similar trends in the main target groups: NGOs, Policy makers and public authorities and administrations.

Figure 2.14 FRC target groups and beneficiaries by AG call

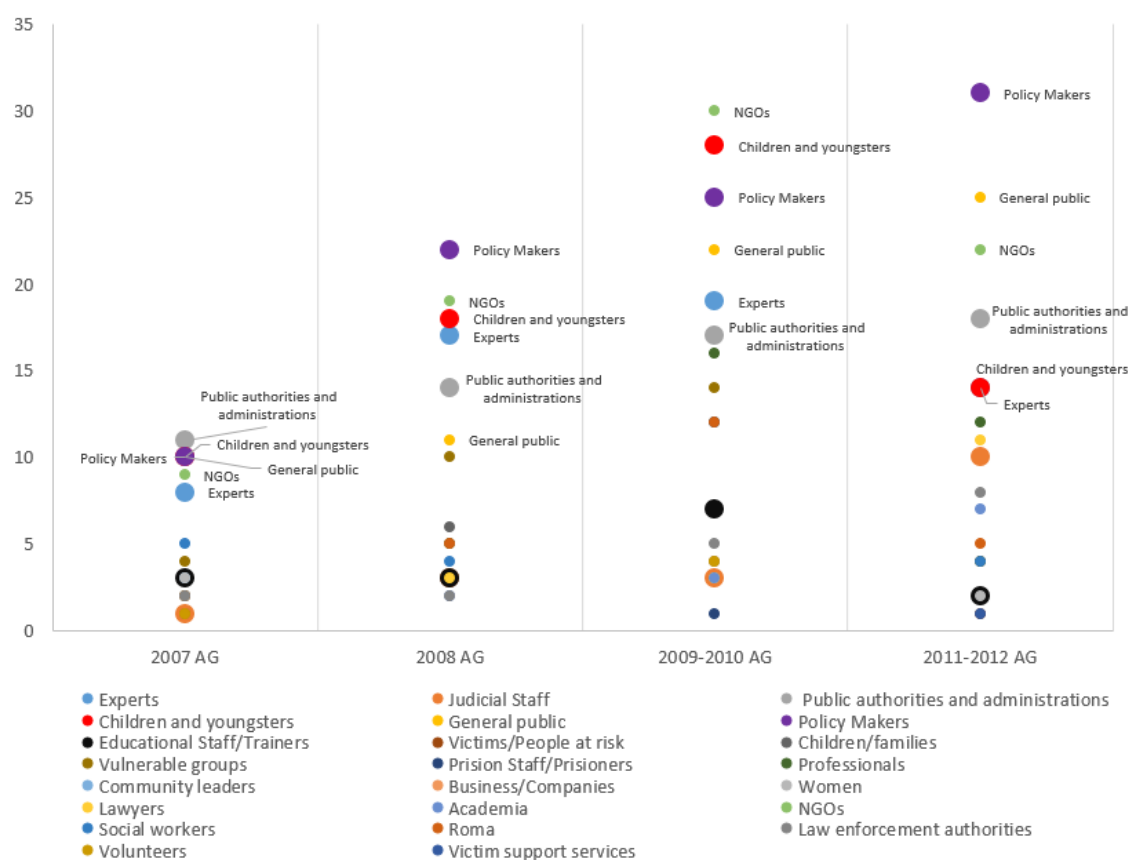
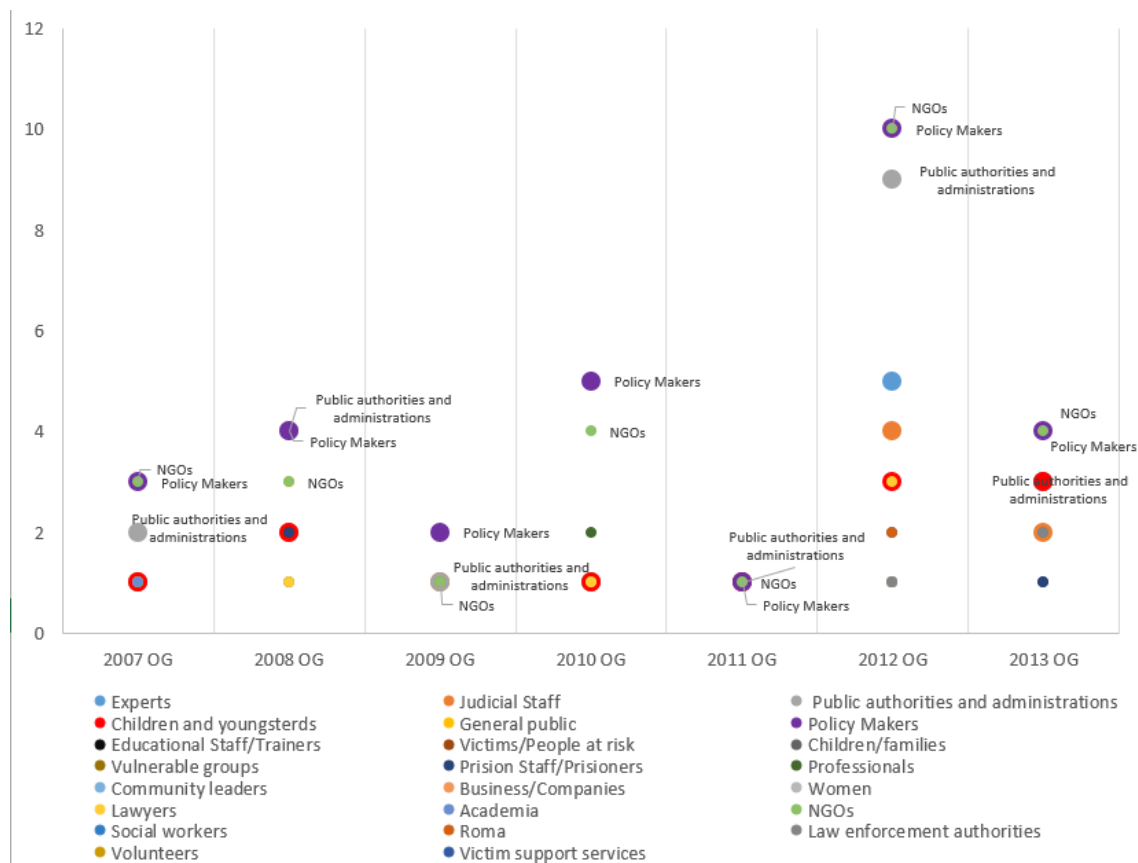


Figure 2.15 FRC target groups and beneficiaries by OG call



2.7 Average duration of Fundamental Rights and Citizenship AGs projects

On average AG projects lasted 20.2 months. The minimum average duration of AG projects was in 2007 AG where on average projects lasted 18.2 months. The maximum average duration of projects was in 2009-2010 AG call where on average projects lasted 22.2 months.

3 Participation and partnerships

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

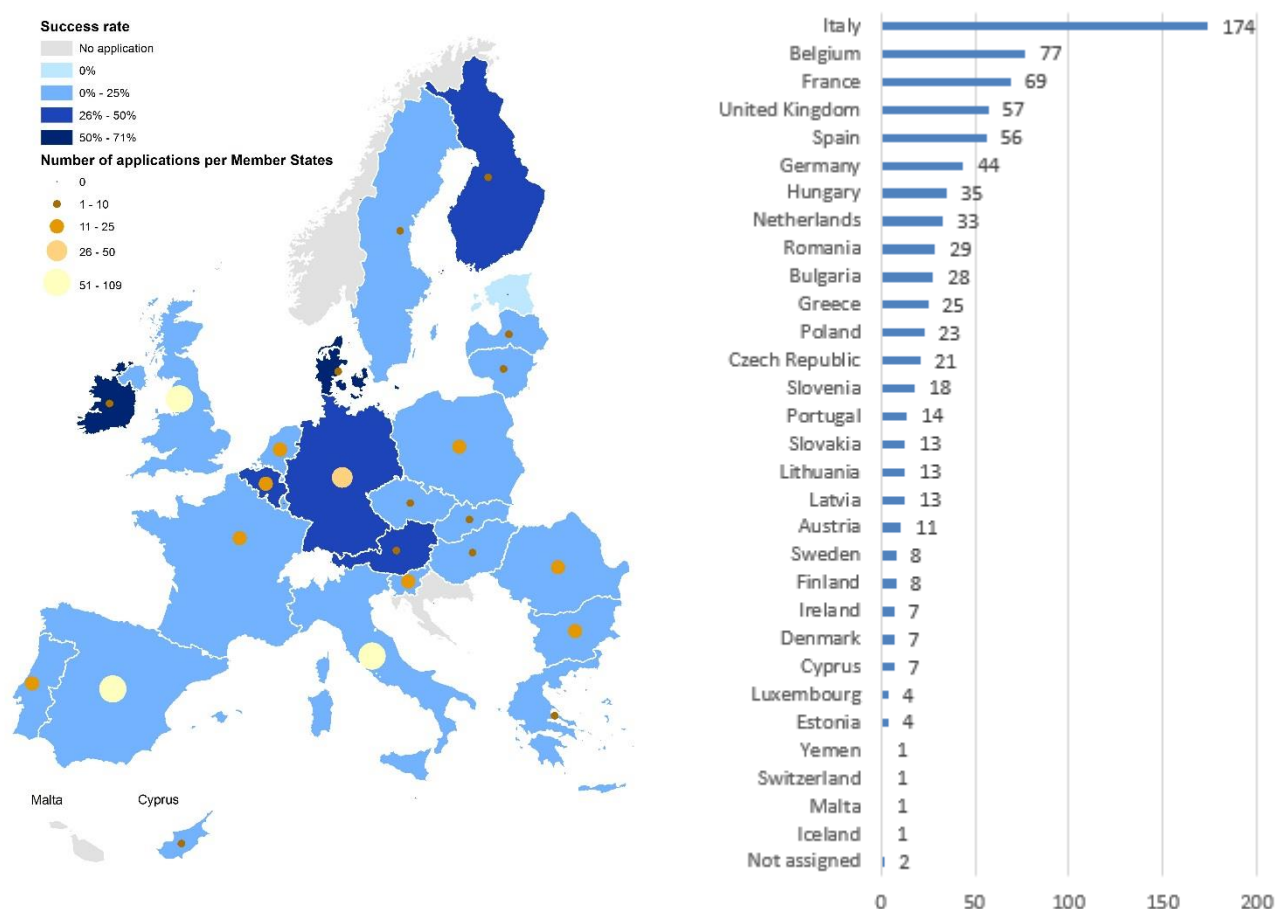
On average FRC action grants had five partners per project. A correlation coefficient was calculated to check if there is a linear relationship between the amount of funding and the number of project partners for AG funding tool. Based on the results (coefficient value $r=0.58$), there is weak linear 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 FRC projects and MS partnerships

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

In total 813 applications was received for project funding through FRC programme. The highest number of applications was submitted by Italian organisations (174) followed by organisations from Belgium (77) and France (69). This top three applicant Member States submitted 39% of all applications for funding from the programme.

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



Note: 11 OG 2007 applications could not be allocated to a particular Member State because the Member State was not specified in the data.

The success rate of the submitted applications was the highest for Denmark and Ireland, followed by Finland, Austria, Belgium and Germany. Estonia and Malta applied but did not succeed to obtain the funding from the FRC programme. It should be again noted, that this success rates were calculated only based on the applications for which MS could be identified.

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

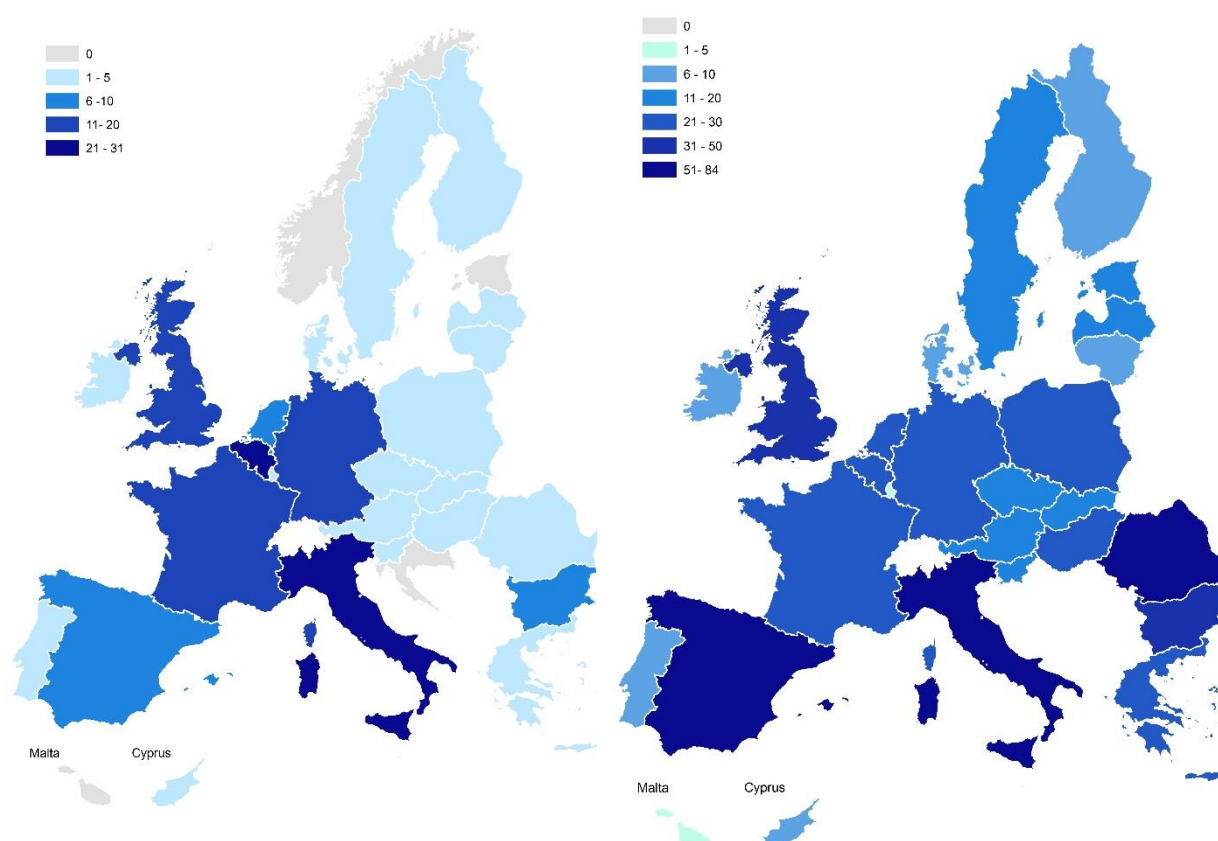


Figure 3.2 above presents the geographical location of organisations that participated in FRC projects per Member State.

Lead organisations were clustered within two Member States: Italy and Belgium. In total 33 % (57) of all projects were led by these two Member States. Some Member States did not lead any FRC projects, such as Croatia, Estonia. However, when looking at the partner organisations, the Member State participation is more evenly spread; out of all Member States, only Malta and Luxembourg participated with less than 5 partner organisations.

3.1.2 Distribution of committed funding by Member State of lead organisations

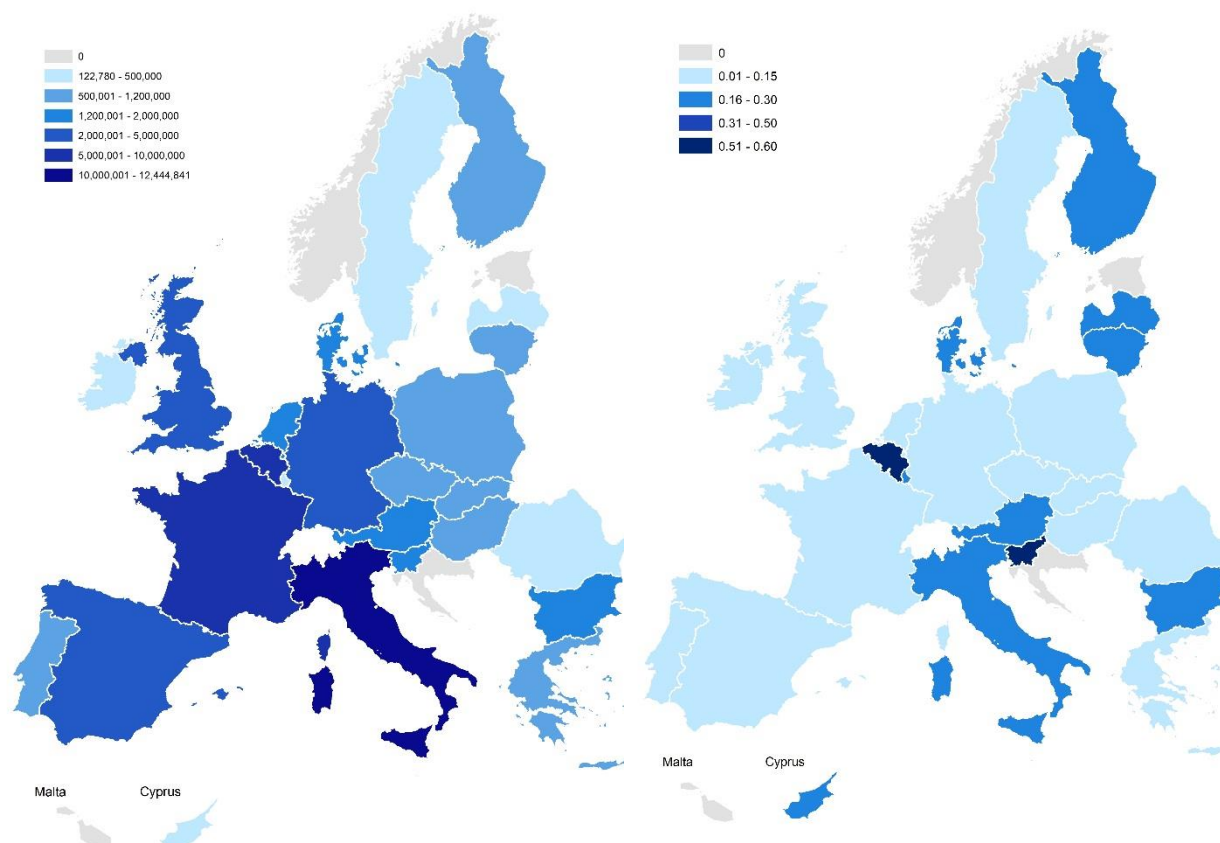
25% of the FRC programme funding was committed to projects where an Italian organisation was a lead followed by Belgium (13%) and France (10%). This funding distribution closely follows the distribution of the number of projects led by Member States.

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 0.50 – 0.60 € per capita was committed in Belgium and Slovenia. Other Member States received less than 0.30 € per capita.

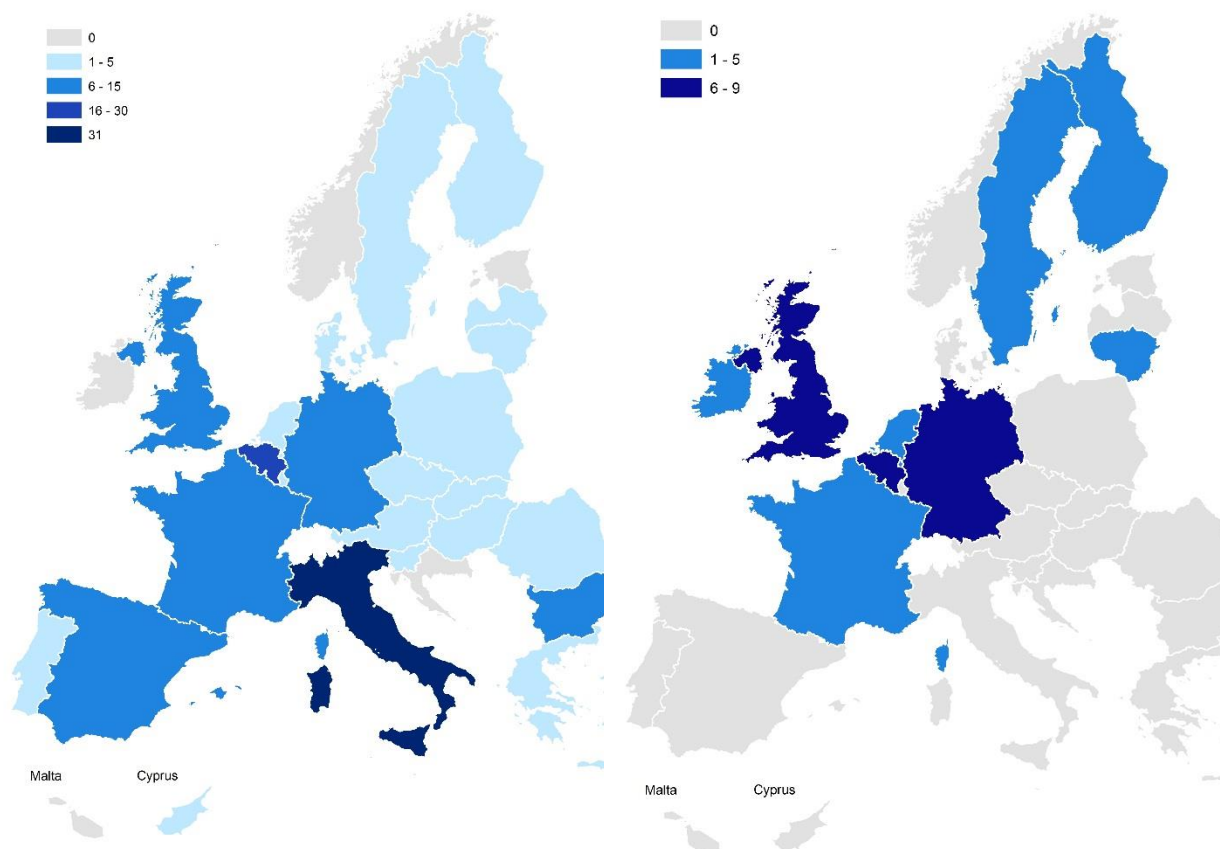
Figure 3.3 Allocation of FRC committed funding by lead organisation (left) and by lead organisation per capita (right)



3.1.3 Member States participation by funding tool

Figure 3.4 below shows that there are some differences in Member State of the lead organisation by funding tool. Whereas Italy and Belgium commonly led AG the main leading organisation of the OG projects were from Belgium, France and United Kingdom (between 6 to 9 projects were led by each Member State). The map on the lead organisations of the OG projects also shows that the lead organisations of the OG projects were geographically clustered within the north-west Member States.

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

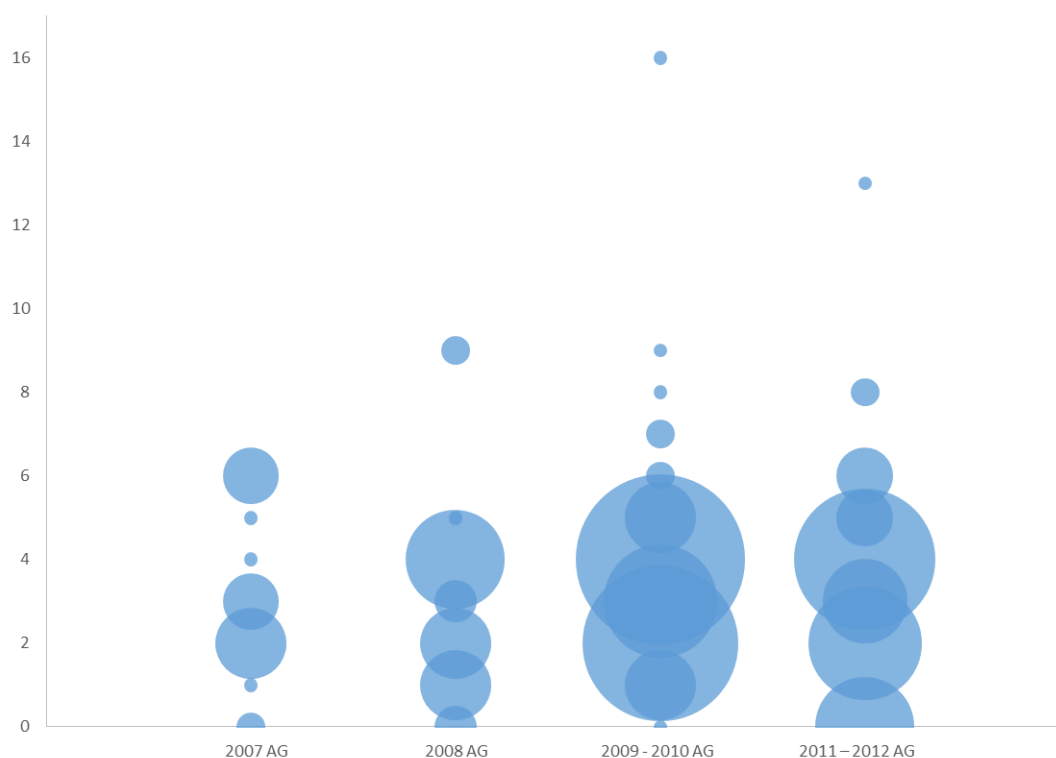


3.1.4 Member State partnership structures (AG)

On average FRC grants had *five* 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 16 in one project funded by 2009-2010 AG call. The figure shows that in 2009-2010 AG call and 2011 – 2012 AG call most commonly four different Member States participated in a project.

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.

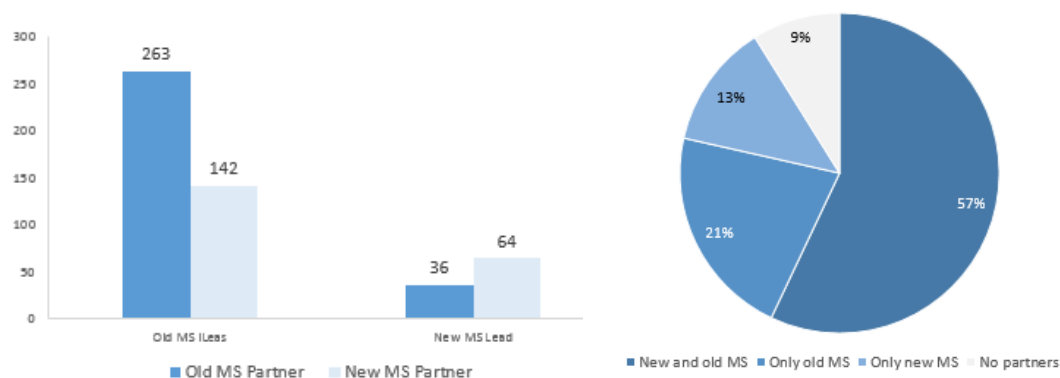
Partnership structure was further analysed based on:

- 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 'old' Member States were more likely to have a project partner from an 'old' member state. Lead organisation from 'new' Member States were also more likely to have a project partner from a 'new' member state.

Despite this, Figure 3.6 (right) shows that more than half (57%) of all AG projects included at least one 'new' and one 'old' Member State. At the same time, 21% of the projects was implemented only by the 'old' Member States, and 13% of projects was implemented only by the 'new' Member States.

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



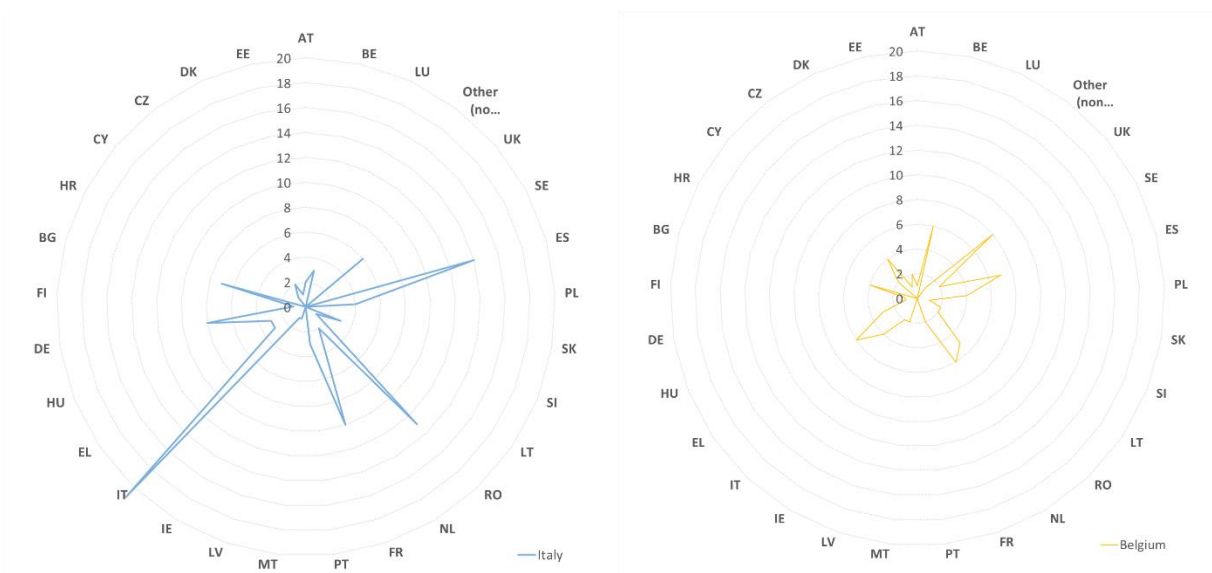
Note: For Old Member States the following countries were considered: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Spain, Sweden, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and United Kingdom. For New Member States the following countries were considered: Cyprus, Czech Republic,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

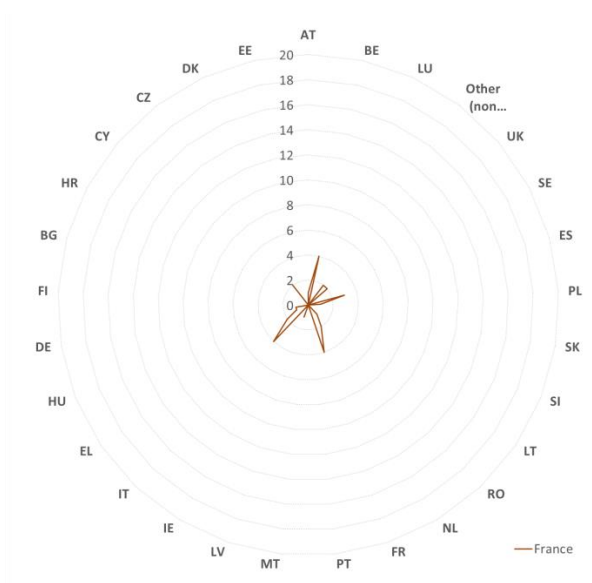
Figures 3.7 further highlight the partnership structure of the Top 3 Member States with the highest number of lead organisations (Italy, Belgium and France). Figures show that Italian lead organisations were more likely to partner with Italian partners (21 projects) followed by Spanish partners (14 projects) and Romanian partners (13 projects). In total, Italy partnered with 22 different Member States.

Belgium lead organisations commonly partnered with organisations from United Kingdom (8 projects), Spain (7 projects), Belgium (6 projects), Greece (6 projects) and Romania (5 projects). In total, Belgium partnered with 24 different Member States.

France commonly partnered with Italy (4 projects), Belgium (4 projects) and France (4 projects). In total France partnered with 14 different Member States.

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



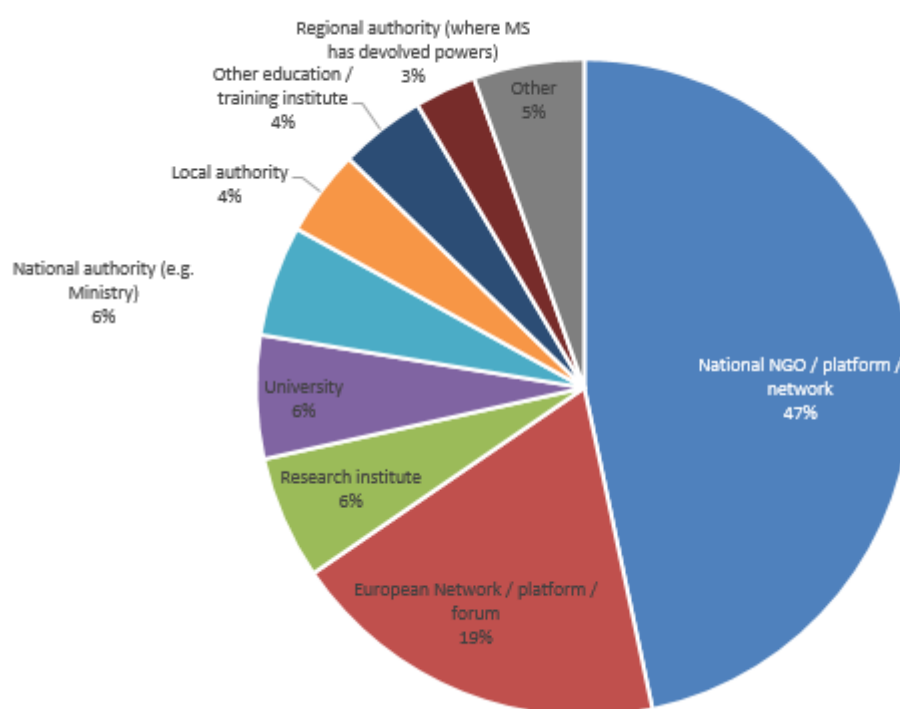


3.2 Involvement of different types of organisations in FRC and types of partnerships

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

As shown in the figure below, Fundamental Rights and Citizenship projects were in their majority (46%) led by National NGOs (including national platforms and networks) followed by European networks, platforms and forums (19%).

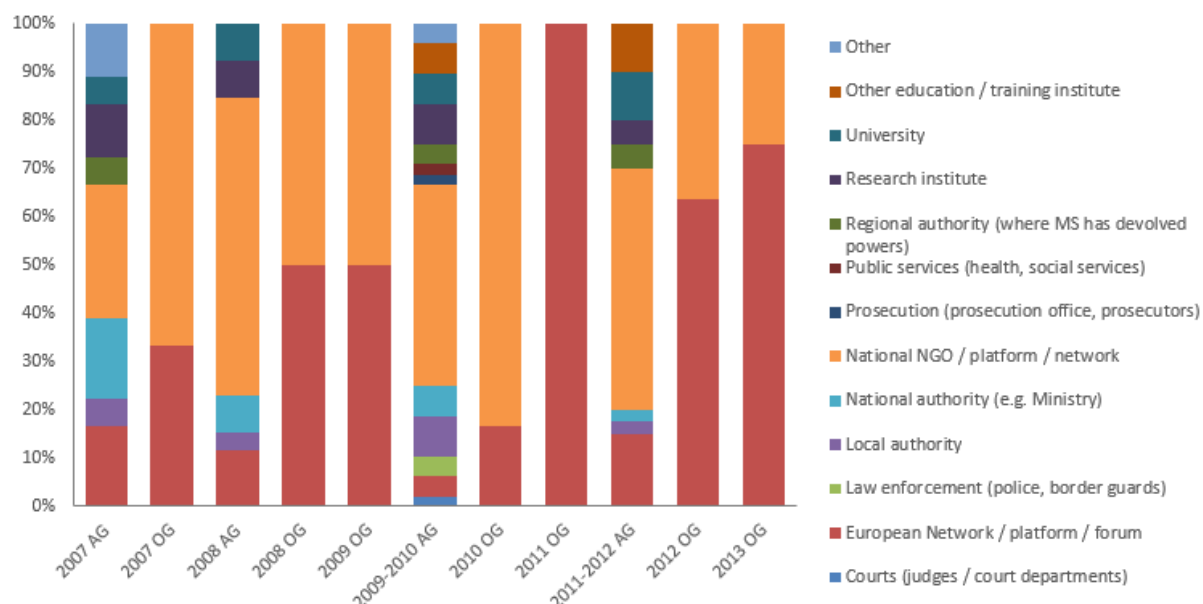
Figure 3.8 FRC lead organisations by type of organisation



Note: Category 'Other' includes Law enforcement (police, border guards) 1,20%, Courts (judges/court department) 0.60%, Prosecution (prosecution office, prosecutors) 0.60%, Public services 0.60% and Other 2.41%.

The distribution of lead organisations by type spread over the different DFRC calls is provided in Figure 3.9 below.

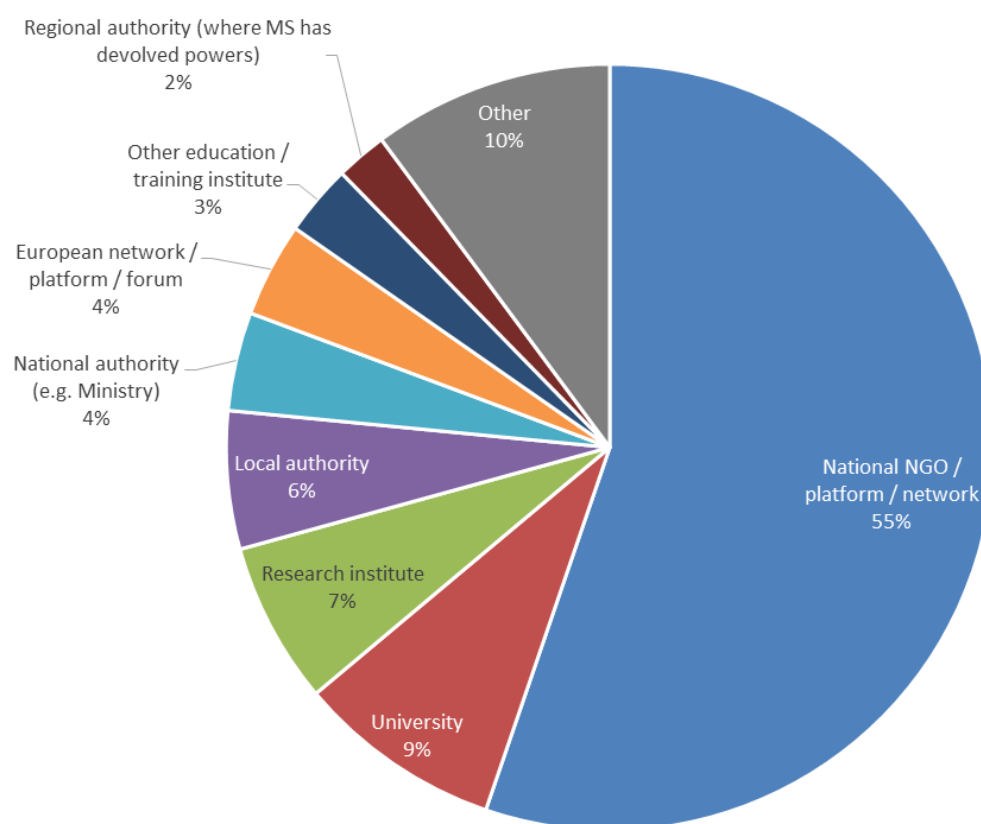
Figure 3.9 Distribution of FRC lead organisations by call and by type of organisation



NGOs and European networks are the main lead organisations for the majority of calls. In addition, those were the only two types of lead organisations observed in the OG calls.

An overview of the distribution of FRC AGs partner organisations (hence excluding lead organisations) by type of organisation is provided in Figures 3.10 and 3.11 below.

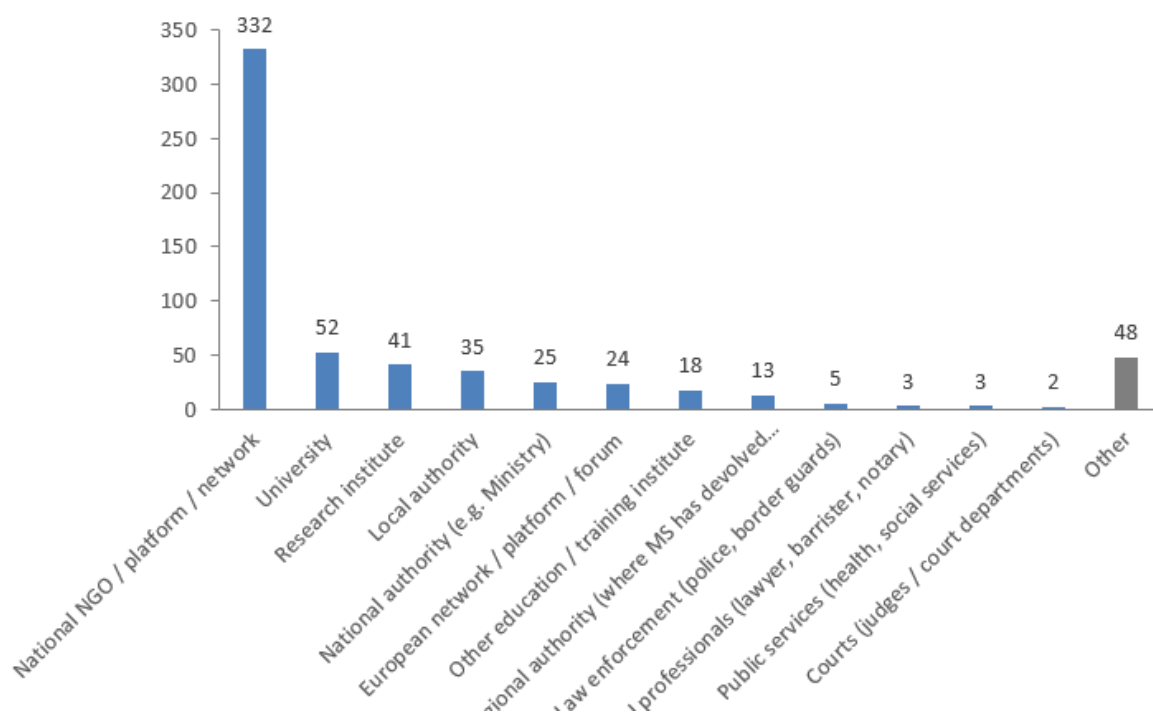
Figure 3.10 Distribution of FRC AG partners by type of organisation



Note: Category 'Other' includes Law enforcement (police, border guards) 0.83%, Legal professional (lawyer, barrister, notary) 0.50%, Public services (health, social services) 0.50%, Courts (judges/court/departments) 0.33% and Other 9.23%.

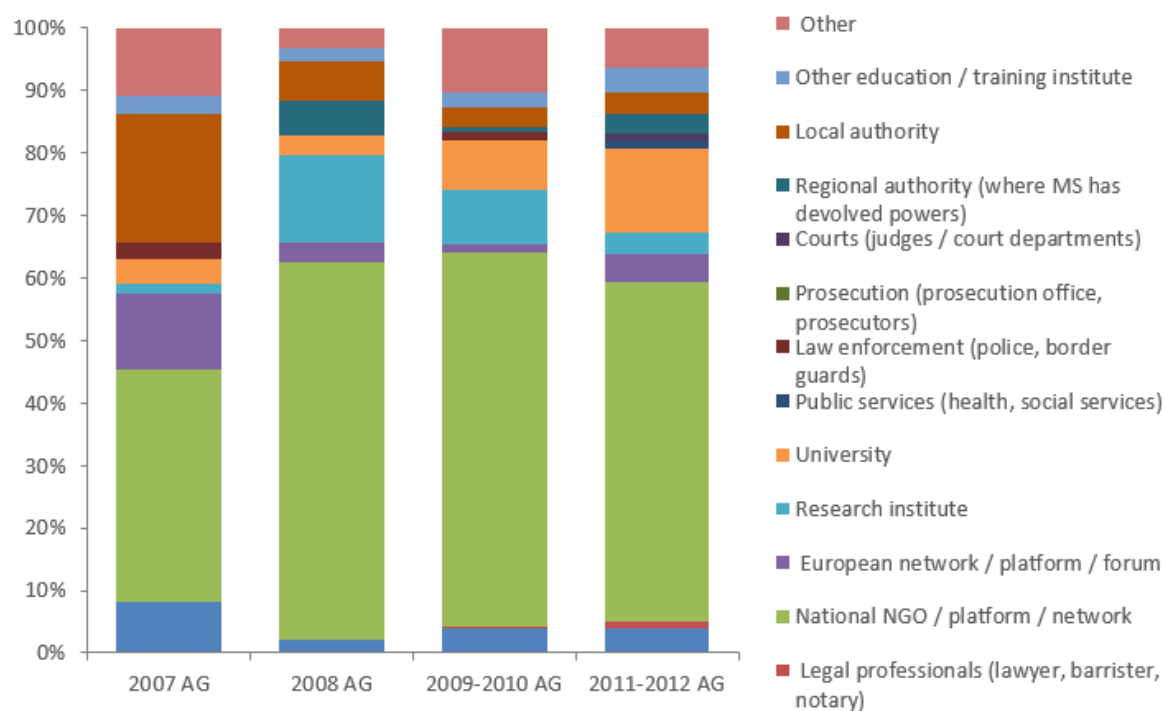
The composition of the partnerships shows that the most common partners are national NGOs, including national platform and networks and universities representing 55% and 9% respectively.

Figure 3.11 Total number of FRC AGs partners by type of organisation



Distribution of the partnership is further presented in Figure 3.12 below, by FRC AG calls for proposal². Majority of partners for AG calls were National NGOs. Partnership with Universities increased in the most recent calls.

Figure 3.12 Distribution of FRC partners by type of organisation per call

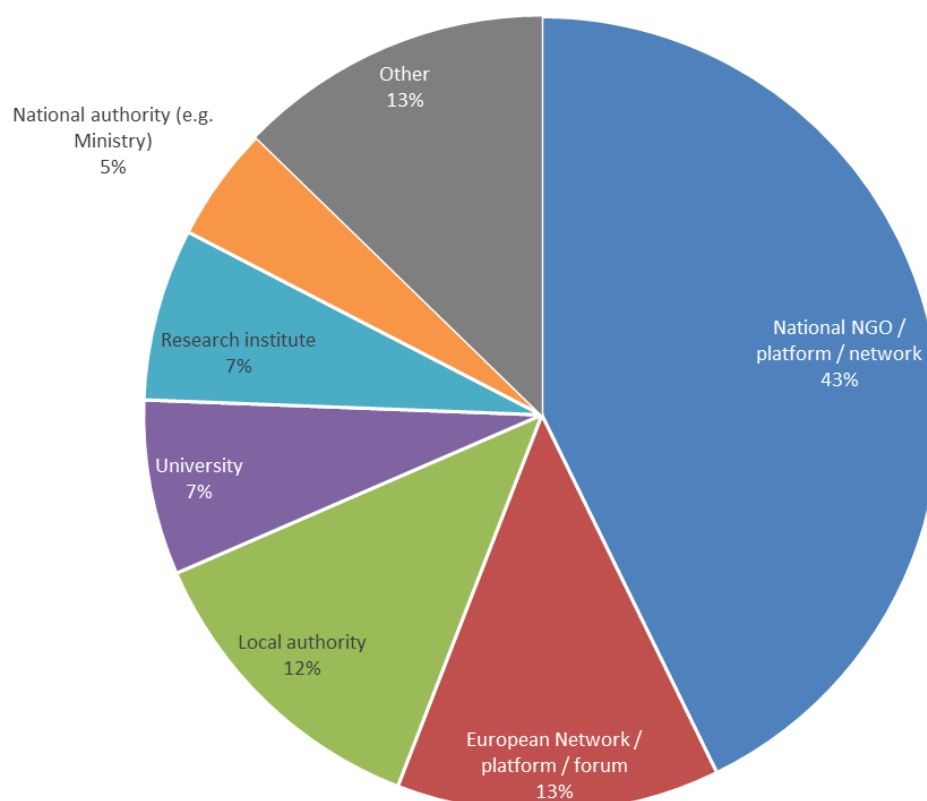


² AG calls which included no partners have not been included in the charts.

3.2.2 Distribution of funding by type of lead organisation

The following chart shows the distribution of FRC funding by type of lead organisation

Figure 3.13 FRC funding by type of lead organisation

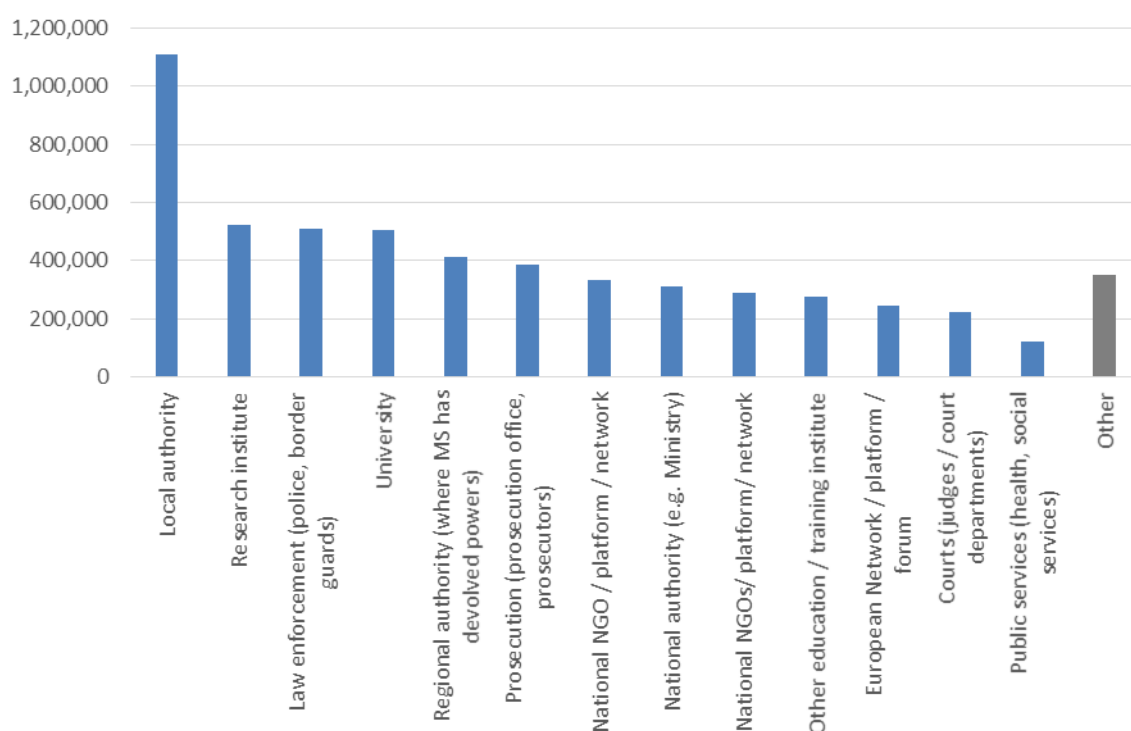


Note: Category 'Other' includes regional authorities 4.11%, Other education/training institute 3.85%, Law enforcement (police, border guards) 2.03%, Prosecution (prosecution office, prosecutors) 0.77%, Courts (judges / court departments) 0.44%, Public services (health, social services) 0.25% and Other 1.27%.

The vast majority of the funding was allocated to national NGOs (43%), which could also comprise national platforms and networks, followed by European networks (13%) and local authorities (12%). On the other hand, universities, research institutes and national authorities received respectively only 7%, 7% and 5% of the funding.

Furthermore Figure 3.14 shows that average amount of committed funding per type of lead organisations varied. By far the highest average amount was allocated to local authorities.

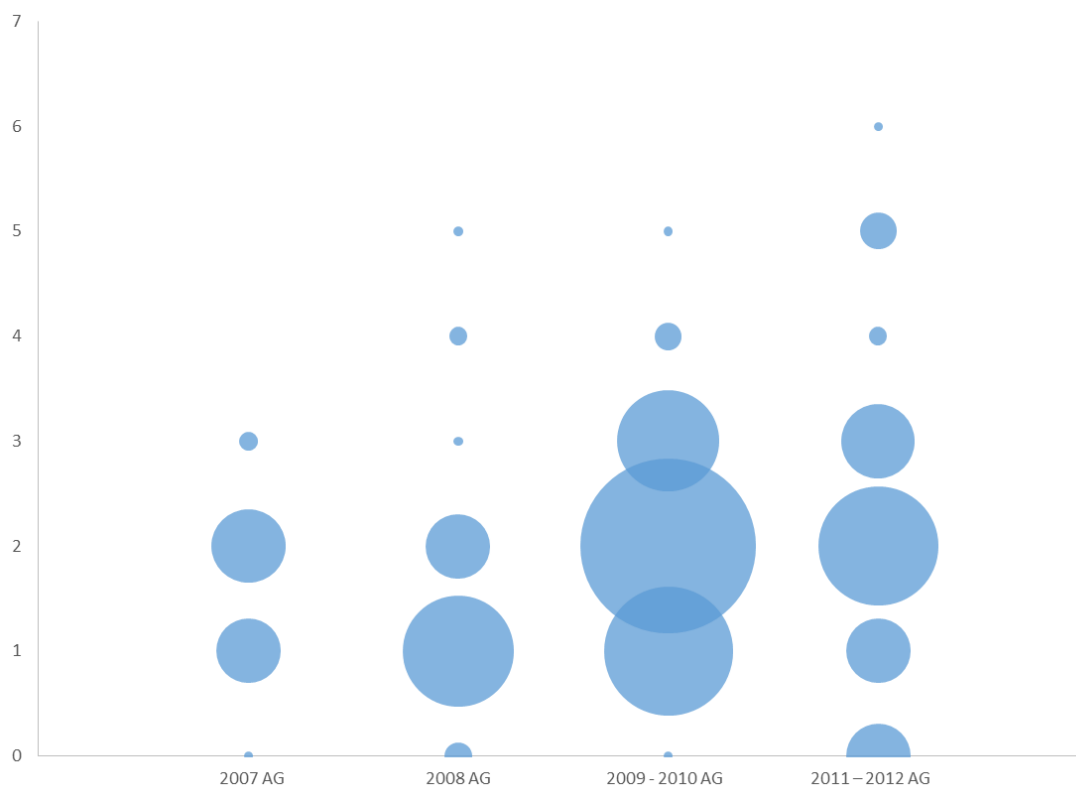
Figure 3.14 Average committed funding of FRC projects per type of lead organisation



3.2.3 Partnership structures by organisation type

As already noted, on average FRC action grants had five partner organisations per project. However, on average only two different *types* of partners participated. As presented in the Figure 3.15 below, the highest amount of projects with two types of organisations was noted in the 2009 – 2010 AG call. The highest number of different types of partners in the projects was 6 in the 2011 – 2012 AG call.

Figure 3.15 Number of different types of partners involved in AG projects by programme



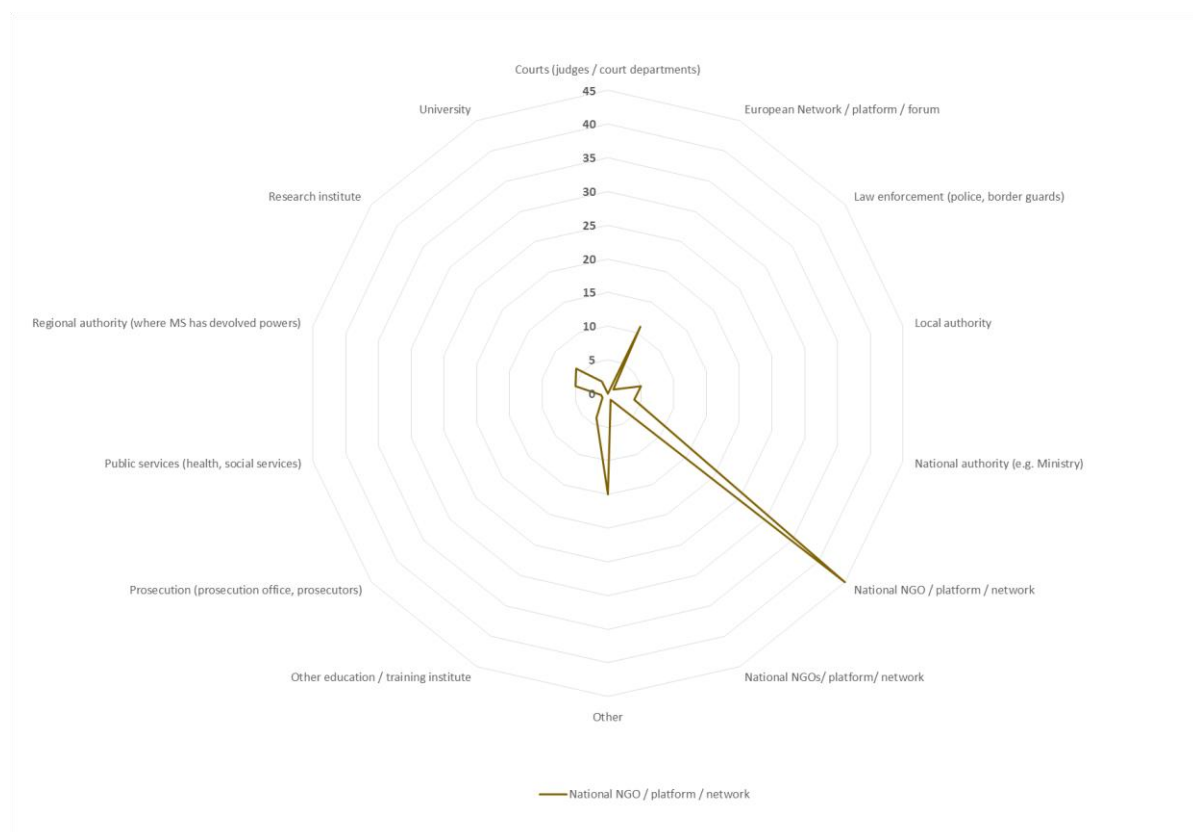
Note: The size of the bubble presents the frequency of projects with this partnership structure. The larger the bubble the higher the frequency.

By far the most common partnerships between lead organisations and partners is observed between national NGOs, platforms and networks and national NGOs, platforms and networks (see Figure 3.16 and Figure 3.17). In total 45 projects had such partnership structure. National NGOs, platforms or networks also partnered (but much less) with European networks, platforms or forums, research institutes, local authorities and regional authorities.

Figure 3.16 Frequency of combination of organisations in a project



Figure 3.17 Partnership structure of national NGOs, platforms and networks



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 Fundamental Rights and Citizenship 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 168 Fundamental Rights and Citizenship projects mapped. The three most often identified outputs are events and other outputs such as books, films or promotional materials, which fall under the main activity related to awareness raising, information and dissemination, and other reports. Workshops, training and published materials rank respectively fourth, fifth and sixth as most often recorded outputs.

Figure 4.1 Count of FRC outputs



Figure 4.2 below presents the types of outputs for which most often indicators were recorded. For example, regarding events a total of 70 indicators (and related quantitative information) were identified; 65 indicators for the output “other” were identified under awareness raising and dissemination activities, followed by 49 indicators of the outputs “training”. 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.

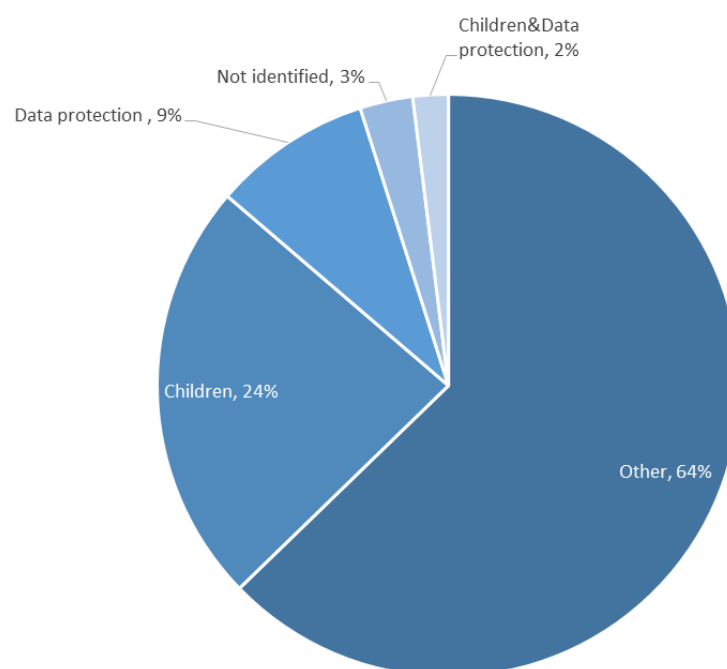
Figure 4.2 Count of indicators

4.1.2 Outputs per FRC lead priority areas

FRC projects were grouped according to three lead priority areas: children, data protection and other (EU Citizenship, EU Charter, Racism/Homophobia). Figure 4.3 below outlines the split of the projects according to the grouping by lead priorities. 2% (2 projects) had children and data protection as a priority. For 3% (4 projects) the priorities could not be identified.

The highest share of projects fall within priority other (64% or 85 projects), followed by priority children (24% or 32 projects) and data protection (9% or 12 projects).

Figure 4.3 Share of FRC projects by lead priority areas



Figures 4.4 – 4.6 further present FRC outputs for the projects falling within the three lead priorities: children, data protection and other.

There are no significant differences in relative distribution of outputs among the three groups of lead priorities. However, lead priority data protection did not produce any outputs in terms of training, support to key actors or support and advice services which is different from the lead priority children or other.

Figure 4.4 Count of FRC outputs for lead priority children

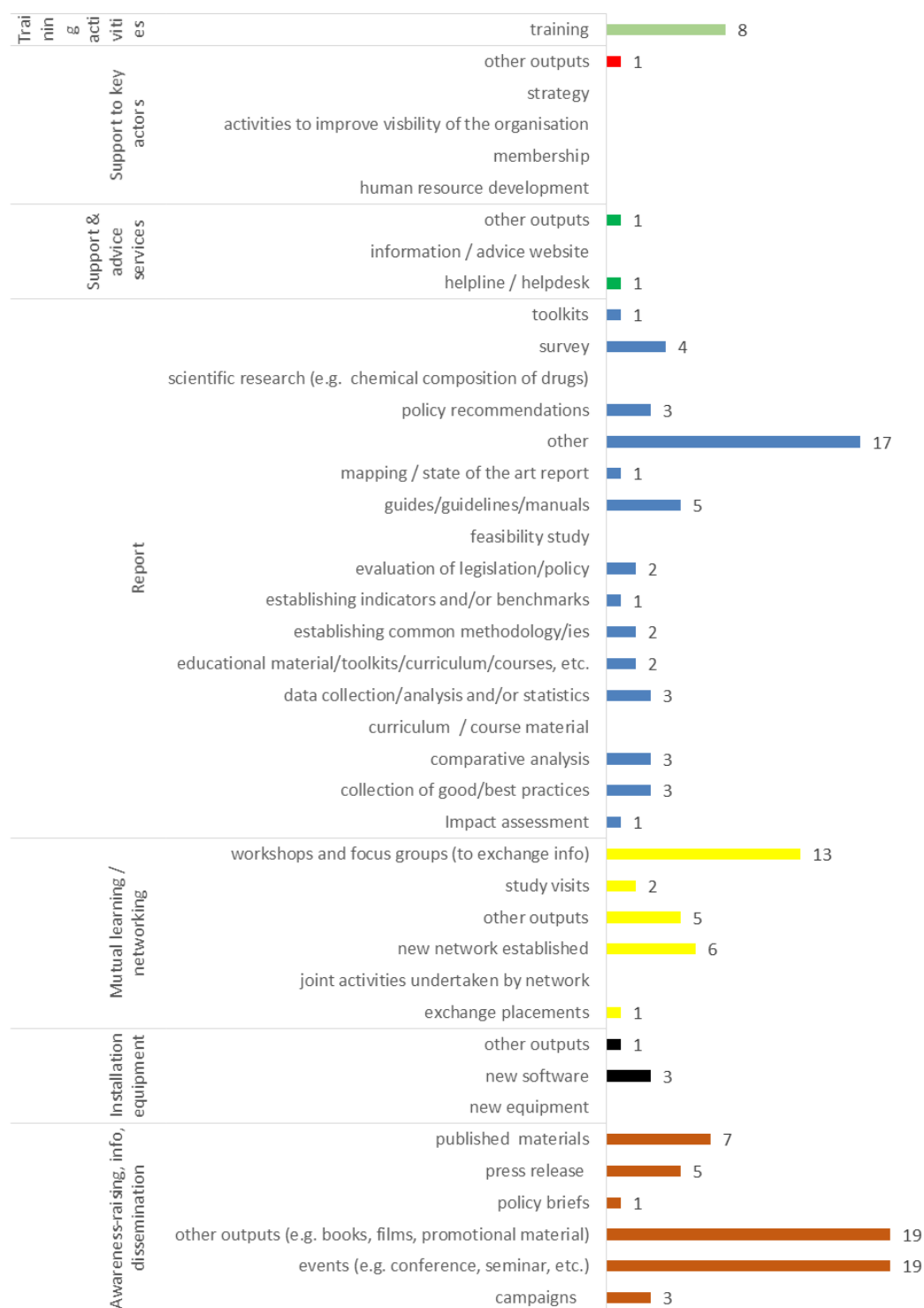


Figure 4.5 Count of FRC outputs for lead priority data protection

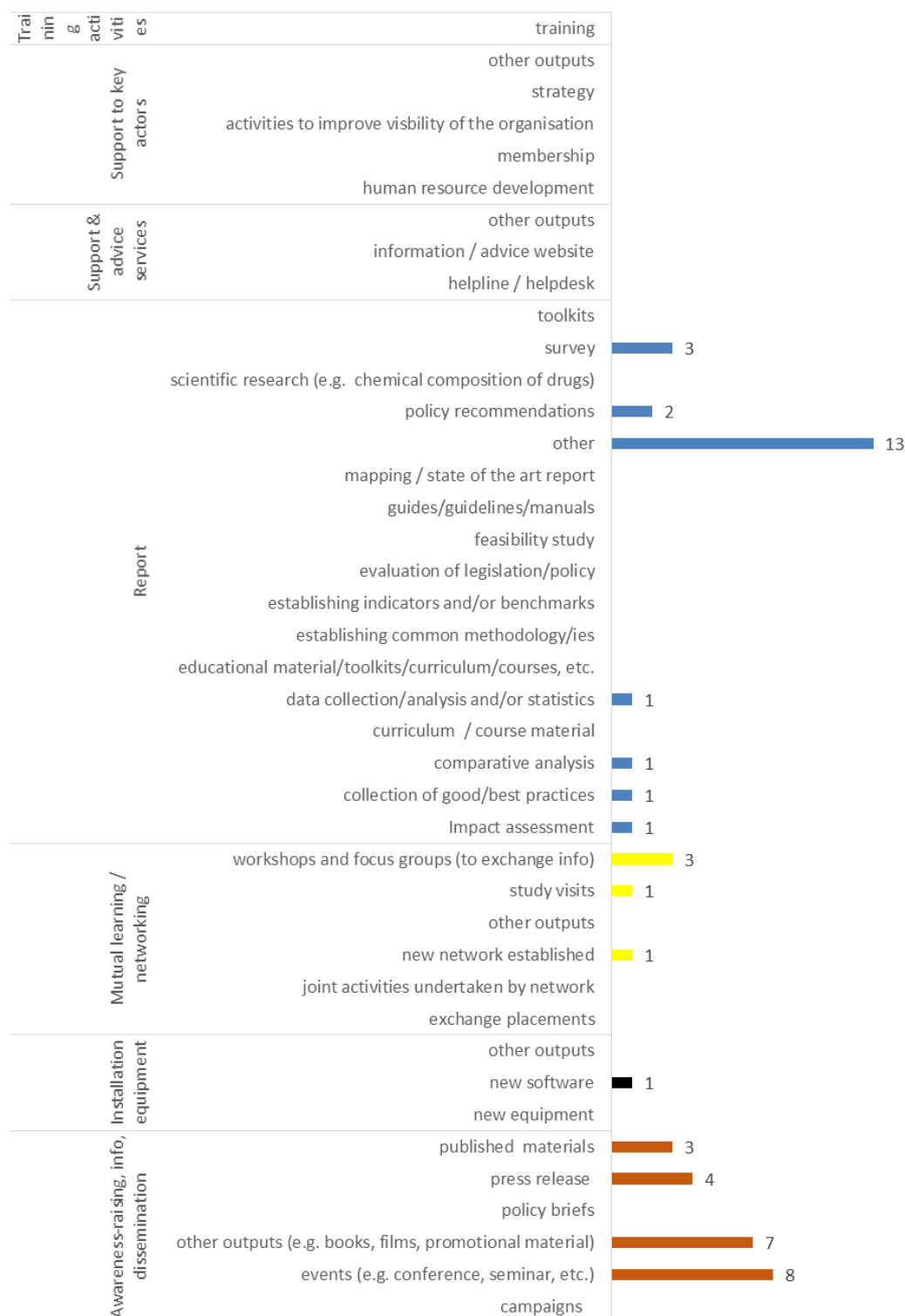
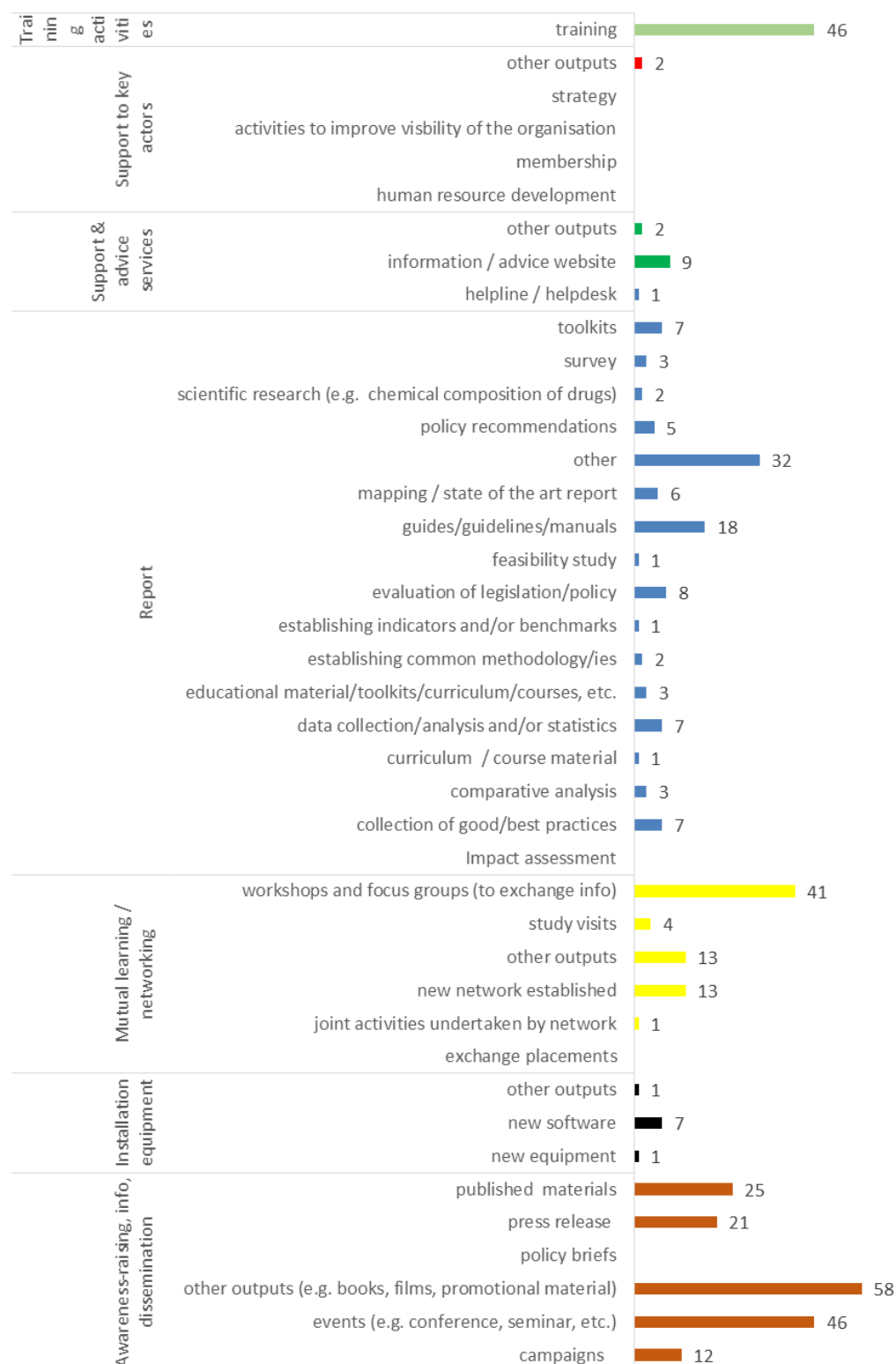


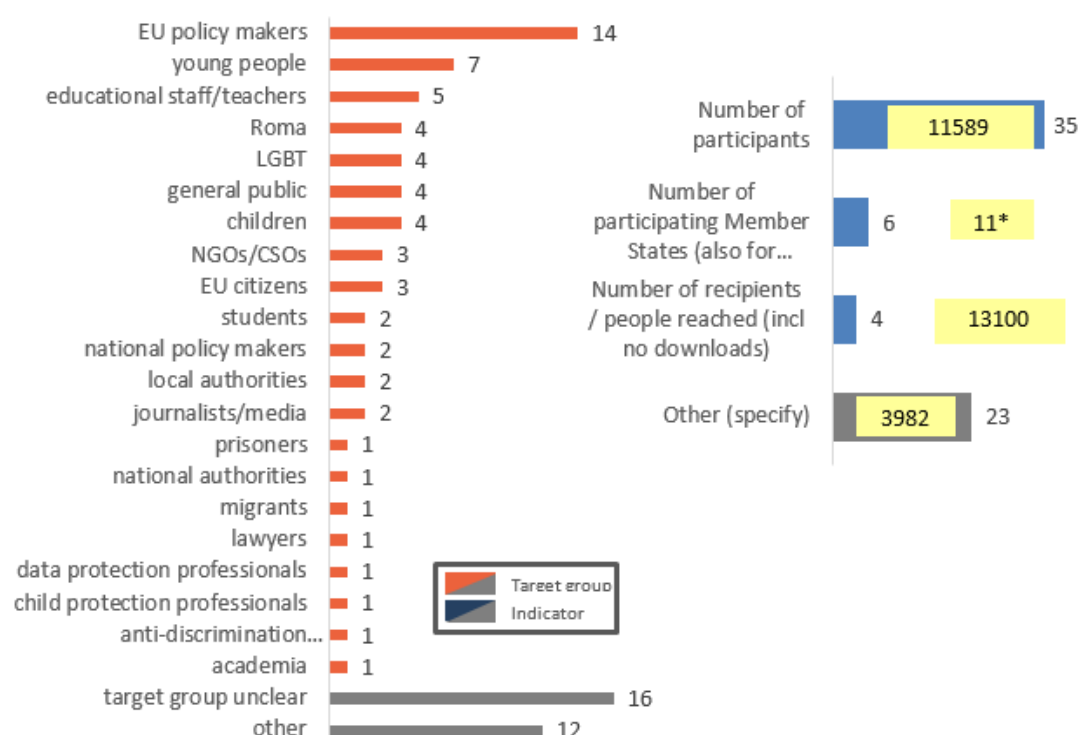
Figure 4.6 Count of FRC outputs for lead priority other

4.1.3 Top indicators

Figure 4.7 – 4.13 below present the 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 events, which was identified 97 times in the 168 Fundamental Rights and Citizenship projects mapped and for which 70 indicators were found, counted for example a total of 11,589 participants (the total of 35 indicators), from on average 11 different Member States (the total of 6 indicators). The most often mentioned target groups were EU policy makers, young people and educational staff/ teachers.

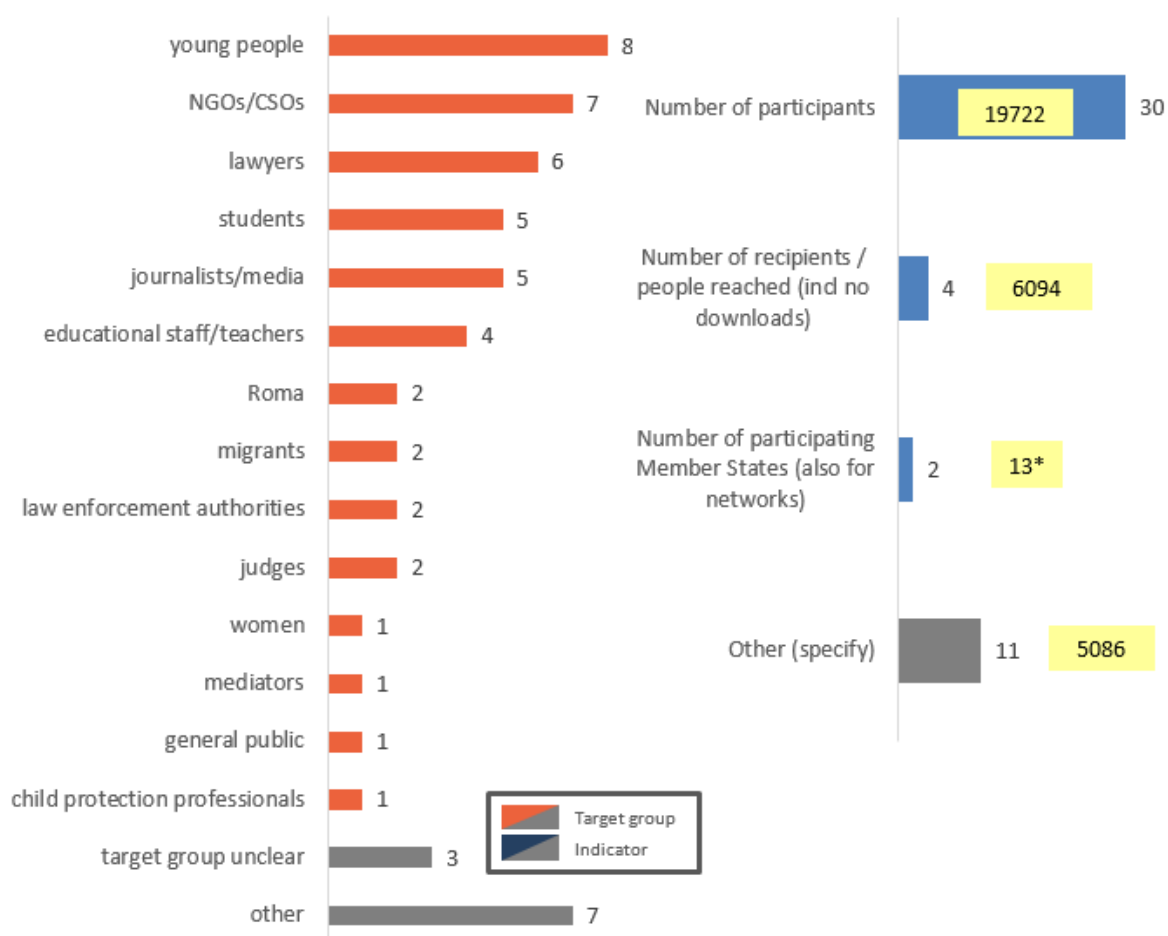
Figure 4.7 Outputs of awareness raising activities: events



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

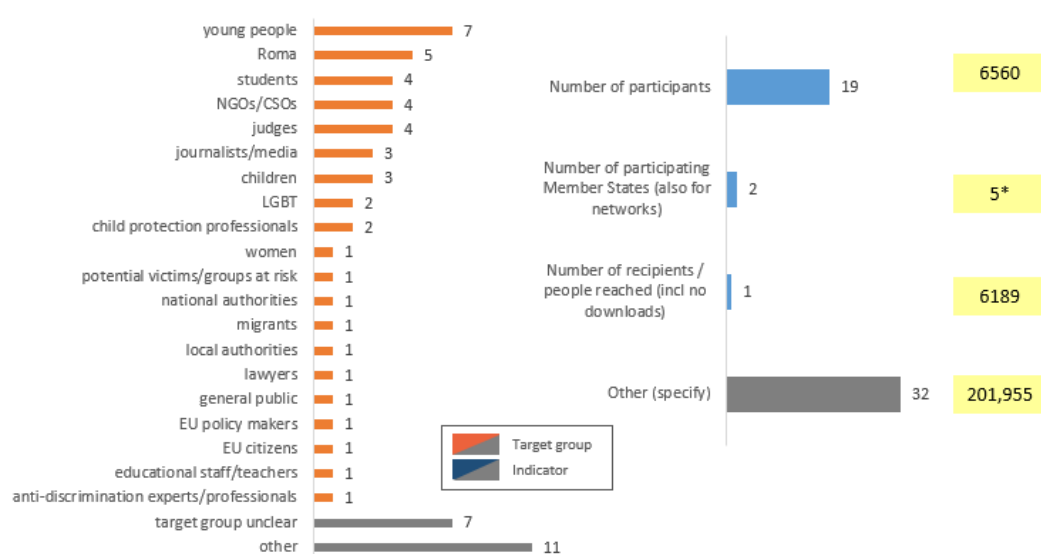
The third output for which most indicators were found, identified 58 times, relates to training activities, which for example reports a total number of 19,722 participants (identified 30 times), 6094 recipients (based on 4 indicators). Concerning the target groups, young people, NGOs and lawyers were the most often targeted audiences.

Figure 4.8 Output of training activities

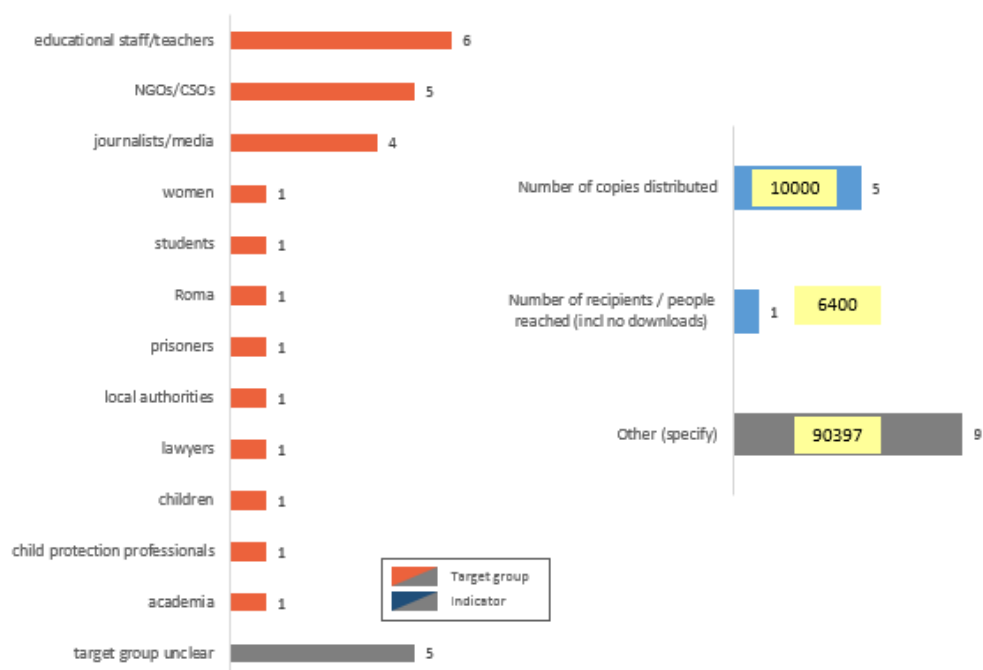


Note: * Average number of MS participating at the events.

The output “workshops and focus groups”, which was identified 64 times in the 168 Fundamental Rights and Citizenship projects mapped and for which 43 indicators were found, counted a total of 6560 participants (the total of 19 indicators) and 6189 recipients, from 5 different Member States mentioned (the total of 2 indicators). The most often mentioned target groups were young people and Roma.

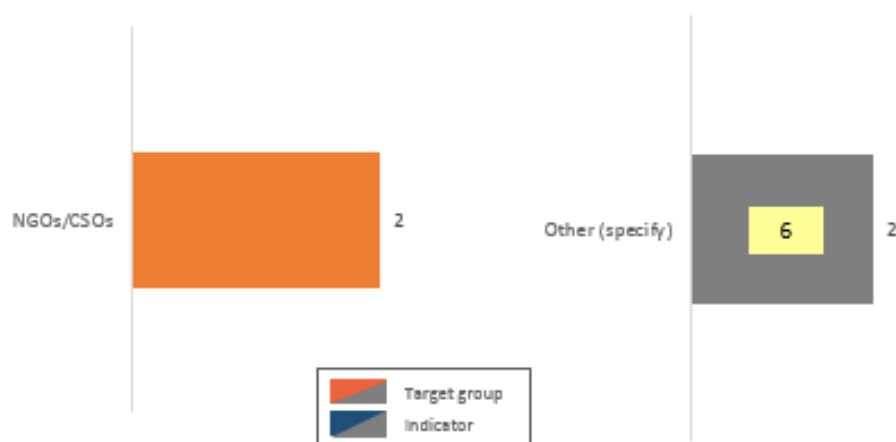
Figure 4.9 Mutual learning / networking: workshops and focus groups (to exchange info)

The output “guides/guidelines/manuals”, which was identified 29 times in the 168 Fundamental Rights and Citizenship projects mapped and for which 15 indicators were found, counted a total of 6400 recipients (based on 1 indicator) and 10000 copies distributed (the total of 5 indicators). The most often mentioned target groups were educational staff/teachers and NGOs/CSOs.

Figure 4.10 Report: guides/guidelines/manuals

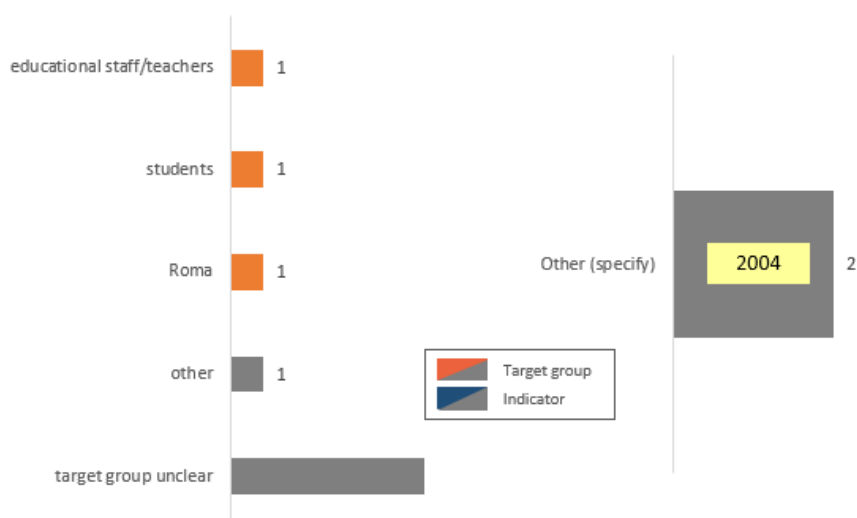
The output “memberships” mainly targets NGOs and CSOs. Output Other related to the number of new members.

Figure 4.11 Support to key actors: memberships



The output “new software” for which 12 indicators were reported targets educational staff/teachers, students and Roma. Output other relates to Number of national databases created (4) and the number of units produced (2000).

Figure 4.12 Installation equipment: new software



The other output for which two indicators were found in the category “installation equipment” relates to new equipment. It reports a total number of 300 participants (identified 2 times).

Figure 4.13 Installation equipment: new equipment

