



**Prevention of and Fight against Crime Programme of the European Union
European Commission-Directorate General Home Affairs**



**JANUS: The Spatial and Socio-Physical Faces of Crime
– a hotspot approach to crime mitigation
Final Report**

**ISEC Programme 2009 Action Grants
"PREVENTION OF AND FIGHT AGAINST CRIME"
JLS/2009/CFP/ISEC
HOME/2009/ISEC/AG/133 30-CE-0329839/00-90**

Msida, Malta

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10th March 2014**



Title of the Project:	JANUS: The Spatial and Socio-Physical Faces of Crime – a hotspot approach to crime mitigation
Name of Contracting Organisation:	European Commission – Directorate-General Home Affairs



**Department of Criminology
University of Malta**



**Provincia
di Trapani**

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Executive Summary

JANUS: The Spatial and Socio-Physical Faces of Crime – a hotspot approach to crime mitigation March 2014

Project Reference Number: HOME/2009/ISEC/AG/133 30-CE-0329839/00-90

Project Title: JANUS: The Spatial and Socio-Physical Faces of Crime – a hotspot approach to crime mitigation

Lead Partner: University of Malta - Malta
Partner: ANFE – Sicily

Project Duration: 16 December 2010 – 16 December 2013

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Drafting Date: 10 March 2014

Place: Msida, Malta

Project Objectives

The project was aimed to create a working model of the criminological, social and physical urban (CRISOLA) interactions that impinge on the implementation of crime-prevention strategies at source. The main aim to study the process from a bottom-up approach taking the NUTS3 regional spatial level as base level was enhanced through the inclusion of NUTS5 levels where it included both administrative regions and active communities. The project map crime and identified the relationships between the three parameters that keep a society intact through social cohesion and build up social capital in order to reduce crime. The results include a review of the operational and administrative perspectives, the creation of a series of indicators and resultant data and maps on the themes,

Target Groups

The target groups benefitting from the project are spread within the three thematic domains: crime, social and landuse, where those benefitting directly were those related to the fieldwork which included experts groups in various entities that make up the social capital structures such as welfare, security, safety, education, environment, development and other thematic aspects. In terms of indirect benefit, all the local councils at NUTS5 in Malta and in Trapani as well as the NUTS3 representatives benefitted in that they have a spatial overview of the linkages between their perspectives of crime, social and landuse issues in their locality and that emanating from the statistical analysis. Other target groups included academics and operatives in the three domains.

Methodology

The project was based on a socio-technic research approach. The approach included a desk-based study of legislative and operational documentation, a data mining exercise, an analytical process that investigated the relationships between the CRISOLA parameters and the linkages to the documentation. The final phase reviewed the current thematic structure and posits recommendations for policy change and implementation.

Activities

The project activities were based on the execution of a process to assess the extent of the CRISOLA phenomenon in the regions under study. This was carried out through a series of contacts and interviews, field studies and desk-based reviews as well as the creation of spatial maps. This was followed by the creation of a set of indicators and the implementation of such for analysis, followed in turn by a feedback exercise. The results were disseminated through a set of publications and the creation of a website.

Results

The end results correspond to the objectives as all the CRISOLA parameters have been investigated over and above the targeted information levels, where rather than solely focusing on the NUTS3 level, a further level, NUTS5, was taken up. This enhanced bottom-up approach process, though cumbersome, resulted in an excellent picture of what is the reality on the ground as against national or regional perspectives of those same areas.

The results are linked to the crime-prevention strategies at source as the specific areas under study were reviewed as well as the overall approach where each entity is made aware of the other domains' realities as against the current situation based on the siloing effect, where every discipline works in isolation to all the rest. The project ensured that the administrators and operational

executives, researchers were made aware of the other domains and were pivotal in the structuring of the project outputs.

The mapping of expert perspectives and the statistical data and the subsequent overlays allowed for the identification of the relationships between the three pivots under study and the creation of specific theme outcomes as well as an integrative outcome spanning the three domains.

The series of indicators have been the main focal point of the project which ensured the implementation of the theoretical-to-empirical process and also posits future trend-analysis foundation for post-project implementation

The results as published will enable policy makers to understand the realities on the ground and accord cross-thematic expertise in policy formulation and implementation.

Main outcomes of the project

In terms of methodology, the base study carried out prior to the project and the eventual expansion of the CRISOLA theme to wider areas and other countries, allowed the project partners to analyse each problem in each of the crime, social and landuse themes. The project in itself builds upon a series of indicators that serve as monitors for change. This ongoing process had a major effect on the project as it allowed the partners to analyse the statistical findings against what the administrators on the ground were stating and identify discrepancies and linkages between the two.

In terms of outcome, the preparation of such a logistical complexity as interviewing and discussing the issues with the relevant experts and the local administrators proved to be highly involving and stressful to the partners, which issue was mitigated through strive and the potentiality to visit the same localities on the ground and form an informed opinion, in addition to the perspectives of the local experts.

Main Items highlighted from the project and which were deemed crucial for the understanding of and the mitigation of social capital and social cohesion were linked to the following fields:

CRIME-related beneficiaries involved in the mitigation of: Legislative aspect, Enforcement, Organised crime, Judicial System, Physical Security, Police Visibility and Crime Management

SOCIAL-related beneficiaries involved in the mitigation of: the inadequacy of economic policies, Immigration, Internal migration, Social Security, Social Welfare, One-Stop Shop, Social and Community Issues, Crisis safety net, Education and its wider aspects of Intervention

SPATIAL - LANDUSE-related beneficiaries involved in the mitigation of: the need for a Unique Spatial Baseline, NUTS & Regions, Concept of CPTED, Vandalism, Territorial Abandonment, Hardship, as well as Employment and Health.

INTEGRATIVE ASPECTS-related beneficiaries involved in the mitigation of: an Integrative Policy Structure, Strategic Concepts, Experts' awareness of legislation in cross-thematic issues, Turf-Wars, Technology, Sustainability, Databases, Futurism, Insularity and Double-Insularity, Executive Actions, Multi-Faceted Intervention, Policy-Makers and Decision-Takers and the need to go from Reactive to Proactive intervention.

Project website: <http://www.januseurope.org/>

Final Narrative Report

JANUS: The Spatial and Socio-Physical Faces of Crime
– a hotspot approach to crime mitigation
Drafted by Dr. Saviour Formosa
March 2014

- Please, download and fill in this form in your computer.
- The information provided below must correspond to the financial information that appears in the final financial statement of expenditure.
- Please provide the Commission also with an electronic copy of this report (on CD or memory stick)
- If possible, provide the Commission also with an electronic copy of all relevant documents (speeches, studies, etc.).

A) Project

1. **Reference number** of the project

HOME/2009/ISEC/AG/133
30-CE-0329839/00-90

2. **Title** of the project:

JANUS: The Spatial and Socio-Physical Faces of Crime – a hotspot approach to crime mitigation

3. **Promoter** of the project:

University of Malta

4. **Start date and end date** of the project (if this information differs from the information provided in your application form, please, explain also the reasons thereof)

16 December 2010 – 16 December 2013

5. **Country (ies)** involved in the project (if this information differs from the information provided in your application form, please, explain also the reasons thereof)

Malta and Italy (Sicily)

6. **Partner(s)** and their contribution during the implementation of the project (if this information

differs from the information provided in your application form, please, explain also the reasons thereof)

University of Malta – Lead Partner

The main contribution was based on the coordination of the project, the creation of the conceptual model, carrying out the Maltese and Sicilian (where necessary) field studies, mapping the data, analysing the data and drafting the outputs. In addition, the lead partner was tasked with the creation of a network of collaborating agencies.

Associazione Nazionale Famiglie Emigranti: Delegazione Regionale Sicilia - Partner

The main contribution was based on the Sicilian (where necessary) field studies, analysing the data and drafting the outputs, as well as building the network.

Associated Partner: Provincia Regionale di Trapani (note that the Provincia Regionale di Trapani went into liquidation, which change was approved through Letter from Ms. Belinda Pike (Director DG HOME) dated 21st February 2013).

The contribution was based on the provision of support to the Sicilian partner.

7. Indicate the number of **participants** in each of the project activities as well as their names, function, the organisation they represent, and their country of origin. Did the participants comment on the activities of the project? If they did, please, summarise the comments.

Activity 1: Preparatory Phase - Partner Meeting

Strategic plan to assess the extent of the CRISOLA phenomenon in the regions under study.

To identify and contact individual experts in the different regions at NUTS3 level.

Initiation of training and model review process.

The creation of a website

Number of Participants	Names	Function	Organisation	Comments
12	Saviour Formosa	Project Leader	University of Malta	The main comments focused on the logistics that were needed, the data required and how the surveys of crime, landuse and social issues were to be carried out. These were based on the presentations delivered at the meeting. Issues debated included how to contact and identify the interviewees. Comments on the training aspect focused on the complexity of the model and how best to identify the themes through the list of data requirements provided.
	Sandra Scicluna	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Jacqueline Azzopardi	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Trevor Calafato	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Francis Camilleri Cassar	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Stephen Conchin	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Giuseppe Pilocane	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Maria Grazia Rizzo	Project Expert	ANFE	

	Vita Giammarinaro	Project Expert	ANFE	Refer to: Folder \documents_for final report\Activity 1 1_JANUS intro.pptx 2_JANUS CRISOLA.pptx 3_JANUS Data Requirements.pptx 4_JANUS TOOLS.pptx 5_JANUS_SWOT.pdf 6_JANUS_attend.pdf With reference to the Website, refer to Refer to: Folder \documents_for final report\Activity 1 \website
	Floriana Vita	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Marianna Ferrante	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Antonella Loredana Lombardo	Project Expert	ANFE	

Activity 2: Data Mining Phase
Start working on the documents regarding the legislative issues and operational issues encountered.
Partners design and implement the data cycle process through data mining methodologies, in-situ surveys, data input, and cleaning

Number of Participants	Names	Function	Organisation	Comments
16	Saviour Formosa	Project Leader	University of Malta	
	Sandra Scicluna	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Jacqueline Azzopardi	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Trevor Calafato	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Mary Muscat	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Stephen Conchin	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Janice Formosa Pace	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Andrew Willis	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Sandra Sciberras	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Giuseppe Pilocane	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Maria Grazia Rizzo	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Vita Giammarinaro	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Floriana Vita	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Marianna Ferrante	Project Expert	ANFE	
Antonella Loredana Lombardo	Project Expert	ANFE		

	Paola Giacalone	Project Expert	ANFE	
68	Various Maltese exponents at NUTS5 level		Malta & Gozo Local Councils:	The main comments received were as depicted in the Chapter 4 Part A of Book 1 of the publication, as summarised below: One can conclude that crime problems are perceived as minimal by the local councils, with the island of Gozo being perceived as relatively crime free and what crime occurs it is blamed on outsiders. In Gozo people still leave their keys hanging outside their doors. The major preoccupation was shown vis-à-vis the number of family breakdown and family problems such as teenage pregnancies and single parent families. The problems mentioned were those of drug and alcohol abuse, domestic violence, prostitution and the young as potential trouble makers – morally based crimes, indicating that society feels safe. There is the mention of the elderly feeling unsafe, this being
	Yanika Calleja John Zammit Montebello John Boxall Michael Fenech Adami Anthony Roberts Alison Zerafa Matthew Borg Byron Camilleri Nigel Holland Saviour Borg Francis Cauchi David Apap Agius Kenneth Brincat Andrew Vella Emmanuel Vassallo Joseph M Formosa Joe Camilleri Philip Massa Anthony Dalli Arthur Perici Michael Cohen Joe Grima Mario Salerno Alfred Buhagiar Michael Portelli Chris Spiteri Mario Calleja Stephen Caruana Paul Spiteri Robert Cutajar Paul Vella Shirley Farrugia Anthony Bonello Clifton Grima Anthony Mifsud Joseph Sultana Rita Mifsud Attard Maria Deguara Dominic Grima Kevin Borg Simon Cauchi Paul Buttigieg Kenneth Brincat Carmelo Falzon A Craus Samuel Azzopardi	Executive Secretaries Executive Secretary Mayor Mayor Councillor Executive Secretary Mayor Mayor Mayor Mayor Mayor Mayor Executive Secretary Mayor Mayor Mayor Mayor Mayor Executive Secretary Mayor Mayor Mayor Mayor Mayor Executive Secretary Mayor Mayor Mayor Mayor Executive Secretary Mayor Mayor Mayor Mayor Executive Secretary Mayor Mayor Mayor Mayor Executive Secretary Mayor	Attard, Balzan, Birgu, Birkirkara, Birzebbugia, Bormla, Dingli, Fgura, Floriana, Fontana, Ghajnsielem, Gharb, Gharghur, Ghasri, Ghaxaq, Gudja, Gzira, Hamrun, Iklin, Isla, Kalkara, Kercem, Kirkop, Lija, Luqa, Marsa, Marsascala, Marsaxlokk, Mdina, Mellieha, Mgarr, Mosta, Mqabba, Msida, Mtarfa, Munxar, Nadur, Naxxar, Paola, Pembroke, Pieta, Qala, Qormi, Qrendi, Rabat (Malta), Rabat (Victoria), Safi,	

	<p>Jeffrey Curmi Mark Anthony Mifsud Kenneth Gambin</p> <p>Raymond Muscat</p> <p>Reuben Portanier</p> <p>Raymond Zammit Neville Aquilina</p>	<p>Director</p> <p>Chief Exec. Officer</p> <p>Ass.Commissioner</p> <p>Ass.Commissioner</p>	<p>Authority, Armed Forces, Inspectorate Malta Cultural Heritage,</p> <p>Benefit Fraud Investigation Department, Lotteries and Gaming Authority, two Assistant Commissioners from the Malta Police Force</p>	<p>seriously. There were differences between those who saw enforcement as having an educative as opposed to a disciplinary function. Respondents pointed to diversity and differentiation in types of enforcement, confirming the emergence of the so-called 'extended police family'. Agency representatives saw themselves as having an inclusive role within the contours of the genesis of legislation, its development and its implementation. They saw themselves as operating 'with' rather than 'for' government.</p> <p>Although the subtle distinction between land use and location was not used by the majority of respondents, they were clear and emphatic in their views about the criminogenic localised nature of certain social variables.</p> <p>These included internal migration of low socio-economic</p>
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				<p>status persons from central areas to what might be called new satellite towns, often with a disproportionate percentage of single parents, with consequential effects on adults and children and without an appropriate level of community support or cohesion. These areas would be seen formally as areas of extreme social dislocation.</p> <p>There was a high level of agreement that the most useful ways forward as regards agency interventions included substantial investment in education and social and community support services orchestrated on an inter-agency partnership basis. These views were shared across the agencies with a high degree of concordance between respondents in relation to problem identification and problem resolution.</p>
Provinces (NUTS 3) and 24 Comune	Various Sicilian exponents at NUTS3 and 5 levels	Provincial administrators and Comune sindaci	Provinces:	The main comments received were as depicted in the Chapter 4 Part

<p>at NUTS 5</p>	<p>Carola Vincenti Giuseppe Giammarinaro</p> <p>Gaspare Coppola Angela Mustazza Leonardo Bica Giuseppe Castiglione</p> <p>Alessandra D'Aguanno</p> <p>Li causi Anna Maria</p> <p>Giuseppe Bica Alberto Venza</p> <p>Ignazione Q.Galuppo Domenica Gaglio Alessando L.Coppola Giovanni Tumbiolo Anna Rosa Venturini Antonella Pineda Giovanni Cuttone Antonella Marcella Pellegrino Salvatore Tamburello Michele Petrusa Antonella Favuzza Gaspare Scola Marianna Conforto</p> <p>Fabio Bongiovanni Antonino Bongiorno Ketty M.J. Buffa</p>	<p>Consigliere Consigliere</p> <p>Consigliere Pres.consiglio Pres.consiglio Consigliere</p> <p>Assessore alle Pari Opportunità Assessore alle Pari Opportunità Consigliere Assessore al patrimonio Pres.consiglio Consigliere Consigliere Consigliere Consigliere Sindaco Vice sindaco</p> <p>Pres.consiglio Vice sindaco Vice sindaco Consigliere Assessore deleghe varie Consigliere Consigliere Consigliere</p>	<p>Palermo, Trapani,</p> <p>24 Communes of Trapani: Alcamo, Buseto Calatafimi- Segesta, Campobello di Mazara, Castellammare del Golfo, Castelvetrano,</p> <p>Custonaci, Erice,</p> <p>Favignana, Gibellina, Marsala, Mazara del Vallo, Paceco, Pantelleria, Partanna, Petrosino,</p> <p>Poggioreale, Salaparuta, Salemi, San Vito Lo Capo, Santa Ninfa,</p> <p>Trapani, Valderice, Vita</p>	<p>A of Book 1 of the publication, as summarised below:</p> <p>The main comments refer to the fact that the 9 provinces have proper administrative and governmental autonomy where the development of the industrial and entrepreneurial sector is weak, concentrated for the most part in Catania, Syracuse (Priolo), Palermo (Termini Imerese) and Gela provinces. All the coastal territory, even if in a diversified manner, is interested in the development of the tourism sector (this sector is well established around Taormina). The crisis can be felt all over the regional territory, where the Sicilian population has experienced a slight drop due to a strong migration abroad, above all amongst youths and due also to the reduction of family nuclei. The demographic decrease is partly counterbalanced by a foreign presence in the territory, coming</p>
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				<p>from East European countries and Mediterranean Africa. Even the actual legislation on immigration and the rights of citizenship is not able to diffuse concretely the culture of integration and acceptance. The high level of unemployment, linked seriously to a socio-economic sector already lacking certain structures and lack of productivity, concerns mainly the female sector and youths. It concerns also the workforce with high levels of education, difficult to place in the local market.</p> <p>Institution representatives and the common people agree that social emargination coincides with a poor social status; the bad environment is strongly linked to a poor socio-cultural status: precarious work, diffused unemployment and illegalities, trigger criminality.</p> <p>The most vulnerable are youngsters, victims of separated families, living without any</p>
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				<p>cultural stimuli: a forgotten category, ready to transform itself into petty theft gangs or violent ones (bullying and vandalism).</p> <p>Levels of education are mostly low and high levels of truancy are registered, particularly in superior schools.</p> <p>In terms of crime, one can confirm that there is a rise in criminality among minors, as the age of the perpetrators diminishes, especially in the provinces of Messina and Palermo, where high levels of criminality are registered.</p> <p>Criminal organisations, present on the territory under different forms (Cosa Nostra and Stidda) tend to influence economic and productive sectors.</p> <p>Fraud against the State and the European Economic Community is high, as regards mismanagement of public funds and the common good.</p> <p>Recently, in zones where Mafia control has slowed</p>
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			<p>down, a strong micro criminality has been observed. On the whole, the Police Force and Social Services cannot adequately protect the territory due to a decrease in public expenditure, thus affecting negatively human and material resources in certain localities and institutions. The Sicilian reality is, undoubtedly complex, undergoing a strong marginality, typical of southern peripheral areas, accentuated as well by the fact that Sicily is an island: a context in which, notwithstanding the numerous natural and human resources, the lack of certain infrastructures not permitting the full use of possibilities offered by the territory, one has to add also the management and preventive measures are often inefficient if not even inadequate.</p> <p>Refer to: Folder \documents_for final report\Activity 2 JANUS_Book 1.pdf</p>
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16	Various Italian exponents	Directors, representatives who occupy top positions in public administration from the Sicilian Entities	<p>1. Responsible community centre (Marsala)</p> <p>2. Assessor</p> <p>3. Social Services (Trapani)</p> <p>4. Employee public works (Castelvetro)</p> <p>5. Advocate, expert in Security and Immigration (Trapani)</p> <p>6. Regional Representative in Social Policy</p> <p>7. Employee ARPA (Alcamo)</p> <p>8. Police Agent /Carabiniere (Salemi)</p> <p>9. Provincia</p> <p>10. Employee in Economic Affairs sector (Trapani)</p> <p>10.AUSL 19</p> <p>11. Operator SERT</p> <p>12. Criminal Lawyer (Campobello)</p> <p>13. Community centre (Marsala)</p> <p>14. Police</p>	<p>The main comments are found in the findings chapter Chapter 5 Part B in Book 2 of the publication, as summarised below:</p> <p>In terms of Legislation, there are high levels of professionalism and competences of specialised operators. Other issues brought up include Lack of knowledge on the part of citizens; Scarce executive actions in national legislation due to absence of integration, an excessive bureaucracy or inadequate allocation of resources; and strong fragmentation.</p> <p>Socio-environmental problems and prevention include: Strong preoccupation towards high rates of unemployment; Lack of integration of detainees and immigrants; Necessity to aim at new strategies of valorisation of the territory and social promotion; Reinforcement of socio-cultural policies and</p>
	Rita Parrinello	Co-ordinator		
	Giuseppe. Milazzo	Assessore		
	Angela Buscaino	Director		
	Colomba Vita	Genio Civile		
	Giorgio Bisagna	Criminal Lawyer		
	Giovanni Lo Sciuto	Expert on work and culture		
	A. Carrubba	Director		
	Giovanni Teri	Police inspector		
	Maria Cammarata	Provincial functionary		
	Maria A. Inzerillo	Psychologist		
	Antonio Sparaco	Social worker		
	Salvo Vincenzo	Lawyer		
	Linda Leo	Psychologist		
	Salvatore Passanante	Carabiniere		
	Giocalone Vincenzo	Carabiniere		
	Fabrizio Girolama Puma	Carabiniere		
		Work		

		counsellor	<p>Commissioner (Castelvetrano)</p> <p>15. Police Agent involved in fight against immigration (Trapani)</p> <p>16. School Guidance Officer (Marsala)</p>	<p>collaboration between the different realities which operate in the territory.</p> <p>In terms of the use of the territory and prevention, the main comments focused on the inadequacy of activated economic and territorial exploitation policies; Environmental exploitation, uncontrolled, associated to forms of abandonment of the territory; Necessity for urban requalification plans and urban works and capillary control of the territory by the Authorities.</p> <p>Comments on crimes, disorder and prevention focused on the radicalisation of crimes linked to theft, trafficking and violence; Unemployment and drug dependency, on all the provincial territory, associated to low levels of income and to illegal work; Reform of the judicial system and the need to view employment as a source of</p>
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				social peace as well as the need for innovation of economic policies and valuation of the territory.
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Activity 3: Data Consolidating phase
Geocoding process and spatial data compilation

Number of Participants	Names	Function	Organisation	Comments
2	Saviour Formosa	Project Leader	University of Malta	Comments in this Activity related to statistical data available and the spatial methodologies that were employed in the project. Refer to: Folder \documents_for final report\Activity 3\maps\ And to Chapter 7 in Book 2 of the publication Refer to: Folder \documents_for final report\Activity 3 JANUS_Book 2.pdf
	Stephen Conchin	Project Expert	University of Malta	

Activity 4: Creation of the analytical process
Continue producing the working document on the legislative and operational issues encountered and how they can be tackled.

Number of Participants	Names	Function	Organisation	Comments
22	Saviour Formosa	Project Leader	University of Malta	Main comments were related to data lacunae and efforts were made to gather the data. All experts were involved in the process and contacted the Activity 3 participants for further information and feedback.
	Sandra Scicluna	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Jacqueline Azzopardi	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Trevor Calafato	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Mary Muscat	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Stephen Conchin	Project Expert	University of Malta	In addition a number of participants from the academic field were brought on board to
	Janice Formosa Pace	Project Expert	University of Malta	

Andrew Willis	Project Expert	University of Malta	identify criminological issue as related to the CRISOLA methodology. Refer to: Folder \documents_for final report\Activity 4 JANUS_Book 3.pdf
Sandra Sciberras	Project Expert	University of Malta	
Giuseppe Pilocane	Project Expert	ANFE	
Maria Grazia Rizzo	Project Expert	ANFE	
Vita Giammarinaro	Project Expert	ANFE	
Floriana Vita	Project Expert	ANFE	
Marianna Ferrante	Project Expert	ANFE	
Antonella Loredana Lombardo	Project Expert	ANFE	
Paola Giacalone	Project Expert	ANFE	
David Zammit	Advocate and Anthropologist	University of Malta	
Marilyn Clark	Psychologist	University of Malta	
Albert Bell	Sociologist and Youth Expert	University of Malta	
JosAnn Cutajar	Sociologist	University of Malta	
Alexander Hirschfield	Criminologist	University of Huddersfield	
Paul Knepper	Criminologist	University of Sheffield	

Activity 5: Results finalisation

Indicators to be produced.

Partners design indicators maintenance process, creation of metadata and production of research report. Creation of visual aids and tools.

Number of Participants	Names	Function	Organisation	Comments
15	Saviour Formosa	Project Leader	University of Malta	Indicators were created and interactive maps were made available.
	Sandra Scicluna	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Jacqueline Azzopardi	Project Expert	University of Malta	The relative chapter that contains the list and the indicator template are available as per Activity folder. Maps are available in the Activity 4 folder
	Trevor Calafato	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Mary Muscat	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Stephen	Project	University	Refer to: Folder

	Conchin	Expert	of Malta	\documents_for final report\Activity 5 JANUS_Indicators_template.pdf Indicators_Chapter_JANUS_Book 2.pdf Refer to: Folder \documents_for final report\Activity 3\maps\
	Janice Formosa Pace	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Andrew Willis	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Sandra Sciberras	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Giuseppe Pilocane	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Maria Grazia Rizzo	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Vita Giammarinaro	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Floriana Vita	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Marianna Ferrante	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Antonella Loredana Lombardo	Project Expert	ANFE	

Activity 6: Workshop: Partner/Experts Meeting

Number of Participants	Names	Function	Organisation	Comments
29	Saviour Formosa	Project Leader	University of Malta	Indicators were created and based on comments received from the Sicily Seminar held in June 2013, the final indicators were established.
	Sandra Scicluna	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Jacqueline Azzopardi	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Trevor Calafato	Project Expert	University of Malta	The relative chapter and the indicator template are available as per Activity folder. In addition the experts meeting presentation are included.
	Mary Muscat	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Stephen Conchin	Project Expert	University of Malta	Participants in the June seminar commented on the positive aspect of the findings, however they also pointed out that some data should have been sought from non-official sources.
	Janice Formosa Pace	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Andrew Willis	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Sandra Sciberras	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Giuseppe Pilocane	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Maria Grazia Rizzo	Project Expert	ANFE	
Vita Giammarinaro	Project Expert	ANFE	Refer to: Folder \documents_for final report\Activity 6	

Floriana Vita	Project Expert	ANFE	JANUS Indicators.pptx JANUS Workshop Legislazione e professionisti.pptx Janus Workshop Sandra Scicluna.pptx
Marianna Ferrante	Project Expert	ANFE	
Antonella Loredana Lombardo	Project Expert	ANFE	
Paola Giacalone	Project Expert	ANFE	
Antonio Lubrano	Sicilian expert	Social worker	
Domenico Ruci	Sicilian expert	Social worker	
Giuseppe Milazzo	Sicilian expert	Social worker	
Angelo Palermo	Sicilian expert	Social worker	
Armando Crimi	Sicilian expert	Social worker	
Maria Anna Ferirante	Sicilian expert	Social worker	
Silvia Lubrano Lavadera	Sicilian expert	Social worker	
Gabriella Coraro	Sicilian expert	Social worker	
Lorenzo Porcelli	Sicilian expert	Social worker	
Angelo Christian Accardo	Sicilian expert	Social worker	
Angela Maria Buscaino	Director	Probation Services Trapani	
Anna Robino	Sociologist	Salemi	

Activity 7: Post-workshop phase
Report update and post-workshop integration

Number of Participants	Names	Function	Organisation	Comments
15	Saviour Formosa	Project Leader	University of Malta	Data based on the indicators was analysed and new information was created. Comments received were based on the diverse data aggregations and large number of datasets required. Where data was not available such was indicated in the Indicator list for future updating
	Sandra Scicluna	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Jacqueline Azzopardi	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Trevor Calafato	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Mary Muscat	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Stephen	Project	University	

	Conchin	Expert	of Malta	Results are available through Chapter 7 in Book 2. Refer to: Folder \documents_for final report\Activity 7
	Janice Formosa Pace	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Andrew Willis	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Sandra Sciberras	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Giuseppe Pilocane	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Maria Grazia Rizzo	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Vita Giammarinaro	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Floriana Vita	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Marianna Ferrante	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Antonella Loredana Lombardo	Project Expert	ANFE	

Activity 8: Implementation Phase

Working document on the best-practice examples encountered and how they can be tackled.

- i) legislative and operative upgrade
- ii) indicator monitoring
- iii) network setup
- iv) observatory setup

Number of Participants	Names	Function	Organisation	Comments
15	Saviour Formosa	Project Leader	University of Malta	Comments received on this aspect was based on the findings from the project and the recommendations from the feedback resulted in the sectioning of the results in diverse themes based on crime, social, landuse and integrative aspects that bring in the horizontal approach, as detailed below. CRIME Legislative aspect, Enforcement, Organised crime, Judicial System, Physical Security, Police Visibility, Crime Management SOCIAL Inadequacy of economic policies, Immigration, Internal migration,
	Sandra Scicluna	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Jacqueline Azzopardi	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Trevor Calafato	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Mary Muscat	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Stephen Conchin	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Janice Formosa Pace	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Andrew Willis	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Sandra Sciberras	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Giuseppe	Project	ANFE	

Pilocane	Expert		<p>Social Security, Social Welfare, One-Stop-Shop, Social and Community Issues, Crisis safety net, Education, Education Wider aspects of Intervention</p> <p>SPATIAL - LANDUSE</p> <p>Unique Spatial Baseline, NUTS & Regions, Concept of CPTED, Vandalism, Territorial Abandonment, Uneasiness, Employment and Health</p> <p>INTEGRATIVE ASPECTS</p> <p>Integrative Policy Structure, Strategic Concepts, Experts' awareness of legislation in cross-thematic issues, Turf-Wars, Technology, Sustainability, Databases, Futurism, Insularity and Double-Insularity, Executive Actions, Multi-Faceted Intervention, Policy-Makers and Decision-Takers, From Reactive to Proactive</p> <p>In order to maintain the project and the indicators, a number of agencies agreed to become official partners of the resultant observatory. All other agencies listed in Activity 2 were defacto listed as members, whilst those that signed the agreement were listed as participatory partners through a memorandum of understanding that was signed between the partners: The aim was to maintain ongoing collaboration on information updates, to offer expert knowledge exchange and to participate in any conference organised by the Department of Criminology.</p> <p>Results are available through Chapter 8 in Book 2.</p> <p>Refer to: Folder \documents_for final report\Activity 8 Observatory_MoUs.pdf JANUS observatory list.pdf Project_Recommendations_JANUS_Book 2.pdf</p>
Maria Grazia Rizzo	Project Expert	ANFE	
Vita Giammarina	Project Expert	ANFE	
Floriana Vita	Project Expert	ANFE	
Marianna Ferrante	Project Expert	ANFE	
Antonella Loredana Lombardo	Project Expert	ANFE	

Activity 9: Dissemination

Collection of all reports and the production of dissemination material such as brochures and posters

Number of Participants	Names	Function	Organisation	Comments
16	Saviour Formosa	Project Leader	University of Malta	Documentation was reviewed by partners and additional feedback was integrated in the final versions of the documents as delivered through the books as well as through maps, newsletters and the website. Results are available through the map sections in Chapter in Book 2. Refer to: Folder \documents_for final report\Activity 9
	Sandra Scicluna	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Jacqueline Azzopardi	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Trevor Calafato	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Mary Muscat	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Stephen Conchin	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Janice Formosa Pace	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Andrew Willis	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Sandra Sciberras	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Giuseppe Pilocane	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Maria Grazia Rizzo	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Vita Giammarinaro	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Floriana Vita	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Marianna Ferrante	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Antonella Loredana Lombardo	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Paola Giacalone	Project Expert	ANFE	

Activity 10: Final phase

An almost completed project distribution of the dissemination material

Number of Participants	Names	Function	Organisation	Comments
15	Saviour Formosa	Project Leader	University of Malta	Comments as per Activity 9 Initial interactive publication presented for review.
	Sandra Scicluna	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Jacqueline	Project	University	

	Azzopardi	Expert	of Malta	Refer to: Folder \\documents_for report\\Activity 10 final
	Trevor Calafato	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Mary Muscat	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Stephen Conchin	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Janice Formosa Pace	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Andrew Willis	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Sandra Sciberras	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Giuseppe Pilocane	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Maria Grazia Rizzo	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Vita Giammarinaro	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Floriana Vita	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Marianna Ferrante	Project Expert	ANFE	
	Antonella Loredana Lombardo	Project Expert	ANFE	

Activity 11: Project closure and Dissemination Phase

A completed project. A final CD and an interactive, informative website that could be utilized as a contact and which will function as an observatory

Number of Participants	Names	Function	Organisation	Comments
73	Saviour Formosa	Project Leader	University of Malta	Feedback from Final conference in Sicily and a Dissemination session in Malta were positive on the outcome to the effect that the project has also been presented to the Ministry of Education for action on reducing crime as well as requests for input to various disciplines, which is ongoing and serves to strengthen the network.
	Sandra Scicluna	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Jacqueline Azzopardi	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Trevor Calafato	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Mary Muscat	Project Expert	University of Malta	The initial interactive cd was made available for feedback. Refer to: Folder \\documents_for final report\\Activity 11
	Stephen Conchin	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Janice Formosa Pace	Project Expert	University of Malta	
	Andrew Willis	Project Expert	University of Malta	

Sandra Sciberras	Project Expert	University of Malta	JANUS_2013_bg.pptx (background for conferences and seminars) JANUS_2013_1203_Sicily_Finale.pptx JANUS_2013_1203_Sicily_Finale2.pptx JANUS_2013_1206_Malta.pptx Malta_dissemination_event_photos.pdf Final_Conference_poster.pdf Final_conference_programme.pdf Final_attend.pdf Final interactive CD
Giuseppe Pilocane	Project Expert	ANFE	
Maria Grazia Rizzo	Project Expert	ANFE	
Vita Giammarinaro	Project Expert	ANFE	
Floriana Vita	Project Expert	ANFE	
Marianna Ferrante	Project Expert	ANFE	
Antonella Loredana Lombardo	Project Expert	ANFE	
Giammarinaro Vido	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Giuseppe Pilocane	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Domenico Auli	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Vita Floriana	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Maria Anna Ferrante	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Gabriella Corsaro	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Struppe Moro	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Buscaino Angela Maria	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Samuela Faraci	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Giovanni Monaco	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Pietro Scaturro	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Giada Bua	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Ardagna Rosaria	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Rizzo Maria Grazia	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Giuseppe D'Angelo	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Giacoma Valentina La Marmora	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Francesca Maria di	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	

Martino			
Sandra Sciberras	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Ersilia Curcuru	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Palermo Melchiore	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Francesca Sparacia	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Marilena Pipitone	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Valentina Giovanna Salerno	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Biagio Papiro	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Roberto De Marco	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Genovese Rosanna	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Bacchi Audienza	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Marino Spano	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Lucretzio De Marco	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Eros La Rosa	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Francesco Antonio Patti	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Caterina Titone	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Massimo La Sala	Sicilia n expert	Project participants	
Ashley Farrugia	Maltese Experts	Project participants	Malta Dissemination Seminatr
Maria Refalo	Maltese Experts	Project participants	
Francesca Grech	Maltese Experts	Project participants	
Antonio Zerafa	Maltese Experts	Project participants	
Joseph Cilia Aquilina	Maltese Experts	Project participants	
Nicole Causon	Maltese	Project	

		e Experts	participants
	Floyd Attard	Maltes e Experts	Project participants
	Natasha Griscti	Maltes e Experts	Project participants
	Ritianne Stellini	Maltes e Experts	Project participants
	John Zammit	Maltes e Experts	Project participants
	Fleur Bianco Garitas	Maltes e Experts	Project participants
	Sue Micallef	Maltes e Experts	Project participants
		Maltes e Experts	Project participants
	Marietta Lanzon	Maltes e Experts	Project participants
	Mario Zahra	Maltes e Experts	Project participants
	Carmen Borg	Maltes e Experts	Project participants
	Simon Buttigieg	Maltes e Experts	Project participants
	Jack Grech	Maltes e Experts	Project participants
	Alex Borg	Maltes e Experts	Project participants
	Louise Farrugia	Maltes e Experts	Project participants
	Angie Aleksovski	Maltes e Experts	Project participants
	Alexandra Genovese	Maltes e Experts	Project participants
	Eric Attard	Maltes e	Project participants

		Experts	
	Miriam Dalli	Maltese Experts	Project participants
	Clyde Puli	Maltese Experts	Project participants
	John Pisani	Maltese Experts	Project participants

8. Which **target group(s)** benefited directly or indirectly from the project?

Target groups benefitting from the project are spread within the three thematic domains: crime, social and landuse.

Direct benefit:

The direct groups that benefitted from the project were those related to the fieldwork which included the following in Malta as part of the experts groups identified: Social Welfare Standards, Malta Resources Authority, two directors from the Malta Environment Planning Authority (MEPA), Malta Transport Authority, Local Councils Department, Environmental Health Authority, Armed Forces, Inspectorate Malta Cultural Heritage, Benefit Fraud Investigation Department, Lotteries and Gaming Authority, two Assistant Commissioners from the Malta Police Force. In addition all the local councils benefitted in that they have a spatial overview of the linkages between the perspectives of crime, social and landuse issues in their locality and that emanating from the statistical analysis. The councils in Malta are: Attard, Balzan, Birgu, Birkirkara, Birzebbugia, Bormla, Dingli, Fgura, Floriana, Fontana, Ghajnsielem, Gharb, Gharghur, Ghasri, Ghaxaq, Gudja, Gzira, Hamrun, Iklin, Isla, Kalkara, Kercem, Kirkop, Lija, Luqa, Marsa, Marsascala, Marsaxlokk, Mdina, Mellieha, Mgarr, Mosta, Mqabba, Msida, Mtarfa, Munxar, Nadur, Naxxar, Paola, Pembroke, Pieta, Qala, Qormi, Qrendi, Rabat (Malta), Rabat (Victoria), Safi, San Giljan, San Gwann, San Lawrenz, San Pawl il-Bahar, Sannat, Santa Lucija, Santa Venera, Siggiewi, Sliema, Swieqi, Ta' Xbiex, Tarxien, Valletta, Xaghra, Xewkija, Xghajra, Zabbar, Zebbug (Ghawdex), Zebbug (Malta), Zejtun, Zurrieq.

In Sicily, the main beneficiaries were Responsible community centre (Marsala), Assessor, Social Assistant (Trapani), Employee public works (Castelvetro), Advocate, expert in Security and Immigration (Trapani), Regional Representative in Social Policy, Employee ARPA (Alcamo), Police Agent /Carabiniere (Salemi), Provincial Employee in Economic Affairs sector (Trapani), Psychologist (Petrosino), Operator SERT, Criminal Lawyer (Campobello), Psychologist Community centre (Marsala), Police Commissioner (Castelvetro), Police Agent involved in fight against immigration (Trapani), and the School Guidance Officer (Marsala). In turn the administrators who benefitted from the project were those representing the 9 provinces: Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna, Messina, Palermo, Ragusa, Siracusa and Trapani, as well as the 24 Comunes of Trapani: Alcamo, Buseto Palizzolo, Calatafimi-Segesta, Campobello di Mazara, Castellammare del Golfo, Castelvetro, Custonaci, Erice, Favignana, Gibellina, Marsala, Mazara del Vallo, Paceco, Pantelleria, Partanna, Petrosino, Poggioreale, Salaparuta, Salemi, San Vito Lo Capo, Santa Ninfa, Trapani, Valderice, and Vita.

Indirect benefit:

The indirect beneficiaries were those related to the entities and agencies related to the diverse fields under study, particularly due to the identification of areas of crime, social and landuse perspectives that require change. These were mainly linked to the following fields:

CRIME-related beneficiaries involved in the mitigation of: Legislative aspect, Enforcement, Organised crime, Judicial System, Physical Security, Police Visibility, Crime Management

SOCIAL-related beneficiaries involved in the mitigation of: the inadequacy of economic policies, Immigration, Internal migration, Social Security, Social Welfare, One-Stop-Shop, Social and Community Issues, Crisis safety net, Education, Education Wider aspects of Intervention

SPATIAL - LANDUSE-related beneficiaries involved in the mitigation of: the need for a Unique Spatial Baseline, NUTS & Regions, Concept of CPTED, Vandalism, Territorial Abandonment, Uneasiness, Employment and Health

INTEGRATIVE ASPECTS-related beneficiaries involved in the mitigation of: an Integrative Policy Structure, Strategic Concepts, Experts' awareness of legislation in cross-thematic issues, Turf-Wars, Technology, Sustainability, Databases, Futurism, Insularity and Double-Insularity, Executive Actions, Multi-Faceted Intervention, Policy-Makers and Decision-Takers, From Reactive to Proactive

9. If the European Commission set out **conditions** in its selection letter, how were these conditions fulfilled?

Main condition was related to the number of hours dedicated to the project. This condition was adhered through the upkeep of timesheets.

10. Amongst the **planned activities** in the project financed by the European Commission, please outline those that were **implemented**. The activities should be easily identified in the Final Cost Statement.

All activities outlined in Item 7 above were fulfilled as per comments section of each Activity.

11. Amongst the **planned activities** in the project financed by the European Commission, please outline those that were **not implemented** and give reasons why this was the case.

Not Applicable as ALL Activities were implemented.

12. Were any **unforeseen activities** in the project financed by the European Commission **implemented**?

The major issue was that the Associated Partner: Provincia Regionale di Trapani went into liquidation, which change was approved through Letter from Ms. Belinda Pike (Director DG HOME) dated 21st February 2013).

The contribution was based on the provision of support to the Sicilian partner.

The University of Malta took up the responsibility of the relative co-financing as per document entitled *JANUS Amended contract 2013_0308 .pdf* located in Folder \documents_for final report\ Administrative

Other unforeseen activity was that related to a final dissemination seminar that was held on the 6th December 2013. This was equivalent to the Final conference but on a small-scale.

13. Which **results** were obtained for each activity described above? Please include details on how the end results helped the achievement of the initial goals of the project and if other goals, not initially foreseen, were also fulfilled. How has this been evaluated (which **evaluation criteria /methods** have been used)? How would you describe the **impact** of this project?

Results:

Activity 1: Strategic plan to assess the extent of the CRISOLA phenomenon in the regions under study. To identify and contact individual experts in the different regions at NUTS3 level. Initiation of training and model review process. The creation of a website

Activity	Results	Links to goal	Evaluation	Impact
1	<p>The proposed set of actions that were required to implement the project were identified in conjunction with a set of datasets identified in the initial phases of the study.</p> <p>A list of all the potential experts to be interviewed and areas to be mapped.</p> <p>Training on how to gather data and interviewing skills.</p> <p>The creation of the project</p>	<p>The identification of experts in the field and in the administrative sectors was discussed and partners drew up a list.</p> <p>A series of questions were drafted to serve as the basis for the identification of the CRISOLA phenomenon.</p> <p>The goal was enhanced through the identification of multiple links between the agencies, individuals and experts who were willing to aid the project</p>	<p>Method:</p> <p>Review of documentation through expert review (partner experts were tasked to review the incoming reports and evaluate their validation)</p> <p>Swot analysis was made of the process.</p> <p>Website was evaluated and changes effected.</p> <p>Training on how best to conduct an interview was carried out, as well as training</p>	<p>The impact in this activity was such that the initial problems related to the contacts discussing crime issues, particularly in the Sicilian island and Gozo where omerta` is very high, led to a significant change in the aspect of disclosure. The activity helped the aspect through its linkages to the social and landuse aspect which served as the fulcrum or pivot around which the experts could related and then move on to the linkages to crime.</p> <p>The horizontal approach served the study well as it opened the way for tackling crimes from an alternative</p>

<p>website.</p> <p>The document detailing this aspect of this can be found in:</p> <p>Book 1: Chapter 1, Chapter 2</p> <p>Reference to other documentation is listed in Item 7 above.</p>	<p>go beyond investigating basically Trapani but extending to the other provinces in detailed analysis of the areas.</p>	<p>on how to read and draft maps.</p>	<p>perspective, rather from the frontal mode that serves as taboo and blocker in terms of discussing and eventually implementing measures against offences.</p>
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Activity 2:

Start working on the documents regarding the legislative issues and operational issues encountered. Partners design and implement the data cycle process through data mining methodologies, in-situ surveys, data input, and cleaning

Activity	Results	Links to goal	Evaluation	Impact
2	<p>The results emanating from this section included a review of the EU related legislation and the relative legislation in the two countries under study as related to the CRISOLA model.</p> <p>Results also include as series of datasets that could be analysed further.</p> <p>The document detailing this</p>	<p>The identification of the legislative tools that were related to the CRISOLA model enabled the partners to identify those experts in the field who could discuss the legislation and its implementation in the diverse domains as well as highlight the interactivities between the themes.</p> <p>In terms of data acquisition, the data gathered was based on the</p>	<p>Method:</p> <p>Review of documentation through desk-based study and online research. The legislation, were then brought to the attention of the experts working within the agencies for their discussion during the interview sessions.</p> <p>Data was gathered as based on the methods employed by</p>	<p>The impact in this activity was related to the fact that whilst all experts were aware of their legislative tools, very few actually had extensive knowledge on the other fields, one of the main highlights of this project, since without interaction, change would be effected.</p> <p>In addition, the data gathered from fieldwork, statistical sources resulted in the setting up of a basic dataset for the creation of a set of indicators.</p>

aspect can be found in: Book 1: Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 Reference to other documentation is listed in Item 7 above	outlines identified in the CRISOLA model.	Istat and NSO which data was acquired from their sites, whilst other were gathered based on a data-cycle process to ensure rules of measurement.	
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Activity 3:
Geocoding process and spatial data compilation

Activity	Results	Links to goal	Evaluation	Impact
3	The results emanating from this activity include a series of data where transposed to spatial format and printed as maps and as interactive maps. The document detailing this aspect of this can be found in: Book 2: Chapter 7 Reference to other documentation is listed in Item 7 above	The links to the goal focus on the overlaying over the resultant spatial layer enabled the experts to investigate the findings from the different tools employed to mapping the result.	Method: Lineage process on how to gather the data and convert to spatial data was taken up based on the guidelines of the INSPIRE directive. Data was then matched in spatial contexts.	The impact in this activity is closely linked to that emanating from the data layer analysis where the overlaying of the different themes gave the result that cross-thematic overviews could be identified immediately whilst those where the data overlapped was related to a spatial correlation.

Activity 4:
Continue producing the working document on the legislative and operational issues encountered and how they can be tackled.

Activity	Results	Links to goal	Evaluation	Impact
4	<p>The results were based on the development of a series of theoretical and analytical documents that were developed by a number of participants from the academic field were brought on board to identify criminological issue as related to the CRISOLA methodology. The initial drafts from the Activity 2 were being prepared for use.</p> <p>The document detailing this aspect of this can be found in:</p> <p>JANUS_Book 3.pdf Book 1: Chapter 2 Legislation chapter found under Activity 10 and 11 (interactive output)</p> <p>Reference to other documentation is listed in Item 7 above</p>	<p>The links to the goal are primarily focused on understanding the crime, social and landuse issues from a theoretical point of view, as well as developing a series of indicators that would enhance the project outputs. The other reports were being drafted, those emanating from activity 2.</p>	<p>Method:</p> <p>The method employed here was based on a peer-review of the documentation as well as feedback from the experts in the field.</p> <p>In relation to data lacunae all project experts were involved in the process and contacted 3 participants for further information and feedback.</p>	<p>The main impact of this activity relates to the setting up of a base document that serves as a future fulcrum for project continuation post-closure. Theoretical and operational issues were resultant from this activity with the base pointers established for the drafting of the indicators.</p>

Activity 5:

Indicators to be produced.
 Partners design indicators maintenance process, creation of metadata and production of research report.
 Creation of visual aids and tools.
 Organization of Sicily workshop

Activity	Results	Links to goal	Evaluation	Impact
5	<p>The results here include a series of 40 indicators (crime – 14, social – 14, landuse – 12) that serves as the basis for the project and through which the analysis could be carried out. Each indicator sheet was structured to serve as a metadata template. A series of maps were also created, which maps were both static and interactive.</p> <p>The document detailing this aspect can be found in:</p> <p>Book 2: Chapter 6</p> <p>Maps are listed under Activity 9 folder and interactive component under Activity 10 and 11 (interactive output).</p>	<p>The links to the goal focus on the establishment of 40 indicators that would be used for analysis on the ground and to help understand the interactions between the three pivots of crime, social and landuse. The use of tools to aid visualisation helped one to understand the realities and perceptions in an integrated structure.</p>	<p>Method:</p> <p>The metadata (indicator templates) were distributed to all partners for their review. Formulas were analysed and initial outputs such as graphs and maps were distributed for feedback.</p>	<p>The impact in this activity is crucial in that it offers a set of indicators that can be monitored on an annual or other periodic basis for change over time in each of the three domains under study. This is a vital component of the project as the indicators will serve the entities post-project.</p>

	Reference to other documentation is listed in Item 7 above.			
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Activity 6:
Regional experts discuss the results and propose indicator refinement.

Activity	Results	Links to goal	Evaluation	Impact
6	<p>The results in this section are based on the feedback received on the indicators presentation, the issues related to data access and field data.</p> <p>An updated list of indicators was finalised</p> <p>The document detailing this aspect of this can be found in:</p> <p>Book 2: Chapter 6</p> <p>Reference to other documentation is listed in Item 7 above</p>	<p>The links to the goal focus was the refining of the set of 40 indicators as described in Activity 5.</p>	<p>Method:</p> <p>Project experts and seminar participants discussed the indicators during a workshop which resulted in a number of changes and movements within and across the themes to result in the establishment of the final set of indicators listed in Chapter 6 of Book 2.</p>	<p>As described in Activity 4 impact:</p> <p>The impact in this activity was the enhancement of the set of indicators that can be monitored on an annual or other periodic basis for change over time in each of the three domains under study.</p>

Activity 7:
Report update and post-workshop integration

Activity	Results	Links to goal	Evaluation	Impact
7	<p>The results in this activity focused on data aggregations</p>	<p>The links to the goal focus on the structuring of the findings in a readable manner</p>	<p>Method:</p> <p>Lineage process on how to gather</p>	<p>The impact in this activity is that issues which were highlighted in each of the domains of crime,</p>

	<p>and the refinement of the large number of datasets required. The documents were updated accordingly as based in the findings in the final publications.</p> <p>The document detailing this aspect of this can be found in:</p> <p>Book 1: Chapter 4 Book 2: Chapter 5 Book 2: Chapter 7</p> <p>Refer to: Folder \documents_for final report\Activity 7</p> <p>Reference to other documentation is listed in Item 7 above</p>	<p>for consumption by policy-makers and decision-takers. The results can be read by both the general public and the experts in the field.</p>	<p>the data and convert to spatial data was taken up based on the guidelines of the INSPIRE directive.</p> <p>Data was then matched in spatial contexts. Review of the resultant outcomes of the data analysis and the integration of the findings from the ground-surveys and interviews.</p>	<p>social and landuse were also integrated to define specific topics that require either review or intervention.</p>
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Activity 8:

Working document on the best-practice examples encountered and how they can be tackled.

- i) legislative and operative upgrade
- ii) indicator monitoring
- iii) network setup
- iv) observatory setup

Activity	Results	Links to goal	Evaluation	Impact
8	The results emanating from this Activity	The links to the goal are the establishment of	Method: Internal review	The impact in this activity is that the indicators are

	<p>include the creation of a list of areas that need tackling at either legislative, administrative/operational or on-the-ground intervention. It also results in the listing of the indicators as described in Activity 7. Finally, an observatory was established through a series of MoUs that will enable the continuation of this project post-closure.</p> <p>The document detailing this aspect of this can be found in:</p> <p>Book 2: Chapter 8 MoUs are found in the respective Activity folder that includes the established MoUs and the list of organisations that will form part of the beneficiaries of the Observatory. It is aimed to widen the effort to create MoUs with such entities over time when</p>	<p>a monitoring process and the assurance of post-project continuity through a series of memoranda of understanding.</p> <p>In addition, the thematic documentation was reviewed by project experts and enhancements proposed and effected.</p>	<p>of the process and the documentation. Entities that had participated early in the project were contacted for their feedback on involvement in the network.</p>	<p>established as a set of pointers for future analysis of trends in crime, social and landuse aspects.</p> <p>The impacts are that the following issues were highlighted as vital for review in post-project activities:</p> <p>CRIME</p> <p>Legislative aspect, Enforcement, Organised crime, Judicial System, Physical Security, Police Visibility, Crime Management</p> <p>SOCIAL</p> <p>Inadequacy of economic policies, Immigration, Internal migration, Social Security, Social Welfare, One-Stop-Shop, Social and Community Issues, Crisis safety net, Education, Education Wider aspects of Intervention</p> <p>SPATIAL - LANDUSE</p> <p>Unique Spatial Baseline, NUTS & Regions, Concept of CPTED, Vandalism, Territorial Abandonment, Uneasiness, Employment and Health</p> <p>INTEGRATIVE ASPECTS</p>
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	<p>they become active members of the observatory.</p> <p>Reference to other documentation is listed in Item 7 above</p>			<p>Integrative Policy Structure, Strategic Concepts, Experts' awareness of legislation in cross-thematic issues, Turf-Wars, Technology, Sustainability, Databases, Futurism, Insularity and Double-Insularity, Executive Actions, Multi-Faceted Intervention, Policy-Makers and Decision-Takers, From Reactive to Proactive</p>
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Activity 9:
Collection of all reports and the production of dissemination material such as brochures and posters

Activity	Results	Links to goal	Evaluation	Impact
3	<p>The results are based on a set of publications and dissemination material.</p> <p>The document detailing this aspect of this can be found in:</p> <p>The map sections in Book 2.</p> <p>Refer to: Folder \documents_for final report\Activity 9</p> <p>Reference to other documentation</p>	<p>The links to the goal focus on the overlaying over the resultant spatial layer enabled the experts to investigate the findings from the different tools employed to mapping the result.</p>	<p>Method:</p> <p>Documentation was reviewed by partners and additional feedback was integrated in the final versions of the documents as delivered through the books as well as through maps, newsletters and the website.</p>	<p>The impact in this activity is focused on the dissemination of the results to policy-makers, decision-takers and to other disciplines on a horizontal-approach process as well as the general public.</p> <p>Awareness-raising and a push for change where issues were highlighted was of crucial importance at this stage.</p>

	is listed in Item 7 above			
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Activity 10:
An almost completed project
Distribution of the dissemination material

Activity	Results	Links to goal	Evaluation	Impact
10	<p>The results emanating from this section refer to enhancement of the documentation based on comments gathered in the document where the initial interactive publication was presented for review.</p> <p>The document detailing this aspect of this can be found in:</p> <p>Refer to: Folder \documents_for final report\Activity 10</p> <p>Reference to other documentation is listed in Item 7 above</p>	The links to the goal focus on the dissemination of the combined material from the previous activities.	<p>Method:</p> <p>Peer review of the outputs and enhancement of the interactive documentation as well as the reports published as chapters in the books.</p>	The impact in this activity is that dissemination of material can be actuated and reaches the expert as well as the general public in diverse media. The visualisation aspect of the outputs is highly important in that it resulted in insight of what is the reality on the ground as against the statistical outputs from the statistical and spatial analysis, particularly the CRISOLA maps and the perspective maps that show different realities described by the two methodologies.

Activity 11:
A completed project. A final CD and an interactive, informative website that could be utilized as a contact and which will function as an observatory

Activity	Results	Links to goal	Evaluation	Impact
11	<p>The results in this section include dissemination measures taken, the publication of books, the website update and other material such as an interactive application (pendrive as against a cd).</p> <p>The document detailing this aspect of this can be found in:</p> <p>Book 2: Chapter 7</p> <p>Reference to other documentation is listed in Item 7 above</p>	<p>The links to the goal focus on the finalisation of the documentation and dissemination of results through a final conference in Sicily and an additional dissemination session in Malta. Awareness of the findings was imperative due to the fact that policy-makers and decision-takers were invited for the sessions, who participated in the conference and session. Follow-up included meetings with the Maltese Ministry of Education and Employment to take up the findings and take action in terms of the Juvenile offender domain, the educational aspect of incarcerated persons, immigration, education across the diverse age-groups and safety and security domains.</p>	<p>Method:</p> <p>Conference feedback forms were signed. Material was disseminated and presentations delivered. Debate and discussions between the partners and persons present in the sessions ensued. Post-project meeting follow-ups include meetings on taking JANUS forward at the operational level ensued.</p>	<p>The impact in this activity is linked to the continuation of the project post-closure and that the recommendations from the project take on a strategic aspect at the administrative level.</p> <p>The impact of the project output is highly encouraging in the fact that in Malta the suggestions are being taken up whilst in Sicily, ANFE is monitoring the situation for implementation post-project in view of the changes occurring at NUTS3 level, thus focusing on the new regional structure and the smaller NUTS5 level.</p> <p>The project has had a positive impact in the horizontal approach and the set of indicators will ensure continuation and change analysis, particularly for new islands/ NUTS3 area to be included for furtherance of the project outcomes.</p>

14. What were the main **problems/difficulties** encountered during the implementation of the project activities? How were these solved?

The main problem encountered referred to the liquidation of the Provincia di Trapani, which aspect was solved through the University of Malta, taking up the co-financing aspect.

In terms of logistics, whilst Sicily can be deemed as a large zone compared to Malta, the main issue encountered was related to travel in terms of studying the zones under thematic review. However, this issue was solved through various means such as sequential reviews of specific provinces by visiting neighbouring zones in sequence, combining various interviews with theme experts in the province, amongst others. Malta is small enough not to have experienced this issue.

Other difficulties related to lack of data, particularly on crime-related themes, which in some cases was not available. Where possible, surrogate data was used, which data still represented these themes.

15. How was the **visibility** of the European Union's financial support ensured in the project?

Throughout the project all documentation, presentations, publications and speeches carried the texts identified as a requirement of the visibility criteria. All the documentation supplied under the located in Folder \documents_for final report\ show the use of the visibility criteria.

16. Will the project **continue** after financial support from the European Commission has ended? If yes, how?

Yes, the project will continue through the work of the Department of Criminology, Faculty for Social Wellbeing, formerly the Institute of Criminology at the University of Malta, which has been the Lead partner in this project and which has been instrumental in employing the CRISOLA methodology.

This activity will be maintained through the implementation and widening of the JANUS Memoranda of Understanding that will serve as the vehicle to ensure the annual update of the project's indicators. This was ensured through the statement that the network setup through the official MoU signatories and all the project participant agencies will be continued.

17. What are the concrete **working instruments/results** that came out of the project (for example: CD-ROM, video, manual, web site, ...)?

The project instruments were various (all have been included in the in Folder \documents_for final report\ attached to this report:

- i) a series of indicators that form part of the CRISOLA model for the analysis of changes in the crime, social and landuse aspects. This series of indicators were published in Book 2 of the project outputs
- ii) a website that will keep on being updated with new information and updates
- iii) newsletters pertaining to the project
- iv) a number of poster maps outlining the findings
- v) brochure and bookmarks depicting the project

- vi) a publication containing the diverse theoretical issues behind the themes emanating from the project
- vii) a publication in two volumes containing all the project finding, analysis and outcomes
- viii) an interactive application through a pendrive containing the above material)

18. How do you intend to **disseminate** the results of this project within existing and/or new networks? What is the project's potential transferability to other sectors and users? What **intellectual property** arrangements have you agreed within the partnership? Do you intend to commercialise all or part of the results? If so, please give details.

The results are disseminated through the website, publication dissemination of the physical books but also through email and website downloads. Through the newly set up Faculty for Social Wellbeing in Malta, the aim is to disseminate and set up inter-profession networks with the University and through their respective links to the wider international network. ANFE will also take on a parallel effort within the Sicilian provinces, particularly at Comune level in the other provinces other than Trapani, which was focused upon in this study.

As the project is a horizontal one, it is easily transferable to other areas that can take up the themes under study and integrate them in their study areas. The integrative aspects of the outcomes include various themes that can be integrated in this approach, particularly that referring to the need for policy-makers to come together to tackle the lack of knowledge of the other external fields not within their domain of influence.

The partnership has a solid background of collaboration in various projects and intellectual rights are respected through joint publishing. Each holds their rights as per their studies and when the other partner's information is required, references are respected.

None of the material will be commercialised and it is the intention to disseminate the indicators to all islands for their perusal as well as to larger states as part of a drive to increase visibility and on-the-ground positive outcome and change.

B) Comments

1. Do the end results (outlined under point A.13 above) appear to correspond with the initial objectives? Please explain.

Objectives

This project will strive to create a working model of the criminological, social and physical urban (CRISOLA) interactions that impinge on the implementation of crime-prevention strategies at source. The main aim is to study the process from a bottom-up approach taking the NUTS3 regional spatial level as base level since it includes both administrative regions and active communities. The project will map crime and identify the relationships between the three parameters that keep a society intact through social cohesion and build up social capital in order to reduce crime. It will enable policy-makers to take informed action.

Results

The end results correspond to the objectives as all the CRISOLA parameters have been investigated over and above the requirements, where rather than solely focusing on the NUTS3 level, a further level, NUTS5, was taken up. This enhanced bottom-up approach process, though cumbersome, resulted in an excellent picture of what is the reality on the ground as against national or regional perspectives of those same areas.

The results are linked to the crime-prevention strategies at source as the specific areas under study were reviewed as well as the overall approach where each entity is made aware of the other domains' realities as against the current situation based on the siloing effect, where every discipline works in isolation to all the rest. The project ensured that the administrators and operational executives, researchers were made aware of the other domains and were pivotal in the structuring of the project outputs.

The mapping of expert perspectives and the statistical data and the subsequent overlays allowed for the identification of the relationships between the three pivots under study and the creation of specific theme outcomes as well as an integrative outcome spanning the three domains.

The series of indicators have been the main focal point of the project which ensured the implementation of the theoretical-to-empirical process and also posits future trend-analysis foundation for post-project implementation

The results as published will enable policy makers to understand the realities on the ground and accord cross-thematic expertise in policy formulation and implementation.

2. In light of the experience gained, please describe what you view positively in the preparation and implementation of the project, e.g. analysis of the problems to solve, organisation, methodology and administrative, technical and financial management.

Positive issues emanating from this project are mainly concerned with the backing received by the University of Malta, ANFE and the European Commission who were very quick to respond to all the issues that cropped up during the running of the project. This refers to the excellent organisational support rendered to the project leader and experts throughout the project.

In terms of the organisation of the project, the fact that the partners had collaborated before aided the project immensely and that the network of experts could be expanded in the diverse fields whilst the project was ongoing.

In terms of methodology, the base study carried out prior to the project and the eventual expansion of the CRISOLA theme to wider areas and other countries, allowed the project partners to analyse each problem in each of the crime, social and landuse themes. The project in itself builds upon a series of indicators that serve as monitors for change. This ongoing process had a major effect on the project as it allowed the partners to analyse the statistical findings against what the administrators on the ground were stating and identify discrepancies and linkages between the two.

In terms of outcome, the preparation of such a logistical complexity as interviewing and discussing the issues with the relevant experts and the local administrators proved to be highly involving and stressful to the partners, which issue was mitigated through strive and the potentiality to visit the same localities on the ground and form an informed opinion, in addition to the perspectives of the local experts.

In terms of technical and financial management this project was supported by a professional team from the University of Malta which has a vast experience in this aspect of project management. This ensured that the project experts could focus on the thematic aspects rather than be taken up by the financial concerns.

3. In light of the experience gained, please describe what you view negatively in the preparation and implementation of the project (as under point 2).

The main item that could be termed as a negative aspect of the project was mainly due to the unforeseen issues that emanated from the financial problems experienced by the Sicilian partner and the associate partner. In retrospect, more than two partners could have aided the implementation of the project or that a Plan B by the lead partner could have been pre-prepared in terms of mitigation of the potential fallout from the economic crises.

Luckily for the project, the University of Malta agreed to take up the financial burden of the Provincia di Trapani co-financing and the Commission approved this action, which allowed the project to fulfil its requirements.

In terms of a thematic issue, the fact that this project tackled a highly sensitive issue of organised crime, meant that initially experts may have been reluctant to participate, however the resolve of the partners and the fact that the seminars and interviews were conducted in a professional manner, rendered the desired results. The investigation of crime, normally offering a psychological block, in this study was rendered more approachable due to its integration with the social aspects and the landuse aspects that what would have resulted in a negative outcome was turned into appositve one for this project.

In terms of preparation of the project, at least another island would have been included, which would have given another perspective of the issue, however that is envisaged for the future through an expansion of the methods and outcomes of this project.

4. Please describe below any other information, which would help the European Commission in making a balanced evaluation of the project, and/or improving the functioning and management of

the Programme.

This project's concept was based on the understanding of crime, social and landuse issues at the NUTS3 level, which is an issue that needs to be tackled at EC level since most countries do not adhere to this structure in terms of administrative implementation. It is suggested that the NUTS and now LAU terminology be taken up by all countries to ensure a homogenous approach to data availability and policy implementation. This is due to the fact that countries such as Malta actually have one island that is administered at NUTS3 and the main island is not. Others, such as Sicily have a NUTS3 level, that has been de-regulated and in turn have no common analytical framework. The fact that this project also envisaged the investigation of the CRISOLA issues at NUTS5 helped to build up the information necessary for NUTS3 analysis, something that larger countries may find difficult to actuate in a similar project.

In terms of management of the programme, the support received was highly professional and all queries were satisfied, even when the associated partner left the project due to liquidation. It would be useful should project leaders or administrators be given the opportunity to discuss their progress during the course of the project with other project representatives and the programme management to gauge both the progress itself and the dissemination of knowledge and experiences. This will enhance the programme in an ongoing mode as against the prospect of finally acquiring knowledge on projects at the end of a three-year cycle.

Overall, the project partners were highly appreciative of the help rendered by the European Commission.

5. Name, telephone, fax, and if possible also email of the person to be contacted in case the Commission receives requests for further information from third parties interested in your project:

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6. The information you provided us with under the points A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A8, A9, A10, A12, A13, A16, A17 and A18, and all the other relevant documents you sent with this report, may be used by the Commission within the framework of its Information and Dissemination Strategy. Do you agree with this or would you like to comment on this?

Agree

Date: ... 10 March 2014

Place: ... Msida, Malta

Name of the person responsible for the project: ... Dr. Saviour Formosa

Signature:

Name of the legal representative of the contractor: Professor Juanito Camilleri

Signature: