SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

SECURITY, Collaborative Project

Grant Agreement no. 285222

Best Practice Enhancers for Security in Urban Regions

D7.6 Opportunities for sustained development of the BESECURE tools and methods

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Objective

- Detail opportunities for sustained development of the BESECURE method and tools
- Valuable continuation directions
- Key collaboration partners
- Relevant funding options
- Opportunities to contribute to this research domain from an European perspective

Description of the work

- Summary of four main established approaches to crime prevention
- Identification for potential to improvement of established approaches
- Identification of relevant European Union funded projects since May 2013
- Analysis of European urban security landscape on the basis of FP7 urban security projects
  - o Analysis of FP7 Security projects relevant to urban security
  - o Review of core FP7 urban security projects
  - o Assessment of foreground results published from completed FP7 urban security projects
  - o Identification of the factors which would seem to be the subject of the most / least research, development and innovation (RD&I)
- None confidential explanation of the project foreground results and partners plans for their use
- Identification of European Union funding opportunities to develop and/or transfer BESECURE results.
- Indication of partner ideas to utilise the funding opportunities.

Results and conclusions (outtake)

- Established approaches to urban security do not provide a wide-ranging holistic approach
- Many FP7 European projects could contribute to strengthening urban security in the future
- All factors related to urban security seem covered by FP7 urban security projects but the institutional domain most
- Potential gaps in urban security RD&I: access to housing, health, social service provision, social infrastructure provision, income levels, employment levels, equality, transport infrastructure, lighting and architecture
- Foreground results a basis for service provision with further funding "Public" platform could be updated
- Number of funding opportunities to develop / transfer BESECURE results further

Project information
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BESECURE

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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose and outline of the BESECURE project

The project BESECURE (Best practice enhancers for security in urban environments) worked towards a better understanding of urban security through examination of different European urban areas. By examining eight urban areas throughout Europe and literature, BESECURE built a comprehensive and pragmatic knowledge base that supports policy making on urban security challenges by sharing best practices and by providing visualization and assessment tools and guidelines that help local policy makers to assess the impact of their practices, and improve their decision making.

1.2. Objective and Outline of D7.6

The definitions used for the key terms in the report title are provided in Table 1.

Table 1 Working definitions / orientations

Word/Term	Definition
Foreground	*Results, including information, whether or not they can be protected, which are generated under the "project". Such results include rights related to copyright; design rights; patent rights; plant variety rights; or similar forms of protection[1].*
Use	*The direct or indirect utilisation of foreground in further research activities other than those covered by the project, or for developing, creating and marketing a product or process, or for creating and providing a service.*
R&D (Research and Development)	*Creating new knowledge about topics for the purpose of uncovering and enabling development of valuable new products, processes, measures, services*
Policy support	*Supporting the design and implementation of policy[2]*
Sustained development	*An approach including the financial resources (at least potentially) to enable the already developed results to be developed further*

The objective of the report is to provide an analysis of the potential and opportunities for sustained development of the BESECURE foreground following the completion of the project. This includes a consideration of other relevant projects to identify potential synergies and partners for future cooperation. It considers the research landscape concerning urban security research, development and innovation and future needs from a broader perspective than the report D7.5[3]. It does this by providing the following:

- A summary of the current state of affairs of urban security management
  - Present assessment of urban security management
  - Relevance to EU Agenda

- An update on sections from the deliverable D7.7 (which was originally completed in May 2013)

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[1] As described in <u>D7.7 Overview of the R&D landscape concerning policy support for urban security (D7.7)</u>, p. 5
[2] see Chapter 2 of Deliverable 7.7 for further discussion
[3] <u>D7.5 Opportunities for commercial exploitation of the BESECURE methods and tools</u>

- Potentially relevant research, development and innovation in progress or recently completed

- An analysis of the European urban security research landscape[4]
  - Analysis of organisations involved in projects relevant to urban security under the FP7[5] Security theme
  - Analysis of core projects relevant to urban security management under the FP7 Security theme
  - Analysis of foreground results from completed core projects[6] relevant to urban security under the FP7 Security theme
  - An evaluation of areas to focus upon in future urban security R&D and Innovation.

- A summary of the key content from the confidential report <u>D7.5 Opportunities for commercial exploitation of the BESECURE methods and tools</u>
  - Exploitable foreground
  - Strategy and activities for the exploitation of the foreground following the completion of the project

- Notable sources of funding potentially suitable to support the implementation and development of the BESECURE approaches / results

1.3. Deliverable 7.6 Methodology

This report was outlined and drafted by work package leader CCLD. This draft was then discussed and agreed upon with the consortium members. Consortium members were also asked to contribute to the report as described in Table 2.

Table 2 Chapters, Contents, Main contributors

Chapter / Annex	Name / Content	Main contributors
Chapter 1	Introduction	CCLD
Chapter 2	Urban security management – current state of affairs	ALU, CCLD
Chapter 3	European and national research, development and innovation projects	EU: CCLD Germany: ALU, EMI, CCLD Ireland: FAC Italy: CNR Netherlands: TNO Poland: ITTI UK: JVM, UU
Chapter 4	Analysis of FP7 urban security research landscape	CCLD
Chapter 5	Valuable continuation directions for BESECURE	CCLD / ALL
Chapter 6	Funding opportunities and partner activities	CCLD / ALL
Chapter 7	Conclusions	CCLD / ALL
Annex 1	Notable funding schemes within consortium countries	Germany: ALU, EMI, CCLD

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[4] As identified in Septmebr 2014
[5] The European Union's framework 7 programme for research and technological development (FP7), see http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/home_en.html, last accessed 31 March 2015.
[6] As of December 2014

		Ireland: FAC Italy: CNR Netherlands: TNO Poland: ITTI UK: JVM, UU
Annex 2	National research, development and innovation project profiles	Germany: ALU, EMI, CCLD Ireland: FAC Italy: CNR Netherlands: TNO Poland: ITTI UK: JVM, UU
Annex 3	Research, development and innovation project results and approaches which have influenced BESECURE development	CCLD / ALL
Annex 4	List of FP7 Security projects identified as relevant to urban security	CCLD
Annex 5	Four general themes in FP 7 Security project projects relevant to urban security	CCLD
Annex 6	Assessment of the FP7 Security projects with urban security management at their core	CCLD
Annex 7	Assessment of the 9 completed FP7 Security projects with urban security at their core	CCLD
Annex 8	EU co-funded research, development and innovation project profiles	CCLD

2. Urban security management – current state of affairs

This chapter provides an overview of the current urban security management, particularly in crime prevention methods. It offers a brief assessment of instruments, processes, and models, which shape BESECURE foreground and its exploitation strategies. The content of this Chapter is primarily based on Chapter 2 of the confidential BESECURE Deliverable 7.5 Opportunities for commercial exploitation of the BESECURE methods and tools which was summarised from D3.1 Overview of relevant process models, indicators and methods for urban security enhancement – How to BE SECURE?

2.1. BESECURE's urban security management focus

BESECURE mainly focuses on security issues connected with general crime and instability such as street-crime, incivilities, and anti-social behaviour (ASB). Other threats, such as terrorism and ideological conflicts, are not a focus of the project. However, it is important to note that positive knock-on effects of urban security at local levels could also support security management at national level, for example strong community actions in a neighbourhood can prevent growth of radicalism or terrorist groups[7]

BESECURE case studies in Belfast (UK), The Hague (NL), Freiburg (GER), London Tower Hamlets (UK), London Lewisham (UK), Naples (IT), Reggio di Calabria (IT), Poznan (PL) highlight ASB, organised crime, and theft as the most common issues affecting urban security in these areas. In the case of ASB, provision of facilities and programs for youth to express their creative activities and improve their interpersonal skills are for example one of the best practices from London Tower Hamlets, Belfast, and Freiburg. We also assessed the implementation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) such as XLAW software in the Aracne Project in Naples that helps the police force to identify crime trends in the streets. Many successful policy initiatives from the case studies also point out the importance of civil partnership or collective actions in achieving sustainable urban security such as in Belfast and The Hague.

Urban security management is a complex multi-dimensional process with both short- and long-term strategic decision making that involves many stakeholders in different levels. There are many factors that influence urban security management, from the daily practices in the area, physical layout, to socio-economical makeup of different urban zones. In reality, many policy-makers make decisions based on local and long-standing best practices rather than evidence. Policy makers would be well advised to be aware of the interdependency of different indicators and factors affecting urban security.

By sharing European best practices, BESECURE has developed a range of comprehensive methods, user-friendly tools, and guidance that will improve urban security policy making for local policy makers. By approaching urban security from a problem based perspective, BESECURE expects to facilitate, support, and assist evidence-based policy making and the enhancement of security in the urban area. This offers to be a significant contribution to urban security management as knowledge, time, and budget are scarce and getting scarcer in such complex decision making processes

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[7] see D1.1 Boundary Conditions and Options for Urban Security Enhancement, Chapter 2.1.3 and Table 4 for more details.

2.2. Relevant process models, indicators and methods for urban security enhancement

Among many process models and methods for urban security management, there are four main established approaches to crime prevention. They are the European Standard on Urban Crime Prevention EN14383, Predictive Policing Technologies, the Matrix of Evidence-based Policing, and Safety Indexes. Each of the different approaches has been developed and implemented by different EU Members, however there are limited tools to share best practices in Europe that could improve policy making in urban security. This section is primarily based on Deliverable 3.1 Overview of relevant process models, indicators and methods for urban security enhancement – How to BE SECURE?.

2.2.1. European Standard on Urban Crime Prevention EN14383

The European Standard on Urban Crime Prevention EN14383, or "The Standard", is a comprehensive crime prevention method that focuses on urban design. It covers both *contents* (strategies and measures) and *processes* (effective and feasible contents' implementation) in designing a comprehensive urban security policy as defined by stakeholders. Initiated by eight EU Member States (the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, France, Norway, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Austria), the Standard is the first transnational urban security guideline in Europe.

The Standard guides policy- or decision- makers through three main steps. First, the identification of the type of urban zone and delimitation of area boundaries, such as postal codes, to determine the level of intervention. Secondly, the identification of the crime problem through a prospective crime assessment and a retrospective crime review. The former assessment sees potential problems as consequences of planning mistakes, while the latter assesses existing problems based on statistical information and subjective appraisal such as fear, opinion, and experiences. Lastly, the Standard also identifies the most relevant stakeholders in the management process: the owners (such as local administrators, public transport, contractors), the specialists (such as police, social workers, research consultants), and the residents of the area.

The main strength of the Standard is the comprehensive policy planning and design for urban security by involving all the relevant stakeholders. By providing a standardised set of measures, it offers different approaches and follows a strict and detailed ISO risk management: identification, analysis, evaluation, and treatment. The standardised guidelines also point out numerous environmental factors that influence crime, e.g. the presence of thick bushes that could assist burglars to hide.

However, the downside of having such strict guidelines is the danger of standardising mistakes and it leaves no room for creativity and (technological) innovation. The Standard relies on strict technical understanding of what causes crime and how we can prevent it. It also overlooks the possibility to adapt to changing social configurations, such as social trust and cohesion in a neighbourhood. Despite the usefulness of the Standard, not all EU Members and practitioners are aware of it. Furthermore, the Standard is not the only standard available in Europe. There are numerous and redundant compendiums, reports,

manuals, guides, handbooks, and other online resources available written by different EU Members[8].

Currently, the Standard offers merely general checklists with indicators to avoid planning mistakes in the layout, interior, and exterior design of a building that could encourage crime. The New Zealand police has adopted a similar approach to the Standard with "Guidelines for Crime Prevention through Environment Design (CPTED) for Licensed and Off-licensed Premises". However, they have taken an extra step by developing different crime prevention measures for different types of urban zones, particularly crime hot spots such as bars and night-time entertainment areas. This could be another meaningful improvement to the Standard.

The Standard may also benefit from the US Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA425) that differentiates different responses based on the threat and the incorporation of a standalone software application 'Risk Assessment Database'. The software serves as a collection and management tool that helps users to evaluate crime prevention measures, responses, and data analysis from multiple assessments. More importantly, it integrates certain geographic Information System (GIS) products as part of record assessment.

In order to look beyond theoretical and empirical validation, The Standard could combine its technical measures with the ISAN Prevention Model, which offers practical applicability of crime prevention measures. ISAN emphasises on four crucial fields of urban security policy; social **I**nfrastructures (e.g. good schools, day care, youth centres); **S**ocial management (e.g. concierge service, neighbourhood management office); **A**rchitecture and urban design, and **N**eighbourly community (e.g. social trust, cohesion). Hence, rather than simply focusing on detailed technical planning, it includes the active role of the society in crime prevention measures. [9]

2.2.2. Predictive Policing

Another crime prevention approach is Predictive Policing. It is a set of integrated practices and methods that are used to collect, analyse and respond to collected metrics data. Predictive policing relies on geographical information about the crime through crime mapping technologies. Moving beyond conventional crime pin maps, advanced mobile and cloud computing allows smart cities to monitor and analyse Big Data through GIS. However we should be aware that predictive policing does not mean crime prevention or intervention. The most important aspect of predictive policing is the application of computerised spatial analysis as part of a comprehensive approach to crime prevention.

The application of GIS and crime mapping technologies in Europe is still limited compared to the United States where there are numerous and comparable software applications available. Many of these software companies also organise events and free training courses to attract consumers. The most prominent software are ArcGIS, "Regional Analysis and Information Data Sharing" (RAIDS), CrimeStat, and 'PredPol'. Through highly advanced algorithm and statistical methods, 'PredPol' allows spatial analysis of crime patterns that include crime prediction by providing the 'likelihood' of certain crime to happen in a specific area. The company claims 13% crime decline when compared to a control site following the

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[8] Deliverable 3.1 Overview of relevant process models, indicators and methods for urban security enhancement – How to BE SECURE?, p.15
[9] Ibid., p.17

implementation of the software. Since 2013 the UK police force has been implementing predictive policing using 'PredPol', such as in London, Manchester, and Leeds[10].

Two instruments of these software packages have clear benefits, "Risk Terrain Mapping" (RTM) and "Kernel Density Estimation" (KDE). RTM is a risk assessment based on multiple geospatial factors. RTM from ArcGIS creates a unique map with "risk terrain" which displays different layers of spatial units with their values, such as anti-social behaviour with different colour coding. The only limitation of RTM is its incapability to calculate crime risks in relation to additional spatial factors. This is where KDE from CrimeStat is useful. A hotspot map of a city may point high crime risk around the city centre due to its high human activity but it may not be the case if we include educational background of the population as another factor to spatial analysis. KDE can help policy makers to draw a much more complete picture of the urban environment for a comprehensive analysis.

The application of predictive policing technologies continuously draws pros and cons among different stakeholders. The benefits of providing comprehensive urban data analysis for crime prevention raise many concerns about privacy issues and civil rights, especially in connection with low income and minority populations. In some European countries, the implementation of some technologies are impossible due to constitutional reasons. The most important aspect of predictive policing that we should take into consideration is how GIS and Big Data can help resource allocations and policy making in enhancing security in urban regions.

2.2.3. Matrix of Evidence Based Policing

The third crime prevention approach is the matrix of evidence based policing, which puts its emphasis on better identification of crime prevention measures for practitioners. The intervention paradigms focuses on the offender-, location-, and victim level. It is a user-friendly and interactive online data repository with more than 125 evaluation studies and it is being continuously updated.

"The matrix categorises and visualises these evaluations according to three common attributes or dimensions of crime prevention in a 3D axis of cuboid. They are the nature of the target (x-axis; such as individuals, groups, neighbourhood, jurisdiction, nation state), specificity (y-axis; whether the prevention measures are general or target-specific/focused), and the proactivity (z-axis; reactive, proactive, and highly proactive)"[11]. Based on these three different dimensions, the effectiveness of each different measure can be determined (non-significant-, mixed-, significant effect)[12].

As an interface between research and practice, the matrix serves as an evaluation tool which can be expanded and adjusted relatively easily to help many practitioners. However it is still evaluated pragmatically while in many cases, policy making is inherently political and strongly influenced by organization culture and practices. There is a strong need of a tool that can answer for loaded policy questions, both pragmatically and practically, with quick and appropriate references or case studies.

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[10] BBC News, http://www.bbc.com/news/technology-20068722, last accessed 30 January 2015
[11] – see Deliverable 3.1 Overview of relevant process models, indicators and methods for urban security enhancement – How to BE SECURE?, p.15, Chapter 3.3, Figure 4, p.26 for further details.
[12] Ibid. p.25

2.2.4. Safety Indexes

One more useful approach in security management is the implementation of urban metrics or indicators for crime prevention measures. The Rotterdam Safety Index and Amsterdam Safety Index (*Veiligheidsindex*) are indexes based on measurable indicators, both quantitatively (objective) and qualitatively (subjective) related to urban security (e.g. number of recorded crime and victims) and perceived security (e.g. fear of crime, residential satisfaction, and perceived threat). These indicators consist of three main data components: crime data, urban data, and survey data.

Crime data is the most common data available which is defined as "number of crimes per capita ratio (per 100,000 inhabitants)"[13]. This means the larger the city, the more one could expect crime to happen. It is not enough to have a recorded *x* number of crime in a city but it needs to be broken down further by identifying which type of crime and in which area of the city. As a whole, it may be taken as prevalence or incidents, but to make a proper use of the data as meaningful information, crime data must be accompanied by other data components (urban data and survey data). Such detailed information provides stakeholders with a much more complete understanding of what needs to be done.

Urban data adds another dimension to the index. This includes three main social-spatial factors: risk factors (the possibility of the crime to happen such as ASB), protective factors (existing crime deterrent such as a strong social cohesion), and symptoms of crime (how often it happens). To provide a better context, these indicators should also be classified based on types of crime and socio-cultural profile of the urban area. Both Rotterdam and Amsterdam Safety Indexes have different urban data although they can be considered similar Dutch metropolitan cities.

Safety indexes only fulfil the quantitative assessment of urban security. There are also informal ways to achieve urban security, for example through collective efficacy. Dubbed as "agent of resilience", collective efficacy represents the potential of a neighbourhood community to "achieve communal goals through informal social control"[14] (in this case urban security/crime prevention). It depends on qualitative factors such as social cohesion and social trust within a community. Increasing social efficacy has been emphasised as a more realistic goal to achieve urban security than reducing poverty in a poor neighbourhood. The proposed assessment of collective efficacy is through survey data. However, the main challenge of collecting survey data is "the lack of standardised survey for specific indicators of collective efficacy (social cohesion and social trust) or fear of crime (anxieties, worries, anger, and aversive emotions towards crime)"[15].

2.2.5. Conclusion

The approaches described previously only provide instruments to analyse and monitor crime (such as crime-mapping tools) or offer crime interventions analysis (evidence-based policing matrix). The Standard combines both monitoring and prevention, however it leaves no room for improvements. Rotterdam and Amsterdam Safety Indexes are also valuable for crime monitoring and in highlighting the importance of public perception of security (perceived security). Nevertheless it offers no solution to crime intervention or policy evaluation.

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[13] Ibid., p. 31
[14] Ibid., p. 34
[15] Ibid., p. 36

Unfortunately, none of the crime prevention approaches described are sufficient to provide a wide-ranging approach to enhance urban security. As discussed earlier, each of the approaches has advantages, disadvantages, potentials, and limitations. In terms of implementation, it also depends on the objective of the organisations, their management and organisational culture, and their attitude towards new (technological) development or innovations. This brings us to the importance of developing one unified approach in which new developments and tools are integrated.

2.3. Potential for improvements

From this brief overview, it becomes clear that a holistic urban security management is a complex task covering different stakeholders and activities within organisational, administrative, budgetary, and socio-political constrains. With current methods and tools, it is difficult to evaluate urban security practices as they are generally biased, political in nature, and not based on scientific evidence. Therefore, dissecting and disseminating experience and best practices from other cities provide cues about the development of certain urban security scenarios. Moreover, greater integration of urban security in Europe could also be achieved and improved by sharing the available data with relevant policy makers and stakeholders at local, regional, national, and European levels.

In responding to the current 'state of affairs', BESECURE sees much potential for improvements especially in a greater transfer of knowledge and expertise from the available information. The Standard, Predictive Policing, and the Matrix of Evidence Based Policing have failed in maximising the knowledge sharing of urban security. There is a strong need to have one unified portal which harnesses data, scientific knowledge, local practices and experience to their full extent for the decision making process. One of the most suitable general frameworks for such a unified approach is the ISO standard on risk management (ISO 31000) coupled with a relevant safety index such as the Rotterdam Safety Index. It analyses risk based on five steps: establishing the context, risk identification, risk analysis, risk evaluation, and risk treatment. It is a user-friendly process model, which could also be adapted and improved from the Matrix of Evidence Based Policing, for any stakeholders with GIS to visualise relevant information. This internationally-accepted risk management process has a similar nature to predictive policing without the concerns of privacy issues and civil rights.

BESECURE exploits these potentials through the application of sophisticated software packages to collect the evidence-based data, knowledge, and experience. This software package could inspire, inform, and innovate urban policy development. It facilitates performance monitoring and policy evaluation beyond a standard database of best practices. Furthermore, there is also a strong need to develop an online learning platform, which is accessible to different urban security stakeholders.

2.4. Relevance to EU agenda

Under the Europe 2020 Strategy[16], the EU Cohesion Policy[17] (2014-2020) has a focus on strengthening governance for urban development by establishing a common strategy for more coordination and less overlaps with European Regional Development Funds (ERDF) to be spent on integrated projects in cities and cross-borders cooperation. The EU has

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[16] 'Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth' - COM(2010) 2020, 3.3.2010
[17] http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/what/future/index_en.cfm, last accessed 3 November 2014

advocated the need of digital technology - "e-cohesion"[18] that facilitates this coordination within the low carbon economy context.

The EU Cohesion Policy and ERDF significantly shift the strategy of Innovation and Environment Regions of Europe Sharing Solutions (INTERREG) programme. The programme aims to improve the effectiveness of (regional and interregional) policies and instruments. INTERREG-IV (2007-2013) focussed on typical approaches for exchange of experience by e.g. thematic workshops, conventional meetings, surveys, and study visits[19]. The new INTERREG-V (2014-2020) emphasises the importance of digital technology such as "e-cohesion" in identifying and sharing good practices between European partners to achieve sustainable regional development[20].

In the R&D and Innovation framework of Horizon 2020, protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens is an important part under the societal challenge "Secure Societies". Central themes such as urban security, crisis management, and fighting against terrorism have been continued from the previous Framework Programme 7 (FP7). Horizon 2020 "Secure Societies" calls also place the importance of digital technology in urban security to assist stakeholders and policy makers in urban security management[21] (see section 6.1.1).

BESECURE has offered a step in responding to "e-cohesion" as part of EU Social Cohesion Policy 2014-2020. With its urban security best practices database, user-friendly online application, and e-learning platform, BESECURE is a relevant tool for knowledge and experience sharing between regions, particularly in urban security management. Furthermore, the BESECURE platform offers an evaluation tool for policy makers, a feature that many argue current approaches have failed to address. Under Horizon 2020, BESECURE approaches also have potential for implementation beyond urban security management, such as in the areas of the protection of critical infrastructures and crisis management (see Chapter 6 for further discussions).

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[18] http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-1011_en.htm, last accessed 3 November 2014
[19] http://www.interreg4c.eu/programme/, last accessed 4 November 2014
[20] http://www.corridor2.eu/fileadmin/daten/corridor2/pdf/Downloads/Funding_Possibilities.pdf, last accessed 4 November 2014
[21] "*We thus see a convergence of traditional security needs and the digital world. Whilst many infrastructures and services are privately owned and operated, protection of public safety and security are the responsibility of the public authorities. Therefore security is an issue that can only be tackled effectively if all stakeholders cooperate.*" 'Horizon 2020 Work Programme 2014-2020: *Secure societies – Protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens*', *C (2014)4995 of 22 July 2014, p.7*

3. European and national research, development and innovation projects

The D7.7 report provided details on research, development and innovation projects relevant to urban security as identified up to March 2013. This chapter provides an update on projects which commenced after this date. These projects offer potential for further synergy and cooperation in the sustainable development of the BESECURE approaches and results.

As in the D7.7 report, for each of the projects identified we have made an assessment, where possible, regarding:
1) The four security domain(s) to which a project is likely to contribute[22]
2) The inclusion / none inclusion of issues around "perceptions of security"
3) The category of support to policy design to which a project is likely to contribute[23]

3.1. EU funded R&D projects relevant to urban security

Annex 8: EU co-funded research, development and innovation project profiles, includes individual European project profiles for all projects listed.

Note that the assessments are good faith assessments based on the public knowledge available to the partners to assess the projects.

3.1.1. FP7 Security projects

Security of the Citizens

Nr.	Acronym	Project	Relevant Urban Security domains:	Perception of security included (Yes/No):	Type of support
1	TACTICS	Tactical Approach to Counter Terrorists in Cities	Urban environment	No	Information provision

Security of Infrastructures and Utilities

Nr.	Acronym	Project	Relevant Urban Security domains:	Perception of security included (Yes/No):	Type of support
1	CARONTE	Creating an Agenda for Research ON Transportation sEcurity	Institutional, Urban environment	No	Information provision, training

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[22] Security domains as determined in: BESECURE Deliverable D1.1 Boundary Conditions and Options for Urban Security Enhancement: Institutional, Urban Environment, Economic and or Societal
[23] Category of support to policy design as discussed in BESECURE Deliverable 7.7 Overview of the R&D landscape concerning policy support for urban security, Chapter 2; namely: Process support, Information provision, and/or Training and networking

Nr.	Acronym	Project	Relevant Urban Security domains:	Perception of security included (Yes/No):	Type of support
2	ECOSSIAN	European Control System Security Incident Analysis Network	Institutional, Economic	No	Information provision
3	FORTRESS	Foresight Tools for Responding to cascading effects in a crisis	Institutional, Urban environment, Societal	No	Information provision
4	HARMONISE	Holistic Approach to Resilience and Systematic Actions to make Large Scale UrbaN Built Infrastructure Secure	Institutional, Economic, Urban environment	Yes	Process support, information provision, training and networking
5	SAWSOC	Situation AWare Security Operations Center	Institutional, Societal	Yes	Information provision
6	VASCO	a Virtual Studio for Security Concepts and Operations	Urban environment, Societal	no	Information provision

Restoring Security and Safety in Case of Crisis

Nr.	Acronym	Project	Relevant Urban Security domains:	Perception of security included (Yes/No):	Type of support
1	CAERUS	Evidence based policy for post crisis stabilization: bridging the gap	Institutional	No	Information provision
2	CASCEFF	Modelling of dependencies and cascading effects for emergency management in crisis situations	Institutional, Economic, Urban environment, Societal	No	Information provision
3	COBACORE	Community Based Comprehensive Recovery	Institutional, Economy, Urban environment, Societal	No	Information provision
4	DRIVER	DRiving InnoVation in crisis management for European Resilience	Institutional, Economic, Societal	No	Information provision

Nr.	Acronym	Project	Relevant Urban Security domains:	Perception of security included (Yes/No):	Type of support
5	OPSIC	Operationalising Psychosocial Support in Crisis	Institutional, Societal	No	Information provision
6	POP-ALERT	Population Alerting: Linking Emergencies, Resilience and Training	Institutional, Urban environment Societal	No	Information provision
7	PSYCRIS	PSYcho-Social Support in CRISis Management	Institutional, Societal	No	Information provision, networking
8	PREDICT	PREparing for the Domino effect in Crisis siTuations	Institutional, Economic, Societal	No	Information provision, training
10	REASS	Reconstruction and REcovery Planning: Rapid and Continuously Updated COnstruction Damage, and Related Needs ASSessment	Institutional, Urban environment	No	Process Support, Information provision
12	SNOWBALL	Lower the impact of aggravating factors in crisis situations thanks to adaptive foresight and decision-support tools	Institutional, Economic, Urban environment	No	Information provision, Training and networking
13	TACTIC	Tools, methods And training for CommuniTIes and Society to better prepare for a Crisis	Institutional, Societal	No	Information provision

Security Systems Integration, Interconnectivity and Interoperability

Nr.	Acronym	Project	Relevant Urban Security domains:	Perception of security included (Yes/No):	Type of support
1	EPISECC	Establish Pan-European Information Space to Enhance seCurity of Citizens	Institutional	No	Information provision
2	HECTOS	Harmonized Evaluation, Certification and Testing of Security Products	Institutional, Economic	No	Information provision

Nr.		Project	Relevant Urban Security domains:	Perception of security included (Yes/No):	Type of support
3	REDIRNET	Emergency Responder Data Interoperability Network	Institutional, Economic	No	Information provision, training

Security and Society

Nr.	Acronym	Project	Relevant Urban Security domains:	Perception of security included (Yes/No):	Type of support
1	ATHENA	ATHENA	Institutional, Urban environment	No	Information provision
2	COSMIC	The COntribution of Social Media In Crisis management	Institutional, Urban environment, Societal	No	Information provision
3	EPOOLICE	early Pursuit against Organized crime using envirOnmental scanning, the Law and IntelligenCE systems	Institutional, Urban environment	No	Information provision, Training
4	EVOCS	The evolving concept of security: A critical evaluation across four dimensions	Institutional	Yes	Information provision
5	FORCE	FOResight Coordination for Europe	Institutional	No	Information provision
6	ISAR+	Online and Mobile Communications for Crisis Response and Search and Rescue	Institutional, Urban environment	No	Information provision
7	LASIE	LArge Scale Information Exploitation of Forensic Data	Institutional	No	Information provision
8	PARIS	PrivAcy pReserving Infrastructure for Surveillance	Institutional, Urban environment, Societal	No	Information provision
9	PRIME	PReventing, Interdicting and Mitigating Extremist events: Defending against lone actor extremism	Institutional, Urban environment, Societal	No	Information provision
10	SLANDAIL	Security System for language and image analysis	Institutional, Urban environment	No	Information provision
11	SOTERIA	Online and Mobile Communications for	Institutional,	No	Process support,

Nr.	Acronym	Project	Relevant Urban Security domains:	Perception of security included (Yes/No):	Type of support
		Emergencies	Societal		Information provision, Training and networking
12	SUPER	Social sensors for secUrity Assessments and Proactive EmeRgencies management	Institutional, Urban environment, Societal	No	Information provision
13	VALCRI	Visual Analytics for Sense-making in CRiminal Intelligence analysis	Institutional, Economic	No	Process support, information provision, training and networking

Security Research Coordination and Structuring

Nr.	Acronym	Project	Relevant Urban Security domains:	Perception of security included (Yes/No):	Type of support
1	CIPRNET	Critical Infrastructure Preparedness and Resilience Research Network	Institutional, Urban environment, Societal	No	Process support, information provision
2	FLAGSHIP	Forward Looking Analysis of Grand Societal cHallenges and Innovative Policies	Institutional, Societal	No	Information provision
3	GRAFFOLUTION	Awareness and Prevention Solutions against Graffiti Vandalism in Public Areas and Transport	Institutional, Urban Environment	No	Process support, information provision
4	LEILA	Law Enforcement Intelligence Learning Application	Institutional, Urban environment	No	Information provision, training
5	P-REACT	Petty cRiminality diminution through sEarch and Analysis in multi-source video Capturing and archiving plaTform	Institutional, Economic, Urban environment	No	Process support, information provision

Nr.	Acronym	Project	Relevant Urban Security domains:	Perception of security included (Yes/No):	Type of support
6	SAFECITI	Simulation Platform for the Analysis of Crowd Turmoil in Urban Environments with Training and Predictive Capabilities	Institutional, Societal	No	Process support, raining
7	SMARTPREVENT	Smart Video-Surveillance System to Detect and Prevent Local Crimes in Urban Areas	Institutional, Urban environment	No	Information provision
8	SOURCE	SOURCE - Virtual centre of excellence for research support and coordination on societal security	Institutional, Societal	No	Process support, Information provision, Training and networking

3.1.2. Other EU co-funded projects / projects at European Level

Acronym	Project	Relevant Urban Security domains:	Perception of security included (Yes/No):	Programme	Type of support
CITINES	Design of a decision support tool for sustainable, reliable and cost-effective energy strategies in cities and industrial complexes	Institution, Economic, Urban Environment, and Societal	No	FP7-ICT	Information provision, process support
CityPulse	Real-Time IoT Stream Processing and Large-scale Data Analytics for Smart City Applications	Institutional, Economic	No	FP7-ICT	Information provision, Process support
GEOSMARTCITIES	Open geo-data for innovative services and	Institutional, Urban Environment,	No	FP7-ICT	Information provision, process

Acronym	Project	Relevant Urban Security domains:	Perception of security included (Yes/No):	Programme	Type of support
	user applications towards Smart Cities	Societal and Economic			support, Training
MOVESMART	Renewable Mobility Services in Smart Cities	Institutional, Urban Environment, Societal	No	FP7-ICT	Information provision, process support
RERUM	REliable, Resilient and secUre IoT for sMart city applications	Institution, Economic, Urban Environment, and Societal	No	FP7-ICT	Information provision, process support
SMARTENC	Smart Video Encoders for Wireless Surveillance Networks	Institutional, Economic, Urban Environment	No	FP7-ICT	Information provision, process support
SMARTIE	Secure and sMArter ciTIes data management	Institution, Economic, Urban Environment	No	FP7-ICT	Information provision, process support, Training and networking
VITAL	Virtualized programmable InTerfAces for innovative cost-effective IoT depLoyments in smart cities	Institution, Economic, Societal	No	FP7-ICT	Information provision, process support
CATCH_MR	Cooperative approaches to transport challenges in Metropolitan Regions	Institutional, Urban Environment, Societal and Economic ("Urban security is integral part of transport management" -CM[24])	Yes	INTERREG IVC	Information provision, process support, Training
FLIPPER[25]	Flexible Transport	Institutional, Urban	Yes	INTERREG IVC	Information provision,

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[24] http://www.catch-mr.eu/, last accessed 3 November 2014

[25] "The FLIPPER proposal addresses a key factor of eco-sustainable and competitive development and social cohesion of European areas and Regions, through the investigation, experience exchange, good practices transferring and profitable co-operation in the area of Flexible Transport Services (FTS). The project outcomes and durable results include: technological, operational and organisational experiences exchanging on FTS at regional and international level to improve the effectiveness of policies for regional development, cohesion and co-operation; disseminating good practices and establishing a network for improving accessibility, transport services and life quality.", from http://www.interreg4cflipper.eu/, last accessed 3 November 2014

Acronym	Project	Relevant Urban Security domains:	Perception of security included (Yes/No):	Programme	Type of support
	Services and ICT platform for Eco-Mobility in urban and rural European areas	Environment, Societal and Economic			process support, Training
GRISI PLUS	Geomatics Rural Information Society Initiative PLUS	Institutional, Urban Environment, Societal and Economic	No	INTERREG IVC	Information provision, process support, Training
HYBRID PARKS	Hybrid Parks: Combining abilities, creating synergies and enhancing the performance of parks for sustainable local and regional development policies	Institutional, Urban Environment, Societal and Economic ("Parks as a component from risk prevention strategies" – HP[26])	Yes	INTERREG IVC	Information provision, process support, Training
URMA	Urban-rural partnerships in metropolitan areas	Institutional, Urban Environment, Societal and Economic	Yes	INTERREG IVC	Information provision, process support, Training

3.2. Notable national research, development and innovation projects relevant to urban security within the Consortium Countries

As stated at the beginning of this chapter, the D7.7 report provided details on research, development and innovation projects relevant to urban security as identified up to March 2013. This section provides an update on projects which commenced after this date. Annex 2 includes individual project profiles for all projects listed.

Acronym	Project	Relevant Urban Security domains:	Perception of security included (Yes/No):	Type of support	Country
ENSURE	ENablement of Urban Citizen SUpport for Crisis Response Improved crisis management in urban areas by situational helper concepts and warning systems	Institutional, Urban environment, Societal	Yes	Process Support, Information provision, Training	Germany
InREAKT	Integrated help reaction chains to increase the public transport safety	Urban environment,	Yes	Process Support, Information	Germany

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Acronym	Project	Relevant Urban Security domains:	Perception of security included (Yes/No):	Type of support	Country
				provision, Training	
Interkom	Inter-communal concepts to strengthen the resilience of urban areas	Societal	Yes	Process Support, Information provision, Training	Germany
Multikosi	Inter-communal concepts to strengthen the resilience of urban areas	Urban environment,	Yes	Process Support, Information provision, Training	Germany
SENSIKO	Safety of elderly people in residential district	Urban environment, Societal	Yes	Process Support, Information provision	Germany
SiKomFan	Germany Safer Football - Improving communication structures and optimisation of fan dialogues	Institutional, Urban environment, Economic, Societal	Yes	Process Support, Information provision, Networking	Germany
SKOBB	Security Cooperation for bus and train	Institutional, Urban environment, Economic, Societal	Yes	Process Support, Information provision, Networking	Germany
TARGET	Incident and case analysis of highly expressive targeted violence	Institutional, Urban environment, Economic, Societal	Yes	Process Support, Information provision, Networking	Germany
TRANSIT	Crime Prevention for a safe living environment - transdisciplinary security strategies for police, housing associations and local authorities	Institutional, Urban environment, Economic, Societal	Yes	Process Support, Information provision, Networking, Training	Germany
VERSS	Aspects of a fair distribution of security in the city	Institutional, Urban environment, Economic, Societal	Yes	Process Support, Information provision, Networking	Germany
-	National Plan of Anti-Corruption	Institutional, Urban environment, Economic, Societal	Yes	Process Support, Information provision, Training	Italy
SINTESYS	Security and INTElligence SYSstem	Institutional, Economical, Societal	Yes	Process Support, Information provision, Training	Italy
HSD	The Hague Security Delta	Urban environment, Societal,	Yes	Process Support, Information	The Nether-lands

Acronym	Project	Relevant Urban Security domains:	Perception of security included (Yes/No):	Type of support	Country
		Institutional, Economic		provision, Training	
-	Big Data Value Center Almere	Urban environment, Societal, Institutional, Economic	Yes	Process Support, Information provision, Training	The Nether-lands
DUN	Defence, Uncertainty, Now Media (D.U.N): Mapping Social Media in Strategic Communications	Institutional, Societal	Yes	Process Support, Information provision, Training	UK

4. Analysis of FP7 urban security research landscape

This chapter provides a summary assessment of the European research landscape related to urban security management under the European Union's Framework 7 programme for research and technological development (RTD) (FP7). It focuses on the following questions: How many FP7 Security projects are contributing to urban security research? How is participation divided between countries? How is participation divided between institution types? How many institutions are contributing to this research landscape? Which are the key institutions contributing? What can be learnt for future urban security research? Are there gaps in urban security research? How far can the implementation of project foreground results contribute to urban security? It also identifies how the BESECURE platform can help to coordinate the analysis and communication of FP7 urban security results and to determine future urban security research, development and innovation needs. We broke this work down into three main steps (Figure 1):

1) Analysis of how many FP7 Security projects seem(ed)[27] relevant to urban security. We then analysed the geographical distribution and institutional background of the project participants (chapter 4.1)

2) Analysis of how many of the FP7 Security projects relevant to urban security seem(ed) to have urban security management at their core. We then analysed which urban security domains and factors they seem to be working on / have worked on (chapter 4.2).

3) Analysis of the completed FP7 core urban security management project results to understand how far the project results actually will or could contribute to urban security (chapter 4.3).
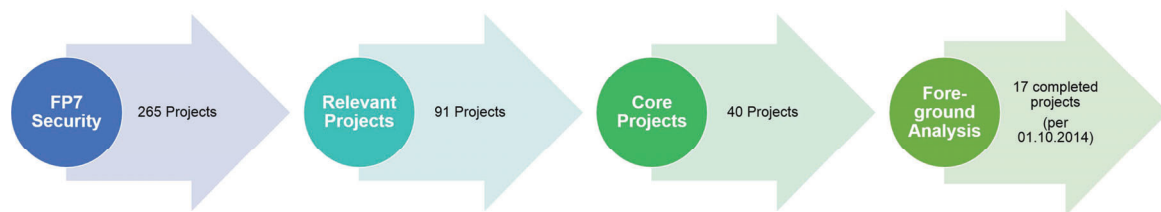
Figure 1 Overview of the methodology

4.1. Analysis of FP7 projects relevant to urban security

4.1.1.   Methodology

In April 2014, the European Parliament Directorate General for Internal Policies published an assessment of FP7 security research in general[28]. We have analysed urban security research by organising our data similarly to the European Parliament report to be consistent

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[27] "seem(ed)" reflects that most projects are still running, a small number completed, at the time of assessment.
[28] European Parliament, DG Internal Policies, Review of Security Measures in the 7th Research Framework Programme FP7 2007-2013, April 2014,
http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2014/509979/IPOL-LIBE_ET(2014)509979_EN.pdf,
last accessed 16 November 2014.

and comparable. BESECURE examined all security projects under the FP7 Security theme (FP7-ST) identified on CORDIS[29] up to September 2014. We selected projects that directly focussed on urban security policy making, general crime and instability. We did not focus on physical and operational security such as surveillance systems, physical protection systems, explosive detection technology, terrorist attack prevention, and so on. Nevertheless many projects though not focussed on urban security were included because of the possibility for their technologies and approaches to impact on urban security policy design opportunities and implementation. Keywords such as "urban security", "crime/risk prevention", "protection against crime", "urban management", and "best practices sharing" helped to identify the projects. We then created a database of projects with information such as the name of participating institutions including the coordinators, country of origins[30], total project costs, EU contributions, participants' contributions[31] and the head-line topics from the work programme. In analysing the key actors in European urban security research, we classified the participating institutions following four broad categories used in the FP7 project proposal submission forms: enterprises, secondary or higher education institutions, non-profit and R&D organisations and public bodies[32].

4.1.2. Results and discussion

In September 2014 we identified 265 FP7 Security projects on the CORDIS website[33]. The total funding available for FP7 Security projects was €1.4 billion. Our assessment found that approximately a quarter of this total funding with €357.735.747 went to 91 projects (approximately 30% of the total projects) whose results could be relevant to urban security (see Annex 4: List of FP7 Security projects identified as relevant to urban security). These projects were spread out between all the main headline topics, except for "Intelligent Surveillance and Border Security". Most of the identified projects were under "Security and Society" (38 projects) to which BESECURE also belonged (see Figure 2). The fragmentation of projects relevant to urban security in different head-line topic areas also confirms that urban security covers a multi-dimensional process that involves various stakeholders. Many of the identified projects worked on specific challenges but with differences in focus. DESURBS[34] and PROACTIVE[35] focussed on tools and technology platforms to respond to crisis management in urban settings. While some projects, such as OPSIC[36] and PSYCRIS[37], evaluated psychological factors influencing public security in crisis management.

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[29] http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/security/projects_en.html, last accessed 17 November 2014.
[30] We also included European Economic Area (EEA), EU candidate countries, and non-EU member countries.
[31] Calculated from the difference between total project cost and EU contribution, also described as "community contribution".
[32] In the case of ambiguity, we classified institutions based on their website formal description in the 'About us' section.
[33] According to data released by the EC in March 2015 a total of 319 projects were funded, https://open-data.europa.eu/en/data/dataset/cordisfp7projects, last accessed on 9 March 2015
[34] DESURBS (Designing Safer URBan Spaces), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/97637_en.html, last accessed 9 January 2015
[35] PROACTIVE (PRedictive reasOning and multi-source fusion empowering AntiCipation of attacks and Terrorist actions In Urban EnVironmEnts), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/103500_en.html, last accessed 9 January 2015
[36] OPSIC (Operationalising Psychosocial Support in Crisis), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/108235_en.html, last accessed 27 November 2014
[37] PSYCRIS (PSYcho-Social Support in CRISis Management), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/109098_en.html, last accessed 27 November 2014
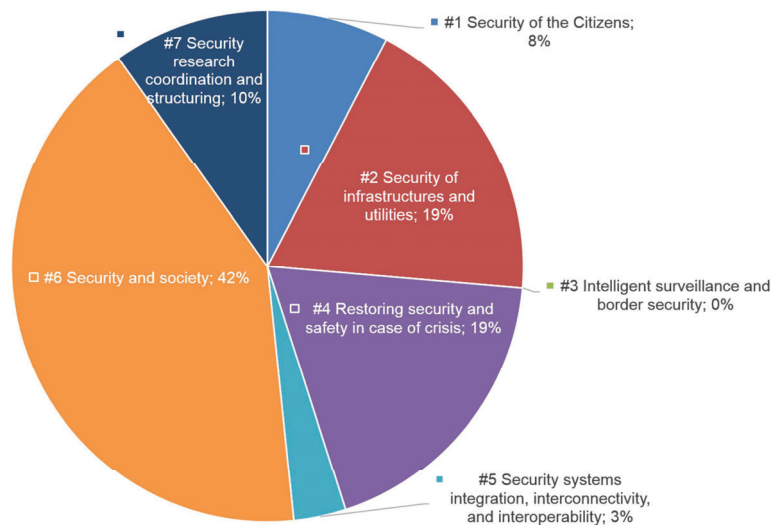
Figure 2 Thematic distribution of the identified projects
#1 Security of the Citizens, 7 projects; #2 Security of infrastructures and utilities, 17 projects; #3 Intelligent Surveillance and Border Security, 0 projects; #4 Restoring Security and Safety in case of Crisis, 17 projects; #5 Security Systems Integration, Interconnectivity, and Interoperability, 3 projects; #6 Security and Society, 38 projects; #7 Security Research Coordination and Structuring, 9 projects. Percentage was calculated and rounded without decimals from the total 91 relevant projects.

4.1.2.1. Geographical distribution of FP7 Security projects relevant to Urban Security

All EU Member States participated in the 91 FP7 urban security related projects (see Figure 3), however the geographical distribution was unequal with most project participants from the larger EU Member States, such the UK (76%, 69 projects), Germany (67%, 61 projects), Italy (53%, 48 projects), France (49%, 45 projects), the Netherlands (47%, 43 projects), and Spain (45%, 41 projects). This means that for every ten projects, the UK participated in at least seven, and Germany in six and Italy, France, the Netherlands, and Spain in four projects. This also implies a strong urban security RTD network between these six countries.

Similar rankings could also be observed for project coordination. However, despite the UK participating in the most projects, Germany takes the lead as coordinator of 18 projects, followed by the UK, the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, and France (see Figure 4). Again these six countries coordinated almost 70% of urban security research. It is also important to point out the active participation of non EU Member States, which were higher than smaller EU Member States, such as Norway (29%), Switzerland (13%), Israel (23%), and Turkey (8%). EU candidates (Macedonia and Serbia) and countries outside Europe (the USA, Canada, India, and Australia) participated in at least one project.
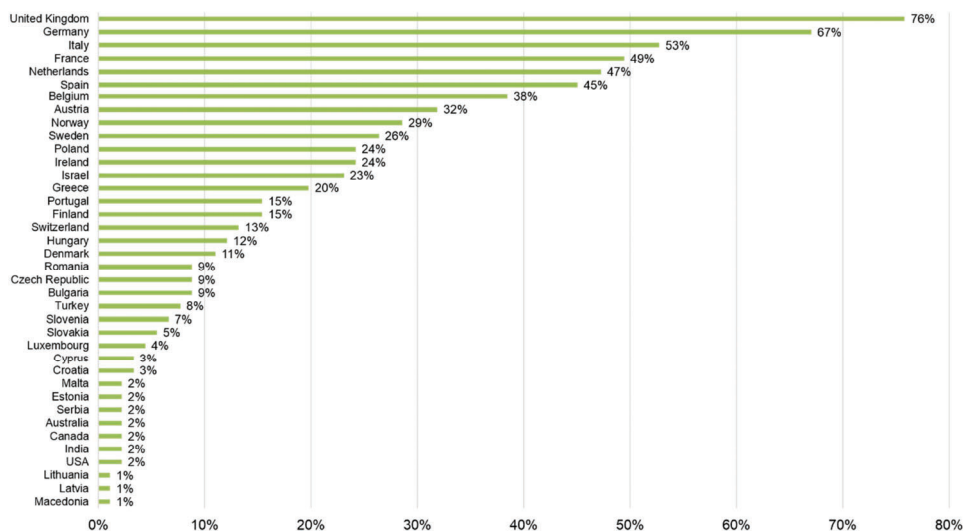
Figure 3 Project Participation per Country

The project participation per country (pie chart) percentages were calculated and rounded without decimals from the total 91 relevant projects.
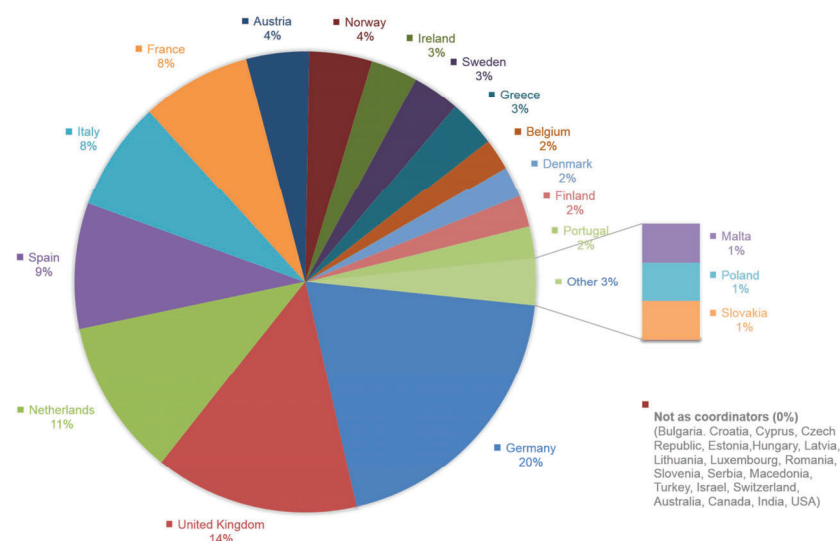
Figure 4 Number of Coordinated Projects per Country.

The number of coordinated projects per country percentages were calculated and rounded without decimals from the total 91 relevant projects.

4.1.2.2. Participating Institutions in FP7 Security projects relevant to Urban Security

From 91 projects, there were 681 participating institutions, including the coordinators. Similarly to the country participation ranking, approximately 60% of the participating institutions came from the top six largest countries, with the UK (13%, 91 institutions), Germany (10%, 69), Italy (10%, 65), Spain (9%, 59), France (8%, 55) and the Netherlands (8%, 52) – see Figure 5. The European Commission FP7 assessment report 2014 suggests

that the unequal geographical distribution may be explained by certain Member States' or institutions' experience, expertise, and capabilities[38].

Figure 5 Distribution of institutions per country of origin
The number of institutions per country percentages were calculated and rounded without decimals from the total 681 participating institutions. Below 4% indicates 20 institutions or less.

Interestingly in the context of urban security, these main six Member States have metropolitan cities and urban areas with lower crime rates and good urban management according to UN-HABITAT[39], the City Mayors Foundation[40], and EUROSTAT[41]. Moreover, these countries are ranked highly in the global competitiveness index 2014 according to the World Economic Forum. On the other hand, other EU Member States such as Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia are behind in the global competitiveness index[42] and experiencing increased crime activities in urban area[43].

General FP7 urban security project network analysis[44] observed a high centrality of security firms and applied research organisations while higher education and public bodies were less prominent[45]. Our analysis also showed that almost half (40%) of the participating institutions

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[38] http://ec.europa.eu/research/evaluations/pdf/archive/fp7_monitoring_reports/6th_fp7_monitoring_report.pdf, p. 60 – the discussion was brought forward in the context of nuclear fission research.
[39] http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/745habitat.pdf, p. 101, last accessed 20 November 2014
[40] http://www.citymayors.com/sections/rankings_content.html, last accessed 20 November 2014
[41] http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/region_cities/regional_statistics/data/database, last accessed 18 November 2014
[42] http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GlobalCompetitivenessReport_2014-15.pdf, p.11, last accessed 20 November 2014
[43] http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Crime_statistics, last accessed 20 November 2014
[44] http://mappingsecurity.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Top-28-Institutions-security-researchFP7.jpg, last accessed 20 November 2014
[45] European Parliament, DG Internal Policies, Review of Security Measures in the 7th Research Framework Programme FP7 2007-2013, April 2014, http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2014/509979/IPOL-LIBE_ET(2014)509979_EN.pdf, p.19, last accessed 16 November 2014

were enterprises[46], followed by secondary or higher education institutions (HEI, 26%), non-profit & R&D organisations (22%), and public bodies (11%). 75% of participating institutions were only involved in single projects (see Figure 6). Three institutions played a big role in urban security RTD both as coordinators and as active participants in more than 60% of identified projects. They were the Fraunhofer Society[47] with 28 projects (8 as coordinator), TNO[48] with 19 projects (8 as coordinator), and FOI[49] with 10 projects (2 as coordinator). Moreover, Figure 7 also indicates that there are about 70 core urban security RTD actors that participated in three or more projects.
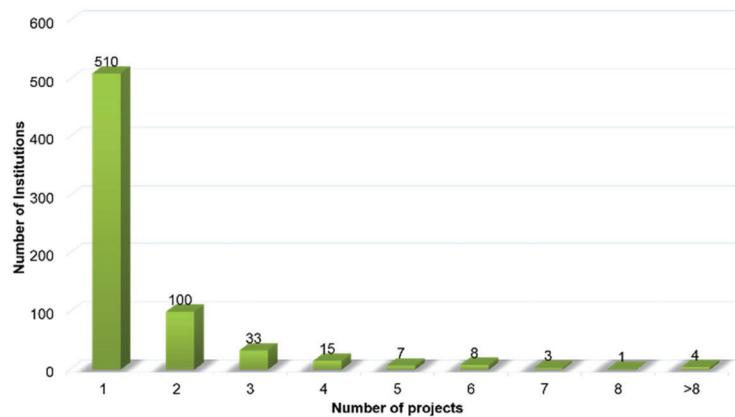
Figure 6 Project participation by institutions (including as coordinators)
The breakdown was from the total 681 participating institutions in 91 FP7 Secuirty projects related to urban security
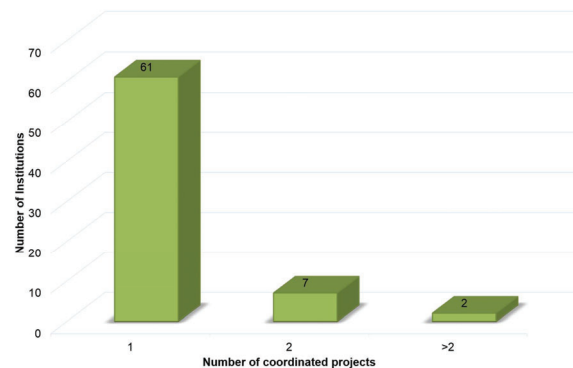
Figure 7 Participation of institutions as coordinators
From 681 participating institutions, 70 institutions were coordinators in one or more projects.

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[46] Government-owned companies or companies with majority of shares owned by government were considered as enterprises.
[47] Germany, *Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der angewandten Forschung e. V.* It is important to note that the Fraunhofer Society is composed of 67 specialised research institutions in Germany. In this paper, we counted Fraunhofer as a single institution according to the CORDIS website, however our breakdown analysis showed that 16 Fraunhofer institutes participated in urban security research. Fraunhofer-EMI was the most active with 4 projects, while Fraunhofer IAIS, ISI and INT each had 3 projects.
[48] The Netherlands, *Nederlandse Organisatie voor Toegepast Natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek* (Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research), https://www.tno.nl/en/
[49] Sweden, *Totalforsvarets Forskningsinstitut* (Swedish Defence Research Agency), http://www.foi.se/en/
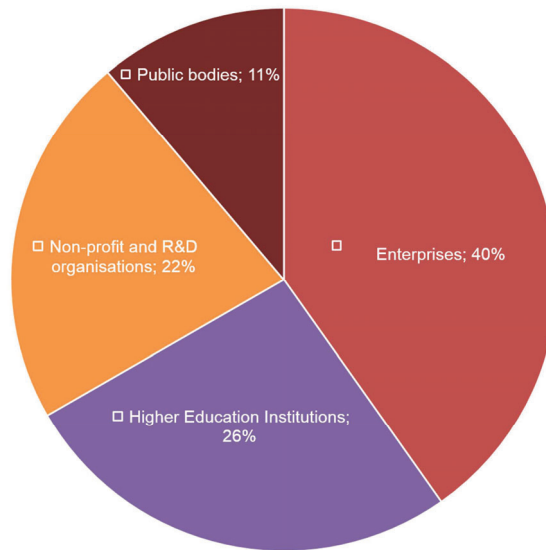
Figure 8 Breakdown of participating institutions
The number of institutions per country percentages were calculated and rounded without decimals from the total 681 participating institutions.

The major role of enterprises could indicate a large potential to implement project results into the market. The main enterprises in the assessed projects were Trilateral Research & Consulting, AIT, ITTI, Selex[50], ATOS Spain, and Thales Communications & Security SAS[51] with involvement in almost 50% of projects. These companies are also leading security companies in the security market with the financial means to cover their proportion of cost not funded. Similar observation was discussed extensively in the European FP7 review[52]. Enterprises (Figure 9) and public bodies (Figure 10) from United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Spain, France, and the Netherlands were again ranked in the top six countries for project participation although with different proportions (see Table 3). Although the FP7 Security workprogramme considered security public bodies as end-users, the involvement of public bodies as partners was rather limited[53]. Public bodies from the UK, Spain, Germany, Italy, France, and the Netherlands were again ranked in the top six for project participation (Figure 10). National policies that endorse participation in large scale research projects with support from central government could be one of the reasons why these six countries had higher public body participation compared to other EU Members States[54]. Smaller EU Member States may not have similar financial and structural support.

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[50] Selex ELSAG and Selex ES were considered the same entity as Selex ES, see http://www.selex-es.com/about-us/heritage, last accessed 24 November 2014
[51] Thales Communications and Security SAS (FR) had 6 project participations, however if we consider Thales SA (FR) and Thales BV (NL) with each 3 projects participations, Thales would take over the leading project participations (12) as Trilateral Research & Consulting had "only" 9 project participations.
[52] http://ec.europa.eu/research/evaluations/pdf/archive/fp7_monitoring_reports/6th_fp7_monitoring_report.pdf, see Chapter 2.3.3. and http://www.ceps.eu/system/files/book/2010/02/INEX%20PB5%20e-version.pdf, p.4, last accessed 24 November 2014
[53] The analysis only included public bodies that are formally listed as partners on the CORDIS website. It did not take into account partnership with local governments through participating organizations within the consortium. This is evident from the BESECURE project which has strong cooperation with local governments through its partners.
[54] http://ec.europa.eu/research/evaluations/pdf/archive/fp7_monitoring_reports/6th_fp7_monitoring_report.pdf, p. 19, last accessed 21 November 2014

In contrast, different patterns were observed in the distribution of higher education institutions (Figure 11) and non-profit and R&D organisations (Figure 12). Austrian and Polish universities have slightly more participation than the Dutch and French counterparts. However, it is important to note that there were also several participating Dutch university foundations such as Utrecht University of Applied Sciences Foundation[55] (2 projects), Tilburg University Foundation[56] (2 projects), and Zuyd University of Applied Sciences Foundation[57] (1 project) which makes the distinction between non-profit and R&D organisations and higher education institutions difficult to make. Moreover, many non-profit R&D institutions have strong collaboration with universities. In the category of non-profit and R&D organisations, the United Kingdom has only few organisations (3%, 5 organisations). This is an interesting observation, particularly since many British enterprises, universities, and public bodies were ranked first. It suggests that this is not a typical form of legal entity in the UK in which Universities often fulfil also this role. Belgian non-profit organisations entered the top six in this category (see Table 3). One could argue that many of Belgian organisations have better access in European policy research due to their closer proximity to Brussels.

Table 3 Comparison of the top six countries based on institution participation

Rank	Project Participation			Enterprises			Public Bodies			Higher Education			Non-profit and R&D		
1	UK	13%	91	UK	14%	39	UK	17%	13	UK	19%	34	NL	14%	21
2	DE	10%	69	FR	12%	33	ES	14%	11	DE	12%	21	IT	11%	17
3	IT	10%	65	DE	10%	27	DE	9%	7	IT	8%	14	FR	11%	16
4	ES	9%	59	IT	10%	27	IT	9%	7	ES	6%	11	DE	9%	14
5	FR	8%	55	ES	10%	27	NL	8%	6	AT	5%	9	BE	9%	13
6	NL	8%	52	NL	6%	17	FR	5%	4	PL	5%	9	ES	7%	10
…							PT	5%	4	NL	4%	8	UK	3%	5
…										FR	1%	2			

The number of institutions per country percentages were calculated and rounded without decimals from the total participating institutions (written in brackets for each category). The first column indicates the Member State's abbreviation, followed by its percentage, and their total number of institutions. Abbreviations: UK: the United Kingdom; DE: Germany; IT: Italy; ES: Spain; FR: France; NL: the Netherlands; AT: Austria; PL: Poland; BE: Belgium; and PT: Portugal.

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[55] *Stichting Hogeschool Utrecht*
[56] *Stichting Katholieke Universiteit Brabant Universiteit van Tilburg*
[57] *Stichting Hogeschool Zuyd*

Other 27% - below 4%
(Belgium, Greece, Israel, Switzerland, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Norway, Hungary, Luxembourg, Romania, Slovakia)

No participation (0%)
(Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Turkey, Canada, Croatia, Latvia, Malta, Serbia, Macedonia, Australia, India, USA)
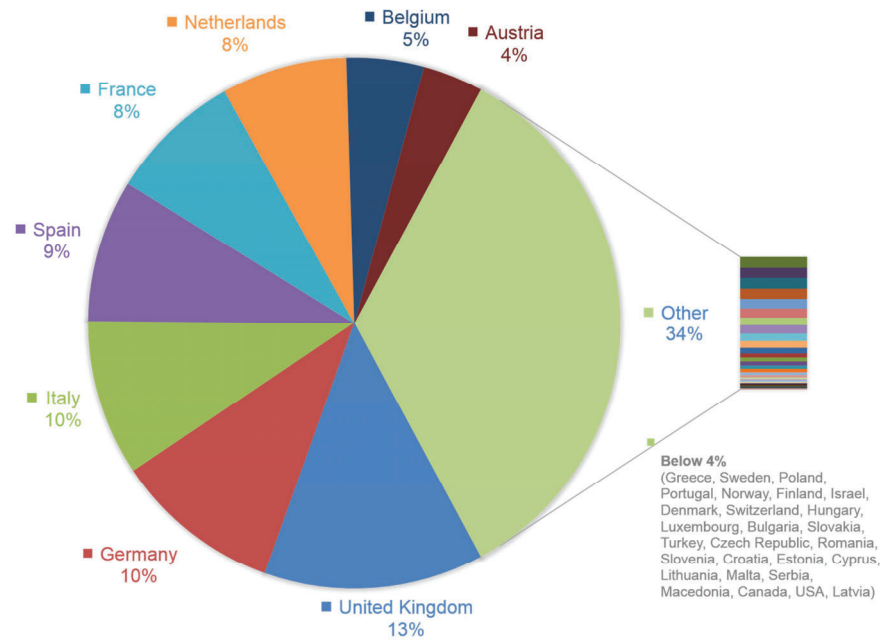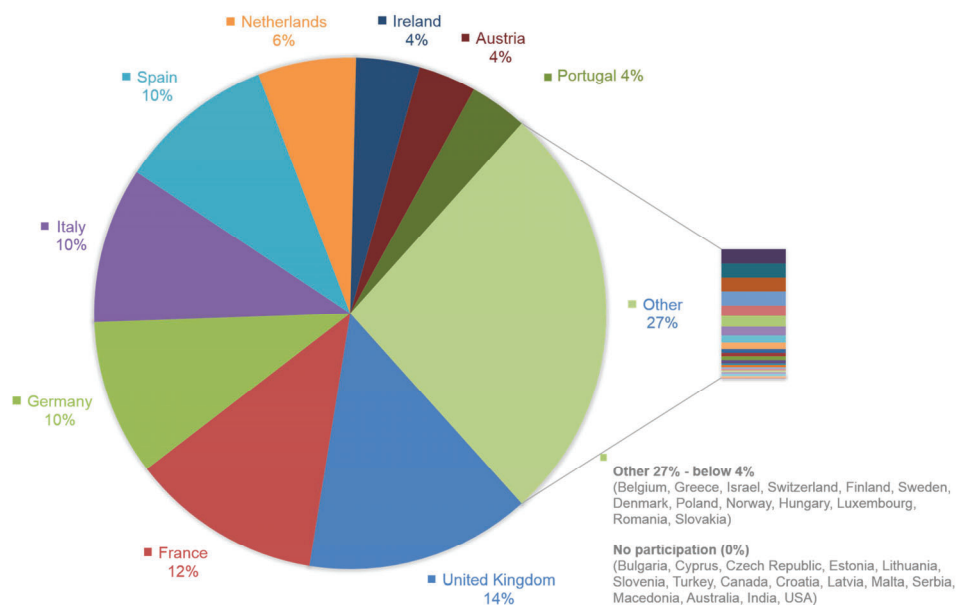
Figure 9 Distribution of enterprises per country of origin
The number of institutions per country percentages were calculated and rounded without decimals from the total 274 enterprises.

Other 32% - below 5%
(Belgium, Romania, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Slovenia, Sweden, Austria, Cyprus, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Poland, Norway, Israel)

No participation (0%)
(Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovakia, Serbia, Macedonia, Turkey, Switzerland, Australia, Canada, India, USA)
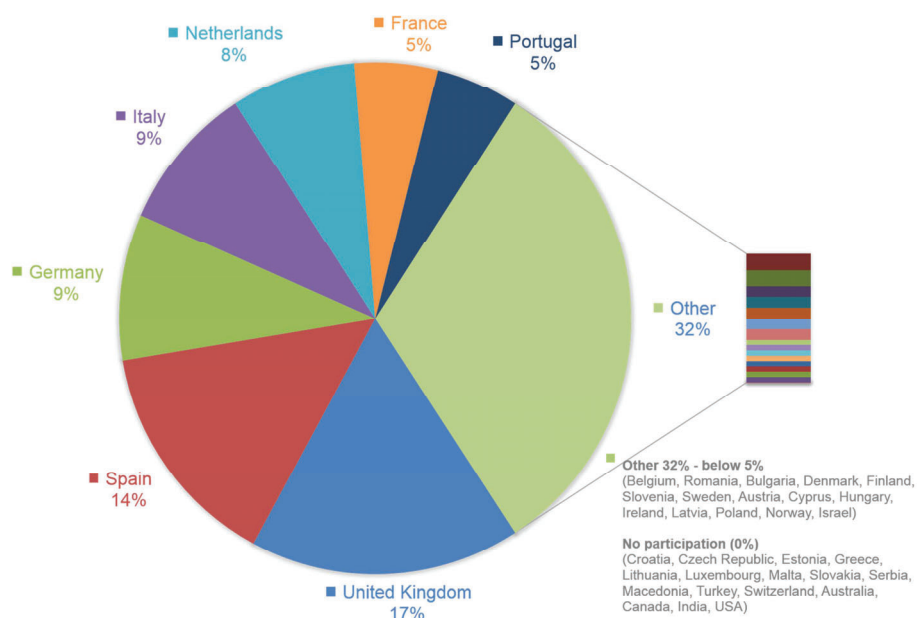
Figure 10 Distribution of public bodies per country of origin
The number of institutions per country percentages were calculated and rounded without decimals from the total 76 public bodies.
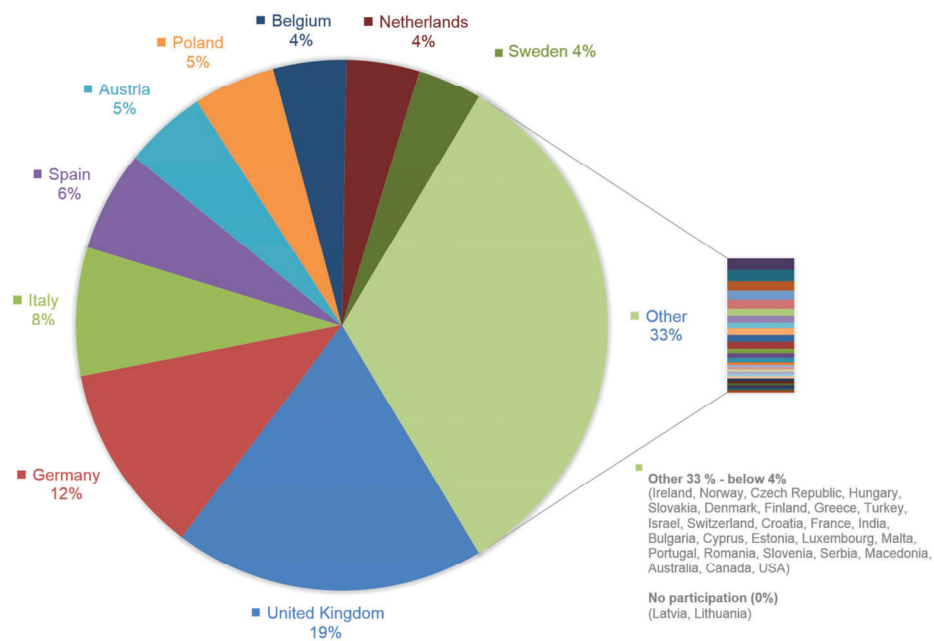
Figure 11 Distribution of higher education institutions per country of origin
The number of institutions per country percentages were calculated and rounded without decimals from the total 180 higher education institutions.
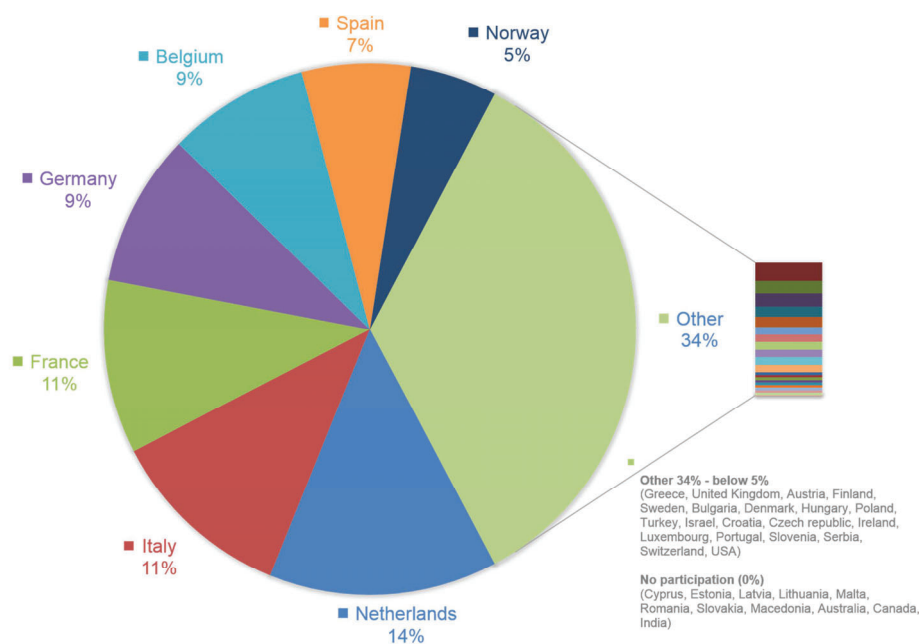
Figure 12 Distribution of non-profit and R&D organisations per country of origin
The number of institutions per country percentages were calculated and rounded without decimals from the total 151 organisations.

4.2. Review of core FP7 urban security projects

4.2.1. Methodology

We filtered[58] the 91 identified RTD projects which were assessed previously in chapter 4.1. The filtration was made based on their technologies and approaches in good faith to identify those at the core of urban security management, although the writers note that the element of subjectivity could not be ruled out of this filtration. The main goal of this exercise was to identify which factors could warrant further attention in urban security research and on this basis we do not consider that the element of subjectivity should detract from the overall general observations. From the 91 projects, we identified 40 core projects that specifically addressed urban security management.

We then reviewed these 40 core projects based on the information available on the CORDIS database, projects' websites, public deliverables and their other publications. Here we referred to the four key research domains in urban security: Institutional, Economic, Societal, and Urban Environment based on BESECURE's initial literature research at the start of the project. Each domain has a number of key factors that influence urban security in resolving and combating urban security. Within these broad domain areas, BESECURE established 65 different underlying factors that strongly influence the *real life* conditions of urban security management[59]. A three-point scale consisting of "explicitly relevant" (2), "considered as one of the contributing aspects" or "implicitly relevant" (1), and "irrelevant" (0)[60] was used to determine the extent to which it would seem the factors were covered by the projects. In order for a project to have 100% for all urban security factors it would need to score "2" for all 65 factors.

4.2.2. Results and discussion

We found that the 91 projects covered and related to four general themes: urban security *per se*, crisis management, surveillance, and the protection of critical infrastructure[61] (also reflecting the themes in the FP7 Security work programme). Many of the projects have some overlaps with other themes (see Annex 5: Four general themes in FP7 Security project projects relevant to urban security). In total, we found 40 core projects that addressed urban security management (Figure 13, red, centre) while many also addressed crises management (green circle, left, with 39 projects). The percentage of domain coverage[62] and comparison between the 40 projects is provided in summary in Table 4 below (see Annex 6:

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[58] We tried to be as objective as possible in analyzing the projects based on the information available on CORDIS, project website, and project public deliverables.

[59] The four key domains of urban security as discussed extensively in BESECURE Deliverable 1.1 Boundary Conditions and Options for Urban Security Enhancement, Chapter 4; for public summary, see http://www.besecure-project.eu/dynamics//modules/SFIL0100/view.php?fil_Id=36, last accessed 2 December 2014

[60] This approach adopted the Likert scale with a simplified 0-1-2 rating. We aimed to assess differences between the projects while minimising the level of subjectivity, see Likert, Rensis (1932). "A Technique for the Measurement of Attitudes". Archives of Psychology 140: 1–55; and Reips, Ulf-Dietrich; Funke, Frederik (2008)" and "Interval level measurement with visual analogue scales in Internet-based research: VAS Generator". Behavior Research Methods 40 (3): 699–704.

[61] Despite its focus on urban transport, large European demonstration project SECUR-ED was also included due to its crime prevention measures.

[62] We calculated the coverage based on the number of factors and maximum scores. For example, there are 14 factors in the "Institutional Domain". This means that the maximum score (14 x 2) of "Institutional Demand Domain" is 28. If an assessed project receives a total 14 points in "Institutional Domain", then the project has 50% of domain coverage. The same principle was applied to the other three domains. "Economic domain" has 13 different factors, "Societal Domain" has 23 factors, and "Urban Environment" domain has 15 factors.

Assessment of the FP7 Security projects with urban security management at their core for the complete matrix)[63]
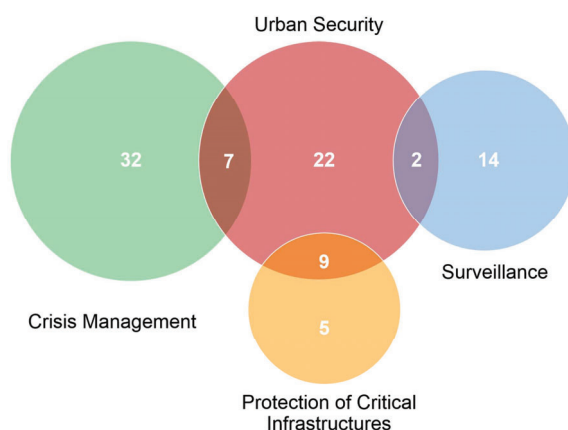
Figure 13 Overview of 91 identified projects in four main general themes

Table 4 The Four Key Domains of Urban Security Assessment for 40 Core Projects

Nr	Project	Institutional	Economic	Societal	Urban	Average
1	ALTERNATIVE	39%	50%	96%	30%	54%
2	ANVIL	46%	15%	46%	7%	29%
3	ASSERT	71%	31%	50%	33%	46%
4	BESECURE	82%	50%	57%	50%	60%
5	CAPER	82%	19%	17%	10%	32%
6	COMPOSITE	46%	12%	24%	10%	23%
7	COREPOL	46%	8%	70%	7%	33%
8	CPSI	46%	15%	39%	3%	26%
9	DESSI	64%	81%	7%	10%	40%
10	DESURBS	79%	50%	59%	47%	58%
11	E-CRIME	71%	69%	13%	23%	44%
12	ELASSTIC	64%	38%	15%	93%	53%
13	EPOOLICE	54%	23%	7%	7%	22%
14	ETTIS	82%	42%	39%	23%	47%
15	EUSECON	50%	100%	2%	7%	40%
16	EVOCS	43%	15%	26%	7%	23%
17	FORCE	68%	42%	7%	13%	33%
18	GRAFFOLUTION	71%	42%	57%	43%	53%
19	HARMONISE	64%	38%	15%	93%	53%

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[63] Note that the assessments are first assessments based on the knowledge available to assess the projects at the point of writing. We tried to be as objective as possible by gathering the information available, however many of the projects have limited information and thus it is possible that certain factors were not captured.

Nr	Project	Institutional	Economic	Societal	Urban	Average
20	IMPACTEUROPE	64%	31%	54%	13%	41%
21	INDECT	61%	8%	15%	27%	28%
22	LEILA	68%	12%	13%	3%	24%
23	ODYSSEY	57%	8%	2%	3%	18%
24	PACT	75%	15%	30%	20%	35%
25	PRIME	50%	23%	54%	7%	34%
26	PRISMS	79%	35%	24%	23%	40%
27	PROACTIVE	61%	23%	11%	23%	29%
28	RESPECT	75%	15%	15%	20%	31%
29	RIBS	54%	31%	4%	87%	44%
30	SAFIRE	50%	35%	54%	13%	38%
31	SCIIMS	61%	19%	13%	3%	24%
32	SECONOMICS	46%	92%	35%	40%	53%
33	SECUR-ED	86%	73%	22%	83%	66%
34	SIAM	68%	46%	20%	17%	38%
35	SOURCE	82%	69%	22%	13%	47%
36	SPIRIT	64%	38%	11%	97%	53%
37	TRACE	79%	35%	17%	20%	38%
38	VALUESEC	36%	92%	15%	33%	44%
39	VITRUV	64%	38%	15%	93%	53%
40	VOX-POL	57%	4%	80%	7%	37%
	Overall	**63%**	**37%**	**29%**	**29%**	**40%**

The security domain coverage is in the following order: institutional, economic, urban and societal (Table 5). Urban security research would seemy emphasised primarily on the institutional domain (63%) which was in line with the target end-users of the FP7 Security work programme.

For the projects considered the domain focus was as follows: Institutional x25, Economic x4, Societal x6 and Urban x5.

In the institutional domain, anti-corruption measures (16%) and media influence on security perception (26%) had seeminglythe least attention (see Annex 6: Assessment of the FP7 Security projects with urban security management at their core). Nevertheless, anti-corruption measures, including tackling organised crime, were specifically covered by certain specific projects such as EUSECON[64], CAPER[65], ODYSSEY[66], EPOOLICE[67], and TRACE[68].

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[64] EUSECON produced a specific paper on anti-corruption measures and security, http://www.diw.de/documents/publikationen/73/diw_01.c.391363.de/diw_econsec0058.pdf, last accessed 13 January 2015

[65] CAPER (Collaborative information, Acquisition, Processing, Exploitation and Reporting for the prevention of organised crime), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/188358_en.html, last accessed 27 January 2015

[66] ODYSSEY (Strategic pan-European ballistics intelligence platform for combating organised crime and terrorism), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/89324_en.html, last accessed 27 January 2015

[67] EPOOLICE (early Pursuit against Organized crime using envirOnmental scanning, the Law and IntelligenCE systems), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/106659_en.html, last accessed 27 January 2015

[68] TRACE (TRafficking as A Criminal Enterprise), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/185491_en.html, last accessed 27 January 2015

Regarding media influence on public perception of security, CPSI[69] precisely evaluated the media influence on public security perception both at the urban and national levels.

The economic domain received relatively modest coverage (37%) but most of the core projects made links between safe urban areas and economic viability. This highlights the strong correlation between urban security and economic development. Factors such as unemployment and income levels seemingly had the lowest attention percentage (13%). However, specific projects EUSECON[70], SECONOMICS[71], and VALUESEC[72] covered the economic domain between 90-100%. These projects explicitly addressed each economic factor and their impacts on (urban) security.

Attention to factors contributing to the societal and urban domains seems to be still less prominent (29%).

In the societal domain, most projects addressed security culture in the society (84%). Access to housing (4%) and health (6%) it would seem received the least attention in general. Clearly it does not mean that "access to housing" is the most important part of urban security but it certainly should contribute to policy making in urban security as has recently being discussed and reflected upon at the 2014 conference "CiTIEs: Cities of Tomorrow: Investing in Europe"[73]. However, projects such as ALTERNATIVE[74] had a specific focus on access to housing as an important part of urban security management among other research focuses[75]. Health like many other factors, such as social infrastructure provision and social service provision, are also integral parts of Member States' healthcare and welfare systems. Other aspects such as examining the role of religious extremism and radicalisation, are not only relevant to urban security research but also general security as pointed out by projects such as IMPACT EUROPE[76], SAFIRE[77] and PRIME[78]. Some factors that are relevant to urban security are potentially not relevant or at least less relevant under the FP7 research and development programme, which had the two prime objectives of scientific and technological excellence and the competitiveness of European industry. Policymakers should enable access to housing; there is probably not so much to research here within the framework of FP7.

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[69] CPSI (Changing Perceptions of Security and Interventions), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/89323_en.html, last accessed 1 December 2014
[70] EUSECON (A new agenda for European security economics), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/86256_en.html, last accessed 1 December 2014
[71] SECONOMICS (Socio-Economics meets Security), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/102281_en.html, last accessed 27 January 2015
[72] VALUESEC (Mastering the Value Function of Security Measures), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/97989_en.html, last accessed 1 December 2014
[73] CiTIEs: Cities of Tomorrow: Investing in Europe highlighted the increased needs of social housing in many European urban areas due to the high unemployment. The experts argued that social housing could help to prevent petty crimes, see http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/conferences/urban2014/agenda_en.cfm. Similarly, this was hinted in 2011 through the panel discussions, see http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/studies/pdf/citiesoftomorrow/citiesoftomorrow_governance.pdf, last accessed 2 December 2014, cf. http://euranetplus-inside.eu/mayors-from-european-cities-call-for-more-social-housing/, last accessed 27 January 2015
[74] ALTERNATIVE (Developing alternative understandings of security and justice through restorative justice approaches in intercultural settings within democratic societies), http://cordis.europa.eu/projects/285368, last accessed 27 January 2015
[75] cf. http://www.alternativeproject.eu/assets/upload/Deliverable_4.2_Research_report_on_the_sociological-legal_description.pdf, last accessed 2 February 2015
[76] IMPACT EUROPE (Innovative Method and Procedure to Assess Counter-violent-radicalisation Techniques in Europe), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/111492_en.html, last accessed 9 January 2015
[77] SAFIRE (Scientific Approach to Finding Indicators of and REsponses to Radicalisation), http://cordis.europa.eu/projects/241744, last accessed 1 December 2014
[78] PRIME (PReventing, Interdicting and Mitigating Extremist events: Defending against lone actor extremism), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/185518_en.html, last accessed 1 December 2014

In the urban environment domain, factors such as architecture, transport infrastructure and lighting it would seem had the lowest attention (16%). Some of these factors are part of critical infrastructure and therefore the related research efforts may have been covered more extensively in the protection of critical infrastructures funding calls. However, in the context of urban security, it would seem there is a need to link crime prevention and transport infrastructures as recommended by SECUR-ED[79]. Many of the projects which covered almost 100% urban environment domain, such as VITRUV[80], HARMONISE[81], ELASSTIC[82], SPIRIT[83], and RIBS[84] focussed on improving urban structures' resilience and covered specifically the factors with the least attention when considering all 40 projects together.

Table 5 Summary of Domain Coverage by Core Projects

Nr	Domains	Factors	Coverage	Average
1	Institutional	Interdisciplinary Expertise	90%	63%
2		Target Institutional Stakeholders	88%	
3		Collaboration	81%	
4		Innovative Approaches	78%	
5		Transparent Policy Making	78%	
6		Consultation	75%	
7		Coordinated Policy Approaches	74%	
8		Integrated Decision Making	66%	
9		Understand Legal Constraints	61%	
10		Multi-lateral Responses	56%	
11		Role of Private Security Industry	46%	
12		Public Engagement	43%	
13		Media Influence on Security Perceptions	26%	
14		Anti-corruption	16%	
15	Economic	Make Link between Safe Cities and Economic Viability	63%	37%
16		Recognise Links between Multiple Sectors	51%	
17		Respond to Evolving Security Demands	50%	
18		Expert Views	48%	
19		Target Economic Stakeholders	44%	
20		Emphasise Added Value of Investment in Security	40%	
21		Highlight Importance of Investment in Security	40%	
22		Socio economic Status	35%	
23		Investment in Infrastructure	30%	
24		Align with Broader Economic Strategy	29%	
25		Multi-sectoral Investment	28%	

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[79] SECUR-ED (Secured Urban Transportation - European Demonstration), http://cordis.europa.eu/projects/261605, last accessed 27 January 2015
[80] VITRUV (Vulnerability Identification Tools for Resilience Enhancements of Urban Environments), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/98970_en.html, last accessed 27 January 2015
[81] HARMONISE (Holistic Approach to Resilience and Systematic Actions to make Large Scale UrbaN Built Infrastructure Secure), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/108815_en.html, last accessed 27 January 2015
[82] ELASSTIC (Enhanced Large scale Architecture with Safety and Security Technologies and special Information Capabilities), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/108476_en.html, last accessed 27 January 2015
[83] SPIRIT (Safety and Protection of built Infrastructure to Resist Integral Threats), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/95261_en.html, last accessed 27 January 2015
[84] RIBS (Resilient Infrastructures and Building Security), http://cordis.europa.eu/projects/242497, last accessed 27 January 2015

Nr	Domains	Factors	Coverage	Average
26		Employment Levels	13%	
27		Income Levels	13%	
28	Societal Demand	Security Culture	84%	29%
29		Expert Views	66%	
30		Local Knowledge	50%	
31		Social Cohesion	49%	
32		Social Inclusion	49%	
33		Target Social Oriented Stakeholders	48%	
34		Participation	43%	
35		Freedom of Expression	29%	
36		Promote Civility	24%	
37		Civic Pride	23%	
38		Communication	23%	
39		Ethnic Diversity	23%	
40		Social Mix	23%	
41		Cultural Diversity	20%	
42		Deprivation Status	20%	
43		Examine Role of Religious Extremism	20%	
44		Immigration	19%	
45		Education	18%	
46		Equality	15%	
47		Social Infrastructure Provision	13%	
48		Social Service Provision	10%	
49		Health	6%	
50		Access to Housing	4%	
51	Urban Environment	Target Relevant Stakeholders	63%	29%
52		Expert Views	58%	
53		Quality of Public Realm	45%	
54		Security by Design	35%	
55		Technology: CT Infrastructure CCTV	31%	
56		Hard Physical Infrastructure	26%	
57		Legibility & Ease of Movement	23%	
58		Urban Design	23%	
59		Urban Planning	23%	
60		Accessibility	21%	
61		Diversity of Uses	21%	
62		Combat Urban Decay	20%	
63		Architecture	16%	
64		Lighting	16%	
65		Transport Infrastructure	16%	

In summary, our analysis of the 40 core projects revealed that no project could cover 100% of the four key domains (see Table 4) but that all factors would seem to be being covered through FP7 Security research projects. This indicates that a holistic approach towards urban security was taken by the FP7 Security work programme. From the core projects, we note however that it seems that factors related to urban security have been covered with

varying degrees of attention. We also perceive a preference in urban security research towards the implementation of technology for policy making. No analysis to date has however indicated the weight to be given to individual domains and specific factors and the results from BESECURE suggest there is no "golden rule". It depends on the local situation.

Table 6 provides the percentage of urban security domain coverage ranked from highest to lowest. The percentage coverage is an indication of where there may be presently gaps in European urban security research, development and innovation (RD&I).

Table 6 Core Projects Percentage of urban security domain coverage ranked from highest to lowest

Nr	Domains	Factors	Coverage
1	Institutional	Interdisciplinary Expertise	90%
2	Institutional	Target Institutional Stakeholders	88%
3	Societal Demand	Security Culture	84%
4	Institutional	Collaboration	81%
5	Institutional	Innovative Approaches	78%
6	Institutional	Transparent Policy Making	78%
7	Institutional	Consultation	75%
8	Institutional	Coordinated Policy Approaches	74%
9	Institutional	Integrated Decision Making	66%
10	Societal Demand	Expert Views	66%
11	Economic	Make Link between Safe Cities and Economic Viability	63%
12	Urban Environment	Target Relevant Stakeholders	63%
13	Institutional	Understand Legal Constraints	61%
14	Urban Environment	Expert Views	58%
15	Institutional	Multi-lateral Responses	56%
16	Economic	Recognise Links between Multiple Sectors	51%
17	Economic	Respond to Evolving Security Demands	50%
18	Societal Demand	Local Knowledge	50%
19	Societal Demand	Social Cohesion	49%
20	Societal Demand	Social Inclusion	49%
21	Economic	Expert Views	48%
22	Societal Demand	Target Social Oriented Stakeholders	48%
23	Institutional	Role of Private Security Industry	46%
24	Urban Environment	Quality of Public Realm	45%
25	Economic	Target Economic Stakeholders	44%
26	Institutional	Public Engagement	43%
27	Societal Demand	Participation	43%
28	Economic	Emphasise Added Value of Investment in Security	40%
29	Economic	Highlight Importance of Investment in Security	40%
30	Economic	Socio economic Status	35%
31	Urban Environment	Security by Design	35%
32	Urban Environment	Technology: CT Infrastructure CCTV	31%
33	Economic	Investment in Infrastructure	30%
34	Economic	Align with Broader Economic Strategy	29%

35	Societal Demand	Freedom of Expression	29%
36	Economic	Multi-sectoral Investment	28%
37	Institutional	Media Influence on Security Perceptions	26%
38	Urban Environment	Hard Physical Infrastructure	26%
39	Societal Demand	Promote Civility	24%
40	Societal Demand	Civic Pride	23%
41	Societal Demand	Communication	23%
42	Societal Demand	Ethnic Diversity	23%
43	Societal Demand	Social Mix	23%
44	Urban Environment	Legibility & Ease of Movement	23%
45	Urban Environment	Urban Design	23%
46	Urban Environment	Urban Planning	23%
47	Urban Environment	Accessibility	21%
48	Urban Environment	Diversity of Uses	21%
49	Societal Demand	Cultural Diversity	20%
50	Societal Demand	Deprivation Status	20%
51	Societal Demand	Examine Role of Religious Extremism	20%
52	Urban Environment	Combat Urban Decay	20%
53	Societal Demand	Immigration	19%
54	Societal Demand	Education	18%
55	Institutional	Anti-corruption	16%
56	Urban Environment	Architecture	16%
57	Urban Environment	Lighting	16%
58	Urban Environment	Transport Infrastructure	16%
59	Societal Demand	Equality	15%
60	Economic	Employment Levels	13%
61	Economic	Income Levels	13%
62	Societal Demand	Social Infrastructure Provision	13%
63	Societal Demand	Social Service Provision	10%
64	Societal Demand	Health	6%
65	Societal Demand	Access to Housing	4%

The top 10 urban security domain factors with the seemingly largest coverage are: interdisciplinary expertise, target Institutional stakeholders, security culture, collaboration, innovative approaches, transparent policy making, consultation, co-ordinated approaches, integrated decision making and expert views.

The bottom 10 domain factors with the seemingly least coverage are: access to housing, health, social service provision, social infrastructure provision, income levels, employment levels, equality, transport infrastructure, lighting and architecture.

4.3. Assessment of foreground results from completed core FP7 urban security projects

4.3.1.   Methodology

Many of these core projects are still running, but when projects are completed, in the interests of improved urban security and efficient targeting of future resources, the projects' foregrounds (i.e. the results achieved in the projects) and their (expected) impact should be reviewed.

In an attempt to understand how far the project foreground results actually will or at least could contribute to urban security, we reviewed the completed core urban security projects based on what was proposed in the initial project summary, the progress published during project development, and the results listed on completion of the projects. Again here, it is very important to emphasize that this assessment was based on the knowledge available to assess the projects at the time of writing. The authors approach aimed to be as objective as possible by gathering the information publicly available or provided following a request to receive a copy of the "Final Publishable Summary Report" (a requirement of FP7 Grant Agreements), however it is possible that certain factors may not have been captured due to the information available. As of 1 October 2014, from the 40 core projects, there were 17 completed projects[85].

Previously for chapter 4.2, we had assessed the projects based on any information available, to identify all factors within the four urban security domains. This time, firstly we looked at the main projects' objectives based on the CORDIS website only (i.e. the CORDIS Project Summary, usually drafted by projects themselves, the "Proposed"). We then contacted the project coordinators to gather the projects' Final Publishable Summary Reports which the EC requires from all projects through its reporting platform. Here we used the sections "Description of main S&T results/foregrounds" and "Potential impact and main dissemination activities and exploitation results" (further referred to as "Completion"). We did this to minimise bias and attain consistency in comparing the completed projects.

We subjected both the initial CORDIS Project Summaries and the Final Publishable Summary Reports to the four-domain matrix as we did previously in chapter 4.2. Our aim was to see to which urban security factors the projects intended to target at the beginning of their projects and which factors their results at the end of the project would seem to target. (We also included the assessment from chapter 4.2 that was based on all available information for reference (further referred to as "Development")). We then used the domain and factor coverage to draw some initial conclusions as to which urban security factors the projects' foreground results have the most and least potential to contribute.

4.3.2. Results

There is a general challenge to learn which projects have delivered implementable results. One specific challenge was that when BESECURE started only 2 core projects were completed[86] and even by the cut-off date[87] for the assessment behind this report the number

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[85] CPSI, ODYSSEY, EUSECON, SCIIMS, DESSI, SPIRIT, DESSI, SAFIRE, VALUESEC, ANVIL, SIAM, VITRUV, INDECT, CAPER, ASSERT, COMPOSITE, SECUR-ED
[86] CPSI, ODYSSEY
[87] 1 October 2014

had only increased to 17[88]. By the time of writing[89], from 17 completed projects we had received 9 Final Publishable Summary Reports[90]. In what follows we provide our analysis of these 9 projects together.

The security domain coverage is in the following order: institutional, economic, urban and societal (Table 7). This is consistent with the previous analysis of the 91 relevant projects that linked the projects with the targeted end-users of the FP7 Security workprogramme.

The institutional domains are represented at similar levels (Table 7 and Table 9), apart from the institutional domain being dominant. This indicates that economical and societal aspects were integrated into the FP7 Secuirty work programme and these specific projects.

No project covered a domain less on "Completion" than what was originally "Proposed" (Table 9).

The most important domain identified as "Proposed" stayed with approximately the same coverage or with a relatively small increase by the "Completion" (Table 9).

For the projects considered the domain focus was as follows: Institutional x6, Economic x1, Societal x1 and Urban x1.

For all projects, at "Completion", there was an increase in the coverage of those domains which were less apparent in what was originally "Proposed". This maybe be because what was "Proposed did not represent the full scope of the projects or because the project work identified the need to consider factors in other domains more (Table 9).

There was a general trend for increased coverage from "Proposed" through "Development" to "Completion". This adds some weight to the hypothesis that the projects identified the need to consider factors in other domains more (Table 7 and Table 9).

Table 7 Comparison of the Domain Coverage based on the Completed 9 Projects

Domains	Proposed	Development	Completion
Institutional	53%	61%	63%
Economic	8%	36%	40%
Societal	7%	30%	32%
Urban	19%	34%	34%
Average	**22%**	**40%**	**42%**

Table 8 Comparison of Project's Domain Coverage

Project	Status	Institutional	Economic	Societal	Urban	Average
VITRUV	Proposed	39%	8%	0%	87%	33%
	Development	64%	38%	15%	93%	53%
	Completion	68%	42%	15%	97%	54%
SECUR-ED	Proposed	82%	0%	0%	37%	30%
	Development	86%	73%	22%	83%	66%

[88] EUSECON, SCIIMS, DESSI, SPIRIT, DESSI, SAFIRE, VALUESEC, ANVIL, SIAM, VITRUV, INDECT, CAPER, ASSERT, COMPOSITE, SECUR-ED
[89] As of 1 February 2015; we contacted the project coordinators on the first week of November 2014.
[90] VITRUV, SECUR-ED, CAPER, SAFIRE, VALUESEC, CPSI, ANVIL, ASSERT, INDECT

	Completion	89%	77%	26%	87%	70%
CAPER	Proposed	82%	0%	0%	3%	21%
CAPER	Progress	82%	19%	17%	10%	32%
CAPER	Completion	82%	35%	20%	10%	37%
SAFIRE	Proposed	50%	0%	20%	0%	17%
SAFIRE	Progress	50%	35%	54%	13%	38%
SAFIRE	Completion	50%	35%	67%	13%	41%
VALUESEC	Proposed	25%	46%	13%	0%	21%
VALUESEC	Progress	36%	92%	15%	33%	44%
VALUESEC	Completion	46%	92%	15%	33%	47%
ANVIL	Proposed	36%	12%	20%	0%	17%
ANVIL	Progress	50%	15%	46%	7%	29%
ANVIL	Completion	54%	19%	46%	7%	31%
ASSERT	Proposed	64%	0%	2%	20%	22%
ASSERT	Progress	71%	31%	50%	33%	46%
ASSERT	Completion	71%	31%	50%	33%	46%
CPSI	Proposed	46%	4%	4%	0%	14%
CPSI	Progress	46%	15%	39%	3%	26%
CPSI	Completion	46%	15%	39%	3%	26%
INDECT	Proposed	50%	0%	2%	20%	18%
INDECT	Progress	61%	8%	15%	27%	28%
INDECT	Completion	64%	12%	15%	27%	29%

Review based on following: "Proposed" indicates domain factors covered in the Project Summary, "Development" represents project descriptions and documents from during the project e.g. from website, "Completion" domain factors covered in Project Final Summary Report.

Even with increased domain and factor coverage, some factors (see Table 9) would seem to have been covered less (in these first 9 projects) so the potential for project foreground results from these projects to actually contribute to urban security by influencing these factors is probably not very high. (Though individual projects may have some very good results even for these factors.)

Table 9 Comparison of urban security factors coverage in the nine completed projects

Domains	Factors	Proposed	Development	Completed
Institutional	Anti-corruption	3%	7%	10%
Institutional	Collaboration	33%	40%	40%
Institutional	Consultation	30%	37%	37%
Institutional	Coordinated Policy Approaches	33%	37%	37%
Institutional	Innovative Approaches	37%	43%	50%
Institutional	Integrated Decision Making	23%	33%	33%
Institutional	Interdisciplinary Expertise	47%	53%	53%
Institutional	Media Influence on Security Perceptions	17%	20%	27%
Institutional	Multi-lateral Responses	20%	33%	33%
Institutional	Public Engagement	20%	37%	37%
Institutional	Role of Private Security Industry	17%	30%	30%
Institutional	Target Institutional Stakeholders	50%	57%	57%
Institutional	Transparent Policy Making	40%	43%	47%
Institutional	Understand Legal Constraints	37%	40%	43%
Economic	Align with Broader Economic Strategy	10%	20%	20%
Economic	Emphasise Added Value of Investment in Security	7%	23%	33%
Economic	Employment Levels	0%	7%	7%
Economic	Expert Views	7%	27%	30%
Economic	Highlight Importance of Investment in Security	3%	20%	20%
Economic	Income Levels	0%	7%	7%
Economic	Investment in Infrastructure	0%	17%	20%
Economic	Make Link between Safe Cities and Economic Viability	7%	43%	43%
Economic	Multi-sectoral Investment	0%	17%	17%
Economic	Recognise Links between Multiple Sectors	7%	30%	30%
Economic	Respond to Evolving Security Demands	3%	23%	33%
Economic	Socio economic Status	3%	23%	20%
Economic	Target Economic Stakeholders	7%	27%	30%
Societal Demand	Access to Housing	0%	0%	0%
Societal Demand	Civic Pride	7%	17%	20%
Societal Demand	Communication	3%	17%	23%
Societal Demand	Cultural Diversity	0%	17%	17%
Societal Demand	Deprivation Status	0%	7%	7%
Societal Demand	Education	0%	13%	17%
Societal Demand	Equality	0%	3%	3%
Societal Demand	Ethnic Diversity	3%	17%	17%
Societal Demand	Examine Role of Religious Extremism	7%	7%	7%
Societal Demand	Expert Views	20%	47%	47%
Societal Demand	Freedom of Expression	3%	20%	20%
Societal Demand	Health	0%	0%	0%
Societal Demand	Immigration	0%	10%	10%
Societal Demand	Local Knowledge	0%	33%	40%
Societal Demand	Participation	3%	33%	37%
Societal Demand	Promote Civility	0%	13%	13%
Societal Demand	Security Culture	13%	57%	57%
Societal Demand	Social Cohesion	13%	30%	27%
Societal Demand	Social Inclusion	13%	30%	27%
Societal Demand	Social Infrastructure Provision	0%	3%	3%
Societal Demand	Social Mix	0%	13%	17%
Societal Demand	Social Service Provision	0%	0%	3%
Societal Demand	Target Social Oriented Stakeholders	7%	33%	33%
Urban Environment	Accessibility	7%	13%	13%
Urban Environment	Architecture	7%	7%	7%
Urban Environment	Combat Urban Decay	0%	10%	10%
Urban Environment	Diversity of Uses	3%	10%	13%
Urban Environment	Expert Views	10%	33%	33%
Urban Environment	Hard Physical Infrastructure	7%	17%	17%
Urban Environment	Legibility & Ease of Movement	7%	17%	17%
Urban Environment	Lighting	0%	13%	13%
Urban Environment	Quality of Public Realm	7%	40%	40%
Urban Environment	Security by Design	7%	23%	23%
Urban Environment	Target Relevant Stakeholders	0%	37%	37%
Urban Environment	Technology: CT Infrastructure CCTV	10%	23%	23%
Urban Environment	Transport Infrastructure	10%	20%	23%
Urban Environment	Urban Design	3%	20%	20%
Urban Environment	Urban Planning	3%	20%	20%

Table 10 provides the percentage of urban security domain coverage ranked from highest to lowest.

Table 10 Urban security factors in the nine completed projects ranked from highest to lowest

Domains	Factors	Completed
Institutional	Target Institutional Stakeholders	57%
Societal Demand	Security Culture	57%
Institutional	Interdisciplinary Expertise	53%
Institutional	Innovative Approaches	50%
Institutional	Transparent Policy Making	47%
Societal Demand	Expert Views	47%
Institutional	Understand Legal Constraints	43%
Economic	Make Link between Safe Cities and Economic Viability	43%
Institutional	Collaboration	40%
Societal Demand	Local Knowledge	40%
Urban Environment	Quality of Public Realm	40%
Institutional	Consultation	37%
Institutional	Coordinated Policy Approaches	37%
Institutional	Public Engagement	37%
Societal Demand	Participation	37%
Urban Environment	Target Relevant Stakeholders	37%
Institutional	Integrated Decision Making	33%
Institutional	Multi-lateral Responses	33%
Economic	Emphasise Added Value of Investment in Security	33%
Economic	Respond to Evolving Security Demands	33%
Societal Demand	Target Social Oriented Stakeholders	33%
Urban Environment	Expert Views	33%
Institutional	Role of Private Security Industry	30%
Economic	Expert Views	30%
Economic	Recognise Links between Multiple Sectors	30%
Economic	Target Economic Stakeholders	30%
Institutional	Media Influence on Security Perceptions	27%
Societal Demand	Social Cohesion	27%
Societal Demand	Social Inclusion	27%
Societal Demand	Communication	23%
Urban Environment	Security by Design	23%
Urban Environment	Technology: CT Infrastructure CCTV	23%
Urban Environment	Transport Infrastructure	23%
Economic	Align with Broader Economic Strategy	20%
Economic	Highlight Importance of Investment in Security	20%
Economic	Investment in Infrastructure	20%
Economic	Socio economic Status	20%
Societal Demand	Civic Pride	20%
Societal Demand	Freedom of Expression	20%
Urban Environment	Urban Design	20%
Urban Environment	Urban Planning	20%
Economic	Multi-sectoral Investment	17%
Societal Demand	Cultural Diversity	17%
Societal Demand	Education	17%
Societal Demand	Ethnic Diversity	17%
Societal Demand	Social Mix	17%
Urban Environment	Hard Physical Infrastructure	17%

Urban Environment	Legibility & Ease of Movement	17%
Societal Demand	Promote Civility	13%
Urban Environment	Accessibility	13%
Urban Environment	Diversity of Uses	13%
Urban Environment	Lighting	13%
Institutional	Anti-corruption	10%
Societal Demand	Immigration	10%
Urban Environment	Combat Urban Decay	10%
Economic	Employment Levels	7%
Economic	Income Levels	7%
Societal Demand	Deprivation Status	7%
Societal Demand	Examine Role of Religious Extremism	7%
Urban Environment	Architecture	7%
Societal Demand	Equality	3%
Societal Demand	Social Infrastructure Provision	3%
Societal Demand	Social Service Provision	3%
Societal Demand	Access to Housing	0%
Societal Demand	Health	0%

The top 10 urban security domain factors with the seemingly largest coverage (in the 9 completed projects) are: target institutional Stakeholders, security culture, interdisciplinary expertise, innovative approaches, transparent policy making, expert views, understand legal constraints, make link between safe cities and economic viability, collaboration and local knowledge and quality of public realm (the last two joint number 10). 8 of the 10 factors correspond to the same factors in the top 10 highlighted in chapter 4.2.2. The potential for project foreground results from these projects to actually contribute to urban security by influencing these factors is probably higher.

The bottom 10 domain factors with the seemingly least coverage are: employment levels, income levels, deprivation status, examine role of religious extremism, architecture, equality, social infrastructure provision, social service provision, access to housing and health. 8 of the 10 factor correspond to the same factors in the bottom 10 highlighted in chapter 4.2.2.

5. Overview of BESECURE results and exploitation plans

5.1. Introduction

In the confidential report D7.5 Opportunities for commercial exploitation of the BESECURE methods and tools, there are 19 individual items of foreground which were identified and explained extensively. Together they comprise the overall BESECURE platform prototype. In this chapter, we describe in summary the overall BESECURE platform (5.2). In what follows, we then explain the exploitation strategy of "BESECURE prototype platform" which contains most if not all foreground (5.3). These serve as the basis for a summary of the BESECURE consortium members' strategy to develop BESECURE foreground further (5.4). Key collaboration partners identified to date at the regional, national, and international levels are also listed (5.4).

5.2. BESECURE exploitable foreground

5.2.1.   BESECURE Prototype Platform

* The purpose of the "BESECURE prototype platform" which is accessible on http://besecure.itti.com.pl/, is to provide one access interface (Figure 14) to the 3 main modules developed in the BESECURE project, specifically the:
    o   "Inspirational platform",
    o   "Policy platform"
    o   "Urban data platform" and

   in combination with their sub-modules and the knowledge behind each of the modules. There are relevant links between the 3 main modules on the platform so that the user is directed to all functionalities which could help to inform his/her investigation / decision process.
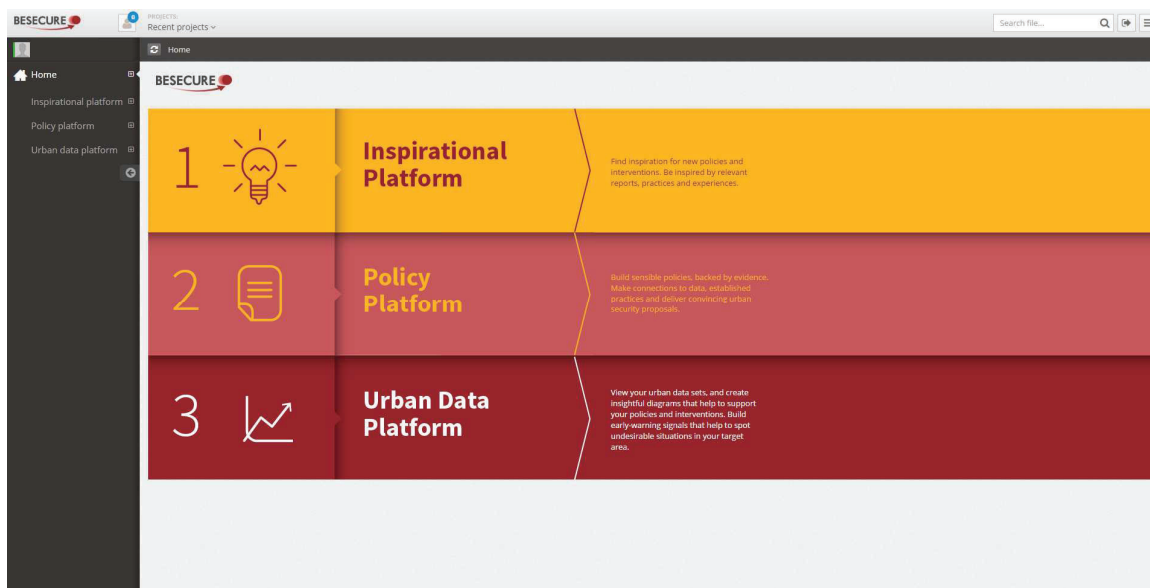
Figure 14 Screenshot of BESECURE Prototype Platform

- The platform is designed primarily to inform local government decision makers and their advisers with the goal of improving urban security in general and more specifically to prevent urban areas moving into "crisis states" or to help reduce those in "crisis states". In this connection the platform should also help decision makers to determine where best to allocate resources and to measure the impact of measures taken.

- "BESECURE prototype platform" was designed to bridge theory and practices in urban security management, by
    o Supporting the enhancement of best practice through research, learning and application;
    o Providing practical information on the resource requirements and level of investment typically required to implement urban security enhancement approaches; and
    o Working towards a personalized evidence base for decisions to address urban security issues with an accessible and systematic methodology for policy support.

5.2.2.   Inspirational Platform

- The purpose of the "Inspirational platform" is to provide users with a repository of knowledge and capacities relevant to urban security to inform his/her investigation/decision process (Figure 15).
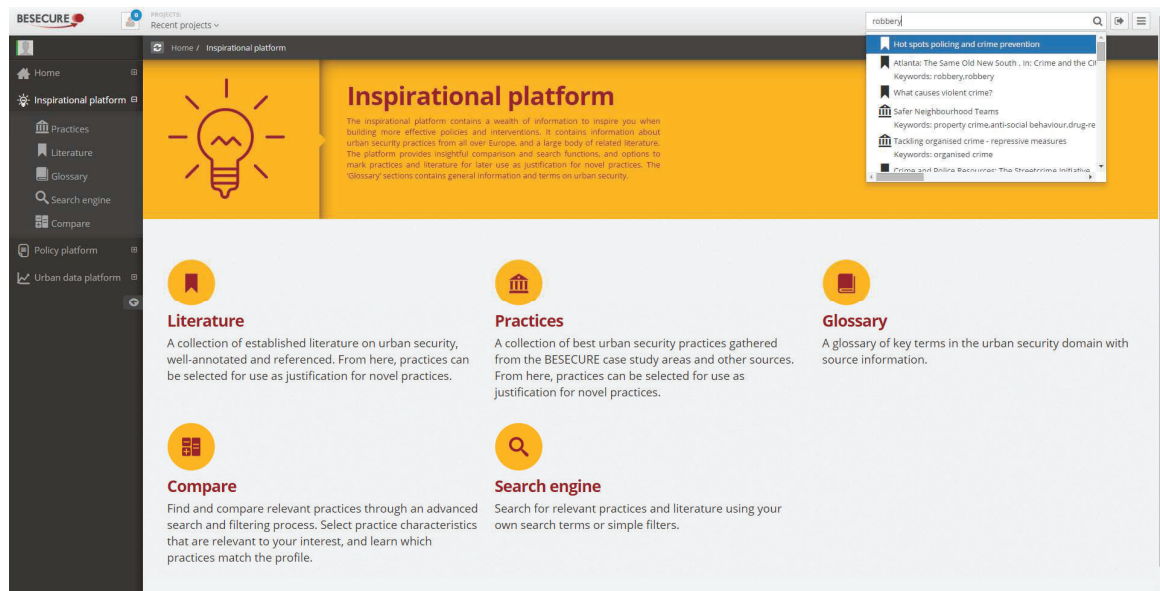
Figure 15 Screenshot of the Inspirational Platform

- There are many different ways in which the end-user can use the "Inspirational platform", for example with "search" and "compare" features. For instance, search by criteria (urban security) theme, by (type of) urban area, area characteristics, risk (low, medium, high), type of practice, focus on urban security domains (institutional , economical, societal, and urban), and best practices from the case studies to support evidence-based . The end-user can do this by building up a search profile, or just browse the pages, following links and thematic categories (Figure 16).
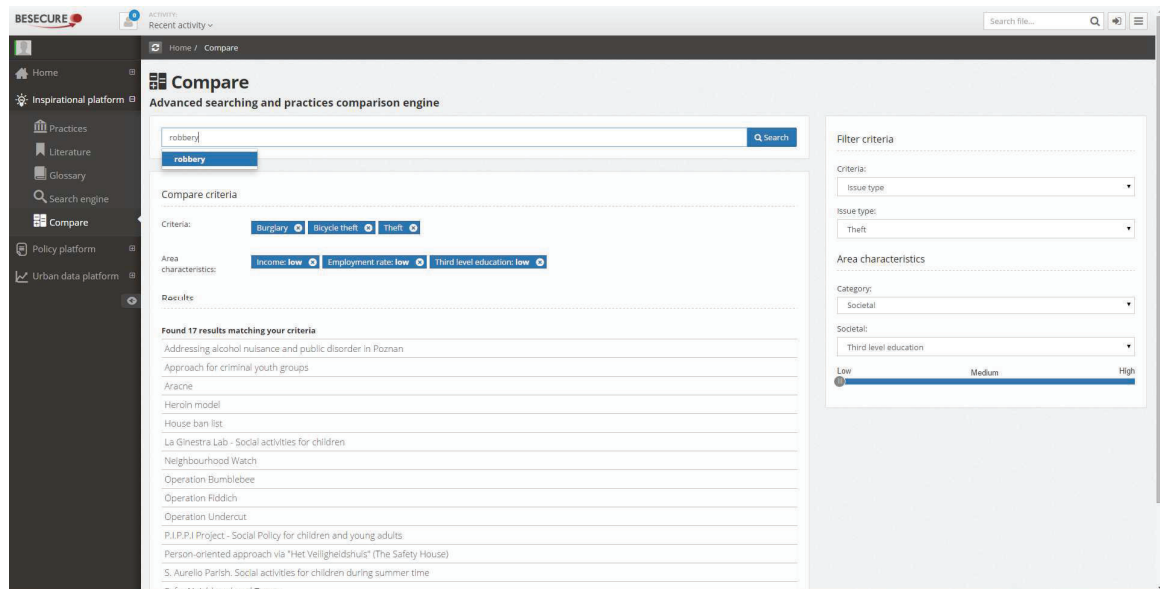
Figure 16 Screenshot of "Compare" feature in the Inspirational Platform

5.2.3. Policy platform

- The purpose of the "Policy Platform" is to aid end-users, particularly the policy makers in urban security enhancement process. The system uses known best practices, risk assessment models, and metrics to provide step-by-step support to the policy maker (Figure 17)[91].
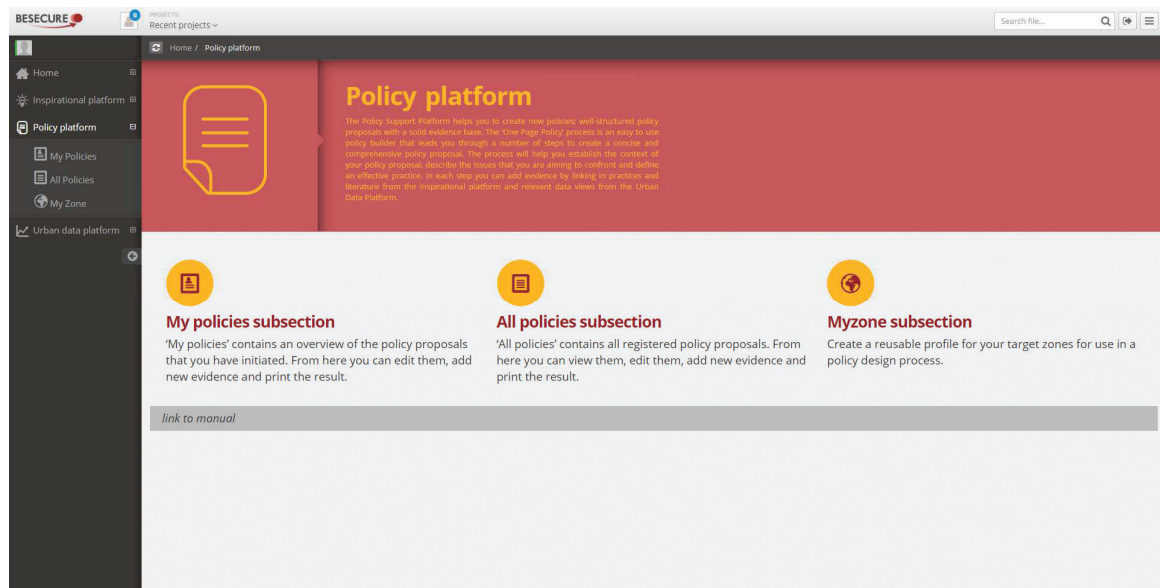
Figure 17 Screenshot of "Policy Platform"

- The main advantages and benefits of the "Policy Platform" are:

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[91] D4.2 Policy Platform, p.5

- o "Providing end-users/policy-makers an accessible and comprehensive process to work towards a personalized evidence base for decisions to address urban security issues.

- o To challenge end-users/policy-makers in breaking down the problem and identify their preferences with regard to possible interventions and the objectives end-users/policy-makers want to reach.

- o To help end-users/policy-makers to make the most of the entire BESECURE toolbox by combining analyses of end-users/policy-makers area's characteristics and urban data with knowledge and experiences from other areas."[92]

- The "Policy Platform" helps users/policy makers create new policies; well-structured policy proposals with a solid evidence base. The 'One Page Policy' process is an easy to use policy builder that leads policy makers through a number of steps to create a concise and comprehensive policy proposal. The process helps them establish the context of their policy proposal, describe the issues that they are aiming to confront and define an effective practice. The process consists of four steps: Topic, Context, Issue, and Policy. The process enables both the utilisation of quantitative and qualitative data and urban experience. The structured decision making process triggers the need to use such evidence which offers the strong potential to enhance policy decisions. The results of the Policy Platform include a one-page report or One-Page-Policy (OPP) of the most important evidence and promising findings to support the decisions to be made[93] – see Figure 18.

Figure 18 A sample of One Page Policy (OPP)

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[92] D4.2 Policy Platform, p.7
[93] D4.2 Policy Platform, p.6

- The "Policy platform " contributing to the overall "BESECURE prototype platform" is also designed to inform local government decision makers and their advisers with the goal of improving urban security in general and more specifically to prevent urban areas moving into "crisis states" or to help reduce those in "crisis states". In this connection the platform should also help decision makers to determine where best to allocate resources and to measure the impact of measures taken.

5.2.4. Urban data platform

- The aim of the Urban Data Platform is to support policy makers to make more and better use of (urban) data in their policy making process by using different kind of decision support tools. The platform may also be used to inform decision makers while utilising the "Policy platform" (see Figure 19).

- The "Urban Data Platform" are supported by Geographic Information System (GIS) (Figure 20) and monitoring tool called "Early Warning System" (Figure 21). These modules provide an overview of the security situation in an urban area, and supports the monitoring of various factors characterizing urban zones. The system can provide alerts if certain factors change, so that policy makers can carry out timely countermeasures against undesirable scenarios.

- The "Urban data platform" contributing to the overall "BESECURE prototype platform" is also designed to inform local government decision makers and their advisers with the goal of improving urban security in general and more specifically to prevent urban areas moving into "crisis states" or to help reduce those in "crisis states". In this connection the platform should also help decision makers to determine where best to allocate resources and to measure the impact of measures taken.
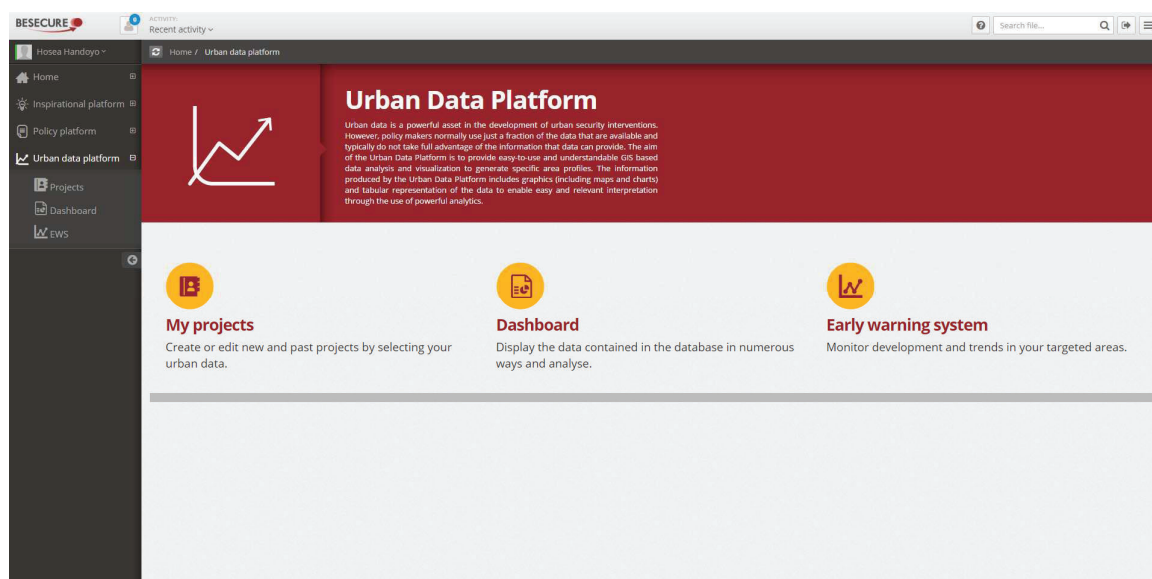
Figure 19 Screenshot of "Urban Data Platform"
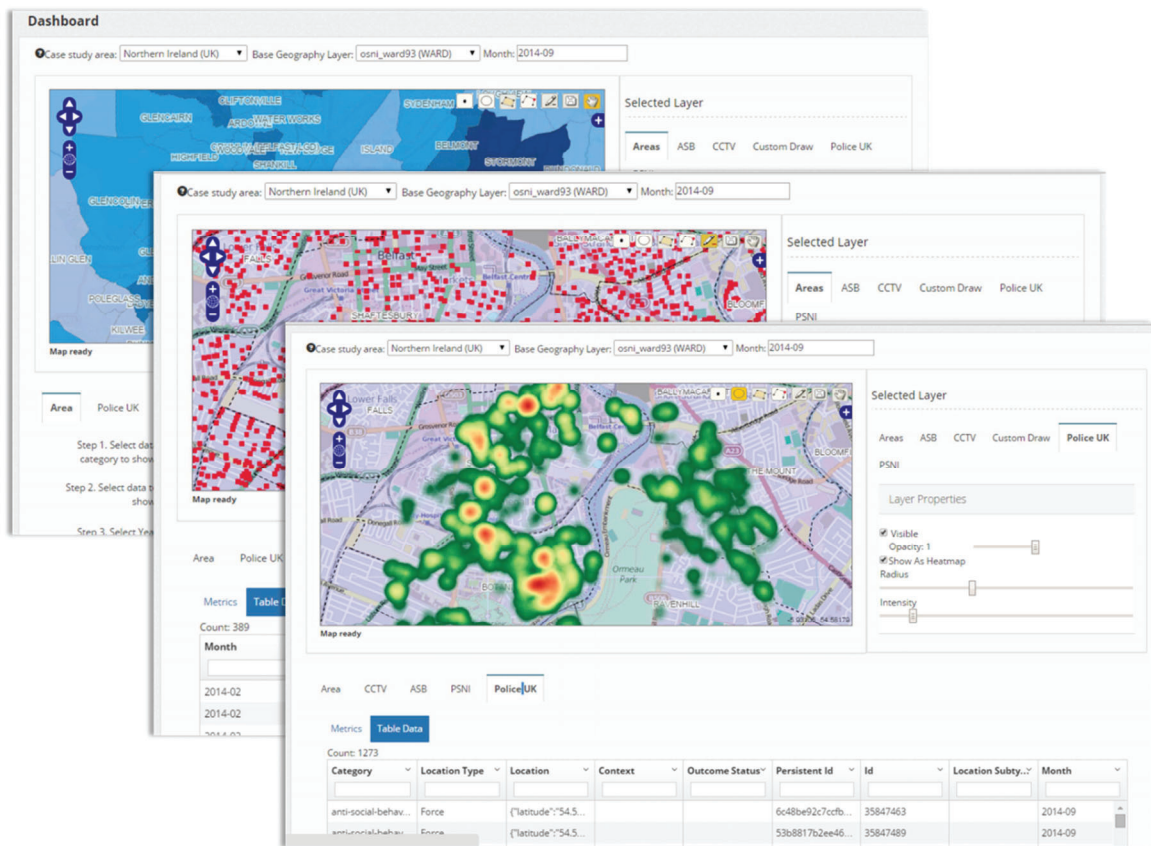
Figure 20 Screenshot of GIS-feature in Urban Data Platform
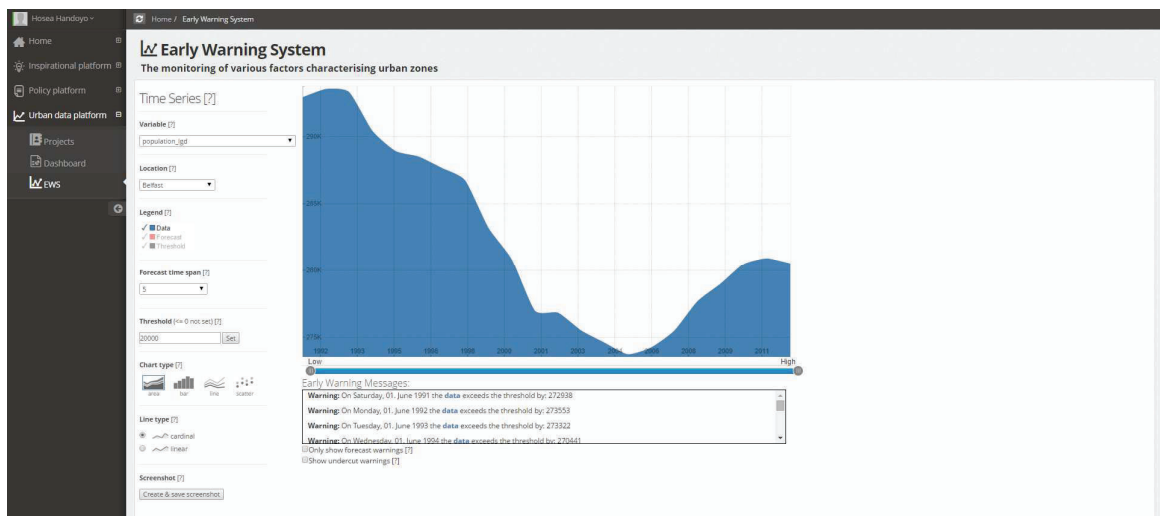
Figure 21 Screenshot of "Early Warning System" in Urban Data Platform

5.2.5. Prototype Risk Assessment Tool: IDAS (Issues and Decisions: Analysis and Support)

- The risk management web application IDAS (Issues and Decisions: Analysis and Support) supports the user in applying the risk management process detailed by the international standard ISO 31000:2009[94].

- IDAS supports for all five steps of the risk management process:
  - Establishing the Context: Identify stakeholders, state objectives, define likelihood and consequence scales, define risk assessment map
  - Risk identification: Identify risks on objectives
  - Risk analysis: Determine consequences and likelihood of risks
  - Risk evaluation: Evaluate which risks need treatment or monitoring
  - Risk treatment: Selection of measures for modifying risks. Assessment of measures with respect to: impact, feasibility, readiness, duration of effect, acceptance, cost

5.2.6. BESECURE Virtual Learning Environment (VLE)

- The purpose of the "BESECURE Virtual Learning Environment (VLE)" is firstly to train actual and future planners and policy makers. They have role-based access management and personalisation possibilities. Secondly, it is to provide a wider public with user friendly access to knowledge related security policy in urban zones and BESECURE results (see Figure 22).
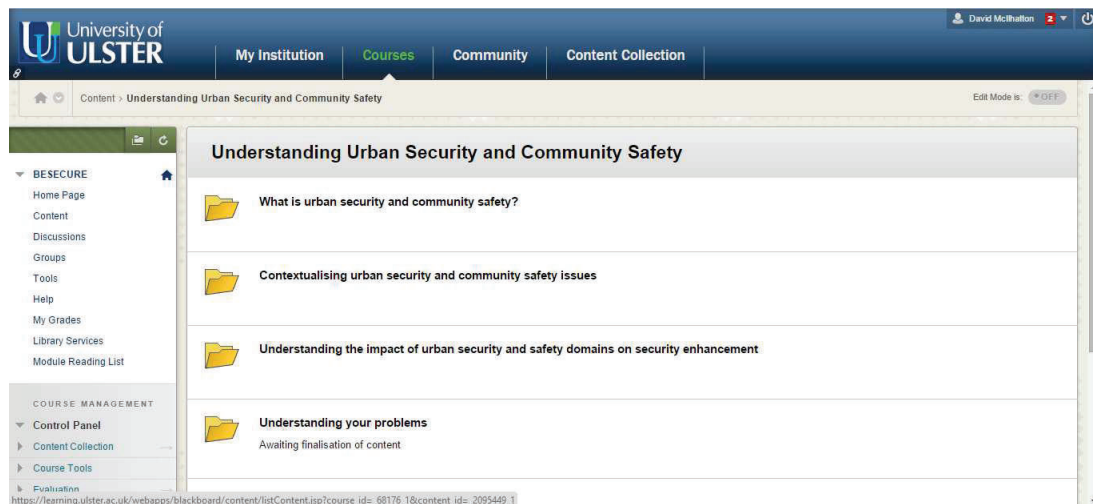
Figure 22 Screenshot of the "Virtual Learning Environment" Main Page

- The platform is open for user content development, for example through linking to other sources of knowledge or uploading personal commentaries.

- The platform is based on the Blackboard[95] open source technology.

5.3. Common exploitation strategy of BESECURE foreground

5.3.1. Urban Security Platform

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[94] AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009. Risk management - Principles and guidelines.
[95] http://www.blackboard.com, last accessed 27 February 2015

- The intention is that the "BESECURE prototype platform" will be made available free-of-charge to a wider audience as an "Urban Security Platform" which has reliance on third party funding such as public funding. To have the platform fully functional, currently it is foreseen to:
    - Collaborate with key partners on national, EU, and international levels.
    - Conduct further R&D through EU and non-EU funding programs (i.e. national R&D Projects)
- TNO, UU, EMI, FAC, ITTI, JVM, and CCLD are committed to following-up this opportunity and to implement it through for example Horizon 2020[96] or cooperation with a network such as the European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN)[97]

5.3.2. Consulting

- The use of the BESECURE platform prototype as support for general urban security consulting and advice is regarded as the most feasible exploitation strategy for the complete BESECURE platform in at least the short-term following the closure of the project. These services would take advantage of the platform as whole: best practices, risk assessment, GIS, and Early Warning System (EWS). TNO, UU, EMI, FAC, CCLD, ITTI and JVM committed to seeking consulting and advice opportunities supported by the complete platform with clients following the closure of the project. Groups of cooperating partners would be built depending on the individual business opportunities.

- Furthermore, specific consulting service based on best practices, GIS module, and risk assessment are also foreseen within the consortium.

- Groups of cooperating partners would be built depending on the individual business opportunities. This business model has less risk compared to distribution of the complete platform as investment is primarily in at least in the short-term in the marketing of consulting services.

5.3.3. Urban Security Education Instrument

- The exploitation route for "BESECURE Virtual Learning Environment (VLE)" is to take the "Virtual Learning Environments" available to a wider audience as an "Urban Security Education Instrument" which is available either as web-based platform and offline software package.

- TNO is committed to pursue this option further and exploratory talks have been started with several higher education institutions in the Netherlands.

5.3.4. Continuous Professional Development (CPD) Training

- With the "BESECURE Prototype Platform" and "BESECURE Virtual Learning Environment (VLE)", there is also an possibility to use the results as tools for Continuous Professional Development Training.

- UU and FAC are committed to following-up this opportunity, particularly in the UK.

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[96] The D7.6 Opportunities for sustained development of the BESECURE methods and tools details specific EU funding opportunities.
[97] http://www.eukn.org/

5.4. Participants' strategies and Key Collaborating Partners

Aside from what has been described in 5.3 Common exploitation strategy of BESECURE foreground, all BESECURE partners aim to further research and develop BESECURE foreground results. Currently we are exploring the opportunities within Horizon 2020 such as through the Secure Societies and ICT work programmes (for overview of consortium members' participation in European funding programs, see chapter 6). The Consortium is keen to build on the knowledge and expertise gained in the security research carried out during the BESECURE project and to apply this expertise to advance urban security research and management further. Furthermore, this will also contribute to the Europe 2020 strategy.

The BESECURE Consortium benefitted from various collaborations during the case study research and through the project in general, particularly with urban security stakeholders such as local councils, law enforcement agencies, developers, NGOs and housing associations in the case study areas: Belfast (UK), The Hague (NL), Freiburg (DE), London Tower Hamlets (UK), London Lewisham (UK), Naples (IT), Reggio di Calabria (IT), Poznan (PL).

European Urban Forums such as the European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN)[98] and European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS)[99] were also identified as potential collaboration partners for future development of BESECURE. EUKN led a session at the BESECURE Final Event in Belfast. Furthermore, BESECURE has also gained knowledge and experience through synergy with other FP7 Security projects and their partners (see Annex 3: Research, development and innovation project results and approaches which have influenced BESECURE development). In what follows we provide a short overview of presentactivities and intentions.

5.4.1. TNO

TNO is working with various external partners to implement BESECURE foreground knowledge. There are two current notable developments. TNO is in contact with the City Council of The Hague to develop an information management environment for urban security-related activities, based on the BESECURE Inspirational Platform. The City Council of The Hague has stated their interest in the approach of the BESECURE project and is working with the TNO team to establish a feasible development plan. Furthermore, TNO is in contact with the Saxion University of Applied Sciences to discuss the potential of the BESECURE platform as an educational device. The primary interested party at the Saxion University is the Integrated Security Management department. There is consensus that the BESECURE platform could develop into a valuable educational asset. Other potential exploitation partners are being sought, and the BESECURE foreground results are being coupled with the results of other project to attain maximum business development potential.

5.4.2. UU

UU is continuously showcases and markets BESECURE foregrounds. Potential consulting clients such as local authorities, city councils, and housing providers both in Ireland and across the UK are currently being sought and identified. Furthermore, BESECURE educational platform will be further developed as Urban Security Short courses and will be submitted for accreditation.

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[98] http://www.eukn.eu/
[99] http://efus.eu/en/

5.4.3. EMI

Key collaboration partners of EMI to develop further development and business activities with all project partners. Contacts with stakeholders in urban security management including the policy makers, developers, and housing associations will be important in marketing on of the BESECURE foreground: the prototype Risk Assessment Tool: IDAS.

5.4.4. ALU

ALU plans to adapt BESECURE foregrounds into teaching and further RD&I activities with a focus in the Freiburg area. University partners and local councils have been identified as key collaborating partners following the project completion.

5.4.5. ITTI

Further development and adjustments of BESECURE Prototype Platform is the key priority. ITTI will seek for opportunities for further development and adjustments of selected elements of the BESECURE platform for specific needs – potential client needs (pivoting) – e.g. adjustment of the platform and its commercialisation for local police use in Poland, and when possible, Europe.

5.4.6. SLCT

As a charity organisation, SLCT is committed to disseminate BESECURE results to relevant stakeholders and policy makers at events, conferences, talks and online. The advancement of urban security knowledge from BESECURE practices, literature, and learning materials will be used for workshops being delivered in partnership with the College of Policing as well as any other relevant activities delivered at SLCT. Furthermore, with the experience knowledge and experience gained, SLCT is exploring the possibility of securing funding to deliver local projects on community safety.

5.4.7. FAC

FAC is in close contact with the Irish city councils, for example Dublin City Council to further develop and exploit BESECURE Prototype Platform. Seeking opportunities to partner with relevant organisations involved in designing and/or implementing urban security interventions is therefore necessary to update the content. FAC also aims to gather more socio-economic or crime data such as from PSNI, An Garda Siochana, Planning Authorities, and Housing Agencies etc.

5.4.8. JVM

Local councils and housing associations in the UK are the most relevant collaboration partners for JVM, particularly as potential clients for consulting with the BESECURE Prototype Platform.

5.4.9. CCLD

CCLD will seek to develop further business activities with all the project partners. Potential activities include further RD&I projects, product marketing and management. Main milestones/deliverables would be the conclusion of further commercial agreements. Aside

from the project partners, the RD&I community within FP7 and H2020 is also seen as an important collaboration partner.

5.4.10. CNR

The CNR research group needs to involve the Region of Campania (the Chief of the Governor Cabinet for Security), the City of Naples (the Urban Planning Councillor) and the Police Headquarters of Naples in the follow-up of the BESECURE tools. In spite of the lack of dedicated financial resources, they have declared their availability in supporting CNR for the funding.

5.4.11. UMRC

The primary focus of UMRC is to use BESECURE Prototype Platform, knowledge, and experience for teaching. Aside from the projects in FP7-Security, key collaborating partners will be the Italian higher education community.

5.4.12. EXP

No information available

5.4.13. VJI

VJI will continue to collaborate with local policy makers and urban security stakeholders in Dutch cities to disseminate BESECURE foreground and seek further RD&I funding.

5.4.14. EUR

As a research institute, EUR will seek collaboration with other Dutch BESECURE partners and urban security stakeholders in the Netherlands, particularly in Rotterdam area.

6. Funding opportunities and partners' activities

Given the multi-dimensional process of urban security management the interdependency of different factors impacting on urban security[100] RD&I and Innovation at the European level is considered one of the key funding possibilities for the sustainable development of the BESECURE approaches and results.

In what follows we describe the key relevant European funding possibilities to potentially take on BESECURE results which have been identified under:

- Horizon 2020,
- Internal Security Fund (ISF)
- Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) – Urban Europe
- EUROSTAR

Annex 1: Notable funding schemes within consortium countries, provides an update on changes regarding notable national funding schemes within consortium countries since the D7.7 report was completed.

6.1. Horizon 2020

The Europe Union aims to secure Europe's global competitiveness through innovation. With more than €80 billion for 2014-2020, the European Union couples research and innovation under the "Horizon 2020" funding program. It has three main pillars: excellent science, industrial leadership, and societal challenges. Urban security is part of the 'societal challenges' pillar which is called the "Secure Societies" work programme[101]. As a development to FP7, Horizon 2020 introduces 'close-to-market' actions, which highlight prototyping, product testing, demonstrations, and access to risk-finance[102]. To finance these diverse projects with different emphases, each funding call is categorised by different action types. Key parameters of the action types are provided in Table 11.

Table 11 Different types of actions in Horizon 2020[103]

Type of Action	Code	Minimum Conditions	Funding Rate	Typical Duration	Average EC Contribution
Research & Innovation Action	RIA	≥ 3 legal entities from 3 MS/AC[104]	100%	36-48 months	€ 2.0 - 5.0M
Innovation Action	IA	≥ 3 legal entities from 3 MS/AC	70%	20-36 months	€ 2.0 - 5.0M
Coordination and Support Action	CSA	≥1 legal entity	100%	12-30 months	€ 0.5 – 2.0M
SME Instrument	SME	1 SME in MS/AC	*3 Phases:* 1st: Lump sum of €50.000/project 2nd: € 1.0-2.5M/ project for 1-2 years		

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[100] As highlighted in chapter 2
[101] http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/h2020-sections, last accessed 11 November 2014
[102] http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/what-horizon-2020, last accessed 13 November 2014
[103] This table was taken and adopted from EU Research
https://www.euresearch.ch/fileadmin/redacteur/European_Programmes/H2020_Types_of_Action.pdf, last accessed 6 January 2015
[104] Member States (MS) or Associated Countries (AC)

Type of Action	Code	Minimum Conditions	Funding Rate	Typical Duration	Average EC Contribution
			(70% of eligible cost reimbursed) 3rd: no funding – but training and administrative supports			
Fast Track to Innovation	FTI	≤ 5 legal entities from 3 MS/AC	70%	tbd[105]	≤ €3.0M
Pre-commercial Procurement	PCP	≥3 public procurers from MS/AC	70%	18-48 months for 2 phases: preparation and execution	Variable depending on the topic priority
Public Procurement of Innovative Solutions	PPI	≥3 public procurers from MS/AC	20%	18-48 months for 2 phases: preparation and execution	Variable depending on the topic priority
ERA-NETs	ERA-NET	≥ 3 legal entities from 3 MS/AC	33%	60 months	Variable, depending on the topics

6.1.1. "Secure Societies" work programme

The EU Horizon 2020 "Secure Societies" work programme aims to support the Europe 2020 Strategy, the Security Industrial Policy, EU's Internal Security Strategy, and the Cyber Security Strategy. With nearly €400 million budget (2014-2015)[106], this work programme focuses on protecting "*citizens, society and economy as well as our assets, infrastructures and services, our prosperity, political stability and well-being. Any malfunction or disruption, intentional or accidental, can have detrimental impact with high associated economic or societal costs*"[107]. The funding program has four themes:

1) Enhancing the resilience of our society against natural and man-made disasters, ranging from new crisis management tools to communication interoperability, and to develop novel solutions for the protection of critical infrastructure;
2) Fighting crime and terrorism ranging from new forensic tools to protection against explosives;
3) Improving border security, ranging from improved maritime border protection to supply chain security and to support the Unions external security policies including through conflict prevention and peace building; and
4) Providing enhanced cybersecurity, ranging from secure information sharing to new assurance models[108].

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[105] This action is new and the Commission will review the first proposal submissions for further assessment.
[106] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2014_2015/main/h2020-wp1415-security_en.pdf, p.111, last accessed 13 November 2014
[107] Ibid. p.7, last accessed 12 November 2014
[108] Idem.

Urban Security is part of the second theme "fight against crime and terrorism"[109] (see Table 12), however BESECURE has the potential to be developed and implemented also through funding opportunities in other themes (see below).

Table 12 Secure Societies Themes[110]

Theme	Name	Main parts
1	Disaster-resilience: safeguarding and securing society, including adapting to climate change (DRS)	1. Crisis Management; 2. Disaster Resilience and Climate; 3. Critical Infrastructure Protection; 4. Communication technologies and interoperability; 5. Ethical/Societal Dimension.
2	Fight against crime and Terrorism (FCT)	1. Forensics; 2. Law enforcement capabilities; 3. Urban security; 4. Ethical/societal dimension.
3	Border Security and External Security (BES)	1. Maritime Border Security 2. Border Crossing Points 3. Supply Chain Security 4. Information Management in the context of External Security 5. Conflict Prevention and Peace Building 6. Ethical/Societal Dimension
4	Digital Security: Cybersecurity, Privacy and Trust	1. Privacy 2. Access Control 3. Risk management and assurance models 4. The role of ICT in critical infrastructure protection 5. Information driven cyber security management 6. Trust eServices 7. Value-sensitive technological innovation in cybersecurity
5	Other actions	

In the following sub-sections, topics most relevant for the sustainable development of the BESECURE approaches and results are summarised.

For each of the funding opportunities identified we have made an assessment, where possible, regarding:

1) The four security domain(s) to which a project is likely to contribute[111]
2) The inclusion / none inclusion of issues around "perceptions of security"
3) The category of support to policy design to which a project is likely to contribute[112]

The topics are from the work programme for 2014-2015. The deadline to submit topics for the 2014 Calls was in August 2014. Where relevant and the information has been made

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[109] Ibid. p.48, last accessed 12 November 2014
[110] Ibid, p.2, last accessed 21 November 2014
[111] Security domains as determined in: BESECURE Deliverable D1.1 Boundary Conditions and Options for Urban Security Enhancement: Institutional, Urban Environment, Economic and or Societal
[112] Category of support to policy design as discussed in BESECURE Deliverable 7.7 Overview of the R&D landscape concerning policy support for urban security, Chapter 2; namely Process support, Information provision, and/or Training and networking

available by project partners, we include a summary of BESECURE partners' actual participation in project proposals for the 2014 Calls and potential participation in project proposals for the 2015 Calls.

6.1.1.1. FCT-8-2014: Law enforcement capabilities topic 4: Trans-national cooperation among public end-users in security research stakeholders

Summary	The aim of the call was to improve coordination, knowledge, and experience at European level of various transnational, national or regional law enforcement agencies networks in different security research domains. The challenge was to address relevant technologies that bridge law enforcement and end-users including the information sharing systems and the interoperability of law enforcement databases.[113]
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Deadline	28.08.2014
Type of Action	Coordination and Support Action

Consortium Members' Participation – *None specified*

6.1.1.2. FCT-10-2014: Urban security topic 1: Innovative solutions to counter security challenges connected with large urban environment

Summary	The call aimed to develop innovative solutions that reduce the fear of crime and enhance the perception of security in large urban environments. The focus was to be on an integrated online platform with GIS analysis and 3D visualisation functions that allow citizens to share information and experience in real-time with security command and control centres in several European cities[114].
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Deadline	28.08.2014
Type of Action	Research and Innovation Action

Consortium Members' Participation

Consortium Member(s)	ITTI
Proposal / Project Name	Safer cities through improved user engagement and reinforced with IT solutions for the Empowerment of communities
Acronym	SAFERCITIES
Project Description	The SaferCities project is conceived to explore the practical feasibility of multiple smart safety-related services running on a harmonised

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[113] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2014_2015/main/h2020-wp1415-security_en.pdf, p.111, last accessed 13 November 2014
[114] Ibid., p.60, last accessed 13 November 2014

technological platform. This innovative project will take advantage of a bottom-up multi-disciplinary approach where societal, anthropological, ethical and legal constraints take the lead. This will be driven by sustained citizen empowerment through the integration of technologies such as 3D mapping, GIS, second-generation intelligent video and audio analysis, crowdsourcing and crowdsensing, and advanced data processing techniques for trend and incident detection, The project will be engaged under the aegis of data privacy, modularity, open standards and security by design. The ultimate results will encompass innovative solutions coupled with affordable, sustainable and wider integration capabilities.

Consortium Member(s)	CCLD, JVM
Proposal / Project Name	Collaborative Physical and Social Networks
Acronym	COPHYSON
Project Description	COPHYSON focuses on mobile applications to reduce the fear of crime and to increase perceptions of security in urban areas, achieved by developing functionalities to support the development of local communication, cooperation and partnerships within urban communities…. An intelligent platform will be behind the mobile application which collects, transfers and analyses users' information in various formats (voice, text, picture or video) before providing information back to users such as visualisation and messages…. The inter-disciplinary consortium includes police and municipal users, European leaders in mobile applications, leading applied research institutes and SMEs specialised both in security and social aspects, including law and ethics.

Consortium Member(s)	TNO. EMI, FAC
Proposal / Project Name	Enhancing and empowering community-centred security and resilience in 'smart' urban areas
Acronym	EMPOWERING
Project Description	Urban security is central to the advancement of European society and economy and its perception can have fundamental impacts upon quality of life and community well-being. Until recently the responsibly for enhancing urban security lay predominantly with the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), with local citizens and municipalities having only a minimal role to play. However, increasingly citizen empowerment in urban security alongside LEAs is encouraged in order to prevent, mitigate and recover from security incidents and to enhance social resilience. This has created a space for citizens to be both a providers of (real-time) information and active co-producers of urban security, and can be facilitated via the use of new technologies that plug into existing specifications. Whilst innovative technical solutions are vital in enabling citizens to play a proactive role in urban security, to be effective, this must be set within a framework of social, legal and ethical acceptability and the proportionate use of security solutions. EMPOWERING will develop and demonstrate the operational effectiveness and social readiness of a range of innovative and integrated tools that will improve security perception and the ability of citizens to contribute to urban security processes through improving their situational awareness and improving the quality of community life. We will do this by developing a framework and platform that supports the effective development of such tools, which will be made available beyond the life of the project to aid

	development and implementation of future solutions. We will provide sustainable, transferable and cost-effective ways of enhancing urban security through a shared multi-stakeholder understanding of the problems faced and actions possible, whist recognising the importance of social acceptability. We will actively exploit our solutions to maximise project impact, influence EU security policy, and capitalise on new market opportunities.

6.1.1.3. FCT-11-2014: Urban security topic 2: Countering the terrorist use of an explosive threat, across the timeline of a plot, including the detection of explosives in a flow

Summary	The research was targeted to develop innovative approaches to counter terrorism with explosive threats. The new proposed approaches were to fill the existing gaps or greatly improve the current approaches to help relevant stakeholders in decision making and counter response[115].
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Deadline	28.08.2014
Type of Action	Research and Innovation Action

Consortium Members' Participation

Consortium Member(s)	ITTI
Proposal / Project Name	Data, Analysis, Technology for Countering the Explosive Threat
Acronym	DAT-Ex
Project Description	DAT-Ex is built upon the collection and analysis of detailed data on all European explosive incidents in the past five years (i.e. strategic level), and a series of in-depth country and event case studies (i.e. operational level). Based on this evidence, recommendations for development of appropriate and thereby cost effective future explosive detection/mitigation methods (i.e. tactical level). A benefit of this comprehensive approach, which will treat four distinct phases of the explosive attack timeline, is to allow us to compare the explosive threat from terrorists versus the increasing number of bomb attacks undertaken by criminal gangs and others, and identify the similarities and differences between these.

Consortium Member(s)	TNO
Proposal / Project Name	Effectiveness of systems for countering explosive threats
Acronym	ENFORCE
Project Description	Terrorism is a global and ever-changing threat where perpetrators flexibly adapt to the situation and uses whatever is available in order to make attacks with home-made bombs. The ultimate goal is to put fear on citizens and damage essential societal structures. The use of explosives, specifically home-made explosives prepared in Improvised Explosive Devices, is the most common devices that

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[115] Ibid., p. 62, last accessed 13 November 2014

terrorists exploit in order to bring instability to the society. It is absolutely clear that counter terrorist measures need to be even more effective and that the further development of tools and capabilities for mitigating the threat from explosives have an urgent need. By taking into account the finances spent and the number of projects and organizations that have contributed with developed tools and methods over the terrorist timeline there is a need for evaluating the effectiveness of the present capabilities of developed capacities. The ENFORCE project will assess the efficiency and the cost-benefit of the efforts made so far in order to counter explosive threats. This is a corner-stone in order to tailor the future research plans in this area. This has not been done on a wide European level also taking into account specific national activities of research in the area. The main objective with the ENFORCE project is to provide a future roadmap for pinpointing the future areas where research and development efforts are needed within the European security of explosives research based on the assessed hitherto performed developments. The evaluation developments so far will cover the entire terrorist timeline where output will be primarily what has been achieved at specific phases of the terrorist timeline and what the effectiveness of tools are in terms of benefits for the end users. The evaluation will be closely linked to the total costs of development until commercial product which needs to be determined and estimated.

6.1.1.4. FCT-12-2014 Urban security topic 3: Minimum intrusion tools for de-escalation during mass gatherings improving citizens' protection

Summary	The topic addressed the need to identify, test, and assess means of protecting citizens in mass gatherings in urban environments. The results are to lead to the development of more effective and less intrusive police approaches which increase public perception of urban security.[116]
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Deadline	28.08.2014
Type of Action	Research and Innovation Action

Consortium Members' Participation

Consortium Member(s)	TNO
Proposal / Project Name	Minimum Intrusion Tools in Mass Gathering Events
Acronym	MITIGATE
Project Description	In MITIGATE (Minimum Intrusion Tools in Mass Gathering Events), our solution to the Horizon2020 FCT-12-2014 Urban security topic 3: Minimum intrusion tools for de-escalation during mass gatherings improving citizens' protection call, we investigate the power of non-invasive influence tactics to affect the escalation of unwanted, and potentially violent, behaviour of individuals and small groups at mass gatherings. The interventions are based on social psychological

[116] Ibid., p. 62, last accessed 13 November 2014

	processes to influence behavior and cognitions (attitudes and intentions) using messages (both spoken and written), generic acoustic stimuli (e.g. sound bursts) and light. The effectiveness of these interventions will be tested in simulations designed using principles of social-scientific field experiments. The interventions will be delivered to participants in the simulations using UAVs, the AWASP and S-PAW (directional acoustic handheld devices), small and large digital displays, and twitter. The simulations will be held at police training facilities in Spain and the UK, and in a real-life setting in The Netherlands. The interventions will be tested in scenarios based on operational needs of Law Enforcement Agencies for non-intrusive techniques for use in mass gatherings, and on the (escalating) behaviours that need to be changed. Results will be evaluated in light of their utility for field operations, and the technical performance of the delivery platforms and their commercial potential. During the life of the project we will take into account the societal and legal considerations surrounding the implementation of the interventions and the corresponding platforms, using the ASSERT methodology, which assess the balance between safety and efficacy for assessing security research. The strategy for dissemination and exploitation will ensure the dialogue with the wider stakeholder community ensure results are well suited to the needs, attitudes and conditions of actors in the security domain.

6.1.1.5. FCT-14-2014: Ethical/Societal Dimension Topic 2: Enhancing cooperation between law enforcement agencies and citizens - Community policing

Summary	This Community Policing based topic aimed to deliver innovative approaches to community policing which encouraged collaboration between communities and local police departments.
	Community policing assisted by advanced technological solutions, with the objective of delivering positive changes in the liveability "...of specific neighbourhoods, areas..." of cities is a core objective.
	The expected impacts of the topic were:
	- Strengthened community policing principles through effective and efficient tools, procedures and approaches. - Early identification, timely intervention, as well as better crime reporting, identification of risks, unreported and undiscovered crime through the community - Strengthened and accelerated communication between citizens and police forces. Overall, strengthened community feeling and lower feeling of insecurity - The action is expected to proactively target the needs and requirements of users, such as citizens and national and local law enforcement agencies. - The outcome of the action is expected to lead to development up to Technology Readiness Levels (TRL) 6.[117]
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal

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[117] Ibid., p. 65, last accessed 19 January 2015

Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Type of Action	Research and Innovation Action

Consortium Members' Participation

Consortium Member(s)	**FAC**
Project Name	Advancing Community Collaboration and Enabling Policing Transition
Acronym	ACCEPT
Project Description	ACCEPT enhances community policing by advocating a 'listening-learning-understanding' philosophy. It provides Law enforcement Agencies (LEA) with a better sense and appreciation of resident's needs and requirements, while introducing a sense of trust among citizens towards LEAs. The project recognises the value in provision of greater control and a stronger voice to citizens in determining the quality of life within their community: LEAs become part of the community, and the community becomes part of the decision-making process. ACCEPT is democracy in action. The proposed project identifies community policing best practice and the particular challenges in vulnerable, divided, post-conflict and transitional societies. Current practices and how the concept is understood will be explored to determine how 'successful' community policing is defined in different places and the challenges in the sites selected for study. Focus groups will be utilised to investigate the barriers to cooperation between communities and LEAs.

Consortium Member(s)	**TNO, UU**
Project Name	Inspiring CitizeNS Participation for Enhanced Community PoliCing AcTions
Acronym	INSPEC2T
Project Description	INSPEC2T projects' scope is to develop a sustainable framework for Community Policing that effectively addresses and promotes seamless collaboration between the police and the community. INSPEC2T approach bases its conceptual foundations on EU crime prevention and Member States specific Internal Security Policies, validated research results and best practices from cooperation between police and local, regional and national communities. This is perceived as an origin to apprehend special characteristics, particularities and determinants for trust between all stakeholders. INSPEC2T is focusing on a user-centric design and development approach, and has already mobilized and engaged a critical user group mass, in EU and abroad. With special emphasis on social media, it consolidates and modernizes bidirectional communication of stakeholders, using multi-level anonymity flags and having a clear understanding of acceptability issues. Driven from accommodated transnational and multicultural best practices, it adheres to an approach where social, cultural, legal and ethical dimensions are embedded into core user centric design specifications and implementation procedures. INSPEC2T will be demonstrated and validated in 5 EU cities by a wide range of relevant stakeholders. INSPEC2T engagement and active participation is stimulated through fully dynamic, interactive and immersive training Serious Game applications that empower players to familiarize themselves with the

	system, gain an intuitive understanding of its functionalities and motivate their engagement in Community Policing activities. Special focus will be given to Community Policing awareness raising activities for both police and citizens. The above activities and associated results, will provide a solid foundation for the evolution of the Next Generation Community Policing roadmap in Europe.

6.1.1.6. FCT-15-2015: Ethical/Societal Dimension Topic 3: Better understanding the role of new social media networks and their use for public security purposes

Summary	This topic looks at the role and purpose of social media and the relationship between the new social networks and public security. It addresses better prediction measures/tools and identification of possible future threats, and of the challenges, opportunities and risks for public security agencies of using social media.[118]
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Deadline	27.08.2015
Type of Action	Coordination and Support

Consortium Members' Participation – One or more of the BESECURE participants have stated that they are developing project ideas with the potential of participating in a consortium for a proposal under this topic. *Details are not given due to issues connected with competition.*

6.1.1.7. FCT-16-2015: Ethical/Societal Dimension Topic 4 - Investigating the role of social, psychological and economic aspects of the processes that lead to organized crime (including cyber related offenses), and terrorist networks and their impact on social cohesion

Summary	The call aims to investigate the role of social, psychological and economic factors in the progression of individuals who had unremarkable and ordinary lives into organised crime and terrorist networks. It could also take into consideration the analysis of the institutional environment in which these processes take place, as well as the possibilities of connection between the emergence of these damaging organizations and the problem of trust in social dynamics.[119]
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Deadline	27.08.2015

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[118] Ibid., p. 66, last accessed 13 November 2014
[119] Ibid., p. 67, last accessed 13 November 2014

Type of Action	Research and Innovation Action

Consortium Members' Participation -- One or more of the BESECURE participants have stated that they are developing project ideas with the potential of participating in a consortium for a proposal under this topic. *Details are not given due to issues connected with competition.*

6.1.1.8. FCT-17-2015 Fast track to Innovation – pilot

Summary	Fast Track to Innovation (FTI) is a bottom-up funding scheme to support close-to-market innovation activities in any area of technology or application with a budget of 100 million Euros in 2015. This thematic openness is aimed to nurture trans-disciplinary and cross-sectorial cooperation with expected impact as follows: • Fast development, commercial take-up and/or wide deployment of sustainable innovative solutions (products, processes, services, business models etc.) in enabling and industrial technologies and/or for tackling societal challenges. • Time to initial market take-up no later than 3 years after the beginning of the FTI project. In very well-justified cases linked to the specific characteristics of a particular innovation field or industry sector, the time to initial market take-up could be longer. • Enhanced competitiveness and growth of business partners in the consortium, measured in terms of turnover and job creation. • Increased industry participation, including SMEs, and more industry first-time applicants to Horizon 2020. • Leveraging more private investment into research and/or innovation. • Where appropriate, addressing transnational value-chains and/or EU-wide or global markets.[120]
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Deadlines	29-04-2015, 01-09-2015, and 01-12-2015[121]

Consortium Members' Participation -- One or more of the BESECURE participants have stated that they are developing project ideas with the potential of participating in a consortium for a proposal under this topic. *Details are not given due to issues connected with competition.*

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[120] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/doc/call/h2020/common/1615113-part_18_fti_v2.0_en.pdf, p.19, last accessed 15 December 2015
[121] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/h2020/topics/9096-ftipilot-1-2015.html#tab2, last accessed 15 December 2015

6.1.1.9. DRS-7-2014: Crisis Management topic 7: Crises and Disaster Resilience – Operationalising Resilience Concepts "Disaster-Resilience: Safeguarding and Securing Society, Including Adapting to Climate Change"

Summary	The call addressed two fundamental requirements: • To develop a European Resilience Management Guideline that will operationalise crisis and disaster resilience concepts that are specifically tailored to critical infrastructure and within which risk management approaches are inherently embedded, and; • To prove its applicability for all types of critical infrastructure and, to validate its effectiveness in successfully addressing human and social dynamics which are critical to resilience, through pilot implementation. These requirements imply an approach starting from theory up to realisation in practice. The development of the ERMG to address the needs of CI providers, rescuers and end-users required an interdisciplinary and interactive approach. The specific contributions to the challenges and scope of the topic were outlined as follows: The action was formulated to proactively target the needs and requirements of users, including civil protection units, first responders and critical infrastructure providers.[122]
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	No
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Type of Action	Research and Innovation Action

Consortium Members' Participation

Consortium Member(s)	**FAC, EMI**
Project Name	Realising European Resilience for Critical Infrastructure
Acronym	RESILENS
Project Description	Critical infrastructure (CI) provides the essential functions and services that support European societal, economic and environmental systems. As both natural and man-made disaster and crises situations become more common place, the need to ensure the resilience of CI so that it is capable of withstanding, adapting and recovering from adverse events is paramount. Moving resilience from a conceptual understanding to applied, operational measures that integrate best practice from the related realm of risk management and vulnerability assessment is the focus of the RESILENS project. RESILENS (**R**ealising **E**uropean Re**SIL**ienc**E** for Crit**I**ca**L** I**N**fra**S**tructure) will develop a European Resilience Management Guideline (ERMG) to support the practical application of resilience to all CI sectors. Accompanying the ERMG will be a Resilience Management Toolkit which can then be iteratively used to direct users to resilience measures. Other resilience methods including

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[122] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2014_2015/main/h2020-wp1415-security_en.pdf, p. 68, last accessed 19 January 2015

	substitution processes and measures to tackle cascading effects will also be developed. Overall, RESILENS aims to increase and optimise the uptake of resilience measures by CI providers and guardians, first responders, civil protection personnel and wider societal stakeholders of Member States and Associated Countries.

6.1.1.10. DRS-9b-2014: Disaster Resilience & Climate Change topic 1: Science and innovation for adaptation to climate change: from assessing costs, risks and opportunities to demonstration of options and practices

Summary	Proposals should have aimed to: • Develop standardised methods to assess climate change impacts, vulnerabilities, and risks, and to identify and assess the performance of adaptation measures (technological and non-technological options). Methods should focus on long-term climate change and extreme events for European sectors of particular socio-economic and environmental significance, paying due consideration to uncertainty, and encompass indirect, cross-sectoral effects and cascade impacts, where relevant. • Provide state-of-the-art decision support tools tailored to facilitate decision-making by different end-users (e.g. individuals, businesses, other private sector firms, local authorities and planners, governments), while developing adaptation plans and measures.123
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking

Consortium Members' Participation

Consortium Member(s)	EMI
Project Name	-
Acronym	I-ACT
Project Description	The I-ACT project shall develop a Decision Support System (DSS) for co-creation and adaptive management of urban area resilience utilizing long-term climate and socioeconomic scenarios with related uncertainties. The research is focused on critical systems in the energy, transport and water sectors in six urban areas. Cross-sectorial effects are envisaged due to cascading hazards caused by extreme events. Uncertainty related to the climate change adaptation is addressed following adaptive management principles where effective adaptation strategies are preferred. I-ACT interfaces with, and incorporates a set of standard methods and tools for impact assessment as well as group decision-making. Stakeholder engagement in decision-making is supported by adopting a co-creative process. The process will be structured along the ISO31000 Risk Management standard extended by resilience management concepts. Innovation and standardisation issues are explicitly managed during the project. The consortium consists of 10 research organizations, 8 industrial partners and SMEs, and is supported by

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123 Ibid., p. 22, last accessed 19 January 2015

	six urban area case studies. The I-ACT DSS will support comprehensive data and information management for local adaptation challenges, as well as best practice in adaptation decision-making. The expected impact of the use of the I-ACT DSS will be in the range of 2-5 in terms of benefit/cost of planned adaptation per adaptation case. The standardized approach will promote an accelerated utilization of the DSS in cases across the EU.
Consortium Member(s)	TNO, ITTI
Project Name	Climate Resilient Cities and Infrastructures
Acronym	RESIN
Project Description	The RESIN project will thus develop standardised approaches to help city administrators, the operators of urban infrastructure networks, and related stakeholders to develop their adaptation strategies and ensure that their decisions strengthen the resilience of the whole city. These will be comprehensive by dealing with all elements of the urban system: critical infrastructures, built-up spaces and public spaces, and will cover impact-and-vulnerability assessment and selection of adaptation options. A decision support system will be developed to support decision makers in following a standardised path towards the choice of appropriate and effective adaptation measures into strategies tailored to the particular circumstances of a specific city. RESIN will explore the possibilities and prepare the materials to include adaptation in European standardisation processes..

6.1.1.11. DRS-14-2015: Critical Infrastructure Protection topic 3: Critical Infrastructure resilience indicator - analysis and development of methods for assessing resilience

Summary	The call addresses the need of holistic approaches to the resilience of critical infrastructure by reducing the impact of disruptive events and the recovery time. Potential threats caused by accidents or attacks, such as crimes and terrorism should be analysed using validated indicators including socio-economic and political indicators.[124]
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Deadline	27.08.2015
Type of Action	Research and Innovation Action

Consortium Members' Participation ─ One or more of the BESECURE participants have stated that they are developing project ideas with the potential of participating in a consortium for a proposal under this topic. *Details are not given due to issues connected with competition.*

6.1.1.12. DRS-15-2015: Critical Infrastructure Protection topic 4: Protecting potentially hazardous and sensitive sites/areas considering multi-sectorial dependencies

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[124] Ibid., p. 30, last accessed 13 November 2014

Summary	The main goal of this call is to understand how society might be affected by risks of industrial accidents such as in Seveso. This will improve decision making by policy makers and other stakeholders in multi-sectoral dependencies to the vulnerable urban area, notably local population, transport, energy, water, and communications. The research should evaluate the cascade effects of such risk and their socio-economic impact through quantitative and qualitative assessment tools.[125]
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Deadline	27.08.2015
Type of Action	Innovation Action

Consortium Members' Participation –– One or more of the BESECURE participants have stated that they are developing project ideas with the potential of participating in a consortium for a proposal under this topic. *Details are not given due to issues connected with competition.*

6.1.1.13. DRS-17-2014/2015: Critical infrastructure protection topic 7: SME instrument topic: "Protection of urban soft targets and urban critical infrastructures"

Summary	The objective of this topic is to carry out a small-scale demonstration of innovative technologies or tools that address urban critical infrastructures and increasing security threats. The focus of implementation is 'urban soft targets' where large public gathering takes place, such as parks and shopping malls.[126] The SME instrument[127] has been designed specifically for single or groups of highly innovative SMEs which intend to bring their RTD products to the international market. The instrument provides full-cycle business innovation support from the stage of business idea conception and planning (phase I) over business plan execution and demonstration (phase II) to commercialisation (phase III). Participants will be able to call on business innovation coaching for the duration of their project. • *Phase I (proof-of-concept):* Explore the scientific or technical feasibility and commercial potential of your new idea in order to develop an innovation project, with the help of a € 50,000 grant, and receive more support in case of a positive outcome! • *Phase II (development & demonstration):* Develop sound, ground-breaking business idea further with the help of a grant in the order of € 500,000 to 2.5 million into a market-ready product,

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[125] Idem.

[126] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2014_2015/main/h2020-wp1415-security_en.pdf, p.33, last accessed 13 November 2014

[127] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/doc/call/h2020/common/1617610-part_7_innovation_in_smes_v2.0_en.pdf, last accessed 14 December 2014

	service or process!
	• *Phase III (go-to-market):* Take advantage of additional EU support to enter the market successfully (no grants).[128]
	SME Instrument call opens all year with 70% funding coverage.Deadlines for Phase I and Phase II proposals in 2015: Intermediate: 18-03-2015, 17-06-2015, 17-09-2015, 16-12-2015[129]
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Deadlines	18.03.2015 17.06.2015 17.09.2015 16.12.2015
Type of Action	SME Instrument

Consortium Members' Participation –- One or more of the BESECURE participants have stated that they are developing project ideas with the potential of participating in a consortium for a proposal under this topic. *Details are not given due to issues connected with competition.*

6.1.2. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) calls

Under the Digital Agenda 2020, ICT calls in Horizon 2020 aim to bring digital technologies closer to the public and to use them to address social issues[130] and improve urban governance through "e-cohesion"[131]. One of the issues is urban security, which is an opportunity for the BESECURE online platform to be exploited further.

6.1.2.1. ICT 8 – 2015: Boosting public sector productivity and innovation through cloud computing services

Summary	*"The challenge is to harness the collaborative power of ICT networks (networks of people, of knowledge, of sensors) to create collective and individual awareness about the multiple sustainability threats which our society is facing nowadays at social, environmental and political levels. The resulting collective intelligence will lead to better informed decision-making processes and empower citizens, through participation and interaction, to adopt more sustainable individual and collective behaviours and lifestyles. The challenge includes the deployment at larger scales of digital social platforms for multi-disciplinary groups developing innovative solutions to societal challenges"[132].*

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[128] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/funding/sme_participation.html, last accessed 14 November 2014

[129] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/h2020/topics/2570-drs-17-2015.html, last accessed 14 December 2014

[130] http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/our-goals, last accessed 14 November 2014

[131] See section 1.4 of this deliverable.

[132] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2014_2015/main/h2020-wp1415-security_en.pdf, p.23, last accessed 14 November 2014

Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Deadline	14.04.2015
Type of Action	PCP/PPI

Consortium Members' Participation – *none specified to date*

6.1.2.2. ICT 20 – 2015: Technologies for better human learning and teaching

Summary	*"Activities will focus on innovative technologies for learning, on the underpinning interoperability standards and on the integration of different components into smart learning environments. Establishing a technology platform to provide a framework and roadmap for stakeholders, led by industry in collaboration with academia, to develop innovative technologies for learning (adaptive solutions, learning analytics, augmented reality, mobile learning, etc.), address standards for interactive content (covering its composition, re-use and distribution) and its adaptations into learning scenarios."[133]*
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Deadline	14.04.2015
Type of Action	Research and Innovation Action, Innovation, and PPI

Consortium Members' Participation – *none specified to date*

6.1.2.3. ICT 31 – 2014: Human-centric Digital Age

Summary	Digital technologies have revolutionised the way people think, act, and interact. Understanding the impact of technologies to society provided a better insight for Digital Agenda Europe and its policy making. This call also aims to establish efficient and effective interdisciplinary communications and collaborations including industry and policy makers in sharing best practices.[134]
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Deadline	23.04.2014
Type of Action	Research and Innovation Action, Coordination and Support

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[133] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2014_2015/main/h2020-wp1415-security_en.pdf, p.44, last accessed 14 November 2014

[134] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/doc/call/h2020/common/1617606-part_5_i_ict_v2.0_en.pdf, p.67, last accessed 14 November 2014

Consortium Members' Participation – *none specified*

6.1.2.4. EUB 2 – 2015: High Performance Computing (HPC)

Summary	"*Specific focus will be on application work of high performance computer (HPC) on societal challenges and in areas such as transport, energy, environment, climate, health and bio-sciences, prediction and simulation of natural disasters, disaster prevention and crisis management, <u>urban development</u> etc*". Actions on this topic will increase efficiency in the usage of expertise and HPC e-Infrastructures that exploit the computational, communication and data resources existing on both sides of the Atlantic. It also aims to achieve: improved co-operation of EU-Brazil academia on advanced computing for HPC application development, improved sharing of information and expertise to solve societal problems with the use of advanced computing, enhanced co-operation of industries in the relevant application areas, in EU and Brazil[135].
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Deadline	21.04.2015
Type of Action	Research and Innovation Action

Consortium Members' Participation – *none specified to date*

6.1.3. INFRASUPP-7-2014 – e-Infrastructure policy development and international cooperation

Summary	"*To optimise e-infrastructures investments in Europe it is essential to coordinate European, national and/or regional policies and programmes for e-infrastructures, in order to develop complementarities, and promote cooperation between e-infrastructures and activities implementing other EU policies (such as regional, cohesion, industrial, health, employment, or development policy). To promote sound policy development it is essential to ensure stakeholder consultation, monitor take-up and assess the impact of past actions. To promote innovation it is necessary to identify it and spin it out from projects. The cooperation of European e-infrastructures with their non-European counterparts also requires facilitation, to ensure their global interoperability and reach.*"[136]
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Deadline	02.09.2014
Type of Action	Coordination and Support Action

Consortium Members' Participation – *none specified*

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[135] Ibid., p.93-94, last accessed 14 November 2014
[136] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/doc/call/h2020/common/1617604-part_4_infrastructures_v2.0_en.pdf, p.48, last accessed 14 November 2014

6.1.4. MG.5.4-2015. Strengthening the knowledge and capacities of local authorities

Summary	*"Achieving sustainable urban mobility requires the adoption of new strategic transport planning approaches at the local level which cover freight and passenger transport in an integrated way. However, very few authorities undertake a sound analysis of trends, develop scenarios and provide the necessary long term policies and focus. Without strengthening of authorities' knowledge and capacities, a transformation of urban mobility planning will not be achieved. Enhancing the capacities of local authorities and other stakeholders to successfully plan and implement innovative sustainable mobility measures, technologies and tools, on the basis of reliable data and analysis."*[137]
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Deadlines	Phase 1: 23.04.2015 Phase 2: 15.10.2015
Type of Action	Research and Innovation Action

Consortium Members' Participation – *none specified to date*

6.1.5. EURO-5-2015: ERA-NET on Smart Urban Futures

Summary	*"European research and innovation should provide tools and methods for more sustainable, open, innovative and inclusive urban areas; a better understanding of the dynamics of urban societies and social changes and of the nexus of energy, environment, transport and land-use including the interplay with surrounding rural areas; an improved understanding of design and use of public space within cities also in the context of migration to improve social inclusion and development and reduce urban risks and crime; new ways to reduce pressures on natural resources and stimulate sustainable economic growth while improving the quality of life of European urban citizens; a forward-looking vision on the socio-ecological transition towards a new model of urban development reinforcing EU cities as hubs of innovation and centres of job creation."*[138]
Relevant Urban Security Domains	Institutional, Urban environment, Economy, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Type of support	Process support, information provision, training and networking
Deadline	28.05.2015
Type of Action	ERA-NET Cofund

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[137] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2014_2015/main/h2020-wp1415-transport_en.pdf, p.45, last accessed 14 November 2014
[138] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/doc/call/h2020/common/1635100-part_13_inclusive_societies_v2.1_en.pdf, p.16-17, last accessed 14 December 2014

6.1.6. Pre-Commercial Procurement (PCP)

PCP aims to finance RTD stakeholders and contracting authorities with products which are not yet commercialised widely and may include test of compliance (R&D activities and demonstrations). Together with Public Procurement of Innovative Solutions (PPI, see next section), it has a 2014-2015 budget of €130-140 million. The European Commission supports PCP as it enables public procurers to:

- Share the risks and benefits of designing, prototyping, and testing new products and services with the suppliers
- Create optimum conditions for the wide commercialisation and take-up of the results of R&D
- Pool the efforts of several procurers
- Develop innovative solutions for the societal challenges of the future
- Encourage companies to invest in highly qualified R&D in Europe
- Act as a "seal of approval" confirming the market potential of new emerging technological developments, thereby attracting new investors
- By acting as first buyers of new R&D with important technological needs, public procurers can drive innovation from the demand side. This enables European public authorities to innovate upon the provision of public services faster and create opportunities for companies in Europe to take international leadership within new markets. Creating a strong European market for innovative products and services is an important step towards creating growth and jobs in quickly evolving markets such as ICT.[139]

The financing is up to 70% eligible expenses and includes:

- Preparation stage (allocation and training of additional resources to implement, develop cooperation with other stakeholders, activities to check availability on the market before implementation (conformance testing, certification and quality labelling solution.)
- Stage of execution (procurement and implementation of contracts, implementing solutions according to the requirements defined in preparation PIP joint, implementing innovative solutions and evaluating the operating results of the acquired solutions in real operating conditions, the wide dissemination PCP results and confirm the action exploitation strategy).[140]

In Secure Societies Work Programme, PCP was part of DRS-5-2014: Crisis management topic 5: Situation awareness of Civil Protection decision-making solutions – preparing the ground for a Pre-commercial Procurement (PCP) which addresses transnational crisis and disaster management situations[141]. Future PCPs may be relevant to urban security.

6.1.7. Public Procurement of Innovative Solutions (PPI)

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[139] https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/pre-commercial-procurement, last accessed 14 December 2014
[140] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2014_2015/annexes/h2020-wp1415-annex-e-inproc_en.pdf, p.1-3, last accessed 15 December 2014
[141] http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2014_2015/main/h2020-wp1415-security_en.pdf, p. 15-16, last accessed 13 November 2014

Unlike PCP, PPI[142] targets RTD products or services which are closer to the market and require no R&D activities anymore. Contracting authorities can act as the first time user of RTD products or service[143]. This is targeted towards innovative products or services which do not have an established commercial market. Horizon 2020 sees this as an opportunity to create a large scale commercial basis for European RTD products or services. The advantages of PPI are:

- By acting as the first buyer or lead customer, a contracting authority can boost a particular, new market.
- The public benefits directly by being offered new and innovative public services that are provided in a more cost-efficient and effective manner.
- PPI and Pre-Commercial Procurement can lead to scientific and technological breakthroughs in areas such as health and well-being, food security, sustainable agriculture or clean & efficient energy.[144]

For PPI, European Commission has set up a platform for all public PPI procurement (https://www.innovation-procurement.org/). It contains information on upcoming calls, events, and a forum where international stakeholders can share and discuss ideas. Tender notices are also published online (http://www.innovation-procurement.org/resources/tender-notices/). European contribution is limited to 20%. Future PPIs may be relevant to urban security.

6.2. Other European funding calls relevant to urban security

Aside from Horizon 2020 funding calls, there are other European funding programs which could provide a sustained development of the BESECURE foreground. These programs are listed below.

6.2.1. Internal Security Fund (ISF)

For 2014-2020, the Directorate General Migration and Home Affairs has allocated €3.8 billion for the Internal Security Fund (ISF) to support the implementation of the Internal Security Strategy, law enforcement cooperation and the management of the Union's external borders. The ISF is composed of two instruments: "Borders and Visa" and "Police cooperation, preventing and combatting crime, and crisis management (ISF Police)" [145]. For urban security, ISF Police is the most relevant instrument for further development of BESECURE. We also include the "Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC) which was part of ISF for the period 2007-2013[146] because one of BESECURE partners applied for the funding following the completion D7.7.

6.2.1.1. Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC)

ISEC had a budget of €600 million and contributed to citizen security through projects that prevent and combat crime. Terrorism, human trafficking, child abuse, cybercrime, illicit drug

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[142] PPI is also called Forward Commitment Procurement in the UK, *Teknikupphandling* in Sweden.
[143] Detailed comparison between PCP and PPI: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ict/pcp/links_en.html, last accessed 15 December 2014
[144] http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/public-procurement-innovative-solutions, last accessed 14 December 2014
[145] http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/financing/fundings/security-and-safeguarding-liberties/index_en.htm, last accessed 25 February 2015
[146] http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/police-cooperation/index_en.htm, last accessed 1 February 2015

and arms trafficking, corruption and fraud were particular focus areas. The programme covered the areas of crime prevention, law enforcement, witness protection and support and victim protection. Actions to increase operational cooperation (e.g. strengthening networking, mutual confidence and understanding, exchanging and disseminating information, experiences and best practices) were funded under the programme, as well as activities relating to monitoring and evaluation, development and transfer of technology and methodology, training and exchanges and awareness-raising and dissemination.[147]

Consortium Members' Participation

Consortium Member(s)	FAC author of and partner on proposal
Project Name	Countering New Forms of Human Trafficking
Acronym	CONFRONT
Project Description	COuntering New FoRms Of HumaN Trafficking (CONFRONT) seeks to assist law enforcement agencies and other key stakeholders in combating recent developments in human trafficking, by: (1) identifying gaps in existing policies and current expertise; (2) seeking to address these gaps through increasing knowledge of new and emerging forms of THB, and; (3) establishing a comprehensive online training programme (Countering New Forms of Human Trafficking Education- "CONFRONTed") for law enforcement personnel. This education programme, centred on active learning (collaborative and problem-based/scenario application learning) and advocating the 'triple helix' concept (a more prominent harnessing of innovation through university-government-industry collaboration in support of a knowledge-based society) will strive to integrate emerging good practices, case studies and new insights. CONFRONT also aims to foster enhanced cooperation by bringing together a broad range of actors involved in combating the trafficking of human beings to increase policy coherence (the distinct actions of policy formulation and policy implementation). The overall objective is to produce a uniform, consistent, evidence-led and end user-validated education tool focused specifically on increasing the capabilities of European law enforcement personnel to combat new and emerging forms of THB through active learning.

6.2.1.2. Internal Security Fund (ISF) - Police

With slightly over €1 billion funding, ISF Police is the most relevant funding for urban security management RTD activities. The main activities to be funded will be setting up and running IT systems, acquisition of operational equipment, promoting and developing training schemes and ensuring administrative and operational coordination and cooperation between EU Member States[148]. The Funds' activities will focus on achieving two specific objectives:

- Fight against crime: combating cross-border, serious and organised crime including terrorism, and reinforcing coordination and cooperation between law enforcement authorities and other national authorities of EU States, including with EUROPOL and other relevant EU bodies, and with relevant non-EU and international organisations;

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[147] http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/financing/fundings/security-and-safeguarding-liberties/prevention-of-and-fight-against-crime/index_en.htm, last accessed 1 February 2015
[148] All EU States except Denmark and the United Kingdom participate in the implementation of the ISF Police. Examples of beneficiaries of the programmes implemented under this Fund can be state and federal authorities, local public bodies, non-governmental organisations and private and public law companies.

- Managing risk and crisis: enhancing the capacity of EU States and the Union for managing effectively security-related risk and crisis, and preparing for protecting people and critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks and other security related incidents.[149]

The ISP Police fund is mainly implemented by EU participating countries through shared management. Each country implements the fund through national annual programmes on the basis of multiannual programming. While part of the ISF Police fund is managed by the Commission (direct and indirect management), which include Calls for Proposals, procurement, direct awards, delegation agreements. For these actions the Commission approves Annual Work Programmes that define the priorities and objectives for each year, including the priorities for the Calls for Proposals[150]. For 2014, there are 5 specific areas for funding calls:

1) Disrupt International Crime Networks
2) Prevent Terrorism and Address Radicalisation and Recruitment
3) Raise Levels of Security for Citizens and Business in Cyberspace
4) Increase Europe Resilience to Crisis and Disaster
5) Cross-cutting Initiatives[151]

Consortium Members' Participation – *None specified to date*

6.2.2.   Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) - Urban Europe

The Joint Programming is an EU strategy to provide better coordination, knowledge sharing, and coherence in European research, particularly in addressing societal challenges. One of the key sectors is urban management under the umbrella of "Urban Europe". JPI-Urban Europe[152], aims to create attractive, sustainable and economically viable urban areas, in which European citizens, communities and their surroundings can thrive. This initiative currently has 14 European Members: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom. Two observer countries are Portugal and Spain[153].

JPI Urban Europe funding call in 2015 was established with the Smart Cities Member States Initiatives (SC-MSI) under the ERA-NET Cofund Smart Cities and Communities (ENSCC). ENSCC is supported by the European Commission and funded under the Horizon 2020 ERA-NET Cofund scheme with a budget of €26 million. For 2015 the following topics have been announced to be the main focus of funding:

1) Smart integrated urban energy and transport systems
2) Smart tools and services for integrated urban energy and transport systems
3) Smart data, big data
4) Smart governance and smart citizens

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[149] http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/financing/fundings/security-and-safeguarding-liberties/internal-security-fund-police/index_en.htm, last accessed 26 February 2015
[150] Ibid.
[151] http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/financing/fundings/security-and-safeguarding-liberties/internal-security-fund-police/union-actions/docs/awp_2014_isf_p_en.pdf, last accessed 27 February 2015
[152] http://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/about/what/, last accessed 14 November 2014
[153] http://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/about/who/, last accessed 14 November 2014

Two-stage proposal submission is used in this call. The first stage was 17 March 2015 and the second stage will be 15 September 2015.[154]

Consortium Members' Participation – *none specified*

6.2.3. EUROSTAR

With the aim to help RTD SMEs gain access to new markets, €1.14 billion has been allocated until 2020 for EUREKA (or abbreviated as E!)[155]. SMEs in 41 EUREKA countries[156] can apply for the funding. BESECURE SME partners can develop BESECURE foreground further and access prospective markets with wider transnational collaborations under this programme[157]. The projects are limited to a maximum duration of three years and two years extension for market launch with a maximum of 50% funding[158]. SMEs can also benefit from the Eureka Umbrella[159] (priority RTD Sectors, varies yearly) and EUREKA Cluster[160] (diverse competitive RTD sectors) which help SMEs building RTD networks in Europe and beyond. The deadlines are 9 March 2015 and 17 September 2015[161].

Consortium Members' Participation – *none specified to date*

6.3. Notable national R&D funding within the consortium countries

In addition to the EU funding opportunities, we have also identified national R&D funding schemes in which BESECURE consortium members could participate and develop BESECURE foreground. Annex 1: Notable funding schemes within consortium countries, includes individual funding profiles for all national funding scheme opportunities identified, this a restatement and/or update on the funding possibilities described in the deliverable D7.7.

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[154] http://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/enscc/, last accessed 26 March 2015
[155] EUREKA is an intergovernmental organization for pan-European RTD Funding and coordination which coordinate efforts of RTD stakeholders in innovation strategy.
[156] EEA, ENP countries, and EUREKA associated countries: Canada and South Korea.
[157] https://www.eurostars-eureka.eu/home/what, last accessed 14 December 2014
[158] "20TH Anniversary Report – Two decades of support for European innovation". Belgium: the EUREKA Secretariat.
http://web.archive.org/web/20110726042638/http://www.eurekanetwork.org/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=cdfc677c-db1b-4f11-b613-0e6e322dd991&groupId=10137, last accessed 14 December 2014
[159] http://www.eurekanetwork.org/programmes/umbrellas, last accessed 14 December 2014
[160] http://www.eurekanetwork.org/clusters, last accessed 14 December 2014
[161] https://www.eurostars-eureka.eu/applicationInformation, last accessed 16 February 2015

7. Conclusions

Chapter 2 identified that the four main established approaches to crime prevention: the European Standard on Urban Crime Prevention EN14383, Predictive Policing Technologies, the Matrix of Evidence-based Policing, and Safety Indexes are insufficient to provide a wide-ranging approach to enhance urban security. It also identified that there is a strong need to have one unified portal which harnesses data, scientific knowledge, local practices and experience to their full extent for the decision making process.

Chapter 3 provided details on research, development and innovation projects relevant to urban security as identified since March 2013.

Chapter 4 provided an analysis of the European urban security landscape based on FP7 Security projects for which information was available to the authors running or completed up to 30 September 2014. More than a third of FP7 Security projects promise results relevant to urban security challenges. The six large EU countries (the UK, Germany, Italy, France, Spain, and the Netherlands) account for approximately 60% of project participants and coordinators. There are approximately 700 institutions participating in European FP7 urban security research with a core of approximately 70. A smaller number of institutions play a leading role. It is difficult to evaluate the full contribution of end user organisations as they often contribute to projects as case studies or advisers but are not always formal partners.

The analysis shows there are many European projects which could contribute to strengthening urban security in the future. During BESECURE the relevant projects were highlighted to the full consortium including the case study areas, considering specific problems. Individual projects (also national projects, although this is not the subject of the focus of this report) were contacted where specific synergies were identified. The main challenge is to identify whether there are results which are suitable for policy makers to consider for further assessment or even practical implementation. A further challenge is to identify the specific value to policy makers achieved by individual projects given there are so many of them. Here, clear descriptions and evaluation of the "foreground" would help overcome this challenge.

On the basis of the analysis all factors[162] related to urban security would seem to have been covered by FP7 urban security projects although with varying degrees of attention with preferences towards the institutional domain and the implementation of technology for policy making in urban security research. The results from chapters 4.2 and 4.3 provide indications of potential gaps in urban security Research, Development and Innovation (RD&I) in connection with the following factors: access to housing, health, social service provision, social infrastructure provision, income levels, employment levels, equality, transport infrastructure, lighting and architecture.

No analysis to date has however indicated the weight to be given to individual domains and specific factors and the results from BESECURE suggest there is no "golden rule". It depends on the local situation. In addition, some factors that are relevant to urban security are potentially not relevant or at least less relevant for RD&I with European funding which

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[162] 65 factors as discussed extensively in <u>BESECURE Deliverable 1.1 Boundary Conditions and Options for Urban Security Enhancement</u>, Chapter 4; for public summary, see <u>http://www.besecure-project.eu/dynamics//modules/SFIL0100/view.php?fil_Id=36</u>, last accessed 2 December 2014

from a policy point of view is targeted towards two prime objectives: scientific and technological excellence and the competitiveness of European industry. Policymakers should for example enable access to housing; there is probably not so much room for European funded RD&I here.

It is however still a challenge to assess whether certain projects are successful and whether their foregrounds, firstly, could and, secondly, will contribute to the urban security management and policy-making. This requires further evaluation of the projects' foregrounds. A project knowledge-sharing platform with more detailed information about the foreground/results of different European-funded projects would support this evaluation and help build synergy between past completed projects, different running projects and future RD&I activities.

Chapter 5 provided a summary of the foreground/results developed in BESECURE and how the partners intend to use the results from the project. The main results are: the BESECURE Prototype Platform consisting of an inspirational, policy and urban data platforms; a Virtual Learning Environment (VLE) and a prototype risk assessment tool.

The platform is designed primarily to inform local government decision makers and their advisers with the goal of improving urban security in general and more specifically to prevent urban areas moving into "crisis states" or to help reduce those in "crisis states". In this connection the platform should also help decision makers to determine where best to allocate resources and to measure the impact of measures taken.

In connection with the analysis in chapter 4 it is to be noted that the BESECURE platform and particularly the inspirational platform provide the possibility to include the description of project results (at the time of writing as practice or as literature files). This feature could enable users to identify relevant EU project results included on the platform that may be relevant to their needs. This function also offers a possibility to identify synergies between results as they become available and to identify gaps between users' needs and completed RTD projects. With increasing content and users, this would be a useful tool to identify topics relevant for future urban security research for example in the latest Horizon 2020 (2014-2020) programme.

Furthermore, the significance of sharing best practices from various studies is an ever present challenge. Many of the projects have the objective to identify best practices relevant to urban security management. IMPACT EUROPE, PRIME[163], SAFIRE[164], and VOX-POL[165] focus upon European best practices in responding to radicalisation. BESECURE's best practices platform has the potential to be adopted as a European-wide best practices sharing database. The sharing of best practices and the assessment of the influence of various factors are valuable tools to support evidence-based decision-making and synergy with other European programmes. In line with the EU Cohesion Policy 2020[166], development of tools that can catalyse decision-making, policy analysis, and evaluation, can support greater integration of European urban security.

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[163] PRIME (PReventing, Interdicting and Mitigating Extremist events: Defending against lone actor extremism), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/185518_en.html, last accessed 9 January 2015
[164] SAFIRE (Scientific Approach to Finding Indicators of and Responses to Radicalisation), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/94537_en.html, last accessed 9 January 2015
[165] VOX-POL (Virtual Centre of Excellence for Research in Violent Online Political Extremism), http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/111495_en.html, last accessed 9 January 2015
[166] http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/what/future/index_en.cfm, last accessed 27 November 2014

Chapter 6 identified key funding possibilities for the sustainable development of the BESECURE approaches and results and an indication of partners' activities in order to follow this up.

8. Recommendations

1) Improve CORDIS database with more detailed information about the foreground/results of different project to help building synergy between different projects
2) Encourage countries experiencing increased crime activities and less urban security to learn from countries with lower crime rates and higher urban security
3) Endorse the participation of countries with increasing crime activities to be more active in urban security research
4) Implement a European-wide knowledge-sharing platform to improve policy making in urban security and to identify the gaps between needs; practices; and research, development and innovation completed to date
5) Follow-up public and private funding possibilities to develop the BESECURE knowledge and approaches further

Annex 1: Notable funding schemes within consortium countries

Germany

Programme:	**Sicherheitsforschung – Forschung für die zivile Sicherheit** (Framework Programme - Research for Civil Security)
Acronym:	SIFO
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	Federal Government
Budget:	Ca. 279 M € (funding) between 2007-02/2012. 2012-2017 ca. 300 M €
Start date:	2007
End date:	2017
Coordinator/ Managing Authority:	Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (Federal Ministry for Education and Research)
Contact:	███████
E-Mail:	
Tel:	+49 211 6214 433
Type of support	Process support, Information, Education/Training
Project/Programme Description:	"Security is the foundation of freedom and an important factor for our prosperity in Germany. Through modern progress, however, challenges to security are subject to constant change. Supply grids and networks are the lifelines of our society, and despite the robust technology utilized, they can break down at the smallest disturbance. Natural disasters are becoming increasingly dangerous due to climate change. So too can large events present challenges to safety. What can research do to minimize the impact of catastrophes? How can citizens be better protected against terrorist attacks? Security research within the Federal Government's High-Tech Strategy is addressing these questions"[167]. Research Topics are: • Societal aspects of civil security • Urban security • Security of infrastructures and the economy • Protection against hazardous substances, epidemics and pandemics • Information on the BMBF's activities in the area of IT security research[168]
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	Urban environment, Societal, Institutional, Economic
Perception of Security included (Yes/No):	Yes
Other participants	*n/a*
Related Publications (incl. Website):	Framework programme of the Federal Government An inventory. Research Landscape and Contacts Cooperation between Germany and Israel in civil security Protection systems for security and emergency services Rescue and Protection of People http://www.bmbf.de/en/6293.php

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[167] http://www.bmbf.de/en/6293.php
[168] http://www.bmbf.de/pub/BMBF_rahmenprogramm_sicherheitsforschung_2012_2017_engl.pdf page 8

Ireland

No notable funding scheme for R&D on urban security identified.

Italy

No notable funding scheme for R&D on urban security identified.

Netherlands

Project/Programme:	**The Hague Security Delta Development Fund**
Acronym:	HSD Development Fund
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	The City of The Hague
Budget:	1 million euros in total – up to 200.000 euro grant per innovation project
Start date:	Yearly
End date:	-
Coordinator/ Managing Authority:	The Hague Security Delta
Contact:	The Hague Security Delta Wilhelmina van Pruisenweg 104 2595 AN The Hague The Netherlands
E-Mail:	info@thehaguesecuritydelta.com
Tel:	+31 (0)70-2045180
Type of support	Process support, Information, Education/Training
Project/Programme Description:	The HSD Development Fund was established in July 2013 and aims to support businesses, knowledge institutions and governments to get through the phase between basic research and the development of a concept model, also known as 'the Valley of Death'. The Fund is supported by the municipality of The Hague. Proposals are assessed by the city council of The Hague on their relevance to the security domain, the innovativeness of the ideas, the level of public-private collaboration, and their potential for creating additional market opportunities.
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	Urban environment, Societal, Institutional, economic
Perception of Security included (Yes/No):	Yes – as part of an innovation proposal subject
Other participants	
Related Publications (incl. Website):	www.thehaguesecuritydelta.com

Poland

Project/Programme:	**Supporting companies in worldwide commercialization of research and development results**
Acronym:	GO_GLOBAL.PL
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	Funding entity: National Centre for Research and Development
Budget:	5 000 000 PLN

Start date:	IV 2015
End date:	
Coordinator/ Managing Authority:	National Centre for Research and Development
Contact:	www.ncbr.gov.pl; www.sop.ncbr.gov.pl
E-Mail:	-
Tel:	-
Type of support	Information provision, Process support
Project/Programme Description:	Grants are dedicated towards supporting small and medium enterprises in commercialization of their research and development results. Program is dedicated towards high and semi high technologies sector. Grants should be spent on compilation and verification of commercialization strategy.
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	There are no limitations.
Perception of Security included (Yes/No):	n/a
Other participants	n/a
Related Publications (incl. Website):	http://www.ncbir.pl/aktualnosci/art,3119,ncbr-oglosilo-harmonogram-konkursow-w-2015-roku.html

Project/Programme:	**Defense and Security – Projects and Programmes**
Acronym:	
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	Funding entity: National Centre for Research and Development
Budget:	-
Start date:	V 2015
End date:	-
Coordinator/ Managing Authority:	National Centre for Research and Development
Contact:	http://www.ncbir.pl/en/programmes-and-projects---defence-security/
E-Mail:	-
Tel:	-
Type of support	Information provision, Process support
Project/Programme Description:	Since 2011 the National Centre for Research and Development, in cooperation with the Minister of National Defence and Minister of Internal Affairs, takes actions related to scientific research and studies for the purposes of national defence and security. In calls for proposals, specific research areas, which are most likely to increase the national security, are the focus. The purpose of programs and projects under implementation is not only to increase the opportunities for Polish scientific and industrial entities, but also to strive for a technological independence through the creation of Polish know-how in technologies critical for national defence and security.
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	-
Perception of Security included (Yes/No):	-
Other participants	-
Related Publications (incl. Website):	-

Project/Programme:	**Supporting research and development in order to facilitate transferring results into demonstrations**
Acronym:	DEMONSTRATOR+
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	Funding entity: National Centre for Research and Development
Budget:	DEMONSTRATOR+ is part of the operational plan "Innovative Economy". Budget is not yet specified.
Start date:	V 2015
End date:	tbc
Coordinator/ Managing Authority:	National Centre for Research and Development
Contact:	http://www.ncbir.pl/programy-krajowe/demonstrator-wsparcie-badan-naukowych-i-prac-rozwojowych-w-skali-demonstracyjnej/
E-Mail:	-
Tel:	-
Type of support	Information provision, Process support
Project/Programme Description:	The main goal of the programme is to support transfer of the results into the economy. In order to do small and medium enterprises, research consortiums and research organizations will be supported in the process in compilation and verification of the demonstration plans. The results should address the issue of developing new technology or innovative products.
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	There are no limitations whatsoever.
Perception of Security included (Yes/No):	There are no limitations whatsoever.
Other participants	-
Related Publications (incl. Website):	-

UK

Project/Programme:	**RCUK Global Uncertainties Programme**
Acronym:	N/A
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	Central Government
Budget:	£348m
Start date:	2008
End date:	2018
Coordinator/Managing Authority:	Economic and Social Research Council (*www.esrc.ac.uk/*)
Contact:	*tbc*
E-Mail:	*tbc*
Tel:	*tbc*
Type of support	Process support, Information, Education/Training
Project/Programme Description:	"The RCUK Global Uncertainties programme is examining the causes of insecurity and how security risks and threats can be predicted, prevented and managed. The programme is one of six RCUK priority themes and brings together the activities of all seven UK Research Councils to better integrate current research investments as well as support new multi-disciplinary research in security. The programme fosters collaboration between academic partners and funders

	and a range of national and international policy makers, public bodies, non-governmental organisations, the private sector and the public. The Global Uncertainties programme focuses on six core areas: • Ideologies and beliefs • Terrorism • Transnational organised crime • Cybersecurity • Threats to infrastructures • Proliferation of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) weapons and technologies"[169]
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	*tbc*
Perception of Security	Yes
Other participants	"The Global Uncertainties programme works closely with other independent research organisations, research funders and policy makers and practitioners. • Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure • Chatham House • Department for Business, Innovation and Skills • Department of Communities and Local Government • Foreign and Commonwealth Office • Ministry of Defence • Royal United Services Institute • Technology Strategy Board • The Home Office • US Department of Homeland Security"[170]

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[169] http://www.globaluncertainties.org.uk/about/ last accessed 12 April 2013
[170] http://www.globaluncertainties.org.uk/about/ last accessed 12 April 2013

Annex 2: National research, development and innovation project profiles

Germany

Project/Programme:	**Verbesserte Krisenbewältigung im urbanen Raum durch situationsbezogene Helferkonzepte und Warnsysteme** (ENablement of Urban Citizen SUpport for Crisis Response Improved crisis management in urban areas by situational helper concepts and warning systems)
Acronym:	ENSURE
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) (Federal Ministry for Education and Research)
Budget:	€2,3 Million
Start date:	August 2013
End date:	July 2016
Coordinator/ Managing Authority:	Fraunhofer-Institut für Offene Kommunikationssysteme (FOKUS)
Contact:	
E-Mail:	
Tel:	-
Type of support	Process Support, Information provision, Training
Project/Programme Description:	Translation from original German on project webpage: "The goal of ENSURE is to develop an in-depth understanding of the impact of different major damage in urban areas with innovative participatory approaches. The basic thesis of the project approach is that the future security and disaster protection must mobilise and organise the potential of population self-help and support of public policies. This will use a new IT-based mobilization and control concepts that take into account the reality of life of the population and the distinctiveness of the crisis situation."
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	Urban Environment / Societal / Institutional
Perception of Security included (Yes/No):	Yes
Other participants	Fraunhofer-Institut für offene Kommunikationssysteme (FOKUS), Berlin Freie Universität Berlin TU Berlin DRK Generalsekretariat, Berlin Berliner Feuerwehr Gesellschaft für Datenschutz und Datensicherheit e. V. (GDD), Bonn HFC Human Factors Consult GmbH, Berlin Associated partners: • Risk-Management GmbH, Wiesbaden • Senatsverwaltung für Inneres u. Sport, Berlin • Behörde für Inneres und Sport Hamburg • AG Deutscher Verkehrsflughäfen, Berlin • WISAG Facility Service

Related Publications (incl. Website):	http://www.sicherheit-forschung.de/projekte/ensure/index.html
Project/Programme:	**Integrierte Hilfe-Reaktionsketten zur Erhöhung der Sicherheit des ÖPNV** (Integrated help reaction chains to increase the public transport safety)
Acronym:	InREAKT
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) (Federal Ministry for Education and Research)
Budget:	€2,75 Million
Start date:	October 2013
End date:	September 2016
Coordinator/ Managing Authority:	Studiengesellschaft für Unterirdische Verkehrsanlagen e. V. (STUVA)
Contact:	███████████████
E-Mail:	███████████████
Tel:	-
Type of support	Process Support, Information provision, Training
Project/Programme Description:	Translation from original German on project webpage: "The InREAKT project aims to automate a combined video and audio detection safety-critical situations and emergencies in public transport to detect and, if necessary, to alert security personnel. For such cases, recommendations for the staff in the control centre are stored in the system. This knowledge repository is based on self-learning structures, so that it makes available decision aids are continuously improved. The system should work without storing data or personal recognition. All technical work will be complemented by comprehensive data protection and accompanying psychological research. For the passenger, both the objective security increases and a better sense of security to be achieved by InREAKT."
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	Urban Environment / Societal
Perception of Security included (Yes/No):	Yes
Other participants	Studiengesellschaft für Unterirdische Verkehrsanla¬gen e. V. (STUVA), Köln Fraunhofer-Institut für Produktionsanlagen und Konstruktionstechnik IPK, Berlin INIT Innovative Informatikanwendungen in Transport-, Verkehrs- und Leitsystemen GmbH, Mannheim INFOKOM Informations- und Kommunikationsgesellschaft mbH, Neubrandenburg Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg VBK – Verkehrsbetriebe Karlsruhe GmbH
Related Publications (incl. Website):	http://www.inreakt.de/

Project/Programme:	**Interkommunale Konzepte zur Stärkung der Resilienz von Ballungsräumen** (Inter-communal concepts to strengthen the resilience of urban areas)
Acronym:	Interkom
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) (Federal Ministry for Education and Research)
Budget:	€2,85 Million
Start date:	January 2014
End date:	December 2016
Coordinator/ Managing Authority:	Universität Paderborn
Contact:	████████████████
E-Mail:	████████████████
Tel:	-
Type of support	Process Support, Information provision, Training
Project/Programme Description:	Translation from original German on project webpage: "The aim of Interkom is to strengthen the perceived safety of the population during crises to enhance resilience of metropolitan areas and sustain stability during critical situations. To achieve this goal a holistic concept is investigated. The studied factors should create a high level of perceived safety within the population during crises. A targeted exertion of influence on the perceived safety of the population requires an extensive understanding of all dimensional components of the concept, as well as of individual and environmental factors influencing subjective safety."
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	Urban Environment / Societal / Institutional
Perception of Security included (Yes/No):	Yes
Other participants	Universität Paderborn, Fakultät für Maschinenbau Institut für Feuerwehr-und Rettungstechnologie der Stadt Dortmund Feuerwehr der Stadt Gelsenkirchen Hochschule Hamm-Lippstadt Universitätsklinikum Ulm Robert Koch-Institut, Berlin PRO DV AG, Dortmund Assoziierte Partner: Feuerwehr der Stadt Bochum Feuerwehr der Stadt Essen Ministerium für Inneres und Kommunales des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Düsseldorf Landeszentrum Gesundheit Nordrhein-Westfalen (LZG.NRW), Bochum
Related Publications (incl. Website):	http://www.bmbf.de/pubRD/Projektumriss_Interkom.pdf

Project/Programme:	**Unterstützungssystem für urbane Events: Multikriterielle Vernetzung für Offenheit und Sicherheit** (Inter-communal concepts to strengthen the resilience of urban areas)
Acronym:	Multikosi
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) (Federal Ministry for Education and Research)
Budget:	€3,3 Million
Start date:	September 2013
End date:	August 2016
Coordinator/ Managing Authority:	VDS GmbH
Contact:	
E-Mail:	
Tel:	-
Type of support	Process Support, Information provision, Training
Project/Programme Description:	Translation from original German on project webpage: "Events such as "public viewing" city festivals or concerts are a regular part of urban life. For the necessary safety concepts for the prevention of accidents, however, organizers and security forces are still missing scientifically sound and practical planning aid. The project team combines its expertise in the areas of event security, mathematics, computer science, sociology and civil engineering in order to develop a better understanding of the processes in urban major events to explore new models of visitor flows and to link them together. It emphasises on instruments to support planning and optimization of security concepts for events. The interactions of criteria such as security, openness and efficiency are the focus of optimization. With the comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach, new methods for planning events to be created that allow a smooth process with a high level of visitor satisfaction. Based on the scientific results of new software tools can be developed for event planning later."
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	Urban Environment / Societal
Perception of Security included (Yes/No):	Yes
Other participants	VDS GmbH, München IMS Gesellschaft für Informations- und Managementsysteme mbH, Dinslaken Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften München TU Kaiserslautern TU München Universität Koblenz-Landau Associated partners: Bayerisches Landeskriminalamt, Strategisches Innovationszentrum der Bayerischen Polizei, München
Related Publications (incl. Website):	http://www.multikosi.de/

Project/Programme:	**Sicherheit älterer Menschen im Wohnquartier** (Safety of elderly people in residential district)
Acronym:	SENSIKO
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) (Federal Ministry for Education and Research)
Budget:	€ 800.000
Start date:	October 2013
End date:	September 2016
Coordinator/ Managing Authority:	Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Strafrecht
Contact:	███████████
E-Mail:	███████████
Tel:	-
Type of support	Process Support, Information provision
Project/Programme Description:	Translation from original German on project webpage: "The goal of the project is to analyse objectively the security situation and the perceived risk of the older population in large cities and the development and evaluation of social space-oriented measures. Perceived safety is seen as an integral aspect of well-being and individual personal and social resources and collective social capital of residential quarters and as an important condition of an active social participation. The question of the importance of crime-related insecurity perceptions of quality of life and social life in large cities have become, and will be inevitably make more important in the future in the face of demographic change and an aging population. Although Germany is a very safe country and is at least in the medium term not to expect an increase in crime, insecurity perceptions can be independent of objective security documents relevant to the behaviour in urban neighbourhoods. Our joint project emphasises the links between fear of crime and social relations in residential areas."
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	Urban Environment / Societal
Perception of Security included (Yes/No):	Yes
Other participants	Fachhochschule Köln, Fakultät für Angewandte Sozialwissenschaften <u>Associated partners:</u> • Stadt Köln, Amt für Soziales und Senioren • Polizeipräsidium Köln • Verbundkoordinator
Related Publications (incl. Website):	https://www.mpicc.de/de/forschung/forschungsarbeit/kriminologie/sensiko.html

Project/Programme:	**Deutschland Mehr Sicherheit im Fußball – Verbessern der Kommunikationsstrukturen und Optimierung des Fandialogs** (Germany Safer Football - Improving communication structures and optimisation of fan dialogues)
Acronym:	SiKomFan
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) (Federal Ministry for Education and Research)
Budget:	€3,3 Million
Start date:	September 2013
End date:	August 2016
Coordinator/ Managing Authority:	Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei, Münster
Contact:	
E-Mail:	
Tel:	-
Type of support	Process Support, Information provision, Networking
Project/Programme Description:	Quoted from the project website: "SiKomFan examines communication processes and their structures in the context of football matches. It analyses different perspectives (supporters, other spectators, local citizens, and security staff) and identifies their relation(s). As the subprojects are working independently of each other, this can lead to divergent findings as they analyze different groups. These findings will be presented in the final report without mutual influence. The subprojects are linked through the overall research topic and constant meetings and conferences. Research Objective The project aims at the improvement of communication strategies in the context of football events and the improvement of a supporter dialogue. In the long term, safety and security and their perception in the population – especially of spectators and travelers in the context of football matches – shall be improved, while ensuring a maximum guarantee of civil rights. To achieve this, seven project partners research in this context. For this purpose the context and supporter cultures of the Bundesliga (1st league), 2. Bundesliga (2nd league) and the 3. Liga (3rd league) are examined. Research goals • assessment of supporter culture, supporter structures, demands and attitudes of supporters and other spectators • survey of social perception of football events • description of public discourse • identification of potential for improvement of communication and dialogue • clarification of legal terms to optimize communication and dialogue • development of technical instruments to optimize communication and dialogue"
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	Institutional / Urban Environment / Societal
Perception of Security included (Yes/No):	Yes
Other participants	Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der angewandten Forschung e. V., München EADS Deutschland GmbH, Immenstadt

	Associated partners: • DFL Deutsche Fußball Liga GmbH, Frankfurt am Main; • Deutscher Fußball-Bund e. V. (DFB), Frankfurt am Main; • Koordinationsstelle Fanprojekte (KOS), Frankfurt am Main; • Deutsche Bahn AG, Berlin; • Bundesverband der Sicherheitswirtschaft e. V., Bad Homburg; • Nationaler Ausschuss Sport und Sicherheit, Düsseldorf; • Stiftung Kriminalprävention, Münster; • Verschiedene Polizeipräsidien, Städte und Fußballvereine
Related Publications (incl. Website):	http://www.sikomfan.de/

Project/Programme:	**Sicherheitskooperation für Bus und Bahn** (Security Cooperation for bus and train)
Acronym:	SKOBB
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) (Federal Ministry for Education and Research)
Budget:	€ 700.000
Start date:	July 2013
End date:	June 2015
Coordinator/ Managing Authority:	Europäisches Zentrum für Kriminalprävention e. V.
Contact:	▮▮▮▮▮
E-Mail:	▮▮▮▮▮
Tel:	-
Type of support	Process Support, Information provision, Networking
Project/Programme Description:	Translation from original German on project webpage: "In recent years security measures in public transportation has sparked public's concern. The overall objectives of the project are: - A qualitative survey of the current design of the safety production in public transport in terms of involved actors and structures, from the critical evaluation of socio-criminological and political science perspective, - the normative distinction between state police, federal police and non-state security actors, the analysis of interfaces and transfer points between these security actors, - the determination of forms and methods of data collection, analysis and utilization in terms of safety occurrences in public transport, - the development of a concept for creating a holistic picture of the situation - a nationwide quantitative survey of transport companies and associations on measures to increase security in public transport, - qualitative analysis of transport security based on motivational structures, decision-making and implementation process."
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	Institutional / Urban Environment / Societal
Perception of Security included (Yes/No):	Yes
Other participants	Europäisches Zentrum für Kriminalprävention e. V., Münster Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Graduate School of Politics Bergische Universität Wuppertal Associated partners: - Hamburger Verkehrsverbund GmbH - Region Hannover - Rhein-Main-Verkehrsverbund GmbH, Hofheim am Taunus - Verkehrsverbund Berlin-Brandenburg GmbH (VBB), Berlin - Verkehrsverbund Oberelbe GmbH, Dresden - Verkehrsverbund Rhein-Ruhr, Gelsenkirchen - Kompetenzcenter Sicherheit NRW, Gelsenkirchen
Related Publications (incl. Website):	http://skobb.de/

Project/Programme:	**Tat- und Fallanalysen hochexpressiver zielgerichteter Gewalt** (Incident and case analysis of highly expressive targeted violence)
Acronym:	TARGET
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) (Federal Ministry for Education and Research)
Budget:	€ 3,26 Million
Start date:	March 2013
End date:	February 2016
Coordinator/ Managing Authority:	Freie Universität Berlin
Contact:	███████████████████
E-Mail:	████████████
Tel:	-
Type of support	Process Support, Information provision, Networking
Project/Programme Description:	Translation from original German on project webpage: "The research association analyses German cases involving highly expressive, targeted violence by adolescent perpetrators (mass shootings, school shootings, rampage). The aim of the project is to describe the development process leading to rampage or shooting, the social framing of such incidents and consequently to develop an interdisciplinary consensus-based, empirically-founded development model. Moreover, cases of shootings or rampage will be compared to other incidents of violence. For this purpose, several comparison groups will be defined (i.e. rampages of adults, terrorist attacks, homicides of adolescents) to examine possible risk factors. Based on the results of the TARGET project, we aim to achieve a scientific progress in terms of prediction, prevention and intervention of such violence."
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	Institutional / Urban Environment / Societal
Perception of Security included (Yes/No):	Yes
Other participants	Freie Universität Berlin, Fachbereich Erziehungswissenschaften und Psychologie Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei Münster, Fachbereich Kriminologie und interdisziplinäre Kriminalprävention Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, Fachbereich Rechtswissenschaft und Kriminologie Universität Konstanz, Fachbereich Psychologie Universität Bielefeld, Institut für interdisziplinäre Konflikt- und Gewaltforschung
Related Publications (incl. Website):	https://www.target-projekt.de/

Project/Programme:	**Kriminalprävention für ein sicheres Wohnumfeld – Transdisziplinäre Sicherheitsstrategien für Polizei, Wohnungsunternehmen und Kommunen** (Crime Prevention for a safe living environment - transdisciplinary security strategies for police, housing associations and local authorities)
Acronym:	TRANSIT
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) (Federal Ministry for Education and Research)
Budget:	€ 796.000
Start date:	June 2013
End date:	May 2016
Coordinator/ Managing Authority:	Landeskriminalamt Niedersachsen
Contact:	
E-Mail:	
Tel:	-
Type of support	Process Support, Information provision, Networking, Training
Project/Programme Description:	Translation from original German on project webpage: "The TRANSIT project aims to develop transdisciplinary comprehensive security strategies that make neighbourhoods safer, more liveable and thus more resistant to crime. In selected case studies existing urban safety cultures are assessed. Concepts for crime prevention safety measures are also analysed to understand and develop strategies to increase the sense of security of residents and improve their quality of living."
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	Institutional / Urban Environment / Societal
Perception of Security included (Yes/No):	Yes
Other participants	Landeskriminalamt Niedersachsen, Hannover Deutsches Institut für Urbanistik gGmbH (Difu), Köln
Related Publications (incl. Website):	http://www.transit-online.info/

Project/Programme:	**Aspekte einer gerechten Verteilung von Sicherheit in der Stadt** (Aspects of a fair distribution of security in the city)
Acronym:	VERSS
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) (Federal Ministry for Education and Research)
Budget:	€ 1,6 Million
Start date:	June 2014
End date:	May 2017
Coordinator/ Managing Authority:	Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen
Contact:	██████████████
E-Mail:	██████████████
Tel:	-
Type of support	Process Support, Information provision, Networking
Project/Programme Description:	Translation from original German on project webpage: "The aim of the project is VERSS, theoretically and empirically to analyse the aspects of a fair distribution of safety in the city and to derive practical guidelines for the specific security actions based on the example of the twin cities of Wuppertal and Stuttgart. The results of VERSS are summarized in guidelines and forwarded to the twin cities studied. This will make it possible to recognize an unjust distribution of safety and to reduce as much as possible. In addition VERSS will develop with the help of public participation processes concrete measures in the future allow an equitable distribution of security. The results can be transferred to other cities and regions."
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	Institutional / Urban Environment / Societal
Perception of Security included (Yes/No):	Yes
Other participants	Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen Freie Universität Berlin Bergische Universität Wuppertal
Related Publications (incl. Website):	http://www.buk.uni-wuppertal.de/projekte/laufende-projekte/verss.html

Ireland

No notable projects for R&D on urban security identified.

Italy

Project/Programme:	**National Plan of Anti-Corruption**
Acronym:	-
Participation level:	National
Financed by:	Internal financial resources
Budget:	-
Start date:	2013
End date:	2016
Coordinator/Managing Authority:	The new national of anti-corruption Authority [Commissione Nazionale per la Valutazione, la Trasparenza e l'Integrità delle Amministrazioni Pubbliche, or CIVIT] within the Ministry of Public Administration. The local branch is the Prefecture in each city.
E-Mail:	tbc
Tel:	tbc
Type of support:	Process Support, Information provision, Training
Project/Programme Description:	According to the Law no. 190 dated 6 November 2012 and related decrees, each Public Administration must implement its own anti-corruption plan (Three-Year Plan for Prevention) on the basis of this National Anti-Corruption Plan and uses their own plan as a continuous assessment tool to check their level of exposure to bribery risks. The plan must identify all activities that entail a degree of risk and set out what arrangements have been made (or will be made) to prevent the occurrence of corruption in these areas. Each administration will have to adopt and notify to the Department of Public Affairs with its Three-Year Plan for Prevention, which usually includes the Three-Year Programme for Transparency and Integrity, by 31 January 2014. The compliance officer in each Public Administration will monitor how well the plan is being implemented, assess its sustainability over time and amend it to make sure that it complies with any changes in anti-corruption legislation or in the Public Administration's own activities or operational model. In addition, each Public Administration will be required to adopt a tailored code of conduct for employees, which will have to follow set criteria and models laid down by the Anti-Corruption Authority specifically dedicated (CIVIT). Infringement by any employee of any part of the code will result in disciplinary sanctions.
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	Institutional, Urban environment, economic, Societal
Perception of Security included :	Yes
Other participants):	-
Related Publications (incl. Website):	http://www.funzionepubblica.gov.it

Project/Programme:	**Security and INTElligence SYSstem**
Acronym:	SINTESYS
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National and local
Financed by:	National government, National Operative Programme Research and Competitiveness
Budget:	€ 9,560,682.00 (National government € 6,044,344.70; National Operative Programme Research and Competitiveness € 4,759,549.70; other funds € 1,284,795.00)
Start date:	2011
End date:	2014
Coordinator/Managing Authority:	University of Salerno
Contact:	University of Salerno AREA III - Didattica e Ricerca Via Giovanni Paolo II, 132, 84084 Fisciano SA
E-Mail:	ar000003@unisa.it urp@unisa.it
Tel:	0039 089 961111
Type of support	Process Support, Information provision, Training
Project/Programme Description:	The project SINTESYS (Security and INTElligence SYStem) aimed at defining and developing new technology for integrated innovative system able to analyse, forecast, investigate sources of open and multimode data in order to find out the presence of links and relationships that singular evaluation cannot demonstrate giving a significant contribution in terms of Decision Support System for managing public security. SINTESYS will use technics, technologies, innovative models of audio analysis, image recognition, movie recognition, social network analysis, text mining, human computer interaction, psychological cognition to analyse social dynamics into groups and communities. This analysis will make known potential dangerous situations like identification of groups or subjects socially dangerous or communication dynamics. The system will be designed to be flexible and adaptable to diverse needs or situations.
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	Institutional, economical, societal
Perception of Security included (Yes/No):	Yes
Other participants	University of Salerno, Ingegneria Informatica S.p.A., Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, University of Palermo, Digital Video S.p.A., Expert System S.p.A.
Related Publications (incl. Website):	http://www.ponrec.it/

Netherlands

Project/Programme:	**The Hague Security Delta**
Acronym:	HSD
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	The City of The Hague and the European Regional Development Fund and contributions from HSD partners.
Budget:	-
Start date:	2014
End date:	-
Coordinator/ Managing Authority:	The Hague Security Delta executive organisation
Contact:	The Hague Security Delta Wilhelmina van Pruisenweg 104 2595 AN The Hague The Netherlands
E-Mail:	info@thehaguesecuritydelta.com
Tel:	+31 (0)70-2045180
Type of support	Process Support, Information provision, Training - a public-private partnership between businesses, governments, and knowledge institutions.
Project/Programme Description:	HSD is a national network organisation for security and innovation that was jointly established by TNO, The Hague Chamber of Commerce, the Netherlands Forensic Institute, Twynstra Gudde, Thales, Siemens, Capgemini, WFIA, Fox-IT, The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies and The Hague University of Applied Sciences. It has grown to a network of approximately 200 organisations active in the field of security.

The Hague Security Delta (HSD) is the largest security cluster in Europe. In this Dutch cluster - with important regional hubs in The Hague, Twente, and Brabant - businesses, governments, and knowledge institutions work together on innovations and knowledge in the field of cyber security, national and urban security, protection of critical infrastructure, and forensics. They share a common goal: more business activity, more jobs and a secure world. The core is the HSD Campus, the national innovation centre for security in The Hague.

The HSD Campus is the national innovation centre of the Dutch security cluster, with living labs, education and training facilities, flexible office space and meeting rooms. Businesses, government and knowledge institutes from across the country collaborate to harvest knowledge, and develop products and services that contribute to a safer and more secure world. |
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	Urban environment, Societal, Institutional, economic
Perception of Security included (Yes/No):	(Yes – as part of the wider topics of interest)
Other participants	The HSD network consist of approx. 200 Dutch organisations active in the field of security.
Related Publications (incl. Website):	The Hague Security Delta: www.thehaguesecuritydelta.com DITSS - Dutch institute for Technology Safety & Security: www.ditts.nl Twente Safety and Security: www.twentesafetyandsecurity.com/

Project/Programme:	**Big Data Value Center Almere**
Acronym:	HSD
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	Economic Development Board Almere, TNO, SURFsara, eScience Center, Amsterdam Economic Board and Economic Board Utrecht.
Budget:	-
Start date:	2014
End date:	-
Coordinator/ Managing Authority:	Big Data Value Center Almere
Contact:	Big Data Value Center Transistorstraat 7C 1322 CJ Almere 036 548 4289
E-Mail:	info@bdvc.nl
Tel:	+31 (0) 36 548 4289
Type of support	Process Support, Information provision, Training
Project/Programme Description:	The Big Data Value Center (shorted: BDVC) is a unique 'open innovation platform' with a physical place in Almere, The Netherlands. In the Big Data Value Center, we create more value out of (big) data. Together with our 'A-Team', companies can experiment with their and other datasets in a save and inspirational place. The experiments result in new or improved business cases. The Big Data Value Center is founded by the Economic Development Board Almere in collaboration with TNO, SURFsara, eScience Center, Amsterdam Economic Board and Economic Board Utrecht.
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	Urban environment, Societal, Institutional, economic
Perception of Security included (Yes/No):	(Yes – as part of the wider topics of interest)
Other participants	.
Related Publications (incl. Website):	http://www.bdvc.nl/

Poland

No notable projects for R&D on urban security identified.

UK

Project/Programme:	**Defence, Uncertainty, Now Media (D.U.N): Mapping Social Media in Strategic Communications**
Acronym:	DUN
Participation level (EU, national, local):	National
Financed by:	Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) UK
Budget:	£177,186.78
Start date:	31 October 2013
End date:	30 November 2015
Coordinator/Managing	

Authority:	
Contact:	████████
E-Mail:	████████
Tel:	+44 1273 877855
Type of support	Process support, Information, Education/Training
Project/Programme Description:	From the project website: The D.U.N Project aims to enhance knowledge and understanding of the use of social media in strategic communications and the extent to which it generates opportunities and risks for defence practice. It employs a three-pronged approach to examine the use and understanding of social at different levels: • Strategic (Ministry of Defence) • Users (personal, operational and public including serving, ex-serving military personnel and their families) • Communications (social media texts). Data will be gathered through qualitative methodologies (interviews, focus groups and observation work) to examine the motivations, intent and understanding of social media at the Strategic and User levels. To complement this, the communications approach will use social media analytics and textual analysis to identify the extent to which the above processes (in the user and strategic approach) are evident in social media texts including, for example, Twitter, Facebook, Youtube, Flicker, Pinteest and Blogs (official and non-official). Using this combined approach the project aims to offer a comprehensive understanding of how social media is perceived, understood and responded to as both a tool for strategic communication and a tool for uncertainty in defence practice.
Relevant Urban Security Domains:	Institutional, Societal
Perception of Security	Yes
Other participants	n/a
Related Publications (incl. Website):	http://www.esrc.ac.uk/my-esrc/grants/ES.K011170.1/read

Annex 3: Research, development and innovation project results and approaches which have influenced BESECURE development

PROJECT Name	Project Description and Contribution to BESECURE
DESURBS	"DESURBS – Designing Safer Urban Spaces – is a multi-disciplinary research project, funded through the European Union's FP7 Research Programme. It developed a series of tools, accessible through an interactive portal, which will assist urban stakeholders to plan, design, manage and maintain safer urban spaces"[171]. One of the DESURBS consortium leaders, Prof. Joan Coaffee from the University of Warwick (United Kingdom) sat in BESECURE Advisory Board. BESECURE received valuable input in possible future development and expansion of BESECURE platform.
URBIS	"The Urban Manager for Security Safety and Crisis Management (URBIS) funded under the Leonardo Da Vinci programme questions the possibilities for 'urban security management' given the increasing freedom of movement of people, goods and services across national borders, an increasingly austere economic climate and consequent pressures on governing capacity in European cities. The distinctiveness of the current situation is captured in the idea of 'acting locally while thinking globally' about threats to the freedom and security of European citizens"[172]. As part of the URBIS project, a report on Best Practices Review and Collection for Local Actors[173] was prepared by the project consortium. Given its direct synergies with the work of BESECURE in building a library of best practices on urban security, permission has been sought from the project coordinator of URBIS to reference information on some of the practices collated in this report on the BESECURE platform. These will be referenced on the literature page of the platform.
GLODERS	"GLODERS aims to provide a theory-driven set of computational tools to study, monitor and possibly predict the dynamics of a specific form of organised crime, Extortion Racket Systems (ERSs), which is widespread over the globe. The development of appropriate policies to limit, or even eradicate, ERSs requires ICT tools for collecting and analysing large quantities of unstructured data, constructing models from narratives and predicting outcomes for use in socio-political decision processes."[174] This project is funded under FP7-ICT funding programme. BESECURE gained insights on organised crime development and the current practices on how to prevent, respond, and eradicate organised crime.
FIDUCIA	"FIDUCIA was a research project that will shed light on a number of distinctively 'new European' criminal behaviours that have emerged in the last decade as a

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[171] http://www.researchmgt.com/DESURBS/final/index.php/project/, last accessed 12 February 2015
[172] http://www.urbisproject.eu/index.php/en/, last accessed 15 January 2015
[173] URBIS –518620-LLP-1-2011-1-IT-LEONARDO-LMP *Best Practices Review and Collection for Local Actors*. Available at: http://www.urbisproject.eu/images/pdf/bp_websiite.pdf, last accessed 14 January 2015
[174] http://www.gloders.eu/project/concept-and-objectives, last accessed 14 January 2015

	consequence of technology developments and the increased mobility of populations across Europe. Proposing new approaches to the regulation of such behaviours, the central idea behind the FIDUCIA project was that public trust (in latin, 'fiducia') in justice is critically important for social regulation, in that it leads to public acceptance of the legitimacy of institutions of justice, and thus to compliance with the law and cooperation with legal authorities. While being highly relevant to responding to 'conventional' forms of criminality, trust and legitimacy may be of special significance in the light of 'new crimes'."[175] This project was funded under FP7 Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities research (SSH) funding programme. FIDUCIA project contributed to the development and discussion of the societal and institutional domains of urban security management – particularly in public trust in authority and other urban institutions
VITRUV	"Vulnerability Identification Tools for Resilience Enhancements of Urban Environments (VITRUV) was funded under the 7th Framework Programme for research and technological development under the Security theme and the specific activity of increasing the security of infrastructures and utilities. VITRUV tools offer integrated and comprehensive support throughout all levels of the planning process, including the conceptual level (that pivots around the birth of a plan), the plan level (that deals with establishing a viable outline) and the detail level (that concerns all specifications needed to realize the plan)."[176] VITRUV project details have been incorporated to the BESECURE Online Platform. Its "Securipedia"[177] from VITRUV, a Wikipedia-based online urban security database, inspired BESECURE Inspirational Platform "Glossary". BESECURE consortium members who were previously involved in VITRUV brought the experience and expertise learnt from VITRUV RTD activities to BESECURE.
HARMONISE	"A Holistic Approach to Resilience and Systematic Actions to Make Large Scale Urban Built Infrastructure Secure" (HARMONISE) was funded under the 7th Framework Programme for research and technological development under the Security theme with the specific activity to increase the security of infrastructures and utilities. HARMONISE recognises the necessity to improve the design of urban areas and increase their security against, and resilience, to new threats. Specifically, HARMONISE seeks to deliver (a) a holistic HARMONISE Interactive Semantic Intelligence Platform; (b) a suite of innovative tools (toolkit hosted within the HARMONISE platform); (c) greater understanding and awareness of urban security and resilience vis-a-vis dissemination activities; and, (d) commercialisation opportunities among emerging new markets in this field. HARMONISE will result in significant resilience enhancement methods for large-scale urban built infrastructure.[178] BESECURE consortium members who are involved in HARMONISE (FAC and UU) are applying the experience and expertise they derived from working on BESECURE to the HARMONISE project, and vice versa. For instance, security stakeholders identified and engaged with during BESECURE, provided ideas and contacts for stakeholders to be engaged with in HARMONISE.
CPSI	"The goal of Changing Perceptions of Security and Interventions (CPSI) is to provide governments and related organizations with a methodology to increase insight into the determinants of actual and perceived security, and into which interventions are effective for increasing security. CPSI was to create a

[175] http://www.fiduciaproject.eu/page/21, last accessed 13 February 2015
[176] http://www.vitruv-project.eu/index.html, last accessed 12 February 2015
[177] http://securipedia.eu/mediawiki/index.php/Welcome_to_Urban_Securipedia, last accessed 12 February 2015
[178] http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/108815_en.html, last accessed 3 March 2015

	methodology to collect, quantify, organise, query, analyse, interpret and monitor data on actual and perceived security, determinants and mediators."[179] The CPSI project has given the BESECURE consortium insights on how to incorporate public perception of security in policy design. Various elements of the CPSI project have been found their way into the information framework of the BESECURE project.
SAFIRE	"Scientific Approach to Finding Indicators and Responses to Radicalisation (SAFIRE) addressed the conceptual process of radicalisation from moderation to (violent) extremism and intervention principles in order to halt, reverse or prevent radicalisation. The goal of the proposed project was twofold. The first goal was to increase scientific insight into the process of radicalisation from moderation to (violent) extremism. The second goal was to provide theoretical argumentation and empirical evidence for the implementation of practical interventions and related means."[180] The SAFIRE project has enriched the common knowledge base of the BESECURE project in the topic of radicatlisation-prevention strategies
COBACORE	*"COmmunity-BAsed COmprehensive Recovery (COBACORE) is a collaborative research project which seeks to close the collaboration gaps between stakeholders involved in post-crisis recovery. COBACORE also aims to improve the matching of needs with capacities, through building upon the community as an important source of information and capabilities. The COBACORE suite of tools, which are designed to complement existing practices and tools, will support common needs assessments efforts, damage recovery needs, economic needs, health and social needs, and other critical humanitarian needs. The COBACORE assets will stimulate community-wide involvement in information gathering, sense-making, and needs assessment practices."[181] COBACORE and the BESECURE project have influenced each other on urban typing and context-representation. Both projects have taken the urban domain as their primary target environment, and have used similar typing strategies to capture essential dimensions.
TACTICS	"Tactical Approach to Counter Terrorists in Cities (TACTICS) seamlessly integrates new research results in the area of behaviour analysis, characteristics of the possible urban-based targets and situational awareness into a decision making framework comprising of a coherent set of tools and related processes, supporting security forces in responding more efficiently and effective to a given threat in order to actually prevent the attack or to limit its consequences."[182] The TACTICS project has enriched the common knowledge base of the BESECURE project in the topic of counter-terrorism strategies in urban environments.

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[179] http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/89323_en.html, last accessed 17 March 2015
[180] http://www.safire-project.eu/, last accessed 17 March 2015
[181] http://www.cobacore.eu/, last accessed 17 March 2015
[182] http://www.fp7-tactics.eu/project.html, last accessed 17 March 2015

Annex 4: List of FP7 Security projects identified as relevant to urban security

Nr.	Abbreviation	Project Name
1	ANVIL	Analysis of Civil Security Systems in Europe
2	DESURBS	Designing Safer Urban Spaces
3	EMERGENT	Emergency Management in Social Media Generation
4	ODYSSEY	Strategic pan-European ballistics intelligence platform for combating organised crime and terrorism
5	PROACTIVE	PRedictive reasOning and multi-source fusion empowering AntiCipation of attacks and Terrorist actions In Urban EnVironmEnts
6	SCIIMS	Strategic crime and immigration information management system
7	VOX-POL	Virtual Centre of Excellence for Research in Violent Online Political Extremism
8	INDECT	Intelligent information system supporting observation, searching and detection for security of citizens in urban environment
9	RESPECT	RESPECT Rules, Expectations & Security through Privacy-Enhanced Convenient Technologies
10	SMARTPREVENT	Smart Video-Surveillance System to Detect and Prevent Local Crimes in Urban Areas
11	E-CRIME	Economic impacts of Cybercrime
12	ELASSTIC	Enhanced Large scale Architecture with Safety and Security Technologies and special Information Capabilities
13	GRAFFOLUTION	Awareness and Prevention Solutions against Graffiti Vandalism in Public Areas and Transport
14	HARMONISE	Holistic Approach to Resilience and Systematic Actions to make Large Scale UrbaN Built Infrastructure Secure
15	SECONOMICS	Socio-Economics meets Security
16	SECUR-ED	Secured Urban Transportation - European Demonstration
17	SIAM	Security Impact Assessment Measure - A decision support system for security technology investments
18	ALTERNATIVE	Developing alternative understandings of security and justice through restorative justice approaches in intercultural settings within democratic societies
19	ASSERT	Assessing Security Research: Tools and Methodologies to measure societal impact
20	BESECURE	Best Practice Enhancers for Security in Urban Regions
21	CAPER	Collaborative information, Acquisition, Processing, Exploitation and Reporting for the prevention of organised crime
22	COMPOSITE	COmparative POlice Studies In The EU
23	COREPOL	Conflict Resolution, Mediation and Restorative Justice and the Policing of Ethnic Minorities in Germany, Austria, and Hungary
24	CPSI	Changing perceptions of security and interventions
25	DESSI	Decision Support on Security Investment
26	EPOOLICE	early Pursuit against Organized crime using envirOnmental scanning, the Law and IntelligenCE systems
27	ETTIS	European security trends and threats in society
28	EUSECON	A new agenda for European security economics
29	EVOCS	The evolving concept of security: A critical evaluation across four

Nr.	Abbreviation	Project Name
		dimensions
30	FORCE	FOResight Coordination for Europe
31	IMPACT EUROPE	Innovative Method and Procedure to Assess Counter-violent-radicalisation Techniques in Europe
32	LEILA	Law Enforcement Intelligence Learning Application
33	PACT	Public Perception of security and Assessing Knowledge, Collecting Evidence, Translating research into Action
34	PRISMS	The PRIvacy and Security MirrorS: Towards a European framework for integrated decision making
35	SAFIRE	Scientific Approach to Finding Indicators of and Responses to Radicalisation
36	SOURCE	SOURCE - Virtual centre of excellence for research support and coordination on societal security
37	TRACE	TRafficking as A Criminal Enterprise
38	VALUESEC	Mastering the Value Function of Security Measures
39	VITRUV	Vulnerability Identification Tools for Resilience Enhancements of Urban Environments
40	A4A	Alert for All
41	ADABTS	Automatic Detection of Abnormal Behaviour and Threats in crowded Spaces
42	AIRBEAM	AIRBorne information for Emergency situation Awareness and Monitoring
43	ATHENA	ATHENA
44	CAERUS	Evidence based policy for post crisis stabilization: bridging the gap
45	CASCEFF	Modelling of dependencies and cascading effects for emergency management in crisis situations
46	COBACORE	Community Based Comprehensive Recovery
47	COSMIC	The COntribution of Social Media In Crisis management
48	CRISMA	Modelling crisis management for improved action and preparedness
49	DRIVER	DRiving InnoVation in crisis management for European Resilience
50	ECOSSIAN	European Control System Security Incident Analysis Network
51	ELITE	ELICIT TO LEARN CRUCIAL POST-CRISIS LESSONS
52	FORTRESS	Foresight Tools for Responding to cascading effects in a crisis
53	ISAR+	Online and Mobile Communications for Crisis Response and Search and Rescue
54	LASIE	LArge Scale Information Exploitation of Forensic Data
55	MOSAIC	Multi-Modal Situation Assessment & Analytics Platform
56	OPSIC	Operationalising Psychosocial Support in Crisis
57	OPTI-ALERT	Opti-Alert: Enhancing the efficiency of alerting systems through personalized, culturally sensitive multi-channel communication
58	PEP	Public Empowerment Policies for Crisis Management
59	POP-ALERT	Population Alerting: Linking Emergencies, Resilience and Training
60	PREDICT	PREparing for the Domino effect in Crisis siTuations
61	PRIME	PReventing, Interdicting and Mitigating Extremist events: Defending against lone actor extremism
62	PSYCRIS	PSYcho-Social Support in CRISis Management
63	REASS	Reconstruction and REcovery Planning: Rapid and Continuously Updated COnstruction Damage, and Related Needs ASSessment
64	REDIRNET	Emergency Responder Data Interoperability Network
65	SAFECITI	Simulation Platform for the Analysis of Crowd Turmoil in Urban

Nr.	Abbreviation	Project Name
		Environments with Training and Predictive Capabilities
66	SECILE	Securing Europe through Counter-Terrorism Impact, Legitimacy and Effectiveness
67	SNOWBALL	Lower the impact of aggravating factors in crisis situations thanks to adaptive foresight and decision-support tools
68	SOTERIA	Online and Mobile Communications for Emergencies
69	SUPER	Social sensors for secUrity Assessments and Proactive EmeRgencies management
70	TACTIC	Tools, methods And training for CommuniTIes and Society to better prepare for a Crisis
71	TACTICS	Tactical Approach to Counter Terrorists in Cities
72	ADDPRIV	Automatic Data relevancy Discrimination for a PRIVacy-sensitive video surveillance
73	ADVISE	Advanced Video Surveillance archives search Engine for security applications
74	EPISECC	Establish Pan-European Information Space to Enhance seCurity of Citizens
75	LOTUS	Localisation of threat substances in urban society
76	PARIS	PrivAcy pReserving Infrastructure for Surveillance
77	P-REACT	Petty cRiminality diminution through sEarch and Analysis in multi-source video Capturing and archiving plaTform
78	SAMURAI	Suspicious and abnormal behaviour monitoring using a network of cameras & sensors for situation awareness enhancement
79	SAPIENT	Supporting fundamentAl rights, PrIvacy and Ethics in surveillaNce Technologies
80	SLANDAIL	Security System for language and image analysis
81	SMART	Scalable Measures for Automated Recognition Technologies
82	SURPRISE	Surveillance, Privacy and Security: A large scale participatory assessment of criteria and factors determining acceptability and acceptance of security technologies in Europe
83	SURVEILLE	Surveillance: Ethical Issues, Legal Limitations, and Efficiency
84	VALCRI	Visual Analytics for Sense-making in CRiminal Intelligence analysis
85	CARONTE	Creating an Agenda for Research ON Transportation sEcurity
86	CIPRNET	Critical Infrastructure Preparedness and Resilience Research Network
87	RIBS	Resilient Infrastructure and building security
88	SAWSOC	Situation AWare Security Operations Center
89	SERON	Security of road transport networks
90	SPIRIT	Safety and Protection of built Infrastructure to Resist Integral Threats
91	VASCO	a Virtual Studio for Security Concepts and Operations

Annex 5: Four general themes in FP7 Security project projects relevant to urban security

Nr	Project Abbreviation	Urban Security	Crisis Management	Surveillance	Protection of Critical Infrastructure
1	ANVIL	yes	yes		
2	DESURBS	yes	yes		
3	ODYSSEY	yes	yes		
4	PRIME	yes	yes		
5	PROACTIVE	yes	yes		
6	SCIIMS	yes	yes		
7	VOX-POL	yes	yes		
8	INDECT	yes		yes	
9	RESPECT	yes		yes	
10	E-CRIME	yes			yes
11	ELASSTIC	yes			yes
12	GRAFFOLUTION	yes			yes
13	HARMONISE	yes			yes
14	RIBS	yes			yes
15	SECONOMICS	yes			yes
16	SECUR-ED	yes			yes
17	SIAM	yes			yes
18	SPIRIT	yes			yes
19	ALTERNATIVE	yes			
20	ASSERT	yes			
21	BESECURE	yes			
22	CAPER	yes			
23	COMPOSITE	yes			
24	COREPOL	yes			
25	CPSI	yes			
26	DESSI	yes			
27	EPOOLICE	yes			
28	ETTIS	yes			
29	EUSECON	yes			
30	EVOCS	yes			
31	FORCE	yes			
32	IMPACT EUROPE	yes			
33	LEILA	yes			
34	PACT	yes			
35	PRISMS	yes			
36	SAFIRE	yes			

37	SOURCE	yes			
38	TRACE	yes			
39	VALUESEC	yes			
40	VITRUV	yes			
41	ADABTS		yes		
42	A4A		yes		
43	MOSAIC		yes		
44	OPTI-ALERT		yes		
45	ELITE		yes		
46	SECILE		yes		
47	PEP		yes		
48	COSMIC		yes		
49	ISAR+		yes		
50	CRISMA		yes		
51	TACTICS		yes		
52	AIRBEAM		yes		
53	OPSIC		yes		
54	SAFECITI		yes		
55	COBACORE		yes		
56	POP-ALERT		yes		
57	TACTIC		yes		
58	PSYCRIS		yes		
59	REDIRNET		yes		
60	ATHENA		yes		
61	CAERUS		yes		
62	SNOWBALL		yes		
63	SOTERIA		yes		
64	EMERGENT		yes		
65	CASCEFF		yes		
66	FORTRESS		yes		
67	PREDICT		yes		
68	SUPER		yes		
69	ECOSSIAN		yes		
70	REASS		yes		
71	LASIE		yes		
72	DRIVER		yes		
73	SAMURAI			yes	
74	LOTUS			yes	
75	ADDPRIV			yes	
76	SMART			yes	
77	SAPIENT			yes	
78	SURPRISE			yes	
79	ADVISE			yes	
80	SURVEILLE			yes	

81	PARIS			yes	
82	SMARTPREVENT			yes	
83	P-REACT			yes	
84	SLANDAIL			yes	
85	EPISECC			yes	
86	VALCRI			yes	
87	SERON				yes
88	CARONTE				yes
89	SAWSOC				yes
90	CIPRNET				yes
91	VASCO				yes

Annex 6: Assessment of the FP7 Security projects with urban security management at their core

Domains	Factors	BESECURE	IMPACTEUROPE	VOX-POL	TRACE	E-CRIME	RIBS	DESURBS	INDECT	VITRUV	ELASSTIC
Institutional	Anti-corruption	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional	Collaboration	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
Institutional	Consultation	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2
Institutional	Coordinated Policy Approaches	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
Institutional	Innovative Approaches	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Institutional	Integrated Decision Making	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
Institutional	Interdisciplinary Expertise	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Institutional	Media Influence on Security Perceptions	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Institutional	Multi-lateral Responses	2	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	2
Institutional	Public Engagement	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Institutional	Role of Private Security Industry	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1
Institutional	Target Institutional Stakeholders	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
Institutional	Transparent Policy Making	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
Institutional	Understand Legal Constraints	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	1
Economic	Align with Broader Economic Strategy	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Economic	Emphasise Added Value of Investment in Security	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Economic	Employment Levels	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Economic	Expert Views	2	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	1	1
Economic	Highlight Importance of Investment in Security	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	1
Economic	Income Levels	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Economic	Investment in Infrastructure	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Economic	Make Link between Safe Cities and Economic Viability	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Economic	Multi-sectoral Investment	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1
Economic	Recognise Links between Multiple Sectors	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	1
Economic	Respond to Evolving Security Demands	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	1
Economic	Socio economic Status	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Economic	Target Economic Stakeholders	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	1
Societal Demand	Access to Housing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Civic Pride	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Communication	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Cultural Diversity	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Deprivation Status	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Education	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Equality	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Ethnic Diversity	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Examine Role of Religious Extremism	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Expert Views	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	1
Societal Demand	Freedom of Expression	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Societal Demand	Health	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Immigration	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Local Knowledge	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
Societal Demand	Participation	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	1
Societal Demand	Promote Civility	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Security Culture	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	1
Societal Demand	Social Cohesion	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Societal Demand	Social Inclusion	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Societal Demand	Social Infrastructure Provision	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Social Mix	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Social Service Provision	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Target Social Oriented Stakeholders	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Urban Environment	Accessibility	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2
Urban Environment	Architecture	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2
Urban Environment	Combat Urban Decay	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2
Urban Environment	Diversity of Uses	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2
Urban Environment	Expert Views	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
Urban Environment	Hard Physical Infrastructure	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2
Urban Environment	Legibility & Ease of Movement	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2
Urban Environment	Lighting	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
Urban Environment	Quality of Public Realm	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	2
Urban Environment	Security by Design	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2
Urban Environment	Target Relevant Stakeholders	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	2
Urban Environment	Technology: CT Infrastructure CCTV	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1
Urban Environment	Transport Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Urban Environment	Urban Design	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2
Urban Environment	Urban Planning	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2
	Sum (130)	77	55	56	45	51	55	76	34	63	63

Domains	Factors	HARMONISE	SECUR-ED	CAPER	EPOOLICE	ODYSSEY	GRAFFOLUTION	ETTIS	PROACTIVE	SPIRIT	SCIIMS
Institutional	Anti-corruption	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Institutional	Collaboration	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
Institutional	Consultation	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
Institutional	Coordinated Policy Approaches	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
Institutional	Innovative Approaches	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Institutional	Integrated Decision Making	2	2	2	0	1	1	2	1	2	1
Institutional	Interdisciplinary Expertise	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
Institutional	Media Influence on Security Perceptions	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Institutional	Multi-lateral Responses	2	2	1	0	1	2	2	1	2	2
Institutional	Public Engagement	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Institutional	Role of Private Security Industry	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Institutional	Target Institutional Stakeholders	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Institutional	Transparent Policy Making	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Institutional	Understand Legal Constraints	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Economic	Align with Broader Economic Strategy	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Economic	Emphasise Added Value of Investment in Security	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Economic	Employment Levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic	Expert Views	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0
Economic	Highlight Importance of Investment in Security	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Economic	Income Levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic	Investment in Infrastructure	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Economic	Make Link between Safe Cities and Economic Viability	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Economic	Multi-sectoral Investment	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Economic	Recognise Links between Multiple Sectors	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Economic	Respond to Evolving Security Demands	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Economic	Socio economic Status	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Economic	Target Economic Stakeholders	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Societal Demand	Access to Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Civic Pride	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Communication	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Cultural Diversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Deprivation Status	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Societal Demand	Education	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Equality	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Ethnic Diversity	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Examine Role of Religious Extremism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Societal Demand	Expert Views	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	0
Societal Demand	Freedom of Expression	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Societal Demand	Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Local Knowledge	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Societal Demand	Participation	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Promote Civility	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Security Culture	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	1
Societal Demand	Social Cohesion	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Societal Demand	Social Inclusion	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Societal Demand	Social Infrastructure Provision	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Social Mix	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Social Service Provision	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Societal Demand	Target Social Oriented Stakeholders	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Urban Environment	Accessibility	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Urban Environment	Architecture	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Urban Environment	Combat Urban Decay	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Urban Environment	Diversity of Uses	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
Urban Environment	Expert Views	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	1	2	0
Urban Environment	Hard Physical Infrastructure	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
Urban Environment	Legibility & Ease of Movement	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Urban Environment	Lighting	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Urban Environment	Quality of Public Realm	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
Urban Environment	Security by Design	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Urban Environment	Target Relevant Stakeholders	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	0
Urban Environment	Technology: CT Infrastructure CCTV	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1
Urban Environment	Transport Infrastructure	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Urban Design	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Urban Environment	Urban Planning	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Sum (130)		**63**	**78**	**39**	**26**	**20**	**70**	**59**	**35**	**58**	**29**

Domains	Factors	RESPECT	DESSI	EUSECON	FORCE	PACT	SAFIRE	SIAM	VALUESEC	LEILA	EVOCS
Institutional	Anti-corruption	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Institutional	Collaboration	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	2
Institutional	Consultation	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	1
Institutional	Coordinated Policy Approaches	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
Institutional	Innovative Approaches	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	0
Institutional	Integrated Decision Making	2	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	0
Institutional	Interdisciplinary Expertise	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Institutional	Media Influence on Security Perceptions	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Institutional	Multi-lateral Responses	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Institutional	Public Engagement	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
Institutional	Role of Private Security Industry	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0
Institutional	Target Institutional Stakeholders	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Institutional	Transparent Policy Making	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1
Institutional	Understand Legal Constraints	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Economic	Align with Broader Economic Strategy	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Economic	Emphasise Added Value of Investment in Security	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	1	0
Economic	Employment Levels	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Economic	Expert Views	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
Economic	Highlight Importance of Investment in Security	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	0
Economic	Income Levels	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Economic	Investment in Infrastructure	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Economic	Make Link between Safe Cities and Economic Viability	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
Economic	Multi-sectoral Investment	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Economic	Recognise Links between Multiple Sectors	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	1
Economic	Respond to Evolving Security Demands	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Economic	Socio economic Status	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Economic	Target Economic Stakeholders	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
Societal Demand	Access to Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Civic Pride	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Communication	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Societal Demand	Cultural Diversity	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Deprivation Status	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Societal Demand	Education	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Equality	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Ethnic Diversity	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Societal Demand	Examine Role of Religious Extremism	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Societal Demand	Expert Views	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	0	0
Societal Demand	Freedom of Expression	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Societal Demand	Local Knowledge	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	2
Societal Demand	Participation	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
Societal Demand	Promote Civility	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
Societal Demand	Security Culture	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
Societal Demand	Social Cohesion	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1
Societal Demand	Social Inclusion	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1
Societal Demand	Social Infrastructure Provision	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Social Mix	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Social Service Provision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Target Social Oriented Stakeholders	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0
Urban Environment	Accessibility	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Architecture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Combat Urban Decay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Urban Environment	Diversity of Uses	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Expert Views	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Urban Environment	Hard Physical Infrastructure	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Urban Environment	Legibility & Ease of Movement	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Lighting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Quality of Public Realm	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0
Urban Environment	Security by Design	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Urban Environment	Target Relevant Stakeholders	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0
Urban Environment	Technology: CT Infrastructure CCTV	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Urban Environment	Transport Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Urban Environment	Urban Design	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Urban Environment	Urban Planning	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Sum (130)	38	45	43	37	45	52	45	51	29	30

Domains	Factors	ALTERNATIVE	ANVIL	ASSERT	PRIME	COMPOSITE	CPSI	COREPOL	PRISMS	SECONOMICS	SOURCE
Institutional	Anti-corruption	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional	Collaboration	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Institutional	Consultation	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	2	0	2
Institutional	Coordinated Policy Approaches	1	1	2	1	2	0	2	2	1	2
Institutional	Innovative Approaches	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	1	2
Institutional	Integrated Decision Making	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	2
Institutional	Interdisciplinary Expertise	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2
Institutional	Media Influence on Security Perceptions	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0
Institutional	Multi-lateral Responses	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
Institutional	Public Engagement	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	2
Institutional	Role of Private Security Industry	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	2
Institutional	Target Institutional Stakeholders	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	2
Institutional	Transparent Policy Making	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Institutional	Understand Legal Constraints	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Economic	Align with Broader Economic Strategy	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Economic	Emphasise Added Value of Investment in Security	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1
Economic	Employment Levels	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Economic	Expert Views	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Economic	Highlight Importance of Investment in Security	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Economic	Income Levels	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Economic	Investment in Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Economic	Make Link between Safe Cities and Economic Viability	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2
Economic	Multi-sectoral Investment	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Economic	Recognise Links between Multiple Sectors	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
Economic	Respond to Evolving Security Demands	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	2
Economic	Socio economic Status	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2
Economic	Target Economic Stakeholders	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	2
Societal Demand	Access to Housing	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Civic Pride	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Societal Demand	Communication	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Cultural Diversity	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0
Societal Demand	Deprivation Status	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Education	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Equality	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Ethnic Diversity	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Examine Role of Religious Extremism	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Expert Views	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Societal Demand	Freedom of Expression	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0
Societal Demand	Health	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Immigration	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Local Knowledge	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	0
Societal Demand	Participation	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Societal Demand	Promote Civility	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Security Culture	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Societal Demand	Social Cohesion	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
Societal Demand	Social Inclusion	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
Societal Demand	Social Infrastructure Provision	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Societal Demand	Social Mix	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0
Societal Demand	Social Service Provision	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Target Social Oriented Stakeholders	2	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	2	2
Urban Environment	Accessibility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Urban Environment	Architecture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Combat Urban Decay	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Diversity of Uses	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Expert Views	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	2
Urban Environment	Hard Physical Infrastructure	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Urban Environment	Legibility & Ease of Movement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Urban Environment	Lighting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Quality of Public Realm	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Urban Environment	Security by Design	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Urban Environment	Target Relevant Stakeholders	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	2
Urban Environment	Technology: CT Infrastructure CCTV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Urban Environment	Transport Infrastructure	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Urban Environment	Urban Design	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Urban Environment	Urban Planning	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Sum (130)	77	40	61	53	30	36	49	49	65	55

Annex 7: Assessment of the 9 FP7 Security projects with urban security at their core

Domains	Factors	VITRUV			SECUR-ED			CAPER		
		P	D	C	P	D	C	P	D	C
Institutional	Anti-corruption	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Institutional	Collaboration	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Institutional	Consultation	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Institutional	Coordinated Policy Approaches	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Institutional	Innovative Approaches	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Institutional	Integrated Decision Making	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Institutional	Interdisciplinary Expertise	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Institutional	Media Influence on Security Perceptions	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2
Institutional	Multi-lateral Responses	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Institutional	Public Engagement	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Institutional	Role of Private Security Industry	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Institutional	Target Institutional Stakeholders	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Institutional	Transparent Policy Making	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Institutional	Understand Legal Constraints	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Economic	Align with Broader Economic Strategy	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Economic	Emphasise Added Value of Investment in Security	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	1
Economic	Employment Levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic	Expert Views	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1
Economic	Highlight Importance of Investment in Security	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1
Economic	Income Levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic	Investment in Infrastructure	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	1
Economic	Make Link between Safe Cities and Economic Viability	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1
Economic	Multi-sectoral Investment	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Economic	Recognise Links between Multiple Sectors	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1
Economic	Respond to Evolving Security Demands	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
Economic	Socio economic Status	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic	Target Economic Stakeholders	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	1
Societal Demand	Access to Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Civic Pride	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Communication	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
Societal Demand	Cultural Diversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Deprivation Status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Equality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Ethnic Diversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Examine Role of Religious Extremism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Expert Views	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1
Societal Demand	Freedom of Expression	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Local Knowledge	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	2
Societal Demand	Participation	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	1
Societal Demand	Promote Civility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Security Culture	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	2
Societal Demand	Social Cohesion	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Social Inclusion	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Social Infrastructure Provision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Social Mix	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Social Service Provision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Target Social Oriented Stakeholders	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Urban Environment	Accessibility	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Architecture	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Combat Urban Decay	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Diversity of Uses	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Expert Views	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1
Urban Environment	Hard Physical Infrastructure	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Legibility & Ease of Movement	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Lighting	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Quality of Public Realm	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Security by Design	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Target Relevant Stakeholders	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1
Urban Environment	Technology: CT Infrastructure CCTV	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	1
Urban Environment	Transport Infrastructure	0	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Urban Design	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Urban Planning	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
	Sum	39	63	64	34	78	83	24	39	44

Review based on following: "Proposed" indicates domain factors covered in the Project Summary, "Development" represents project descriptions and documents from during the project e.g. from website, "Completion" domain factors covered in Project Final Summary Report.

Domains	Factors	SAFIRE			VALUESEC			ANVIL		
		P	D	C	P	D	C	P	D	C
Institutional	Anti-corruption	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Institutional	Collaboration	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Institutional	Consultation	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Institutional	Coordinated Policy Approaches	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Institutional	Innovative Approaches	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Institutional	Integrated Decision Making	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Institutional	Interdisciplinary Expertise	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Institutional	Media Influence on Security Perceptions	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Institutional	Multi-lateral Responses	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
Institutional	Public Engagement	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
Institutional	Role of Private Security Industry	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Institutional	Target Institutional Stakeholders	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Institutional	Transparent Policy Making	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Institutional	Understand Legal Constraints	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Economic	Align with Broader Economic Strategy	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	1
Economic	Emphasise Added Value of Investment in Security	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	1
Economic	Employment Levels	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Economic	Expert Views	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
Economic	Highlight Importance of Investment in Security	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
Economic	Income Levels	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Economic	Investment in Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Economic	Make Link between Safe Cities and Economic Viability	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
Economic	Multi-sectoral Investment	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Economic	Recognise Links between Multiple Sectors	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
Economic	Respond to Evolving Security Demands	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	1
Economic	Socio economic Status	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
Economic	Target Economic Stakeholders	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Societal Demand	Access to Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Civic Pride	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	2
Societal Demand	Communication	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Cultural Diversity	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
Societal Demand	Deprivation Status	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Education	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Equality	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Ethnic Diversity	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
Societal Demand	Examine Role of Religious Extremism	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Expert Views	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Societal Demand	Freedom of Expression	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Societal Demand	Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Immigration	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Societal Demand	Local Knowledge	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Societal Demand	Participation	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
Societal Demand	Promote Civility	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Societal Demand	Security Culture	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Societal Demand	Social Cohesion	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Societal Demand	Social Inclusion	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Societal Demand	Social Infrastructure Provision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Social Mix	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Societal Demand	Social Service Provision	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Target Social Oriented Stakeholders	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Urban Environment	Accessibility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Architecture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Combat Urban Decay	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Diversity of Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Expert Views	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Urban Environment	Hard Physical Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Legibility & Ease of Movement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Lighting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Quality of Public Realm	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Security by Design	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Target Relevant Stakeholders	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1
Urban Environment	Technology: CT Infrastructure CCTV	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Transport Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Urban Design	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Urban Planning	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Sum	23	52	58	25	51	54	22	41	43

Review based on following: "Proposed" indicates domain factors covered in the Project Summary, "Development" represents project descriptions and documents from during the project e.g. from website, "Completion" domain factors covered in Project Final Summary Report.

Domains	Factors	ASSERT			CPSI			INDECT		
		P	D	C	P	D	C	P	D	C
Institutional	Anti-corruption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Institutional	Collaboration	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Institutional	Consultation	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Institutional	Coordinated Policy Approaches	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
Institutional	Innovative Approaches	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Institutional	Integrated Decision Making	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Institutional	Interdisciplinary Expertise	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Institutional	Media Influence on Security Perceptions	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
Institutional	Multi-lateral Responses	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Institutional	Public Engagement	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	1
Institutional	Role of Private Security Industry	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Institutional	Target Institutional Stakeholders	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Institutional	Transparent Policy Making	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Institutional	Understand Legal Constraints	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Economic	Align with Broader Economic Strategy	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic	Emphasise Added Value of Investment in Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Economic	Employment Levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic	Expert Views	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Economic	Highlight Importance of Investment in Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic	Income Levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic	Investment in Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic	Make Link between Safe Cities and Economic Viability	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1
Economic	Multi-sectoral Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic	Recognise Links between Multiple Sectors	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Economic	Respond to Evolving Security Demands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic	Socio economic Status	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Economic	Target Economic Stakeholders	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Access to Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Civic Pride	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Communication	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Cultural Diversity	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Deprivation Status	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Education	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Equality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Ethnic Diversity	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Examine Role of Religious Extremism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Expert Views	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Freedom of Expression	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1
Societal Demand	Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Immigration	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Local Knowledge	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Participation	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1
Societal Demand	Promote Civility	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Security Culture	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	2	2
Societal Demand	Social Cohesion	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Societal Demand	Social Inclusion	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Societal Demand	Social Infrastructure Provision	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Social Mix	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Social Service Provision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Societal Demand	Target Social Oriented Stakeholders	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Urban Environment	Accessibility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Architecture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Combat Urban Decay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Diversity of Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Expert Views	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
Urban Environment	Hard Physical Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Legibility & Ease of Movement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Urban Environment	Lighting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Quality of Public Realm	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	2	2
Urban Environment	Security by Design	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Urban Environment	Target Relevant Stakeholders	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Technology: CT Infrastructure CCTV	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Urban Environment	Transport Infrastructure	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Urban Environment	Urban Design	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Environment	Urban Planning	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sum	25	61	61	16	36	36	21	34	36

Review based on following: "Proposed" indicates domain factors covered in the Project Summary, "Development" represents project descriptions and documents from during the project e.g. from website, "Completion" domain factors covered in Project Final Summary Report.

Annex 8: EU co-funded research, development and innovation project profiles

The project profiles have been gathered from the project websites referenced in the profiles, predominantly from the European Commission CORDIS website at:

http://cordis.europa.eu/home_en.html

By accessing the project profiles on valid web links, each project should be available.

The projects are listed alphabetically.

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- **European Commission**
- **CORDIS**
- **Projects & Results Service**
- ATHENA

ATHENA

Project reference: 313220
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

ATHENA

From 2013-12-01 **to** 2016-11-30 | ATHENA Website

Project details

Total cost: EUR 5 436 445 **EU contribution:** EUR 2 631 592 **Coordinated in:** United Kingdom	**Subprogramme:** SEC-2012.6.1-3 - Use of new communication/social media in crisis situations - Capability Project or Coordination and Support Action **Call for proposal:** FP7-SEC-2012-1 **Funding scheme:** CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

The ATHENA project brings together major user communities with world leading experts in crisis management and experts and technology developers of mobile and social media use and development. The goal of the ATHENA project is to deliver two major outputs that will enable and encourage users of new media to contribute to the security of citizens in crisis situations and for search and rescue actions:
• First, a set of best practice guidelines for LEAs, police, first responders and citizens for the use of new media, supporting tools and technologies in crisis situations
• Second, a suite of prototype software tools to enhance the ability of LEAs, police, first responders and citizens in their use of mobile and smart devices in crisis situations
This project will explore how the huge popularity of new communication media, particularly web-based social media such as Twitter and Facebook, and the prolific use of high-tech mobile devices, can be harnessed to provide efficient and effective communication and enhanced situational awareness during a crisis.
The ATHENA system is a crisis communication and management system that encourages and enables the public to participate, in an ethical way, in the process of emergency communication to contribute to the security of the citizen in crisis situations and for search and rescue actions. ATHENA makes use of new social media and high tech mobile devices to efficiently and effectively acquire, analyse and disseminate crisis information and intelligence that is appropriate and useful to LEAs/police/first responders and the public.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Scientific Research

Record Number: 111205 / **Last updated on**: 2014-09-10 **Last updated on** 2014-09-10

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- **European Commission**
- **CORDIS**
- **Projects & Results Service**
- Evidence based policy for post crisis stabilization: bridging the gap

CAERUS

Project reference: 607960
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Evidence based policy for post crisis stabilization: bridging the gap

From 2014-03-01 **to** 2017-02-28

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 4 080 027	SEC-2013.4.3-1 - Shaping immediate relief action in line with the goals of development co-operation in post crisis / post conflict societies to maintain stability Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 3 250 000	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2013-1
Belgium	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

The CAERUS consortium aims to identify humanitarian relief actions that pave the way for human development and stability in post-conflict societies. Why have some countries successfully escaped the cycle of violence and conflict where others seem to be trapped? What has been the specific role of national, international and particularly European post-conflict relief action and development cooperation in these cases?

This project will undertake humanitarian policy analysis on a global and regional scale, examining ways in which these policies support or undermine development and international security. It will also implement population-based studies in key crises-affected areas to obtain field evidence.

Research will focus on health and educational policies. Many crises and conflicts entail a substantial degradation in human and social capital, creating barriers to post-conflict recovery and stabilization. The instant re-establishment of access to primary and secondary education, as well as to basic health services, is vital as these are tangible peace dividends. Offering young people real opportunities aside from warfare, and lowering the burden of disease and mortality in war-torn populations dries up the breeding ground of violence and conflict. Moreover, it potentially lowers migratory pressure towards the European Union from post-conflict societies.

In addition, the CAERUS project seeks to detect barriers to provision of basic services in post-conflict settings. It will also assess how European technologies, especially field telecommunications and mobile laboratory capacities, can be used to increase timeliness and effectiveness of service provision in remote areas. These activities will, at the same time, increase European capacities to respond to outbreaks of rare and emerging diseases with pandemic potential.

The consortium involves partners from Belgium, Norway, the Netherlands, Austria, United Kingdom and India.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Safety

Record Number: 185505 / **Last updated on**: 2014-07-17 **Last updated on** 2014-07-17

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- **European Commission**
- **CORDIS**
- **Projects & Results Service**
- Creating an Agenda for Research ON Transportation sEcuity

CARONTE

Project reference: 606967
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Creating an Agenda for Research ON Transportation sEcuity

From 2014-09-01 **to** 2016-02-29

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 1 376 462	SEC-2013.2.2-1 - A research agenda for security issues on land transport Coordination and Support Action (Coordinating Action)
EU contribution:	
EUR 1 256 870	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2013-1
Germany	**Funding scheme:**
	CSA-CA - Coordination (or networking) actions

Objective

Easy, efficient, safe and secure transportation is a core factor for European growth, collaboration and employment and therefor an item in the Europe 2020 strategy. Land transportation has two main challenges concerning security: avoiding interrupts of transport itself to assure the flow of freight and passengers to guarantee supply of the population and avoiding that transportation modes themselves become a mean for attacks. The future research agenda for security in land transport which CARONTE will provide, focuses on core relevant gaps caused by emerging risks and will avoid doubling in research. For this CARONTE will provide answers to the question of what type of security related projects should be planned in the future, considering the current state of the art and existing research projects. It will cover all threats (including cyber-crime) and security aspects for all land transportation modes, respecting fundamental human rights and privacy. The step by step method includes analyzing the state of the art and emerging risks, identification of gaps, analyses and assessments of potential solutions and the research agenda.
The CARONTE consortium consists of universities and research institutes, providing well experiences (research and consultancy) in transportation, logistics, infrastructure management and security. The partners are aware of practical needs and frames in land transport, and security as well as ethic, social and privacy aspects. As the partners come from neutral organizations, remaining neutrality concerning the project findings is guaranteed. Results which may mainly cover private interests are prohibited. This leads to a balanced and efficient research agenda. To ensure practical use and acceptance of the final recommendations, end-users (transportation companies, infrastructure managers, terminal operators, customs etc.) and the suppliers of security and transportation equipment will be integrated through a High Level Advisory Board.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Safety

Record Number: 191273 / **Last updated on**: 2014-08-08 **Last updated on** 2014-08-08

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- <u>European Commission</u>
- <u>CORDIS</u>
- <u>Projects & Results Service</u>
- Modelling of dependencies and cascading effects for emergency management in crisis situations

CASCEFF

Project reference: 607665
Funded under: <u>FP7-SECURITY</u>

Modelling of dependencies and cascading effects for emergency management in crisis situations

From 2014-04-01 **to** 2017-03-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 4 626 904	SEC-2013.4.1-2 - Better understanding of the cascading effect in crisis situations in order to improve future response and preparedness and contribute to lower damages and other unfortunate consequences Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 3 594 938	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2013-1
Sweden	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

Escalating incidents in complex environments can lead to severe cascading effects and quickly become extremely difficult for emergency services to handle. Such incidents can have enormous consequences with respect to life, property and the environment and for both infrastructure and the general public. These consequences can in many situations have both direct and indirect effects, not only in the immediate surrounding geographical area but also across very large areas, potentially extending across borders.

CascEff will improve our understanding of cascading effects in crisis situations through the identification of initiators, dependencies and key decision points. These will be developed in the methodological framework of an Incident Evolution Tool which will enable improved decision support, contributing to the reduction of collateral damages and other unfortunate consequences associated with large crises. Use of the Incident Evolution Tool will be demonstrated through its implementation into three different incident management and training platforms representing different end users in the project.

The work proposed in this project will significantly improve the ability of Incident Commanders to manage complex incidents by improving our understanding of initiators, dependencies and key decision points through the use of the proposed Incident Evolution Tool. This will introduce additional information and decision support into the incident management process, beyond the knowledge available from experience alone by introducing a number of alternative options for response strategy. This tool will be run a priori for bespoke crisis originators identified during the project and will include multiple timelines as well as physics based representations of the environment and the impact of decisions on the mitigation of cascading effects.

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Safety

Record Number: 185490 / **Last updated on**: 2014-07-17 **Last updated on** 2014-07-17

CATCH_MR

See list of good practices

Project Details

Title: Cooperative approaches to transport challenges in Metropolitan Regions
Priority: 2: Environment and risk prevention
Theme: Energy and sustainable transport

Type of intervention	Budget
Type of intervention: 1: Regional Initiative Project **Mini-programme:** No **Duration:** 1st Jan 2010 - 31st Dec 2012 **Website:** http://www.catch-mr.eu	**Total budget:** 2.004.601,96 € **ERDF contribution:** 1.394.002,67 €

Lead partner

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Project summary

CATCH_MR will explore and adapt sustainable transport solutions for metropolises and their regions.12 partners will take part in the project, representing 7 Metropolitan Regions (MRs): Oslo/Akershus (NO), Gothenburg Region (SE), Berlin-Brandenburg (GE), Vienna/Lower Austria (AU), Ljubljana Urban Region (SL), Budapest/Central Hungarian Region (H), Province of Rome/Lazio Region (I). Efficient, reliable and sustainable transport is a key precondition for economic growth. This is a major challenge for MRs. As major transport-nodes, the MRs handle large volumes of local, regional and international traffic. At the same time, the MRs are strongly aware of the urgency to develop patterns and forms of transport which have less impact on the environment. The overall objective for CATCH_MR is to promote sustainable transport solutions across whole MRs. This means both reducing transport needs without impairing mobility, and increasing the share of environmentally friendly transport.

The partners intend to work systematically towards this goal through three consecutive sub-objectives:

- reducing the need to travel within the regions through coordinating transport and land-use

- increasing the share of public transport

- increasing use of renewable energy in transport

The partners aim to work towards these objectives by identifying and promoting good practice by:

- understanding urban sprawl and achieving new planning solutions

- promoting public transport by new frameworks (eg. incentives and disincentives)

- promoting the substitution of fossil-based fuel with affordable technology and the necessary infrastructure

- connecting regional and metropolitan transport policies (through governance, joint funding & implementation)

These fields are strongly interdependent and should not be addressed in isolation. In the partners' view, better solutions for the MRs as whole can be achieved through integrated approaches involving both the

cities and their surrounding regions. The core activities will be seven peer workshops and exchange visits. Each MR will host a workshop and address topics where they have particularly knowledge and experience. The hosting region will be supported in each case by 2 other MRs. Practical experience will be presented and discussed at each workshop, examples of good practice highlighted, and policy advice developed. Recommendations may be generally applicable, or adapted to suite specific situations in each MR.

The results of Catch_MR will be presented at a final conference which will be open to a wider audience. A "Guide on efficient mobility and sustainable growth in Metropolitan Regions" will be a principle output from the project. It will cover both the results of the workshops and policy advice, which will be transferable to other MRs. Recommendations from each of the workshops will also be summarised. Results will be disseminated by newsletters as wells as on a project website.

Project achievements

12 partners from the Metropolitan Regions of the Capital Region BerlinBrandenburg (Lead Partner), Oslo/Akershus, Gothenburg, Vienna Metropolitan Region, Central Hungary, Ljubljana Urban Region and the Province of Rome cooperate in the INTERREG IV C project Catch-MR, which is implemented from 01/2010 until 12/2012.

The project aims at the improvement of the quality of life and the competitiveness of the participating Metropolitan Regions through the strengthening of efficient and environmentally-friendly passenger transport services. The partners exchange experiences about good models of sustainable land use and transport development and investigate their transferability. Key questions are: How can passenger transport between metropolis and its surrounding region be reduced without restricting mobility? How do alternatives to an own car become attractive? How can the portion of environmentally-friendly technologies be increased in the field of transport?

Since March 2010 the partners of Catch-MR realised seven thematic workshops. The first and second workshop focused on the topic of "Transport and land use planning": "Achieving new planning solutions" in June 2010 in Gothenburg and "Understanding urban sprawl" in September/October 2010 in Vienna/Lower Austria. The third and fourth workshop focused on the topic of "Encouraging more use of public transport": "Intermodality, Park+Ride" in November 2010 in Budapest and "Charging road users" in March 2011 in Oslo/Akershus. As result of these workshops 15 good practices were identified, and the most relevant ones were delivered to the IVC good practice database.

(1) Electric cars and their privileges in Oslo/Akershus

(2) Electric feeder bus using induction technology in Gothenburg

(3) BeMobility platform for integrated mobility in Berlin-Brandenburg

(4) Biogas from waste for public transport and (5) different technologies in sustainable mobility in Rome

(6) Introduction of innovative technologies in bus fleet in Oslo/Akershus

(7) Intermodal traveller information in Vienna/Lower Austria

(8) GE Biogas Vision in Gothenburg

(9) Hybrid energy plant and power storage in the gas grid in Berlin-Brandenburg

Each of the workshops was accompanied by site visits, which provided insights into the local conditions e.g. regarding the regional management of land use, the problems of intermodality in post-socialist urban environments or demonstration projects for the use of renewable energy.

With the seventh workshop on the topic of "Connecting local and regional policies" in May 2012 in Ljubljana the partners entered into the final phase of the project, aimed at the collection and evaluation of results of the exchange of experiences and the preparation of the final publication.

Activities aimed at communication and dissemination were continued through the organisation of dissemination workshops with local stakeholders in Vienna/Lower Austria and Ljubljana. The next editions of the newsletter were published, and a presentation was held at the Annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers in February 2012 in New York. A joint series of scientific articles was published in the Regions magazine.

The next - and final - event will be the final conference of the project on 15 November 2012 in Rome, focusing on "Efficient and sustainable mobility in Metropolitan Regions". For more information please take a look at the website www.catch-mr.eu.

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Location

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ■ <u>European Commission</u>
- ■ <u>CORDIS</u>
- ■ <u>Projects & Results Service</u>
- ■ Critical Infrastructure Preparedness and Resilience Research Network

CIPRNET

Project reference: 312450
Funded under: <u>FP7-SECURITY</u>

Critical Infrastructure Preparedness and Resilience Research Network

From 2013-03-01 **to** 2017-02-28

Project details

Total cost:	Subprogramme:
EUR 7 663 168	SEC-2012.7.4-2 - Networking of researchers for a high level multi-organisational and cross-border collaboration - Network of Excellence
EU contribution:	
EUR 6 569 842	
	Call for proposal:
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2012-1
Germany	
	Funding scheme:
	NoE - Networks of Excellence

Objective

The Critical Infrastructure Preparedness and Resilience Research Network or CIPRNet establishes a Network of Excellence in Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) R&D for a wide range of stakeholders including (multi)national emergency management, critical infrastructure (CI) operators, policy makers, and the society.
CIPRNet builds a long-lasting, durable virtual centre of shared and integrated knowledge and expertise in CIP and CI MS&A (Modelling, Simulation and Analysis) by integrating part of the resources of the CIPRNet partners and their R&D activities acquired in more than 50 EU co-funded projects. This centre will form the foundation for the European Infrastructures Simulation & Analysis Centre (EISAC) by 2020.
CIPRNet will strengthen and structure the European Research Area on CIP by using its network to outreach and link isolated research kernels and adjacent R&D areas. Activities include training and the 'ask the CIPRNet expert' service to find and access the right pockets of CIP expertise in Europe. Moreover, CIPRNet enhances the resilience of CI in Europe by improving the knowledge and understanding, preparation and mitigation of CI disruptions and their consequences.
The CIPRNet Joint Programme of Activities (JPA) integrates and makes complementary use of CIP and related knowledge, expertise, and resources (e.g., tools, methods, top experts and other staff) of the partners. The JPA forms the stepping stone for the development of the long-lasting cooperation and integration of R&D activities of the partners. The European CIP innovation process is boosted as substantial resources are integrated and focussed on the creation of added-value decision-support capabilities for (multi)national emergency management and CI owners. These capabilities provide timely, actionable, risk-informed CIP analyses and strategies that support the preparation for, response to, and recovery from major CI disruptions. The interest in CIPRNet is shown by 24 letters of support.

Expand / Contract

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Scientific Research

Record Number: 107425 / **Last updated on**: 2014-07-04 **Last updated on** 2014-07-04

CitInES

Project reference: 288295
Funded under: FP7-ICT

Design of a decision support tool for sustainable, reliable and cost-effective energy strategies in cities and industrial complexes

From 2011-10-01 **to** 2014-03-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 2 852 676	ICT-2011.6.2 - ICT systems for Energy Efficiency
EU contribution:	**Call for proposal:**
EUR 2 024 968	FP7-ICT-2011-7
Coordinated in:	**Funding scheme:**
France	CP - Collaborative project (generic)

Objective

The overall objective of CitInES is to design and demonstrate a multi-scale multi-energy decision-making tool to optimise the energy efficiency of cities or large industrial complexes by enabling them to define sustainable, reliable and cost-effective long-term energy strategies. Demonstrations will take place in two cities in Italy, Cesena and Bologna, and in one oil refinery in Turkey, Tupras.
Innovative energy system modelling and optimization algorithms will be designed to allow end-users to optimize their energy strategy through detailed simulations of local energy production, storage, transport, distribution and consumption, including demand side management and coordination functionalities enabled by smart grid technologies. All energy vectors (electricity, gas, heat...), usages (heating, air conditioning, lighting, transportation...) and sectors (residential, industrial, tertiary, urban infrastructure) will be considered to draw a holistic map of the city/industry energy behaviour.
Energy strategy analyses will encompass advanced long-term risk analysis. As economic and technical situations are constantly evolving, a relevant energy strategy should be robust to different prospective scenarios. Hence, a diversified energy portfolio will allow city and industry authorities to react more efficiently to fuel price stresses and to decrease their exposition to a given energy solution.
The expected impacts on end-users are threefold : 1) to assess the economic and environmental impacts of urban planning scenarios in terms of energy; 2) to optimise their local energy strategy to cost-effectively reduce CO_2 emissions, including usage of local renewable energies, electric mobility integration, multi-energy coordination, smart grid integration and demand-side management; and 3) to assess financial and environmental long-term risks and propose robust energy schemes to face fuel and CO_2 price uncertainties. The developed software will also be used as a communication tool for end-users to facilitate consultations between actors and to promote local authority decisions towards citizens.
CitInES methodology will be demonstrated by optimizing long-term energy strategies for the two partner cities and for the partner oil refinery. The proposed strategies will be assessed and compared to initial end-user strategies to measure energy and CO_2 emission savings.

Related information

Documents and Publications	• Periodic Report
Multimedia	• CitInES

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Subjects

Energy Storage, Energy Transport

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Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- <u>European Commission</u>
- <u>CORDIS</u>
- <u>Projects & Results Service</u>
- Real-Time IoT Stream Processing and Large-scale Data Analytics for Smart City Applications

CityPulse

Project reference: 609035
Funded under: <u>FP7-ICT</u>

Real-Time IoT Stream Processing and Large-scale Data Analytics for Smart City Applications

From 2013-09-01 **to** 2016-08-31

Project details

Total cost:	Subprogramme:
EUR 3 745 424	ICT-2013.1.4 - A reliable, smart and secure Internet of Things for Smart Cities
EU contribution:	**Call for proposal:**
EUR 2 522 475	FP7-SMARTCITIES-2013
Coordinated in:	**Funding scheme:**
United Kingdom	CP - Collaborative project (generic)

Objective

An increasing number of cities have started to introduce new ICT enabled services. However, the uptake of smart city applications is hindered by various issues, such as the difficulty of integrating heterogeneous data sources and the challenge of extracting up-to-date information in real-time from large-scale dynamic data. Today the challenges are often addressed by application specific solutions, resulting in silo architectures.\nBridging technology and domain boundaries, requires a scalable...

Expand / Contrac

Related information

Documents and Publications

- <u>Smart City Use Cases and Requirements</u>
- <u>exell</u>

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Subjects

Information, Media

Record Number: 109806 / **Last updated on**: 2014-09-03 **Last updated on** 2014-09-03

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- __European Commission__
- __CORDIS__
- __Projects & Results Service__
- Community Based Comprehensive Recovery

COBACORE

__Project reference__: 313308
__Funded under__: FP7-SECURITY

Community Based Comprehensive Recovery

__From__ 2013-04-01 __to__ 2016-03-31

Project details

__Total cost:__	__Subprogramme:__
EUR 4 378 909	SEC-2012.4.3-1 - Next generation damage and post-crisis needs assessment tool for reconstruction and recovery planning - Capability Project
__EU contribution:__	__Call for proposal:__
EUR 3 497 636	FP7-SEC-2012-1
__Coordinated in:__	__Funding scheme:__
Netherlands	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

The Community Based Comprehensive Recovery (COBACORE) project aims to support common needs assessment and recovery planning efforts in complex multi-sectorial, multi-stakeholder crisis environments by building upon the community as an important source of information and capabilities. COBACORE aims to help bridge the so-called collaboration gap: failure of collaboration through insufficient information sharing among partners, incompatible work practices and misaligned decision making processes. In the field of humanitarian needs assessment, this collaboration gap is ubiquitous and detrimental to the efficiency of many recent relief efforts. Closing this gap is the key to reduce the time needed for needs assessment, better needs monitoring, and planning.

The COBACORE suite of tools will support common needs assessments efforts – damage recovery needs, economic needs, health and social needs, and other critical humanitarian needs. The COBACORE assets will stimulate community-wide involvement in information gathering, sensemaking, and needs assessment practices. The COBACORE will not replace but complement existing practices and tools, and will stimulate a community-based approach to needs assessment processes.

COBACORE is a set of interconnected modules and mechanisms that maintain three state models: the community model, the context model, and the needs model. The information contained in these models are accessible for users through a collaborative workspace, customized to suit their needs and preferences. The models are built up post-crisis through collected data from the affected area, through collaborative manual completion and maintenance, and through use of existing information sources, and based upon generic frames that are developed in advance for different scenarios. Various supporting functions monitor and manage the models, and respond to demands from users.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Scientific Research

Record Number: 108078 / **Last updated on**: 2014-06-02 **Last updated on** 2014-06-02

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ■ <u>European Commission</u>
- ■ <u>CORDIS</u>
- ■ <u>Projects & Results Service</u>
- ■ The COntribution of Social Media In Crisis management

COSMIC

Project reference: 312737
Funded under: <u>FP7-SECURITY</u>

The COntribution of Social Media In Crisis management

From 2013-04-01 **to** 2015-03-31

Project details

Total cost:	Subprogramme:
EUR 1 228 896	SEC-2012.6.1-3 - Use of new communication/social media in crisis situations - Capability Project or Coordination and Support Action
EU contribution:	
EUR 997 040	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2012-1
Greece	**Funding scheme:**
	CSA-SA - Support actions

Objective

The COntribution of Social Media In Crisis management (COSMIC) project will identify the most effective ways to utilise new information and communication technologies (ICTs) in crisis situations for the protection of ordinary citizens. It will ensure better linkages between prevention, detection, reporting and rescue in crisis situations as well as assist officials and first responders (i.e. police, law enforcement agencies, search and rescue and medical personnel) in using new ICTs and applications to be more effective and efficient during crises.

COSMIC will review information and communication needs, infrastructure bottlenecks, security priorities and major stakeholders associated with crisis situations, particularly those involved at search and rescue missions/operations, and the role of first responders in those situations. Second, the project will examine new ICTs and applications and their use (or misuse) in crisis situations. Next, the project will explore emerging ICTs and applications, and identify political, social and industrial challenges and opportunities arising from these. We will develop scenarios that consider possibilities for their use in crisis situations by the public, officials and first responders. We will examine the role of citizens as first responders, social activists and citizen journalists in new media communication, and the ethical issues and political consequences of citizen participation. The project will result in a set of guidelines for citizens, government authorities, first responders and industry for the most effective use of ICTs to aid citizen security during crises.

COSMIC threads stakeholder engagement throughout the project and the information from work packages two through four will be validated using stakeholder engagement workshops and a web platform of international first response organisations. We intend for these to form a breeding ground for future activities and efforts in the use of new and emerging ICTs in crises.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Scientific Research

Record Number: 108073 / **Last updated on**: 2013-06-11 **Last updated on** 2013-06-11

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- European Commission
- CORDIS
- Projects & Results Service
- DRiving InnoVation in crisis management for European Resilience

DRIVER

Project reference: 607798
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

DRiving InnoVation in crisis management for European Resilience

From 2014-05-01 **to** 2018-10-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 46 270 989	SEC-2013.4.1-1 - Phase II demonstration programme on aftermath crisis management
EU contribution:	
EUR 33 468 209	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2013-1
Spain	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-IP - Large-scale integrating project

Objective

DRIVER starts from the experience that neither successful R&D nor strong end-user demand always lead to innovation in the Crisis Management (CM) domain. This is a problem since as societies become more complex, increasing scope and unpredictability of potential crises and faster dynamics of major incidents put increasingly stringent demands on CM. European CM capabilities already constitute a mature System of Systems; hence wholesale redesign would often be too costly and might critically destabilise existing CM capabilities.

Therefore DRIVER focuses on augmenting rather than replacing existing capabilities and will aim at producing a comprehensive, well-balanced and cost-effective Portfolio of CM tools exploiting high potential RTD work from the last decade, not least in FP7 and FP6 projects. This portfolio will address not only needs of professional responders but also of society at large. DRIVER will carry out experimentation campaigns in three strands: tools and methods for responders, resilience of civil society and learning by both. The intra-strand experimentation leads into two Joint Experiment campaigns and a Final Demo focusing on challenges requiring highly complex interaction between CM tools.

To evaluate and benchmark these CM tools, a strong evidence base for tool selection is crucial; to this end DRIVER will build a distributed European CM Test-bed, itself a major innovation.

To maximise impact beyond the scope of the project and of the DRIVER consortium it is necessary to develop the sustainability of the European Test-bed, the exploitation of the DRIVER Portfolio of Tools and to make emerge a European CM community, which shares a common CM understanding and is increasingly willing to share capabilities and collaborate in CM innovation. These three objectives need and feed each other, thus developing Europe's ability to continue adapting its CM capabilities to emerging needs long after the project end.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Safety

Record Number: 188608 / **Last updated on**: 2014-07-17 **Last updated on** 2014-07-17

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ■ <u>European Commission</u>
- ■ <u>CORDIS</u>
- ■ <u>Projects & Results Service</u>
- ■ European Control System Security Incident Analysis Network

ECOSSIAN

Project reference: 607577
Funded under: <u>FP7-SECURITY</u>

European Control System Security Incident Analysis Network

From 2014-06-01 **to** 2017-05-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 13 196 721	SEC-2013.2.5-3 - Pan European detection and management of incidents/attacks on critical infrastructures in sectors other than the ICT sector (i.e. energy, transport, finance, etc) Integration Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 9 224 459	
Coordinated in:	**Call for proposal:**
Austria	FP7-SEC-2013-1
	Funding scheme:
	CP-IP - Large-scale integrating project

Objective

The protection of critical infrastructures increasingly demands solutions which support incident detection and management at the levels of individual CI, across CIs which are depending on each other, and across borders. An approach is required which really integrates functionalities across all these levels. Cooperation of privately operated CIs and public bodies (governments and EU) is difficult but mandatory. After about 10 years of analysis and research on partial effects in CIP and for individual infrastructure sectors, ECOSSIAN is supposed to be the first attempt to develop this holistic system in the sense portrayed above. A prototype system will be developed which facilitates preventive functions like threat monitoring, early indicator and real threat detection, alerting, support of threat mitigation and disaster management. In the technical architecture with an operations centre and the interfaces to legacy systems (e.g., SCADA), advanced technologies need to be integrated, including fast data aggregation and fusion, visualization of the situation, planning and decision support, and flexible networks for information sharing and coordination support, and the connection of local operations centres. This system will only be successful, if the technical solutions will be complemented by an effective and agreed organizational concept and the implementation of novel rules and regulations. And finally, the large spectrum of economically intangible factors will have significant influence on the quality and acceptance of the system. These factors of societal perception and appreciation, the existing and required legal framework, questions of information security and implications on privacy will be analyzed, assessed and regarded in the concept. The system will be tested, demonstrated and evaluated in realistic use cases. They will be developed with the community of stakeholders and cover the sectors energy, transportation and finance, and the ubiquitous sector of ICT.

Expand / Contract

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Safety

Record Number: 188602 / **Last updated on**: 2014-08-08 **Last updated on** 2014-08-08

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Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ## European Commission
- ## CORDIS
- ## Projects & Results Service
- Establish Pan-European Information Space to Enhance seCurity of Citziens

EPISECC

Project reference: 607078
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Establish Pan-European Information Space to Enhance seCurity of Citziens

From 2014-06-01 **to** 2017-05-31

Project details

Total cost:	Subprogramme:
EUR 5 133 544	SEC-2013.5.1-1 - Analysis and identification of security systems and data set used by first responders and police authorities Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 3 764 547	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2013-1
Austria	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

In a disaster situation three things contribute to a success: having the right resource available in the shortest time, with the highest relevance and at the right location.
Access to necessary information, communication with other rescuers and stakeholders as well as the availability of resources are key factors in minimizing damage and loss of life.

Large scale disasters and crisis situations increase the requirements on man and material exponentially. Additional challenges, in particular in cross border events, include language barriers, knowhow and organizational barriers and technical barriers (communication and data exchange).
To address this challenge it will be necessary to analyse three defining factors:
1. Past responses to critical events and disasters in terms of time and cost
2. The data and data management tool used by crisis managers and first responders
3. The organisational structures of the crisis managers and first responders
This analysis will enable the definition of a concept for a common information space.

A requirement for a successful pan European information space is the definition of a common taxonomy.
The common information space, which implies an EU wide standardization activity, will widen the EU wide market for organization developing solutions and tools for crisis management.

Expand / Contrac

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Safety

Record Number: 188573 / **Last updated on**: 2014-07-17 **Last updated on** 2014-07-17

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- **European Commission**
- **CORDIS**
- **Projects & Results Service**
- early Pursuit against Organized crime using envirOnmental scanning, the Law and IntelligenCE systems

EPOOLICE

Project reference: 312651
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

early Pursuit against Organized crime using envirOnmental scanning, the Law and IntelligenCE systems

From 2013-01-01 **to** 2015-12-31

Project details

Total cost:	Subprogramme:
EUR 5 295 926	SEC-2012.6.3-1 - Developing an efficient and effective environmental scanning system as part of the early warning system for the detection of emerging organised crime threats - Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 3 493 810	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2012-1
Spain	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

Organized crime is becoming more diverse in its activities and methods including "greater levels of collaboration between criminal groups, greater mobility in and around the EU, a diversification of illicit activity, and a growing dependence on a dynamic infrastructure, anchored in key locations and facilitated by widespread use of the Internet" (the Director of Europol, in his foreword to the OCTA 2011 report). An important means for law enforcement in combatting such crime is strategic early warning which is heavily depending on an efficient and effective environmental scanning.

Fro this, the e-POOLICE project will—in close collaboration with law enforcement partners, as well as criminological and legal experts—develop a prototype of an environmental scanning system implementing solutions applying the most promising technological advances and breakthroughs as provided by the RTD partners. The solutions will be tested an evaluated through running realistic use case scenarios that are developed by our user partners.

Central to the solution is development of an environmental knowledge repository of all relevant information and knowledge, including scanned information and derived, learned or hypothesized knowledge, as well as the metadata needed for credibility and confidence assessment, traceability, and privacy protection management. For effective and efficient utilization, as well as for interoperability, the repository will apply a standard representation form for all information and knowledge.

For effective and efficient scanning of the raw information sources, the project will develop an intelligent environmental radar that will utilize the knowledge repository for focusing the scanning. A key part of this process is semantic filtering for identification of data items that constitutes weak signals of emerging organized crime threats, exploiting fully the concept of crime hubs, crime indicators, and facilitating factors, as understood by our user partners.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Scientific Research

Record Number: 106659 / **Last updated on**: 2014-09-09 **Last updated on** 2014-09-09

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ■ European Commission
- ■ CORDIS
- ■ Projects & Results Service
- ■ The evolving concept of security: A critical evaluation across four dimensions

EVOCS

Project reference: 605142
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

The evolving concept of security: A critical evaluation across four dimensions

From 2014-06-01 **to** 2015-11-30

Project details

Total cost:	Subprogramme:
EUR 1 046 888	SEC-2013.6.3-2 - The evolving concept of security
	Coordination and Support Action (Coordinating Action)
EU contribution:	
EUR 888 201	**Call for proposal:**
	FP7-SEC-2013-1
Coordinated in:	
	Funding scheme:
Germany	CSA-CA - Coordination (or networking) actions

Objective

The EvoCS project deals with the evolving concept of security and has a focus on the European Union and its close neighbours. The project aims at providing a holistic view on the complex and somewhat diffuse concept of security by evaluating it across four dimensions:

1) Core values: What aspects of security are taken into account?
2) Perceptions of security: From whose perspectives is security considered?
3) Areas of security: How is security perceived in various regions of Europe?
4) Time: How does the concept of security evolve?

The substantial research will be performed in four case studies, which are expected to be sufficiently different from each other, and yet in their whole representative for the European Union:

A) West-Mediterranean EU: A cluster of countries like Spain, Italy, and (the south of) France.
B) Eastern EU Border: A cluster of countries like Finland, the Baltic States, Poland, Romania, and Bulgaria.
C) North-Western EU: A cluster of countries like the Netherlands, Germany, the UK, and France.
D) South-Eastern Europe: A cluster of countries like Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, and the states of former Yugoslavia.

The four case studies are embedded in a set of three conceptual work packages that are carried out before, in parallel to and after the case studies.

The goal is to identify the various European concepts of security which differ depending on place and time and to analyse similarities and differences between them. To achieve this, the EvoCS project will bring together all relevant European stakeholders to discuss core values, threats to them and measures to be taken to protect them. The results of these discussions and analyses will be used to formulate recommendations for changes in the working parameters of various types of security end-users and will serve as guidelines for policy makers who are responsible for formulating measures that influence an evolving European concept of security.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Safety

Record Number: 188524 / **Last updated on**: 2014-09-03 **Last updated on** 2014-09-03

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- **European Commission**
- **CORDIS**
- **Projects & Results Service**
- Forward Looking Analysis of Grand Societal cHallenges and Innovative Policies

FLAGSHIP

Project reference: 320330
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Forward Looking Analysis of Grand Societal cHallenges and Innovative Policies

From 2013-01-01 **to** 2015-12-31

Project details

Total cost:	Call for proposal:
EUR 3 242 723	FP7-SSH-2012-2
EU contribution:	**Funding scheme:**
EUR 2 496 656	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project
Coordinated in:	
Italy	

Objective

The objectives of FLAGSHIP are:
i) Understanding and assessing the state of the art of forward looking methodologies in relation to Grand Societal Challenges (GSC) and developing tools and modelling frameworks beyond state of the art;
ii) Applying an enhanced set of forward looking methods and tools to support EU policies, by analysing reference and alternative scenarios of long-term demographic, legal, economic, social and political evolutions of Europe, in a world context, and assessing potential progress in technological and social innovation;
iii) Driving change, producing a set of EU-relevant policy recommendations on the potential of the EU for transition and change. In relation to these objectives the project will:
i) Take stock of the existing forward looking studies: a review will be done of the central questions, key trends, critical uncertainties and scenario frameworks;
ii) Proceed to apply and combine enhanced qualitative and quantitative methods mastered by the project partners in a coherent framework, producing a combination of GSC-driven qualitative and quantitative scenarios - coping with a range of possible global paradigm shifts and geo-political changes - and engaging a community of experts and stakeholders in a scenario thinking and assessment exercise;
iii) Focus further on EU policy responses to emerging transition challenges, and the potential role of EU in shaping global governance as well as new territorial dynamics within the continent, aiming to deliver policy recommendations to support the formulation of strategic EU policy agendas.
The project will be articulated in 10 WPs, providing a consistent sequence of research activities with a good balance between methodological developments and policy applications addressing long term GSC scenarios. 15 partners representing 10 MS including 2 NMS. 4 stakeholders workshops, 1 final conference, wide and diversified range of participation, communication and dissemination actions and media.

Expand / Contract

Related information

Open Access

via

- **Big Domains Are Novel Ca2+-Binding Modules: Evidences from Big Domains of Leptospira Immunoglobulin-Like (Lig) Proteins**
  Raman, Rajeev; Rajanikanth, V.; Palaniappan, Raghavan U. M.; Lin, Yi-

pin; He, Hongxuan; Mcdonough, Sean P.; Sharma, Yogendra; Chang, Yung-fu
2010

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Record Number: 108144 / **Last updated on**: 2013-03-26 **Last updated on** 2013-03-26

FLIPPER

See list of good practices

Project Details

Title: Flexible Transport Services and ICT platform for Eco-Mobility in urban and rural European areas
Priority: 2: Environment and risk prevention
Theme: Energy and sustainable transport

Type of intervention

Type of intervention: 1: Regional Initiative Project
Mini-programme: No
Duration: 1st Sep 2008 - 30th Nov 2011
Website: http://www.interreg4cflipper.eu

Budget

Total budget: 2.695.700,00 €
ERDF contribution: 2.088.025,00 €

Lead partner

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Project summary

Throughout Europe the challenge of providing a cost effective integrated public transport system is seen as an essential prerequisite to reducing pollution and congestion whilst encouraging sustainable economic growth.The traditional fixed route services is ideal for clustered travel demand areas but the changing of habitation patterns and nature of work activities in today's society have created different mobility needs to which the conventional transport has become neither suited nor cost-effective.In the last few years Flexible Transport Services (FTS) have proved to be an advantageous solution to the provision of public transport services.By providing various forms of intermediate services,FTS are complementary to the conventional passenger transport and usually serve no scheduled mobility needs,either in low demand time periods and in weak demand areas.Given this flexibility FTS are suitable to serve niche market customers and different citizens' groups (e.g. disabled & elderly,

students,tourists,etc.).The FLIPPER proposal addresses a key factor of eco-sustainable and competitive development and social cohesion of European areas and Regions, through the investigation, experience exchange, good practices transferring and profitable co-operation on FTS in relation to mobility in cities, rural areas and small towns.By capitalising on real results,experiences and good practices gained in previous EU site applications and EU Projects (IV-V-VI FP and Regional Cooperation) FLIPPER aims at establishing a Knowledge Transfer Network among different EU areas and Authorithies in the domain of FTS.Moreover FLIPPER objective is to achieve capability-building environmental,sustainable and innovative solutions in the Public Transport domain by evaluating the viability and real impacts and by gathering the good practices identified at site level. FLIPPER consortium is composed of 11 partners (Local Authorithies,Transport Operator Companies and Universities) from 9 EU Regions

representing different transport/mobility environments.This provides an ideal context for exchanging experiences and good practices on mobility services accessibility,environmentally friendly transport services and for reducing social exclusion of vulnerable citizens' groups.The work planned in FLIPPER includes the following main activities:1)Exchange and sharing of experience on how to develop and operate FTS through training and visits;2)consolidation and transfer of good practices by feasibility and trials in FLIPPER sites/areas;3)promotion of good practices and FTS policy guidelines at local,regional and EU levels.The project outcomes and durable results include:technological,operational and organisational experiences exchanging on FTS at regional and international level to improve the effectiveness of policies for regional development,cohesion and co-operation;disseminating good practices and establishing a network for improving accessibility,transport services and life quality.

Project achievements

FLIPPER project aims at establishing a knowledge transfer network among different EU areas and Authorithies for FTS. Its objective is to achieve capability-building, environmental, sustainable and innovative solutions in Public Transport domain by evaluating the viability and real impacts and by gathering good practices identified at site level. FLIPPER officially started in 2008 with Bologna KO meeting, attended by all partners. FLIPPER partners organized and attended 6 Training Courses, 5 Study Visits, 9Workshop, 10 Steering Group Meetings and presented the project at 10 international conferences since the project began. Partners decided to arrange the last scheduled FLIPPER workshop at a non-partner site (Prague - June 2011) in order to disseminate project results and raise awareness on Flexible Transport Services also outside project area. FLIPPER project concluded on November 30th 2011, with a successful final conference (over 120 local participants + 26 partners) arranged

in Almada (PT) by the Portuguese partner Municipality of Almada. At project end date all the planned project activities were timely and correctly implemented. LP and CO, supported by all partners, issued (Apr.10)FLIPPER Mid-Term Report, summarizing the results of the first half of project activities. Regarding project dissemination, partners produced deliverables and promotion material: "Dissemination plan"(D2); 6 Newsletters; 3Brochures (B1-B2-B3); posters, stickers,etc.; 4 Press Releases; 18 articles published locally; 1CD on DRTS, 1Video and 1 TV report by ATL; 1TV report and DVD by Purbach; 8 Papers submitted and/or accepted with participation to International Conferences. Moreover 3 paper contributions to books/journals were produced by the Consortium. ICF also produced the deliverable "SWOT analysis of dissemination strategies". FLIPPER website is working and constantly updated and maintained, registering a significant number of contacts (140/month) showing audience interest.

FLIPPER Virtual Library is online and UNIABDN issued the Virtual library manual (D4) and the "First Year Implementation of the Virtual Library"(D5). Both UNIABDN and partners upload material on VL frequently. In the framework of C3 activities partners elaborated the deliverable "Position paper" establishing guidelines for the development of feasibility studies,held all the scheduled training and dissemination events and identified a total of 27 good practices, main part of which was transferred at site level. All the actvities under C4 were fully implemented. Partners developed 11 feasibility studies that were concluded by the end of June 2010. ATL took care of producing the deliverable "Feasibility studies report" (D6) based on the relevant reports submitted by partners.Following the studies partners SRM, Purbach, AUTh, ICF, DOYK and RAL started up their pilot as scheduled. ATL took care of preparing D7 "Pilot applications report"basing on applications results.

Partners actively collaborated for developing C5 activities. Benchmark analysis Tool (BA) was elaborated by SRM. Cross-Site Data Collection Plan"was developed, moreover an "Evaluation Plan" was issued and partners were asked to provide for key information about their studies.Benchmark analysis tool was elaborated by SRM, as well as D10 "Normative Guidelines". SRM also elaborated the "Policy tool", a questionnaire that partners were asked to distribute to some local politicians in order to "test" their knowledge on flexible transport services planning, management and development. Component leader UNIABDN, fully supported by all partners, produced Project Deliverables 8 and 9 "Cross site evaluation" and "Good practices guidance".FLIPPER partners fully attained all the planned project objectives and produced durable outputs and tangible results that proved to be interesting also to non-FLIPPER audience.

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			▓▓▓▓▓▓▓
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Location

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- <u>European Commission</u>
- <u>CORDIS</u>
- <u>Projects & Results Service</u>
- FOResight Coordination for Europe

FORCE

Project reference: 607858
Funded under: <u>FP7-SECURITY</u>

FOResight Coordination for Europe

From 2014-04-01 **to** 2016-03-31

Project details

Total cost:	Subprogramme:
EUR 1 056 513	SEC-2013.6.3-1 - Horizon scanning and foresight for security research and innovation Coordination and Support Action (Coordinating Action)
EU contribution:	
EUR 930 511	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2013-1
United Kingdom	**Funding scheme:**
	CSA-CA - Coordination (or networking) actions

Objective

FORCE will examine previous Security foresight studies and horizon-scanning activities in FP7 and elsewhere in Europe and produce, based on this work, a corresponding Intelligent Decision Support System (IDSS), evolvable and scalable with future Foresight research activities conducted in Europe in order to assist policy makers and stakeholders in the Security domain determine expectations about short-term, mid-term and long-term social and technological trends using methodologies and information from past, current and future Foresight research activities. This will allow them to strategically plan for risks related to emerging technologies and social changes in society.
FORCE activities will include:

• Examining outputs from Security projects funded in FP7 and other sources in Europe (Internet, studies, journals etc.) related to foresight and Horizon-scanning activities via: Workshops; interviews; collaboration with national and international foresight networks
• Producing a Foresight model, scalable and sustainable beyond the end of the project, based on best practice methods and recommendations for future application. This will include:
o Mapping identified risks against foresight methodologies
o Assessing used methods and results regarding strengths and weaknesses
o Identification of appropriate methods with respect to mix of methods for future research
o Identifying gaps between potential future risks and methods used so far
• Developing an Intelligent Decision Support System (IDSS) as an end-user tool that will interface into the Foresight Model. The IDSS will be designed for utilisation by different types of users
• Integration of the IDSS with the Foresight model and testing the integrated system using futuristic scenarios
• Supporting the visibility and the take up of security research results at stakeholder level, especially focusing on the end users, via dissemination of the Foresight model and corresponding IDSS

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Safety

Record Number: 185500 / **Last updated on**: 2014-06-19 **Last updated on** 2014-06-19

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ## European Commission
- ## CORDIS
- ## Projects & Results Service
- Foresight Tools for Responding to cascading effects in a crisis

FORTRESS

Project reference: 607579
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Foresight Tools for Responding to cascading effects in a crisis

From 2014-04-01 **to** 2017-03-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 4 716 287	SEC-2013.2.1-2 - Impact of extreme weather on critical infrastructure Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 3 400 666	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2013-1
Germany	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

FORTRESS will identify and understand cascading effects by using evidence-based information from a range of previous crisis situations, as well as an in-depth analysis of systems and their mutual interconnectivity and (inter-)dependency. FORTRESS will seek to intervene in current crisis response practices by bridging the gap between the over-reliance on unstructured information collection on one side and a lack of attention to structural, communication and management elements of cross-border and cascading crisis situations on the other. It will use state of the art information collection and modelling tools to assist stakeholders in evaluating what information is significant, relevant and of greater priority so that they can adjust their actions accordingly. It will do so by using evidence-based information from historical crisis case studies (WPs 2 and 3), as well as comprehensive analysis of the different relationships between systems (WP 4), and systems and sensitivity information from current crisis management contexts and practices in four system simulations (WP 5). This will enable FORTRESS to build a collaborative and accesible, modelling platform for cascading and cross-border effects in a range of crisis situations (WP 6). This will feed into the development of the FORTRESS Incident Evolution Tool (FIET) in WP7; a user-friendly tool with cross-border capabilities that can be used in a cascading crisis. FIET can be used as a foresight tool to assist decision-makers in understanding the potential effects of their decisions in training environments. FIET is also a decision support tool that is user-friendly enough to be employed during a crisis to assist real-time decision making. FIET will be subject to rigorous testing in the field to evaluate its effectiveness, and the project will ensure its user-friendliness by undertaking extensive training with decision-makers to optimise the look and feel of the system (WP 8).

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Safety - Safety

Record Number: 185488 / **Last updated on**: 2014-06-19 **Last updated on** 2014-06-19

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ■ <u>European Commission</u>
- ■ <u>CORDIS</u>
- ■ <u>Projects & Results Service</u>
- ■ Open geo-data for innovative services and user applications towards Smart Cities

GeoSmartCity

Project reference: 621150
Funded under: <u>CIP</u>

Open geo-data for innovative services and user applications towards Smart Cities

From 2014-03-01 **to** 2017-02-28

Project details

Total cost:	Subprogramme:
EUR 3 476 005	CIP-ICT-PSP.2013.2.2a - Open data – Open data experimentation and innovation building on geographic information
EU contribution:	
EUR 1 738 000	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	CIP-ICT-PSP-2013-7
Italy	**Funding scheme:**
	PB

Objective

GeoSmartCity contributes to the Smart City implementation by establishing a cross-platform, re-usable and open hub able to publish open geographic information and to provide specialized services based on open standards. GeoSmartCity leverages the use of open (geo)data as recommended by the EU Open Data Strategy and starts from PSI and INSPIRE Directives data infrastructures, with an emphasis on Municipalities as service and data providers to professionals and citizens.The GeoSmartCity cross-pl...

Expand / Contrac

Related information

Documents and Publications	• <u>GeoSmatCity factsheet</u>
Multimedia	• <u>GeoSmatCity website</u>

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Record Number: 191779 / **Last updated on**: 2014-08-18 **Last updated on** 2014-08-18

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- **European Commission**
- **CORDIS**
- **Projects & Results Service**
- Awareness and Prevention Solutions against Graffiti Vandalism in Public Areas and Transport

GRAFFOLUTION

Project reference: 608152
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Awareness and Prevention Solutions against Graffiti Vandalism in Public Areas and Transport

From 2014-03-01 **to** 2016-02-29

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 1 921 748	SEC-2013.7.2-1 - Open topic for Small and Medium Enterprises: Solutions for frequent petty crimes that are of high impact to local communities and citizens" Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 1 497 040	
Coordinated in:	**Call for proposal:**
Austria	FP7-SEC-2013-1
	Funding scheme:
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

Graffiti is an omnipresent phenomenon all over Europe ranging from simple written words to elaborate wall paintings. Even if there are artful masterpieces graffiti without the property owner's permission is commonly considered as disfigurement of public areas and transport, causing hundreds of millions of euros removal costs and the usage of tons of harmful chemicals each year. Furthermore scribbles often contain racist, homophobic or discriminatory content. Surroundings affected by extensive illegal graffiti produce feelings of insecurity among citizens and generate serious negative effects on a social, cultural and economic level.

Graffolution aims at contributing to counteracting the increase of graffiti vandalism focusing on smart awareness and prevention solutions for all affected stakeholder groups summarised on an innovative web based platform. Graffolution will provide an extensive "Collaborative Knowledge Base" empowering city administrations, public transport services and law enforcement agencies to share statistics, knowledge, good practices and prevention strategies using intuitive modules and cooperation features. Additionally, the Graffolution platform will contain an interactive "Open Information Hub" addressing local communities, citizens and sprayers to strengthen public awareness and enforce the prevention of illegal spraying activities, using effectual tools and visualisations. Through the integration of social media features and channels young people and especially the sprayer community will be reached.

The Graffolution project will lead to elementary research results and joint approaches integrating all interest groups to reduce illegal Graffiti in Europe with a strong pioneering nature in a global context. The created web platform will serve as a central instance against graffiti vandalism for all experts, stakeholders and citizens being expandable with future data, apps and effective solutions that supports artistic expression while preserving public and private property and safety.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Safety

Record Number: 185512 / **Last updated on**: 2014-06-19 **Last updated on** 2014-06-19

GRISI PLUS

See list of good practices

Project Details

Title: Geomatics Rural Information Society Initiative PLUS
Priority: 1: Innovation and the knowledge economy
Theme: the Information Society

Type of intervention

Type of intervention: 1: Regional Initiative Project
Mini-programme: No
Duration: 1st Jan 2012 - 31st Dec 2014
Website: http://www.grisiplus.eu

Budget

Total budget: 1.629.550,56 €
ERDF contribution: 1.328.737,62 €

Lead partner

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Project summary

Nowadays, rural areas face various stakes: aging and declining population, poor local economy, isolation, lack of use of the ICT, lack of infrastructures, inertia regarding innovation... To address these issues, GRISI PLUS wants to introduce a new modernity in EU rural areas, mainly based on the results achieved in the development and implementation of geomatics tools within the GRISI project (Interreg 3C) and welcoming practices under the SOHO SOLO project (Interreg 3B).

GRISI PLUS aims at improving the effectiveness and enriching economic development policies in rural areas by increasing the use of geographical information and geomatics tools (Information Society approaches and practices) to give decision-support tools to public key players and policymakers. To achieve this goal, partners will exchange experience, identify and transfer good practices in 2 domains related to their common issues for the revitalization of rural territories:

- Development of the attractiveness of rural

territories to attract new inhabitants. The latter will be able to telework (work at distance) thanks to the New ICT. These new inhabitants bring new skills and wealth, are concerned by the environmental protection and they contribute in maintaining proximity services. They thus contribute in reinforcing territorial cohesion, developing employment and increasing competitiveness in EU

- Promotion of local tangible and intangible products

GRISI PLUS gathers 14 partners from 11MS of the North, South, East and West areas, thus covering widely the EU territory. The partnership includes Regions, Provinces, Associations of municipalities and territorial development agencies to consider different territorial levels and their competences. A balance between more and less experienced partners is kept to ensure a win-win cooperation for all rural territories. All partners participated actively in the preparation and the majority will play a crucial role in the project execution.

The mail activity

is the identification and transfer of good practices to improve 13 economic development policies of rural areas. Its success relies on 2 essential elements: effective project coordination and a communication strategy to disseminate the results to policymakers, citizens, and to 42 other relevant institutions, thus raising awareness to key players on the themes tackled. The main outputs and results are:

- 13 implementation plans (1 per partner region) and publication of 1 good practices guide

- Improvement of 13 economic development policies in rural areas

- Successful transfer of at least 5 good practices

- Identification and analysis of 10 good practices in each partner region

- 42 other relevant institutions aware of the project results

- Durability of the results by being present in existing online media in each partner region

- 5 study visits, 1 seminar and 1 training session to exchange experience

- Organization of a launching and a final conference with over 450 participants

Project achievements

The objective of GRISI PLUS is to improve the effectiveness and enriching economic development policies in rural areas by increasing the use of geographical information and geomatics tools (Information Society approaches and practices) to give decision-support tools to public key players and policymakers. To achieve this goal, partners will exchange experience, identify and transfer good practices in 2 domains related to their common issues for the revitalization of rural territories:

- Development of the attractiveness of rural territories to attract new inhabitants. The latter will be able to telework (work at distance) thanks to the New ICT. These new inhabitants bring new skills and wealth, are concerned by the environmental protection and they contribute in maintaining proximity services. They thus contribute in reinforcing territorial cohesion, developing employment and increasing competitiveness in EU

- Promotion of local tangible and intangible products

A balance...

...between more and less experienced partners is kept to ensure win-win cooperation for all rural territories. All partners participated actively in the preparation and the majority will play a crucial role in the project execution.

The main activity is the identification and transfer of good practices to improve 13 economic development policies of rural areas.

GRISI PLUS gathers 14 partners from 11 countries of the North, South, East and West areas, thus covering widely the EU territory.

GRISI PLUS will organise workshops in more experienced territories where during dedicated visits on the fields, the good practices in place will be studied. During each workshop, the partner could present a similar good practice around the attraction of rural territories policies. After each workshop, each partner has to evaluate the transfer feasibility of the demonstrated good practices. In the working plan, one workshop and one study visit have been planned during a weekly session each semester.

Project activities got started with a kick-off meeting in Auch (France) in February 2012 where despite highly disrupted air traffic due to the snow in France, a large majority of the partnership was present (70 people were present). The kick-off allowed partners to commit, discuss methodology and project perspectives. During the first study visit of the six programmed throughout the project, the CCI of Gers (France) described two success stories about the uses of geomatic tools in the Gers province during the last years and resulting from European Territorial Cooperation projects:

- One is the SOHO-SOLO initiative from a IIIB SUDOE project about the welcoming of new inhabitants aiming to encourage freelances to move to the Gers province with their families since 2008 (more than 500 new families have been used the SOHO SOLO programme before their installation in the Gers province. This good practice is very interesting when the local authorities want to develop their rural policies;

the other one is the GEOWINE good practice which aims at certifying the geographic origin of wine.

These two good practices have the common point to use the geomatics technology. All partners (except for the LP) drafted a feasibility study to evaluate the possibility of implementation of the 2 GP presented by the LP, in their respective area.

Partnership

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Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ## European Commission
- ## CORDIS
- ## Projects & Results Service
- Holistic Approach to Resilience and Systematic Actions to make Large Scale UrbaN Built Infrastructure Secure

HARMONISE

Project reference: 312013
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Holistic Approach to Resilience and Systematic Actions to make Large Scale UrbaN Built Infrastructure Secure

From 2013-06-01 **to** 2016-05-31 | HARMONISE Website

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 4 894 911	SEC-2012.2.1-1 - Resilience of large scale urban built infrastructure - Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 3 493 771	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2012-1
Ireland	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

For the first time, more than 50% of the world's population live in urban areas. By 2050, c. 70% of people are likely to be city dwellers, compared with less than 30% in 1950. This trend brings with it increased security and safety threats in urban areas, not least to urban built infrastructure. The central aim of HARMONISE (A Holistic Approach to Resilience and Systematic ActiOns to Make Large Scale UrbaN Built Infrastructure SEcure) is to develop a comprehensive, multi-faceted, yet mutually-reinforcing concept for the enhanced security, resilience and sustainability of large scale urban built infrastructure and development. Large scale urban built infrastructure is a critical component within the intertwined networks of urban areas, which include not only physical components, but also integrated hardware and software aspects. To date, a comprehensive and holistic approach to improve the resilience and security of large scale urban developments (i.e. shopping centres/areas, sports venues or business centres with underground transportation nodes) against attacks and disruptions, has not been developed thoroughly. HARMONISE will be grounded in a holistic view of innovation, and will advocate synergies with, and augmentation of, relevant existing, past or ongoing projects. The project recognises the necessity to improve the design of urban areas and increase their security against, and resilience, to new threats. Specifically, HARMONISE seeks to deliver (a) a holistic urban resilience integrated information platform; (b) a suite of innovative tools (toolkit hosted within the HARMONISE platform); (c) greater understanding and awareness of urban security and resilience vis-a-vis dissemination activities; and, (d) commercialisation opportunities among emerging new markets in this field. HARMONISE will result in significant resilience enhancement methods for large scale urban built infrastructure.

Expand / Contract

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Scientific Research

Record Number: 108815 / **Last updated on**: 2014-08-18 **Last updated on** 2014-08-18

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- **European Commission**
- **CORDIS**
- **Projects & Results Service**
- Harmonized Evaluation, Certification and Testing of Security Products

HECTOS

Project reference: 606861
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Harmonized Evaluation, Certification and Testing of Security Products

From 2014-09-01 **to** 2017-08-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 4 690 925	SEC-2013.5.4-1 - Evaluation and certification schemes for security products Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 3 489 016	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2013-1
Sweden	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

Today physical security equipment and systems are very diverse in technology, concept of operations, application areas and performance. Similar security products are difficult to compare in terms of performance, accuracy, usage, trust and validation of functionality. Currently, there are very few certification procedures in Europe mutually recognized by different Member States. This leads to fragmentation of the market, as identified in the recent EC Communication on Security Industrial Policy, with negative impacts on both suppliers and users.

HECTOS will study if and how existing evaluation and certification schemes used in other areas including Common Criteria, New Legislative Framework, ECAC CEP, CertAlarm etc. could be used and possibly further developed/enhanced/adapted/integrated as a general approach for the assessment and certification of products used for physical security of people and infrastructure. As well as mechanisms to independently evaluate security product performance, on a scientifically valid and statistically reliable basis, the project will consider ethical and privacy requirements and regulatory compliance. The approach will be validated through experiments using two different product groups as case studies: weapons and explosives detection systems (outside of aviation security) and biometric recognition. The project will develop a roadmap for the development of new harmonized certification schemes and provide standardization bodies with proposals for new work items.

HECTOS will establish expert and user groups from industry, regulators, standards bodies and end-users in order to gather requirements, seek input on direction and priorities, communicate and build consensus in the results of the work.

Expand / Contract

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Safety

Record Number: 192051 / **Last updated on**: 2014-09-03 **Last updated on** 2014-09-03

Hybrid Parks

See list of good practices

Project Details

Title: Hybrid Parks: Combining abilities, creating synergies and enhancing the performance of parks for sustainable local and regional development policies
Priority: 2: Environment and risk prevention
Theme: Cultural heritage and landscape

Type of intervention

Type of intervention: 1: Regional Initiative Project
Mini-programme: No
Duration: 1st Jan 2012 - 31st Dec 2014
Website: http://www.hybridparks.eu

Budget

Total budget: 2.411.182,00 €
ERDF contribution: 1.858.523,40 €

Lead partner

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   Click for contact details

Project summary

Parks, both historic and modern, are intensively managed, high quality environments. They add to the attractiveness and success of cities and regions and to the quality of life for citizens and visitors.

The partnership includes many of those cities and regions energetically enhancing and using parks in a wider policy context such as economic development, rural diversification, protection of cultural heritage, landscapes and environment or urban renewal. Partnership also includes some "newcomers" which started similar policies recently.

They all acknowledge the unique resources of parks, the advantages of cooperation and the need to achieve additional economic, social and environmental benefits to diminish the risks of decline or loss caused by conflicting demands, budget reductions etc. Climate change is a growing threat whose effects are not fully clarified. It will affect park features and plants directly. It will attract more visitors using parks as comfort places. Finally parks

will be part of risk prevention strategies such as green corridors to mitigate climate change.

It is the project's key objective that parks can fully be used for sustainable local and regional development and for policies to mitigate climate change by enhancing their abilities to better serve economic, social and environmental purposes; by combining the improved capacities to create synergies and to enhance performance and benefits; and by promoting guidance on how to relate the above with local and regional mitigation policies.

Such policies ensure that in each park different functions work "hand in hand". This can be compared with a hybrid car, where two sources of energy and engines are linked to use their individual advantages, to support each other and to enhance performance and sustainability. Analogously, the idea of "Hybrid Parks" came into being.

Activities cover the 3 pillars of sustainability by individual and interrelated activities, based on experiences and resources

of the partnership and the objectives of "Hybrid Parks". Best practice studies include "Economy: Tourism and urban (re)development", "Social: Widening the audience" and "Environment: Public awareness". Policies using parks for economic, environmental or social development are investigated in two workshops each. Another six, cross-cutting or "hybrid" workshops investigate how to combine these approaches to increase the contribution and synergies of parks to sustainable development policies and mitigation of climate change. Study tours to the UK (focus: economy), Sweden (social) and Lower Austria (environment) and four open conferences further support exchange and transfer. This feeds into improved skills, policies and regional development plans, championed by regional support teams.

The final conference presents the project report, with best practice case studies and the "Hybrid Parks Model" for integrated management of parks within sustainable development and climate change policies.

Project achievements

The huge variety of actual uses and the great expectations related to the contribution of parks, gardens and urban spaces to sustainable urban and regional development across Europe, have become very obvious in the situation reports delivered by the partners.These early reports (available from www.hybridparks.eu) also raised the mutual understanding about the partners,their needs and objectives and about options emerging from exchange and transfer of good practice.

The first workshop, held according to the plan in June in Lund, had its focus on the social aspects of parks and gardens. Partners, local politicians and external experts joined in Lund's city park to discuss the needs and the challenges of the transformation of this 100 year old public park into a multi-purpose or Hybrid Park.Presentations by partners allowed comparing different approaches and experiences made so far.On the second day, presentations and guided tours through the Therapy Garden at Alnarp University and

the Castle Garden in Malmö (added to the good practice database) further inspired the discussion about transfer options, improvements in existing parks, creation of new areas and help to further define joint challenges. Work on seven good practice case studies (scheduled for September 2012) was inspired by this workshop

and the studies will reflect this while also delivering a wider picture. All this also helped to shape the content of the next workshop (Economy 1 in North Rhine-Westphalia) and the first conference in Umbria (postponed to November 2012).

The project website offers detailed information and will be further enhanced within the next reporting period (e.g. by a news feed). Main events have been used to inform the media and thus the public about the project. For the forthcoming newsletter partners compiled a joint mailing list of addressees from the various departments, professions etc.

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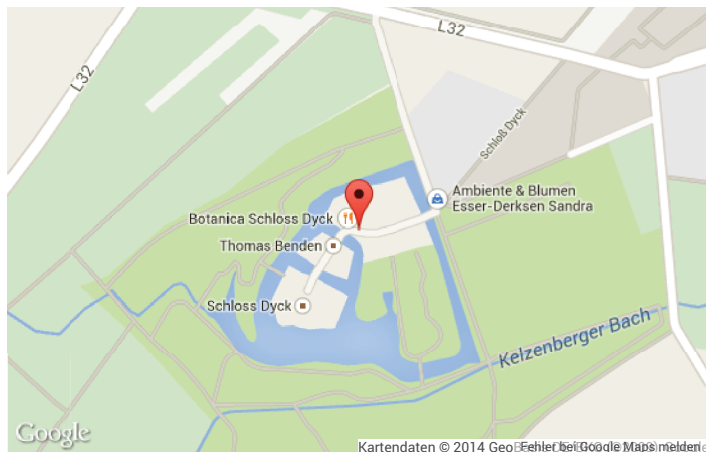
Location

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Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ## European Commission
- ## CORDIS
- ## Projects & Results Service
- Online and Mobile Communications for Crisis Response and Search and Rescue

ISAR+

Project reference: 312850
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Online and Mobile Communications for Crisis Response and Search and Rescue

From 2013-01-01 **to** 2015-06-30

Project details

Total cost:	Subprogramme:
EUR 5 225 062	SEC-2012.6.1-3 - Use of new communication/social media in crisis situations - Capability Project or Coordination and Support Action
EU contribution:	
EUR 3 987 992	
	Call for proposal:
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2012-1
Portugal	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

The iSAR+ Project aims to research and develop guidelines and an associated platform that, in emergencies or crises, enables citizens using new mobile and online technologies to actively participate in the response effort, through the bi-directional provision, dissemination, sharing and retrieval of information essential for critical PPDR intervention, in search and rescue, law enforcement and medical assistance.

Empowered by new communication media, such as mobile phones with cameras and internet-based applications connecting to social media platforms, citizens are the in situ first sensors, but their added-value involvement in crisis response efforts is often disregarded by PPDRs, as they struggle to timely develop an adequate situational awareness. iSAR+ innovates the approach to the dynamics between citizens and PPDRs in crises, allowing (i) the leverage of PPDRs' levels of shared awareness and performance, benefiting from citizens' published information, (ii) the exploitation of mobile platforms' ubiquity to search, locate and effectively communicate with citizens and (iii) the redirection of citizens' large energy and information flow into PPDRs platforms.

Joining large companies, SMEs, Universities, RTOs and a wide community of end-users and experts from Europe, Chile and the US, the iSAR+ Consortium is one of the Project's strengths, for it is a multi-disciplinary and complementary collective, with solid competences and experience developing R&D projects. Its ambitious goal is to create guidelines and a platform that, respecting the organizational culture of crisis response and EU legislation and concerns on privacy, considers the related organisational, human, technological, legal and ethical dimensions to enable a gradual evolution towards the full implementation of iSAR+ services, an efficient and effective solution to articulate the involvement of new media users in the effort to ensure citizens' security in SAR and crisis situations.

Expand / Contract

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Scientific Research

Record Number: 106661 / **Last updated on**: 2014-07-18 **Last updated on** 2014-07-18

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- **European Commission**
- **CORDIS**
- **Projects & Results Service**
- LArge Scale Information Exploitation of Forensic Data

LASIE

Project reference: 607480
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

LArge Scale Information Exploitation of Forensic Data

From 2014-05-01 **to** 2017-10-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 11 355 990	SEC-2013.1.6-1 - Framework and tools for (semi-) automated exploitation of massive amounts of digital data for forensic purposes Integration Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 8 323 806	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2013-1
Italy	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-IP - Large-scale integrating project

Objective

The LASIE project will design and develop a novel framework to assist forensic analysts in their investigations. The envisaged framework will be based on automated technology for advanced data processing supported by an important human component in critical decision making stages, as well as, legal and ethical aspects. The framework will consist of tools to automatically manipulate, analyse and fuse vast amounts of heterogeneous data acquired from different sources including CCTV surveillance content, confiscated desktops and hard disks, mobile devices, Internet, social networks, handwritten and calligraphic documents. The type of data considered includes text, images, video, audio and biometric information in multiple formats. In order to manage the results of the automated processing, a knowledge repository will be built. It will consider explicit analyst-knowledge and critical legacy information from previous cases. The proposed knowledge representation framework will also allow the system to provide recommendations to analysts, guide the investigation process and perform inference based on evidence extracted from available data.

In LASIE, search and retrieval of evidence will be enhanced through the provision of complex query formulations and multimodal search mechanisms yet through a user-friendly, user-centric human-computer interface. The aim is to link and merge heterogeneous data retrieved from multiple sources to improve the knowledge-base and the accuracy of retrieved results. The envisaged user-friendly interface will allow analysts to easily visualise and navigate through the retrieved evidence, highlight relevant events and provide feedback to refine their search criteria.

LASIE will follow a privacy-by-design approach, ensuring that all the aforementioned functionalities and the used forensic data strictly obey all legal and ethical restrictions and national laws. This ensures that the outcomes of the system will be accepted in European courts of law.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Safety

Record Number: 185486 / **Last updated on**: 2014-09-03 **Last updated on** 2014-09-03

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ■ <u>European Commission</u>
- ■ <u>CORDIS</u>
- ■ <u>Projects & Results Service</u>
- ■ Law Enforcement Intelligence Learning Application

LEILA

Project reference: 608303
Funded under: <u>FP7-SECURITY</u>

Law Enforcement Intelligence Learning Application

From 2014-04-01 **to** 2016-03-31

Project details

Total cost:	Subprogramme:
EUR 1 978 327	SEC-2013.7.6-1 - Open topic for Small and Medium Enterprises: Use of serious gaming in order to improve intelligence analysis by law enforcement agents Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 1 499 837	
Coordinated in:	**Call for proposal:**
Greece	FP7-SEC-2013-1
	Funding scheme:
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

21st Century security challenges raise questions about the effectiveness of the traditional intelligence learning paradigm suggesting the need of a complex, agile and rapidly changing intelligence analysis approach.
In this context, via a holistic learning methodology and a "serious games" solution, the LEILA project will enable to empower intelligence analysts by improving their cognitive capabilities, reasoning skills and creative approach, at individual and group level.
The radical innovation of this holistic approach is brought by the combination of several fields which are normally explored and applied separately such as: psycho-sociological and cognitive factors in decision making (e.g. decision biases, critical thinking, multiple reasoning strategies, creativity), decision making strategies under uncertainty (e.g. Bayesian approaches, game theory), and group interaction dynamics in intelligence analysis.
A variety of learning experiences (e.g. games of deterrence, intelligence analysis under stress, emergence in highly of collaborative situations) will be elaborated and computerized in different serious games, that will offer the possibility to actively acquire the new IA skills from the different angles.

The impact on users' community will be ensured by partners providing knowledge and learning in the specific domain (NDU, KEMEA, ZANASI), by the early and continuous involvement of end users and stakeholders (partners and their networks), by the iterative design process - alternating pilots and implementation of the learning framework and the serious games - and the intensive dissemination activities.
The involvement in the consortium of experienced SMEs in the domains of Serious Games, innovative interfaces, technology enhanced learning, together with important key players and knowledge providers in Intelligence Analysis and in training for law enforcement, will ensure to LEILA the achievement of the defined scientific and technical outcomes.

Expand / Contract

Coordinator

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Subjects

Safety

Record Number: 185516 / **Last updated on**: 2014-08-22 **Last updated on** 2014-08-22

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- European Commission
- CORDIS
- Projects & Results Service
- Renewable Mobility Services in Smart Cities

MOVESMART

Project reference: 609026
Funded under: FP7-ICT

Renewable Mobility Services in Smart Cities

From 2013-11-01 **to** 2016-10-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 3 205 582	ICT-2013.6.6 - Integrated personal mobility for smart cities
EU contribution:	**Call for proposal:**
EUR 2 450 000	FP7-SMARTCITIES-2013
Coordinated in:	**Funding scheme:**
Spain	CP - Collaborative project (generic)

Objective

MOVESMART aims at providing time-dependent route planning and renewable personal mobility services using a set of crowd-sourcing tools for collecting real-time information by multimodal travellers. The core of MOVESMART is a hierarchical urban-traffic infrastructure that is hosted and maintained by a cloud architecture. MOVESMART envisions the server-based creation and maintenance of time-dependent urban-traffic metadata as well as live-traffic logging, hosted in an urban traffic knowledge bas...

Expand / Contrac

Related information

Documents and Publications	• MOVESMART factsheet and dissemination material
	• D 4.1 New Prospects in renewable mobility
	• D2.2 User Requirements and System Architecture

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Subjects

Information, Media

Record Number: 110310 / **Last updated on**: 2014-10-24 **Last updated on** 2014-10-24

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ## European Commission
- ## CORDIS
- ## Projects & Results Service
- Operationalising Psychosocial Support in Crisis

OPSIC

Project reference: 312783
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Operationalising Psychosocial Support in Crisis

From 2013-02-01 **to** 2016-01-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 4 371 594	SEC-2012.4.1-2 - Psycho social support in Crisis Management - Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 3 333 918	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2012-1
Denmark	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

Complex emergencies such as earthquakes, flooding, bombings, and the recent massacre in Utøya (Norway) can seriously affect entire populations and rip nations apart, with long-term psychosocial consequences impacting the most vulnerable as well as the helpers for years following the disaster.
A large number of high quality European guidelines and tools for psychosocial support interventions in crisis management already exist and have been developed during the last two decades. OPSIC will build on this work by identifying gaps and assessing best practices and develop a new innovative comprehensive operational guidance system (OGS), which will serve as the operational interface between the existing guidelines and the practical intervention tools and methods. This interface is currently missing and hinders the effective operationalization of and compliance with the guidelines in practice.
Based on new research and analysis of PSS guidelines, best practices and the long-term psychosocial impact of crisis, OPSIC will design and develop an web based comprehensive operational guidance system that will operate as a common shared platform and single point of reference for PSS in crisis management. The OGS will be validated through simulations tests in three countries with crisis managers, first responders, volunteers and possible victims and evaluated according to selected key performance indicators. Subsequently, the OGS will be demonstrated for a governmental end-user and a road map for implementation of the OGS into the end-user protocols will be prepared.
For the development of the guidance system, OPSIC will focus on all four phases of crisis management; prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, and relate these to the following target groups; - crisis managers, intervention forces, first responders, volunteers, victims and indirectly affected community. The expected impact of the project is in accordance with the call to improve psychosocial preparedness of the

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Scientific Research

Record Number: 108235 / **Last updated on**: 2014-07-04 **Last updated on** 2014-07-04

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ■ European Commission
- ■ CORDIS
- ■ Projects & Results Service
- ■ Petty cRiminality diminution through sEarch and Analysis in multi-source video Capturing and archiving plaTform

P-REACT

Project reference: 607881
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Petty cRiminality diminution through sEarch and Analysis in multi-source video Capturing and archiving plaTform

From 2014-04-01 **to** 2016-03-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 1 893 606	SEC-2013.7.2-1 - Open topic for Small and Medium Enterprises: Solutions for frequent petty crimes that are of high impact to local communities and citizens" Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 1 489 396	
Coordinated in:	**Call for proposal:**
Spain	FP7-SEC-2013-1
	Funding scheme:
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

Petty crimes pose a more significant threat to daily life of local communities. Crime increases due to socioeconomic criteria (wealth level of local community, unemployment rate, etc.) and its impact is becoming more critical due to recent economic crisis. This high rate of criminality infects the social and commercial environment which makes citizens and business reluctant to elaboration and welfare. Moreover, it should be kept in mind that reckless confrontation to petty crimes by police or security enterprises can cause unreasonable loss of lives.

FP7-SEC-2013 has identified this need and requires low cost technology based solutions that reduce criminal activity and at the same time meet the needs and financial expectations of the communities, citizens and businesses.

In response to the above issue P-REACT proposes to research and develop a sensor data (video and motion) capturing and archiving network/platform that allows the protection of small businesses from petty crimes. It is based on low cost components and built in capabilities (sensors and embedded systems) interconnecting using established and emerging technologies, such as Digital Subscriber Lines and Cloud computing. The basic idea is to install low-cost cameras and smart sensors in the small business' premises, that are networked directly to, one or more, Cloud-based, Data Centers, where their activity is continuously monitored and recorded. A potential incident detected by sensors installed in a specific store may also trigger neighbour sensors installed in other premises near the incident in order to provide the best coverage possible in terms of data gathering.

Moreover, the platform will be able to receive information (images, video) captured by mobile smart devices (phones, tablets etc.) operated by users that were found ad-hoc at a place of an incident.

Expand / Contract

Coordinator

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Subjects

Safety

Record Number: 185501 / **Last updated on**: 2014-06-19 **Last updated on** 2014-06-19

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ■ European Commission
- ■ CORDIS
- ■ Projects & Results Service
- ■ PrivAcy pReserving Infrastructure for Surveillance

PARIS

Project reference: 312504
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

PrivAcy pReserving Infrastructure for Surveillance

From 2013-01-01 **to** 2015-12-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 4 771 052	SEC-2012.6.1-2 - Tools and methodologies, definitions and strategies for privacy by design for surveillance technologies, including ICT systems - Capability Project or Coordination and Support Action
EU contribution:	
EUR 3 490 491	
Coordinated in:	**Call for proposal:**
France	FP7-SEC-2012-1
	Funding scheme:
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

PARIS will define and demonstrate a methodological approach for the development of surveillance infrastructure which enforces the right of citizens for privacy, justice and freedom and takes into account the evolving nature of such rights, e.g. aspects that are acceptable today might not be acceptable in the future, and the social and anthropological nature of such rights, e.g. perception of such rights varies.

The methodological approach will be based on two pillars, first a theoretical framework for balancing surveillance and privacy/data protection which fully integrates the concept of accountability, and secondly an associated process for the design of surveillance systems which takes from the start privacy (i.e. privacy-by-design) and accountability (i.e. accountability-by-design). The theoretical framework will first be defined in a generic way and guidelines will be provided to define specialized conceptual frameworks (e.g. for a given country), further called SALT frameworks (Social/Anthropological/Legal/Technological) Examples of SALT frameworks will be provided. The case of SALT frameworks interplay (i.e. exchanging surveillance data) will be analysed. A framework management tool will be developed (1) to allow for the creation and edition of a conceptual framework and (2) to subsequently act as a reference to surveillance system designers.

A SALT compliant design process will then be defined, i.e. surveillance and privacy balance according to the specialized framework will be ensured through the process. Two use case will be demonstrated, one based on video search technology which focuses on the archived data, and one based on biometrics technology which focuses on embedded systems sensor like data. The two use cases will used different SALT frameworks. The resulting methodology will be promoted through associations and standardization bodies. The project is 36-months long and includes 8 partners.

Expand / Contract

Related information

Open Access	- **Terahertz activated luminescence of trapped carriers in InGaAs/GaAs quantum dots**
via	*Bhattacharyya, J.; Wagner, M.; Helm, M.; Hopkinson, M.; Wilson, L. R.; Schneider, H.*

2010

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Subjects

Scientific Research

Record Number: 106634 / **Last updated on**: 2013-09-11 **Last updated on** 2013-09-11

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ■ European Commission
- ■ CORDIS
- ■ Projects & Results Service
- ■ Population Alerting: Linking Emergencies, Resilience and Training

POP-ALERT

Project reference: 608030
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Population Alerting: Linking Emergencies, Resilience and Training

From 2014-04-01 **to** 2016-03-31

Project details

Total cost:	Subprogramme:
EUR 1 134 771	SEC-2013.4.1-5 - Preparing societies to cope with large scale and/or cross border crisis and disasters Coordination and Support Action (Supporting Action)
EU contribution:	
EUR 998 848	
Coordinated in:	**Call for proposal:**
United Kingdom	FP7-SEC-2013-1
	Funding scheme:
	CSA-SA - Support actions

Objective

The main objective of POP-ALERT is to prepare societies and populations to cope with crisis and disasters in a rapid, effective and efficient way by blending traditional Crisis Preparedness & First-Reaction strategies with the use of innovative contemporary tools.

POP-ALERT proposes to undertake thorough behavioural research and take traditional Crisis Management research a step further by carrying out a series of empirical studies, taking into account new issues related to targeting both local populations and visitors such as expats or tourists (cultural differences, language barriers, etc.), in order to create a framework to facilitate the assessment of the population's capacity to absorb and preparedness to make use of different Crisis Management strategies and technologies developed at the EU level.

POP-ALERT will identify specific target success stories within existing and past community preparedness programmes and put together a portfolio of case studies on social networking and community self-reliance initiatives which could potentially be replicated to crisis with a European dimension and to cross-border disasters.

The project will seek to study the best ways to blend contemporary tools with the existing practices identified in order to create flexible and easily deployable toolkits for preparing and alarming the European population in case of a crisis. The approach this project proposes for improving the current practices revolves around the use of messaging and cultural sharing technologies to create awareness using technologies and approaches that offer the best form of accessibility and penetration by citizens and authorities.

POP-ALERT will propose a pilot project (designing criteria for selection of the area and population to be involved in the pilot, developing scenarios and objectives) in order to test the generic methodologies and to assess their effectiveness in raising an improved level of preparedness of the community.

Expand / Contract

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Safety

Record Number: 185507 / **Last updated on**: 2014-06-19 **Last updated on** 2014-06-19

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- European Commission
- CORDIS
- Projects & Results Service
- PREparing for the Domino effect in Crisis siTuations

PREDICT

Project reference: 607697
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

PREparing for the Domino effect in Crisis siTuations

From 2014-04-01 **to** 2017-03-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 4 635 021	SEC-2013.4.1-2 - Better understanding of the cascading effect in crisis situations in order to improve future response and preparedness and contribute to lower damages and other unfortunate consequences Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 3 460 193	
	Call for proposal:
Coordinated in:	
France	FP7-SEC-2013-1
	Funding scheme:
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

PREDICT provides a comprehensive solution for dealing with cascading effects in multi-sectoral crisis situations covering aspects of critical infrastructures. The PREDICT solution will be composed of the following three pillars: methodologies, models and software tools. Their integrated use will increase the awareness and understanding of cascading effects by crisis response organisations, enhances their preparedness and improves their response capability to respond in case of cascading failures. PREDICT project will start from a deep analysis of recent cases (over 8500 incidents worldwide), which will be accompanied with scenarios of potential crisis. Project partners will set up a generic approach (common framework) to prevent or mitigate cascading effects which will be applied in selected cases agreed with end-users.

As modelling each phenomenon separately in a specific environment is not effective, PREDICT project will propose cohesive and comprehensive models of dependencies, cascading effects and common m ode failure which will include causal relations, multi-sectoral infrastructure elements and environment parameters, as well as the human factor aspects.

PREDICT will deliver software tools bundled in PREDICT Incident Evolution Tool, which will consist of two core components: a Foresight and Prediction Tool (for simulation of the evolution of cascading effect and impact on multi-sectoral dependencies) and a Decision-Support Tool (for determining the best course of action and to calculate the risk associated with them).

The high-quality of the developed solutions will be assured by a consortium consisting of a number of experienced partners joining research, industrial (incl. SME), and end-users approaches. End-users will be deeply involved in PREDICT at three levels: as partners of the consortium (there are three end-users in the consortium), members of the Advisory Board, and representatives from relevant organisations across Europe.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Safety

Record Number: 185494 / **Last updated on**: 2014-08-22 **Last updated on** 2014-08-22

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ■ <u>European Commission</u>
- ■ <u>CORDIS</u>
- ■ <u>Projects & Results Service</u>
- ■ PReventing, Interdicting and Mitigating Extremist events: Defending against lone actor extremism

PRIME

Project reference: 608354
Funded under: <u>FP7-SECURITY</u>

PReventing, Interdicting and Mitigating Extremist events: Defending against lone actor extremism

From 2014-05-01 **to** 2017-04-30

Project details

Total cost:	Subprogramme:
EUR 3 590 954	SEC-2013.6.1-2 - Varying forms of terrorism Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 2 842 878	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2013-1
United Kingdom	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

The PRIME project will support the design of technologies (counter-measures and communication measures) for the prevention, interdiction and mitigation of lone actor extremist events (LOEEs), which are hard to anticipate, yet can be highly damaging to local and national communities and therefore must be addressed. Given the difficulty in detecting LOEEs, prevention-based strategies must be complemented by interdiction- and mitigation-based measures, to minimize harm in the event of detection failure. These measures must be accompanied by communication strategies aimed at a range of audiences, including extremists and the general public. The PRIME project will deliver a knowledge-base to inform the design of measures to defend against LOEEs, by achieving the following objectives: 1): Characterising a) the risk posed by lone actor extremists, and b) the context in which measures to defend against LOEEs may be implemented; 2) Producing a cross-level risk analysis framework within which to articulate the key factors and processes implicated in LOEEs, across all stages of the event (radicalisation, attack preparation, attack). 3): Translating the risk analysis framework into a meta-script of lone actor extremist events, and developing methodologies and techniques to produce empirically-supported scripts of each stage. 4): Producing an integrated, cross-level script of LOEEs, and identifying categories of intervention points or 'pinch points'. 5): Delivering a portfolio of requirements for the design of measures for the prevention, interdiction and mitigation of lone actor extremist events across levels of intervention, informed by the analysis of the event script and an understanding of the context in which these measures may be implemented. 6): Delivering a portfolio of requirements for communication measures directed at a diverse audience at each stage of the script, in coordination with the portfolio of counter-measures.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Safety

Record Number: 185518 / **Last updated on**: 2014-06-19 **Last updated on** 2014-06-19

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- **European Commission**
- **CORDIS**
- **Projects & Results Service**
- PSYcho-Social Support in CRISis Management

PSYCRIS

Project reference: 312395
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

PSYcho-Social Support in CRISis Management

From 2013-07-01 **to** 2016-06-30

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 4 774 842	SEC-2012.4.1-2 - Psycho social support in Crisis Management - Capability Project
EU contribution:	**Call for proposal:**
EUR 3 827 525	FP7-SEC-2012-1
Coordinated in:	**Funding scheme:**
Germany	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

With the overall objective to improve psycho-social support in crisis management, the proposed project PsyCris (36-months) has the following goals: (1) status quo analysis of psychological and medical support in crises in European countries, (2) improvement of support strategies for victims and crisis managers, (3) enhancement of psycho-medical preparedness for major incidents (contingency planning), (4) development of interventions to deal with stress and reduce stress related disorders of crisis management personnel and authorities, (4) providing efficient self-help strategies to communities affected by crises and (5) investigation of long-term psychosocial, societal and cultural impact of crises.

The 11 partners of the consortium comprise research centres, public bodies, small / medium enterprises and stakeholder / end-user organisations from Germany, Spain, Israel, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Austria. As its main product, the project will provide a set of tool kits enabling (1) efficient handling of relevant data, (2) transfer of knowledge and practical competences relevant for crisis management, stress control and social support and (3) rapid decision-making in concrete crises. The tool kits are integrated within a computerised knowledge system combining e-learning and face-to-face teaching.

Research and development are based on a multi-disciplinary approach including methods from psychology (e.g. stress management, human resources management, psycho-trauma intervention), education sciences (e.g. knowledge management), informatics (e.g. decision making heuristics), engineering, sociology and health sciences. Current and possible changes in society, health systems and climate as well as cross-cultural and gender aspects are carefully considered. PsyCris will propose guidelines for preparedness, prevention and intervention for crises. The results will have a significant impact on public health, community resilience, international cooperation and cost containment.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Scientific Research - Scientific Research

Record Number: 109098 / **Last updated on**: 2013-09-26 **Last updated on** 2013-09-26

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ## European Commission
- ## CORDIS
- ## Projects & Results Service
- Reconstruction and REcovery Planning: Rapid and Continuously Updated COnstruction Damage, and Related Needs ASSessment

REASS

Project reference: 312718
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Reconstruction and REcovery Planning: Rapid and Continuously Updated COnstruction Damage, and Related Needs ASSessment

From 2013-12-01 **to** 2017-05-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 5 479 160	SEC-2012.4.3-1 - Next generation damage and post-crisis needs assessment tool for reconstruction and recovery planning - Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 4 260 240	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2012-1
Greece	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

This work will provide a monitoring system for structed facilities that will provide a near real time, reliable, and tinuously updated assessment of the structural dition of the monitored facilities after a disaster, with enough detail to be useful for early and full recovery planning. The above assessment will be seamlessly integrated with automated, near real-time and tinuously updated assessment of physical damage, loss of functionality, direct eomic loss and needs of the monitored facilities and will provide the required input for the prioritization of their repair.

Such detailed monitoring is only eomical for selected facilities that are essential for response and recovery or facilities that have a high value as a target for terrorist attacks. In case of spatially extended events, in order to assess the physical damage in the whole affected area, the detailed assessment of damage in the monitored facilities will be used for the speedy local calibration of satellite and oblique aerial photography dramatically reducing the required time to inform the post disaster/crisis needs assessment process and provide base data for restruction efforts.

The above will be part of the REASS next generation post-crisis needs assessment tool in regards to struction damage and related needs. This tool will enable fusion of external information, allow for future expansion of the system, provide international interoperability between the involved units for restruction and recovery planning and support the collaborative work between these actors.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Scientific Research

Record Number: 111204 / **Last updated on**: 2014-01-17 **Last updated on** 2014-01-17

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- **European Commission**
- **CORDIS**
- **Projects & Results Service**
- Emergency Responder Data Interoperability Network

REDIRNET

Project reference: 607768
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Emergency Responder Data Interoperability Network

From 2014-03-01 **to** 2016-08-31

Project details

Total cost:	Subprogramme:
EUR 4 327 172	SEC-2013.5.1-1 - Analysis and identification of security systems and data set used by first responders and police authorities Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 3 498 968	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2013-1
Slovakia	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

Over the past 5 years the majority of the REDIRNET consortia have participated in Projects SECRICOM and FREESIC; this has involved partners engaging significantly with a wide range of public safety officers across the EU. A benefit of this engagement has been the recognition that in addition to agency interoperability of communications a pressing need exists for agency interoperability of additional IT systems such as databases, sensor systems and cameras. REDIRNET provides a framework for addressing this need with detailed mapping of user preferences and related legal requirements using innovative technologies.

The consortium is aware that frequently it is non-technical issues that hinder agency interoperability regardless of the quality of technical solutions. Consequently user engagement across a range of agencies EU-wide will be ongoing throughout the duration of REDIRNET. This will lead to the first of two elements of the REDIRNET framework - a quality repository of user identified interoperability issues and proposals for their resolution
The second element of REDIRNET will be technology. REDIRNET will provide a decentralized framework for interoperability for first responders' systems based on a public meta-data gateway controlled by the agencies themselves via a REDIRNET socio-professional web. Agencies will be able link up to partner agencies of their choice and operational need; they will also be able to manage the scope of such interoperability. To help set up these link-up arrangements REDIRNET will be enhanced with semantic web methods in accordance with the vocabulary and processes of the user community. Inter-operating agencies will need only to develop one gateway (to REDIRNET) leading to a cost effective solution; agent technologies will also be developed to facilitate the integration of user systems into REDIRNET.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Safety

Record Number: 185497 / **Last updated on**: 2014-08-08 **Last updated on** 2014-08-08

RERUM

Project reference: 609094
Funded under: FP7-ICT

REliable, Resilient and secUre IoT for sMart city applications

From 2013-09-01 **to** 2016-08-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 5 196 176	ICT-2013.1.4 - A reliable, smart and secure Internet of Things for Smart Cities
EU contribution:	
EUR 3 497 000	**Call for proposal:**
	FP7-SMARTCITIES-2013
Coordinated in:	
Germany	**Funding scheme:**
	CP - Collaborative project (generic)

Objective

RERUM will develop, evaluate, and trial an architectural framework for dependable, reliable, and secure networks of heterogeneous smart objects supporting innovative Smart City applications. The framework will be based on the concept of "security and privacy by design", addressing the most critical factors for the success of Smart City applications.\nThe technical approach aims to enable tighter integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technology in the Smart City domain. The ultimate target is to provide innovative applications that will improve the citizens' quality of life. RERUM will design mechanisms to manage resources in an efficient and effective manner, ensuring confidentiality, authenticity, integrity, and availability of data gathered by IoT objects. The RERUM approach is scenario-independent, hence applicable to the entire gamut of future Smart City applications.\n\nTo achieve these goals RERUM will:\n   analyse industrial and Smart City application requirements for steering the overall system design,\n   develop a new, technically innovative framework to interconnect a large number of heterogeneous software and hardware smart objects, using novel approaches, e.g. based on virtualization and cognitive radio,\n   increase the energy efficiency of IoT to provide sustainable infrastructures in the economic and ecologic sense,\n   model the trustworthiness of the IoT and enable secure and reliable exchange of trusted information,\n   enable secure bootstrapping and self-monitoring of networks to detect and mitigate security events,\n   perform proof-of-concept experiments and real-world trials in two Smart City environments to assess the project results with respect to technical feasibility and user acceptance, and\n   assess the portability and its "scenario-agnostic" characteristics by cross-evaluating the trials' results.\nTo vertically address these aspects RERUM unites a consortium of complementary stakeholders covering all areas of the IoT-based Smart Cities paradigm.

Related information

Documents and Publications (4)	• D2.1 Use-cases definition and threat analysis

- System Architecture
- D2.2 System Requirements and Smart\nObjects Model
- Report on RERUM Outreach Activities of Y1 & Y2 Planning

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Information, Media

Last updated on 2014-10-27
Retrieved on 2014-10-30

Permalink: http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/109710_en.html

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- European Commission
- CORDIS
- Projects & Results Service
- Simulation Platform for the Analysis of Crowd Turmoil in Urban Environments with Training and Predictive Capabilities

SAFECITI

Project reference: 607626
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Simulation Platform for the Analysis of Crowd Turmoil in Urban Environments with Training and Predictive Capabilities

From 2014-03-01 **to** 2016-02-29

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 1 899 049	SEC-2013.7.6-1 - Open topic for Small and Medium Enterprises: Use of serious gaming in order to improve intelligence analysis by law enforcement agents Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 1 442 734	
Coordinated in:	**Call for proposal:**
Spain	FP7-SEC-2013-1
	Funding scheme:
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

The SAFECITI project proposes the creation of a simulation system for Police intelligence analysts to predict the behavior of crowds in urban environments under specific threats or stresses (turmoil, violence, panic, catastrophes or terrorism) in order to train and develop better safety plans, and tactic operations. This platform will be designed both as a simulation platform for training purposes and as a predictive tool for operational use. The platform will also include performance measurement tools based on safety goals (people and infrastructure damage) to measure the skills of the analyst.

All the simulations will be stored in a database for further analysis, creating a large set of data that can be exploited. The database will work as an historic repository, but more interestingly, as a large set of useful data that will be re-analyzed by artificial intelligence algorithms to create predictive models. The main goal of this predictive model will be the creation of a virtual analyst that is able to recommend actions based on the enriched analysis of hundreds or thousands of simulations.

This project aims not only to improve the training methodologies and performance measurement of the analysts, but to create a new profile for new generation analysts that will get trained in a first stage and will operate the system later along their whole operational life, helping to enrich the system with new simulations and validation cases. These new analysts will be able to project new operational plans in advance by simulating "what-if" cases in complex scenarios, and anticipating threats.

The Consortium is an outstanding example of multi-sector collaboration between research excellence institutions, large corporation, end user and SMEs from five European Countries. Three SMEs are involved, one large corporation, one University and an end-user (Spanish National Police). All of them play a relevant role in the project. The Coordinator is Next Limit Technologies (SME).

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Safety

Record Number: 185489 / **Last updated on**: 2014-06-19 **Last updated on** 2014-06-19

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ### European Commission
- ### CORDIS
- ### Projects & Results Service
- Situation AWare Security Operations Center

SAWSOC

Project reference: 313034
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Situation AWare Security Operations Center

From 2013-11-01 **to** 2016-04-30

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 5 406 398	SEC-2012.2.5-1 - Convergence of physical and cyber security - Capability Project
EU contribution:	**Call for proposal:**
EUR 3 491 379	FP7-SEC-2012-1
Coordinated in:	**Funding scheme:**
Italy	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

SAWSOC aims at bringing a significant advancement in the convergence of physical and logical security, meaning effective cooperation (i.e. a coordinated and results-oriented effort to work together) among previously disjointed functions. Recently some achievements have been made (e.g. SEM and SIM have merged into SIEM, and LACS and PACS have merged into IM), Security Operations Center (SOC) technology has improved significantly, but much is yet to be done. SAWSOC holistic approach and enhanced awareness technology will allow dependable (i.e. accurate, timely, and trustworthy) detection and diagnosis of attacks. This will ultimately result in the achievement of two goals of paramount importance, and precisely: 1) Guaranteeing the protection of citizens and assets, and 2) Improving the perception of security by citizens. Goal 1 is in line with the objectives of the Security Work Programme in general, and goal 2 perfectly matches the expected impact as listed in the Work Programme for Topic SEC-2012.2.5-1. SAWSOC's design will be driven by three real use cases, with highly diverse requirements. Such use cases collectively form an experimental test-bed perfectly suited for driving the design as well as for validating the development of a platform such as SAWSOC that will support true convergence of physical and logical security technologies, and overcome the fragmentation of security approaches. The first use case deals with the protection of a Critical Infrastructure for Air Traffic Management. The second deals with the protection of a Critical Infrastructure for Energy Production and Distribution. The third deals with the protection of a public place, specifically a stadium, during an event. The project will take stock of associated initiatives, which have a direct or indirect link with the topic (e.g.: topic SEC-2011.2.5-1 Cyber attacks against critical infrastructures, ESRAB and ESRIF), and will benefit of an enhanced SME participation in the Consortium, with three hi-tech SMEs from three different countries, playing relevant as well as complementary roles.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Scientific Research

Record Number: 110931 / **Last updated on**: 2014-06-02 **Last updated on** 2014-06-02

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- European Commission
- CORDIS
- Projects & Results Service
- Security System for language and image analysis

SLANDAIL

Project reference: 607691
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Security System for language and image analysis

From 2014-04-01 **to** 2017-03-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 3 844 489	SEC-2013.6.1-1 - The impact of social media in emergencies Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 2 942 445	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2013-1
Ireland	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

Project Slándáil will demonstrate a cost-effective and ethically-correct way in which social media information can be used by an emergency management system. The social media landscape consists of a range of digitized documents in a variety of formats, updated by a diverse and geographically distributed people and organisations. During an emergency, authorities use websites and the population, empowered by social media systems, can broadcast for help or to inform others of their well-being. The burden of search and interpretation in the social media space, however, is largely on the end-users that is the authorities and the citizens. Information obtained during emergencies may contain personal details and the details may or not be correct – there are no protocols for dealing with the ethical and factual provenance of such data. Social media users deploy different modalities of communications, including language, visual icons, and associated meta data. Human beings integrate the information in different modality seamlessly to infer meaning and to make decisions. There are no systems that (a) could aggregate the information in different modalities, and (b) deal with multi-lingual communications during an emergency.

Project Slándáil is collaboration of emergency operatives, academics, ethics- and security-oriented NGO and four SMEs. Their common purpose is to make maximum ethical use of the information available in the social media to enhance the performance of emergency management systems. The Project will undertake research in text and image analysis, in ethical and factual provenance of data, together with SMe's specialising in selling systems for social media monitoring and for emergency monitoring. There are experts in human multi-lingual human communication working in the team. This is an Irish-led, Italian, German and British collaboration which will deliver next generation of emergency management systems.

Expand / Contract

Coordinator

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Subjects

Safety

Record Number: 185493 / **Last updated on**: 2014-08-08 **Last updated on** 2014-08-08

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- **European Commission**
- **CORDIS**
- **Projects & Results Service**
- Smart Video Encoders for Wireless Surveillance Networks

SMARTENC

Project reference: 271930
Funded under: FP7-PEOPLE

Smart Video Encoders for Wireless Surveillance Networks

From 2011-07-01 **to** 2015-06-30

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 100 000	FP7-PEOPLE-2009-RG - Marie Curie Action: "Reintegration Grants"
EU contribution:	
EUR 100 000	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-PEOPLE-2010-RG
Turkey	**Funding scheme:**
	MC-IRG - International Re-integration Grants (IRG)

Objective

Video surveillance systems became one of the most essential tools people rely on for keeping buildings, businesses, urban areas, and borders secure. As the number of deployed cameras increase rapidly, the ability of human observers to analyze the video in real-time is becoming almost impossible. Video analytics engines embedded in networked cameras and video analytics servers provide tools for automatically analyzing the scenes. However, the video compression hardware used in cameras is decoup...

Expand / Contrac

Related information

Report Summaries	• Periodic Report Summary 1 - SMARTENC (Smart Video Encoders for Wireless Surveillance Networks)

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Subjects

Scientific Research

Record Number: 99548 / **Last updated on**: 2011-07-05 **Last updated on** 2011-07-05

SMARTIE

Project reference: 609062
Funded under: FP7-ICT

Secure and sMArter ciTIes data management

From 2013-09-01 **to** 2016-08-31

Project details

Total cost: EUR 5 077 131	**Subprogramme:** ICT-2013.1.4 - A reliable, smart and secure Internet of Things for Smart Cities
EU contribution: EUR 3 286 000	**Call for proposal:** FP7-SMARTCITIES-2013
Coordinated in: Germany	**Funding scheme:** CP - Collaborative project (generic)

Objective

The Internet of the Future will be an essential part of the knowledge society and will provide new information-based business. The usage of the Internet of Things for large-scale, partially mission-critical systems creates the need to address trust and security functions adequately.\n\nThe vision of SMARTIE (Secure and sMArterciTIEs data management) is to create a distributed framework for IoT based applications sharing large volumes of heterogeneous information. This framework is envisioned to enable end-to-end security and trust in information delivery for decision-making purposes following data owner's privacy requirements. New challenges identified for privacy, trust and reliability are:\n\n   Provide trust and quality-of-information in shared information models to enable re-used across many applications.\n   Provide secure exchange of data between IoT devices and consumers of their information.\n   Provide protection mechanisms for vulnerable devices.\n\nSMARTIE will address these challenges within the context of Smart Cities. A smart city controller handling data for the city must show that the information collected from different devices are communicated and stored in a secure way. Privacy-protection and access control to the data and objects is necessary to convince data owners to share information and to protect the city infrastructure. SMARTIE envisions a data-centric paradigm with the "information management and services" plane as a unifying umbrella, which will operate above heterogeneous network devices and data sources and will provide advanced secure information services.\nThe feasibility and utility of SMARTIE will be tested in real environments with real users of the city infrastructures. The two application areas Transport and Energy will be considered; both are key infrastructures of cities. The tests will involve the cities Frankfurt an der Oder (Germany), Belgrade (Serbia) and Murcia (Spain).

Related information

Documents and Publications	• Requirements

Coordinator

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Information, Media

Last updated on 2014-09-09
Retrieved on 2014-10-30

Permalink: http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/109944_en.html
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Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- <u>European Commission</u>
- <u>CORDIS</u>
- <u>Projects & Results Service</u>
- Smart Video-Surveillance System to Detect and Prevent Local Crimes in Urban Areas

SMARTPREVENT

Project reference: 606952
Funded under: <u>FP7-SECURITY</u>

Smart Video-Surveillance System to Detect and Prevent Local Crimes in Urban Areas

From 2014-03-01 **to** 2016-02-29

Project details

Total cost:	Subprogramme:
EUR 1 943 448	SEC-2013.7.2-1 - Open topic for Small and Medium Enterprises: Solutions for frequent petty crimes that are of high impact to local communities and citizens" Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 1 499 996	
Coordinated in:	**Call for proposal:**
Spain	FP7-SEC-2013-1
	Funding scheme:
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

The increase in urban population lead to an increase in crime. This is aggravated by illegal immigration, criminal striping, degradation of zones. The increase of criminal activity is manifested in an increased frequency of small crimes like graffiti, theft, robbery, destruction of rubbish bins. This has had a big impact for local governments, citizens and businesses.

Local government agencies are trying to solve these problems. As was shown in New York, a reduction in petty crimes increases the sense of public order which produces further reduction in crime in general. These organizations often treat the problem with classical solutions such as increase in police resources, reintegration of offenders, rehabilitation of degraded areas and modern solutions such as urban video surveillance. However, these new technologies are often underused and inadequate.

The SmartPrevent project aims to enhance detection and prevention of crimes in local urban areas by exploiting the full potential of video-surveillance systems. We will develop and provide four important benefits: i) Systematic characterization of usual petty crimes in an area under automatic surveillance; ii) automatic detection of the most usual and frequent criminal activities; iii) a set of automated tools capable of alerting the appropriate responders; and iv) early prevention of crimes by prediction and early detection of crimes.

Rather than providing new methodologies or tools, SmartPrevent will focus on: a) improving already-existing methodologies by means of a set of guidelines for the use of video-surveillance systems; and b) providing a set of tools capable to improve of the existing crime detection systems. Our solution will be validated by deploying a realistic prototype scenario, which will actively involve the detection and prevention for crimes in an urban areas and management of these detections by final users.

Expand / Contract

Coordinator

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Safety

Record Number: 185481 / **Last updated on**: 2014-06-19 **Last updated on** 2014-06-19

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- <u>European Commission</u>
- <u>CORDIS</u>
- <u>Projects & Results Service</u>
- Lower the impact of aggravating factors in crisis situations thanks to adaptative foresight and decision-support tools

SNOWBALL

Project reference: 606742
Funded under: <u>FP7-SECURITY</u>

Lower the impact of aggravating factors in crisis situations thanks to adaptative foresight and decision-support tools

From 2014-03-01 **to** 2017-02-28

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 5 205 927	SEC-2013.4.1-2 - Better understanding of the cascading effect in crisis situations in order to improve future response and preparedness and contribute to lower damages and other unfortunate consequences Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 3 882 463	
Coordinated in:	**Call for proposal:**
France	FP7-SEC-2013-1
	Funding scheme:
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

SnowBall is a €5M STREP R&D proposal of 36 months. Its overall objective is to increase preparedness and response capacities of decision-makers, emergency planners and first responders in respect to amplifying hazards in large disasters.

SnowBall consists in a deep analysis of cascading effects and development of methods to anticipate them; and in a Decision Support System able to display current crisis monitoring and results of simulated decisions integrating cascading effects, thanks to a data collection system, an Events Log Database, Simulators and a Dashboard. SnowBall innovates in its modular approach to crises, its modelling techniques, its agent-supported coupled grid simulations, its generic Events Log Database and tools to follow public behaviour (Emergency Alert, social networks, mobile application).

SnowBall encompasses 8 work packages: 1- Management; 2- Technical supervision; 3- Cascading effects methodology; 4- Event log database; 5- Simulation tool; 6- Crisis Management dashboard; 7– Experimentation; 8- Dissemination and Exploitation.

SnowBall comprises 11 partners from 8 countries covering the full competence scope required: 2 industrials (Gedicom - Emergency Alert System; Cofely INEO - Events log database), 2 Research Institutes and 3 Universities focussed on different segments of risks assessment: LUPT-PLINIVS (natural hazards); Fraunhofer EMI (critical infrastructure socio-technical simulation); EMAUG (human behaviour); UCL (public health) and ISMB (cloud, data process, mobile services), 3 end-users (Polish Fire School; Ministry of Interior of Finland represented by ESC; and Hungarian Red Cross) and 1 consultancy (EP).

The main expected impacts of SnowBall are a substantial scientific contribution, a fosterer of capacity to face complex crisis situations by better predicting cascading effects and integrating population behaviour in simulations, a contribution to the security of EU citizens; and a commercially viable project contributing to EU competitiveness.

Expand / Contrac

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Safety

Record Number: 185475 / **Last updated on**: 2014-08-08 **Last updated on** 2014-08-08

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ■ European Commission
- ■ CORDIS
- ■ Projects & Results Service
- ■ Online and Mobile Communications for Emergencies

SOTERIA

Project reference: 606796
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Online and Mobile Communications for Emergencies

From 2014-09-01 **to** 2017-02-28

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 5 128 590	SEC-2013.6.1-1 - The impact of social media in emergencies
EU contribution:	Capability Project
EUR 3 971 178	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2013-1
Portugal	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

The SOTERIA Project aims to research and develop recommendations and an associated toolbox that leverage the positive impact of social media in emergencies, enabling public safety organisations (PSOs) and citizens using new mobile and online social media technologies to communicate before, during and after an emergency event, and exchange critical information for the PSOs' intervention in emergency, law enforcement and medical assistance situations.

Empowered by the new mobile phones with cameras, text messaging and internet-based applications connecting to social media, citizens expect PSOs to use the same technologies. However, this is not the case. SOTERIA innovates the approach to the dynamics between PSOs and citizens in emergencies, allowing (i) the understanding of the impact social media entails in emergency management systems; (ii) the use of all communication channels in emergency situations, including social media, to the benefit of PSOs and citizens, (iii) the exploitation of mobile platforms' ubiquity to locate and effectively communicate with citizens in distress and (iv) the leverage of PSOs' levels of shared awareness and performance, benefiting from citizens' social media information.

Joining companies, universities, research laboratories and a wide community of expert end-users across Europe and beyond, the SOTERIA Consortium is one of the Project's strengths, having solid competences and experience developing research and development projects. Its ambitious goal is to create recommendations and a professional SOTERIA emergency response toolbox that, respecting the organisational culture of emergency services and the European Union's legislation and concerns on privacy, and considering the related human and technological dimensions, enables PSOs to understand the benefits of social media in emergencies and to gradually adopt these technologies in their daily activities, assisting in the safeguard of citizens in emergency and crisis situations.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Record Number: 192050 / **Last updated on**: 2014-09-03 **Last updated on** 2014-09-03

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- European Commission
- CORDIS
- Projects & Results Service
- SOURCE - Virtual centre of excellence for research support and coordination on societal security

SOURCE

Project reference: 313288
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

SOURCE - Virtual centre of excellence for research support and coordination on societal security

From 2014-01-01 **to** 2018-12-31

Project details

Total cost:	Subprogramme:
EUR 5 576 210	SEC-2012.7.4-2 - Networking of researchers for a high level multi-organisational and cross-border collaboration - Network of Excellence
EU contribution:	
EUR 4 997 588	
	Call for proposal:
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2012-1
Norway	**Funding scheme:**
	NoE - Networks of Excellence

Objective

The aim of the SOURCE Network of Excellence is to create a robust and sustainable virtual centre of excellence capable of exploring and advancing societal issues in security research and development. The SOURCE Network of Excellence is built upon five types of activities: networking activities, research, information gathering, education and training, and knowledge-sharing. These five areas together address both the ambitions and the expected impact of the Work Programme specific to the Security call. Through an integrated information gathering hub, education programmes across the security sectors, and a comprehensive programme of networking activities the SOURCE project will advance European excellence in research and industrial innovation and form the foundation for a permanent virtual centre of excellence capable of continuing to bring added-value to research on societal security. Through a broad set of concerted activities the centre will gather experts and actors from all levels of the security chain (researchers, industry actors, policy-makers, civil society, end-users and the public at large), all linked by a common project of documenting, analysing and understanding the link between security and the society in which it is played out. Through an array of networking activities, meetings, scientific and popular publications, film, press and social media, a scholarly journal and the formation of an international association for the study and improvement of societal security, the SOURCE Network of Excellence will meet the goals of raising the awareness among policy makers and end-users, raising the competitiveness of the security industry by better applying it to the social layers of insecurity in society and, as a consequence, contribute to the improvement of the well-being and security of European citizens.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

[Scientific Research](#)

Record Number: 111499 / **Last updated on**: 2014-06-02 **Last updated on** 2014-06-02

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- **European Commission**
- **CORDIS**
- **Projects & Results Service**
- Social sensors for secUrity Assessments and Proactive EmeRgencies management

SUPER

Project reference: 606853
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Social sensors for secUrity Assessments and Proactive EmeRgencies management

From 2014-04-01 **to** 2017-03-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 4 252 770	SEC-2013.6.1-1 - The impact of social media in emergencies Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 3 117 318	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2013-1
Italy	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

Social media (SM) statistics during recent disasters (e.g., the 20 million tweets relating to «Sandy» storm and the sharing of related photos in Instagram at a rate of 10/sec) provide tangible evidence that security forces and civil protection agencies could greatly benefit from the effective blending of SM information into their processes. However, despite the widespread use of SM in various domains (e.g., marketing/branding/finance, there is still no easy, structured and effective way to leverage several SM in security/emergency management applications.

SUPER is a joint effort of social media experts (incl. social network providers) and security experts (incl. security and civil protection agencies), towards introducing a holistic, integrated and privacy-friendly approach to the use of social media in emergencies and security incidents. The approach will operate at multiple time-scales (before/during/after events), while serving both strategic and tactical level operations. It will be characterized by: a. Intelligent information gathering from SM based on novel algorithms (sentiment analysis, topic tracking, real-time event detection), b. Quantitative assessment of the credibility of SM information towards alleviating manipulation, c. Integrated search over multiple SM towards deriving non-obvious information, d. Gathering/analysis of the citizens' and the forces' opinions as part of policy modelling processes, e. Use of SM as an effective way for conveying information to stakeholders, f. Modular integration of the above functionalities within existing processes for strategic planning, management of operations, generation of operational picture and management of policies for emergencies, g. Compliance with privacy laws/regulations. SUPER will be validated in two complementary scenarios spanning civil protection activities (earthquakes) and police activities (unrest).

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Safety

Record Number: 185480 / **Last updated on**: 2014-08-08 **Last updated on** 2014-08-08

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- <u>European Commission</u>
- <u>CORDIS</u>
- <u>Projects & Results Service</u>
- Tools, methods And training for CommuniTIes and Society to better prepare for a Crisis

TACTIC

Project reference: 608058
Funded under: <u>FP7-SECURITY</u>

Tools, methods And training for CommuniTIes and Society to better prepare for a Crisis

From 2014-05-01 **to** 2016-04-30

Project details

Total cost: EUR 1 321 427 **EU contribution:** EUR 999 084 **Coordinated in:** Germany	**Subprogramme:** SEC-2013.4.1-5 - Preparing societies to cope with large scale and/or cross border crisis and disasters Coordination and Support Action (Supporting Action) **Call for proposal:** FP7-SEC-2013-1 **Funding scheme:** CSA-SA - Support actions

Objective

The overall aim of the TACTIC project is to increase preparedness to large-scale and cross-border disasters amongst communities and societies in Europe. To achieve this, TACTIC will consider studies on risk perception and preparedness (including good practices and preparedness programmes) in order to develop a participatory community preparedness audit enabling communities to assess, impacts in a multi-hazard context, their motivations and capacities to prepare for large-scale and/or cross-border disasters. This forms the basis for developing context-sensitive education and training strategies and practices that are embedded in an overarching long-term learning framework (including evaluation procedures) for increasing the overall prepares of communities and societies across Europe. Rather than taking a top-down approach to preparedness, TACTIC will pursue a collaborative project strategy by including different user and stakeholder groups in the development, testing and validation of tools and materials throughout the process of the project by conducting four case studies focusing on terrorism, floods, pandemics and earthquakes.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Safety

Record Number: 185509 / **Last updated on**: 2014-06-19 **Last updated on** 2014-06-19

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- <u>European Commission</u>
- <u>CORDIS</u>
- <u>Projects & Results Service</u>
- Tactical Approach to Counter Terrorists in Cities

TACTICS

Project reference: 285533
Funded under: <u>FP7-SECURITY</u>

Tactical Approach to Counter Terrorists in Cities

From 2012-09-01 **to** 2015-08-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 4 466 999	SEC-2011.1.2-1 - Strategies for countering a terrorist attack in an urban environment â Capability Project
EU contribution:	**Call for proposal:**
EUR 3 478 464	FP7-SEC-2011-1
Coordinated in:	**Funding scheme:**
Netherlands	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

TACTICS seamlessly integrates new research results in the area of behaviour analysis, characteristics of the possible urban-based targets and situational awareness into a decision making framework comprising of a coherent set of tools and related processes, supporting security forces in responding more efficiently and effective to a given threat in order to actually prevent the attack or to limit its consequences.
TACTICS will reach this goal by:

• Improving preparedness of security forces by decomposing threats into observable terrorist
behaviours specific for urban environments.
• Improving the capabilities at security forces' disposal by improving their management,
efficiency and their cooperation in urban environments.
• Making security forces capable of responding quicker, without being biased in decision
making and to be more precise in the kind of information they request and the orders they
send out by providing expert knowledge at the fingertips of the professionals of the security
services at the time of an actual threat in urban environments.
• Facilitating a cross-European approach by offering a 3-levelled strategy on the tactical,
operational and strategic level.

All that is developed and disseminated within TACTICS will be handled with the utmost care and
during the whole project special attention will be paid to legal requirements and democratic and
ethical principles.

Expand / Contract

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Subjects

Social Aspects - Security

Record Number: 104785 / **Last updated on**: 2014-07-04 **Last updated on** 2014-07-04

INTERREG IVC
INNOVATION & ENVIRONMENT
REGIONS OF EUROPE SHARING SOLUTIONS

URMA

See list of good practices

Project Details

Title: Urban-rural partnerships in metropolitan areas
Priority: 1: Innovation and the knowledge economy
Theme: Innovation, research and technology development

Type of intervention	Budget
Type of intervention: 1: Regional Initiative Project **Mini-programme:** No **Duration:** 1st Jan 2012 - 31st Dec 2014 **Website:**	**Total budget:** 1.758.821,70 € **ERDF contribution:** 1.371.300,63 €

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Project summary

The URMA-project promotes urban-rural partnerships as a tool to strengthen the potential for generation and transfer of innovation in European metropolitan areas and their surrounding hinterlands. The basis was laid during a preceding project, integrated in the action programme "Pilot Project of Spatial Planning" sponsored by the German Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development. In this project regional disparities were tackled and the effectiveness of regional development policies was improved by new governance structures for large scale urban-rural partnerships (triple helix approach). Balancing regional disparities and being competitive at the same time are challenges for all regions in Europe and therefore the project theme is of high interest to many other metropolitan areas.

The project's objective is therefore to utilize the urban-rural cooperation schemes developed and tested in the above-named project and in other partner regions in the field of innovation

generation and transfer within metropolitan areas and regional urban-rural networks. The PP will identify different types of regional innovation systems, exchange experiences on urban-rural cooperation and finally help to improve the effectiveness of regional and local policies in the field of innovation. This objective enables an establishment of a regional, national and European policy agenda for a sustainable development of metropolitan areas. Moreover, it will result in lasting and balanced positive effects on the competiveness of metropolitan areas, also in global terms. The key advantage to this approach is that urban and rural areas will benefit on equal terms and that cities will not gain competitiveness on the expense of urban areas and vice-versa.

The participating nine PP from six EU member states (BG,DE,ES,IT,NL,PL) cover a wide EU area and are directly involved in the improvement of regional policies. The consortium is homogenous and diverse at the same time, comprising

differently shaped urban-rural regions, from strong interconnected metropolitan areas to smaller city regions. The mix of larger and smaller, well experienced and less experienced PP will open up new possibilities of learning and knowledge transfer and creates an added value for all regions. URMA is mainly focused on the exchange of experiences through an array of conferences, public and project internal workshops, study visits in all regions and 3 pilot implementations. The cooperation will be supported by a common toolkit to identify and describe best practices, a concise dictionary and a Good Practice Guide. Furthermore recommendations for the whole project partnership with regard to regional innovation systems and for the future European cohesion policy regarding urban-rural partnerships will be developed. All in all, the project will raise the awareness for the need and potential of urban-rural partnerships – a new approach to strengthen innovation in European metropolitan areas.

Project achievements

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Location

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- European Commission
- CORDIS
- Projects & Results Service
- Visual Analytics for Sense-making in CRiminal Intelligence analysis

VALCRI

Project reference: 608142
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

Visual Analytics for Sense-making in CRiminal Intelligence analysis

From 2014-05-01 **to** 2017-12-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 16 644 340	SEC-2013-1.6-4 - Information Exploitation Integration Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 13 053 686	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2013-1
United Kingdom	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-IP - Large-scale integrating project

Objective

The purpose of Project VALCRI is to create a Visual Analytics-based sense-making capability for criminal intelligence analysis by developing and integrating a number of technologies into a coherent working environment for the analyst we call the Reasoning Workspace. Conceptually, the Reasoning Workspace comprises three areas: (i) a Data Space which will enable an analyst to see what data and themes exist, (ii) an Analysis Space to which data can be brought into to carry out various computational analyses including statistical and text analysis, and (iii) a Hypothesis Space that will enable the analysts to assemble their evidence into coherent arguments that lead to meaningful and valid conclusions.

The user interface will be rooted in the concepts of Visual Analytics – the emerging "… science of analytical reasoning facilitated by visual interactive interfaces" (Thomas and Cook, 2004), and specially designed to support the interactive dynamics (Heer and Shneiderman, 2012) required to enable real-time analytic interaction with data. The design of the user interface will move away from the traditional windows and list of lists views for presenting data, and instead to create information objects that may be directly manipulated and freely organised visuo-spatially by the analysts so that location and spatial groupings have meaning and can be manipulated directly by selection and dragging; or we can initiate Boolean operations on the content of the two or more clusters by dragging one cluster onto another. In addition, the presentation of multiple views of the information objects, in the form of network graphs, timelines, geo-spatial etc. can lead to further insight, especially when interactivity is enabled. This tight coupling between visualisation and computation is crucial for developing and maintaining cognitive momentum, the train of thought that enables creativity and sense-making.

Expand / Contrac

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Subjects

Safety

Record Number: 188614 / **Last updated on**: 2014-08-22 **Last updated on** 2014-08-22

Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- **European Commission**
- **CORDIS**
- **Projects & Results Service**
- a Virtual Studio for Security Concepts and Operations

VASCO

Project reference: 607737
Funded under: FP7-SECURITY

a Virtual Studio for Security Concepts and Operations

From 2014-03-01 **to** 2017-02-28

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 4 151 940	SEC-2013.2.1-1 - Evidence based and integral security concepts for government asset protection Capability Project
EU contribution:	
EUR 3 037 341	**Call for proposal:**
Coordinated in:	FP7-SEC-2013-1
France	**Funding scheme:**
	CP-FP - Small or medium-scale focused research project

Objective

The concentration of government buildings within urban environments has become a source of serious security vulnerability. Administrators and security experts face a variety of evolving threats that are hard to anticipate. To secure a government building against multiple threats while maintaining a minimal level of transparency and accessibility requires an integral security approach. It demands interdisciplinary collaboration between different experts from different domains. Currently, there is no efficient method or tool that allows the experts of different stripes to efficiently design, evaluate and implement appropriate security concepts. Existing ones do not allow for the effective creation, analysis, assessment, and sharing of security concepts that will help government administrators provide a secure environment for personnel and citizens.

The VASCO project addresses two important objectives. First, it will design, implement and evaluate an innovative IT tool that will enable security professionals and administrators to jointly formulate, test, and adjust security concepts and measures in a virtual environment. This provides a cost-effective and risk-free environment in which to devise an evidence-based, all-risk approach for the protection of government buildings. Second, it will produce a knowledge and best practice database, which captures dynamic and visual reference scenarios created with the VASCO system.

To accomplish these aims, the project will adopt an iterative methodology that enables the constant involvement of its world-class security and crisis management experts, assisted by a solid and open user group, during the whole project. It makes use of the latest advances in interactive visualisation, simulation, crisis management, and artificial intelligence to provide end-users with a new tool that significantly improves the way in which they collaborate to secure critical government assets both at home and abroad.

Expand / Contract

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Safety

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Community Research and Development Information Service - CORDIS

- ■ <u>European Commission</u>
- ■ <u>CORDIS</u>
- ■ <u>Projects & Results Service</u>
- ■ Virtualized programmable InTerfAces for innovative cost-effective IoT depLoyments in smart cities

VITAL

Project reference: 608682
Funded under: <u>FP7-ICT</u>

Virtualized programmable InTerfAces for innovative cost-effective IoT depLoyments in smart cities

From 2013-09-01 **to** 2016-08-31

Project details

Total cost:	**Subprogramme:**
EUR 4 190 359	ICT-2013.1.4 - A reliable, smart and secure Internet of Things for Smart Cities
EU contribution:	**Call for proposal:**
EUR 2 695 000	FP7-SMARTCITIES-2013
Coordinated in:	**Funding scheme:**
Ireland	CP - Collaborative project (generic)

Objective

Internet-of-Things (IoT) applications are currently based on multiple architectures, standards and platforms, which have led to a highly fragmented IoT landscape. This fragmentation is evident in the area of smart cities, which typically comprise several technological silos (i.e. IoT systems that have been developed and deployed independently). Nowadays there is a pressing need to remove these silos in order to allow cities to share data across systems and coordinate processes across domains, thereby essentially improving sustainability and quality of life. In response to this need, VITAL will realize a radical shft in the development, deploment and operation of IoT applications, through introducing an abstract virtualized digital layer that will operate across multiple IoT architectures, platforms and business contexts. Specifically, VITAL will provide platform and business context agnostic access to Internet-Connected-Objects (ICO). Moreover, it will research virtualized filtering, complex event processing (CEP) and business process management mechanisms, which will be operational over a variety of IoT architectures/ecosystems. The mechanisms will compromise the diverse characteristics of the underlying ecosystems, thereby boosting interoperability at the technical and business levels. VITAL will also provide development and governance tools, which will leverage the project's interfaces for virtualized access to ICOs.\nVITAL will allow solution providers to (re)use a wider range of data steams, thereby increasing the scope of potential applications. It will also enable a more connected/integrated approach to smart city applications development, which will be validated in realistic deployments in London and Istanbul. The partners will contribute and adapt a host of readily available urban infrastructures, IoT platforms and novel IoT applications, which will ease the accomplishment of the project's goals based on an optimal value for EC money.

Expand / Contrac

Related information

Documents and Publications (4)	- <u>D3.1.1 Virtual Models,\nData and Metadata for ICOs V1</u>
	- <u>D7.1 Dissemination Activities:\nDissemination Plan</u>
	- <u>D2.3 Virtualization Architecture and\nTechnical Specifications</u>
	Expand / Contrac

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