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Resilient Europe and Societies by Innovating Local Communities

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D8.2 – Dissemination Plan

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Abstract

The following document describes the second release of the Dissemination Plan of the RESILOC Project. It defines what dissemination means will be implemented in the context of RESILOC and describes the general approach followed so far. The plan combines the expected results with the key target audiences, defines the dissemination channels used to implement the RESILOC dissemination strategy and provides KPIs to measure the success of this strategy.

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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
CMINE	Crisis Management Innovation Network Europe
DIPs	Dimensions, Indicators and Proxies
EAB	External Advisory Board
EC	European Commission
ECRP	European Conference on Risk Perception and Behaviour
EENA	The European Emergency Number Association
EU	European Union
FEU	Federation of the European Union Fire Officer Associations
FUR	Follow Up Review
GA	General Assembly / Grant Agreement
GDPR	Guidelines on Ethics and Data Protection
H2020	Horizon 2020
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JRC	Joint Research Centre
KER	Key Exploitable Result
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
OR	Other Result
P2P	Project to Policy
PERT	Program evaluation and review technique
PSCE	The Public Safety Communication Europe Forum
R&D	Research And Development
RESILOC	Resilient Europe and Societies by Innovating Local Communities
SIR	Scientific Interim Results
TIR	Technical Interim Results
WP	Work Package

The terminology used within this report is defined within the Base and Project Glossaries[1]. The terms and phrases used within this document have the meanings described by the glossary unless explicitly described otherwise in the relevant text.

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[1] https://www.resilocproject.eu/publication/

1 Executive Summary

This deliverable is the continuation of the D8.1 and thus, provides an overview on how dissemination in RESILOC has been carried through the period 01.01.2020 and 31.12.2020.

The document was subject to an annual periodic review and had to be reworked for the benefit of clarity. Its content was reduced and restructured in line with the reviewers' recommendations for why it shows some clear changes in structure from its previous release (D8.1)

The document is divided into seven core sections, each of them comprising a different area of dissemination in RESILOC.

As a starting point, the section *Differentiation of dissemination and communication* provides an overview of the difference between dissemination and communication with the objective to set apart WP8 and WP6.

After that, the section *Dissemination in RESILOC* provides a detailed account of the strategic relevance of dissemination within the overall project, its organisational approach throughout all WPs, and its target audiences and channels.

Section *Mapping of results* gives an account of the different types of project results (key exploitation results, interim results and other results) and maps them to the dissemination strategy. Therefore, making the emphasis on the outcomes of RESILOC and how dissemination contributes to it.

Following, the next section *Strategy* focuses on the dissemination strategy, or in other words, the "how". The strategy is organised in three stages that follow the project's progress. For each stage, a set of results is disseminated. Here, it is important to highlight that the dissemination strategy follows a build-up pattern by which results are disseminated to peers before being used in further project developments. Moreover, the section provides a table that illustrates the strategic connection between stages, results, target audiences and their channels.

After that, the document continues with the *Evaluation Methodology*. This section aims at explaining the measures considered when it comes to dissemination in RESILOC. The overall purpose of these measures is, on the one hand, to monitor that dissemination is being implemented as planned, and on the other hand, to identify possible gaps so that they can be considered in due time.

The last two sections, *Achieved dissemination activities* and *Planned dissemination activities*, list dissemination activities by groups of scientific publications, scientific exchanges, dissemination events, and other types of dissemination events. While the *Achieved dissemination activities* show those exercises that took place within the timeline of this report, those in *Planned dissemination activities* give an overview of expected actions in the coming months.

As a result, this document gives a detailed account of dissemination in RESILOC during the year 2020 by taking the reader through the different components.

2 Dissemination in RESILOC

2.1 Differentiation of dissemination and communication

According to various reference documents (e.g. article 29.1 of the H2020 grant agreement, the EC´s social media guide for EU funded R&D projects), each beneficiary of a European research and innovation project is obliged to communicate and disseminate the obtained project results to the public.[2] However, there is often disagreement about how exactly the two concepts can be distinguished from each other. Whereas dissemination focuses exclusively on the results of a project and how best to maximise their impact, communication deals with the entire project (including the results) and how to increase its public visibility.[23]

Dissemination activities often use very scientific language with a priority for accuracy, so they are primarily aimed at professional target groups such as scientific communities, industry stakeholders or policy makers who are not only familiar with such specific language but can also be considered as potential users of the results.[23] In order to reach the aforementioned audiences, appropriate dissemination channels are needed, such as publication in scientific papers or peer-reviewed journals, as well as participation in scientific conferences and events.[23] Dissemination strategies are often based on a one-way approach without direct feedback from the target audience.[4]

Communication activities such as the visual identity of the project in the form of a logo or flyers, but also the project's website and social media channels, are intended to reach a much broader and non-specialised range of potential information recipients such as the general public.[23] The nature of the exchange is bi-directional (two-way approach) and mostly uses less technical language that is easy to understand for the general public.[234]

For a direct comparison of the two concepts, please see Table 1: Comparison and contrast of the concepts of dissemination and communication below. Both Concepts are of high relevance to the project. The following report will focus on the achieved and planned dissemination actions.

Table 1: Comparison and contrast of the concepts of dissemination and communication

	Dissemination	**Communication**
Main focus	Project results	Entire project in general
Objective	Public disclosure & impact maximisation of results	Promoting & increasing the public visibility of the project & its results
Audience	Target groups (peers) (e.g., scientist, policy makers, civil society), potential user of the project results	Wider, non-specialised audience (general public, incl. EU citizens, civil society & mass media)
Direction	One-way approach	Two-way approach/exchange
Used language	Scientific language with priority for accuracy	Non-specialised, less technical, accessible, easy to understand
Channels/ Activities	Scientific papers & conferences, peer-reviewed journals, workshops, online repository of results (e.g., public databases), publications, presentations etc.	Visual identity (e.g., logo), public project website, leaflets & flyers, social media, videos, press releases, newsletters/-papers, TV channels, radio etc.

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[2] (Gimeno, 2018)
[3] (Euronovia, 2019)
[4] (PNO Group, n.d.)

2.2 Definition of Dissemination

Within the scope of RESILOC, the term dissemination shall be understood as the stakeholder-oriented promotion and advocacy of the project results. It includes all activities that facilitate the knowledge transfer and reuse of the results for the benefit of their long term scientific and commercial impact. It will propagate and position the Project's outcomes with peers and potential end-users and address both scientists and practitioners as experts to review, validate and use the results. By this, dissemination will not only foster the general interest in the use of the platform (communities) and the standardisation of its methodology (experts and institutions) but is implemented as a mechanism to receive valuable feedback from potential users during the Project. This dissemination approach involves the RESILOC Consortium, the EAB and the RESILOC Target Groups (peers).

2.3 Strategic Relevance of Dissemination

Dissemination takes an active role in reaching strategic project objectives. It is crucial for conveying, positioning and improving the results from research and innovation activities generated through the core project activities executed in WP2/3/4/5. It is set to contribute substantially to the awareness, acceptance and reach of the project by provoking feedback from the target audiences (peers) and promoting the results achieved in connection with the identified need for tools and methods developed for the assessment and improvement of resilience on the community level. Moreover, dissemination also aims to facilitate the project sustainability that emerged through standardisation and exploitation objectives in WP8 and promote recommendations generated in WP7 to the various levels of policymakers.

The RESILOC dissemination strategy strongly relates to the ambition to 'have an impact and define concrete steps towards a more resilient society' (Obj.5), which is also achieved by disseminating project results to the local communities, the largest possible audience of researchers and other relevant stakeholders (peers). The effective interaction with identified key stakeholders will contribute to the outputs. The dissemination activities must also convince stakeholders that the tools developed by the project will bring real added value to their work, and facilitate their adoption, use and uptake.

The understanding of the added value of methods and tools will be increased when interims results are disseminated to the identified target audience. Their feedback and co-creation will also increase ownership. This goes in line with Obj. 4 after which the Project will 'communicate, demonstrate and assess the validity of approaches, solutions and tools in field trials'. To increase the chance the validity is reached, the project results will have to be put to the public discussion at various stages of development with the proposed end-users or scientific peers.

Likewise, dissemination of results will support Obj. 1-3, after which the projects will gain a better understanding of community resilience and innovate on methodologies and tools to assess and improve it. The strategic combination of dissemination and communication through feedback cycles will support reaching those objectives more substantially and sustainably.

2.4 Organisational Approach to Dissemination

The RESILOC approach to dissemination is defined in line with the strategy for effective dissemination and exploitation of H2020 research results and based on the understanding that dissemination activities should cover the results of all work packages and work phases of the Project. Besides, dissemination activities should present a cohesive story for audiences, told through relevant information accessible across most suitable channels and devices, enabling the use and uptake of results.

The Dissemination Plan must therefore be considered as a work package-overarching the effort for the sound promotion of the project to the relevant stakeholder groups as defined in Section 2.5.

The dissemination activities proceed incrementally alongside the project's development by informing and involving the stakeholders at any given point of the project (see Figure 1 RESILOC PERT diagram below). It is important to provide enough evidence and use-cases to decision-makers and other end-users interested in the outcomes.
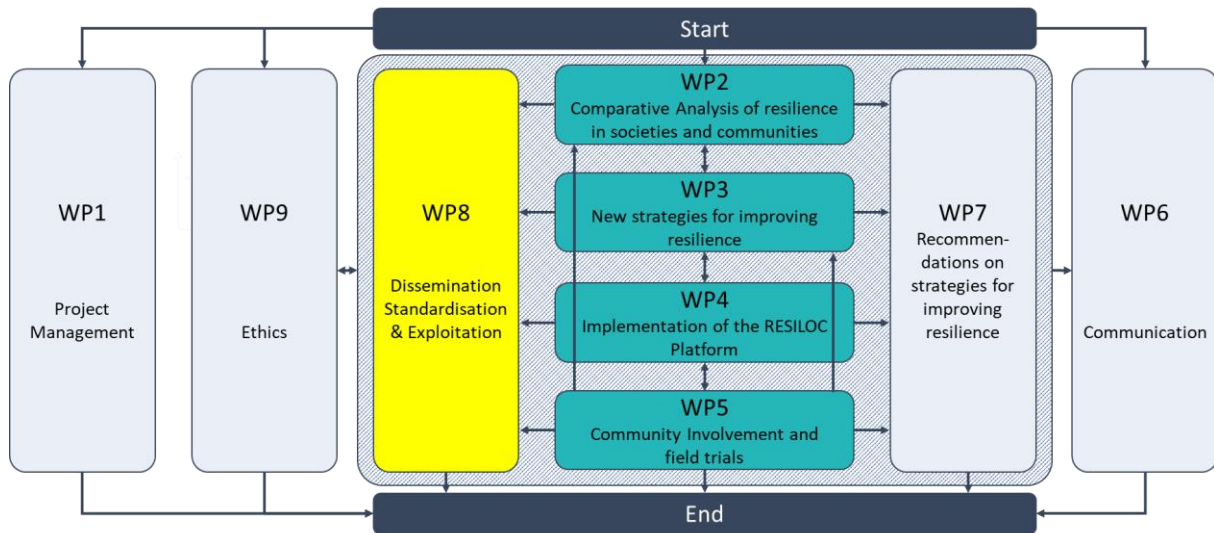
Figure 1 RESILOC PERT diagram

Dissemination activities of all partners and the consortium as a whole are aligned by selecting a strategic timeline (see Section 4 Strategy) and by identifying focus areas for dissemination (see the following two Sections 2.5 and 2.6).

Responsibility of the dissemination WP's actions are organised in different tasks (see Table 2: Responsibilities for dissemination actions (WP8)). The greyed-out positions have their own deliverables and are not covered by this report. Activities that are executed under T8.2 and T8.3 are integrated in the tables of Section 6 Achieved dissemination activities and Section 7 Planned dissemination activities.

Table 2: Responsibilities for dissemination actions (WP8)

Task	Task Leader
T8.1 Dissemination Plan	FhG
T8.2 Dissemination Campaigns	WNRI
T8.3 Dissemination Events	NKUA
T8.4 Exploitation and Business Plan	IES
T8.5 Benefits for the society	ISIG
T8.6 Standardisation	FhG

2.5 Primary target audiences

Table 3: Target audience by type and expected outcome

Primary target audience		
Type	**Focus**	**Expected outcome**
Local community stakeholders (focus on partner communities)	Local administrators as users and LRTs as the voice of functional communities, Local councils, ministries, agencies	Proof of acceptance of concepts, provide feedback for further development, and verification of interims results
Scientific community on societal resilience	Researchers and experts in the domain of resilience including other EU projects	Validate and complement research results and methodologies applied, adopt methodologies used
EU and international policy makers	DG HOME/JRC DG ECHO/UNDRR	Identify the need for results, integrate results into different administrative layers of policy making

As described in the previous sections the target groups for dissemination actions needs to resemble the peers of consortium members. To satisfy the project's overall goal of "*identifying new strategies for improving on the processes for a better preparedness of communities against disasters **and better support European and international policies on resilience in societies[5],*** EU and international policy makers were added to the group of primary target audiences. The complete list of designated target groups for dissemination in RESILOC can be found in Appendix B.

2.6 Primary dissemination channels

The following table shows the primary dissemination channels in RESILOC:

Table 4: Primary dissemination tools and channels

Primary channels		
Type	**Function/Expected outcome**	**Examples**
Scientific publications	Publishing scientific or technical results that come out of RESILOC's research and innovation activities, help to distribute the results, foster an open dialogue to improve the use of the results, help to define a clear methodological and scientifically accepted path to the development of the RESILOC solution for the assessment and strengthening of the local community's resilience.	Journals, (peer-reviewed) articles, (technical) papers, (deliverables) (website publications), (blog posts), (online platforms), (open research data repositories)
Scientific exchanges	The research and innovation towards disaster resilient societies take place in an active research environment. It requires work to be built on previous research and to be synchronised with other ongoing research. Results have to be exchanged to	DRS01 Cluster meetings, (practitioners related forums like CMINE), (capacity building sessions), (webinars), (discussions),

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[5] GA 833671 RESILOC – Part B p.11

	make sure the work of RESILOC is focused and avoids replicating or duplicating research efforts.	(presentations) Coordination meetings.
General Dissemination Events	(Being present at the cross-roads of domain experts and community stakeholders), (networking & connecting), (disseminate results together with participation), (vivid and helpful discussions), (visual appearance), (efficient mechanism to capture feedback), (direct dissemination of results to relevant target groups), (share views and gain additional knowledge), (project becomes visual and transports its key findings and results at the place and time where the community of scientists, users and or policy makers agree to meet for qualified exchange)	Workshops, conferences, seminars, (meetings), (webinars)
Other Dissemination Events	Dissemination events that had a different nature than the ones in the previous categories	e.g. workshop on ethics

RESILOC serves all classic dissemination channels. The three most relevant ones for the RESILOC dissemination strategy are:

- targeted dissemination events through which relevant project results are shared and promoted with the peers that are listed under Section 2.5 and Appendix B.
- Further, there is an emphasis on scientific publications which will remain for a longer period of time that the reach generated through the dissemination events.
- Lastly, the project is determined to engage in scientific exchanges with scientific peers. RESILOC is not addressing the topic of resilience for the first time, previous research has already been done. Additionally, it is expected that RESILOC contributes further to research. Therefore, it is important to engage with previous research and to develop a baseline for future research projects. At the same time RESILOC is embedded in a larger picture on disaster resilient societies. This is why parament scientific exchanges and dissemination of the RESILOC results to other EU research projects is also important.

3 Mapping of results

As indicated in Section 2.1, dissemination is centred around the distribution and promotion of project results. In RESILOC these results are manifold and are separated in the groups/categories of results shown in the following sub-sections.

Note:

- KER   =   Key exploitable results
- OR   =   Other results
- SIR   =   Scientific interim results
- TIR   =   Technical interim results

3.1 Key exploitable results

Table 5: Key exploitable results

KER No	Description
KER 1	RESILOC inventory
KER 2	RESILOC cloud platform
KER 3	Methodology/Process from the resilience assessment to local resilience strategies (combined use of tools and LRTs)

Those are results that can be attributed to the planned and intended project output. RESILOC produces i) technological components (incl. tools) and ii) a methodology (process) for the use of such components to support local authorities and communities to assess their local community resilience and developed strategic actions to maintain or improve it.

The results will have an innovative value while the tools will lead to technological innovation and the process describing the interaction between different local actors organised around and through the RESILOC tools. The output related results can be considered as key exploitable items of the project (see Table 5: Key exploitable results above).

3.2 Interim results

Table 6: Scientific/Technical interim results

SIR No/ TIR No	Description
SIR 1	Behavioural aspects of citizens in communities in local hazard conditions [6]
SIR 2	Assessment of the vulnerability of communities in local hazard conditions
SIR 3	Assessment of exposed areas of communities for local hazard conditions
SIR 4	Defining community-specific scenarios for local hazard conditions
SIR 5	Understanding the global and European approach to societal resilience
SIR 6	Resilience Indicators
TIR 1	RESILOC mobile application that will be used for bidirectional communication with the local communities and crowdsensing

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[6] The types of hazards of concern vary to each community in RESILOC they are mostly related to natural disasters like earthquakes, flooding, wildfires, etc. (also see D2.5 'Hazard Scenarios Analysis')

TIR 2	Semantic modelling frameworks for community vulnerability and community resilience data
TIR 3	Social Media analysis tools
TIR 4	Sensor fusion tool for transforming raw sensor data into high-level concepts
TIR 5	Community clustering functionality based on the attributes of each community
TIR 6	Data collection services and data storage
TIR 7	Visualisation layers for RESILOC hypercube data

The interim results play a crucial role in RESILOC as they can be understood as the baseline for the output of project goals. Simultaneously, they have a stand-alone value irrespective of the function they have within the RESILOC project as contributors to successive work packages. Hence, they need to be considered for dissemination. Besides, the information contained in these results and related research data could well serve as a contribution to other research projects or be of interest to communities and policy makers.

From the project's point of view there are two different types of interim results. The first group of interim results relates to the research completed in WP2. Those can be categorised as Scientific Interim Results (S1-S6) as they form the baseline for further development in WP3, WP4 and partially WP5. The second group refers to Technical Interim Results (T1-T7) that are mainly coming from WP4. They are essential to the use of the platform during the trials. A list of interims results is provided in Table 6: Scientific/Technical interim results above.

3.3 Other results

Table 7: Other Results

OR No.	Description
OR 1	Research data
OR 2	Project-specific solutions
OR 3	Standardisation items

The project will also produce results that are not disseminated in relation to the aspired final expected outputs. There are three groups defined in this category. The first relates to the research data that is collected throughout the project and which can be disseminated to enrich other research projects. There are also project specific solutions (e.g., ethics monitoring procedures) that may become best practice and are therefore worth being disseminated. A third category relates to the project's standardisation items. Those are partially covered by the output related results.

3.4 Mapping

The results listed above are connected (mapped) in the following way to provide a baseline of the RESILOC dissemination strategy (see Figure 2).

The general aim of the project is to empower local decision makers to assess the resilience of their community and develop strategies to increase it. The first step for the project was to understand local level resilience in its individual components. Focused research was conducted for each of these components and output is delivered through **SIR1-SIR 5**. These outputs can be disseminated on their own, but they have to be disseminated as "the concept" of increasing community resilience, which is the logical conclusion from the SIRs 1-5 on the one side but also the baseline for **KER3** the applied process.

The concept is the first point which jointly connects to the main target audiences as described in Section 2.5. It includes a top-down component which consist of the implementation of Sendai Framework for DRR at local level and reflects un the users' needs by encountering local context and the required scalability of strategies provided through the use of **LRTs**. Based on this concept, the Resilience Dimensions, Indicators and Proxies (DIPs**) (SIR6)** are developed as well as the required software components as **KER 1** and **KER 2**. The software components including related tools will be partially based on the **TIR 1-7**. The combined application of the software component the DIPs and the LRTs will define the process by which communities will move from resilience as a concept to strategic decision making. This process will be subject to trials.
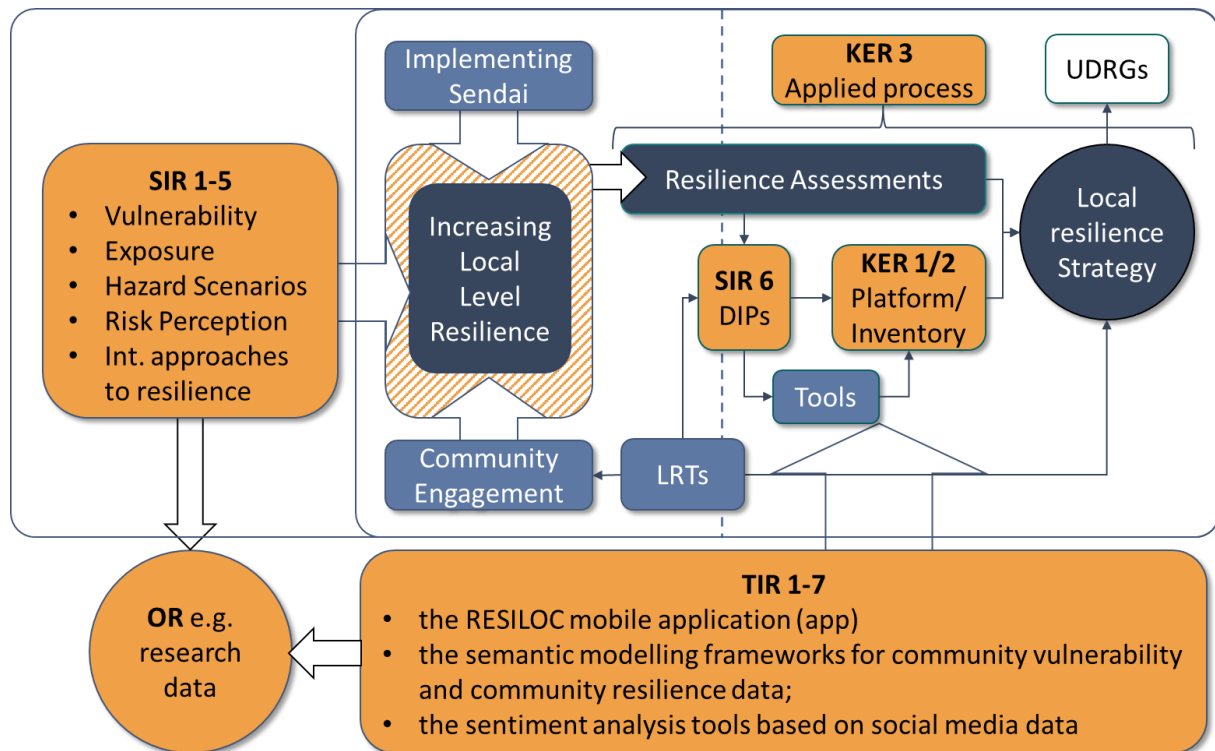
*Figure 2 Mapping of RESILOC research results*

Both SIR and TIR but also the trial procedure is likely to provide OR, results that are not directly related to the KERs but are yet of interest to researchers and the project sponsor. This could be for instance the subject of ethics monitoring that guarantees ethical trials and ethical results. They may be subject to dissemination as best practices.

4 Strategy

The RESILOC dissemination strategy contains a bundle of measures that aim at disseminating the available results at each given phase of dissemination[7] to build up and advance towards the uptake of the project's Key Exploitable Results. The strategy contains three phases which start at different levels of project maturity, but each continue from their starting point towards the end of the project. The connection between the dissemination phases and the results to be disseminated is visualised in the map of results from 3.4 Mapping (note difference with Figure 3 RESILOC strategic map of results below).
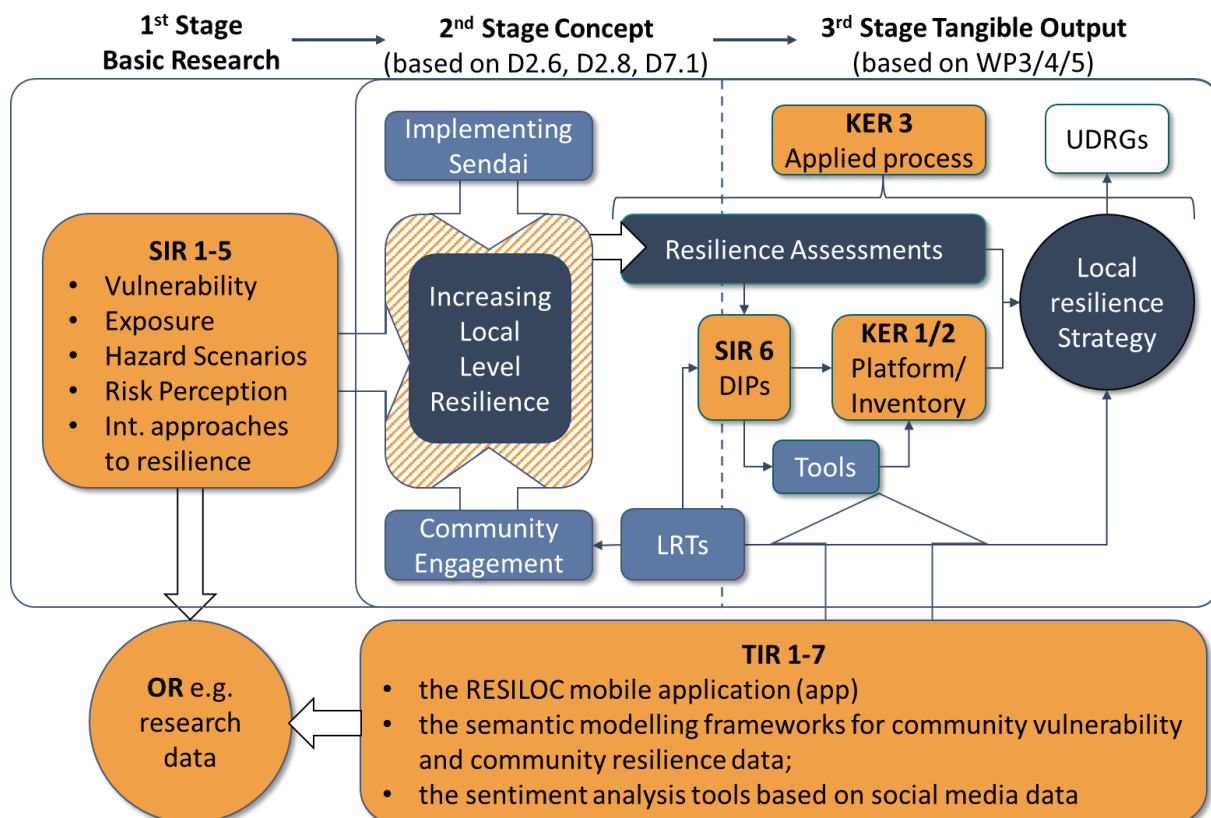
Figure 3 RESILOC strategic map of results

The project is following a build-up strategy which disseminates results towards peers before using them for the further project development. During the first stage the scientific results are dominant. The first crucial part for dissemination will be the evidence-based concept of community resilience that results from SIR 1-5. Early versions from the concept may be disseminated during conferences to receive expert feedback.

The seconds stage will disseminate the approved concept as a baseline for the methods and software development here both Sendai and the local context need to be included in dissemination. Also, EU policy makers need to be addressed. In this stage early outputs of LRTs and DIPs need to be disseminated as crucial elements of the assessment process KER3.

The third stage is the evidence-based stage which focuses on all the primary target audiences the KER need to be permanently disseminated and promoted with users and policy makers to

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[7] Based on the three-stage strategy GA (833671) Annex 1 Part B p.41. The strategy was initially based on standard dissemination objectives. To increase its effective ness, it was later combined with the expected project results.

promote the uptake of the RESILOC Solution. All three phases may contain other results which should be disseminated when practical. Also, scientific papers may be disseminated when feasible.

The following table shows the strategic connection of target audiences and channels with the allocated results for the individual stages:

Table 8: Target audiences and channels by strategy stages

Stage	Results (focus)	Target audience	Channels
1	SIR1-5	Scientists and domain experts	Scientific exchanges. Scientific publications are possible after deliverables are approved.
	RESILOC Concept	Scientists and community representatives (users), Policy makers.	Scientific exchanges, Events like conferences Workshops or Webinars
2	RESILOC Concept and LRTs	Local stakeholders and decision makers (users), researcher, policy makers	Present and discuss the Concept for uptake during dedicated workshops conferences events publish scientific publication
	SIR 6	Science and research	Present the resilience Indicators matrix DIPs to experts in scientific exchanges publish deliverable as scientific publication.
	KER3 (early)	Community representatives, technical experts, policy makers, End users	Present and discuss the assessment methodology including the use of LRTs and the DIPs in scientific exchanges and events like conferences, workshops, and seminars/webinars
3	TIR 1-7	Community representatives, technical experts,	Presentation and discuss of tools and technical components of KER1 and KER2 with users and experts in scientific exchanges and during tech-related conferences and workshops. Submission of technical papers to related journals
	KER 1	Community representatives, technical experts	Presentation and discuss of tools and technical components of KER1 and KER2 with users and experts in scientific exchanges and during tech-related conferences and workshops

	KER 2	Community representatives, technical experts, decision makers and experts at regional level	Technical Conferences, User Workshops, Exploitation Events
	KER 3	Community representatives, Decision makers and experts at regional level, technical experts, policy makers, End users	Conferences, Innovation Exhibitions, User Workshops
	OR 1-3	Researchers, project sponsor, policy makers	Scientific exchanges, EU Workshops, Best practice publication.

5 Evaluation Methodology

The Evaluation methodology is based on partner inputs and has two major components to it:

- The periodical planning
- The execution and evaluation

The periodical planning is based on the definition and redefinition of dissemination priorities (e.g., topics, target groups, channels used). Partners are informed about the RESILOC strategic priorities and requested to fill in a template with planned/envisaged dissemination activities for the proposed period. Then, the content provided by the partners is integrated into the next version of the Dissemination Plan. With this, all partners are able to position their contribution within the larger context of the dissemination plan.

During **the execution and evaluation,** partners execute individual or joined dissemination activities in line with the current version of the Dissemination Plan and according to the project's progress (availability of results). For every executed activity, they fill in the Dissemination Report using a standardized reporting template and send the report to the WP Lead. The WP Lead is the responsible party of maintaining a monitoring table that lists all activities. Finally, the monitoring table is used for the upcoming report.

The overall purpose of the execution and evaluation component is to justify the work that has been done, as well as to show gaps that could be essential to the strategic/periodical planning for the upcoming dissemination report.

The implementation of the strategy is evaluated as part of the project related KPIs on objective 5 (see figure 4 below[8])
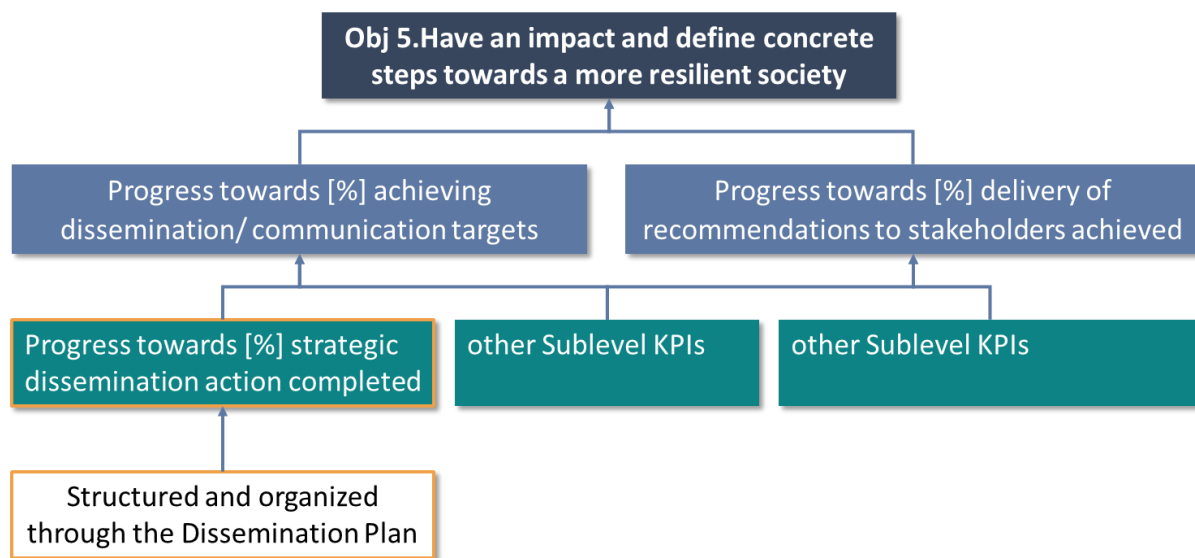

Figure 4 Impact of strategic dissemination actions on Obj.5

The complete process of dissemination planning, executing, monitoring and evaluation can be viewed in Appendix C.

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[8] Objective 5 has a total of **four** high-level KPIs. Figure 3 was purposely reduced to the two high-level KPIs that depend on the strategic dissemination action for their calculation.

6 Achieved dissemination activities

This section provides an overview and evaluation of the dissemination activities carried out between 01.01.2020 and 31.12.2020. These were classified in four categories in line with the prioritized dissemination channels described in Section 2.6:

- Scientific publications
- Scientific exchanges
- Dissemination events
- Other dissemination events

The dissemination actions listed in those categories were selected and implemented in line with the dissemination strategy in Section 4. Short comings or lessons learned in the implementation are considered in the planning for the action required for the coming dissemination period. A quick evaluation and resulting call for action per category can be found under each table listing the actions.

6.1 Scientific publications

The first category of dissemination activities were the scientific publications of RESILOC consortium partners. There were no significant scientific documents published during the 12 months covered by this report. However, key documents were ready and used for dissemination purposes listed in Table 5-7. Table 4 below shows an overview of key items that were ready for publication:

Table 9: Scientific publications until 31.12.2020

Name of publication	Lead RESILOC Participants	Comments	Audience	Date
D2.6 – Analysis of different approaches to resilience also outside EU	RAN	Gave grounds that the Sendai Framework for DRR is not yet implemented efficiently at the local level. It confirmed the gap and provided the project with a clear link to existing frameworks	Researchers, academics and DRR experts, EU stakeholders	Submitted Nov 2020
D2.8 – Building Resilient Communities – the Study Phase	IES, ISIG, TIHR, RAN, BILSP, DRPC	Provides the projects basic concept and the baseline to an innovative approach to assess community resilience in a participatory manner	Researchers, academics and DRR experts Users, EU stakeholders	Submitted Nov 2020

		using LRTs and in line with the four priorities of the Sendia Framework for DRR	

Prior to the first Annual Periodic Review (01.07.2020), six deliverables and related scientific articles were in the pipeline. All deliverables from WP2 were rejected with the recommendation to be reworked until November 2020. The review report also suggested the project to reduce dissemination actions until the Follow Up Review (FUR) in December 2020 and to concentrate on the development and implementation of a recovery plan within the six months following the first periodic review.

The consortium was requested to add an additional stand-alone report covering the combined research output from WP2. This report describes the RESILOC concept of "Building Resilient Communities" (D2.8) and marks the first "must" for dissemination actions. It was used for dissemination immediately after the FUR but the documents itself were only published on Cordis and the project website in February 2021 after the review report had approved the deliverables. Individual partners were offered to disseminate their reworked deliverable which was agreed by RAN for the "Analysis of different approaches to resilience also outside EU" (D2.6). The two deliverables effectively covered the RESILOC concept of community resilience with its bottom-up dimension coming from using LRTs and the top-down dimension by connecting it to the gap on local implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR. Reference was made to the availability of the publication during dissemination events with related target audiences.

There were no additional publications (i.e., journal articles) of the individual research components of SIR 1-5 with the project being focused on recovery, but it is expected that the articles will be published at a later stage.

6.2 Scientific exchanges

The second dissemination category refers to scientific exchanges. The table below shows an overview of activities during the period from 01.01.-31.12.2020:

Table 10: Scientific exchanges until 31.12.2020

Dissemination activity	Lead RESILOC participants	Comments	Audience	Date
Coordination and Exchange Meeting with European Conference on risk perception and behaviour (ECRP)	FhG/TIHR	Presenting RESILOC assessing and discussing ways to integrate less tangible aspects into assessing resilience	Technical University Cologne University Sergy Pointoise Paris	16.01.2020

Coordination and Exchange with Zürich Flood Alliance	FhG/IES	Assessing similarities and differences from the approaches to assess community resilience	Zürich Flood Alliance	18.05.2020
First BuildERS on-line colloquium	RAN/FhG	Participation and representation of the RESILOC Project and its approaches discussing areas of scientific cooperation	Builders Project external researchers and Scientists	09.06.2020
Kick-off ENGAGE Project	FhG	Presenting the RESILOC approach for early synergies within DRS-01	REA, Consortium Members ENGAGE	02.07.2020
Presentation RESILOC Ethics Framework	FhG	Presentation RESILOC Ethics Framework discussions and synergies for involving ethics in participatory research on resilience	University of Tübingen	28.07.2020
DRS-01 synergy building meeting BuildERS/RESILOC/LINKS/ENGAGE	RAN/FhG/IES		Active projects of the DRS-01 Cluster	11.09.2020
Presentation and exchange on the Scorecard Model	ISIG, FhG	Presenting RESILOC and understanding where to extend the Scorecard Model	USCORE/USCORE 2 (Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, Manchester City Council), DG ECHO, MCR 2030 (indirectly)	14.10.2020
Progress Meeting with Zürich Flood Alliance	FhG/IES/TIHR	Presenting RESILOC Concept Understanding the FRMC Tool	Zurich Flood Alliance FA	01.12.2020

During the first year of research some aspects were more challenging to conclude on then others. This was partially related to the innovative character of the project. To address and integrate the innovative parts wisely scientific exchanges were selected to support the:

- assessment of the less tangible aspects like (e.g., risk perception) as part of a larger resilience picture (ECRP)
- operationalisation of resilience components (indicators) in the inventory as basis of the end-user application (Zürich Flood Alliance)

in both cases these exchanges were converted into permanent advisory position. Furthermore, scientific exchanges were organised with other EU projects to make sure that RESILOC is moving within the general direction of the DRS01 Research Cluster and to make sure that it adds value to what was previously developed. (USCORE / USCORE2).

While it is expected that the innovative solution that RESILOC is developing will be fixed during the second half of the project the Exchange with the DRS.01 Cluster and the ECRP is planned to become permanent. Other Scientific exchanges may be added during the later stages of the project.

6.3 General dissemination events

The third category of dissemination activities consisted of general dissemination events. The table below shows an overview:

Table 11: Dissemination events until 31.12.2020

Dissemination activity	Lead RESILOC participants	Comments	Audience	Date
DRS 01 Project to policy Seminar/Workshop	FhG	Presenting the design and ambitions of the RESILOC project. Including early SIR feedback and the shape of an early concept	REA, DG Echo, JRC	31.01.2020
Dissemination Workshop	ISIG	Assessing Community Vulnerability and Resilience	mayors and first responders affected by the Moncenisio Dam in the Turin Metropolitan Area	05-06.02.2020
CERIS / CoU Workshop	IES, FhG	Dissemination of RESILOC project contribution to EU research and innovation for security focused on societal resilience	Other research projects, policy makers	15.09.2020
ENVIRORISK Conference	FhG, BRC, RAN	Dissemination of RESILOC project contribution towards EU objectives and community resilience needs	Other research projects, policy makers and DRR stakeholders	30.09.2020

The active participation to conferences and workshops during the first stage was fair. Various factors reduced this action.

- The RESILOC Concept as a pre-runner of KER3 was not yet approved
- Planned events were cancelled or not scheduled due to the Covid-19 pandemic
- The recommendation to reduce the dissemination work for the benefit of the recovery plan implementation during Q3/4 2020.

Still the project managed to attend some important event. The P2P workshop in Jan 2020 established a connection with DG Home and the JRC with whom the first options to contribute to better data availability on the local needs and the contribution to the UCPKN were provided as useful links to policy makers. First feedback on the usability of the RESILOC solution from non-project relate community members were gathered in a

Dissemination workshop. The Project also presented the Concept resilience assessments within the CERS/CoU environment. Finally, it managed to position its work with relevant user groups during an international Conference. The coming years will have to see an exploitation of the early connections made to users and policy makers by continuing the participation in CERIS Events and maintaining the policy dialogue. The focused participation of national and international conferences needs to be increased. The project also needs to consider technical conferences as soon as the development of the TIR is progressing. All events that are planned to continue or compensate the dissemination programme for the upcoming project period can be obtained from the Table 15: Planned general dissemination events until 31.12.2021 in Section 7.3.

6.4 Other dissemination events

Finally, the last category of dissemination activities is composed by dissemination events that had a different nature than the ones in the previous categories. Please see the table below for an overview:

Table 12: Other dissemination events until 31.12.2020

Dissemination activity	Lead RESILOC participants	Comments	Who received the message	Date
Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Weeks (UN OCHA) Conference	FhG	Discussing Gaps identified by RESILOC in the Extreme Weather Events and Climate Security Workshop to attract northern European Communities for RESILOC Dissemination Workshops	Red Cross Finland	05.02.2020

As shown in the table above, the events in this category are mainly related to national dissemination exchanges with local communities and stakeholders. These dissemination events helped RESILOC bridge the distance that sometimes exists between research and innovation activities and local communities. Moreover, they supported RESILOC's focus on disaster resilience at the local level while simultaneously contributing towards global efforts such as the SDG11b[9].

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[9] Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels. Source: SDG11: Sustainable Cities and Communities (unodc.org)

7 Planned dissemination activities

This section covers planned dissemination activities from January 2021 to December 2021.

The section is structured following the same categories as the previous section. Therefore, it begins by providing an overview of expected scientific publications, then, it continues with expected scientific exchanges, which is followed by dissemination events. Finally, it ends with other types of dissemination events. Because activities showed throughout this section are future expectations, these can of course be subject to changes.

7.1 Planned scientific publications

The table blow shows the planned activities related to scientific publications for the year 2021:

Table 13: Planned scientific publications until 31.12.2021

Name of the publication	Lead RESILOC Participants	Comments	Planned Audience	Expected Date
Modelling, Measuring, and Visualising Community Resilience: A Systematic Review	WNRI	To be published at the Sustainability Journal https://www.mdpi.com/journal/sustainability	Researchers, academics and DRR experts, EU stakeholders, other projects	March 2021
Towards a Design of Resilience Data Repository for Community Resilience.	WNRI	To be presented at the International Conference on Information Systems for Crisis Response and Management (ISCRAM 2021)	Researchers, academics and DRR experts, EU stakeholders, other projects	May 2021
A semantic approach for modelling vulnerability of communities	NKUA, IES, ISIG	To be presented at the International Conference on Information Systems for Crisis Response and Management (ISCRAM 2021)	Researchers, academics and DRR experts, EU stakeholders, other projects	May 2021

The publications of the SIR and TIR will need to increase. There are a number of scientific articles expected as the project progresses and a total of four articles are planned to be published in the coming months. Yet, it is difficult to assess when the publication will materialise.

The project design was changed to a more agile approach. Therefore, the final publication of the research results might take place closer towards the end of the project. Regarding the Technical Interim Results, there were three articles preannounced for the year 2021 (see list above). Additionally, it is planned that an article on the social media analysis and the sensor-based detection of people will follow.

7.2 Planned scientific exchanges

This section gives an overview of the planned scientific exchanges for 2021:

Table 14: Planned scientific exchanges until 31.12.2021

Dissemination Activity	Lead RESILOC Participants	Comments	Planned Audience	Expected Date
DRS01 cluster	DRS01 research projects	To promote alignment of DRS01 cluster projects and other initiatives (BuildERS, ENGAGE, LINKS + RiskPaCC and CORE)	DRS01 Cluster early members	Jan 2021
Horizon 2020 DRS01 Cluster Conference	RAN	DRS01 Cluster, CoU To present the DRS01 Cluster	DRS01 Cluster, CoU	Feb 2021
Horizon 2020 DRS01 cluster seminar on vulnerability	RAN	To find a definition of common approach to dissemination of concepts related to vulnerability	DRS01 cluster	Apr 2021
Meeting with academic and industry stakeholders regarding public security and safety field	WNRI	To share and receive inputs and suggestions for the RESILOC Inventory development	Public security experts, DRR experts, other DRR research projects	Sep 2021
Presentation of "Methodology for elaborating RESILOC Recommendations and Preliminary Ambitions of the project".	FhG, RAN, COG, IES, ACPDR	To present a consolidated methodology to elaborate RESILOC recommendations	Standardisation Bodies, DRR stakeholders	Sep 2021

Scientific exchanges have proven to be effective during the last 12 months and they shall continue to disseminate and discuss results from RESILOC to scientific peers with the objectives to harmonise the work with other researchers and to avoid double work. The two main target audiences here are projects from the DRS-01 Cluster (RESILOC +5 projects) and the experts from the ECRP Conference to harmonise the work on risk perception and behaviour, which has a complexity and reach that exceeds the budget of RESILOC.

7.3 Planned general dissemination events

The following table gives an overview of general dissemination events planned for 2021, mainly conferences:

Table 15: Planned general dissemination events until 31.12.2021

Dissemination activity	Lead RESILOC participants	Comments	Planned Audience	Expected Date
CERIS CoU	IES, RAN	Opportunity to disseminate RESILOC's contribution to EU research and innovation for security-focused societal resilience	DRS01 Cluster, CoU, other projects, policy makers	Feb 2021
CERIS event - science policy interactions related to Sendai FWA (with UN DRR)	IES, RAN, FhG	To promote RESILOC results	Community of users, other research projects	Mar 2021
Poster presentation in the 4th Scientific Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, "A semantic approach for modelling community vulnerability data"	NKUA, ISIG, IES	To promote RESILOC results	Policy makers, first responders, DRR experts	Mar 2021
Presentation of lifeworld methodology at the Risk SoS webinar	TIHR	To trigger connections with other projects	Scientific community, DRR experts	Jun 2021
ENVIRORISK Conference	FhG, BRC, RAN	Dissemination of RESILOC project contribution towards EU objectives and community resilience needs	Other research projects, policy makers and DRR stakeholders	Sep 2021

Project to Policy Workshop	FhG	Definition of interaction frameworks in the context of project to policy dialogue outcomes dissemination	DRS01, CoU, EU institutions, OECD, UN	Sep 2021
German Conference on DRR FTKatV	FhG	Dissemination of RESILOC project contribution towards EU objectives and their transposition to national level (Germany)	Research projects, policy makers and emergency services (national level Germany)	Oct 2021
EENA 2021	RAN	Dissemination of RESILOC project contribution towards EU multi-stakeholder research initiatives increasing resilience and the efficiency of response to emergencies, raising awareness of project results	Other research projects, policy makers and DRR stakeholders	Oct 2021
UNDRR Global Campaign	RAN, FhG	To disseminate RESILOC's contribution towards SDGs and relevant global strategies	Other research projects, policy makers and DRR stakeholders	Oct 2021
ECRP 2021 Paris	FhG, TIHR	contribution towards a common baseline exploring risk perception	Other research projects, policy makers and DRR stakeholders	Oct 2021
JRC or Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre (DRMKC)	FhG, RAN	Dissemination of RESILOC project contribution towards EU DRM objectives and the knowledge pool	Other research projects, policy makers and DRR stakeholders	Oct-Nov 2021
EFDRR 2022	FhG, RAN, IES, ACPDR	Dissemination of RESILOC project contribution towards European Roadmap and strategic frameworks focused on resilience, raising awareness of project results	Other research projects, policy makers and DRR stakeholders	Nov 2021

The dissemination of RESILOC results during high level events will be important during the following 12 months. The pandemic situation has deprived the project of following up on important links made with EU policy makers including the JRC and the integration of the project into UN efforts of localizing the Sendai Framework for DRR. These links are a must for the project. At the same time other dissemination events should be selected to present the results from the SIRs and TIRs. Still numerous dissemination events are postponed or went online, reason why the participation to conference may have a limited effect during 2021. It is also planned to disseminate the project at dissemination events that are closer to the emergency services to provide the link to the practitioners' side. So far EENA was spotted as a suitable conference but there might be other national conferences that will be spotted and applied for throughout the year.

The events listed on the table are planned to be led and attended by multiple members of RESILOC. That is expected to foster a close collaboration between consortium partners, which simultaneously should help towards "working better together" and creating a team spirit, much needed in the online environment forced by the pandemic.

7.4 Other planned dissemination events

Finally, the last category of dissemination activities is composed by dissemination events that might have a different nature than the ones in the previous categories. The table below shows an overview of these type of dissemination events:

Table 16: Other planned dissemination events until 31.12.2021

Dissemination activity	Lead RESILOC participants	Comments	Planned Audience	Expected Date
Meeting with local industry and public sector stakeholders in partner community Western Norway	WNRI	To deliver an introduction of RESILOC to NORADAPT (Norwegian Network on Climate Change) for further collaboration and advice	Scientific community (Norway)	Jun 2021
Local Community Profile of RESILOC pilots - co-produced with RESILOC end-users for each RESILOC community	FhG, COG, COC, BRC, BILSP, HMOD, CWA, IES	To support the trial preparation and dissemination of resilience building for RESILOC pilots.	Community stakeholders, other research projects, other end-users, first responders, general public	Sept 2021
International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction	ISIG	Dissemination of RESILOC project tools and approach to community resilience building	Private national sector (Italy)	Oct 2021
Climate Resilient Bratislava Conference	RAN, ISIG	Dissemination of RESILOC project contribution towards building urban community resilience and local resilience teams, raising awareness of project results	National policy makers, local administrators and other relevant stakeholders of the national scene (Slovakia)	Nov 2021
Cycle of seminars organised by University of Trieste (IT) 'Risks and communities. Tools,	ISIG, COG	Dissemination of RESILOC and its tools towards community resilience building	University students and researchers, other national stakeholders (Italy)	Dec 2021

approaches and developments'				

As shown in the table above, the events in this category are mainly related to national dissemination exchanges with local communities and stakeholders. These dissemination events could help RESILOC bridge the distance that sometimes exists between research and innovation activities and local communities. Moreover, they could support RESILOC's focus on disaster resilience at the local level while simultaneously contributing towards global efforts such as the SDG11b[10].

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[10] Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels. Source: SDG11: Sustainable Cities and Communities (unodc.org)

8 Conclusion

This document gives a complete account of dissemination in RESILOC and the activities planned and accomplished during the year 2020.

By starting with the difference between dissemination and communication, the document sets a clear line and focuses on dissemination. From there, it informs about the strategic relevance of dissemination and its active role in reaching the overall strategic project objectives. Moreover, the document clearly shows that dissemination at RESILOC is an element of support for the project's sustainability.

As portrayed in the section on strategic relevance of dissemination, dissemination in RESILOC bridges between international frameworks (such as Sendai and the UCPM) and local communities (Obj. 5). It does so by identifying target audiences and sharing with them the RESILOC methodology and tools to assess local resilience. Thus, making REISLOC a relevant project on multiple levels.

These multiple levels are well identified through the primary target audiences, which are constituted by local community stakeholders (with a focus on partner communities), the scientific community on societal resilience, and EU and international policymakers. Simultaneously, each group has its designated channels and an expected outcome which contributes to the dissemination of results and the sustainability of RESILOC.

At the highest level (EU and policymakers), even though work has been accomplished, it is clear that additional effort must be put in the upcoming months. Additionally, in the scientific community, it is necessary to increase the number of publications for they are a key tool for disseminating project results in the long term. Regarding the participation in conferences and other events, the activity is also planned to increase in the coming months. The main reason for the low (yet expected) participation has been mainly due to two elements. The first one is the current pandemic and the second one is in the early stages of RESILOC results (or interim results). With these types of results, it is challenging to participate in general dissemination events.

However, interim results have proven to be good for scientific exchanges within the DRS01 Cluster. The cluster has seen a steady increase in its exchanges amongst its members, which is expected to continue in the coming months. As shown in section seven, it is also planned that the number of general events and other dissemination events (mostly within the national level) increases in the coming months. Here, the same two reasons as before apply, the reduction of the pandemic's impact on public gatherings, and the type of interim results becoming more substantial and materializing as key exploitable results.

To conclude the deliverable, relevant work on dissemination has been done during the year 2020. From implementing a strategy that is connected to the overall project and its results to considering the main target audiences and its channels, as well as effectively disseminating project outcomes, while performing an evaluation methodology. Therefore, this report and the dissemination framework set up here will serve as the base for the upcoming deliverable on dissemination in RESILOC.

Appendix A: RESILOC ethics self-assessment sheet

RESILOC ethics self-assessment sheet

This document is a self-assessment sheet that must be filled out by owners of RESILOC deliverables. This is to ensure that research and/or development activities related to each project deliverable comply with requirements of RESILOC Guidelines on Ethics and Data Protection (GDPR).

This RESILOC ethics self-assessment sheet must be used as part of each project deliverable that involves humans either in an active (e.g. data subjects) or passive (e.g. affected by tools) manner. Project reports (e.g. management or financial reports) are not required to undergo this ethics assessment.

This document is an important exercise part of the RESILOC Ethics Framework as it allows the owner of each RESILOC deliverable to reflect on ethical consideration and data protection requirements in a structured and approved manner before submitting the document to the Commission for review.

The document shall be used in line with the RESILOC Ethics Framework including the guidelines and procedures under deliverables D9.1 to D9.12 (all documents are made available on the RESILOC Own Cloud). The ethics self-assessment sheet must be included as the 1st Appendix A of each RESILOC deliverable. In addition to filling out the sheet, authors must provide explanations of the answers given on the main table. Such explanations must be provided in the methodology section of the deliverable using the headline "Ethics Considerations and Data Protection". The ethics self-assessment sheets of private deliverables must be assessed through the responsible position within the issuing organisation. However, for public deliverables, the ethics self-assessment sheet must be approved by the RESILOC Internal Ethics Board. For that, please send this document to the Internal Ethics Board.

For Information or assistance contact:		ethics-resiloc@fraunhofer.de			
The self-assessment was conducted by:		**The self-assessment was approved by:**			
Name	Karsten	Name	Nadejda		
Surname	Uhing	Surname	Miteva		
Institution	Fraunhofer IML	Institution	Internal Ethics Board		
Date	23.02.2021	Date	26.02.2021		
				yes	no	n/a
G	**GENERAL**					
a	Did the research for this deliverable involve the collection of personal data?				x	
b	Does this deliverable, and the activities that have fed into it, comply with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 known as GDPR and 2002/58/EC Directive on privacy and electronic communications?				x	
c	Does this deliverable, and the activities that have fed into it, comply with the relevant national data protection and privacy laws, codes of practice and guidelines?				x	
d	Are there any ethics risk identified related to your work under this deliverable?			x		
1	**Human Participation/ Informed Consent**					
1.1	**Procedures and criteria that will be used to identify/recruit research participants** (D9.1)					x
a	Did the research for this deliverable involve the recruitment of research participants? *(This includes surveys and interviews)*					
b	Did you identify selection, inclusion, & exclusion criteria?					

1.2	**Recruitment of respondents via social media** (D9.4)						**x**
b	Were special measures taken to ensure that the participants are adults?						
c	Did the research for this deliverable involve data collection using social media?						
d	Were measures taken to use only public profiles for the collection of data?						
		yes	no		yes	no	n/a
1.3	**Use of the informed consent forms and Info sheets to recruit research participants** (D9.2)						**x**
a	Consent Form was issued						
b	Information sheet was issued			Issued in local language			
c	Combined sheet was issued						
1.4	**Use of the informed consent forms and information sheets on data processing** (D9.9)						**x**
a	Consent Form was issued						
b	Information sheet was issued			Issued in local language			
c	Combined sheet was issued						
2	**Organisational measures**						
2.1	**Data Protection Officer or contact person** (D9.5)						**x**
a	Do you have a Data Protection Officer or contact person for participants?						
b	Was this contact mentioned on the Informed Consent Forms?						
3	**Technical measures**						
3.1	**Technical safeguard mechanisms for handling of personal data (PD) and special categories of personal data (SCOPD)** (D9.6 / D9.8) (SCOPD include information such as ethnic origin, political opinions, data concerning health, etc. For more details see Article 9(1) GDPR).						**x**
a	Did the research for this deliverable involve the collection of SCOPD? (D9.6)						
b	Which mechanisms were used to safeguard the personal data collected?						
	pseudonymisation			anonymization			
	encryption			other *(specify in the line below)*			
	access restriction						
3.2	**Data minimisation** (D9.7)						**x**
a	Has as little as possible data been collected throughout the research process?						
b	If more data was collected than initially needed, did you ensure the data was deleted?						
3.3	**Data profiling** (D9.10)						**x**
a	Was or will the data collected in the deliverable be used for data profiling?						
b	Were all data subjects informed of the profiling and its possible consequences? (as part of the Inform Consent Form and the Information Sheet)						
c	Were sufficient measures in place to safeguard their fundamental rights?						
3.4	**Processing of previously collected personal data** (D9.11)						**x**
a	Did you obtain consent to use personal data from previously executed research?						
b	Are technical/organisational measures required to safeguard the rights and freedoms of the data subject according to EU and national legislation in place in your organisation?						
4	**Other Issues of ethical concern**						
a	Were there any other ethical considerations detected during the work of this deliverable that are not covered by the list above?				x		
b	If yes, please list the concerns below and elaborate on the related countermeasures in the methodology section of this document						

			yes	no		yes	no	n/a
B cont.	The Deliverable makes various suggestions to involve citizens and other local stakeholders in the dissemination activities of the Project. It needs to make sure that he results that are obtained from the feedback are ethical results because part of the results will later be disseminated as recommendations to policymakers. Further, it will be important for the dissemination campaigns using social media will make sure that ethical standards according to the RESILOC ethics guidelines will be kept. It will be further important that no personal data or identifiable pictures of participants and other stakeholders will be disseminated without informed consent.							

5	Opinions/approvals provided by ethics committees and other experts

5.1	Following documents received opinions/approvals provided by ethics committees and other experts for the research conducted for this deliverable.

			yes	no		yes	no	n/a
a	Informed Consent Forms and Information sheet	IEB			EEA			x
		DPO			LEB			
b	Questionnaires / Surveys	IEB			EEA			x
		DPO			LEB			
c	Design /Methodology of research activity	IEB			EEA			x
		DPO			LEB			

Appendix B: Designated target audience for dissemination

| Designated target audience		
Type	**Function/Expected outcome**	**Examples**
Potential markets and customer groups (users)	Application facilitation	national and local institutions as municipalities, operators in the field of critical infrastructures, smart city and mobility
Academic institutions and other research groups	Research catalysts and multipliers, data exploitation & efficiency	Research institutes and universities working in the field of crisis management, resilience vulnerability and social science related to risk perception and human behaviour. Further: technical innovation research on simulation, sensors data, big data, or workflow management, security, and environment protection
Governmental organisations at national and community level	Policy makers & administrators	Ministries of interior & defence, civil protection agencies, responder agencies and first responders, civil protection and EU DGs
First responders, disaster management experts, practitioners' associations and networks	Networks/unions/ corporate bodies	The European Emergency Number Association (EENA), Federation of the European Union Fire Officer Associations (FEU), The Public Safety Communication Europe Forum (PSCE), CMINE
Non-governmental organisations & civil society organisations at national and community level	Policy advisors, actors, observers	Red Cross, Red Crescent, volunteers, civil protection organisations
International organisations	Supranational frameworks	United Nations, European institutions
Industries and SMEs	Contribution of technical and operational excellence	Products and services in the field of disaster management, disaster recovery, sensors data, big data, workflow and business process management, critical infrastructures, security and environment protection
Standardisation bodies	Manifestation of applicability	CEN, ISO
Investors	Current and future funding	

Private sector services	Functions	
Citizens of a community	Ad hoc volunteers/ potential victims/ advisors	Narrow: People that permanently live in the area that is subject to research (pilot) Board: People that permanently live in the geographical area in which pilots are situated.

Appendix C: RESILOC Dissemination Planning and Evaluation Process

RESILOC Dissemination Planning and Evaluation Process

	WP Lead	Individual Partner
Pre-Planning	**Start** → Design templates for individual planning and Event specific reporting and a table for the recording of impact of dissemination actions	
Periodical Planning	(Re)Definition of dissemination priorities (topics, target groups, channels) → Inform Partners about the strategic priorities and send Individual planning template to collect individual contributions → Integrate content provided by the partners in to the next version of the Dissemination Plan → Finalise and submit Dissemination Plan to the Commission's portal and share the submitted version with the Consortium	Fill template with planned / envisaged dissemination actions for the proposed period and return to WP Lead (after 14 days) · Read Dissemination Plan
Execution and Evaluation	Provide Access to Dissemination Reporting Templates → Integrate the Reports into the table → Evaluate the table and integrate the achievements in the Dissemination Plan for the next period or Final report → **or** → **END**	Execute individual or joined dissemination activities according to the project's progress and in line with the Dissemination plans → Fill Dissemination Report for every activity executed using the dissemination report template and send the report to the WP Lead

Affiliated Documents:

- Planning Template Dissemination Actions
- Reporting Template Dissemination Action
- Evaluation Table Dissemination Actions
- Dissemination Plan V1,V2,…Final Report

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