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Abstract

The following document describes the third 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
RISK SoS	Risk Perception and Behaviour Survey of Surveyors
SIR	Scientific Interim Results
TIR	Technical Interim Results
WP	Work Package

The terminology used within this report is defined within the Base and Project Glossaries¹. The terms and phrases used within this document have the meanings described by the glossary unless explicitly described otherwise in the relevant text.

¹ <https://www.resilocproject.eu/publication/>

1 Executive Summary

The following report summarises the RESILOC dissemination activities as the stakeholder-oriented promotion and advocacy of the project results. It covers the period from January 2021 to December 2021 and derives the actions required for the final project year.

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. To manage and monitor the results efficiently, they were categorised in the following groups:

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

The different results were mapped to the dissemination strategy to efficiently manage the progress of dissemination towards the overall strategic goal of creating impact. Currently, the project has entered the third stage of the dissemination strategy. This stage is focusing on the upcoming final months of the project and particularly on the Key Exploitable Results (KER) with a special focus on KER 1 and KER 2 (technical outputs) and KER 3 (as a general procedure that leads communities from assessing resilience to defining resilience strategies).

The monitoring and the evaluation of activities are organized in the following Categories:

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

Regarding the number of Scientific Publications, these were below expectations in the previous period. This is partially due to the change in the project design. Nevertheless, important deliverables and some technical results (TIR) were published. Publications on KIR and SIR need to be increased in the final year. However, the project partners have announced an extensive list of publications to be achieved before November 2022.

The scientific exchanges with other researchers went well in 2021. There was a continuous interaction within the projects of the DRS-01 Research Cluster. A particular focus group was formed on risk perception and behaviour. Additionally, exchanges with similar or complimentary project were followed but could be increased. The next project year will see a continuation of the exchanges with a focus on transferring knowledge relevant to the final project results and the integration of results from DRS- 01 Results into the RESILOC solution.

The impact through dissemination events improved over 2021. Still the availability of relevant conferences was impacted by the ongoing pandemic. Nevertheless, RESILOC managed to attend relevant conferences at international EU and national level.

Communities partially increased their local dissemination. However, additional efforts are required to increase in the regional level. A particular successful string of dissemination actions was established alongside the UNDRR for the localisation of the Sendai FWA. Additionally, other dissemination events were successfully implemented for best practice solutions from the project.

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.^{2,3}

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.^{2,3} 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.^{2,3} 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.^{2,3,4}

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., scientists, policy makers, civil society), potential users 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, the 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.

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 interim 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 that the validity is reached, project results will have to be placed into 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 the 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.

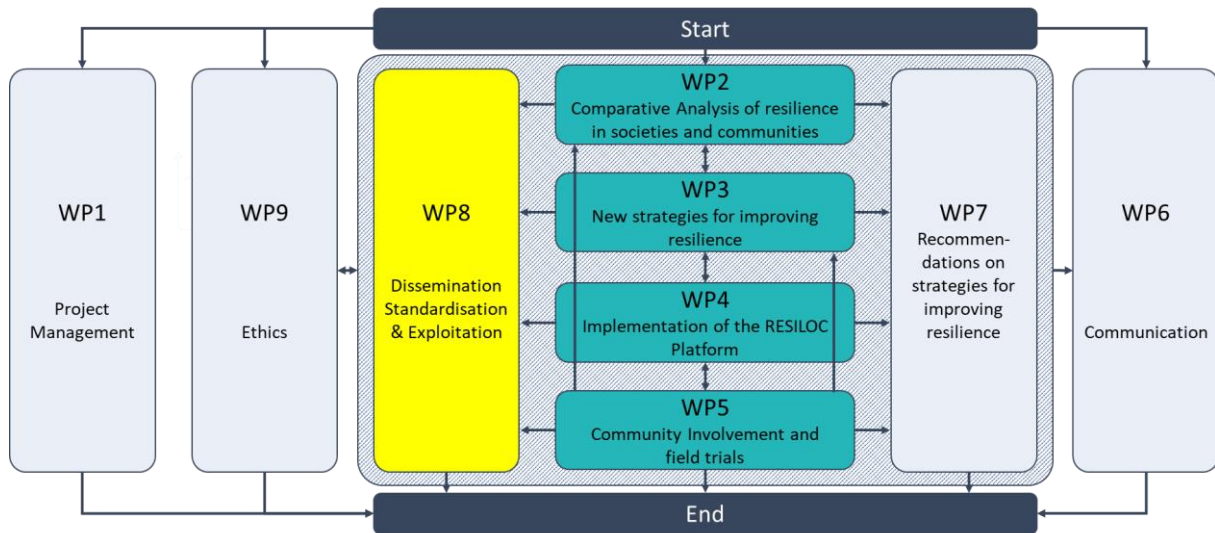


Figure 1 RESILOC PERT diagram

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](#)).

Responsibilities for the dissemination of 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 into 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 interim 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, target groups for dissemination actions need 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, and 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),

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), (an 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 of disaster resilient societies. This is why paramount scientific exchanges and dissemination of the RESILOC results to other EU research projects are 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 groups.

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 outputs. 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 develop 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 approaches 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

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 is 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 interim 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 practices 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 consists of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR at a local level and reflects on 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.

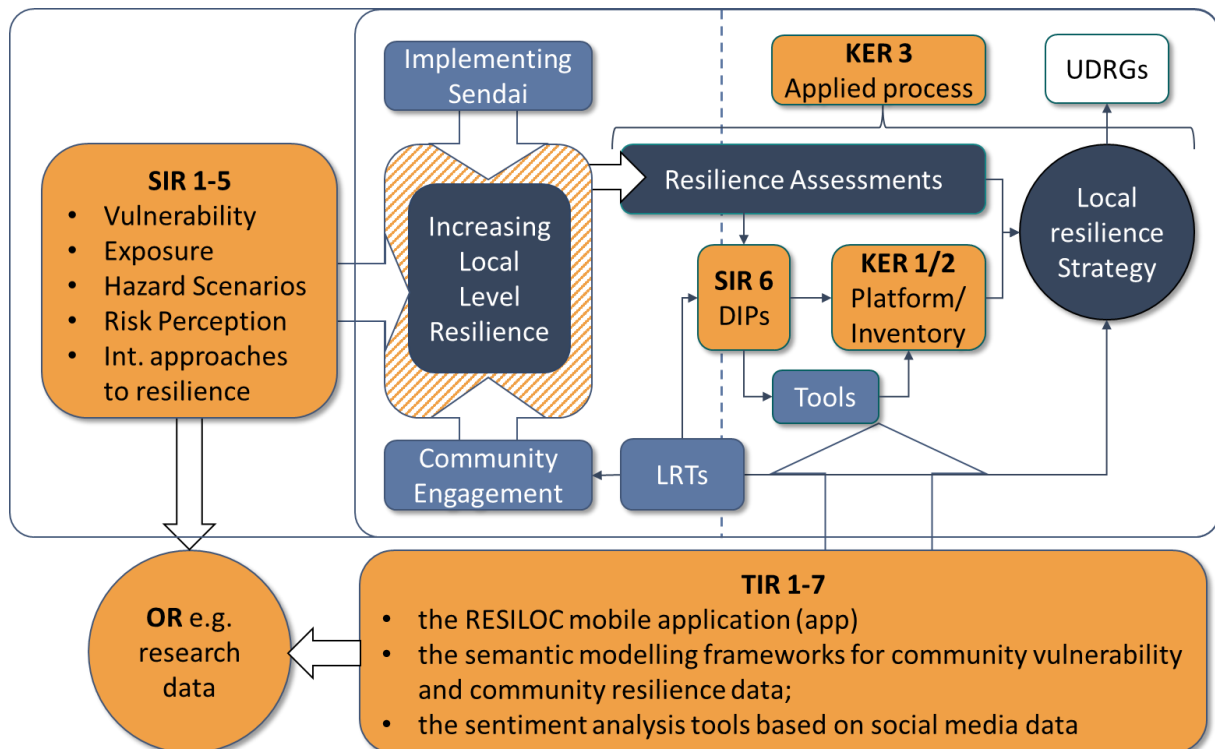


Figure 2 Mapping of RESILOC research results

Both SIR and TIR but also the trial procedure are 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 dissemination⁷ 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 one continues from its 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).

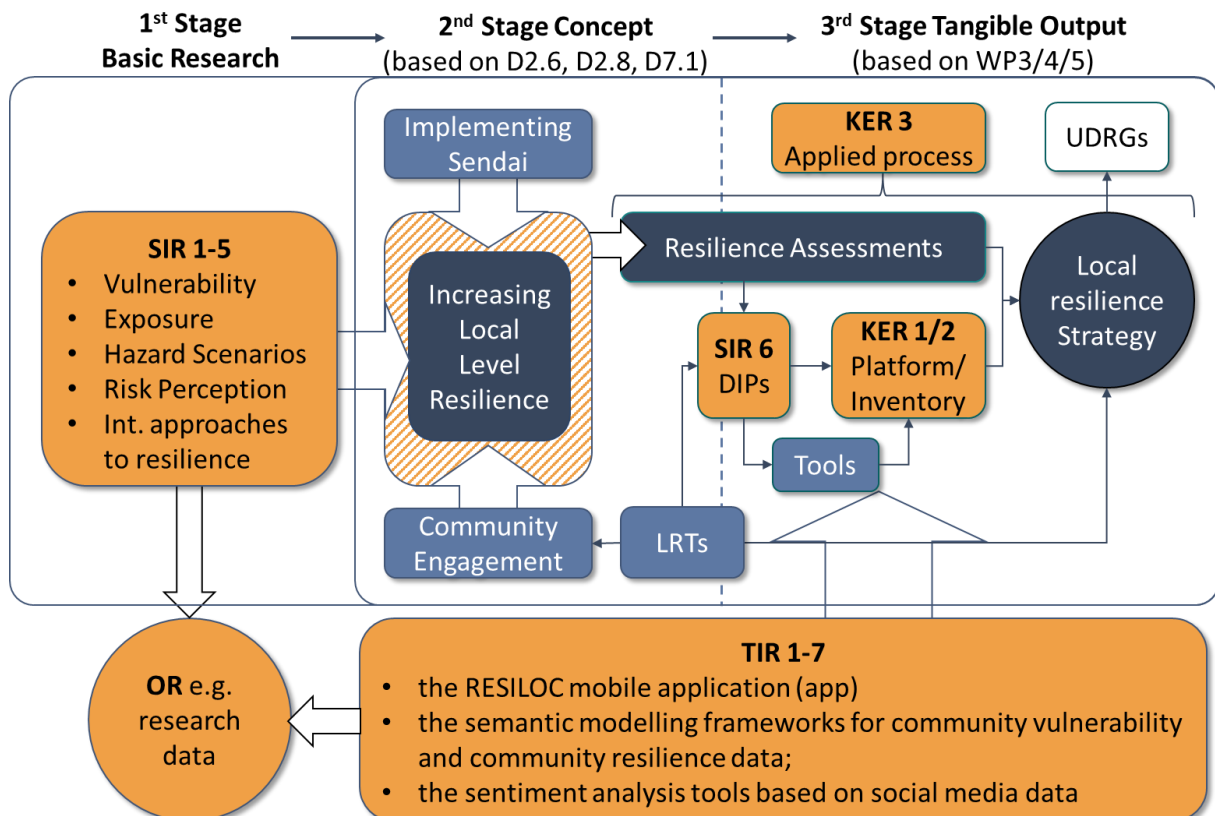


Figure 3 RESILOC strategic map of results

The project follows a build-up strategy which disseminates results toward peers before using them for 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 of the concept may be disseminated during conferences to receive expert feedback.

The second 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

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), and Policy makers.	Scientific exchanges, Events like conferences Workshops or Webinars
2	RESILOC Concept and LRTs	Local stakeholders and decision makers (users), researchers, 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 and publish the deliverable as a 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 discussion 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 discussion 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 the regional level	Technical Conferences, User Workshops, Exploitation Events
	KER 3	Community representatives, Decision makers and experts at the regional level, technical experts, policy makers, End users	Conferences, Innovation Exhibitions, User Workshops
	OR 1-3	Researchers, project sponsors, policy makers	Scientific exchanges, EU Workshops, Best practice publications.

4.1 Current status

Currently, the project has entered the third stage of the dissemination strategy. This stage is characterized by focusing on the upcoming final months of the project and particularly on the Key Exploitable Results (KER) with a special focus on KER 1 and KER 2 (technical outputs) and KER 3 (as a general procedure that leads communities from assessing resilience to defining resilience strategies).

Additionally, the third stage of the dissemination strategy pays attention to the results of the field trials and how the RESILOC solution was integrated and used during the events. The results, however, will not be fully developed until the end of the project.

An additional point of interest for the third dissemination strategy is the uninterrupted attention on policymakers at EU-Level and end-users from previous stages. On that front, the project will continue to disseminate results from the previous stages and balance any shortcomings that might have occurred. This includes a special requirement to disseminate intangible characteristics of resilience such as “risk perception” which is an important component of the RESILOC. As experienced during the project, this component is complex, dynamic, and challenging to translate into a single indicator. Therefore, it is important to engage in frequent scientific exchanges and to disseminate the results of Scientific Interim Result 1 (SRI1) to ensure that the work developed in RESILOC can reach and be adopted by a wide community.

As a result, the third dissemination strategy could be measured by the success of the dissemination activities in Appendix D and the methodology used, described in the next Section 5 Evaluation Methodology.

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 for 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 below⁸)

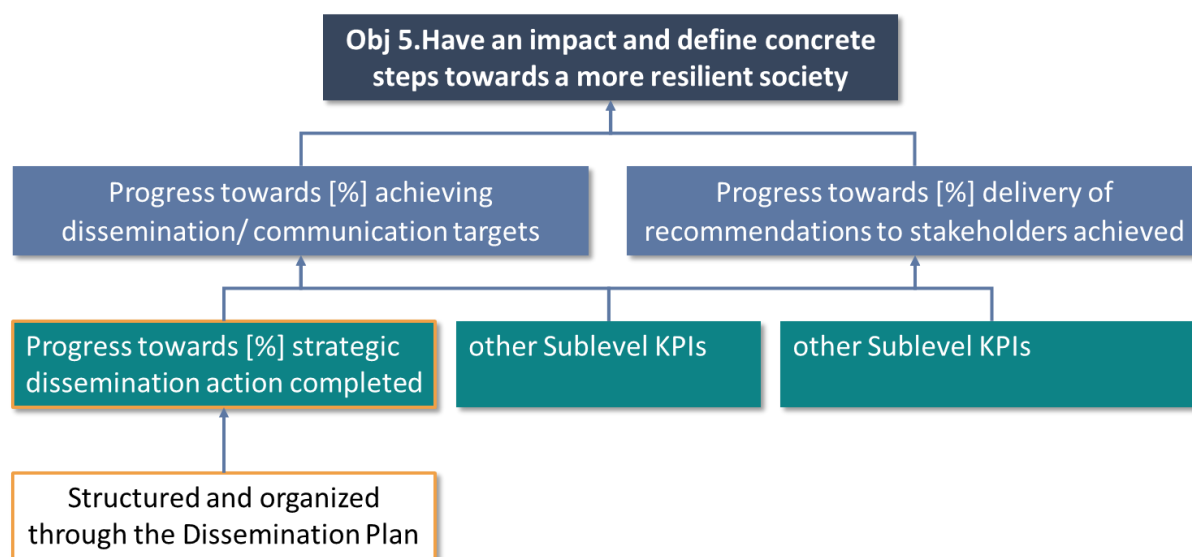


Figure 4 Impact of strategic dissemination actions on Obj.5

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

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 01.01.2021 and 31.12.2021. These were classified into 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](#). For the selected period of this report, the focus was on stage two in which the RESILOC concept, including the use of LRTs and the methodology using the DIP framework needs to be disseminated to users' researchers and policy makers. The dissemination work is a pre-runner to the dissemination of validated methodology (KER3) in the final project year. At the same time, the dissemination action from stage one is continued throughout. Shortcomings 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 was the scientific publications of RESILOC consortium partners. Publications started to increase during the 12 months covered by this report (year 2021). Table 9 below shows an overview of key items published: *(The table includes some of the project's public deliverables with high relevance to the results these are important science-based publications although not externally peer-reviewed)*

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) Published Feb 2021

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 using LRTs and in line with the four priorities of the Sendai Framework for DRR	Researchers, academics and DRR experts Users, EU stakeholders	(Submitted Nov. 2020) Published February 2021
Modelling, Measuring, and Visualising Community Resilience: A Systematic Review	WNRI	https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/19/7896	Researchers, academics and DRR experts, EU stakeholders, and other projects	Published in March 2021
Towards a Design of Resilience Data Repository for Community Resilience.	WNRI	http://idl.iscram.org/files/hoanglongnguyen/2021/2332_HoangLongNguyen_et al2021.pdf	Researchers, academics and DRR experts, EU stakeholders, and other projects	Published in 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, and other projects	Published in May 2021
Deliverable D4.1 RESILOC Inventory Developed	WNRI	This document provides a comprehensive description of the RESILOC Inventory developed as a web-based set of user interfaces, backend services, and databases.	DRS01 Cluster, researchers, academics and DRR experts, EU stakeholders and other projects	December 2021

The promotion of project results through scientific publications beyond the public deliverables is not living up to the potential the project provides at the end of the second strategic dissemination stage. The project has advanced in publishing the Technical Interim Results (TIR) but most of the Scientific Interim Results (SIR) have not yet been offered to peers in form of papers or scientific articles. The final project year should see an increase in submissions of papers to support the uptake of RESILOC results by researchers, academics, DRR experts, EU stakeholders, as well as other projects. A list of pre-announced publications from the partners can be obtained from [Table 13](#).

6.2 Scientific exchanges

The second dissemination category refers to scientific exchanges. The table below shows an overview of activities during the period of this report (year 2021):

Table 10: Scientific exchanges until 31.12.2021

Dissemination activity	Lead RESILOC participants	Comments	Audience (peers)	Date
Risk SoS Webinar 1	THIR, FhG	Working towards a common baseline in risk perception and behaviour	Risk SoS Research Groups	14 January 2021
DRS01 Cluster Mini Conference	RAN, FhG	Coordinating and synchronising research work amongst DRS-01 projects	BuildERS, ENGAGE, LINKS	04 February 2021
Risk SoS Webinar 2	THIR, FhG	Working towards a common baseline in risk perception and behaviour	Risk SoS Research Groups	25 February 2021
Zurich FRMC walk-through for RESILOC	FhG IES TIHR JSI	Understanding the lessons learned from the FRMC Methodology	Zürich Flood Foundation	24 March 2021
Risk SoS Webinar 3	THIR, FhG	Working towards a common baseline in risk perception and behaviour	Risk SoS Research Groups	13 April 2021
Risk SoS Webinar 4	THIR, FhG	Working towards a common baseline in risk perception and behaviour	Risk SoS Research Groups	01 June 2021
RESILOC/ARCH Exchange Meeting	FhG, IES, ISIG, JSI, WNRI, NKUA, TIHR	Discussing similarities and differences (Synergies) between the RESILOC and ARCH projects for the assessment of local resilience	Fraunhofer IAIS, INGV Italia, RFSAT, Tecnalia, Unicam, Iclei	07 June 2021
DRS STATE-OF-PLAY AND WAY FORWARD	RAN/FhG	Coordinating and synchronizing research work amongst DRS-01 projects	BuildERS, ENGAGE, LINKS	14 June 2021
Risk SoS Webinar 5	FhG	Working towards a common baseline in risk perception and behaviour	Risk SoS Research Groups	02 July 2021
DRS 01 CLUSTER MEETUP	RAN/FhG	Coordinating and synchronizing research work amongst DRS-01 projects	BuildERS, ENGAGE, LINKS	26 July 2021

DRS01 Meeting	RAN/FhG	Coordinating and synchronizing research work amongst DRS-01 projects	BuildERS, ENGAGE, LINKS	21 September 2021
DRS-01 Cluster Meeting	RAN/FhG	Coordinating and synchronizing research work amongst DRS-01 projects	BuildERS, ENGAGE, LINKS	28 October 2021
Risk SoS webinar - Questions to capture hazard exposure (actual, perceived, etc.)	FhG/TIHR	DRS01 Cluster working on a catalogue of questions on risk perception and behaviour from European projects. Group discussions on the selection and ranking of questions (answers, and scales) to capture hazard exposure	BuildERS, ENGAGE, LINKS, CORE, Risk PACC and Risk SoS Group	25 November 2021
Exchange Meeting BORIS Project	FhG/ISIG/CGO	Fields of Cooperation BORIS /RESILOC Exchange on the cross-border dimension in local level DRR.	Unina, CIM Foundation	29 November 2021
Risk SoS webinar - Questions to capture evacuation and emergency behaviour	FhG/TIHR	Group discussions on the selection and ranking of questions (and answers) to capture evacuations and emergency behaviour.	BuildERS, ENGAGE, LINKS, CORE, Risk PACC and RISK SoS Group	16 December 2021

The project was able to establish the scientific exchanges that were considered strategically important to improve the RESILOC results and their impact on the relevant target audiences (peers). The most important exchange took place in continuous meetings with the DRS01 Cluster, which holds a joint responsibility to deliver results and recommendations that connects through the overall goal of establishing disaster resilient societies. RESILOC was leading the cluster and organised continuous meetings to discuss options for sharing results and engage in joined dissemination activities.

Within this cluster, RESILOC formed a focus group on risk perception and behaviour to target the other strategic priority described in the previous plan. This group is of high relevance since the subject of risk perception and behaviour is anchored in each of the six active DRS-01 projects yet is too large to be addressed by a single project to a satisfactory degree. Furthermore, there will be at least one project entirely dedicated to this subject in the 2022 HE Call on DRS-01, which will be a client to the research from the projects currently ongoing.

To increase the momentum of the research in risk perception and behaviour RESILOC has merged the DRS-01 Cluster with the independent, EU recognised Risk SoS research group. Regular meetings (webinars) with the Cluster and the Risk SoS took place during 2021. The output will be a baseline to further research and policy recommendations to EU policy makers. This group is also linked to the European Conference on Risk Perception and Behaviour (ECRP) see [Section 6.3](#).

Further Scientific exchanges took place with projects that relate to RESILOC through their ambition to research and develop similar or contradicting solutions in relation to community resilience. A fruitful discussion was picked up with the ARCH Project (GA 820999) which assesses and improves resilience in communities with a focus on historic areas. The two projects have a common approach in the use of indicators and local resilience teams to assess resilience. Other important exchanges on tools and concepts around local resilience took place with the Zurich Flood Alliance and the BORIS Project (GA 101004882). The scientific exchanges were overall important to increase the impact of the results and will be continued during the final project year. ([See Section 7.2](#))

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 31.12.2021

Dissemination activity	Lead RESILOC participants	Comments	Audience	Date
CERIS - DISASTER RISK SOCIETIES – SOCIETAL RESILIENCE	IES, RAN	Opportunity to disseminate RESILOC's contribution to EU research and innovation for security-focused societal resilience (SIR 1-5)	DRS01 Cluster, CoU, other projects, policy makers	10 February 2021
CERIS event - science policy interactions related to Sendai FWA (with UN DRR)	IES, RAN, FhG, ACPDR	To promote RESILOC outputs in support of the Sendai FWA: i) relevant key results (knowledge, tools etc.), ii) main policy recommendations (ambitions) iii) identified gaps and research needs	exchange views with UN-DRR and ECHO representatives and CERIS Members	10 March 2021
4th Scientific Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, "	NKUA, ISIG, IES	To promote RESILOC results. Poster presentation in the A semantic approach for modelling community vulnerability data" (TIR1)	Policy makers, first responders, DRR experts	18-19 March 2021
Presentation of lifeworld methodology at the Risk SoS webinar	TIHR	To trigger connections with other projects (SIR1)	Scientific community, DRR experts	01 June 2021
Project to Policy Workshop	FhG, CGO	Definition of interaction frameworks in the context of project to policy dialogue outcomes dissemination	DRS01, CoU, EU institutions, OECD, UN	07 September 2021

Local dissemination WS	CGO	Presentation of the project to the community and the presentation of the LRT, its goals and purposes	local stakeholders for their involvement in the LRT.	23 June 2021
Local dissemination WS	CGO, ISIG, FhG, NKUA, RAN	Presentation of the RESILOC trial ambition and purpose to selected LRT Members	LRT that have joined the team so far	30 July 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	6-8 October 2021
Local dissemination WS	CGO, ISIG	presentation of RESILOC project to the volunteers of civil protection of Gorizia	Civil Protection Gorizia and cross border Slovenian Communities	19 October 2021
German Conference on DRR FTKatV	FhG	Dissemination of RESILOC project contribution towards EU objectives and their transposition to the national level (Germany)	Research projects, policy makers and emergency services mainly at national level in Germany (Session was recorded and published to public on YouTube)	26 October 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	October 2021
ECRP 2021 Paris	FhG, TIHR	contribution towards a common baseline exploiting the RESILOC Questionnaire on risk perception and behaviour	Other research projects, policy makers and DRR stakeholders. Conference results were published in November 2022	21-22 October 2021
JRC or Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre (DRMKC)	FhG, RAN, IES	Dissemination of RESILOC project contribution towards EU DRM objectives and the knowledge pool	Other research projects, policy makers and DRR stakeholders (Session was recorded and	18 October 2021

			published to public on YouTube)	
EFDRR 2021 Matosinhos-Portugal	FhG, RAN, IES, ACPDR, CGO	Dissemination of RESILOC project contribution towards European Roadmap and strategic frameworks focused on resilience, raising awareness of project results: “Strengthening disaster risk governance at local level: enhancing information exchanges through new technologies and assessment models”	Other research projects, policy makers and DRR stakeholders (Session was recorded and published to Conference Participants)	24 -26 November 2021
Local dissemination/Validation WS	ISIG, CGO	Presentation of trial script with validation WS	Gorizia LRT Members	17 December 2021

In 2021, there was active participation in conferences and workshops by multiple RESILOC partners. The project benefited from the approval of the overall concept and end-user orientation through REA in February 2021. At the same time, the project advanced into the software phase with technical sprints for the development of the Inventory and the Platform as including the Technical Interim Results (TIR). Finally, the project started to advance the concept of local resilience into the DIP Framework (SIR6) and the overall process of assessing resilience (KER3). This provided the project with an improved baseline for communication.

The project selected carefully which events would help to implement the dissemination strategy given. However, several major events were still postponed or restricted due to the ongoing pandemic. The project articulated the ambition to disseminate at EU policy makers as well as the national and international levels, while regional and local levels were still hard to access.

A strong focus was put on the EU-research, policy and user networks through participation at CERIS events. The project used this platform to generate interest in the methodology to assess resilience at the local level using the DIP Framework. The second CERIS event triggered the interest of the UNDRR, which saw a meaningful contribution of RESILOC to the localisation of the Sendai Framework Agreement on DRR. Following this positioning, RESILOC successfully invited UNDRR representatives to a Project to Policy workshop in September 2021. Following this, the project was able to exploit the interest of the UNDRR by securing itself a presenter’s position during the EFDRR 2021 in Matosinhos Portugal in November 2021.

RESILOC also became a member of the Session Organising Team (SOT) for the working session on “Leveraging local Resilience” shaping the way forward for the acceleration of the implementation of Sendai at the local level. The results of the session were part of the main plenary of the Conference and conserved in the [EFDRR Roadmap 2021-2030](#).

UNDRR shared with RESILOC that they are interested in continuing the work. The project will be looking for opportunities to use the UNDRR Forum and Sendai FWA in particular to disseminate the Key Exploitable Results (KER) that were not yet available during the EFDRR 2021.

The “Project to Policy workshop” in September also opened a door toward the Commission’s Joint Research Centre (JRC). The project was invited to present its progress during the 5th Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre (DRMKC) Annual Seminar. The results from RESILOC were funnelled into the related JRC Conference and Workshop report published under doi: 10.2760/838034. Both The sessions for the DRMKC and the EFDRR were recorded and published through the JRC and the UNDRR respectively.

The project achieved two national dissemination events in Germany and Greece which were aiming to address emergency services identified as important contributors to the Local Resilience Teams (LRTs). More attention needs to be put these peers in the coming year as the connection between the strategic tool and the operational level of the emergency services was not yet understood to a satisfactory degree.

Regarding dissemination at the local level, it was expected to be higher. Except for the community of Gorizia, which has made early efforts to design and implement its dissemination plan, partners were integrated into larger dissemination events (i.e. as speakers). However, as just mentioned, the activity at the local level needs to increase. It is expected that it will become easier once travelling restrictions have decrease. Dissemination workshops on the KER 1-3 will be included in the trial sequence for each trial (training). The trial teams should also be committed to making the information available to other local and regional stakeholders.

Finally, a steady focus was put on dissemination events for risk perception and behaviour at an academic level. The complexity of the subject requires an iterative approach of disseminating and discussing results with peers to progress towards working links between risk perception, behaviour, and community resilience.

To see the dissemination programme for the upcoming project period please see the [Table 14: Planned general dissemination events until 31.12.2022](#) in [Section 7.3](#).

6.4 Other dissemination events

Finally, the last category of dissemination activities is composed of 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 31.12.2021

Dissemination activity	Lead RESILOC participants	Comments	Planned Audience	Date
Meeting with local industry and public sector	WNRI	To deliver an introduction of RESILOC to NORADAPT (Norwegian Network on	Scientific community (Norway)	June 2021

stakeholders in partner community Western Norway		Climate Change) for further collaboration and advice		
Local Community Profile of RESILOC pilots - co-produced with RESILOC end-users for each RESILOC community	FhG, CGO, 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	September 2021
International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction	ISIG	Dissemination of RESILOC project tools and approach to community resilience building	Private national sector (Italy)	13 October 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)	November 2021
Cycle of seminars organised by University of Trieste (IT) 'Risks and communities. Tools, approaches and developments'	ISIG, CGO	Dissemination of RESILOC and its tools towards community resilience building	University students and researchers, other national stakeholders (Italy)	17 December 2021
Webinar on Ethics and Citizen Science and the Gender Equality Plan	FhG	Disseminating the RESILOC Ethics Framework and the Ethics monitoring tools	Researchers of the Fraunhofer Society (Session was recorded and published to Fraunhofer employees)	09 December 2021

As shown in the table above, the events in this category were 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 toward global efforts such as the SDG11b. These dissemination activities describe the promotion of results with peers but are less centred around the target audiences or KER.

7 Planned dissemination activities

This section covers planned dissemination activities from January 2022 to December 2022.

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

7.1 Planned scientific publications

The table below shows the planned activities related to scientific publications for the year 2022:

Table 13: Planned scientific publications until 31.12.2021

Name of the publication	Lead RESILOC Participants	Comments	Planned Audience	Expected Date
Results of the first round of case studies exploring the relevance of the RESILOC dimensions and indicators to disaster situations	TIHR	Article to be published at the TIHR and REISLOC's website	researchers and DRR experts, EU stakeholders and other projects	January 2022
AGILE development of the Inventory	WNRI	Paper to be published at the IEEE Open Journal of the Computer Society (https://www.computer.org/csdl/journals/oj) (TIR 1)	Researchers, academics and DRR experts, EU stakeholders, other projects	Mid 2022
DRR at a local level: ethical challenges & LRTs in RESILOC	BILSP, FhG	To be published at Open Research Europe (OR2)	Researchers, academics, DRR experts and ethics experts, EU stakeholders, other projects	3 rd trimester 2022
RESILOC trials – feasibility study of the trial in Tetovo Bulgaria	BILSP, BRC	To be presented at the EnviroRisk 2022 conference and to be published in SPRINGER	Researchers, academics, DRR experts. Audience	June 2022

		Series: Studies in Systems, Decision and Control (SSDC)	reach – EU, US, Armenia	
Results of the risk perception survey	TIHR	To be published in the International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction	researchers, policymakers and practitioners	February 2022
D3.1 RESILOC Resilience Indicators	WNRI	This deliverable presents the results of the initial task implemented in WP3. (Includes Parts of KER3)	DRS01 Cluster, researchers and DRR experts, EU stakeholders and other projects	February 2022
D3.2 Strategies for Improving Resilience	THIR	This deliverable will validate the relevance, comprehensiveness and usability of the methodology developed in Task 3.1 (Includes Parts of KER3)	DRS01 Cluster, researchers and DRR experts, EU stakeholders and other projects	August 2022
D4.4 Guidelines for the adoption of the RESILOC framework	IES	This Deliverable will produce the results of the operationalization of the assessment method as defined in WP3 and implemented in the RESILOC platform. (Step by step guide) (KER1 and 2)	Users- DRS01 Cluster, researchers and DRR experts, EU stakeholders and other projects	August 2022
D4.5 Sensor based solutions	JSI	This Deliverable will present IOT devices or similar that help to capture the dynamic data required for community resilience. (TIR 4)	Users- DRS01 Cluster, researchers and DRR experts, EU stakeholders and other projects	August 2022
Web-based Tool to Facilitate Resilience-related Information Management	WNRI /IES	Related to KER1/2 to be published 7 th Conference on Information Technology in Disaster Risk Reduction (ITDRR2022) Kristiansand, Norway	Researchers, academics and DRR experts, EU stakeholders, other projects	12-14 October 2022
Trial Guidance Methodology can add value beyond the boundaries of DRIVER	RAN	RAN wrote a chapter in the forthcoming book titled “Innovation in Crisis Management”. The chapter featuring RESILOC is currently with the publishers (Routledge high impact publishing	Researchers, academics and DRR experts, EU	Late 2022

		house) for final proofing ahead of publication later this year.	stakeholders, other projects	
Embedding resilience assessment in local strategic planning and policymaking	ISIG	Scientific journals – to be identified	Researchers, academics and DRR experts, EU stakeholders, other projects	November 2022
Field experiences, challenges and opportunities for researchers and local authorities on social vulnerability, participation and communities	ISIG	To be published at Open Research Europe	Researchers, academics and DRR experts, EU stakeholders, other projects	June 2022
Use of lifeworld analysis to explore the Grenfell Fire Disaster	TIHR	Planned to be published at the Disaster and Prevention Management Journal	Researchers and DRR experts, EU stakeholders, other projects	July 2022
A new theoretical model on community resilience: from analysis to local strategies	ISIG	To be published at Open Research Europe	Researchers, academics and DRR experts, EU stakeholders, other projects	September 2022
Social media analysis for assessing resilience	JSI	To be published in Applied Artificial Intelligence Journal (TIR 4)	Scientific community	End of the project (2022)
Non-intrusive privacy preserving approach for occupancy detection based on WiFi probe requests	JSI	To be published at MDPI Sensors (TIR4)	Scientific community	End of the project (2022)

Although some publications were made during 2021 the overall coverage of the project to other researchers and policy makers needs to be increased in the final project year. The Partners have announced multiple publications covering the SIR and extending the publication of technical results (TIR) (see table above). Important results will also be those that cover the Resilience assessment process and the DIP Framework and the tools to be used for the resilience assessments. Respective Deliverables will be published in August 2022. Finally, the partners will find a pertinent

way to publish the results from the RESILOC field trials and their evaluation. A deliverable will be due at the end of the project. Besides the publications listed above the project is also determined to publish the research data on the proxies and indicators via the Zenodo public repository.

7.1 Planned general dissemination events

The following table gives an overview of general dissemination events planned for 2022, which are mainly conferences:

Table 14: Planned general dissemination events until 31.12.2022

Dissemination activity	Lead RESILOC participants	Comments	Planned Audience	Expected Date
Dissemination Coordination Meeting Gorizia	CGO, ISIG	Presentation of the RESILOC Project the Gorizia Field trial and the cross-border dimension with Slovenia	Local CPOs	13 January 2022
Dissemination Coordination Meeting Gorizia	CGO, ISIG	Presentation of the RESILOC Project and the Gorizia trial to local and regional Civil protection and emergency services	Local and regional CPOs and Emergency services	31 January 2022
CERIS CoU Brussels Belgium	FhG, IES	Presenting the DIP Framework (KIR3)	Community of users and EU- Policy Makers	23 March 2022
Committee of Regions	RAN	The EU's Assembly of Regional and Local Representatives, community resilience	Community of users and EU- Policy Makers	March 2022
EENA CONFERENCE Marseille-France	IES, RAN	DIPs and LRT facilitation (Link to UCPM) (KER3)		28 April 2022
Policy Seminar" Survive and Thrive: What are we learning about community resilience from the pandemic"	TIHR	To present and discuss the purpose and function of the RESILOC tools in an interactive online format (KER3)	European and international resilience experts, academics and stakeholders	Apr 2022
Risk Perception Seminar at Risk SoS webinar	TIHR	Presentation of lessons learned from the risk perception seminar (SIR1) and planned publication at the International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction (tbd).	Researchers, policymakers and practitioners	05 May 2022

UNDRR Global Platform Bali-Indonesia	IES, FhG, Commune Catania	Presentation/Demonstration of the RESILOC Platform and the lessons learned from the Gorizia trial. (KER 1-3)	International Resilience experts, policy makers and community stakeholders outside Europe.	23-27 May 2022
EnviroRisks Conference Sofia-Bulgaria	Tetovo Village / BILSP/ BRC	Presentation of Tetovo trial Challenges assessing resilience in small communities (KER 1-3)	Eastern European regional level, researchers and policy makers	06-10 June 2022
ECRP Conference Berlin Germany	FhG, BRC, RAN	Assessing adaptive behaviour as an indicator of local resilience (the Community-based adaptive behaviour model of resilience. (SIR 1)	EU-researchers, EU Policy makers	13-14 June 2022
5th HDRR Forum Athens-Greece	NKUA/MWA	Presentation of RESILIC Platform Trial Sequence Introduction and Invitation to the MWA Trial	National experts in research and civil protection	16-17 June 2022
7 th Civil Protection Forum	FhG	Presentation of the integration of social aspect in local resilience assessment as part of the DRS-01 Cluster.	Civil protection authorities of the member states and EU Policy- makers	28 June 2022
Community Resilience Initiative 2022	RAN	Focus on innovative strategies expanding the toolbox for the development of unique resilience strategies for communities	Community level administration and psychosocial support services	June 2022
Final Conference ARCH Project	FhG	Presenting Standardisation results CWA 17727 (Concept of LRTs and the use of Indicators)	ARCH, Shelter, users, Policy makers	June 2022
Meetings with Mayors of Bulgarian municipalities and townhalls	BILSP, BRC	Peer-to-peer presentation / demo of the RESILOC methodology and technology solutions that support it – with a feedback session	Mayors whose communities are vulnerable to natural hazards of different kinds	June – October 2022
RESILOC Final Event (Trial conclusion) Catania-Italy	All RESILOC Partners	Closing RESILOC event for all partners (KER1-3)	Project partners Relevant stakeholders	September 2022

Meeting with Bulgarian Ministry of Interior	BILSP, BRC	Peer-to-peer presentation/demo of the RESILOC methodology and technology solutions that support it – with a feedback session	DG staff engaged with DRR and civil protection	September – October 2022
Meeting with Bulgarian Ministry of Environment and Water	BILSP, BRC	Peer-to-peer presentation / demo of the RESILOC methodology and technology solutions that support it – with feedback session	DG staff engaged with resilience particularly in the environmental dimension	September – October 2022
7th Conference on Information Technology in Disaster Risk Reduction (ITDRR-2022)	WNRI/JSI/IES/NKUA	Presentation Web-based Tool to Facilitate Resilience-related Information Management KER1/2	Other research projects, Users	12-14 October 2022
DTRF creative workshop	WNRI	Meeting with academic and industry stakeholders in the public security and safety field	Academia and industry	October 2022
Cross-Border Policy Workshop In Gorizia (organised in the National Week of Italian Civil Protection)	ISIG/CGO	High-level panel for dissemination of wp7 results	Italian (local & regional) and Slovenian Civil Protection operators and volunteers, LRTs, Regional Stakeholders, Baltic countries/Northern Europe stakeholders (Civil Protection representatives)	October 2022
NEEDS Conference 2022	FhG, ISIG, IES	(Disseminating the RESILOC solution to northern European Communities	Other research projects, policy makers and DRR stakeholders	1-3 November 2022
Final Conference Brussels- Belgium	FhG, RAN	Presentation of RESILIC Platform Trial Sequence Introduction and Invitation to the MWA Trial	Other research projects, policy makers and DRR stakeholders	November 2021
Project to Policy Workshop and final conference in Brussels	FhG	Presentation of high-level drafts of policy recommendations to EU policy makers. IES, ISIG, FhG, RAN, PR As part of the final conference		November 2022

The final year of the project will focus on the dissemination of the RESILOC solution ([see Chapter 4](#)). Individual results will be continuously promoted but the most important events will be (i) the “Final Dissemination Event” in Catania, in which the lessons learned from the four trials will be shared amongst potential users at the local and regional level, (ii) and the “Final Conference” in Brussels during which results and related recommendations will be shared with policy makers. There will be more technical dissemination events since the results from the implementation of the Inventory and the Platform are now available (TIR).

An important goal for the final project year will also be to situate the RESILOC results within the larger international frameworks, predominantly the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. This will help to prepare the ground in which the research and innovation could be exploited after the funded project period has ended. To this end, it will be important that RESILOC successfully finalizes its journey to the global level (see Appendix E). following successful engagement with Sendai at the European level It is planned to disseminate the RESILOC results during the UNDRR Global Platform in Bali 2022 to accelerate the localization of Sendai. Links to the Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism (SEM) and other global agreements such as the Agenda 2030 and the MCR2030 Campaign will also be made there.

Another challenge will be to promote the dissemination at the local and regional level. While Gorizia was already active during the last period the other communities will have to actively promote the concept, trials and results to the local users incl. policy makers. It will further be relevant to increase the regional level (e.g. Civil Protection Organisations, Committee of the Region). This is particularly important since the regional level is understood to be the primary source of reference to the community level. The Resilience Advisors Network (RAN) will strongly support this effort. Additionally, project partners will also continue the promotion of the results (mainly KER) at the national level.

7.2 Planned scientific exchanges

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

Table 15: Planned scientific exchanges until 31.12.2021

Dissemination Activity	Lead RESILOC Participants	Comments	Planned Audience (peers)	Expected Date
Risk SoS webinar - Questions to capture hazard exposure (actual, perceived, etc.)	FhG	To be continued from the Webinar on 16.12.2021	BuildERS, ENGAGE, LINKS, CORE, Risk PACC and Risk SoS Group	Jan 2022

Risk SoS webinar - Questions to capture previous hazards experience	FhG	Group discussions on the selection and ranking of questions (and answers) to capture previous hazard(s) experience	BuildERS, ENGAGE, LINKS, CORE, Risk PACC and Risk SoS Group	Feb 2022
Risk SoS webinar - response, (actual) adaptive behaviour and intention of adaptation	FhG/TIHR	Group discussions on the selection and ranking of questions (and answers) to capture adaptive behaviour and intention of adaptation	BuildERS, ENGAGE, LINKS, CORE, Risk PACC and Risk SoS Group	Mar 2022
BUILDERS Final Conference	ISIG	Presentation: “ <i>Community engagement and governance for resilience building strategies</i> ”	BuildERS ENGAGE, LINKS, CORE, Risk PACC and Risk SoS Group	Mar 2022
DRS01 CLUSTER coordination team meeting	RAN, FhG		RESILOC, BuildERS, ENGAGE, LINKS, CORE, Risk PACC	April 2022
RESILOC brief	FhG/BILSP	To share information on RESILOC with the “Taules de Resiliencia Urbana” Barcelona	City resilience experts	May 2022
Risk SoS webinar	FhG, TIHR	Working towards a common baseline in risk perception and behaviour	BuildERS, ENGAGE, LINKS, CORE, Risk PACC and Risk SoS Group	May 2022
Coordination Meeting with SEM (Sendai)	FhG, ISIG	Linking the RESILOC “Local resilience Teams” to the SEM	SEM	May 2022
Coordination Meeting with RESILIENT UKRAINE	IES, FhG	Understanding differences and similarities of the two projects assessing areas of cooperation.	RKK/ICDS	June 2022
DRS 01 Cluster Meeting Croatia	FhG, IES, JSI NKUA	Technical meeting to align the tools developed within the various projects to generate joined impact.	RESILOC, BuildERS, ENGAGE, LINKS, CORE, Risk PACC	June 2022
Meeting with New Bulgarian University	BILSP, BRC	Workshop on the overall RESILOC methodology and technology solutions that support it	New Bulgarian University academic staff working on resilience / DRR	June-July 2022
Meeting with Bulgarian Academy of Science	BILSP, BRC	Workshop on the overall RESILOC methodology and technology solutions that support it	Bulgarian Academy of Science academic staff working on resilience / DRR	June-July 2022

Risk SoS webinar	FhG, TIHR	Working towards a common baseline in risk perception and behaviour	BuildERS, ENGAGE, LINKS, CORE, Risk PACC and Risk SoS Group	July 2022
Risk SoS webinar	FhG, TIHR	Working towards a common baseline in risk perception and behaviour	BuildERS, ENGAGE, LINKS, CORE, Risk PACC and Risk SoS Group	October 2022
Advisory Board Meeting	IES/ISIG/FhG	Discussing the final steps toward policies	Advisors	Sep 2022

The project will continue its monthly webinars with the RISK SoS group to better embrace the complexity of human aspects in disaster risk governance, such as risk perception and awareness, coordination and leadership. It is planned to define a baseline on risk perception and behaviour for the upcoming call in HORIZON-CL3-2022-DRS-01-04. At the same time the regular meetings with the DRS-01 research cluster will continue. In those meetings results or the ambitions towards results are discussed and synchronised with the other calls. A non-trivial side task will be the integration of the upcoming CL3 DRS-01 Calls from the Horizon Europe research programme. The DRS-01 cluster meetings will also be used to create focus groups on subjects like risk perception, vulnerability or civil engagement in disaster risk reduction.

Additionally, there will be an increased exchange with experts on the framework level such as Sendai or the Agenda 2030, including the MCR2030 campaign to make sure that the RESILOC approach will contribute to the global goals for disaster risk reduction. This could be for example the exchange with the Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism (SEM) on the inclusion of local stakeholders contributing to an all of society approach into building disaster resilience.

Finally, there will be exchange meetings with projects and scientists from relevant backgrounds and related projects. This will help to position RESILOC and its ambitions within the alternative and or similar solutions addressing the need to increase local resilience against disastrous impacts/events. One of the planned meetings will be with the project RESILIENT UKRAINE which aims to calculate local resilience.

7.3 Other planned dissemination events

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

Table 16: Other planned dissemination events until 31.12.2022

Dissemination activity	Lead RESILOC participants	Comments	Planned Audience	Expected Date
RESILOC Ethics – Lessons learnt	FhG	To share RESILOC Ethics lessons learnt with other H2020 projects	Project Managers and coordinators of other H2020 projects	1 st trimester 2022
RESILOC Ethics Framework and lessons learnt	FhG	To share internally with Fraunhofer Brussels Office	Fraunhofer Brussels Office project managers	Apr 2022
Short video to promote the purpose and function of the RESILOC tools	TIHR	Video hosted on TIHR/RESILOC's website and disseminated to trial sites	decision-makers and policymakers (at different levels, i.e. local, regional and national), researchers and DRR experts, CPAs, emergency managers and other projects.	Apr 2022
Bogataj's Protection and Rescue Days Ptuj, Ilovenia	ACPDR	Presentation of the RESILOC Concept and trials	CP Professionals, rescuers, Researchers, academics and DRR experts, EU stakeholders, other projects representatives, national stakeholders	26-28 May 2022
Meeting/Colloquium with NORADAPT	WNRI	Meeting with Norwegian Network on Sustainable Climate Change Adaptation.	research organization and industry	Jun 2022

Finally, there will be dissemination events which are not directly related to the main target groups or planned with a dedicated presentation of RESILOC results. Some events of this kind are already planned, and it is expected that opportunities will be taken as they appear during the final project year.

8 Conclusion

Dissemination is an important action to sustain the project's momentum beyond its funded period. This is particularly true during the final year of the project. In 2021, dissemination has increased compared to 2020, which is partially due to the retreat of Covid-19 restrictions but mainly related to the increased availability of project results.

The project has managed to connect with a wider research community through permanent and ongoing scientific exchanges within the DRS-01 Cluster and external projects covering resilience assessments. This will help to coordinate research results at a larger level during the next phase. It will be important to maintain these exchanges in the final project year to i) coordinate ongoing research activities, and ii) to allow for the transfer of knowledge towards future research, particularly within the cluster of Disaster Resilient Societies.

Scientific publications have increased compared to 2020 but remained low from an overall perspective. The final year of the project will have to significantly increase this output to allow other researchers and policy makers to consider the RESILOC results irrespective of direct scientific exchanges. Especially, Scientific Interim Results (SIR) need to be published, as do overall results that relate to the resilience assessment process using the DIP Framework (KER3).

As far as the dissemination events are concerned, the project has made good progress at the international and EU levels, where important results were presented and discussed using various methods of engagement. Dissemination actions also took place at national, regional and local levels but remained unbalanced amongst the local communities. The final project year will have to make sure that all communities will have a significant dissemination output and that the local dissemination plans are implemented. It will be important that the regional level is be increased as it is considered the distribution hub for local communities.


Besides the Scientific, Technical, and Key Exploitable Results, the project was also able to disseminate some of its practices implemented (Other Results). This includes the RESILOC Ethics Framework and the RESILOC Trial Guidance (RTG). The project will continue to exploit opportunities to present these results and thrive to publish the Research DAT from the trials in an open data repository.

From a result-based point of view, the project has achieved an improvement in the dissemination of its Technical Interim Results (TIR), Dissemination of the Scientific Interim Results (SIR) increased but remains too low considering the research data that is available to the project. The dissemination of the Key Exploitable Results (KER) has started with the promotion of the RESILOC Concept of the assessment procedure and the DIP Framework and it is expected to develop its full potential once the first complete validation cycle was completed.

All the different types of results will have to be increased within the final project year; however, the focus will be on the (KER). A demonstrator of the technical components (platform and inventory need to be made available to potential end-users from outside the consortium.

Overall, the project is progressing along with its strategy despite a slight backdrop in dissemination activities. Therefore, the final project year will increase its dissemination activity with the goal to level out with the dissemination targets at the end project in November 2022.

Appendix A: RESILOC ethics self-assessment sheet

RESILOC		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	Nadeja			
Surname	Uhing	Surname	Miteva			
Institution	Fraunhofer IML	Institution	Internal Ethics Board			
Date	06.05.2022	Date	09.05.2022			
				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? <i>(This includes surveys and interviews)</i>					
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						
c	Combined sheet was issued						
				Issued in local language			
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						
c	Combined sheet was issued						
				Issued in local language			
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)						
	Which mechanisms were used to safeguard the personal data collected?						
b	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						

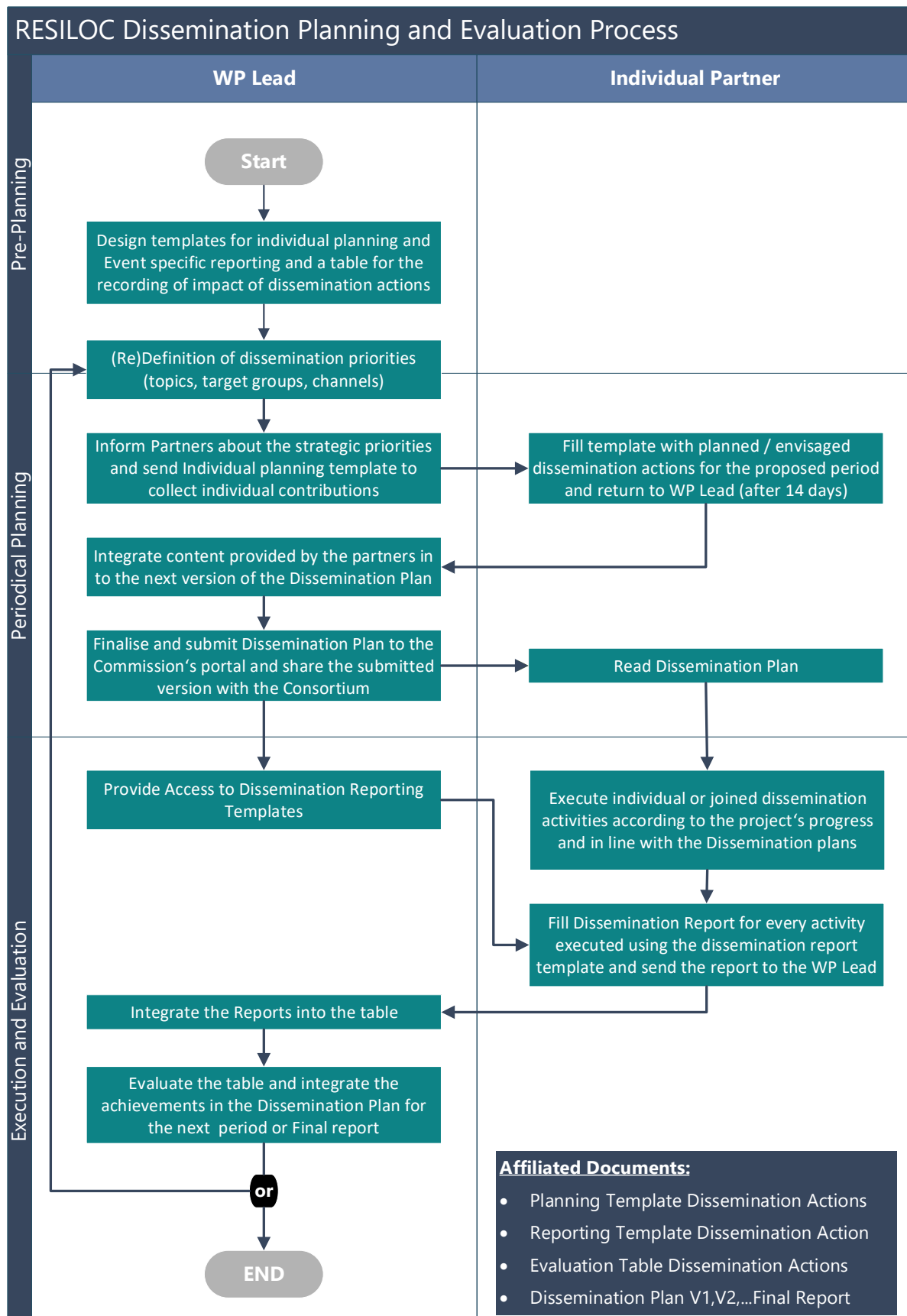
B cont.								
5	Opinions/approvals provided by ethics committees and other experts							
5.1	Following documents received opinions/approvals provided by ethics committees and other experts for the research conducted for this deliverable.							
			yes	no		yes	no	n/a
a	Informed Consent Forms and Information 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	<p>Narrow: People that permanently live in the area that is subject to research (pilot)</p> <p>Board: People that permanently live in the geographical area in which pilots are situated.</p>

Appendix C: RESILOC Dissemination Planning and Evaluation Process



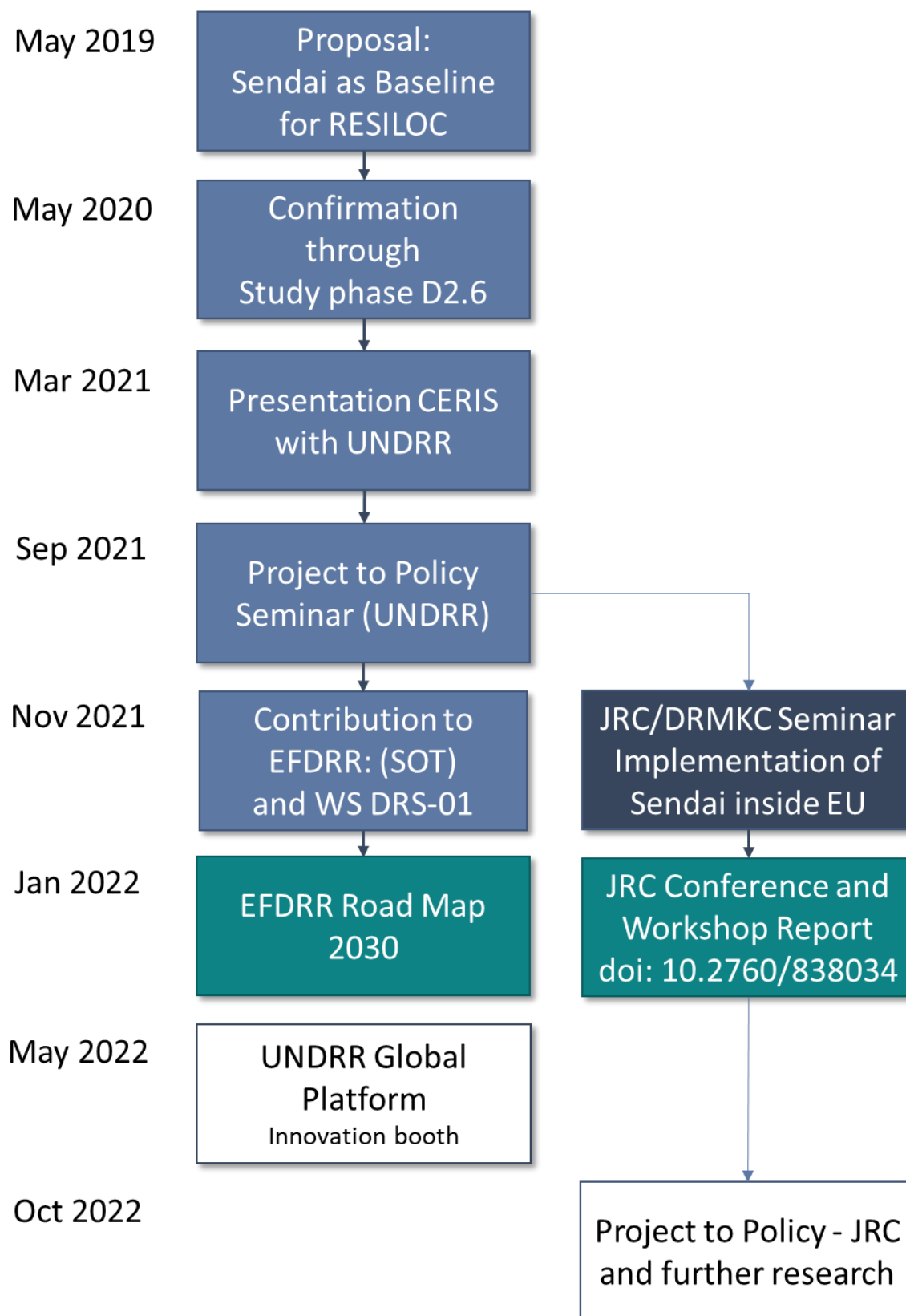
Appendix D: Strategic Dissemination actions

Note: # = Number of planned events

Type	Scientific Publications	#	General Events	#	Other Events/ Exchanges	#
SIR	Focus on vulnerability, less tangible aspects of resilience and civil engagement using LRTs	4	Conferences on risk perception and behaviour	2	Permanent academic exchange to sharpen the research results. At least bimonthly exchanges with other projects and research groups from the start of Stage 2 of the dissemination strategy /December 2020	12
			International Conferences/WS focus on the RESILIC Concept (as overall output SIR1-5)	3		
	At least 1 joint publication with other DRS 01 project	1	Presentations/Workshops Webinars on risk perception	2		
			WS or Project to Policy on the RESILOC Concept/ LRTS and risk perception and behaviour	2		
TIR	focus on Social Media analysis, Semantic layer, Sensor data generation and the data management on community resilience	4	Participation to International Technical Conferences (e.g. ISCRAM) to present the RESILOC TIR 1 per stage	3	Exchange event of technical representatives from DRS-01 on technical integration of research results.	1
KER	Focus assessment process (Guide lines)	1	International conferences DIP Framework /Platform/ Civil engagement Needs to cover policy science and end users	4	Local dissemination events (LRTs) as part of trial training (DIP Framework /Platform)	4
	Focus on the assessment process to the local level and with a view on local stakeholder involvement	2	National conferences 1 per trial country	3	Scientific exchanges with local/regional researchers Universities towards regional research sustainability	2
			Presentation of project results to local policy makers	4		
			National conferences 1 per trial country	3		
			Dissemination Workshop for Nordic countries	2		

			Final Event dissemination towards all end-users and regional representatives	1		
Trial	Publication on trial related findings	2	Final Conference dissemination towards all other researchers and EU policymakers	1	Trial observations through AB members and external experts	4
OR	Resiloc Trial Guidance	1	WS on the RESILOC Ethics Framework with other European Research projects.	2	Exchange with Driver+ as originators of TGL	2
	Ethics with focus on involving local stakeholders to complement related research on LRTs	1			Semi-structured interviews with international experts on ethics in involving local stakeholders	6

Appendix E: Connecting RESILOC to larger Frameworks



Appendix

List of References

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