



This report was funded by the European Union's Internal Security Fund — Police under grant agreement n° 815356



## **Public Resilience using Technology to Counter Terrorism**

### **D5.5 – 1st Workshop Results**

WP number and title	WP5 – Communication and Dissemination
Lead Beneficiary	MUNBV
Contributor(s)	EFUS, DITSS
Deliverable type	Report
Planned delivery date	30/09/2019
Last Update	10/11/2019
Dissemination level	PU

## Disclaimer

The content of this report represents the views of the author and is his/her sole responsibility. The European Commission does not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.

The PROTECT Consortium consists of the following partners:

Participant No	Participant organisation name	Short Name	Type	Country
1	Dutch Institute for Technology, Safety & Security	DITSS	NPO	NL
2	KENTRO MELETON ASFALIAS	KEMEA	RTO	GR
3	NEDERLANDSE ORGANISATIE VOOR TOEGEPAST NATUURWETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK TNO	TNO	RTO	NL
4	INSPECTORATUL GENERAL AL POLITIEI ROMANE	IGPR	GOV	RO
5	FORUM EUROPEEN POUR LA SECURITE URBAINE	EFUS	NPO	F
6	LIETUVOS KIBERNETINIŲ NUSIKALTIMŲ KOMPETENCIJŲ IR TYRIMŲ CENTRAS	L3CE	RTO	LT
7	GEMEENTE EINDHOVEN	Eindhoven	GOV	NL
8	AYUNTAMIENTO DE MALAGA	Malaga	GOV	SP
9	DIMOS LARISEON	DL	GOV	GR
10	VILNIAUS MIESTO SAVIVALDYBES ADMINISTRACIJA	VMSA	GOV	LT
11	MUNICIPIUL BRASOV	MUNBV	GOV	RO
12	STICHTING KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT BRABANT	JADS	RTO	NL
13	MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR	MIR	GOV	SP

**Table 1: PROTECT Consortium**

*To the knowledge of the authors, no classified information is included in this deliverable*

## Document History

---

VERSION	DATE	STATUS	AUTHORS, REVIEWER	DESCRIPTION
V0.1	07/08/2019	Draft version	Efus	Template definition, content and methodology of the workshop development in the report
V0.2	GG/DD/AAAA	Draft version	Brasov	Version ready for peer review
V0.3	24/09/2019	Draft version	Efus review	Feedback given by Efus and Eindhoven
V0.4	25/09/2019	Draft version after internal review	DITSS quality check	Returned back as incomplete
V0.5	29/09/2019	Draft version	Brasov/DITSS	Returned back as incomplete
V1.0	10/11/2019	Final version	DITSS	Final version edited by DITSS

## Definitions, Acronyms and Abbreviations

---

ACRONYMS / ABBREVIATIONS	DESCRIPTION
MB	Managing Body
PRoTECT	Public Resilience using Technology to Counter Terrorism
VAT	Vulnerability Assessment Tool
VAW	Vulnerability Assessment workshop
PSOI	Public Space of Interest
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle-Drone
PBIED	Person-Borne Improvised Explosive Device
IED	Improvised explosive devices
UAVIED	UAV Borne Improvised Explosive Device
VBIED	Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device
WP	Work package
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
EMS	Emergency Management Services
FRs	First responders
IPR	Intellectual property rights
AI	Artificial intelligence

## Table of Contents

---

Executive Summary .....	8
1 Introduction.....	9
2 Seminar objectives, Setup and Method .....	10
2.1 Purpose of the seminar .....	10
2.2 Participants.....	10
2.3 Seminar Theme and Method.....	11
3 Results from the world café sessions .....	14
3.1 World Café Group 1 .....	14
3.2 World Café group 2 .....	14
3.3 World Café group 3 .....	15
3.4 World Café group 4 .....	16
4 Seminar Evaluation.....	18
5 Conclusions.....	25
References .....	26
ANNEX I SEMINAR EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE.....	27
ANNEX II. SEMINAR AGENDA .....	28
ANNEX III PARTICIPANTS' LIST .....	31

## List of Figures

---

Figure 1: PRoTECT organizational and management structure rating .....	18
Figure 2: PRoTECT presentations and panel discussions rating .....	18
Figure 3: PRoTECT rate of workshop interaction .....	19
Figure 4: PRoTECT rating of workshop facilitation .....	19
Figure 5: PRoTECT participant evaluation .....	20
Figure 6: PRoTECT rating of location, catering and facilities .....	20
Figure 7: PRoTECT general questions feedback .....	21
Figure 8: PRoTECT practices of public space protection .....	
Figure 9: PRoTECT understanding of public spaces .....	21
Figure 10: PRoTECT take knowledge to workplace .....	22
Figure 11: PRoTECT leading to future actions .....	22
Figure 12: PRoTECT relevant people and organisations .....	
Figure 13: PRoTECT inspiration to protect public space .....	22
Figure 14: PRoTECT continue dialogue after the seminar .....	23
Figure 15: PRoTECT workshop outcome .....	23
Figure 16: PRoTECT overall questionnaire results .....	24



# List of Tables

---

Table 1: PRoTECT Consortium ..... 2

Table 2: Participants per country ..... 11

## Executive Summary

---

This report describes the PRoTECT First European Seminar that took place in Brasov, Romania, on July 17-18, 2019. Specialists from several states and European organizations in the field of law enforcement, security and terrorism discussed action scenarios against terrorism.

During the seminar, the discussions focused on the development and implementation of security for risk areas, with an emphasis on crowded urban areas, as well as the cooperation of all the factors involved in the management of incidents that endanger public safety, being presented including a European manual vulnerability assessment and its application.

The world café methodology was also successfully used, as most participants were involved in the discussions, all contributing with their professional expertise and input to the different security aspects under debate.



# 1 Introduction

---

The first European Seminar entitled “Identifying vulnerabilities and mitigating the risks of terrorist threats on Public Spaces: Cooperation between all stakeholders” took place in Brasov, Romania, and it presented the “Soft Target Site Assessment” and it was accompanied by the manual for local authorities, as well as the results from five pilot assessments in the five partner cities.

In order to design the seminar and coordinate the actions, several teleconferences were conducted between Brasov, EFUS and the rest of the consortium members involved. According to the participants’ feedback, both the seminar’s organisation and the acquired knowledge were positively evaluated.

The deliverable consists of the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1 – Introduction**- a general description of the deliverable’s content and layout will be made.
- **Chapter 2 - Seminar objectives, Setup and Method** - makes reference to the objectives of the PROTECT Project Seminar held in Brasov, which included the presentation of the “Soft Target Site Assessment”, the accompanying manual for local authorities, as well as the setup and method of different action scenarios against terrorism, with a clear focus on the Vulnerability Assessment Tool and Manual.
- **Chapter 3 - Results from world café sessions** - provides the results of the world café sessions, aspects such as the challenges for the implementation of vulnerability assessment outputs, the measures to tackle the challenges and their prioritization, along with the challenges for the implementation of vulnerability assessment outputs.
- **Chapter 4 - Seminar Evaluation** - deals with the results of the seminar evaluation, which were based on a customized evaluation form completed by the participants.
- **Chapter 5 - Conclusions** - concludes the report and presents the overall results of the seminar.

## 2 Seminar objectives, Setup and Method

### 2.1 Purpose of the seminar

Over the years, strategies to protect public spaces against terrorism have evolved and been strengthened, mainly focusing on protecting critical infrastructure. However, terrorist attacks are also evolving, and public spaces have turned into an attractive target: these areas, also known as “soft targets”, are crowded public places easily accessible both to the public and terrorists.

Local authorities, who are responsible for the safety and security of their citizens, must be aware of the vulnerabilities of their public spaces in order to be able to adopt appropriate measures to prevent and mitigate terrorist attacks and their consequences.

In the framework of the European PRoTECT project, EFUS and the Dutch organisation for applied research TNO have developed a manual to help local authorities use the “Soft Target Site Assessment” tool advanced by the European Union’s Directorate General Home Affairs, which consists of a series of recommendations to assess, on site, the vulnerabilities of urban public spaces.

PRoTECT is also helping the project’s five partner cities (Brasov, RO; Eindhoven, NL; Larissa, GR; Málaga, ES; Vilnius, LT) to conduct a local vulnerability assessment so they can adopt tailor-made technological solutions and best practices to enhance the protection of their local public spaces.

The first European Seminar entitled “Identifying vulnerabilities and mitigating the risks of terrorist threats on Public Spaces: Cooperation between all stakeholders” was the occasion to present the “Soft Target Site Assessment” and the accompanying manual for local authorities, as well as the results from five pilot assessments in the five partner cities. It was also an opportunity to exchange on the need to strengthen cooperation among all stakeholders involved in order to respond to new threats against public spaces.

### 2.2 Participants

The Seminar took place on July 17, 2019 in Brasov, Romania, organized by PRoTECT’s partners, the European Forum for Urban Security (Efus) and the Municipality of Brasov, with the collaboration of the project consortium.

In total, 82 people participated in the seminar, of which 53 were external (not part of the PRoTECT project consortium). Participants came from 13 countries (Belgium, Spain, Estonia, Lithuania, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Romania, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom and Czech Republic). Among the participants were representatives from local authorities and law enforcement agencies, as well as experts, security practitioners and other stakeholders involved at the national and European level.

COUNTRIES	Participants
France	3
Romania	43

Estonia	2
Lithuania	1
Spain	6
Netherlands	8
Belgium	5
Poland	1
Italy	1
United Kingdom	2
Czech Republic	1
Portugal	4
Greece	5

**Table 2: Participants per country**

## 2.3 Seminar Theme and Method

The first PROTECT seminar entitled “Identifying vulnerabilities and mitigating the risks of terrorist threats on Public Spaces: Cooperation between all stakeholders” was opened by George Scripcaru, Mayor of Brasov and Viorel Traian Mihăiță, Director of the Central Intelligence Analysis Unit from the Romanian Police. They highlighted the important role of local authorities in counter terrorism issues and the need to raise awareness and increase knowledge on how to protect public spaces from terrorist attacks.

A plenary session style room was setup in order to set the tone and introduce the project and the seminar itself to the participants. Peter Van Den Crommert, project coordinator from Dutch Institute for Technology, Safety & Security (DITSS), introduced PROTECT project including its aims, ongoing activities and upcoming events.

Later on, in order to provide participants with a comprehensive overview on the protection of public spaces, a keynote speech on “Developing and implementing effective security measures for soft targets and urban crowded places” was given by Paul Van Soomeren, founder of DSP-Groep and chair of the working group at the European Committee of Standardisation (CEN), on crime prevention and cooperation between stakeholders. This session focused on the following topics:

- how cities can balance effectiveness and quality of life values in counter-terrorism design without fueling a feeling of insecurity amongst citizens;
- the contribution of the municipal security actors in the protection of the soft targets;
- technological innovation but also social innovation measures needed before, during and after a terrorist attack;
- what are the challenges for municipal actors to be prepared for any risk?

Paul van Soomeren, highlighted how terrorist attacks have led to a re-evaluation of counter-terrorism protective security in cities. On one hand, measures to protect public spaces against terrorism have

strengthened and evolved by mainly installing protective physical barriers in order to mitigate the impact of an incident. On the other hand, urban regeneration has mainly focused on inclusivity, liveability and accessibility. These conditions of an urban public space hardly reconcile urban design measures against terrorism and lead to concerns about the exclusionary potential of counter-terrorism features in certain locations, thus generating a challenge of blending protective counter-terrorism security measures with urban design principles. Protective security in this sense does not provide feelings of safety and security and can have the opposite effect. He stressed the need to use other crime prevention approaches that involve collaborative working and broad engagement with all parts of the community in the landscape of tackling terrorism and raising awareness.

Following the keynote session, a panel discussion composed of multilevel actors on the protection of public spaces entitled “Protection of public spaces: cooperation with a wide range of stakeholders to mitigate emerging challenges” took place. The objective of this session was to examine how multilevel stakeholders’ responsibilities for managing the security of soft targets can mitigate the risks and decrease the vulnerabilities of these sites.

The speakers invited to the discussion were:

- Max Brant, Policy Officer, DG Home, European Commission
- Patrick Padding, Core group leader European Network of Law Enforcement Technology Services (ENLETS)
- Viorel Traian Mihăiță, Director of the Central Intelligence Analysis Unit from the Romanian Police
- Leszek Walczak, Commandant of Municipal Police, City of Gdansk
- Marta Lopes, Coordinator at ISD, working on the Strong Cities Network (SCN).

The session highlighted the fact that protecting public spaces poses particular challenges for Member States due to the broad variety of public places that have been or could be targeted, the different characteristics, ranging from fully open spaces to areas with some form of protection, the variety of actors involved in the protection of such sites, the risk of mass casualties and, importantly, the imperative to strike a balance between improving security and preserving the open nature of public spaces, ensuring that citizens can continue their daily lives.

The session explored three topics, as described further down:

1. **EU Commission action plan:** The representative from the DG Home mentioned the EU strategy and initiatives to foster cooperation with a wide range of stakeholders which are considered crucial to enhance the protection of public spaces, such as local and regional authorities and private operators of public spaces.
2. **Cooperation and information sharing between the concerned stakeholders:** The discussion focused on the variety of actors that play a role in the protection of public spaces, that are not typically recognized in this role. Cooperation and information sharing between the concerned stakeholders has become an unavoidable need as the terrorist threat evolves and adapts to different targets and contexts. Nevertheless, in practice, these actions are not systematic between different levels of governments (National and local) and between different stakeholders at the local level (private operators, local police, crisis service, civil protection, health service, etc.).
3. **Technologies for the protection of soft targets:** Terrorist organisations are continuously trying to innovate on their techniques and modus operandi. During the panel, the need for Cities to be aware

and harness technology improvements existing in the market to detect and mitigate emerging threats was mentioned. At the same time, technologies are multiplying, and examples of safe and smart cities emerge across the world, especially in the context of terrorism. Usually these technologies are expensive, and cities do not have the economic and human resources necessary for proper adoption.

The morning session was closed with a presentation of the Vulnerability Assessment tool, created by DG Home, and the Manual for its use addressed to Municipal actor, developed by TNO and Efus, in the framework of PRoTECT. The Manual is the first result of the project. The results of vulnerability assessment processes undertaken by the five member municipalities of the consortium that used the Manual were also presented.

The afternoon session started with a visit of the Piata Sfatului Square (main square of Brasov), that has been assessed in the framework of the project. This visit was the transition to the interactive session, of which the objective was to exchange views and insights on the implementation of the vulnerability assessment tool by Municipalities and to provide stakeholders with tangible input to start a sustainable and effective collaboration. The workshop was divided in three main sessions:

1. What are the challenges for the implementation of vulnerability assessment results?
2. What are the measures to tackle the challenges?
3. Top three priorities identified among the measures.

The world café sessions were organized as follows:

- Three sessions of 40 minutes were held on 6 different tables.
- Each table hosted 7-8 participants and 2 hosts/moderators from the project consortium.
- Each participant was assigned to one table
- Each table/theme went through the world café method.



This method is a structured conversational process intended to facilitate open and intimate discussion, and link ideas within a larger group to access the "collective intelligence" or collective wisdom in the room. Participants moved between a series of tables where they continued the discussion in response to a set of questions, which had been predetermined and focused on the specific goals of each World Café.

During the world café session cities had the opportunity to discuss-with a wide range of stakeholders involved in the protection of public spaces- the challenges, measures and priorities for the implementation of workshop results in Vilnius, Larissa, Eindhoven, Malaga and Brasov.

The seminar's last session included the presentations of the most important points from the world café discussions. The tables discussed each topic among themselves, moderators selected the most important point arising from the discussion, then one of them presented to the participants.

### 3 Results from the world café sessions

---

The discussions that held during the 1st PRoTECT European Seminar provided stakeholders with tangible input to start a sustainable and effective collaboration on the protection of public spaces, with the intent to enrich the vulnerability assessment process and VAW results held in the five (5) Municipalities.

The six working groups of the world café session that worked on the VA outcomes in the 5 cities mentioned the following challenges related to the implementation of security policies for the protection of public spaces:

#### 3.1 World Café Group 1

##### **Session 1: What are the challenges for the implementation of vulnerability assessment outputs?**

The first session of Group 1 had to do with the challenges for the implementation of vulnerability assessment outputs. From the discussion held, the main challenged that were noted are: lack of operational command in the field prior to any terror incident in major cultural, athletic or other similar events. The access to CCTV by law enforcement. There are many case that immediate and seamless access to CCTV is not directly allowed to LEA. Cooperation protocols between National and local level. Protection of public spaces is a political choice that has as parameters time and budget. The need for guidelines (Standing Operational Procedures – SOPs) by Municipalities to first responders on how to handle security events. Intelligence exchange between the National and Local levels, and Cooperation within the municipality. Each department has its own internal agenda.

##### **Session 2: What are the measures to tackle the challenges?**

During the second session of Group 1, the measures that were taken in order to tackle the challenges were discussed. These measures come to be as described onwards. The Spanish Ministry of Interior (MOI) has already established official procedures for the coordination of large events in which the Operational Commander appointed by the Spanish MOI has overall operational control. This can be a good practice followed by other EU MSs. The UK Home Office and UK practices and also practices from other EU MS can be used as a good practice. Again, the Spanish MOI practices can serve as best practise for other EU MS. Protection of public spaces as part of the National security policy and program. The need for guidelines (Standing Operational Procedures –SOPs) by Municipalities to first responders on how to handle security events, and finally, concerning national related issues – political decision. It is an internal issue within each one municipality. However, security should be one of the top priorities.

##### **Session 3: among all the measures identified, please define the top three (priority)**

Session three of Group 1 focused on identifying the top three priority measures. These three measures are: The need for an action plan at four levels: European, National, Regional, Local. Field training of First Responders in procedures and interoperability. The training will be twofold (procedures and increase of technical skills). Standardisation at least in Communications, Information sharing, Interoperable systems.

#### 3.2 World Café group 2

##### **Session 1: What are the challenges for the implementation of vulnerability assessment outputs?**

The results of the first session of Group 2 are the Establishment of common coordination capacity among stakeholders in case of a crisis, in order to achieve a high level of effectiveness when required. The alignment

with existing/applicable legal framework in the context of thematic areas such as data protection, real time decision support etc. The competence of human resources that will be engaged in the envisaged solution operation as well as the response to a potential incident. The establishment of a high degree of systemic/organisational interoperability – information sharing capabilities among stakeholders and first responders. The standardization of communications processes (especially during a crisis incident). The oversaturation of existing communications infrastructure during crisis incidents and to ensure the adequacy of available financial resources.

### **Session 2: What are the measures to tackle the challenges?**

The discussion of Group 2, session two, about the measures to tackle the challenges had as an outcome the establishment of an intra-stakeholder's coordination centre on the basis of a clear segregation of all underlying duties. To define a clear scope of the technological solution for ensuring alignment with the underlying legal framework (e.g. surveillance system). The assurance of delivery of a high degree of training in the areas that are necessary for the realisation and operational deployment of the envisaged solution. The seasonal and occasion-specific reinforcement of allocated resources. The establishment of an alternative / redundant communications channel for the avoidance on an oversaturated network during crises incidents. To investigate long-term solutions on a step-by-step approach seeking the engagement of the largest possible number of stakeholders and the exploration for additional financial sources.

### **Session 3: among all the measures identified, please define the top three (priority)**

The top three priorities that were established during the third session of Group 2 are: deployment of a common coordination centres for addressing / mitigating crises, definition of a long-term strategy for realising solutions in the area of protecting public spaces, and to ensure the adequate allocation of the necessary budget in the subject.

## **3.3 World Café group 3**

### **Session 1: what are the challenges for the implementation of vulnerability assessment outputs?**

For the first session, Group 3 came to set as challenges the following statements: To Set physical protection to prevent attacks. To establish the procedure for an effective cooperation (stakeholders in the same city need more coordination at municipal level. The identification of people accessing to the venue, identification of suspect objects, development of a set of products for those purposes. How to manage the crowd in case of an attack. Information to the citizens about the procedures they need to follow in case an attack. The automation of the systems to recognize dangerous situations. Better identification of level of risk. Sharing data among nations. The price of technologies. The identification of risks base in robust data. Stigmatization: making sure the measures are not targeting a particular community, and technology implementation.

### **Session 2: What are the measures to tackle the challenges?**

As of session two of Group 3, as measures to tackle the challenges are the physical obstacles, architects (urban planning), protection of bridges, bus station, railway station with physical con obstacle designed for these specific purposes. To share best practices in coordination and establish a common way. Video analytics and face recognition systems. Video analytics should be able to analyse video in live to identify people through automatic facial recognition, identification of objects that stay for long time without any movement. The identification of people system should be able to do it in crowds. These systems allow the intervention in short time. AI to automatize all work. As a result of putting in place measures for crowd control the privacy must be taken into account balance privacy and security is a need. As a measure: campaigns, social media



and IT in general, training of citizens in the school, create a mobility plan and evacuation plan for each event, deploy big indicators in police and civil protection cars to display evacuation paths, crowd behaviour automatic detection, software to create scenarios to improve the evacuation. Video analysis, sound analysis, behaviour analysis, AI, small explosives detectors (sniffers and other sensors). Access to common databases, improvement of the law (national and EU law). Standardization of technologies, common purchasing of technologies, IPR also for participant in R&D projects. Technology and useful data are needed for prevention /early warning, so quality of data is key: analytical tools, AI, photo analysis, behaviour analysis. Additionally, there was no time to discuss exceedingly the following points, but some references to low price of technology and implementation were made, and the need of training in the use of technologies was underlined and also in the implementation of them.

### **Session 3: among all the measures, please define the top three (priority)**

According to session three of Group 3, the changes in legislation to improve the sharing and exchanging of information (accessing to common databases), AI to improve all type of analysis (analysis tools), standardization and interoperability of systems (related to exchange of information) and training in the use of technology are the top priorities among all the measures.

## **3.4 World Café group 4**

### **Session 1: What are the challenges for the implementation of vulnerability assessment outputs?**

The main findings of the discussion made at the first session of Group 4 are: raising public/civilians awareness, getting the information that a terrorist thread is active for your city/event, the concern on how to control crowds, the contradiction between the urgency to implement security measures (very political) fast versus low multi-stakeholder approach, the lack of best practices sharing between cities/organisations. To gather all stakeholder around the table (preparation/prevention phase), educating staff, citizens and especially municipal authorities, fire brigade and emergency agents. The efficient coordination among the local police, national police and emergencies. Fragmented competence; traditional and non-traditional security actors to expertise sharing needs further improvement. The sharing/exchange of classified information, stigmatisation and protecting bridges, pedestrian crossings, playgrounds, bus stops etc, which fall under the umbrella of technical equipment (bollards, CCTV). The Wi-Fi access on public spaces and the decision if it should or shouldn't collect the information according to the principles of privacy. To identify people (video analytics, facial recognition) who access PSOI with respect to GDPR rules.

### **Session 2: What are the measures to tackle the challenges?**

Session two of Group 4 came to arise certain measures to tackle the challenges, these measures are: joint training and field exercises with all stakeholders and educated citizens, urban design measures (trees, architecture, etc), public awareness campaigns, public defence training (as opposed to self-defence), facial recognition, build trust in community policing, the use of AI to help human in identifying dangerous events/situations, data-driven risk assessments, establishment of cooperation protocol/procedures signed between municipalities and all stakeholders/actors involve and responsible for protecting of soft targets and public spaces, mobility plans for events and evacuation plans in case of attack.

### **Session 3: among all the measures identified, please define the top three (priority)**

The third session of Group 4 stated as the top three priorities training: public defence, joint professionals/stakeholders, citizens, awareness campaigns, exercises with different stakeholders, cooperation handbook: mobility, evacuation, tasks/responsibilities between stakeholders in case of attack,





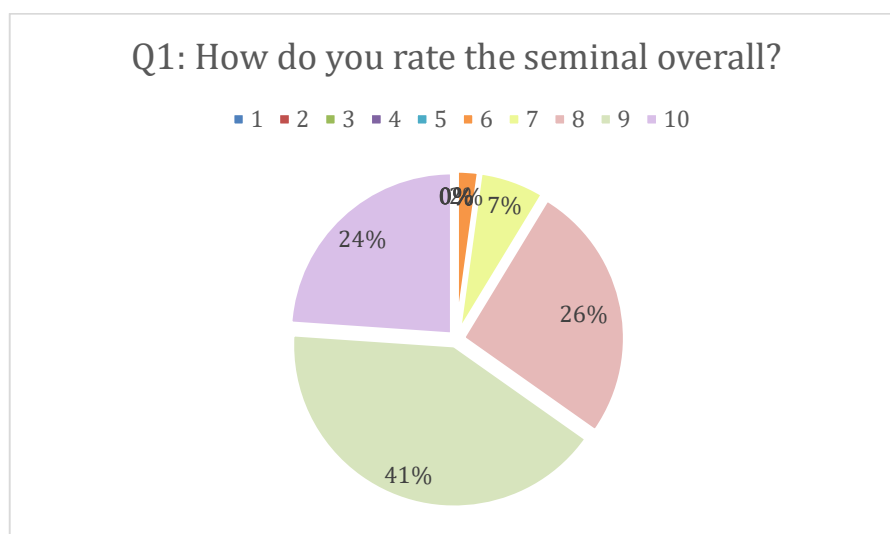
operational procedures, signed, to build trust in relation to community policing and technological measures: AI, Smart CCTV/facial recognition, Data-driven risk assessment, security by Urban design.

## 4 Seminar Evaluation

Out of the eighty-two (82) participants of the seminar, forty-six (46) completed the evaluation form. The questions and their results are summarised below.

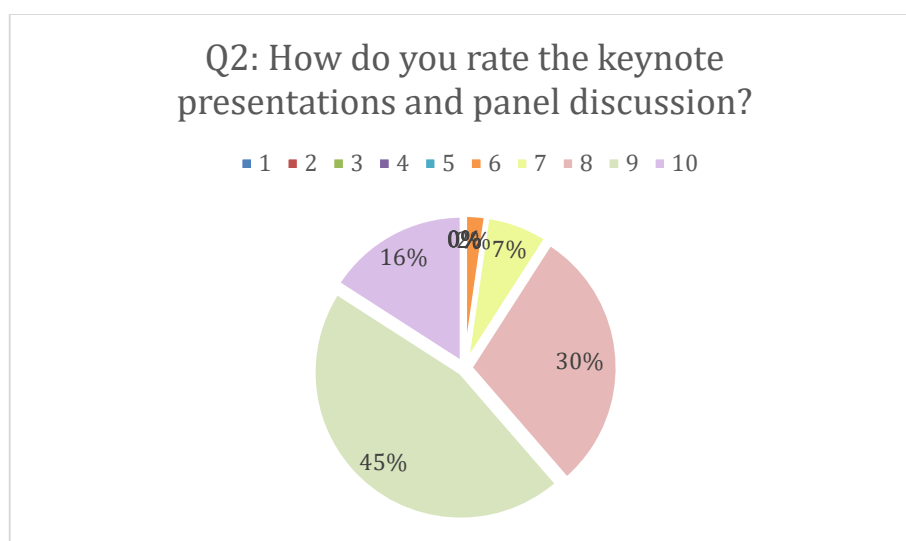
The questionnaire presented during the ProTECT seminar held in Brasov in the middle of July 2019 was meant to identify the participants' satisfaction with the general organisation of the seminar and the knowledge they acquired at the end of the meeting, as well as their newly developed insight and interest in the field of Public Space protection measures against possible vulnerabilities or terrorist threats. The questionnaire can be found in ANNEX I.

For the first six questions the rating ranged from one to ten, one being the lowest level of satisfaction and ten the highest. The results of the seminar evaluation are presented below:



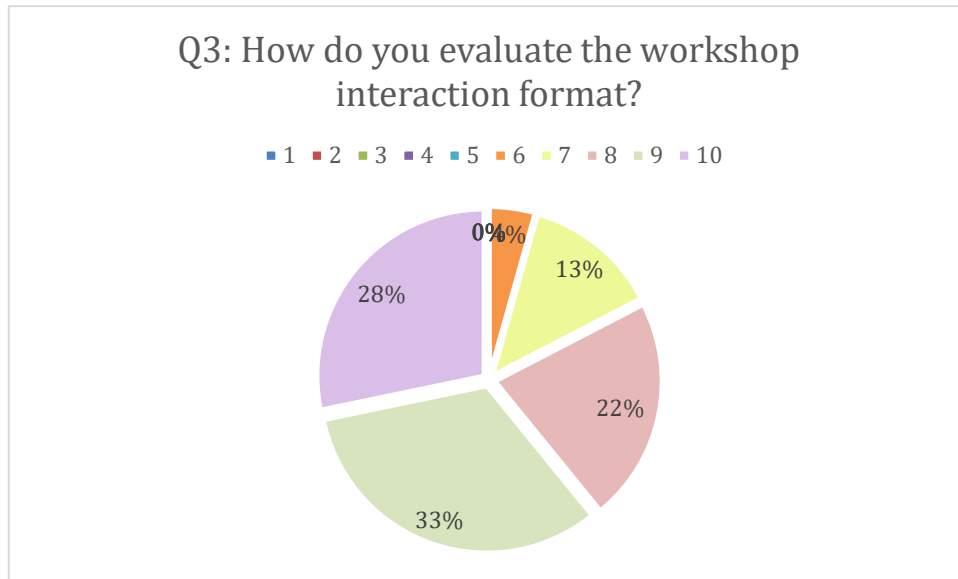
**Figure 1: PRoTECT organizational and management structure rating**

The pie chart related to the first question shows that more than half of the participants were pleased with the overall organisation of the seminar.

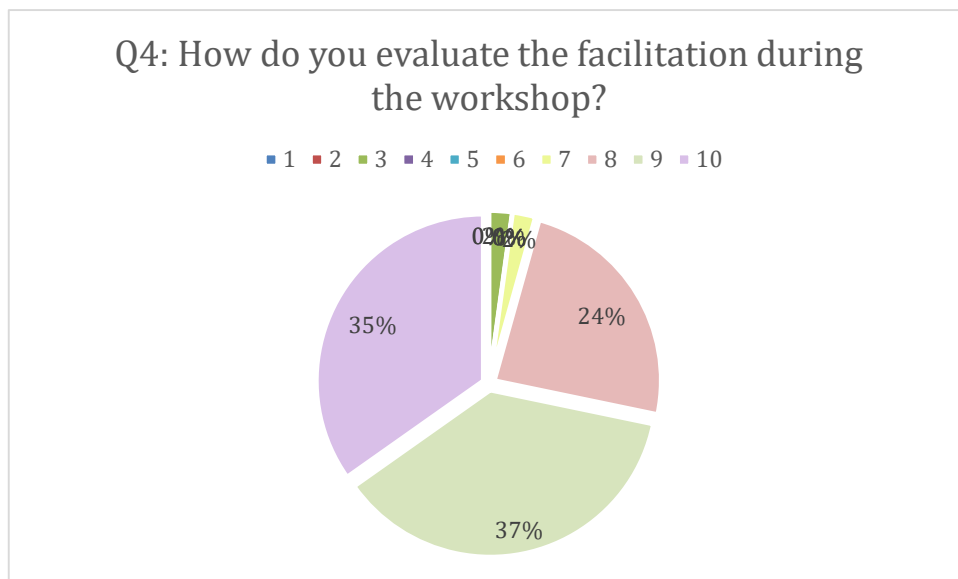


**Figure 2: PRoTECT presentations and panel discussions rating**

The presentations and panel discussions were also rated with high satisfaction marks, less than 10 percent of the respondents having chosen to evaluate this activity with seven marks or lower than that.

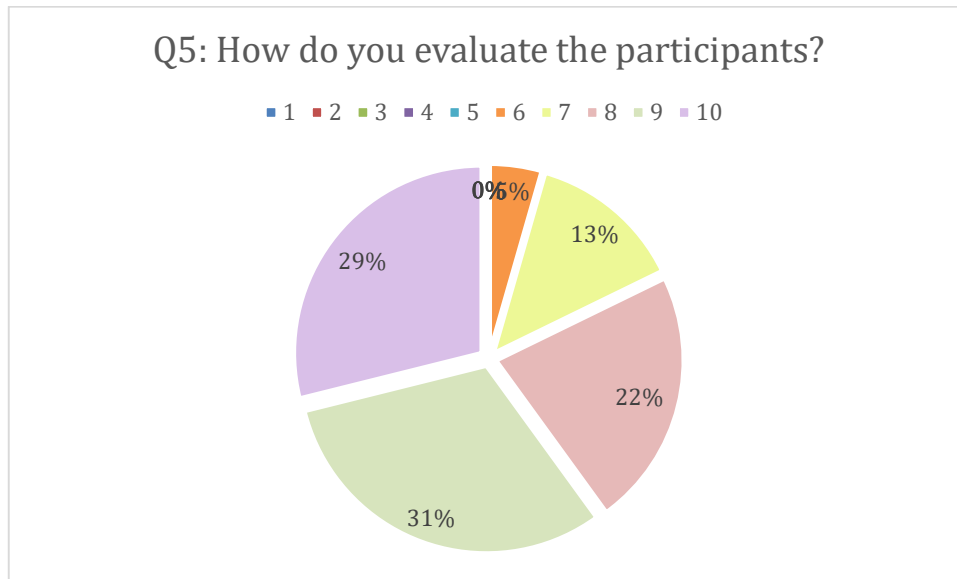


**Figure 3: PRoTECT rate of workshop interaction**



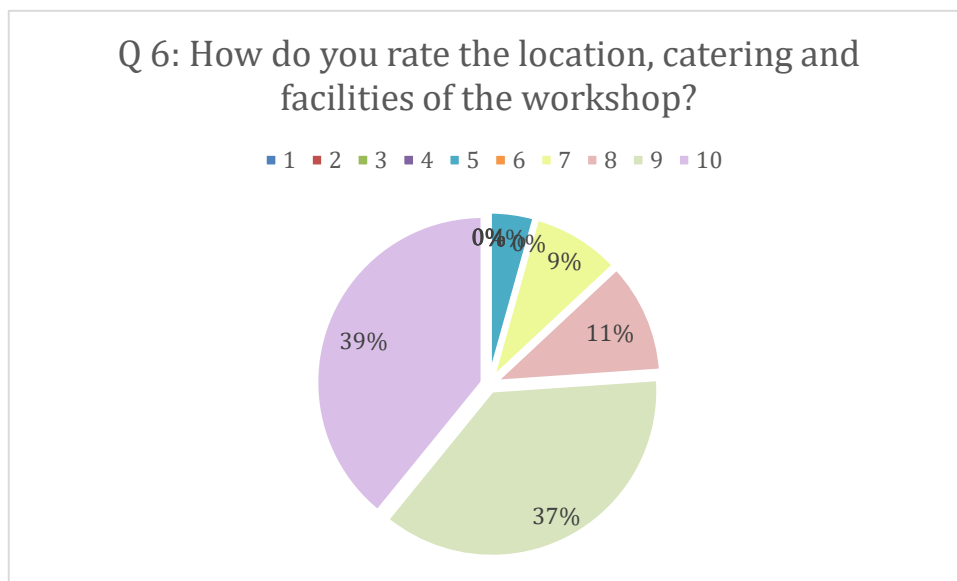
**Figure 4: PRoTECT rating of workshop facilitation**

The interaction format as well as the table hosts and the other facilities, which were analysed through questions three and four, also received high satisfaction marks. In fact, more than 50 percent of the respondents stated to be pleased with these particular parts of the seminar.



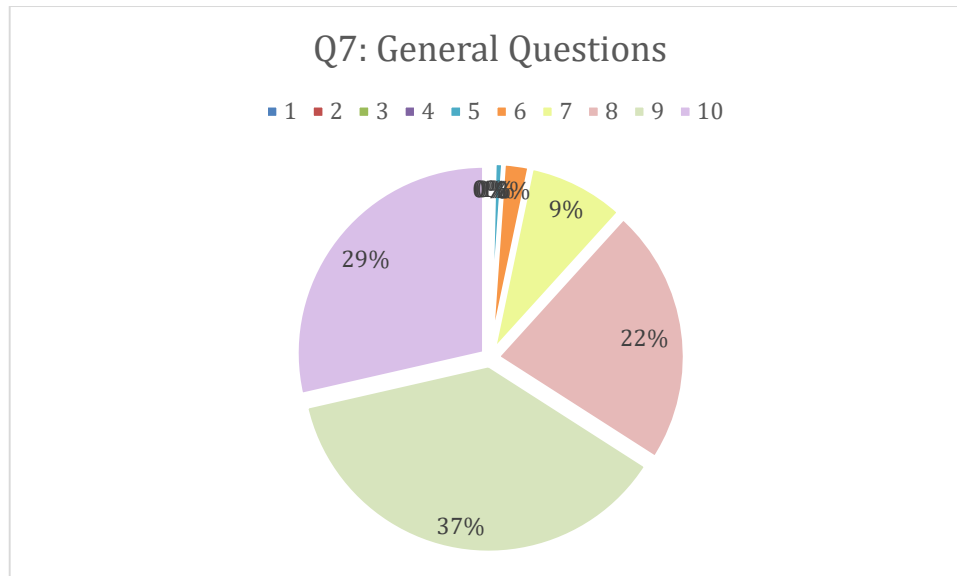
**Figure 5: PRoTECT participant evaluation**

Out of the 46 respondents, more than sixty percent responded positively when asked about the participants at the seminar. Namely the stakeholders' expertise and contribution show that most of them found the seminar informative and relevant for their respective work fields, as it will also derive from the second part of the questionnaire which addresses the outcome of the workshop in general.



**Figure 6: PRoTECT rating of location, catering and facilities**

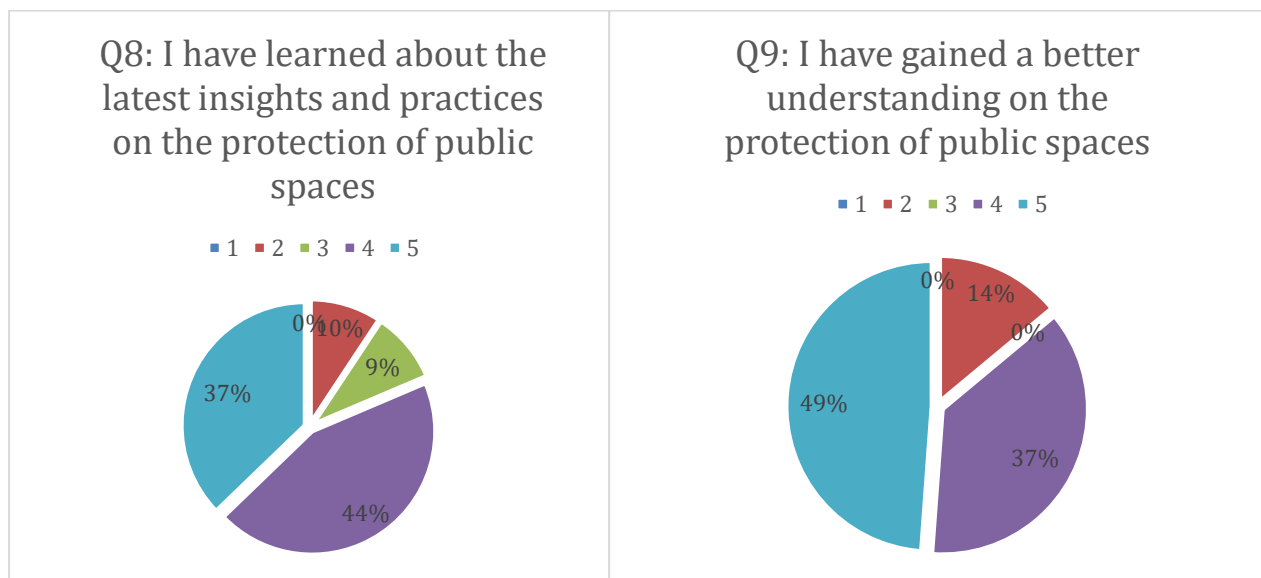
The location, catering and other related facilities provided by the organizers throughout the seminar were positively rated, most participants having opted for a favourable feedback.



**Figure 7: PRoTECT general questions feedback**

All in all, most respondents have given a positive feedback to the first part of the questionnaire, rating most seminar related activities with high marks, although there were a few elements which could be improved in the future, such as the facilities offered during the workshop.

The rating system, starting with question number seven, provided five levels of satisfaction, with number five being the highest. The answers requested focused on the knowledge acquired by the participants in the field of Public Space security measures, as well as on the interest they showed to continue furthering their awareness on the latest public protection practices available and continue an open dialogue on similar topics.



**Figure 8: PRoTECT practices of public space protection Figure 9: PRoTECT understanding of public spaces**

The pie charts related to questions seven and eight illustrate the high percentage of the participants that highly agree with the fact that the seminar has managed to offer them a better understanding of the topics under debate and outline aspects, related to best practices in the field of public space protection that was unfamiliar to them.



This report was funded by the European Union's Internal Security Fund — Police under grant agreement n° 815356

Q10: I take insights and practices back home to my work

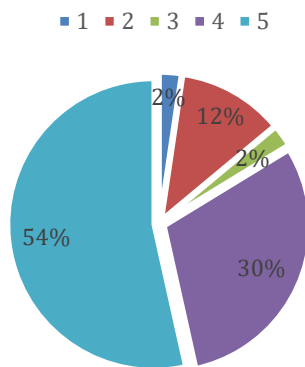


Figure 10: PRoTECT take knowledge to workplace

Q11: The seminar lead to the formulation of relevant future actions such as input to research and inovation agendas, recommendations for training, etc.

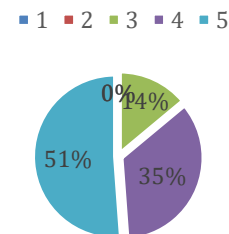


Figure 11: PRoTECT leading to future actions

The answers given also provide information on the impact the seminar had over the interest and further actions that people involved in the seminar, participants or stakeholders, might take in the future, in order to gain an even better understanding of the topics under discussion. Thus, the percentages show an increased **interest of all respondents to learn more about and become more involved in further practices connected to Public Space protection measures and possible threats.**

Q12: I have met people or organizations relevant for my work

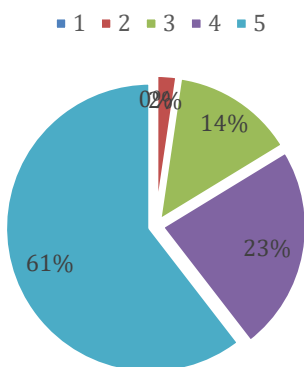


Figure 12: PRoTECT relevant people and organisations

Q13: The seminar has inspired me on the protection of public spaces

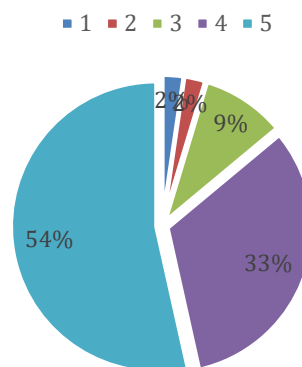
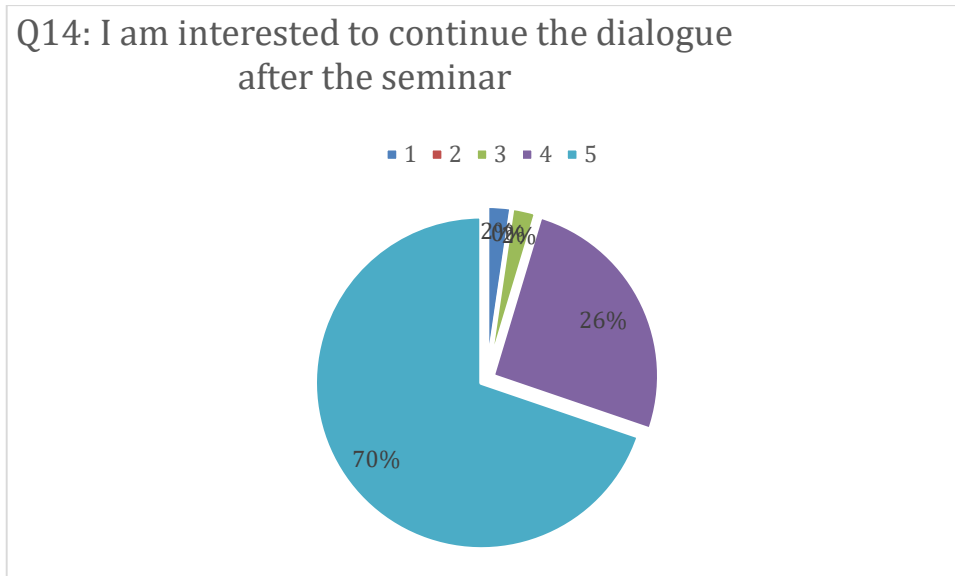


Figure 13: PRoTECT inspiration to protect public space

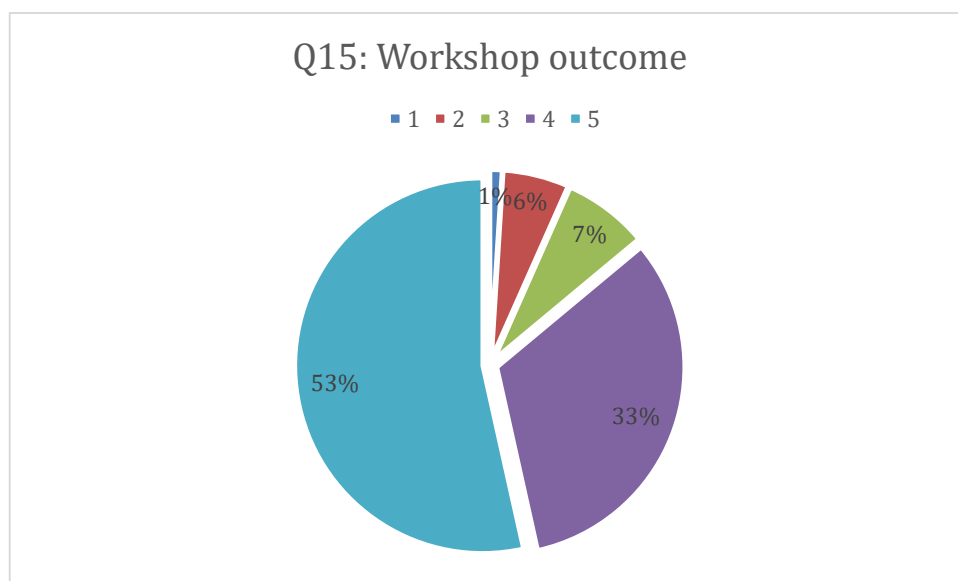


This report was funded by the European Union's Internal Security Fund — Police under grant agreement n° 815356



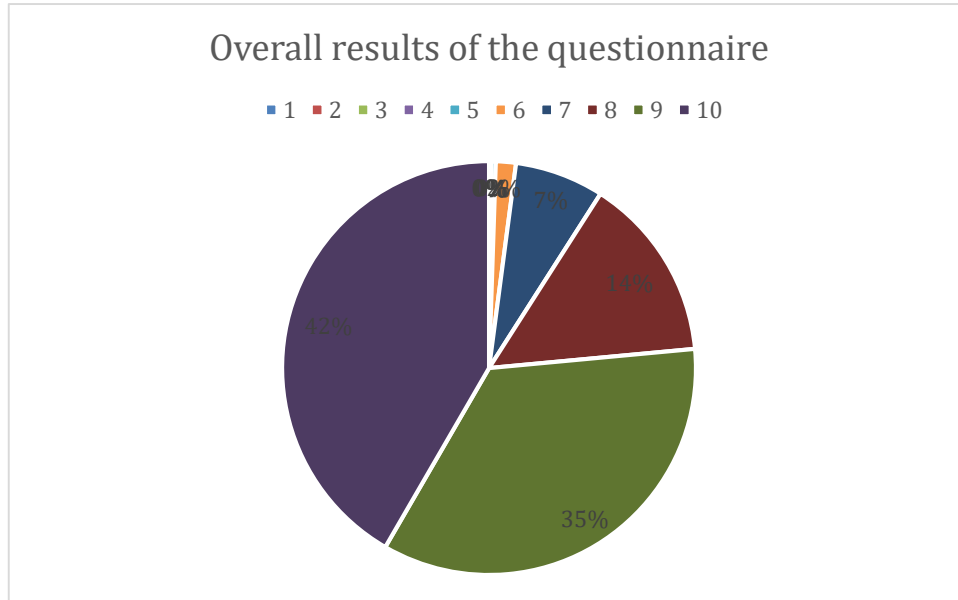
**Figure 14: PRoTECT continue dialogue after the seminar**

Other positive aspects agreed upon in high percentages referred to the availability of taking part in further related debates, seminars or working groups aimed at promoting the exchange of practices at local or regional level. Nonetheless, meeting professionals that were involved in similar related work fields was an appreciated outcome as it led to a better collaboration between the different organisations and institutions concerned (practitioners, municipal authorities and Law Enforcement delegates, police, etc.), providing at the same time the premises for the further development of innovative technological solutions and a better improvement of the responses to secure public spaces pre, in and after a terrorist threat.



**Figure 15: PRoTECT workshop outcome**

The assessment of the second half of the questionnaire revealed a high level of satisfaction as an outcome of the workshop, suggesting that a permanent collaboration among stakeholders, public institutions and citizens, alongside a deep understanding of the technologies available in securing public spaces will bring about a raise in the awareness of the threats and vulnerabilities modern cities are faced with.



**Figure 16: PRoTECT overall questionnaire results**

Comparing the answers offered in both parts of the questionnaire, an overall satisfaction with both the organization of the seminar and its general outcome can be observed. The question that seemed to have the most positive outcome was the one related to the interest shown by the participants to take part in further discussions and reunions on topics related to security issues in public spaces.

Regarding “other questions - Q14-Q17”, the answers given by the participants were generally positive - most of them appreciated the world cafe sessions and some of them recommended to use more practical exercises.



## 5 Conclusions

---

The purpose of this document is to present all the information given by the participants of the first European Seminar in order to give a general outcome of its results. Taking into consideration the answers given to the questionnaire questions one by one, it seems that the first European Seminar was successful.

To be more specific, the evaluation questionnaire consisted of two parts. The first part included six questions that had a rating system from one (1) to ten (10) and dealt with general information about the organization, the location, the catering, the facilitation, the panel presentations and the keynote speakers and participants. The outcome of this assessment was very satisfactory, but there is always room for improvement. Some improvement could be made in the facilities where the seminar took place.

The second part that makes up the evaluation questionnaire consisted of questions seven (7) to thirteen (13) and have a five-level satisfaction rating system. The questions in this part handle issues related to the content of the seminar. It focuses specifically on the participants experience and assesses if by completing the seminar they have a better understanding of the public spaces protection, knowledge about the latest insights and practices and if they take this new knowledge back to their daily workspace, their interest in formulating relevant future events, the meeting of relevant organizations and people, whether they have gained inspirations and last but not least their interest in continuing the dialogue after the seminar is over. The outcome of the questionnaire once again proves the success of the seminar taking into consideration the good level of satisfactory responses received by the participants.

Concluding, participants left the first European Seminar with a high satisfactory level, a feeling of great understanding about the public spaces' protection topic and great interest to augment even more their knowledge on the subject.

## References

---

- [1] PRoTECT Deliverable D2.1 "Manual for vulnerability assessment"
- [2] PRoTECT Deliverable D2.7 "Aggregate Report"

## ANNEX I SEMINAR EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

---

**Question 1** - How do you rate the seminar overall?

**Question 2** - How do you rate the keynote presentations and panel discussion?

**Question 3** - How do you evaluate the workshop interaction format?

**Question 4** - How do you evaluate the facilitation during the workshop?

**Question 5** - How do you evaluate the participants (relevant stakeholders present, their expertise and contribution)?

**Question 6** - How do you rate the location, catering and facilities of the workshop?

**Question 7** - I have gained a better understanding on the protection of public spaces

**Question 8** - I have learned about the last insights and practices on the protection of public spaces

**Question 9** - I take insights or practices back home to my work

**Question 10** - The seminar lead to the formulation of relevant future actions such as input to research and innovation agendas, recommendations for training, etc.

**Question 11** - I have met people or organisations relevant for my work

**Question 12** - The seminar has inspired me on the protection of public spaces

**Question 13** - I am interested to continue the dialogue after this seminar

**Question 14** - What did you like about the seminar?

**Question 15** - Did you miss anything?

**Question 16** - Is there anything that you would like to suggest us in order to improve our seminar experiences, e.g. settings, location or communication channels?

**Question 17** - Do you have any suggestions to the PRoTECT project in general?

## ANNEX II. SEMINAR AGENDA

Day 1: 17 July 2019 – 9:00-17:00h	
<h3>1st PRoTECT seminar on the Protection of Public Spaces</h3> <p>Identifying vulnerabilities and mitigating the risks of terrorist threats on Public Spaces: Cooperation between all stakeholders</p> <p>17 July 2019, Braşov City Hall, Romania</p>	
9:00	Registration
9:30	Welcome words M. George Scripcaru <i>Mayor of Brasov and Representative of National Police</i>
9:45	PRoTECT project <i>Peter van de Crommert</i> <i>PRoTECT Project Manager, DITSS</i>
10:00	Keynote: Developing and implementing security for soft targets and urban crowded places <i>Paul van Soomeren, founder DSP-Groep and chair of working group at the European Committee of standardisation (CEN) on crime prevention and cooperation between stakeholders</i>
10:45	Coffee Break
11:15	Panel Discussion “ Protection of public spaces: cooperation with a wide range of stakeholders to mitigate emerging challenges ”  Moderator: EFUS Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Radoslaw Olsezewski, DG Home, European Commission</i></li> <li>• <i>Patrick Padding, Core group leader European Network of Law Enforcement Technology Services (ENLETS)</i></li> <li>• <i>Daniel Pearce, Metropolitan Police Service and UK National Counter-Terrorism Police Operations Centre</i></li> <li>• <i>Wili Apreutesei, Head of Romania National Police</i></li> </ul>
12.30	EU Vulnerability Assessment tool Manual <i>Graeme van Voorthuijsen, TNO</i>
13:00	Lunch
14.00	Presenting Brasov Venue site and visit Piata Sfatului Square

14:45 Introduction PRoTECT World Cafe Sessions  
*Patrick Padding, DITSS/ENLETS*

15.00 World Cafe interactive Sessions:

Together we PRoTECT public Spaces

	<i>Room 1:</i> Pre attack phase	<i>Room 2:</i> During attack phase	<i>Room 3:</i> After attack phase
15.00	Session 1: Challenges	Session 1: Challenges	Session 1: Challenges
15.30	Coffee Break		
16.00	Session 2: Measures	Session 2: Measures	Session 2: Measures
16.30	Session 3: Priorities	Session 3: Priorities	Session 3: Priorities

17:00 Plenair feedback about World Cafe Results

17:30 Seminar Conclusion: Conclusions 'In the Pocket'

20.00 Social Dinner

Day 2: 18 July 2019 – 9:00-17:00h GENERAL ASSEMBLY		
9:00 – 9:30	Participant registration	
9:30 – 10:00	Introduction to the meeting Evaluation of the 1 <sup>st</sup> Seminar	Patrick Padding (DITSS/ENLETS) ALL
10:00 – 10:30	WP1 Project progress and cost reporting	DITSS
10:30 – 10:45	Risk Management and Quality Control	DITSS
10:45 – 11:15	Coffee Break	
11:15 – 12:00	WP2 – Vulnerability Assessment Progress/status	EFUS
12:00 – 12:30	T3.1 Best Practices	JADS
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch Break	
13:30 – 14:15	T3.2 Technology Evaluation Framework	TNO
14:15 – 15:00	T3.3 Open call	KEMEA
15:00 – 15:30	Coffee Break	
15:30 – 16:00	WP4 – Training and Demonstrations	KEMEA
16:00 – 16:30	WP5 – Dissemination and Communication	DITSS
16:30 – 17:00	Wrap-up and conclusions	DITSS
17:00	End of the meeting	

## ANNEX III PARTICIPANTS' LIST

No.	First Name, Last Name	Institution	Country
1	[REDACTED]	SPF Interieur	Belgium
2	[REDACTED]	IGPR	Romania
3	[REDACTED]	IGPR	Romania
4	[REDACTED]	KEMEA	Greece
5	[REDACTED]	Porto Municipal Police	Portugal
6	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
7	[REDACTED]	Municipal Police, Municipality of Athens	Greece
8	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
9	[REDACTED]	IGPR	Romania
10	[REDACTED]	Brasov Police	Romania
11	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
12	[REDACTED]	Civipol	France
13	[REDACTED]	West University of Timisoara	Romania
14	[REDACTED]	Criminal Investigation Service - Brasov	Romania
15	[REDACTED]	Lisbon Municipal Police	Portugal
16	[REDACTED]	Brasov Municipality	Romania
17	[REDACTED]	Criminal Investigation Service - Brasov	Romania
18	[REDACTED]	Brasov Police - Special Actions Service	Romania
19	[REDACTED]	Estonian Police	Estonia
20	[REDACTED]	L3CE	Lithuania
21	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	National Police	Spain
22	[REDACTED]	DITSS	Netherlands
23	[REDACTED]	JADS	Netherlands
24	[REDACTED]	Brussels Prevention and Security	Belgium
25	[REDACTED]	Special Operations Brasov	Romania
26	[REDACTED]	KEMEA	Greece

27		Council of Eindhoven	Netherlands
28		Federal Police	Belgium
29		DITSS	Netherlands
30		Municipality Of Malaga	Spain
31		National Police	Spain
32		Romanian Intelligence Service	Romania
33		Estonian Police	Estonia
34		Municipality Of Larissa	Greece
35		Municipality Of Athens	Greece
36		City Of Gdansk	Poland
37		City Of Mechelen	Belgium
38		Brasov City Hall	Romania
39		Comune di Brescia Italia	Italy
40		IGPR	Romania
41		Institute for Strategic Dialogue	United Kingdom
42		Metropolitan Police Force	United Kingdom
43		Central Unit Of Intelligence Analysis	Romania
44		Dutch Police	Netherlands
45		DSP	Netherlands
46		Lisbon Municipal Police	Potrugal
47		Police Presidium	Czech Republic
48		DITSS	Netherlands
49		EFUS	France
50		IJJ Brasov	Romania
51		Special Operations Brasov	Romania
52		TNO	Netherlands
53		IGPR	Romania
54		Brasov Police	Romania
55		Ministry Of Interior	Spain



56	[REDACTED]	Romanian Intelligence Service	Romania
57	[REDACTED]	IGPR	Romania
58	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
59	[REDACTED]	EFUS	France
60	[REDACTED]	Combating Organised Crime	Romania
61	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
62	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
63	[REDACTED]	Spanish Embassy	Spain
64	[REDACTED]		Spain
65	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
66	[REDACTED]	DG Home	Belgium
67	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
68	[REDACTED]	Brasov Police	Romania
69	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
70	[REDACTED]		Portugal
71	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
72	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
73	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
74	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
75	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
76	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
77	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
78	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
79	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
80	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
81	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania
82	[REDACTED]	Brasov City Hall	Romania