

A series of web conferences

What is the role of local and regional authorities in the protection of public spaces and what tools can they use to better respond to terrorist threats?



PRoTECT Web Conferences

- **Session 1:** 17 February, **Vulnerability assessment of a potential target: How can local authorities make informed decisions on the necessary security provisions for public spaces?**
- **Session 2:** 17 March 2pm CET, **What considerations should cities take into account when considering the adoption of technologies to protect public spaces?**
- **Session 3:** 28 April 2pm CET, **How can technology protect public spaces and soft urban targets?**

All information → <https://efus.eu/en/topics/activity/20805/>



House Rules



The sessions will last about 1 hour 30 minutes.



Please be sure that your microphone is muted at all times.
This is to allow for the discussion to flow smoothly.



How can I ask questions/make a comment?

If you want to take the floor, please tell us through the chat. If you prefer not to speak, you can directly write your questions/comments into the chat. Our team will pick them up.



PRoTECT Project

Goal:

To strengthen local authorities capabilities in **Public Protection** by putting in place an overarching concept where **tools, technology, training and field demonstrations** will lead to **situational awareness** and improve direct responses to secure public places pre, in, and after a **terrorist threat**.

Expected results:

Raising the awareness of municipal authorities on security concepts and adaptation of technology in the protection of public spaces.

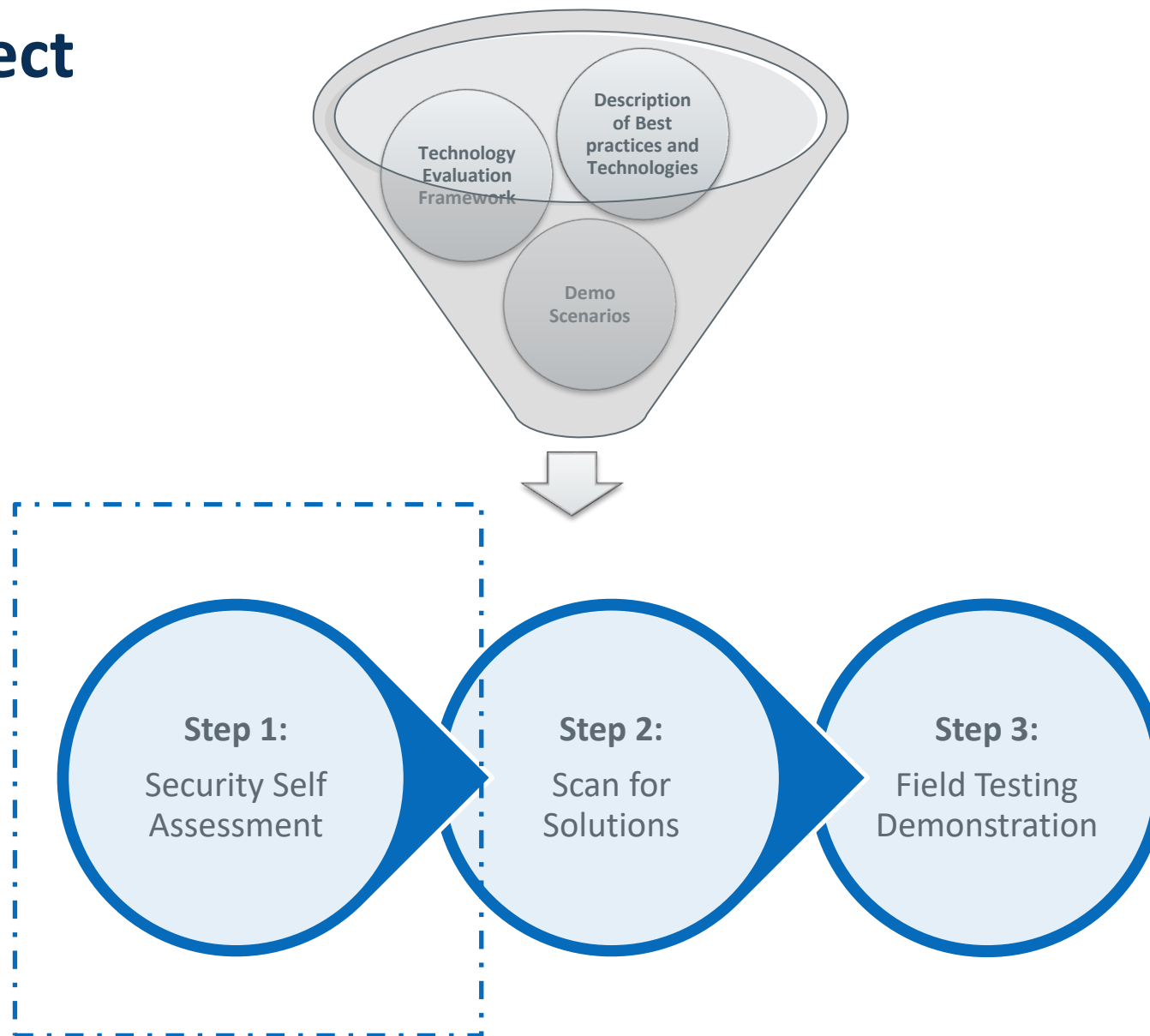
Share best practices and lessons learned to efficiently apply technology concepts to protect public spaces.

Build a closer, permanent collaboration between municipal authorities and law enforcement via existing networks (ENLETS, Efus).

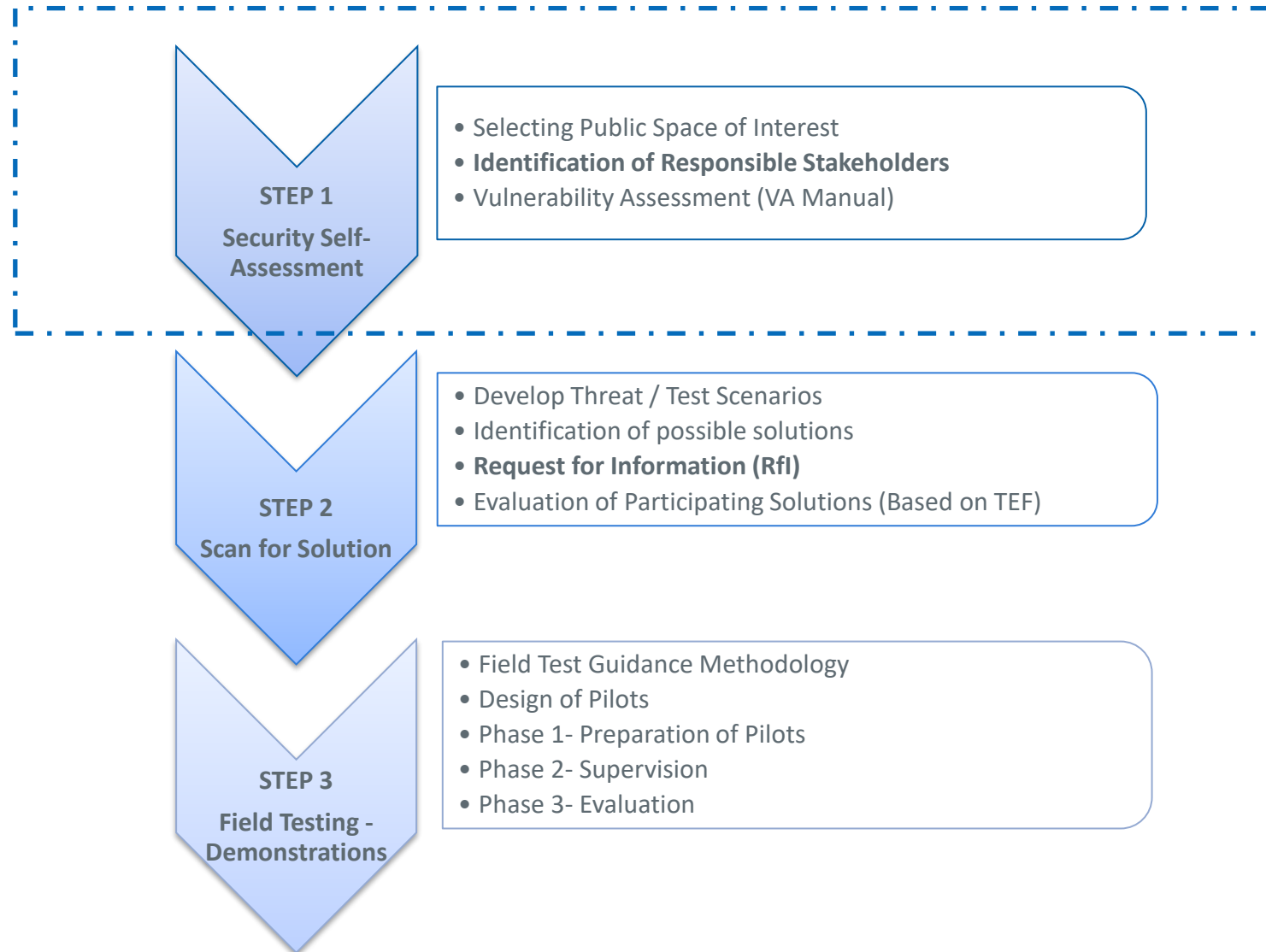
Project Partners



The Project



Protection of public spaces



Session 1: Vulnerability assessment of a potential target: How can local authorities make informed decisions on the necessary security provisions for public spaces?



- **Radoslaw Olszewski, DG HOME - Terrorism and Radicalisation unit/Protection sector, European Commission.**

EU Vulnerability Assessment Checklist for Public and Security Authorities developed by DG Home

- **Tatiana Morales/Pilar De La Torre, Programme Managers Efus.**

The PRoTECT Vulnerability Assessment Manual addressed to municipal staff.

- **Anita Schilling, Technical Project Leader at DIGINEXT.**

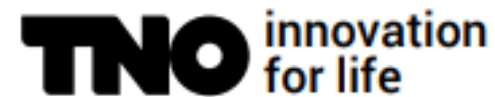
Virtual Reality mock-ups of real-world spaces to facilitate the vulnerability assessment of public spaces-[STEPWISE Project](#)

- **Radoslaw Olszewski, DG HOME - Terrorism and Radicalisation unit/Protection sector, European Commission.**

EU Vulnerability Assessment Checklist for Public and Security Authorities developed by DG Home as part of the European Commission's efforts to support Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in the protection of public spaces.

➤ **Pilar De La Torre, Programme Manager Efus.**

The PRoTECT Vulnerability Assessment Manual addressed to municipal staff.



PRoTECT Vulnerability Assessment Manual

- The manual is based on the EU Vulnerability Assessment Tool (EU VAT), which was developed by DG Home.
- The manual, aims to identify and help assess the vulnerability of a specific public space with regard to different types of terrorist attacks
- The results of the assessment enable the responsible agencies for protecting a public space to better focus their mitigating actions regarding the identified soft targets



WHO IS THE MANUAL FOR ?

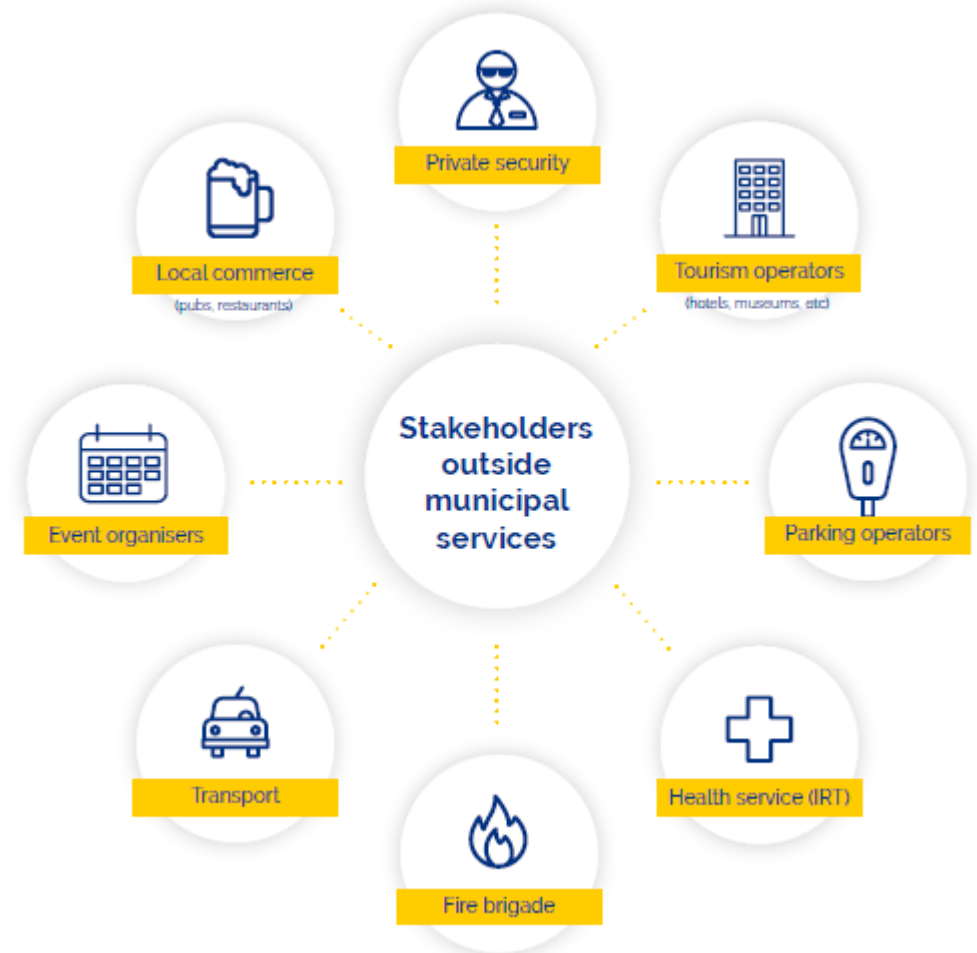


Municipal staff

WHO IS THE MANUAL FOR ?



Municipal staff



Other stakeholders

A public space of interest (PSOI)



Transport hubs

Train stations, bus hubs, underground metro stations, etc.



Squares

Squares where many events take place, that are located next to important buildings, have regular big markets, festivals, etc.



Shopping areas

Malls, main shopping streets in city centres, etc.



Nightlife areas

Areas with a high density of bars, pubs and or/nightclubs, restaurants, coffee shops, small concert halls (NB: this example is not included in the EU VAT but fits the criteria of a soft target in a public space)



Cultural venues

Concert hall, museum, monuments, sport events, stadiums, amusement parks, tourist sites, etc.



Business venues

Big hotels with meeting rooms, large offices, conference centres etc.



Places of worship

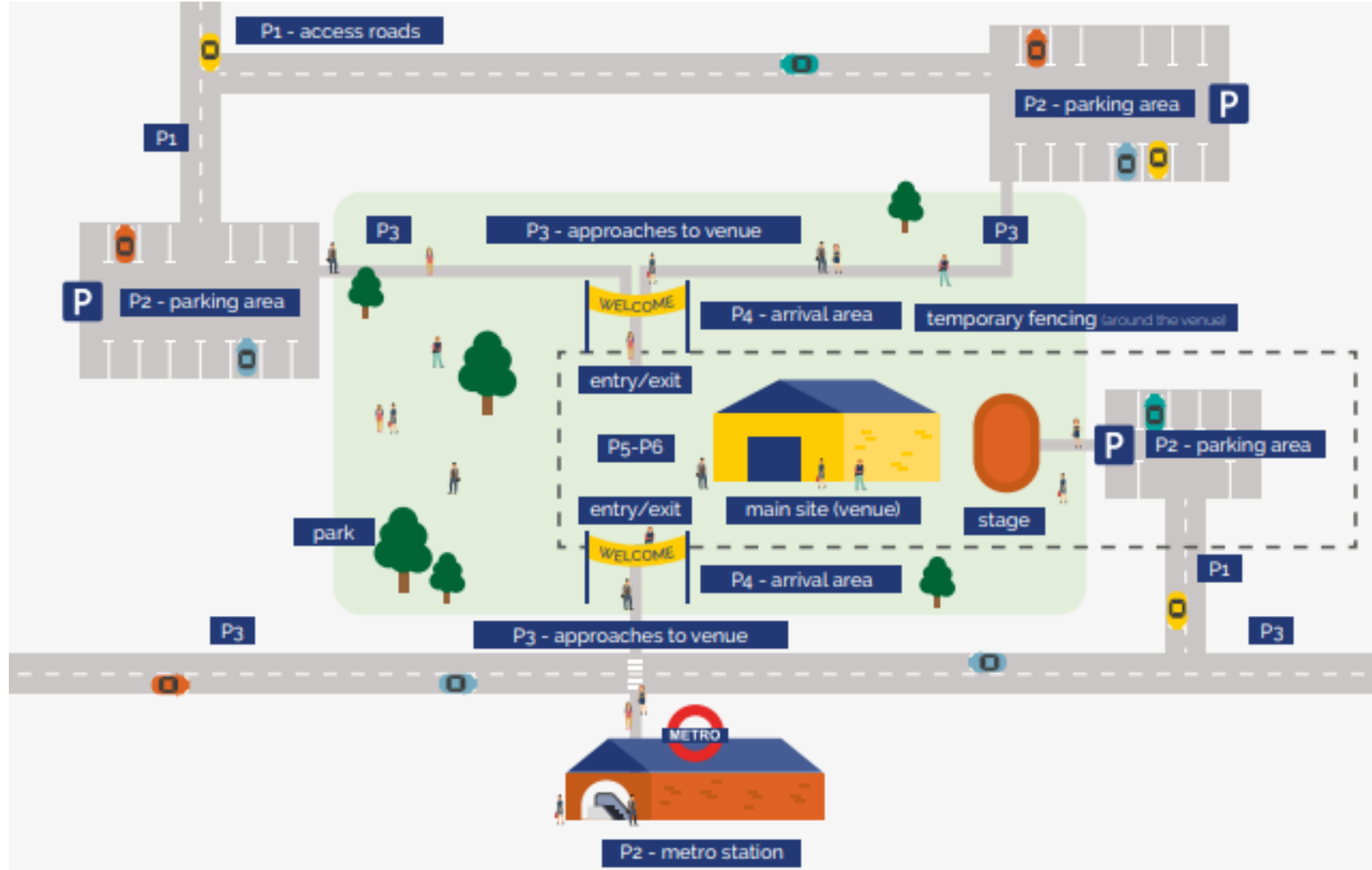
Churches, mosques, synagogues, temples, etc.



Institutional venues

Public buildings, education buildings, health buildings, etc.

A public space of interest (PSOI)



Risk Management

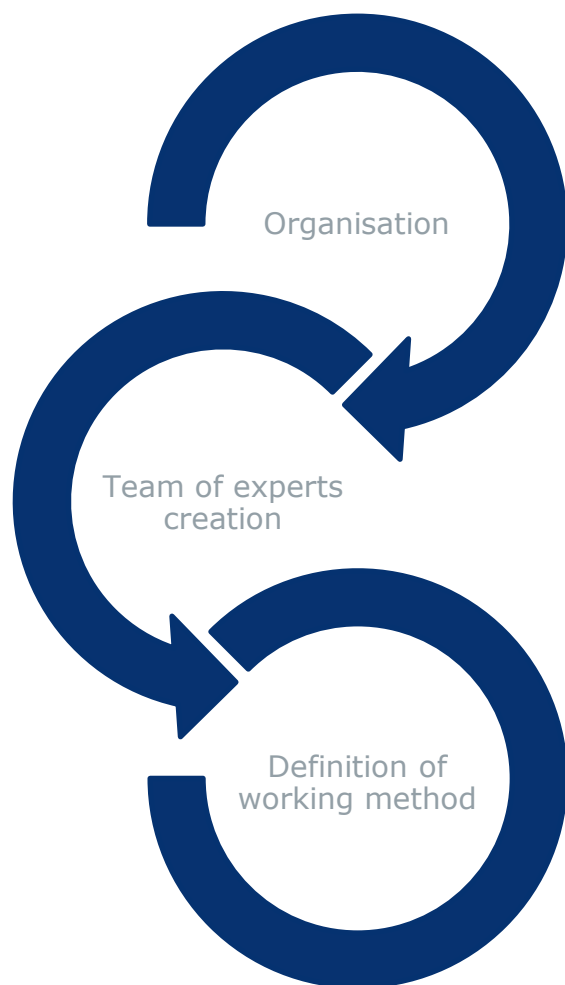
The aspect of risk assessment (mentioned above) involves three consecutive processes :

1. Risk identification (identifying threats and threat scenarios)
2. Risk analysis (determining consequences, probabilities, risk levels and vulnerabilities)
3. Risk evaluation (determining priorities, risk treatment actions, risk acceptance)



**Vulnerability
assessment**

Using the EU VAT-Preparing a VA



Organisation: Create a managing body → a group that will take up the responsibility to identify and work on assessing a PSOI.
to decide on PSOI and establishes:

- Information on organisation of the PSOI (governance, operations, maintenance, safety and security, communication, etcetera);
- Place of security management;
- Geographical boundaries of PSOI;
- Stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities;
- Project plans for the event(s), timelines, deadlines, etcetera;
- Budget for security;
- Risk evaluation criteria;
- Map out the several sites of the PSOI (also who manages what).

Using the EU VAT-Preparing a VA



The team of experts

- To create a team of experts that has (access to):
 - Detailed knowledge of the PSOI's sites and activities;
 - Known (security) policies, current threats, threat scenario's, security plans, existing natural and emplaced measures;
 - Stakeholder preconditions and requirements.

Using the EU VAT-Preparing a VA



The work method

To decide on a work method:

- Decide and plan how the team of experts will conduct the risk assessment;
- Recommend forming a team/workgroup session;

Using the EU VAT: assessing the PSOI

5 steps to assess the PSOI:

Step 1. Characteristics of the site (Activity, Expected crowd density, phase to evaluate)

Step 2. Existing security measures (Place police with bodycams, Elevate movable barriers, CCTV...)

Step 3. Scenario per threat type (Fire arms, Sharp object attack, explosives attack...)

Step 4. Consequence and probability (People killed and / or wounded despite (High)

Step 5. Analysis and results (to determine level of risk)

Main site	Existing security measures (natural or implanted)*			
Main site name/address:	1. Alert:			
Activity:	2. Surveillance:			
Dates and times of the Activity:	3. Respond:			
	4. Protect:			
Site being assessed (main/sum):	5. Detect:			
Surrounding site name/address:	6. Overcome:			
Phase: ²	7. Improvise:			
Expected crowd density:	8. Restrict:			
	9. Adapt:			
	10. Other:			
Vulnerability assessment				
Team members:				
Date of assessment:				
Scenario per threat type ³	Consequence ⁴	C.Ley.	Probability ⁵	P.Ley.
1. Fire arms attack:				
2. Sharp object attack:				
3. Vehicle attack:				
4. IED (explosives):				
5. PBIED (explosives):				
6. UAVIED (drone):				
7. VBIED (explosives):				
8. Chemical attack:				
9. Biological attack:				
10. Radiological attack:				

* The type of area (as given in the EU VAT, e.g. Phase 1 - Access roads to venue, Phase 2- parking and transport, etc.)

² A description of the existing measures on the site (natural or implanted)

³ A description and examples of the threat types are given on the Phase tab and a scenario description based on a vulnerability (lacking or insufficient existing measures). If not applicable, describe why; if applicable, describe what the threat does to what/whom and how this is achieved (name the exploited weakness); if more than one viable scenario is imaginable for a threat type, add extra lines under the threat type.

⁴ A description of the estimated consequence(s) of the scenario impact; e.g. delays, damage, deaths) and dependences, and the allocated severity level (e.g. Low/Medium/High).

⁵ A description of influences on the probability of the scenario unfolding (likelihood/chance), and the allocated probability level (e.g. Low/Medium/High).

⁶ The risk level as determined from a risk matrix (e.g. Low/Medium/High).

Using the EU VAT: assessing the PSOI

5 steps to assess the PSOI:

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Step 5. Analysis and results (to determine level of risk)

	Low	Med	High
Low	Low	Med	Med
Med	Med	Med	High
High	Med	High	High

Figure 1 - Example of a risk matrix

Vulnerability Assessments of PSOI – VA Manual Test

5 European cities:

- Vilnius
- Larissa
- Eindhoven
- Malaga
- Brasov



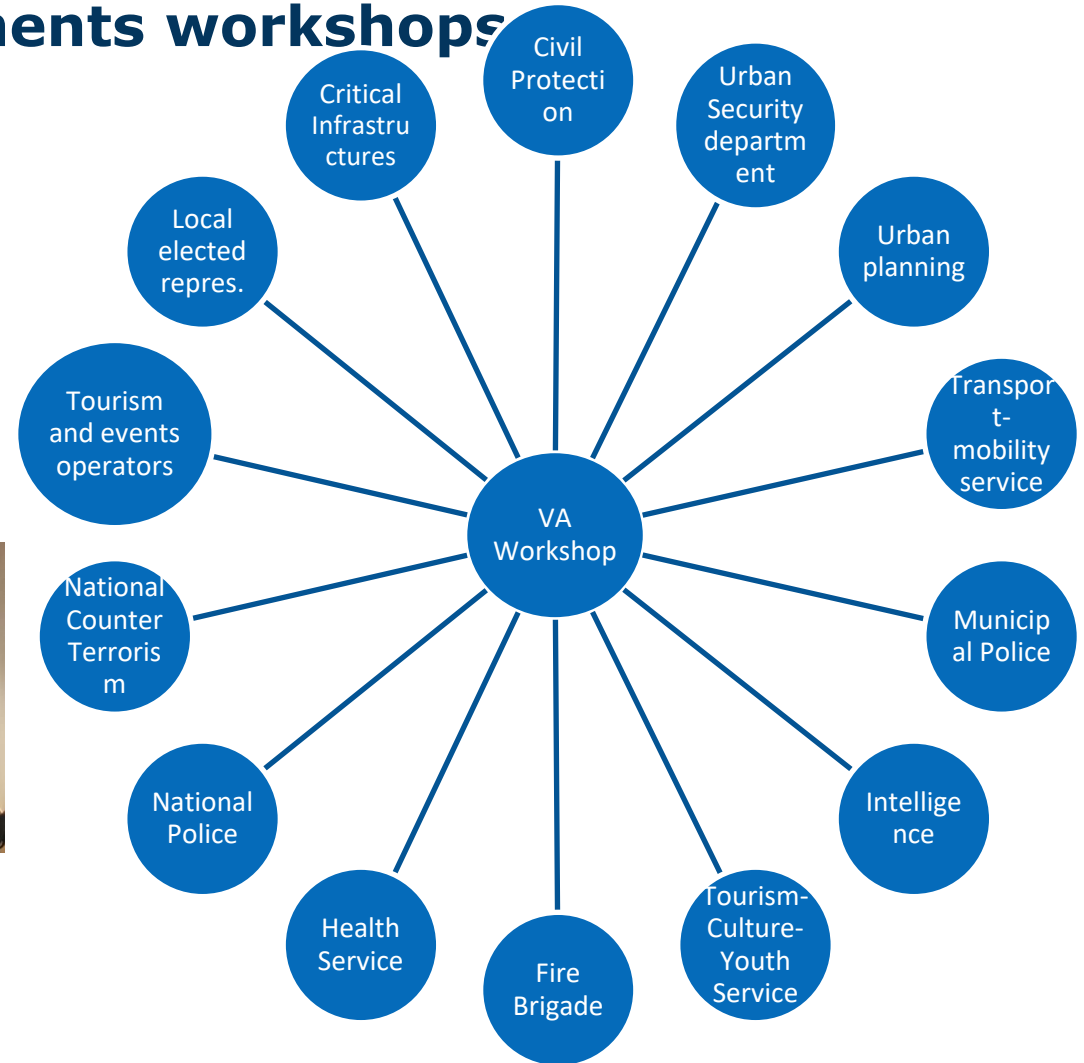


Vulnerability Assessments workshops

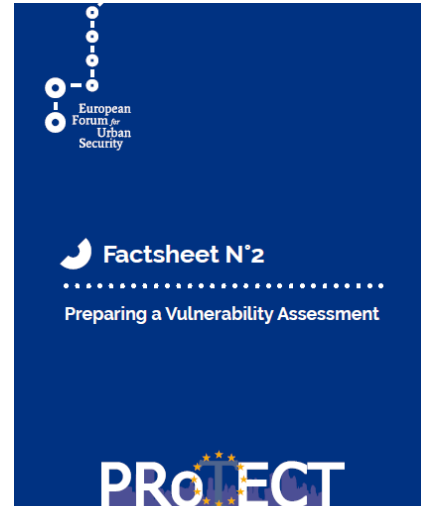
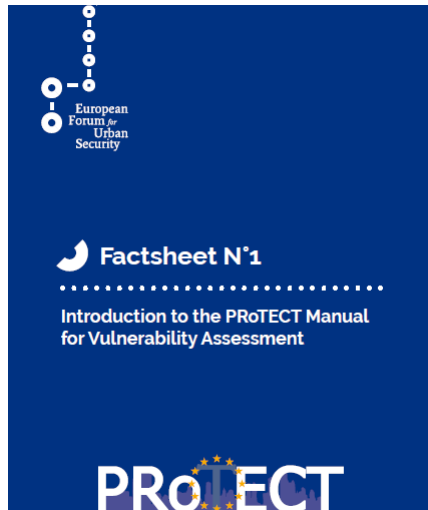
Managing body : members from the Municipality and members from the Ministry of the Interior/National Police or expert organisation



Participants from different fields of expertise cooperated throughout the assessment.



Manual factsheets



Thank you!

More information in :

<https://protect-cities.eu/protect-events/>

<https://efus.eu/en/topics/%activity%/16516/>

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➤ **Anita Schilling, Technical Project Leader at DIGINEXT.**

Virtual Reality mock-ups of real-world spaces to facilitate the vulnerability assessment of public spaces-STEPWISE [Project](#)



.... This is just starting.....

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End of presentation