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**Next Generation Damage and Post-Crisis Needs Assessment Tool for
Reconstruction and Recovery Planning
Capability Project**

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
DM	Dissemination Manager
EC	European Community
ETP	European Technology Platform
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PCCDN	Post-Crisis Needs Assessment tool in regards to Construction Damage and related Needs
TRIP	Transport Research and Innovation Portal
UN	United Nations
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document describes the Dissemination Plan and activities within the RECONASS project, the aims of which are to:

- Prepare and organise the dissemination activities to be performed in order to promote and diffuse the RECONASS concepts and results among the potential users and beneficiaries, and to monitor the performance of these actions
- Maximise awareness of RECONASS in the general public, in part achieved through the
- Design, implementation and maintenance of the project website

The RECONASS dissemination plan is a living document that will be updated during the lifespan of the project to include new actions or strategies resulting from the evaluation of the implemented actions.

Some dissemination actions have been performed from the very beginning of the project. For example, in month 3 the Quality and Security Procedures Manual (D10.1) included the processes for dissemination activities, the web site and Twitter and LinkedIn tools were available, while a sample press release to make the public aware of the project was distributed to the partners. So far 26 sources of public information in Greece, Germany and Holland have published press releases related to RECONASS. Additionally, the first end-user workshop was successfully conducted in Berlin in month 5 of the project.

INTRODUCTION

This deliverable describes in detail the strategy and the dissemination plan for the RECONASS project. The strategy will assist the RECONASS consortium to reach specified stakeholders effectively.

The document is organised in 6 chapters.

Chapter 1 is on the dissemination strategy. It covers the objectives, the identified target groups, and the instruments for dissemination to each of these groups and the dissemination roadmap.

Chapter 2 covers the partners' responsibilities for dissemination and the timing of dissemination activities.

Chapter 3 provides the procedures to be followed for dissemination.

Chapter 4 is a list of identified 2014 and 2015 conferences at which, given the deadlines for submission, the partners have the opportunity to present their work in RECONASS. Moreover, it covers the activities in the area of press releases on RECONASS to make the public aware of the project, and presents a list of journals that are appropriate for RECONASS publications.

Chapter 5 is on the dissemination activities performed.

Chapter 6 presents the conclusions.

1. DISSEMINATION STRATEGY

The RECONASS dissemination strategy is focused on the provision of information about the project existence and achievements to specific target groups. It consists of defining the goals to be achieved, specifying the target groups and the dissemination channels to be used for each target group, and finally describing the relevant roadmap for dissemination.

1.1 Objectives

- Prepare and organise the dissemination activities to be performed in order to promote and diffuse the RECONASS concepts and results among the potential users and beneficiaries, and to monitor the performance of these actions.
- Maximise awareness of RECONASS in the general public.
- Design, implement and maintain the project website.

1.2 Target Groups

The main target groups are:

- Recovery stakeholders
- The scientific community
- Major building owners
- Companies in building construction
- Companies offering structural monitoring services
- Insurance companies
- The general public

The main emphasis will be on recovery stakeholders such as:

- governmental organisations at the municipal, regional and country levels, including civil protection agencies and owners of buildings (e.g., the Departments of Health and Education),
- non-profit relief organisations, including Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), the United Nations (UN) and the World Bank (WB),
- the European Community (EC),
- organisations developing remote sensing-based damage maps,
- organisations involved in synoptic seismic damage predictions based on acceleration measurements

The needs of the targeted audiences will be identified so that information will be provided to them that is tailored to their needs. For this, in addition to users in the consortium, a users' group has been developed.

1.3 Dissemination Channels

A combination of different dissemination channels is already being implemented to reach each of the specified target groups. The use of each dissemination channel depends upon the specific target group that is selected to

reach and each stage of project's progress. The most important channels are described in this section, while the dissemination channels for each group are provided in Table 1. The list of dissemination channels, of course, will be updated as new opportunities emerge.

1.3.1 Website

A website has been created in order to disseminate the project results and it will be updated throughout the project. It is available at: www.reconass.com and www.reconass.eu. It contains information on the objectives, challenges, impact, methodology, work packages and partners in the project.

Step by step, publications, public deliverables, all the materials that will be produced for presentation of the RECONASS system to potential users, newsletter and information on technological achievements (when approved by the dissemination manager) will be added.

To attract the general public, this site will include a presentation of the project that is short, simple, clear and to the point.

Screen shots of the website welcome page can be seen below.



Figure 1: The RECONASS Website Welcome Page

1.3.2 Newsletter

The RECONASS newsletter will be produced periodically every 6 months under the supervision of RISA. It will target recovery stakeholders and the scientific community while some issues, such as the first one, will also target the general public. In the newsletter the partners will report their achievements.

A mailing list will be formed of major end users. It will include all the Civil Protection Agencies or Departments in EU, and major building owners. The newsletter, in addition to appearing at the website, will be sent to members of this mailing list.

The first newsletter will be issued in month no 9 after the development of specifications.

1.3.3 Workshops Organised by the Partners

The partners will organize 3 workshops in order to get user requirements and disseminate the results.

The first of these workshops was organised in Berlin by THW on March 24 and 25, 2014, with the user group assembled in Task 1.2. The objectives included to get input from this user group on user requirements and to disseminate the project objectives. This workshop is described in ANNEX II.

A second end user workshop will take place in month no 29, after the completion of the PCCDN Tool in order to present it to these users, get their feedback and promote its exploitation.

An International workshop will be organised by RISA in Berlin, in month number 41, on 'Post-Crisis Damage and Needs Assessment for Reconstruction and Recovery Planning.' It will focus on recovery stakeholders and will include the user group assembled in Task 1.2.

1.3.4 Group of Experts

A group of experts has been established from among the project participants to communicate with similar experts outside the consortium in order to discuss the validity of the results, challenges, promotion of the work to potential users, standardisation, benchmarking, economic and legal issues.

The following outside experts have accepted to participate in this group:

Positioning Systems Operating with Microwave Signals

Dr Andreas Ziroff, Siemens, Munich, Germany and

Professor Martin Vossiek, University of Erlangen, Erlangen, Germany

They will exchange views with the experts from TUD regarding microwave positioning systems.

Integrated Sensing Solutions for Constructed Facilities

Professor Guido De Roeck, Department of Civil Engineering, Leuven, Belgium.

He will mainly exchange views with the experts from GS regarding integrated sensing solutions for construction.

3D Modeling, Photogrammetry and Disaster Response

Professor Dr Stefan Hinz at the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany

He will mainly exchange views with the experts from ITC on 3D modelling and disaster response matters.

Response of Building Structures to Blast Exposures

Professor Mikael Hallgren, Division of Concrete Structures, Department of Civil Engineering, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden.

He will provide input to the project in general, contributing to building structure responses in blast exposures.

Secure Communication, Interoperability

Professor Vasilis Katos, Director, Information Security and Incident Response Research Unit, Democritus University, Thrace, Greece.

He will exchange views with ICCS and RISA on secure communication and interoperability matters.

Monitoring Based Assessment of Constructed Facilities

Professor Daniel Zonta, Department of Mechanical and Structural Engineering, University of Trento, Italy.

He will exchange views with the experts in DBA and TECNIC on the building assessment following monitoring approaches.

1.3.5 Twitter and LinkedIn Tool

A Twitter and a LinkedIn Tool were established:

- <https://twitter.com/reconass>
- <http://www.linkedin.com/groups?gid=7446987>

LinkedIn and Twitter have been selected as the most popular and business oriented social networks in order to disseminate the results of the project. A group named RECONASS was created for the project and news and updates about the different stages of the project as well as the results and project outcomes will be shared. Furthermore the followers of RECONASS in twitter will be able to receive the updates and other project announcements in their profile page and will be informed about the project results and progress.

To be able to effectively communicate the project results through LinkedIn and Twitter the partners have identified three domains, namely sensorial, structural and remote sensing and disaster management and have assigned three persons, Evangelos Sdongos , Emanuel Bairaktaris, and Norman Kerle respectively, to be responsible for the various updates on the above cognitive domains. The above persons will be responsible for a period of 6 months and during the future plenary meetings that coincide with this period other partners among the RECONASS Consortium will be involved as well.

RISA will monitor the traffic/popularity while all partners in their second plenary meeting in June, 2014 will decide on a strategy in order to approach the right people from the relevant disciplines and the public.

Links to the social media are available on all website pages so that the user or users can easily identify and follow the project evolution.

1.3.6 Logo, Leaflet, Poster

The partners have selected the logo in Figure 1. It captures the main vision of RECONASS, namely information from a monitored structure that wirelessly reaches decision making centres.



The project leaflet and poster can be seen in ANNEX I.

1.3.7 Dissemination through Membership in European Technology Platforms, Networks and Associations

The partners will disseminate the results through memberships in appropriate European Technology Platforms (ETPs) - e.g. ICCS is a member in ARTEMIS - and relevant construction (TECNIC and DBA) and security organizations (FOI, THW) and relevant societies (e.g., Dr. Gerke at ITC is the secretary of the International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS) WG III/4 (Complex Scene Analysis and Reconstruction), and member of the German Society for Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Geoinformation, and Prof. Ellinger of TUD is member of the IEEE Microwave Theory and Techniques Society, where he is also a distinguished lecturer).

1.3.8 Communication with the Civil Protection Agencies and Departments in all European Countries

Civil protection agencies and departments are among the major end-users of this work. Accordingly, the partners will communicate with the Civil Protection Agencies or Departments in all European countries and provide them with information on RECONASS. This information will be tailored to their needs and will include the address of the RECONASS web site.

1.3.9 Lectures to the Public, Seminars and Teaching

The partners will deliver at least one lecture to the public, stressing RECONASS contribution to the mitigation of seismic hazard and terrorist attacks. Additionally, there will be seminars/teaching in the premises of ICCS, TUD and ITC during the last part of the project.

The above, as well as additional channels to disseminate information to specific target groups that will be used in RECONASS can be seen in Table 1. The effectiveness of the diffusion of the project's information to the specific target groups through the selected dissemination channels will be regularly evaluated by the dissemination manager.

Table 1. The main communication media and the corresponding target groups

Medium	Recovery Stakeholders	Scientific Community	General Public
Website	X	X	X
Newsletter	X	X	X
Social networks	X	X	X
Poster for conferences/leaflets	X	X	
Publications in journals and conference proceedings	X	X	
Presentations in conferences and workshops organised by others	X	X	
Workshops organised by the partners	X	X	
Press articles			X

Lectures to the public			X
Seminars/Teaching		X	
Direct contact with the Civil Protection Agencies and Departments in all European countries	X		
Membership in ETPs, Networks and Associations	X		
Advertisement through Cordis, Alpha Galileo, Ascribe	X		
Establishment of a group of experts	X	X	

1.4 Dissemination Roadmap

Following below are the dissemination activities expected in every phase of the project implementation. The same information together with the responsible partner can be seen in Table 2

1.4.1 First 12-Month Activities

During the first year of the work the partners expect to accomplish the following:

- Develop the website
- Establish a user forum through Twitter and LinkedIn
- Send press releases to make the public aware of the project
- Establish the group of outside experts that will communicate with experts from the consortium
- Present their work in conferences
- Publish their work in scientific and trade journals
- Produce the project brochure, poster and leaflet
- Organise the first end-user workshop
- Produce a newsletter

The status of the above is shown in section 7.

1.4.2 Activities in Months 13 to 24

During the second year of the work the partners expect to accomplish the following:

- Enrich the project website
- Produce two additional newsletters
- Promote the work through Twitter and LinkedIn
- Publish their work in scientific and trade journals
- Present their work in conferences
- Keep sending press releases to the press

1.4.3 Activities in Months 25 to 42

During the last part of the work the partners expect to accomplish the following:

- Enrich the project website
- Produce two additional newsletters
- Promote the work through Twitter and LinkedIn
- Publish their work in scientific and trade journals
- Present their work in conferences
- Keep sending press releases to the press
- Promote RECONASS through membership in ETPs, Networks and Associations
- Communicate with the Civil Protection Agencies or Departments in all European countries
- Advertise the project through research*eu results at Cordis, Alpha Galileo, Ascribe
- Organise a workshop in Berlin
- Organisation of an International Workshop at the end of the project
- Give a lecture to the public on RECONASS
- Present the work in RECONASS in seminars and teaching

1.4.4 After the End of the Project

After the end of the project the partners will:

- Keep the website for at least five more years
- Publish their work in scientific and trade journals
- Present their work in conferences
- Present the work in RECONASS in seminars and teaching

2. DISSEMINATION RESPONSIBILITIES. TIMING OF THE DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

The management and the coordination of the dissemination activities and policies are carried out by the Dissemination Manager (DM), Mr. Stephanos Camarinopoulos of RISA.

In his capacity as the dissemination manager Mr Camarinopoulos will coordinate all issues related to dissemination. More specifically, he will:

- Produce the Dissemination Plan
- Collect from partners relevant conferences, workshops, exhibits, scientific and trade journals where the results achieved can be presented
- Identify and interact, where appropriate, with related projects, networks and international organizations
- Organise the workshop on month no. 41 and produce the proceedings
- Contact all Civil Protection Agencies or Departments in EU and provide them with information on RECONASS
- Make recommendations to the Steering Committee on issues of dissemination
- Develop and maintain the project's web site
- Create a user forum through wide social networks
- Create a group of experts from among the project participants to communicate with similar experts outside the consortium in order to discuss the validity of the results, challenges, promotion of the work to potential end-users, standardisation, economic and legal issues.
- Produce the project's posters and leaflets
- Advertise the project results through Cordis, Alpha Galileo, The Technology Marketplace and Ascribe

Following below are the responsible partners and timing for each dissemination activity.

Table 2. Responsibilities and Timing for Each Dissemination Activity

Dissemination Activity	Responsible Partner	Timing of the Activity (months)
Website	RISA	4-42+5 years
Newsletter	RISA	Every 6 months
Social networks (Twitter and LinkedIn)	RISA	4-42
Poster/leaflets	RISA	4
Publications	RISA	9-42
Organisation of a workshop in Berlin	THW	4
Organisation of a workshop in Berlin	THW	29
Organisation of an International Workshop at the end of the project	RISA	41
Press articles	TECNIC, ICCS, ITC	4-42
Lecture to the public	ITC	29-42
Seminars and teaching	ICCS, ITC, TUD	29-42
Memberships in ETPs, construction and security organisations and relevant associations	All	29-42
Communication with the Civil Protection Agencies or Departments in all European countries	RISA	29-42
Advertisement through research*eu results at Cordis, Alpha Galileo and Ascribe	RISA	29-42
Establishment of a group of experts	RISA	1-42

3. DISSEMINATION PROCEDURES

For any dissemination activity the following process, established in the Quality Management Plan, should be followed and is described below:

1. The partner intending to perform any of the above dissemination actions should complete the 'Dissemination Request Form' template at the RedMine server and send it to the Dissemination Manager (DM), who will immediately send it to members of the Steering Committee asking for their approval within 5 days.
2. No reply will imply consent. If there is a negative response the issue will be discussed among the coordinator, the DM and the interested partner. In all other cases the DM will inform the interested partner to go ahead with the planned dissemination event.
3. In each publication/presentation (whenever possible) use will be made of the RECONASS logo and the EC flag. Additionally, the following acknowledgment should be added: *““This project has received funding from the European Union’s Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no [312718]. Authors would like to thank all partners within the RECONASS consortium”*

The dissemination manager will make sure that the above are being followed.

4. CONFERENCES AND JOURNALS APPROPRIATE FOR RECONASS. PRESS RELEASES

The partners intend to participate in a number of international and European events, such as conferences or workshops, in order to present the project's results and have the opportunity to interact with scientists, industry representatives and the general public. Accordingly, a list has been prepared with identified appropriate 2014 and 2015 conferences (see ANNEX III).

The partners also believe that it is of high importance to produce scientific publications so that they can reach the scientific and academic community. Accordingly, a list of related scientific journals has been identified and can be seen in ANNEX IV.

In addition to the above the consortium will attempt to forward press releases, news, etc. to the press in order to reach the wider public. Accordingly, a sample for a press release to make the public aware of the project has been sent to all partners (see Annex VI). Although the project has just started, the partners have been very active in using this channel to disseminate the project. As a result, so far 26 sources of public information have published the press release (see ANNEX V).

5. ACTIVITIES PERFORMED SO FAR

- The project logo was finalised and is being used in every project documentation
- The dissemination procedure was set up in the Quality Management Plan
- The project web site was developed
- A sample for a press release to make the public aware of the project has been sent to all partners (see ANNEX VII), and so far 26 sources of public information have published press releases related to RECONASS (see ANNEX VI)
- The first end-user workshop took place in Berlin (see ANNEX II)
- A user forum through Twitter and LinkedIn was established (see section 1.3.5)
- A group of experts outside the consortium that will communicate with experts in the consortium was established (see section 1.3.4)
- The RECONASS leaflet and poster have been produced (see ANNEX I)

6. CONCLUSIONS

This document provides the dissemination plan for the RECONASS project. It identifies the target groups that should be reached and the strategy to reach these groups. It also covers procedures and means of dissemination, responsibilities and timing of dissemination activities.


It is a living document that will be updated based on the evolution of needs and feedback from the implemented actions.

The partners have started the dissemination activities very early in the project. Accordingly, a number of such activities, including press releases in 26 sources of public information, an end-user workshop, the project website and leaflet, have already been accomplished.

ANNEX I: RECONASS LEAFLET AND POSTER


The expected results of RECONASS


- Relief organizations, insurers and banks can begin funding restoration efforts at a much earlier date.
- Emergency response crews will be provided with critical and timely information on damage in monitored facilities so that danger can be pinpointed and emergency response directed with precision.
- Disaster cost will be reduced by preventing monitored structures from collapsing to limit damage to adjacent structures and additional loss of life when explosive devices impact highly populated urban centers.
- Knowing the functionality of hospitals immediately after the disaster will help the government direct injured victims to available hospital capacity.





- RECONASS information to all major recovery stakeholders (in the form that they need it) will help them acquire a common picture of the situation.
- Communication in case of disaster, such as guaranteed by the proposed communication gateway, in addition to helping the recovery efforts, can save lives.
- Early, effective handling of the reconstruction and recovery process will have long term financial repercussions.


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RECONASS

Reconstruction and REcovery Planning: Rapid and Continuously Updated Construction Damage and Related Needs ASSESSment



www.reconass.eu



This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no [312718]

Project Facts	
9 partners	6 countries
42 months	4,260,240.00 requested EU contribution

Figure 3: The RECONASS Leaflet (1)



Figure 4: The RECONASS Leaflet (2)



Figure 5: The RECONASS Poster

ANNEX II: FIRST RECONASS END-USER WORKSHOP

The first RECONASS End-user workshop, organised by THW, took place in Berlin on March 24 and 25, 2014.

The objectives were to:

- Learn how to proceed with damage and needs assessment
- Present the user requirements identified and get feedback
- Initiate collaborations during the lifetime of the project
- Disseminate the project objectives

Twenty-three people attended the workshop that in addition to partners, included 13 end-users. The results of this workshop provided the major input for Deliverable 1.1 on user requirements.

ANNEX III: IDENTIFIED LIST OF 2014 AND 2015 CONFERENCES

Event	Field/Domain	Location	Date	Description	Deadline for Papers
ICST 2014	Sensors	Liverpool, UK	Sept. 2, 2014	2014 Eighth International Conference on Sensing Technology (ICST) (http://www.ljmu.ac.uk/BLT/BEST/ICST2014)	Paper submission: May 20, 2014
I-TASC 2014	Computer networks - sensors	Oxford, UK	Sept. 11, 2014	Third International Workshop on Technologies and Applications for Smart Cities 2014 (https://at-web1.comp.glam.ac.uk/ngmast14/I-TASC14.html)	May 30, 2014
EESMS 2014	Engineering	Naples, Italy	Sept. 17, 2014	2014 IEEE Workshop on Environmental, Energy, and Structural Monitoring Systems (http://www.ingegneria.uniparthenope.it/EE SMS2014/index.htm)	Draft papers April 30, 2014
Sustainable City 2014	Addresses all aspects of the urban environment aiming to provide solutions leading towards sustainability	Siena, Italy	Sept. 23-25, 2014	www.wesex.ac.uk/14-conferences/sustainable-city-2014.html	No deadline so far
ROSE 2014	Engineering	Timisoara, Romania	Oct. 16, 2014	2014 IEEE International Symposium on Robotic and Sensor Environments (http://rose2014.ieee-ims.org)	Paper submission by May 31, 2014
ICCS 2014	Communications	Macau, P.R. China	Nov. 19-21, 2014	14th IEEE International Conference on Communication Systems 2014 (http://www.ieee-iccs.org/2014/public.asp?page=home.html)	Full paper submission by May 31, 2014
ICSPC 2014	Communication theory, Computer networks-security, Computer networks - sensor, Multimedia, Wireless communications	Gold Coast, Australia	Dec. 15, 2014	2014 Eighth International Conference on Signal Processing and Communication Systems (http://www.dspscs-witsp.com/icspcs_2014/index.html)	June 30, paper submission
EWSN 2015	Wireless sensor networks	Porto, Portugal	Feb. 9, 2015	12th European Conference on Wireless Sensor Networks (http://www.cister.isep.pt/ewsn2015)	Paper registration: September

					er 2014 Paper submissi on: 1 week after paper registrati on
CIPRE 2015	Critical Infrastructure Protection and resilience	Hague, Netherlands	March 4-5, 2015	Critical Infrastructure Protection and Resilience Europe (www.cipre-expo.com)	Deadline for abstract submissi on June 30, 2014
SSD 2015	Electrical and computer engineering	Sfax, Tunisia	March 16, 2015	12th International Multi-Conference on Systems, Signals and Devices (http://www.ssd-conf.org/)	Oct. 14, 2014 paper submissi on
WPNC 2015	Positioning, navigation and communication	Dresden, Germany (every year)	March, 2015	2015 Workshop on Positioning, Navigation and Communication (http://www.wpnc.net/)	Jan. 2015
ICT 2015	Communications	Sydney, Australia	April 27, 2015	22nd International Conference on Telecommunications (http://www.ict-2015.org)	Nov. 14, 2014
SAFE 2015	Safety and security engineering	Opatija, Croatia	May 6-8, 2015	6th International Conference on Safety and Security Engineering (www.wessex.ac.uk/15-conferences/safe-2015.html)	asap
IMS 2015	Microwaves	Phoenix, Arizona	May 15-22, 2015	International Microwave Symposium (http://www.ims2015.org/)	Jan. 2015
RFIC 2015	Radio Frequency Integrated circuits	USA	June, 2015	2015 Workshop on Positioning, Navigation and Communication (http://www.wpnc.net/)	Jan. 2015
ICC 2015	Communications	London, UK	June 10, 2015	2015 IEEE International Conference on Communications (ICC) (http://icc2015.ieee-icc.org/)	Call for papers: Sept. 30, 2014
Prime 2015 sciences conf. 2015	PhD research in Microelectronics and Electronics	Glasgow, UK	June/July 2015	IEEE conference on PhD research in Microelectronics and electronics (www.microelectronicsevents.com/prime/index.php)	March, 2015
IGARSS 2015	Geoscience and remote sensing	Milano, Italy	July 26-31, 2015	IEEE International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium (www.igarss2015.org/)	Deadline for abstract submissi on: Dec. 19, 2014
UAV-g 2015	Unmanned aerial vehicles in geomatics	Toronto, Canada	Sept. 2015	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles in Geomatics 2015	
COMCAS 2015	Microwaves, communications,	Tel Aviv, Israel	Oct. 2015	IEEE Conference on Microwaves, Communications, Antennas and Electronic	Usually in May

	antennas, electronic systems			Systems	
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ANNEX IV: JOURNALS APPROPRIATE FOR RECONASS PUBLICATIONS

A list of related scientific journals is provided below:

Area	Journal	Website
Infrastructure Protection Against Blast	International Journal of Protective Structures	www.multi-science.co.uk/ijps.htm
Crisis Response	In German: Bevölkerungsschutz	www.bbk.bund.de/DE/Service/Publikationen/BS-Magazin/BS-magazin_node.html
	Homeland Security	www.homeland-sec.de
	r.u.f.-Magazin	www.rufmagazin.de/
	Crisis Prevention	www.crisis-prevention.de
	Rettungsdienst	www.rettungsdienst.de
	IM EINSATZ	www.skverlag.de/zeitschriften/im-einsatz.html
	Brandwacht	www.brandwacht.bayern.de
	Notfallvorsorge	www.walhalla.de/produkte/19/19986
	Feuerwehr Magazin	www.feuerwehrmagazin.de
	In English: Crisis Response Security Europe	www.crisis-response.com
	In English: Security Europe	www.seceur.info
Positioning Systems	Journal of Solid State Circuits	http://sscs.ieee.org/ieee-journal-of-solid-state-circuits-jssc.html
	Transactions of Microwave Theory and Techniques	http://www.mtt.org/transactions.html

	International Journal of Microwaves and Wireless Technologies	http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=MRF
	The Journal of Navigation	http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=NAV
	IET Radar, Sonar & Navigation	http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/RecentIssue.jsp?punumber=4119394
	Transactions on Circuits and Systems	http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/RecentIssue.jsp?punumber=8919
3D Modelling and Photogrammetry	Remote Sensing	www.mdpi.com/journal/remotesensing
	ISPRS	www.journals.elsevier.com/isprs-journal-of-photogrammetry-and-remote-sensing/
	Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing	www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=12366&tip=sid
	IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing	www.grss-ieee.org/publications/transactions/
	International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation	www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-applied-earth-observation-and-geoinformation/
	International Journal of Digital Earth	www.tandfonline.com/toc/tjde20/current#.UwqTv_mSxfo
	Sensors	www.mdpi.com/journal/sensors
	Photogrammetric Record	www.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1477-9730
Sensors	International Journal of Sensor Networks	http://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=ijsnet
	International Journal of Distributed Sensor Networks	http://www.hindawi.com/journals/ijsdn/contents/
	Journal of Wireless Sensor Network	http://www.wsnmagazine.com/journal/index.php/journal

	EURASIP Journal on Wireless Communications and Networking	EURASIP Journal on Wireless Communications and Networking
	Sensors – Open Access Journal	http://www.mdpi.com/journal/sensors
	Journal of Sensors, Hindawi	http://www.hindawi.com/journals/js/
Sensors	Journal of Sensors and Sensor Systems (JSSS), open access peer reviewed journal	http://www.journal-of-sensors-and-sensor-systems.net/
	Wireless Networks, Springer Online Manuscript submission	http://www.editorialmanager.com/wine/Default.asp
	Journal of Wireless Networking and Communications	http://www.sapub.org/journal/aimsandscope.aspx?journalid=1003
	International Journal of Wireless Networks and Broadband Technologies (IJWNBT)	http://www.igi-global.com/journal/international-journal-wireless-networks-broadband/41033
	Journal of Wireless Communications and Networks (JWCN)	http://www.academicpub.org/jwcn/

ANNEX V: SOURCES THAT HAVE PUBLISHED THE PRESS RELEASE SO FAR

Through ICCS fifteen sources of public information in Greece have published the press release:

The TOC	http://www.thetoc.gr/eng/technology/article/reconass-earthquake-stricken-houses-assessment
Kathimerini	http://www.kathimerini.gr/754217/article/tecnologia/gadgets/to-emp-syntonisths-se-protzeft-gia-thn-anapty3h-enos-systhmatos-elegxoy-ktiriwn-meta-apo-katastrofes
Newsbeast	http://www.newsbeast.gr/technology/arthro/644968/to-neo-ergo-reconass-stoheuei-se-ena-exupno-sustima-eleghou-ton-ktirion-/
AlphaCAD	http://alphacadblog.wordpress.com/tag/reconass/
Axortagos	http://www.axortagos.gr/to-neo-ergo-reconass-stoxeuei-se-ena-eksipno-sistima-elegxou-ton-ktirio.html
mykosmos	http://www.mykosmos.gr/loc_mk/news/world/2448251/reconass-to-neo-eksupno-susthma-elegxou-kataskeuwn.htm
Dou	http://www.dou.gr/article.php?a=7885352
Newspile	http://www.newspile.gr/40441/2014-02/to-neo-ergo-reconass-stoxeuei-se-ena-eksupno-sustima-elegxou-twn-ktiriwn.html
CEBIL	http://cebil.gr/a/2858004/reconass-to-neo-exypno-systima-elegxou-kataskeyon
TIPOS	http://tipos.gr
palo	http://www.palo.gr/eidhseis-ellada/to-neo-ergo-reconass-stoxeuei-se-ena-eksypno-systima-elegxoy-twn-ktiriwn/10151854/
SARC	http://www.sarc.gr/readmorein.php?id=2018063&grp=907814
Newspulse	http://www.newspulse.gr/article/1465801-to-neo-ergo-reconass-stoxeuei-se-ena-eksypno-systima-elegxoy-ton-ktirion.html
TENDERSINFO	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details-19878413.php
AD HOC NEWS	http://www.ad-hoc-news.de/das-eu-projekt-reconass-entwickelt-ein-system-mit-dem--/de/News/35361361

THW has published an excerpt of the sample press release on its homepage in German:

http://www.thw.de/sharedDocs/Meldungen/DE/Meldungen/international/2014/02/meldung_001_reconass.html?nn=922398

ITC has produced a shorter version of the press release in Dutch that was published in the eight sources of public information below:

Worldnews	http://article.wn.com/view/2014/04/07/University_of_Twente_uses_drone_to_assess_damage_after_disas/
Nu.nl	http://www.nu.nl/wetenschap/schade-bij-rampen-inventariseren-met-een-drone.27785659.lynkx
Scientias	http://www.scientias.nl/drone-brengt-schade-na-rampen-kaart/99604

Engineersonline	http://www.engineersonline.nl/nieuws/id23332-drone-inventariseert-schade-bij-rampen.html
RTV Oost	http://www.rtvooost.nl/nieuws/default.aspx?nid=186966
Shownieuws.ws	http://www.shownieuws.ws/nieuws/ut-enschede-onderzoekt-schade-door-aardbevingen-met-drone
Robotnieuws	http://robotnieuws.blogspot.nl/2014/04/schade-bij-rampen-inventariseren-met.html
TV Enschede FM	http://www.tvenschedefm.nl/ut-registreert-rampschade-met-drone/nieuws-headlines/nieuws/item?60695

In addition ITC published the information on its own website in English:

<http://www.utwente.nl/en/newsevents/2014/4/328606/university-of-twente-uses-drone-to-assess-damage-after-disasters>).

ITC also gave a radio interview in Dutch on RECONASS on April 8, 2014:

Radio interview with Sander Oude Elberink, 8-4-2014 at 11:22

ANNEX VI: SAMPLE PRESS RELEASE



Partner logo

Contact: <name of lead partner>

Company: <company name>

Tel.: <tel. number>

Email: <e-mail address>

<Place>, <date dd/mm/yyyy>

Press Release

Reconstruction and REcovery Planning: Rapid and Continuously Updated COnstruction Damage, and Related NEeds ASessment (RECONASS)

Terrorist actions often strike building and civil critical infrastructures of strategic interest, such as government buildings, airports, harbors, bridges, head offices of large corporations. The same buildings and critical infrastructure are often among the facilities damaged in a natural disaster. During such events the above facilities may exceed their functional or structural limits and this can be visible. On the other hand, they can also suffer enormous damage to their capacity without producing any apparent visible signs. Such damage, for instance, in the case of an earthquake, can render the facility incapable of surviving consecutive aftershocks. These aftershocks take place within few hours of the earthquake and can have an intensity of up to 90% of the earthquake intensity.

The post-crisis damage assessment process for constructed facilities is based mainly on on-site inspection by experienced engineers. When the visible signs of damage are not of the kind that points to a definitive damage or non damage state, further analysis is necessary. The problem is compounded by the shortage of experienced inspectors and the inevitable time delay caused by an in-depth structural analysis during which time a conservative position has to be taken and the facility stays closed. This is extremely painful in the case of critical facilities, such as, for instance, buildings necessary for the planning and management of early and full recovery (e.g., the Ministry of the Interior, or civil protection agencies), or hospitals, police and fire stations, bridges and tunnels essential for the passage of emergency vehicles.

In case of large scale events (e.g., an earthquake or regional conflict), recent advances in Information and Communication Technologies, including Earth Observation, can shorten the time for an initial inspection to identify damaged constructed facilities. Still, this is information that is based exclusively on what can be seen from outside the facility and can replace a first, rapid inspection, to quickly screen out the obviously safe and the obviously unsafe facilities, that usually takes some days, but it cannot replace the detailed inspection that follows to provide a more reliable estimate of the structural condition of the facility that takes some weeks.

Recent advances in accurate positioning inside constructed facilities, in smaller, less expensive, lower power wireless sensors and in computation, present the opportunity to combine these developments into the capability to estimate automatically, reliably, in near real-time, the structural condition and damage of monitored building and civil infrastructure following a hazardous event.

In this frame RECONASS aims to provide a monitoring system for constructed facilities that will provide a near real time, reliable, and continuously updated assessment of the structural condition of the monitored facilities after a natural or manmade disaster (e.g., an earthquake or explosive devices), with enough detail to be useful for early and full recovery planning. The above assessment will be seamlessly integrated with automated, near real-time and continuously updated assessment of physical damage, loss of functionality, direct economic loss and needs of the monitored facilities and will provide the required input for the prioritization of their repair.



"This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no [312718]"



Partner logo

Still another aim of RECONASS is to provide seamless interoperability among heterogeneous networks to secure that the required information from the monitored facility can reach, in near real-time, the base station even after difficult conditions, such as post-crisis situations (e.g., in a post-earthquake situation).

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

All of the above will be part of the RECONASS next generation post-crisis needs assessment tool in regards to construction damage and related needs. This tool will enable fusion of external information, provide international interoperability between the involved units for reconstruction and recovery planning and support the collaborative work between these actors.

RECONASS will have significant social and economic consequences that include:

- Relief organizations, insurers and banks can begin funding restoration efforts at a much earlier date
- Reconstruction activities will start earlier
- It will be easier to obtain international financing soon after the disaster when the disaster is still in the news.
- Emergency response crews will be provided with critical and timely information on damage in monitored facilities so that danger can be pinpointed and emergency response directed with precision.
- Disaster cost will be reduced by preventing monitored structures from collapsing to limit damage to adjacent structures and additional loss of life when explosive devices impact highly populated urban centers.
- Disaster costs will also be reduced when providing shoring to weakened monitored buildings to protect them from the aftershock sequence.
- Safety will be promoted when dangerous monitored buildings or portions thereof will be demolished.
- Knowledge of the structural condition of monitored buildings will reduce likely building-closure durations and consequently business interruption costs.
- Identification of the safe monitored buildings for immediate use will help the government find the physical infrastructure needed to provide essential services.
- Knowing the functionality of hospitals immediately after the disaster will help the government direct injured victims to available hospital capacity.
- RECONASS information to all major recovery stakeholders (in the form that they need it) will help them acquire a common picture of the situation.
- Use of the RECONASS system will provide better situational awareness in case of any disastrous event helping to save lives, environment and culture
- Communication in case of disaster, such as guaranteed by the proposed communication gateway, in addition to helping the recovery efforts, can save lives.



"This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no [312718]"



Partner logo

- Early, effective handling of the reconstruction and recovery process will have long term financial repercussions

RECONASS is a project co-funded by the European Commission under FP7 that launched its activities in December 2013.

Additional paragraph (no more than 5-6 sentences):

(Name of the partner) is participating in the WP(no) and its main responsibilities are.....



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Partner logo

Project Fact Sheet:

Duration: December 1, 2013 - May 31, 2017

Total cost: 5,479,161 €

EC contribution: 4,260,240 €



Coordinator: Institute of Communication and Computer Systems (ICCS)

Partners:

- Institute of Communications and Computer Systems, Greece
- Technical University of Dresden
- Swedish Defence Research Agency
- RISA GmbH
- TECNIC S.p.A.
- D. Bairaktaris and Associates Ltd
- GeoSIG Ltd.
- University of Twente, Dept. of Earth Systems Analysis, Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation
- Federal Agency for Technical Relief

website: <http://www.reconass.eu> (to be available by the end of March 2014)

More info:

Dr. Angelos Amditis

Institute of Communication and Computer Systems

Email: a.amditis@iccs.gr



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ANNEX VII: DISSEMINATION REQUEST FORM

7th Framework Programme

FP7-SEC-2012.4.3-1

**Next Generation Damage and Post-Crisis Needs Assessment Tool for
Reconstruction and Recovery Planning**

Capability Project

DISSEMINATION REQUEST FORM

Workpackage No.	WP9	Workpackage Title	Dissemination Activities
Lead Proposing Partner	<partner's name, company short title>		
Status	Draft/Final		
Version No.	v<0.xx>		
File Name	RECONAS_Dissemination_Request_Form		
Issue date	dd-mm-yyyy		
Project First Start and Duration	Dec. 1, 2013; 42 months		



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For any dissemination activity the following process should be followed:

1. The partner intending to perform a dissemination action completes the “Dissemination Request” form and sends it to the Dissemination Manager (DM) at least 2 weeks before submission to the external actor.
2. The DM circulates the form to the Coordinator and members of the Steering Committee (SC) and asks for approval/comments.
3. The SC members have five working days to react negatively or positively to this activity. No response is assumed as being positive; the DM informs the dissemination activity lead partner to proceed and records the dissemination activity into the main registry of dissemination actions.
4. If there is even a single negative response then the issue is being discussed among the coordinator, the DM and the involved partners;

The RECONASS logo and the EC flag should be used in each publication (whenever possible) and the following acknowledgment should be added to each publication:

““This project has received funding from the European Union’s Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no [312718]. Authors would like to thank all partners within the RECONASS consortium”

The above rules will be strictly applied and checked by the DM in order to:

- Avoid repetition of publication of the same work;
- Avoid misunderstandings between Participants and publication of one’s work without proper referencing
- Secure optimum use of dissemination resources of the project;
- Avoid unauthorised publishing of data;
- Guarantee proper archiving of all dissemination material;
- Check that all relevant persons involved in the work are listed as authors;
- Always include EC and 7th FP references.

Following below are instructions on what should be included:

For all dissemination activities		
Main Leader	(name, organisation)	
Type of dissemination activity		
Relation to RECONASS:	Simple Reference to RECONASS work	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RECONASS work description	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RECONASS concept description	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Key paper presenting RECONASS work	<input type="checkbox"/>

In case of an event		
Title of presentation:		
Authors:		
Title of event:		
Date and place of event realisation:		
Abstract:		
Type of audience	Scientific community (higher education, research)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Civil society	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Policy makers	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Media	<input type="checkbox"/>
Size of audience		
Countries addressed		

In case of a scientific publication (journal, conference)			
Date of publication:			
Title of publication:			
Authors in order of appearance:			
Abstract:			
Title of the periodical or conference series			
Volume Number, issue number, relevant pages			
Publisher (name, location)			
Full paper submission	Attached to this form:	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Will be submitted:	<input type="checkbox"/>	by <input type="text"/> (date)
Permanent identifiers (if available):			
Additional info:			

In case of a RECONASS event		
Proposing Company:		
Title of event:		
Place of event realisation:		
Organiser:		
URL:		
Event Short Description:		
Type of Event:	National	<input type="checkbox"/>
	International	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Conference	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Workshop	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If other specify:	<input type="text"/>
Other Comments:		