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## LEGACY

# D9.2 BROKERAGE EVENT REPORT

ASSET Project • Grant Agreement N°612236

# ASSET

Action plan on SiS related issues in Epidemics And Total  
Pandemics

7<sup>th</sup> RTD framework programme

Theme: [SiS.2013.1.2-1 Sis.2013.1.2-1]

Responsible partner: **ZADIG**

Contributing partners: **ABSISKEY,ISS**

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[www.asset-scienceinsociety.eu](http://www.asset-scienceinsociety.eu)



## DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT

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### Report D9.2 Brokerage Event Report

Task: T9.2 ASSET Brokerage Event

Leader: ZADIG – Other contributors: **LYON, PROLEPSIS, EIWH, DBT, FFI, IPRI, ISS, NCIPD, TIEMS, DMI, UMFCD, HU, ABSISKEY**

### History of changes:

Vn	Status	Date	Organisation / Person responsible	Reason for Change
V1	Draft	2017-11-30	ZADIG Eva Benelli	Data updating
Vf	Final	2018-12-19	ZADIG Eva Benelli	



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

According to the ASSET DOW, Zadig is in charge to the Task 9.2: ASSET Brokerage Event:

“In conjunction with the project final conference T.9.2 leader will organise a brokerage event, with the aim to offer to the ASSET consortium, both as a whole and as single partners, an appropriate place to present themselves, to show their expertise, and their ideas about how ASSET could survive and develop after the completion of EC funds. (...)

Following these indications, the brokerage event was realized in parallel with the ASSET Final Conference in Rome on 30 and 31 October 2017, and was attended by the partners of the ASSET Consortium and by representatives of eighteen projects among the 39 participating in the Asset Virtual Cluster (see D1.5).

During the brokerage event, some of the projects that constitutes the ASSET virtual cluster (MML or other similar European projects) had the opportunity to meet the ASSET consortium members and to share their experiences and main results.

The promotion of the two events (brokerage and Final Conference) was made through direct mailing, the ASSET website and the social media and we could count on approximately a hundred participants. However, it is important to point out that if projects do not include budgets for taking part in these events, it is difficult to involve a large number of participants.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the lines of activities as requested by the DOW for the realisation of a brokerage event:

“In conjunction with the project final conference T.9.2 leader will organise a brokerage event, with the aim to offer to the ASSET consortium, both as a whole and as single partners, an appropriate place to present themselves, to show their expertise, and their ideas about how ASSET could survive and develop after the completion of EC funds. We shall involve other projects related to H2020 Challenge 1 (Health, demographic change and wellbeing), and running or upcoming big innovation initiatives (EIP) or joint partnerships (JPI) or private public partnerships (PPP), etc, other EU innovation activities, platforms etc., related to Challenge 1 (Health, demographic change and wellbeing).

The event will be co-organised with the External Advisory Board, and will be structured on on three main activities:

1. a plenary session will offer to the participants the exhaustive information about the goals of the event, about the support they receive from the organizers and will find information about the European frameworks;
2. the parallel sessions – led by co-chairmen, will offer to the participants the possibility to present themselves, their organizations and to detail their ideas. The participants will have the opportunity to know each-others and to find partners for their ideas
3. the bilateral discussions facilities will offer a direct possibility of developing the ideas and creating clusters as basis for the pursuing of ASSET. At the end of the day, a short report presented by co-chairmen of the sections will give the possibility to have an output of the development of ideas, to better identify the clusters and to receive recommendations for the next steps to follow.”

Following these indications, the brokerage event was realized in parallel with the ASSET Final Conference in Rome on 30 and 31 October 2017 and was attended by the partners of the ASSET Consortium and by representatives of eighteen projects among the 39 participating in the Asset Virtual Cluster (see D1.5).

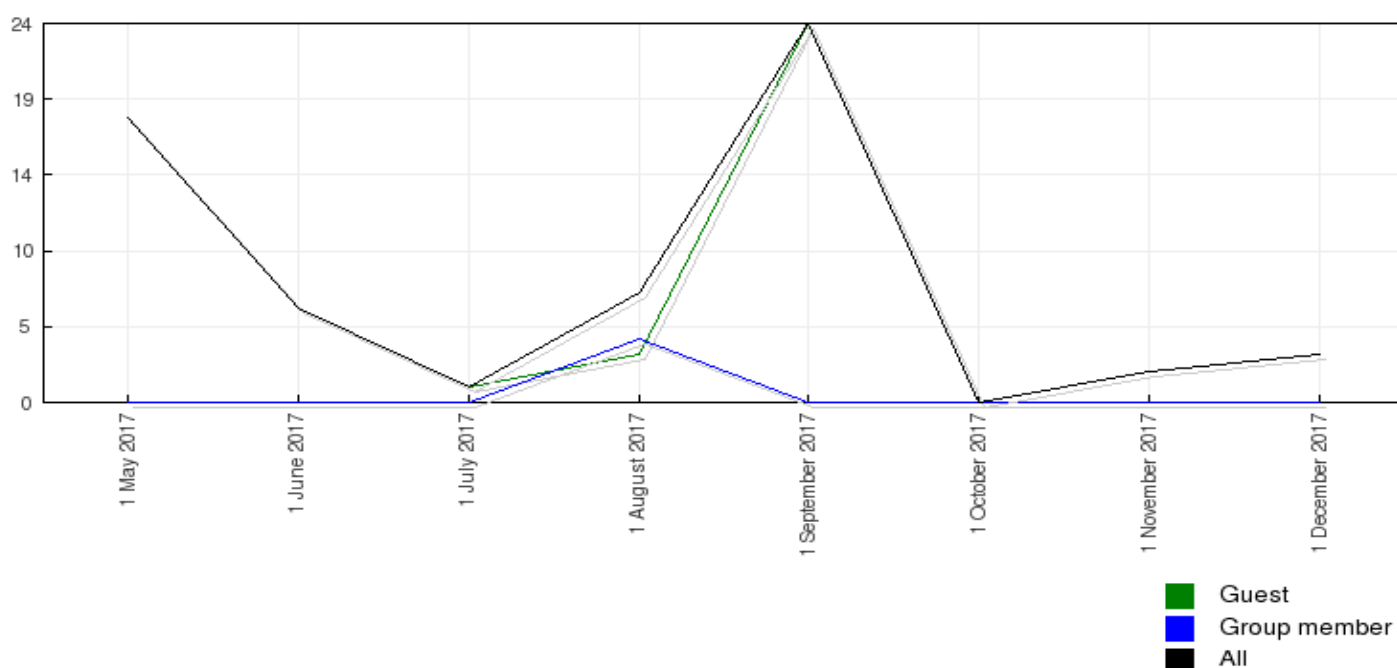


## 2. TOWARD THE EVENT

As we used to do with other events, we have used the CoP as a virtual space to share the stages of the brokerage event organization with partners and potential participants. As shown in Figure 1, a first announcement was launched in May to take advantage of the summer months to keep on sharing ideas and searching for potential participants.

Even if part of the organization also took place through the exchange of mail and phone calls, the month of September saw the peak of participation on the CoP.

Figure 1: N. of accesses to the ASSET CoP brokerage event area (May-December 2017)



### ASSET - BROKERAGE EVENT - All activity (all roles)

Period ending (Month)	Guests	Group members	All
1 December 2017	3	0	3
1 November 2017	2	0	2
1 September 2017	24	0	24
1 August 2017	3	4	7
1 July 2017	1	0	1
1 June 2017	6	0	6
1 May 2017	18	0	18
	<b>57</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>61</b>



At the beginning of October, we closed the discussion phase and began working on the realization of contents and materials, such as the program and the presentation fact sheets of the participants.

### 3. THE BROKERAGE EVENT

Accordingly to the DOW, the brokerage event took place during the ASSET final conference. A dedicated timeslot was provided on the morning of October 30, but the discussions and the sharing of ideas proceeded for all the two days of the main event.

It was conceived as an opportunity to disseminate several forms of research activity materials such as booklets, reports, handouts, posters, but also to run presentations, interviews, discussion forums and social media corners.

#### 3.1 The Participants Cluster

Several projects have been added to the ASSET virtual cluster just as a result of their decision to take part in the brokerage event, which was also an opportunity to meet groups that have never met before (see 3.3). Thanks to the support of some members of the ASSET consortium, it was possible to include some projects even a few days before the event. Here is the final participants list.

1. CIMULACT
2. DARWIN
3. DRIVER +
4. EDEN
5. EPISOUTH
6. EUPHARE
7. EUROHEP
8. EURONHID
9. EUVAC.NET
10. HPROIMMUNE
11. JA-CHRODIS
12. MARINA
13. PROMOVAX
14. R&DIALOGUE
15. RESPIRE
16. SATORI
17. SECURING CITIES AGAINST GLOBAL PANDEMICS
18. TELL ME



## 3.2 The brokerage event activities

During the brokerage event, some of the projects that constitutes the ASSET virtual cluster (MML or other similar European projects) had the opportunity to meet the ASSET consortium members and to share their experiences and main results.

In the first morning the plenary session was held, which, accordingly to the DOW, illustrated the activities carried out by ASSET and the goals achieved during the course of the project. Then, all the participants chose to follow the parallel sessions they were most interested in.

However, the time and space dedicated for the brokerage event have been organized in such a way as to favor maximum sharing within small groups even without structured guidance, on the basis of spontaneous interest aggregations.

We also set up a poster gallery illustrating projects and representing a further opportunity for groups to meet and share their experiences.

The promotion of the two events (brokerage and Final Conference) was made through direct mailing, the ASSET website and the social media, and we could count on approximately a hundred participants. However, it is important to point out that if projects do not include budgets for taking part in these events, it is difficult to have a large number of participants.

For this reason, we have decided to offer brokers the opportunity to present themselves and their projects through synthetic cards that have been included in the printed program and are also available on the ASSET website. In addition, several video interviews have been realised to enrich the already-rich videopills gallery of the project.

In this way, we wanted to offer continuity of experience even beyond the end of the event.





### 3. Projects fact sheets

#### **CIMULACT - CITIZEN AND MULTI-ACTOR CONSULTATION ON HORIZON 2020**

<http://www.cimulact.eu/>

#### **PROJECT COORDINATOR:**

Danish Board of Technology Foundation (Denmark)

#### **PROJECT CONSORTIUM:**

Austria: Oesterreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften,  
Belgium: Strategic Design Scenarios Sprl, Slovenian Business & Research Association  
Bulgaria: Applied Research and Communications Fund  
Croatia: Udruge Odraz-Odrzivi Razvoj Zajednice,  
Cyprus: Rtd Talos Limited;  
Czech Republic: Technologicke Centrum Akademie Ved Ceske Republiky,  
Denmark: Fonden Teknologiradet  
Finland: Helsingin Yliopisto,  
France: Missions Publiques,  
Germany: Fraunhofer Gesellschaft Zur Foerderung der Angewandten Forschung E.V.  
Greece: Atlantis Symvouleftiki Anonymi Etaireia Atlantis Consulting Sa  
Hungary: Greendependent Intezet Nonprofit Kozhasznu Korlatolt Felelossegu Tarsasag,  
Ireland: University College Cork, National University of Ireland, Cork,  
Italy: Politecnico di Milano,  
Latvia: Sia Baltijas Konsultacijas,  
Lithuania: Asociacija Ziniu Ekonomixos Forumas,  
Luxemburg: 4motion Asbl;  
Malta: Universita ta Malta,  
Netherlands: Stichting Wageningen Research,  
Norway: Teknologiradet - The Norwegian Board of Technology,  
Poland: Instytut Technologii Eksploatacji-Panstwowy Instytut Badawczy,  
Portugal: Mediatedomain Lda,  
Romania: Asociatia Institutul De Prospectiva,  
Slovakia: Slovenska Akademia Vied,  
Spain: Fundacio Catalana per a la Recerca i la Innovacio,  
Sweden: Statens Geotekniska Institut;  
Switzerland: Akademien Der Wissenschaften Schweiz Verein,  
United Kingdom: The Association for Science and Discovery Centres Lbg.



**MISSION:**

CIMULACT aims establish and improve a genuine dialogue between citizens, stakeholders, scientists, and policy makers in the co-creation of European research agendas, where visions and scenarios can be developed, debated and transformed into recommendations and suggestions for research and innovation policies and topics. CIMULACT is developing and experimenting with methods for citizen participation on long-term foresight, as well as building capacities in already existing methods.

**FOCUS ON:**

The experiments are exploring a variety of methods in order to test and inspire the research community with a broad range of options for citizen and multi-actor engagement in research and innovation priority setting. Furthermore, the diversity of methods also allows targeting different societal groups, enriching the feedback and validation of the research programme scenarios from a wide range of societal perspectives.

From June 2015 to March 2018.



## DARWIN – EXPECT THE UNEXPECTED AND KNOW HOW TO RESPOND

<https://h2020darwin.eu/>

### PROJECT COORDINATOR:

SINTEF, Norway

### PROJECT CONSORTIUM:

Germany: Technische Universität Braunschweig;
Norway: Stiftelsen SINTEF;
Ireland: Carr Communications International Communications Consultants; Ireland;
Israel: Ben Gurion University of Negev;
Italy: Deep Blue SrL; ENAV S.p.a; Istituto Superiore di Sanità;
Sweden: Totalförsvarets forskningsinstitut, FOI; Katastrofmedicinskt centrum, KMC



### MISSION:

The project name is inspired by the 19th century scientist, Charles Darwin, whose famous theory of evolution is based on the observation that species must ‘adapt to survive’. So, the DARWIN project’s main goal is to provide up-to-date and effective guidelines to facilitate faster, more effective and highly adaptive responses to crises, both natural (e.g. flooding, earthquakes) and man-made disasters (e.g. aircraft incidents), allowing resilience in different domains. These guidelines, which will evolve to accommodate the changing nature of crises, are developed for those with responsibility of protecting the population or critical infrastructure/services from policy to practice: critical infrastructure managers, crisis and emergency response managers, service providers, first responders and policy makers.

### FOCUS ON:

To ensure the guidelines are dynamic, effective and user-friendly, the project will adopt innovative tools, including serious gaming and training packages. The guidelines will also be tested in strategic pilot studies in two key sectors Healthcare and Air Traffic Management. In order to foster communications among the European crisis and resilience community, DARWIN establishes a Community of Practitioners (DCoP), bringing the relevant stakeholders across Europe. This forum, that will exist beyond the lifetime of the project, lets them to exchange views and innovations around their responses to crisis.

From 2015 to 2018.



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## EDEN SECURITY - End-user driven DEmo for cbrNE

<https://eden-security-fp7.eu/>

### PROJECT COORDINATOR:

Bae Systems (Operations) Limited, United Kingdom

Belgium: Universite Catholique de Louvain;

Estonia: Ldiamon As;

Finland: Teknologian Tutkimuskeskus Vtt

France: Airbus Defence and Space Sas, Universite Paris Xii, Fondation pour la Recherche Strategique, Institut National de l Environnement et des Risques Ineris, Societe Nucletudes Sa;

Germany: Microfluidic Chipshop Gmbh, Robert Koch-Institute, European Virtual Institute for Integrated Risk Management; Eu Vri Ewiv;

Italy: Tecnoalimenti S.C.P.A., Selex Es Spa, Istituto Affari Internazionali, Università Cattolica Del Sacro Cuore;

Norway: Forsvarets Forskninginstitut;

Poland: The Main School of Fire Service, Astri Polska Spolka z Ograniczona Odpowiedzialnoscia;

Romania: Omnidata Sa;

Spain: Indra Sistemas Sa, Ainia, Universidad del Pais Vasco/ Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea;

Sweden: Umea Universitet

Switzerland: Sicpa Sa;

United Kingdom: Cbrne Ltd, the university of reading, (uk) department of health, Bae Systems (Operations) Limited.

### PROJECT CONSORTIUM:





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## MISSION:

EDEN project aimed to improve the prevention, preparedness, response and recovery to a CBRNe event (Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive), developing the resilience capacity of the EU society. Within the project there are three platforms: End-User Platform, Supplier and SME Platform, to match the needs expressed by the end-users with the products and services from Industries and Small and Medium Enterprises.

EDEN have also tended to EU-coordination and communication at the national and European level, improving security system integration, interconnectivity and interoperability in countering the CBRNe threat between EU member states and their response agencies.

## FOCUS ON:

EDEN project uses the Toolbox of Toolboxes (ToT) approach and checked and improved throughout the EDEN demonstrations.

When the project started several workshops were conducted in order to collect needs and gaps related to CBRNe events, furthermore information from previous and on-going projects were gather, these led to a list of several hundreds of needs. Needs and gaps were prioritized and matched with tools developed within the project and from suppliers and SMEs, then demonstrations serve to understand if the tools cover the gaps.

From 2013 to 2017.



## EPISOUTH - Network for Communicable Disease Control in Southern Europe and Mediterranean Countries // EPISOUTH PLUS The network for the control of public health threats and other bio-security risks in the Mediterranean region and Balkans

<http://www.episouthnetwork.org/>

### PROJECT COORDINATOR:

National Health Institute, Italy

Albania: Institute of Public Health - Department of Control of Communicable Diseases;  
Algeria: National Institute of Public Health - Department of Health Information;  
Bosnia & Herzegovina: Ministry of Civil Affairs - Health Department  
Bosnia & Herzegovina - Republic of Srpska: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Republic of Srpska - Public Health Institute;  
Bosnia & Herzegovina - Federation of B&H: Public Health Institute of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina - Department of the Epidemiology;  
Bulgaria: National Center of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases - NCIPD  
Croatia: Croatian National Institute of Public Health  
Cyprus: Ministry of Health - MOH CY  
Egypt: Ministry of Health and Population  
FYROM – Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Republic Institute for Health Protection Skopje  
France: Institut de Veille Sanitaire - InVS (French Institute for Public Health Surveillance)  
Greece: Hellenic Center for Diseases Control and Prevention - HCDCP/KEELPNO  
Israel: Ministry of Health  
Italy: Istituto Superiore di Sanità - ISS (Italian National Institute of Health), Azienda Ospedaliera di Padova, Regione Veneto (Padua Teaching Hospital);  
Jordan: Ministry of Health;  
Kosovo UNSCR1244: National Institute of Public Health;  
Lebanon: Ministry of Public Health Care;  
Libya: National Center for Infectious Disease Prevention and Control;  
Malta: Ministry of Health, Elderly and Community Care - MOH MT;  
Montenegro: Institute of Public Health;  
Morocco: Ministry of Health, National Institute of Hygiene;  
Palestine: Ministry of Health;  
Romania: Institute of Public Health - IPH/ISPB;  
Serbia: Institute of Public Health of Serbia “Dr Milan Jovanovic Batut”;  
Slovenia: Institute for Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia - NIPH/IVZ-RS)  
Spain: Carlos III Health Institute;  
Syria: Ministry of Health;  
Tunisia: Ministry of Health;  
Turkey: Ministry of Health;



## PROJECT CONSORTIUM:



## MISSION:

Health threats do not respect political borders: EPISOUTH and EPISOUTH PLUS were aimed at increasing the health security in the Mediterranean Area and Balkans by enhancing the preparedness to the threats which can affect the health security and bio-security risks at national/regional levels in the framework of the IHR implementation and by the detecting health threats which may affect the EpiSouth region.

The EpiSouth Plus used new strategic lines of activities relying on the Network of 27 EU and non-EU countries established by the EpiSouth project. This project strengthens the countries' capacity to cope with health threats through concerted and coordinated actions in accordance with generic preparedness plans based also on strategic approaches which can facilitate sharing of: information, alerts and national procedures between EU and non-EU countries of Mediterranean area.

## FOCUS ON:

The projects led to the Regional Laboratory Network that established with selected laboratories to support the priority diagnostic needs and to facilitate interaction with public health institutions and officials based on national reference laboratories and the Pasteur Institute Network.

As well as the attention in training on communicable disease epidemiology, the projects aimed to capacity building in generic preparedness and risk management, also through the organization of two workshop with capacity building sessions, aimed also at personnel working at local level.

From 2006 to 2010; from 2010 to 2013.



## EuroNHID - European Network of Infectious Disease

<http://www.eunid.eu/>

<http://www.euronetp4.eu/>

### PROJECT COORDINATOR:

Istituto Nazionale per le Malattie Infettive "Lazzaro Spallanzani", Italy

Austria: Otto-Wagner-Spital 2. Interne Lungenabteilung;  
 Belgium: Dept. Internal Medicine, Division Infectious Diseases, University Hospital Gent;  
 Bulgaria: National Center of Infectious and Parasitic Disease;  
 Denmark: Epidemiklinikken Rigshospitalet;  
 Estonia: West Tallinn Central Hospital Centre for Infectious Diseases;  
 Finland: Central Hospital Helsinki University Dept. Of Medicine Division Infectious Diseases Aurora Hospital;  
 France: Service de Maladies Infectieuses et Tropicales Hopital Pitié-Salpêtrière;  
 Germany: Klinikum der Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universitaet Medizinische Klinik III/Infektiologie;  
 Greece: Erythros Stavros-Red Cross Hospital;  
 Ireland: University College of Dublin Mater Misericordiae Hospital;  
 Italy: National Institute for Infectious Diseases (INMI), IRCCS, L. Spallanzani;  
 Luxemburg: Département des Maladies Infectieuses Centre Hospitalier de Luxembourg;  
 Malta: Saint Luke's Hospital;  
 Netherlands: Division of Acute Medicine & Infectious Disease University Medical Center;  
 Poland: Hospital of Infectious Disease;  
 Portugal: Infectious Disease and Tropical Medicine Service Hospital de Egas Moniz, SA;  
 Slovenia: Univercity Medial Centr Ljubljana;  
 Spain: Hospital Clinic Universitat de Barcelona Unitat de Suport i Prevencio'!

### PROJECT CONSORTIUM







## MISSION:

The main aims of EuroNHID were to enhance and maintain co-operation, communication, and exchange of information on highly infectious diseases among infectious disease clinicians, and to enhance preparedness and response within Europe to health threats from highly infectious diseases, whether naturally occurring, newly emergent, or deliberately released.

The focus of this network was on health care professionals. Clinicians have the huge responsibility of performing a diagnosis of suspect, providing information to identify an outbreak and providing care during one. They also must apply the required isolation procedure to reduce the risk of transmission to relatives and contacts and control the spread of the disease to other patients, to health care workers and ultimately to the general public.

## FOCUS ON:

The EUNID network led to a forum to exchange good practices and share expertise and experiences: to compile an inventory of high isolation facilities and to develop consensus recommendations for highly infectious disease management.

A networking strategy was also adopted in order to develop a specifically designed, evidence-based checklists to assess hospital capabilities on resources, infection control policies and HCW safety in the management of patients with HIDs (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19486074>).

From 2007 to 2010.



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## **HPROIMMUNE – Promotion of Immunization for Health Professionals in Europe**

<http://hproimmune.eu/>

### **PROJECT COORDINATOR:**

Institute of Preventive Medicine, Environmental and Occupational Health, Prolepsis – Greece

Cyprus: Cyprus University of Technology;

Germany: Technische Universität Dresden, Occupational Health (OCH) WHO/EURO Centre for Environment and Health;

Greece: National Hellenic Nurses Association, Hellenic Center for Disease Control and Prevention;

Italy: Istituto Superiore di Sanità;

Lithuania: Mokymų Tyrimų ir Vystymo Centras;

Poland: Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine;

Romania: Fundatia Romtens; National Institute of Infectious Diseases Prof Dr Matei Bals;

### **PROJECT CONSORTIUM:**





## MISSION:

Despite the fact that a relevant worker protection directive has been put in effect by the EU (2000/54/EC), which aimed to protect health care workers (HCWs) and the population from major public health issues, vaccination coverage of HCWs has been found to be below the set standards. A lack of unified guidelines and recommendations across EU members has led to low compliance rates of HCWs receiving the necessary vaccinations. HProImmune was an EU project which aimed to tackle this issue by promoting vaccination uptake among HCWs from different health care settings through the development of a tailor-made communication toolkit.

## FOCUS ON:

HProImmune aimed to increase HCWs' immunization awareness by informing them about the most important vaccine preventable diseases (VPDs) in the EU, identifying facilitators and barriers to HCWs' immunization and by creating a database of vaccination specific information from across the EU and best practices of HCWs' immunization.

This collected knowledge on communicating and promoting immunization coverage of HCWs was then compiled into tailor-made, comprehensive communication Immunization Toolkits, comprising of recommendations, communication guidelines, tools and fact sheets. The Toolkits were specifically designed for use by health professionals in the primary and hospital care setting (physicians, nurses and other specialties) to address their needs and perspectives about their vaccination uptake, as well as by healthcare administrators to assist them in planning and organizing successful immunization activities for their HCW staff.

From September 2011 to July 2014.



## JA-CHRODIS – Addressing Chronic Diseases and Healthy Ageing Across the Life Cycle

<http://chrodis.eu/>

### PROJECT COORDINATOR:

Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Spain

### PROJECT CONSORTIUM:

Belgium: Vlaams Gewest, Eurohealthnet Asbl, Alimentaire et Environnement;  
Bulgaria: Natsionalen Centar po Obshtestveno Zdrave i Analizi;  
Croatia: Hrvatski Zavod za Javno Zdravstvo;  
Finland: Terveyden Ja Hyvinvoinnin Laitos.  
France: Institut National du Cancer Gip, Service Public Federal Sante Publique, Securite de la Chaine;  
Germany: Technische Universitaet Dresden, Universitaet Ulm, Klinikum der Universitaet Regensburg, Otto-Von-Guericke-Universitaet Magdeburg;  
Greece: Aristotelio Panepistimio Thessalonikis, Ethniko Kentro Erevnas kai Technologikis Anaptyxis;  
Hungary: National Oncology Institute, Semmelweis University;  
Iceland: Embaetti Landlaeknis;  
Ireland: Health Service Executive Hse, Institute Of Public Health In Ireland Limited;  
Italy: Azienda Sanitaria Locale To3, Fondazione Irccs Istituto Neurologico Carlo Besta, Istituto Superiore Di Sanità, Ministero della Salute, Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore;  
Lithuania: Lietuvos Sveikatos Mokslu Universiteto Ligonine Kauno Klinikos, Higienos Institutas, Viesoji Istaiga Vilniaus Universiteto Ligonine Santaros Klinikos, Vilniaus Universitetas;  
Luxembourg: Forum Europeen des Patients;  
Malta: Ministry for Health, Government of Malta;  
Netherlands: Rijksinstituut Voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu;  
Poland: Narodowy Instytut Geriatrii Reumatologii I Rehabilitacji Im.Prof.Dr Hab. Med. Eleonory Reicher;  
Portugal: Ministerio da Saude – Republica Portuguesa  
Serbia: Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade, Institut za Javno Zdravlje Srbije ‘Milan Jovanovic – Batut’,  
Slovakia: Ministerstvo Zdravotnictva Slovenskej Republiky;  
Slovenia: Nacionalni Institut za Javno Zdravje  
Spain: Instituto De Salud Carlos Iii, Asociacion Centro de Excelencia Internacional en Investigacion Sobre Cronicidad, Agencia de Qualitat i Avaluacio Sanitarias de Catalunya, Consejeria de Salud de la Junta de Andalucia, Consejeria de Sanidad de Cantabria, Instituto Aragonés de Ciencias de la Salud;



## MISSION:

The "Joint Action on Chronic Diseases and Promoting Healthy Aging Through the Life Cycle" (JA-CHRODIS) is a joint European action dedicated to chronic diseases and the promotion of "healthy" aging in the course of life. The aim of JA-CHRODIS was to promote and facilitate a process of exchange and transfer of good practices between countries for effective action against chronic diseases with a specific focus on health promotion and chronic disease prevention, on co-morbidity and diabetes. JA-CHRODIS was the first European Joint Action on the Prevention and Treatment of Chronic Illnesses. The project has opened up the possibility for regions and European countries to benefit from the experiences of others. In September 2017 it started JA-CHORDIS Plus, a three-year initiative (2017-2020).

## FOCUS ON:

During the final conference of the project, it was presented the document "Building on JA-CHRODIS What can we do to plan and implement practices to reduce the burden of chronic diseases?" which contains 12 recommendations to counteract chronic diseases. Between the instrument developed through the project, there are the CHRODIS platform, online archive for good peer-reviewed practices, and the Policy Brief on Diabetes National Plan, focused on the importance of the empowerment of people with diabetes for the prevention of complications.

From 2014 to 2017.



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## MARINA – Marine Knowledge Sharing Platform for Federating Responsible Research and Innovation Community

<http://www.marinaproject.eu/>

### PROJECT COORDINATOR:

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Italy

### PROJECT CONSORTIUM:

Belgium: Reseau Ocean Mondial Aisbl;  
Cyprus: Xpro Consulting Limited, Cyprus Neuroscience and Technology Institute;  
Denmark: Aalborg Universitet;  
Estonia: Sihtasutus Teaduskeskus Ahhaa;  
France: Societe d'exploitation du Centre National de la Mer;  
Ireland: Smartbay Ireland;  
Italy: Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale, Agenzia per la Promozione della Ricerca Europea;  
Portugal: Fundacao Eurocean;  
Romania: Organizatia Ecologista Neguvernamentala Mare Nostrum;  
Spain: Asociacion - Centro de Investigacion Cooperativa en Nanociencias - CIC NANOGUNE;  
Turkey: Istanbul University





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## MISSION:

The MARINA project engages citizens, researchers, policy makers, industrial and societal actors in order to improve Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) around the European marine ecosystem, threatened by climate change in progress and the intensive human exploitation. The RRI approach is used with all stakeholders in 8 strategic marine Hot Topics issues: marine biotech, sea transportation, deep sea mining (including bio prospecting), marine change caused by climate, renewable energy (wave, wind, tidal), tourism and coastal cities, fishing and aquaculture, pollution caused by human land and sea pressures.

## FOCUS ON:

Thanks to the on-field experience, MARINA project is strengthening this systematic approach, making it transferable and reproducible for any RRI thematic domain: the project aims to federate all other EU-funded RRI projects, including those not related to marine issues, in order to develop the RRI Roadmap, starting from its best practices and its limitations, and making it useful for many societal challenges. So thanks to MARINA, it will be possible to develop a better alignment between research and innovation and societal needs, transferable also to other important areas such as nanotechnology, biotechnology etc.

From 2016 to 2019.



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## PROMOVAX – Promoting Vaccinations among Migrant Populations in Europe

<http://www.promovax.eu/>

### PROJECT COORDINATOR:

Institute of Preventive Medicine, Environmental and Occupational Health, Prolepsis – Greece

Croatia: University of Zagreb – Medical School;  
Cyprus: Research Unit in Behaviour and Social Issues, Cyprus University of Technology;  
Germany: Technische Universität Dresden;  
Greece: Institute of Preventive Medicine, Environmental and Occupational Health, Prolepsis;  
Hungary: University of Pécs;  
Italy: Università degli studi di Sassari, Università degli Studi di Milano, Istituto Superiore di Sanità;  
Norway: SINTEF Foundation  
Poland: Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine;

### PROJECT CONSORTIUM:







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## MISSION:

PROMOVAX gathered different institutions and organizations in the in the disciplines of migrant health, migrant workers health, public health as well as immunizations, forming a network of communication and collaboration for immunization of migrants. The project was addressed to both migrants and health professionals, as well as policy makers so as to effectively promote immunizations among migrant populations in Europe. PROMOVAX developed two kind of toolkits: for health workers and for adults and children migrants.

## FOCUS ON:

The project needed to consider the vaccination practice both in hosting countries, considering their policies, legislation and practice, and countries of origin, taking into account migrant's culture and attitudes towards immunization. PROMOVAX also used migrants' social networks, such as religious, other type of gatherings, cafeterias, settlements, and migrant press, reaching both documented and undocumented migrants.

From 2010 to 2013.



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## R&DIALOGUE

<http://www.rndialogue.eu/>

### PROJECT COORDINATOR:

Triarii BV, Netherlands

Czech Republic: Ceska Geologicka Sluzba,

France: Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minieres, Societe de Mathematiques Appliquees et de Sciences Humaines.

Germany: Forschungszentrum Julich GmbH, Fachagentur Nachwachsende Rohstoffe E.V.,

Greece: Ethniko Kentro Erevnas Kai Technologikis Anaptyxis,

Italy: Universita degli Studi di Roma La Sapienza,

Netherlands: Triarii Bv,

Norway: Miljostiftelsen Bellona, Zero Emission Resource Organisation, Norsk Institutt For Vannforskning,

Portugal: Laboratorio Nacional de Energia E Geologia I.P, Associacao Pcte - Polo de Competitividade e

### PROJECT CONSORTIUM:





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## MISSION:

The R&Dialogue project initiated a dialogue between research and civil society, including industry, NGOs and public authorities, about the main energy challenges at European level, towards sustainable low-carbon energy production. R&Dialogue aimed to develop both national action plans in ten European countries and a European vision, identifying valuable lessons regarding the dialogue from all over Europe, bringing them to Brussels and improving effectiveness and speed of research efforts. The main task was to open new pathways for energy dialogue in Europe. Tailoring its approach to each national context R&Dialogue has identified key elements for a common vision of the low carbon society. These can help international, national and local policy makers, CSOs, industry and research, to better focus their efforts for the energy transition.

## FOCUS ON:

The R&Dialogue experience has highlighted the value and the long timeframe for the energy dialogue. After the end of the FP7 European funding, in November 2015, the dialogue continues in the different countries and at the project partners. The specific visions and discussion themes for the energy dialogue, identified for each project-involved country are available on the website.

From 2012 to 2015.



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## RESPIRE - Radon rEal time monitoring System and Proactive Indoor Remediation

### PROJECT COORDINATOR:

CERI, Università La Sapienza, Italy

Italy: Sapienza Università di Roma, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche - Istituto di Geologia Ambientale e Geoingegneria, Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia, Elica S.p.A.  
Belgium: Federal Agency for Nuclear Control

### PROJECT CONSORTIUM:



### MISSION:

RESPIRE is a Life project. Its objective is to improve the quality of indoor air, keeping it free from radon of deep underground origin. RESPIRE will design, build and apply in four project areas a cost-effective and eco-friendly solution for Radon real-time measurement and remediation, to keep indoor Radon levels below 100 Bq/m<sup>3</sup>. RESPIRE will construct a geological database of Radon measurements and will provide local authorities with Radon hazard guidelines and online radon maps (Web-GIS) for land use planning and health risk assessment, helping to prepare radon national action plans.

### FOCUS ON:

In RESPIRE, 10-15 public buildings for each of the 4 significant areas, three in the Latium region and one in Belgium, affected by a low level of air quality due to the occurrence of Radon, will be requalified by the installation of an intelligent, adaptable and versatile hybrid Radon remediation system composed by sensors, an Air Quality Balancer (SNAP) and an external additional fan-system (eolian and/or electric) working on positive pressure method.

From 2017 to 2020.



co-funded by the EU. GA: 612236



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## **SATORI – Stakeholders Acting Together On the ethical impact assessment of Research and Innovation**

[www.Satoriproject.eu](http://www.Satoriproject.eu)

### **PROJECT COORDINATOR:**

UniTwente, Netherlands

Austria: Bundeskanzleramt der Republik Oesterreich  
Denmark: Fonden Teknologiradet, Fonden Dansk Standard;  
Finland: Teknologian Tutkimuskeskus Vtt, Teknologian Tutkimuskeskus Vtt Oy;  
France: Eusja (European Union of Science Journalists Association), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization -Unesco;  
Italy: Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca Industriale – Airi, Center for Ethics in Science and Journalism (Cesj, Milan);  
Netherlands: Universiteit Twente, Stichting Nederlands Normalisatie – Instituut;  
Poland: Helsinska Fundacja Praw Czlowieka;  
Serbia: Centar za Promociju Nauke;  
Slovenia: Znanstvenoraziskovalni Center Slovenske Akademije Znanosti in Umetnosti;  
Sweden: Linkopings Universitet;

### **PROJECT CONSORTIUM:**





## MISSION:

SATORI was a platform aimed to improve respect of ethics principles and laws in research and innovation, and to make sure that they are adequately adapted to the evolution of technologies and societal concerns. During the 4-year project, the partners analyzed stakeholders' expectations about the intended goal of the SATORI project: a European framework for ethics assessment of R&I. This analysis is based on 153 interviews with different kinds of stakeholders, both ethics assessors and non-assessors and ended up with a report depicting the state of the art of ethics assessment in EU and beyond in different fields of research and different institutions. The benefits and obstacles for a shared ethics assessment have been identified with the help of the stakeholders. The consortium has developed an ethics assessment framework based on thorough analysis, commonly accepted ethical principles, participatory processes and engagement with private and public stakeholders from Europe and beyond.

## FOCUS ON:

The SATORI project offers a unique overview on how ethics assessment is actually performed in the EU. It also reviewed the educational initiatives for training in ethics assessment to offer a best practice model.

The SATORI project published the first standard for ethics assessment and ethics impact assessment (introducing the difference between the assessment of a project at the beginning of the process and the assessment of the impact of outcomes and results, both theoretical and technological. The proposed standard is available on the SATORI web site (<http://satoriproject.eu/framework/section-1-introduction/>) and can be used in order to harmonize the procedures in academic institutions, research funding organizations and industries.

From 2014 to 2017.



## **SECURING CITIES AGAINST GLOBAL PANDEMICS**

### **RESEARCHER**

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Simon Fellowship, Sociology, School of Social Sciences

Manchester University

### **THE PROJECT:**

#### **Pandemic risk and the mobilisation of sociological knowledge**

The risk of new global pandemics has become a pressing concern in the West. The likelihood and impact of future pandemics are discussed amongst scientists working in various medical fields – from immunology to virology, epidemiology and veterinary research. Pandemic threat and the planning towards its mitigation feature increasingly in policy discourse and strategy at various levels, and most nations have drafted plans to mitigate pandemic risk. Social and ethical tensions are likely to arise in connection to pandemic response and, importantly, already arise in relation to current pre-pandemic planning.

Drawing on sociological knowledge, alongside medical and other knowledges already dominant in pandemic planning, can help us reveal the values inbuilt in current preparedness strategies. It can help us identify the impacts of the mitigation planning measure proposed, and generate a better understanding of the (often unintended) social consequences of measures adopted during previous pandemics.

### **FOCUS ON:**

This project pursues a range of interconnected themes: Framing of pandemic risk in media and policy discourse, protocols and best practices circulated by international organisations, smarting up cities and the lessons from other cities (e.g. Singapore and Hong Kong), the role of technology in securitising Western cities against pandemics today and the role of vaccine in the securitisation of Western cities.

The research is based on mixed method: analysis of media archives, desk based research (review of international and national policy guidelines, measures and technologies deployed during previous and current pandemics) site visits, semi-structured and elite interviews with experts, policy advisors and practitioners, and ethnography.

From 2016 to 2019.



co-funded by the EU. GA: 612236



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## **TELL ME - Transparent communication in Epidemics: Learning Lessons from experience, delivering effective Messages, providing Evidence**

<http://www.tellmeproject.eu/>

### **PROJECT COORDINATOR:**

Absiskey CP, France

Belgium: Union Europeenne des Medecins Omnipraticiens/Medecins de Famille Aisbl, Vrije Universiteit Brussel;

France: Absiskey Cp;

Israel: University of Haifa;

Italy: Istituto Superiore Di Sanità, Zadig s.r.l.;

Latvia: Latvijas Cilvektiesibu Centrs Biedriba

United Kingdom: Bmi Publishing Groun Limited. Cedarthree Limited. University of Surrey;

### **PROJECT CONSORTIUM:**







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## **MISSION:**

TELL ME aimed to develop evidence-based models for improved risk communication during major epidemic outbreaks. It was based on an integrated research that involved experts in social and behavioural sciences, communication and media, health professionals at various levels and specialties and representatives of civil society organisations. Starting from a systematic review of studies about population behaviour during infectious outbreaks and outbreak communication in 2009 N1H1 pandemic, the project focused on specific communication needs of target groups, also addressing vaccine-resistant groups and highlighting the risk of discrimination against specific population segments and target groups.

TELL ME outcomes help to achieve original communication strategies regarding complicated messages and advice based on uncertainties.

## **FOCUS ON:**

Between the main outcomes of TELL ME: The Integrated Communication Kit for Outbreak Communication, in which the public, as all stakeholders as well, must be partners, not a target to aim at; the social simulation software to compare communication plans, helping users to understand the complex interactions between communication and behaviour and to assess alternative communication strategies; and Primary Care Online Course.

From 2012 to 2014.



## 4. CONCLUSIONS

The brokerage event was realized in parallel with the ASSET Final Conference in Rome on 30 and 31 October 2017, and was attended by the partners of the ASSET Consortium and by representatives of eighteen projects among the 39 participating in the Asset Virtual Cluster (see D1.5).

It was conceived as an opportunity to disseminate several forms of research activity materials such as booklets, reports, handouts, posters but also to run presentations, interviews, discussion forums and social media corners.

The promotion of the two events (brokerage and Final Conference) was made through direct mailing, the ASSET website and the social media and we could count on approximately a hundred participants. However, it is important to point out that if projects do not include budgets for taking part in these events, it is difficult to involve a large number of participants.