URBAN AGENDA FOR THE EU

Security in Public Spaces

ORIENTATION PAPER

**** As the EU Urban Agenda has no legal basis and as participation is voluntary, the Actions presented in this Orientation Paper are not compulsory. They are recommendations. ****

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Definitions and caveats

Urban authorities: as the Partnership comprises a variety of cities, provinces and regions, we encourage the use of the term urban authorities to streamline language. Occasionally, in the text explicit reference to cities may be made.

Working groups: the definition of the working groups is fluid and not set in stone. Where deemed appropriate the internal organisation structure of the Partnership might be adapted. In particular, when the Partnership will decide on which Actions it will focus, different arrangements, crosscutting to the three priorities, and new responsibilities will be defined.

Definition of security in public spaces: while the Partnership identifies parameters to define its scope, a definition of Security in Public Spaces shall remain open and can be further defined and narrowed in the course of the upcoming phase. The Paper further elaborated on this.

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1 Partnership composition

The Partnership on Security in Public Spaces started in January 2019.

Coordinators are:

- City of Nice (FR)
- European Forum for Urban Security - Efus
- Madrid City Council (ES)

Partners are:

- Riga City Council (LV)
- City of Helsinki (FI)
- City of Mechelen (BE)
- Métropole Européenne de Lille (FR)
- City of Toruń (PL)
- Union of Romagna Faentina (IT)
- Toscana Region (IT)
- Brussels-Capital Region (BE)
- Ministry of Transport (CZ)
- Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning (HR)

Other participants:

- European Commission
- European Investment Bank (EIB)
- Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (NL)

Secretariat:

- Urban Agenda Secretariat (Ecorys, EUKN)

Other actors and observers

- Eurocities
- Urbact
- UN Habitat
- Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)

1 Objectives of the Partnership

1.1 Presentation of the issues

The Orientation Paper sets the background and the vision for the work of the Urban Agenda Partnership on Security in Public Spaces. Security is a shared responsibility among various actors (public and private) at different levels but cities have a crucial role to play that needs further recognition. Security is also a basic right for citizens that must be protected. Making cities and human settlements safe is one of the key aspirations reflected in Goal 11 of the 2030 Agenda. Similarly, in the New Urban Agenda, Member States committed themselves to promoting a safe, healthy, inclusive and secure environment in cities and human settlements, enabling all to live, work and participate in urban life without fear of violence and intimidation. The Agenda also encourages to take into consideration that women and girls, children and youth, and persons in vulnerable situations are often particularly affected (see General Assembly resolution 71/256, para. 39). The integration of crime prevention policies into urban strategies (ibid, para. 103), and interventions are a key commitment of the New Urban Agenda that give impetus to the work of countries and the international community at large in developing safer cities and human settlements.

Today, security is very high on the EU political agenda and cities across Europe are facing pressing security challenges. Therefore concrete needs in terms of security at the local level must find concrete answers.

European Cities need to work collectively and to benefit from a more operational and a tangible support from the EU to be empowered and to create a positive culture of security among European citizens.

Through the Partnership, cities aim to ensure better exchange of knowledge and practices, better regulation and better funding at the European level to support security-relevant actions and innovation in this domain.

Defending urban areas from violent extremism and terrorism through prevention strategies and protection of public spaces, empowering local communities against all forms of crime and ensuring citizens' well-being as well as pleasantness in urban environments amounts to defending European ideals and values that cities embody (freedom, democracy, tolerance, universality, creativity, openness and inclusiveness).

1.1.1 Setting the scene: building on existing legislation, initiatives and policies.

Policies by the European Commission and the Council of the European Union on security in general and in relation to the fight against violent extremism, radicalisation and terrorism provide the overall European context for activities aimed at fostering security in public spaces. Of particular relevance are: the Council of Europe's Action Plan on the fight against violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism (2015), the European Agenda on Security (2015) and the EU Progress Reports towards an effective and genuine Security Union. These policies are consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda.

The European Commission **Action Plan to support the protection of public spaces** (2017) provides a targeted overview of priorities, objectives and actions, and a presentation of funding opportunities specifically in the field of security in public spaces.

Of particular relevance is the **Nice Declaration**, drafted jointly by the Euromed cities network and Efus, and adopted on 29 September 2017 by the two networks and 64 mayors from 18 countries. This declaration recalls the importance of cooperation amongst local authorities and with national and European institutions in the prevention of violent extremism and the securement of public spaces.

In addition, the **Efus Manifesto on Security, Democracy & Cities**, adopted on 17 November 2017 contains over 60 practical recommendations and commitments to improve urban security.

Also worth mentioning is the **Covenant of Mayors on the protection of public spaces,** which was presented at the initiative of the Mayor of Nice during the EU Mayors' conference "Building urban defences against terrorism: lessons learnt from recent attacks" (8 March 2018). The Covenant aims at bringing together local authorities that voluntarily commit themselves to contribute actively to the EU's efforts to combat violent radicalisation and protect vulnerable public spaces. It recognises that, having suffered tragic terrorist attacks in recent years, local authorities can play an active and crucial role in the protection of citizens.

European funding that is directly or indirectly relevant to the promotion of security in public spaces is found in Cohesion Policy 2014/20, various FP7 and H2020 programmes as well as the Internal Security Fund (ISF). Through the Urban Innovative Actions (EUR 370 million over 2014-20), the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) provides cities with funds and incentives to identify and test new solutions at urban scale. This also includes application in the field of urban security. Of indirect relevance may be funding by DG JUST (Rights, Equality and Citizenship programme and the Justice programme). The European Investment Bank can provide loans, also for security related investments.

Among **the networks**, working groups and associations the following initiatives are of direct relevance: The **European forum for urban security (Efus)** is a network of some 250 members from 16 countries – cities, other local elected governments and associated institutions and partners – who share a common commitment to work at a European level on crime prevention and urban security policies. Efus also participates and leads EU projects on the topic and has an EU working group of cities on security in public spaces. It also is a Co-Chair of the UN-Habitat Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC) representing the European region and bringing together the global best practices and experiences relevant to security in public spaces for all. In addition the **Alliance of European Cities against Violent Extremism** (set up in 2015 by the Council of Europe and Efus) provides a European forum for sharing experiences and information about promising practices and training programs, on the fight against violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism (see the Aarhus, Rotterdam and Barcelona declarations). The **EU Policy Group on Soft Target Protection** (with a Practitioners' Forum and the Operators' Forum) brings together national policy-makers to collect, exchange and disseminate best practices and advise the Commission on further Actions on the protection of public spaces. The **High Risk Security Network** brings together representatives of specialised law enforcement units responsible for the protection of high-risk

public spaces. By providing a platform for common training and joint exercises, the network seeks to support Member States in improving their preparedness against attacks and enhancing their capacity to react in case of an attack.

Relevant **awards and prizes** are the EU prize for public space and the Antalya Memorandum on the Protection of Soft Targets in a Counterterrorism Context.

Guidance on the protection of public spaces from the European Commission worth mentioning is, among others, the very recent **Staff Working Document Good practices to support the protection of public spaces** (SWD(2019) 140 final). The **Joint Research Centre (JRC)** has provided a Review on vehicle barrier protection guidance (2017), Guideline Selecting proper security barrier solutions for public space protection (2018), and a Review on soft target/public space protection guidance (2018). JRC has plans to develop further guidance in 2019 concerning on building protection to particular public space operators, and will offer trainings for urban planners in this field. This workshop will take place from 12-13/06/2019 in Ispra, Italy. Further work concerns the fostering of standardisation in particular the upgrade of the IWA 14 into an ISO standard has just started.

There are several EU-wide **projects** aimed at promoting security in public spaces. One of them is the **PACTESUR** project (cities of Nice, Liege, Torino) financed by the Internal Security Fund to improve cities capacity to secure their urban areas against terrorism (partners also include ANCI Piemonte, Efus and Métropole Nice Côte d'Azur).

A comprehensive overview of existing initiatives and documents (including legislation, guidance material) as well as funding opportunities and networks is provided in **Annex I.**

1.1.2 What are the problems, solutions and potentials: Why is it relevant for the EU Urban Agenda, for cities and their citizens?

As revealed by the Special Eurobarometer "Europeans' attitudes towards security" of December 2017, security and in particular terrorism are the top concerns for Europeans, with a significant decline in the proportion of respondents thinking that the EU is a secure place to live in. More particularly since 2015, terrorist attacks or attempts to commit terrorist actions have multiplied across European cities. The global scourge of terrorism has local consequences especially in cities which concentrate 75% of the EU population and has a strong social impact.

Nevertheless, when it comes to security in general, the gaps between trends in crime and **perceptions** have to be taken into account in the light of the analyses carried out by Eurostat. For instance, homicide rate has almost halved since 2000 and registered crime dropped in the EU in recent years. However, the question of unreported crimes remains a concern, as well as the feeling of insecurity. Figures on feeling safe and on the satisfaction with public spaces vary from one country to another and also depend on the degree of urbanisation (see Eurostat figures). These trends and recent data indicate that public perception is a key challenge that most cities face.

Local and regional authorities represent the level of governance which best represents citizens' concerns and needs. Mayors of European cities are in the front line and may feel alone when managing crises and making decisions: they need to react quickly and are the first to be contacted

by citizens to ensure their security, despite sometimes the inadequacy of means. Local authorities are key actors in the determination of appropriate actions to be implemented in urban areas, and particularly well placed to design and implement prevention measures. The insecurity that citizens and local authorities are facing on a day-to-day basis greatly affects citizens' quality of life and social cohesion.

Security is indeed very much interlinked with many societal challenges and public policy decisions: city resilience, [1]quality of life, health, well-being, social cohesion, attractiveness, better living together, local economy, digital transition, investment policy etc.

A holistic approach to urban security requires a **balance between repression, prevention and social cohesion.**

There is a need for cities to work jointly at the EU level in the framework of a bottom-up approach:

- To assert the role of local and regional actors in the security continuum (security is not exclusively the prerogative of member states).
- To share practices and join forces to face common challenges.
- To review the legislation in force in order to ensure better implementation or identify gaps and propose new initiatives for the EU to act on security issues at local level.
- To identify and address concrete needs through innovative solutions at the local and regional level through better designed public interventions, possibly supported by EU funding (including cohesion policy).

The management, design, the regeneration and the protection of public spaces are key areas of concern when it comes to security at the local level: intergenerational conflict, harassment on the streets, shared spaces, women and minorities in public spaces, vulnerable groups, transport, policing, relationship between private and public security, radicalisation, or violent rioters must be addressed. **Public spaces are the meeting point of all social actors**. They are deeply linked to the identity, culture and the social fabric of cities. They are a social capital in themselves and therefore, they are the object of tensions, violence and attacks.

In light of these considerations, some of the main challenges that the Partnership aims to address are to:

- Ensure safe and comfortable urban environments in EU cities.
- Preserve the open nature of European cities while adapting our urban life to daily insecurities.
- Ensure a convergence of urban security local policies to face common challenges while respecting cities' specificities and different visions. Differences from city to city must be considered and respected.
- Develop tools and modalities to promote a multilevel governance and multi-stakeholder engagement and ensure coordination and synergies between different security practitioners, cities, national authorities, EU institutions, private sector, NGOs, universities and citizens.

[1] Urban resilience has been gaining momentum in the last decade in the political agenda, emerging as one of the core principles of sustainable urban development and featuring as an important theme across five major global agendas: the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2013, the United Nations Sustainable development Goals, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Habitat III New Urban Agenda, and the Urban Agenda for the EU.

- Overcome the difficulty to come up with a shared vision and understanding of security, which is broad and multifaceted.
- Better understand public perception of security in cities (see “safety needs” in the Maslow's hierarchy of needs) and to restore the feeling of security in the EU population.
- Promote an integrated approach to security: prevention, repression, protection and promotion of social cohesion through the empowerment of local communities.
- Improve the use of “smart and safe” technologies to secure cities: cities should set the agenda to combine industrial innovation with the human dimension and ethics. A smart city should leverage on the power of technology, data and innovation to improve the quality of life of residents and to co-ordinate and integrate different sectors. It should manage technology and data across city functions to make them more efficient, competitive and innovative, in order to become more resilient and able to respond quicker to potential security challenges.
- Establish evaluation tools to capitalise on and develop knowledge about the true effectiveness and efficiency of security and surveillance technologies.
- Foster a sense of responsibility among citizens and give them an active role in the use of the new technologies. This will make it possible to reduce perceptions of insecurity, and thereby contribute to strengthening social cohesion.
- Need to better communicate on security measures vis-à-vis the citizens/media and sensitize them (security is everyone’s responsibility).
- Promote a transversal approach to security based on a broad range of public policies.
- Take into account a gendered approach and the need to protect vulnerable groups, including youth minorities, migrants, etc.

1.1.3 Definitions

Urban security can be related to various forms of crime (including for instance human trafficking, organised crime, sexual violence, violence against vulnerable groups and minorities, petty crime and vandalism, violent radicalisation and terrorism, including via cross-border health threats) and an actual or perceived lack of security.

The following description of issues and challenges related to urban security was proposed by Urban Innovative Actions in the aftermath of DG REGIO Stakeholders Workshop “Scoping Urban Security” of 18 January 2018.2

Further elaboration on the concept of urban security has been proposed during the Habitat III process and then reflected and adopted by the UN Member States through the New Urban Agenda. In this context, the concept of “safer cities and human settlements” comprises integrated, innovative and

[2] It has to be noted that the following themes and issues have been identified by the EU initiative “Urban innovative Actions” (UIA) with regard to urban security: Improvement of spatial design, urban planning and development of security by design concepts, including better protection of public spaces improvement of the resilience of buildings and infrastructure; Standardisation of processes and of technical requirements to enhance urban security; Empowerment and capacity building of local communities, including enhanced risk awareness, building societal resilience; Increased cross-sectoral preparedness to security threats against public spaces including better coordination among first responders and different authorities; Support for victims of crime; Assessment of individual needs and support for integration of marginalised people with the view of preventing polarisation which might lead to criminalisation and radicalisation; Collection of information on unreported crime; Cybersecurity.

inclusive approaches to urban safety and security, which are complementary to and build on the concept of crime prevention. The concept starts with the observation that inadequate urban development and local governance, along with patterns of social and territorial exclusion, can result in crime and violence.[3] Given this perspective, ensuring urban safety and security requires a city-wide and participatory process to address the multiple causes and risk factors for crime, violence and insecurity in cities and human settlements, and to put in place the factors that protect against those causes and risks. Such a process helps to create the conditions for more sustainable, inclusive, cohesive and just cities and human settlements, by addressing the multiple causes of crime; improving the quality of life and combating social exclusion and inequality in cities and human settlements. Promoting security also means enhancing individual rights and promoting cohesive and engaged communities that appropriate collective spaces within the city, including through the use of urban planning, legislation and financing as levers of change. The approach also reflects a recognition that better urban planning and good urban governance are necessary but not sufficient to address crime and violence in and of themselves and must be accompanied by other risk-based interventions that target particular problems in specific places, with support from subnational and national government agencies.

Security is a complex issue that relates and depends on aspects such as social cohesion (access to good quality and non-segregated basic services including education, social and health care, petty crime etc.), social innovation, proximity, law enforcement, society's resilience and community empowerment against any forms of violence. It also concerns enhancing the protection of buildings and infrastructures.

Consequently, a number of actors should be involved in security provision and prevention including first responders (police, fire fighters, civil protection units), health and social sectors, schools, non-governmental organisations, civil society partners, as well as urban designers, to ensure that security is taken into account already in the design phase of buildings and open spaces in the cities. Local interventions favour a holistic and bottom up approach, addressing community and resilience.

The Partnership will encompass these different notions. Nevertheless, it will marginally tackle the issue of natural disasters, only in connection with smart and safe cities' approaches and cooperation among security practitioners/first aid responders.

A definition of **public space** is also needed. The global definition on public space proposed by UN defines it as follows: "public space as all places that are publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all, for free and without a profit motive". In more detail, the UN explains that the definition captures the spirit and essence of "public space". The essence of public space as a common good implies its accessibility to all with no direct cost to the user, and also its spirit of "public service" without any purpose other than contributing to the overall quality of urban life. The term "place" is used to allude to the inherent quality all good public spaces should possess, also because some veritable public spaces, like public libraries, cannot be properly defined as "spaces". Both publicly- and privately owned spaces are contemplated, although public ownership often guarantees more stable access and enjoyment over time. The absence of a profit motive is an

[3] New Urban Agenda, United Nations, 2017

integral part of the definition because many privately operated open spaces and facilities are subject to restrictions not governed by the community and are created, rather than for the benefit of all city users, to attract consumers. These spaces can be then categorized into streets (not highways), open spaces (parks, gardens, pocket parks, plazas, squares, river banks, beachfronts, etc.) and public facilities (social halls, libraries, municipal buildings, schools, health facilities, etc.).

For the purpose of the Partnership, public space should be defined as any open place accessible to all, such as streets, roads, public squares, parks and beaches, as well as closed places accessible to the citizens, such as government and official buildings. The EU Action Plan to Support the Protection of Public Spaces recognises the importance to take into account vulnerable places, not strictly considered as public spaces, but that have a considerable impact on public and city life. Therefore, spaces such as tourist sites, transport infrastructures, shopping malls, places of worship and concert halls should be considered as public space and be included in the scope of the Partnership.

1.2 Scope of the Partnership

The increase in threats to the public spaces of European cities raises new challenges. New types of criminality (including terrorism, drug smuggling, different types of organized crime) are responsible for the rise in disturbance in public spaces. European cities face new threats that are changing, uncertain and unpredictable. In this complex scenario, local authorities should find strategies to better address the needs of their citizens.

Security is essential for the survival of democratic systems. Modern societies have been building a collective space based on freedom and security principles which are right now threatened by different types of criminality. Also, city attractiveness is tightly linked to the quality of public spaces, as both residents and visitors increasingly use and value public spaces to walk, attend cultural events and perform their everyday duties.

Any public policy should include and articulate strategies focused on the different needs that the public space faces. It is important to make a good and regular diagnosis of crime roots, in the form of a safety audit, in order to face current threats by informing new preventive measures against all types of criminality.

The Partnership should identify the different security related needs that the public spaces encounter by committing all the local actors involved. New regulation should help law enforcement agencies and citizens to prevent crime and make public spaces safer in terms of development of freedom and rights. Also, there is a need for interrelated strategies, plans and programs with a direct impact on the eradication of violence, and the generation of a culture of peace focusing on security from a preventive prospective.

There is a need for new preventive measures that can tackle the new challenges that European urban areas face in terms of security in public spaces. The Partnership will promote the creation of safer public spaces where citizens can develop their freedom and fundamental rights. This must integrate security into urban design policies as a main issue to be considered by policymakers. It must also promote the creation of a measurement and monitoring framework on security in public

spaces at the city level also linked to the 2030 annual voluntary reporting cycles (as part of the follow-up and the review mechanisms of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals). [4]

As long as preventive measures are a key element in all development of security strategies, it is also important to take into consideration the reactive measures and actions that could be put in place to reach the objective of the Partnership and enhance the level of security in public spaces.

With the aim to make European cities a safer place and increase the perception of security in public spaces, the Partnership plans to develop an Action Plan proposing concrete Actions that could be implemented effectively and timely in the different European urban areas. The Action Plan should reflect clearly the three pillars of the Urban Agenda (better regulation, better funding and better knowledge) in the fight against all kinds of crime in a more efficient way.

1.2.1 Priority 1. Urban planning and design 'to create safer cities'

The overarching goal under this priority area is to preserve the open and welcoming nature of European cities (no fortified castles and no barbed wire fences) while ensuring security for their residents and visitors.

Public spaces are more used than ever in urban areas, which is a great opportunity for cities' attractiveness, for social cohesion as various groups interact and meet in cultural events, in spontaneous gatherings, in informal use of parks, squares etc.

In many cases, this increased use requires changes and interventions to transform these spaces and the access to them. In addition, their exposure also leads to public spaces becoming the venue for different conflicts as well as becoming targets of terrorist attacks.

It is widely recognized that urban infrastructure plays a crucial role in strengthening or weakening security (real and perceived security). The perception of insecurity can be linked to the way a city is built and the variety of the neighbourhoods/urban territories. Spatial and urban design can therefore help create an atmosphere and urban environment that influences perception in a positive manner. Throughout Europe, cities have experimented with planning and design that end up either enhancing the quality of life and general security or creating places that are hard to manage, to police and to feel comfortable in. Situational prevention – or Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a recognized tool for public security policies, when well articulated with other strategies that can be focused on social and technological aspects- as further developed in priorities 2 & 3.

Under this first priority area, the needs and ambitions below will be taken into account:

- Security by design must be inclusive for all users of public space, succeeding in integrating needs and perceptions of different circumstances (such as day versus night-time) and population groups. One of the main challenges for both security and urban planning professionals is in fact to take into account the great diversity of uses and profiles of users of

[4] Voluntary National Reviews: Engaging in national implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals – a civil society quick guide, 2018

public spaces (tourists, residents, men/women, children, elderly people, people with a disability and so forth).

- Territorial cohesion through the principle of social mixing, to avoid a concentration of homogenous social groups that leads to the stigmatization, isolation and separation of neighbourhoods along socioeconomic lines is crucial.
- In addition, because of recent terrorist attacks, there is a need to identify gaps in protection of public spaces (crowded places, transport hubs, public transport, large events) to ensure efficient physical security. Exchange of practices on lessons learnt is of utmost importance. A reflection on best investments and possible common standards of protection at the EU level is required.
- There is a need to assess the vulnerability of public spaces through efficient tools and develop an holistic strategy for security by design (in cooperation with universities and the industry/building sector).
- Security by design is an all-encompassing concept and a new culture that needs to be developed across European cities. It deals with the conception of city planning, urban architecture and furniture, flows, infrastructures in accordance with security issues from the start. It concerns the protection of buildings, public spaces, critical infrastructures, detection methods and technologies.
- Specific attention should also be given to maintenance and cleanliness of public spaces, unused spaces and buildings which contribute to the feeling of insecurity in cities and to green infrastructures and nature-based solutions as a powerful tool for achieving accessibility, sustainability, security and safety in public spaces.[5]

1.2.2 Priority 2. Technologies for smart and safe cities

Urban security has entered the digital age and the era of artificial intelligence. Innovative technologies are multiplying and examples of safe and smart cities emerge across the world. From a broader perspective, this raises the question of the technological independence and competitiveness of the European Union in this area (compared to foreign technologies), but also a set of regulatory and societal issues.

Particularly in the context of terrorism, an evolving threat requires an evolving response and an ability to innovate including by technological means in order to thwart it. As testers and end-users, cities need incentives and adapted frameworks to use security-related technologies to their fullest potential in compliance with legal requirements and ethical principles.

It has to be noted that:

- Technologies (such as CCTV cameras, urban supervision centres, open platforms for sharing and managing information among others) can contribute to the prevention and the repression of violence in urban environments, but also to research its root causes.
- The collection of big data at local level (through interconnected networks and systems) aiming to help and develop new strategies on security and prevention can contribute to creating safer cities.

5 Possible synergies with the Urban Agenda Partnership on Sustainable Land Use.

- Technologies can be used also to connect people in cities and facilitate inclusive processes. Citizen's apps for safer cities are also cropping up.
- The command of available technologies by the population is key to ensure a real coproduction of security in cities and the development of a culture of security and trust. However, benefits of technologies should be better assessed and conveyed to citizens.
- At the same time, there are ongoing debates and outstanding challenges with the data protection regulations[6], as well as with the fact that regulations and practices could vary across countries and create disparities. Therefore, there is a need for an overview of the different national approaches across Europe regarding technological innovation in the field of security and for a real comparison of cities' practices.
- Cities need a framework to better invest in trustworthy safe cities" technologies and facilitate innovation (for instance with regards to Internet of things, artificial intelligence, biometrics, facial recognition, cyber-secure data-handling...) while being aware of existing regulations and limitations/opportunities and preserving the fundamental rights of citizens.
- Special attention should be paid to the human factor in the use of these technologies and particularly to the training of the staff.
- An action at the EU level is required to identify the obstacles to innovation, undo the potential technological locks and remove legal barriers where justified.
- A smooth approach could be proposed to encourage "innovation sandboxes" in the field of security (considering cities as testbeds for experimentation), granting temporary easing in certain regulatory restrictions and making conditions compatible with innovation.
- The long-term vision could then be to develop a European model of smart and safe city considering the development of other approaches and economic interests at the global level.

1.2.3 Priority 3. Managing security and sharing public space

Safety is created by active and interested communities that see the public space as their own and take care of it, by strong social bonds that promote social solidarity and spontaneous control, by commercial and cultural activities that ensure «natural surveillance» because they allow an almost continuous occupation of urban spaces. «Natural surveillance» creates spontaneously the conditions for the prevention of crime and also encourages the human contacts that cities need. An integrated approach to safety has at its heart the local social stakeholders, valuing their contribution in terms of both understanding of local needs and sharing of responsibilities related to the care of the places and relations. The involvement of local people and social players in fact strengthens the sense of «presence» of the community in the local area, recognizing the role of protection and support of the perception of greater safety.

Partners also recognise that It is important to recognize the link between security and the principle of legality, based on the acknowledgement of a system of rules that balances individual freedoms, guiding behaviour towards the common good. The existence of clear and legitimate rules of coexistence and their full and correct application guide us towards the creation of a fair society,

[6] The EU's Data Protection Reform package comprising: the General Data Protection Regulation and the Directive on the processing of personal data for authorities responsible for preventing, investigating, detecting and prosecuting crimes

which is not subject to the arbitrary management of power. For this reason, the existence of a state of legality is a prerequisite for the existence of safe living conditions for citizens and is, in turn, a necessary condition for the harmonious development of society. The respect of the rules forms the basis of every community: legality is the indispensable foundation of democratic life, social welfare and economic prosperity.

Activities under this area will focus on the following priorities and needs:

- Enhance the coordination between actors (public and private) when it comes to security at the local level, which could also help law enforcement agencies and citizens in the prevention of crime. Coordination at the different levels of governance (local, regional, national) is a key issue at both horizontal and vertical level. The main priority is to exchange data, which is property of local administration. There is a need to create better coordination mechanisms, such as the designation of one authority that coordinates all safety and security services for large events. It is also necessary that the roles between local and national authorities are formally recognized, including by having a clear mandate for local police forces. Small cities have to cooperate across their neighbouring municipalities and join efforts to improve the level of security in public spaces.
- Need to embark into a holistic approach where security is embedded into wider integrated urban development strategies/objectives (e.g. urban regeneration, prevention, inclusion).
- It important to know how to integrate other actors in the definition of security, by using safety planning principles, like local safety strategy documents or city guidelines for integrated urban security. It is also important to promote an integrated approach when it comes to working with private operators and improve the coordination with other departments of the local administration
- Importance of city image and challenge to adjust security perception, which is often not in line with reality. It is necessary to build new urban spaces projected in a way that could help to prevent crime and create objective and subjective security, taking into account the social cohesion prospective. Image on safety and security is indeed crucial, also when it comes to encouraging tourism economic investment. It is hard to measure security perception, therefore one of the most prominent needs should be to find some indicators that could help urban authorities to measure perception. Security perception has also a lot to do with the quality of life in our European urban areas; for example petty crimes influence the lack of security perception, especially in small urban areas not necessarily affected by risk of terrorism or major crimes.
- Safety and security also depend on social cohesion, the level of security will be increased when citizens feel part of the local community and take an active role in it. Promoting the coproduction of security with citizens is therefore key. There is a need to involve the community in developing protective security policies and the implementation of them. Promote peace and security as values in the municipal, regional, national and international contexts. Production of a culture of security which is shared is essential. Engagement of citizens in security design is a necessary step to create that ownership. Which active role can citizens play? How to encourage citizens to play an active role, and how that can also influence cooperation with security providers, police forces etc.?. Best practices could be Neighbourhood watch experiences, where the urban local authority manages communication and information exchange between neighbourhood watch groups and local police. Give citizens the floor, make them feel the authority is there and the proximity to citizens is very important to stimulate engagement and empowerment. Participatory consultations can be a tool to hear and collect citizens perceptions
- Create security conditions to improve the coexistence in the public space with a special attention to vulnerable groups (women, LGBTI, immigrants, minors, elderly people, people with

disabilities…) Specialized police units can approach to specific vulnerable groups, trying to find an entry point through associations, as often the voices of the these groups are not heard enough.

1.2.4 Themes outside the scope

Following the discussions during the kick-off meeting, several issues and challenges to security in public spaces were addressed. These different topics served as a basis for the survey distributed among the partners that has been used to define the scope of the Partnership and the three above-mentioned main priorities.

Despite its importance for urban authorities, the issue of **natural disasters and resilience** will not be directly addressed in this Partnership because two other Partnerships (Climate adaptation and Sustainable Land Use) are already covering it, although from different perspectives.

Another important aspect of security, which will only be covered by the Partnership to a limited extent, is the one linked to **mobility and traffic issues**. The new opportunities offered by innovation in transport and mobility can pose significant challenges in terms of security and also require adaptations in urban planning. At the same time, the way we design the mobility concept in our cities might have an important impact in the perception of security and can avoid many traffic-related security issues.

Another issue is related to the cooperation with **event organizers and private operators**. Large events represent one of the main challenges that European cities face in terms of security and safety. Private operators and organizers of large events are key actors that complement the actions taken by public authorities. The cooperation and coordination between public and private sector while organizing and operating these massive events is crucial to avoid incidents and prevent safety or security problems. Therefore, this topic will be addressed in the framework of the Partnership on Security in Public Spaces.

1.3 General objective of the Partnership

The overall objective of the Partnership is to bring the local and regional authorities, Member States and the European institutions' work together to strengthen our collective security and our capacity of resilience.

It will contribute to assert the key role of urban authorities in defining security policy in Europe, foster the sharing of knowledge and exchange of good practices on security issues, propose legislative review and developments as well as new funding frameworks at European level to support and finance new initiatives and innovative actions.

1.4 Specific objective of the Partnership

The general objectives of the Partnership feed into the specific objectives foreseen in the Pact of Amsterdam: Better Regulation, Better Funding and Better Knowledge. The three specific objectives could be achieved through the proposed list of Actions:

1.4.1 Better Regulation

"The Urban Agenda for the EU focuses on a more effective and coherent implementation of existing EU policies, legislation and instruments. Drawing on the general principles of better regulation, EU legislation should be designed so that it achieves the objectives at minimum cost without imposing unnecessary legislative burdens. In this sense the Urban Agenda for the EU will contribute to the Better Regulation Agenda. The Urban Agenda for the EU will not initiate new regulation, but will be regarded as an informal contribution to the design of future and revision of existing EU regulation, in order for it to better reflect urban needs, practices and responsibilities. It recognises the need to avoid potential bottlenecks and minimise administrative burdens for Urban Authorities."[7]

Possible objectives under this domain could include:

- Revise the European Agenda on Security of 28.04.2015 to integrate a pillar on urban security, based on the EU Action Plan on Security in Public Spaces of 18.10.2017 and the work implemented by the EU Urban Agenda Partnership on Security in Public Spaces.
- Contribute to the definition of a European guidance or legal framework for securing the urban public spaces, including a better definition and an adequate coordination of all different levels of government involved in urban security policies.
- Define a European model of a smart and safe city combining state-of-the-art innovation, compliance with the EU's Data Protection Reform package (GPDR, Police Directive), ethics and European values (fundamental rights, democratic control) in cooperation with the EU security industry, the research community, the data protection authorities and the European Union agency for fundamental rights.
- Develop new regulation tools that could help law enforcement agencies and citizens to effectively prevent crime and make public spaces safer in terms of development of freedom and rights.
- Nowadays law enforcement agencies face big challenges in the fight against new types of criminality. Therefore, only with an updated regulation LEA can tackle the current threats and can take effective measures to prevent criminal activities and enhance the perception of security in the public spaces.
- Help find the right balance between the new regulation tools and the data protection rules within the framework of the EU regulation. Data protection is a key point to protect citizen rights but at the same time it may be a barrier to find the most effective way to exchange information among the different stakeholders with responsibilities in the field of security.

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7 Urban Agenda for the EU – Pact of Amsterdam, Article 5.1

1.4.2 Better Funding

"The Urban Agenda for the EU will contribute to identifying, supporting, integrating and improving traditional, innovative and user-friendly sources of funding for Urban Areas at the relevant institutional level, including from European structural and investment funds (ESIF) (in accordance with the legal and institutional structures already in place) in view of achieving effective implementation of interventions in Urban Areas. The Urban Agenda for the EU will not create new or increased EU funding aimed at higher allocations for Urban Authorities. However, it will draw from and convey lessons learned on how to improve funding opportunities for Urban Authorities across all EU policies and instruments, including Cohesion Policy." [8]

Possible objectives under this domain could include:

- Numerous tools are already in place to promote the urban dimension of EU policies notably through Integrated Strategies for Sustainable Urban Development. However, there is a need, first and foremost, to better integrate security actions in the existing tools and explore the possibilities for investment.
- Take into account proposals of the European Commission on the multiannual financial framework and the Cohesion policy post 2020 and the explicit reference to urban security as a new area of intervention for the ERDF; guarantee targeted EU funding for security in public spaces in the framework of every ERDF Operational programmes (granted that security contributes to cities' quality of life and attractiveness); ensure the eligibility of investments in security (including equipment), as well as in the framework of Horizon Europe and the reinforced Internal Security Fund. Encourage identification of EU funded best practices in this field, lessons learnt from current programmes, knowledge building and guidance to future beneficiaries.
- Improve the readiness and presentation of projects to increase financing opportunities, for example in the form of an integrated programme eligible for EIB financing.
- The budgets set by the European Union must reflect the challenges of the role of local and regional authorities. The budget has to support the implementation of programmes that favour a mid to long-term vision (2-3 year projects is a short time).
- There should be innovative urban design projects that integrate security measures into the urban structures without creating a perception of insecurity. For this purpose, the European budget should dedicate new funds for the development and implementation of these innovative projects creating synergies between urban planning, architectural sector and security actors.
- Funding should be made available to regenerate urban spaces in a way that could help to prevent crime and create objective and subjective security, taking also into account the perspective of social cohesion and social innovation.

1.4.3 Better Knowledge

"The Urban Agenda for the EU will contribute to enhancing the knowledge base on urban issues and exchange of best practices and knowledge. Reliable data is important for portraying the diversity of structures and tasks of Urban Authorities, for evidence-based urban policy making, as well as for providing tailor-made solutions to major challenges. Knowledge on how Urban Areas

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8 Urban Agenda for the EU – Pact of Amsterdam, Article 5.2

evolve is fragmented and successful experiences can be better exploited. Initiatives taken in this context will be in accordance with the relevant EU legislation on data protection, the reuse of public sector information and the promotion of big, linked and open data."[9]

Possible objectives under this domain could include:

- Develop a review on good practices for security equipment, urban planning, architecture design (security by design), maintenance of public spaces.
- Develop a study on safe and smart cities approaches in Europe (on technological and regulatory aspects).
- Develop a guidance on related public procurement procedures and investment strategies.
- Promote a space for a Covenant of Mayors on the protection of public spaces (for the EU and then worldwide) to exchange good practices and monitor efforts on common goals.
- Ensure consistency and possibly contribute to the relevant global agendas in order to highlight the need to ensure security in public spaces. In particular the work of the Partnership should be consistent and contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), and namely SDG 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), as well as the New Urban Agenda. Concretely, the Partnership should seek to contribute to the SDG localization processes by proposing solutions to design, implement and monitor the security dimension of public spaces, in particular regarding dedicated set of indicators.
- After having taken stock of existing tools with regards to security issues/perceptions, explore relevance and mobilize funding for a EU-wide victimisation study and develop statistics on perceived security. Funding should be linked with city-wide public space assessments (which look at the quantity, quality, comfort, safety, distribution and networks of public space), this can add value when combined in influencing policy development and funding allocations.
- Promote the sharing of research and best practices, to create methodological tools, and common evaluation measures. A European wide initiative, which can improve the measuring of security-related phenomena, such as the costs of crime, and produce unified data. This evidence base would then allow for harmonised and integrated European policies, whose evaluation would be carried out by these common tools.
- Launch an EU-wide survey on the use of security-related technologies in cities and their perception by citizens.
- Promote awareness raising and communication tools (such as an EU Platform) to ensure better understanding of urban security issues in the society and better acceptance of security measures and technologies.
- Promote the development of better information exchange tools at EU level, from the local and regional levels up to the national and European level.
- Enhance the collection and exchange of data at local level and its analysis to create intelligence that could help authorities to design strategies in the prevention of criminal activities and the increase in security perception.

9 Urban Agenda for the EU – Pact of Amsterdam, Article 5.2

1.4.4 Cross-cutting issues

In all project phases, the Partnership will take into account cross-cutting issues such as:[10]

- Good urban governance
- Means of implementation and financing mechanisms
- Gender equality
- Urban-rural, urban-urban and cross-border cooperation
- Sound and strategic urban planning
- Integrated approach
- Innovative approaches
- Result-orientation and measurability of Impact on societal change, incl. behavioural change
- Challenges and opportunities of small- and medium-sized cities
- Urban regeneration
- Adaptation to demographic change
- Availability and quality of public services of general interest
- International dimension (Habitat III, Paris Climate Agreement, and the Sustainable Development Goals

1.5 Conditions for meeting the above objectives

The Partnership on Security in Public Spaces will ensure that the specific and general objectives will be reached according to the explanations, recommendations foreseen in the Pact of Amsterdam.

Clarifying the roles and the responsibilities of Partners and Coordinator (see section 2) will help in managing all the activities foreseen and their potential breaking points, gaps and general critical aspects. The Work plan of this Orientation Paper will summarise activities, expected outcome and outputs following the Pact of Amsterdam timeline.

The Coordinators and Technical Secretariat will ensure timely and transparent communication to the Partners on activities, outputs, progress and eventual difficulties in the Partnership. This is also important for orchestrating and promoting optimal buy-in by the Partners. Communication with the European Commission (DG REGIO) is also essential for the Partnership in order to allow as much as possible that urban authorities' views and need are embedded in EU policies and practices. The Partners shall be actively involved in developing and implementing the Action Plan – and will have to express their involvement throughout the Partnership. For this, a clear division of tasks is crucial (for example along the three themes as presented in this Orientation Paper). It must also be noted that the Partnership does not exist in isolation. Awareness of the entire European security in public spaces 'landscape' (initiatives and relevant organisations) is key to avoid duplication of efforts, to build upon what is already there and to ensure added value in the entire policy landscape – both at

[10] Urban Agenda for the EU – Pact of Amsterdam

European, national and urban levels. The partnership will pay particular attention to other relevant Urban Agenda Partnerships, such as those focusing on Digital Transition, Public Procurement, Sustainable Land Use and Inclusion of Migrants and Refugees.

Given the global challenge of migration and the threats to social cohesion in European cities, and the dimensions associated with terrorism, violent extremism and radicalisation, the sharing of knowledge and exchange of good practices in the Partnership should include innovative solutions also taking into account migrants cities of origin.

2 Functioning of the Partnership

2.1 Working arrangements

Partners were asked to indicate on which themes they would like to actively contribute. Of course, they are welcome to work simultaneously on different themes also depending on their availability and capacity. For some Partners, for example, more than one individual is involved which can ensure a better coverage of different themes and working groups.

In correspondence to each priority area, the Partnership envisages the creation of a Working Group. Each Working Group will be led by one Coordinator and notably:

- Urban Planning and Design will be led by Efus.
- Technology/security for Smart and Secure Cities will be led by City of Nice.
- Managing Security and Sharing Public Space will be led by City of Madrid.

Within each Working Group, the Partnership might envisage the creation of task forces, to focus on more specific sub-themes. Task forces can also be led by other Partners with an interest and expertise in that specific domain.

The Partnership envisages to work on the three priorities mentioned before ensuring as much as possible transversal cooperation and coordination.

We present below an overview of which Partners would like to become involved in which theme. In particular, we flag for each Partner the priorities which are considered most important and we mark in green the Partners who expressed a wish to actively contribute to work in that specific thematic area.

Urban planning and design	City of Torun	Czech Ministry	City of Helsinki	Romagna Faentina	City of Nice	Lille Metropole	EIB	City of Mechelen	Croatian Ministry	Regione Toscana	Riga Municipal Police	Brussels Capital Region	Madrid	Efus
Architectural design														
Security by design														
Security equipments, barriers, common standards														
Urban regeneration														
Situational prevention														
Historical centers and touristic places														
Business places and new neighbourhoods														
Suburbs														
Large event venues														
Infrastructures roads, public areas, maintenance and natural disaster resistance														
brownfields/deprived neighborhoods														

Technology/Security for smart and safe cities	City of Torun	Czech Ministry	City of Helsinki	Romagna Faentina	City of Nice	Lille Metropole	EIB	City of Mechelen	Croatian Ministry	Regione Toscana	Riga Municipal Police	Brussels Capital Region	Madrid	Efus
CCTV cameras														
Urban supervision centers														
Apps for citizens														
Innovation and experiments														
Open platforms														
Cooperation with the industrial sector														
Open data														
Privacy/data protection														
Implementation (GDPR)														
G29/EDPB (Europea Data Protection Board)														

Managing security and sharing public space	City of Torun	Czech Ministry	City of Helsinki	Romagna Faentina	City of Nice	Lille Metropole	EIB	City of Mechelen	Croatian Ministry	Regione Toscana	Riga Municipal Police	Brussels Capital Region	Madrid	Efus
Security perception														
Promotion of inclusive actions														
Development of shared security culture														
Development of shared prevention culture														
Security as an asset for quality of life, attractiveness and image of cities														
Human presence and mobility														
Uses of public spaces														
Participation of different target groups in the design and management of public spaces														
Cooperation with event organisers and private operators														
Indicators and data analysis on security and perceptions														
Empowerment and capacity building of local communities														
Increased cross-sectoral preparedness to security threats against public spaces														

While involvement in the different working groups will be maintained open and flexible throughout the duration of the Partnership, the provisional composition of the three working groups will be as follows:

Working group 1: Urban planning and design

Efus (lead), Croatian Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, City of Mechelen and Brussels Capital Region

Working group 2: Technology and Security for Smart and Safe Cities

City of Nice (lead), JRC, City of Torun, Riga Municipal Police, City of Lille, City of Mechelen and Brussels Capital Region

Working group 3: Managing security and sharing public spaces

Madrid City Council (lead), Tuscany Region, Unione Delle Romagna Faentina, City of Helsinki and the Czech Republic Ministry of Transport.

2.2 Internal communication

All information regarding the Partnership is stored in the SharePoint Folder, which is managed by the Technical Secretariat and where all Partners can visualise and edit documents.

The Secretariat also provides updates and communicates to the Partnership as a whole or to a selected number of Partners (depending on the subject) through a dedicated email box: ua-security@ecorys.com.

An updated contact list is kept by the Secretariat always up to date and all Partners have access to it. When helpful the Secretariat organises dedicated email groups and sets up conference calls though the use of different platforms (such as Skype for Business).

2.3 Roles and Responsibilities

In this section we provide an overview of the tasks and responsibilities of the Technical Secretariat, the Coordinators and the Partners.

2.3.1 Responsibilities of the Technical Secretariat

Task	Explanation
Support the Coordinators	• Assist Coordinators in setting up the Partnership • Organise mailing lists for each Partnership • Create and update a calendar of events • Assist the Coordinators in organising meetings • Participate in all meetings and draft minutes
Provide expertise to the Partnerships	• External experts with EU experience on the topic • Analytical work, review documents, draft documents, etc. • Provide advice and strategic guidance
Outreach and Communication	• Prepare information material • Maintain the collaborative platform (website/Futurium) • Organise one-day workshop/ Partnership / year • Assist Coordinators in a workshop at the European Week of Regions and Cities (October 2019)

Task	Explanation
Reimburse travel costs	• Reimbursement of costs is only applicable to cities and stakeholders (not to MSs and Coordinators) • Only done in exceptional cases • Has to be duly justified • The presence of the member is of added value (he has already contributed in the past) • Has to be approved by the coordinators and European Commission
Support the Commission	• Monitor the progress of the Partnership • Identify bottlenecks and improvements needed • Report back to the Commission and to the UDG/ DGUM • Draft guidelines and templates (if needed) • Organise two coordinators' meetings per year

2.3.2 Responsibilities of the Coordinators

Tasks	Explanation
Organise the work of the Partnership	• Organise and chair the Partnership meetings • Organise and coordinate the work packages • Ensure coherence and coordination between working groups. • Identify cross sectoral issues and knowledge gaps within the Partnership 's activities • Quality control and ensure involvement of relevant expertise. • Ensure that the work of the Partnership is on track • Mediate if there are different positions among Partners. • Coordinate the drafting of the Action Plan and finalize it • Work in close connection with the Partnership Secretariat
Represent the Partnership	• Establish the links with the Commission services • Report the activities and the progress to the EC, DGUM / UDG, EP and Committee of the Regions • Ensure the connection with the other Partnerships • Promote the results and engaging other interested urban areas and member states • Organise public consultation on the draft Action Plan

2.3.3 Responsibilities of the Partners

Tasks	Explanation
Participate in the regular work of the Partnership	• Commit to dedicate adequate resources and manpower to the Partnership development and related activities for the next 2,5 years • Attend on-site Partnership meetings, workshops, conferences e.g. • Attend regular teleconferences • Participate in questionnaires and survey • Contribute to online and offline work, development of documents • Report on progress

Tasks	Explanation
Actively contributing to the Partnership priority areas	• Be actively involved in contributing and eventually lead the work under at least one thematic area • Contribute (though mobilising contacts, providing advice and expertise) to other themes in order to meet the overall goals and deliverables of the Partnership • Contribute and mobilise resources for the Actions implementation

3 Work plan

3.1 Deliverables, milestones and planning

3.1.1 Deliverables

The main deliverables of the Partnership on Security in Public Spaces will be articulated in the Action Plan. The Action Plan will be in line with the requirements set up in the Working Document of the Urban Agenda and guidelines given by the DG Meeting on Urban Matters. The Action Plan consists of the following:

Actions

The Partnership will present different Actions (number of Actions yet to be decided) based on the selected themes and topics, aiming at comprehensively addressing security in public spaces.

Actions should address a real need: an important issue, have real and visible impact and concern a larger number of Member States and cities; Actions should be new: no 'recycling' of elements which have already been done or which would be done anyway; Actions should be ready to be implemented; clear, detailed and feasible.

Roadmaps

The Partnership will create roadmaps of each Action indicating specific activities, deliverables, target dates and the responsible organisation, for example:

- European Commission
- Participating Member States
- Region and local Authorities
- Other stakeholders

Indicators and targets

The Partnership will, if appropriate, set indicators and targets related to proposed Actions (but only if there is a direct link between the Action Plan and the target).

Good practices

The Partnership will identify projects and practices that have already been implemented, that are successful and that can be replicated. The aim is to encourage their dissemination and mainstreaming (implementation at a wider scale) and transfer (implementation in more Member States and local and regional authorities). They are instrumental to (one or more of) the Actions proposed.

Sustainable Development Goals

The Partnership will also take into account the New Urban Agenda and the associated sustainable development goals relevant to security in public spaces. For that purpose, the Partnership will short-list such goals which bear relevance to the security in public spaces and which should be addressed.

3.1.2 Project plan

Phase 0 Setting up of the Partnership	Phase 1 Drafting of the Orientation Paper	Phase 2 Drafting of the Action Plan	Phase 3 Consultation of the Action Plan	Phases 4 Implementation of the Action Plan
Activities • Kick-off meeting in Paris 25 of January 2019 • Definition of the priorities and the subtopics for each thematic area. • Discussion on role and responsibility of all members of the Partnership	Activities • Initial drafting of the Orientation Paper and circulation of a survey to validate priority areas among Partners • Partnership meeting in Nice 8-9 of April 2019 to discuss the Orientation Paper	Activities • Partnership meeting in Florence (Tuscany region) in June 2019 to define the building blocks of the Action Plan • Identify the Action in relation to the priorities and the subtopics	Activities • Launch public feedback on Action Plan • Partnership meeting in January 2020 to validate the Action Plan	Activities • Implementation of the Actions

		• Partnership meeting in September/October 2019 (to be discussed) to validate the draft Action Plan • Workshop/seminar in the European week of cities and regions 2019		
Outputs • Organisation structure • SharePoint and communication tools • Minutes of the kick-off. • Mapping exercise on security challenges	Outputs • Final version of the Orientation Paper. • Minutes of the meeting in Nice • Results of the Survey • Mapping of relevant initiatives, policies, funding and networks in the domain of Security	Outputs • 1st draft of the Action Plan • Minutes of the Partnership Meetings and workshop	Outputs • Final version of the Action Plan • Minutes of the Partnership meeting	Outputs • Road map for the implementation of the Action Plan • Actions Deliverables
Start as of 1 January 2019	**Deliverable** **Orientation Paper** 1 May 2019	**Deliverable** **Draft Action Plan** 1 December 2019	**Deliverable** **Final Action Plan** 1 February 2020	End Secretariat 1 JUL 2021 End Partnership 1 JAN 2022

Phase 0. Setting up of the Partnership (January 2019 – February 2019)

During this phase, the Partnership has discussed possible goals based on the priorities and topics identified by the Partners. A kick off meeting was organised in Paris the 25th of January with the goal to identify the interest of the Partners and start mapping of expertise, resources and background documents also with the support of DG HOME. The Coordinators and Technical Secretariat also started working on a scoping exercise to identify and cluster possible thematic areas.

Phase 1. Drafting of the Orientation Paper (February end of April 2019)

During this phase the Partnership has worked on a first draft of the Orientation Paper. As first step, the Coordinators have produced a survey that was submitted to all Partners (See annex). The

results of the survey were analysed with the support of the Technical Secretariat. The survey has confirmed the need to work on 3 priorities, and identified subtopics for each priority. The Orientation Paper and the role of each partners in the priority and subtopic has been further discussed in the 2nd Partnership meeting hosted in April 2019 in Nice.

Phase 2. Drafting of the Action Plan

This phase will focus on the definition of the Action Plan. The idea is, based on the priorities identified in the first phase, to identify a limited number (3-4) of concrete Actions that could be developed in 2020-2022.
The methodology for the definition of the Actions will be proposed and approved during the 3rd Partnership meeting that will be held in June in Florence (Tuscany region).

Phase 3. Consultation of the Action Plan (December 2019- end of January 2020)

The Partnership will also decide jointly on the methodology for the approval of the Actions, the implementation schedule and the deliverables to be produced. A consultation phase and debate will be launched to allow external stakeholders to feed into and comment the Action Plan.
A final version of the Action Plan will be approved before the end of January 2020.

Phase 4. Implementation of the Action Plan (February 2020 – 2022)

Each priority and some subtopic will produce Actions. Their implementation will be the responsibility of the members of the working groups. It is important to determine Actions that are realistic and achievable, in order to ensure they can be successfully implemented.

3.1.3 Next meetings

The third Partnership meeting will take place in Tuscany in the first week of June. This meeting will provide an opportunity to advance discussion on potential Actions and lay the foundation for the Action Plan.

The Partnership has also submitted an application to host a workshop at the 2019 **European Week of Regions and Cities**. It is likely that, if selected, the Partnership will take the opportunity to organise the **fourth Partnership meeting** back to back to the workshop, in Brussels.

The Secretariat and the Partners also regularly update a calendar of events, which is made available to all Partners in the SharePoint Folder.

4 Contact details of the Partnership

For privacy reason, personal details are not displayed in this version of the Orientation Paper.

Annex I Overview of policies, legislations, funding opportunities and relevant initiatives

Existing Strategies & Policies		
Council of Europe's Action Plan on the fight against violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism (2015)	The Action Plan had 2 objectives: 1. To reinforce the legal framework against terrorism and violent extremism; 2. To prevent and fight violent radicalisation through concrete measures in the public sector, in particular in schools and prisons, and on the internet. During the past three years, 17 of the 28 operational programmes of the Council of Europe Programme and Budget contained activities related to the implementation of this Action Plan. See more at https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectID=09000016805c3576	Council of the European Union
The European Agenda on Security (2015)	The Agenda implements the Political Guidelines of European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker in the area of security and replaces the previous Internal Security Strategy (2010-2014). It guides the Commission's work in this area, setting out the main actions to ensure an effective EU response to terrorism and security threats, including countering radicalisation, boosting cybersecurity, cutting terrorist financing as well as improving information exchange. The Agenda also identifies: Two main pillars - Tackling terrorism and organised crime and the means that support them - Strengthening our defences and building resilience against those threats Three crime priorities - Tackling terrorism and radicalisation - Disrupting organised crime - Fighting cybercrime More information can be found at https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-security_en	European Commission

New Urban Agenda, HABITAT III (2016)	The New Urban Agenda was adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador, on 20 October 2016. It represents a shared vision for a better and more sustainable future. The Agenda also encourages to promote public spaces for all, enhanced safety and security and better social and intergenerational interaction. Signatories pledge the provision of well-designed networks of safe, accessible, green and quality threats and other public spaces that are accessible to all and free from crime and violence.	UN HABITAT
Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the Committee of the Regions, Strengthening EU Disaster Management: rescEU Solidarity with Responsibility Solidarity with Responsibility, COM/2017/0773 final (2017)	This Communication sets out how the EU can respond to the essential challenge of better protecting citizens from these disasters. It explains how a more ambitious and comprehensive approach can use the EU's scale to react more efficiently and more effectively, whilst at the same time ensuring that Member States use all the instruments at their disposal to prevent, prepare and respond to disasters. https://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/eu_disaster_management_rescue.pdf	European Commission
Nice Declaration (2017)	The Declaration of Nice, drafted jointly by the Euromed network and Efus, was adopted on 29 September 2017 by the two networks and 64 mayors from 18 countries. With the Declaration of Nice, the signatories recall the importance of preventing radicalisation leading to violent extremism and their determination to cooperate amongst local authorities but also with national and European institutions. They advocate for more recognition of the role of local authorities, in particular through better representation within European consultation bodies focused on the prevention of radicalisation. They also call for more financial support for prevention activities, training, cooperation, research, the securement of public spaces, and help to victims. They also pledge to remain mobilised, to innovate and to prioritise education, art and culture in their prevention policies against violent extremism. https://Efus.eu/files/2017/10/d%C3%A9claration-Nice-VF-et-VA.pdf	-

Efus Manifesto "Security, Democracy & Cities"(2017)	It was adopted on 17 November 2017 during the closing session of the international conference Security, Democracy and Cities: Co-producing Urban Security Policies organised by the European forum for urban security (Efus), the city of Barcelona and the Government of Catalonia on 15, 16 and 17 November 2017. The manifesto expresses the common principles and values that underpin the European Forum for Urban Security. It contains over 60 practical recommendations and commitments. In particular it stresses: - The need for co-production to improve the inclusiveness of policies - The necessary alliance between security and human rights - The manifesto expresses the common principles and values that underpin the European Forum for Urban Security. It contains over 60 practical recommendations and commitments.	
Action Plan to support the protection of public spaces (2017)	The Action Plan builds on the agenda and provides an overview of priorities, objectives and related actions which will be undertaken by the Commission to achieve those objectives. These include the creation of networks and cooperation mechanisms to foster cooperation among member states, local actors, private stakeholders as well as exchange of lessons with non-EU countries. The document provides an overview of funding opportunities which have been and will be provided in this domains and guidelines which are being developed to help national and local authorities. See more at https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-security/20171018_action_plan_to_improve_the_protection_of_public_spaces_en.pdf	European Commission
Action Plan to enhance preparedness against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security risks (2017)	This Action Plan aims to increase the European cooperation to strengthen CBRN security with a focus on preventing, preparing for, and responding to CBRN threat and terrorism attacks. It builds on the work launched in the 2009 Action Plan and addresses the gaps identified following the review of its implementation, also taking into account emerging threats. Many of the proposed actions pursue an all-hazards approach and also contribute to improving preparedness for any large scale CBRN incidents unconnected to terrorism. Those measures include: reducing the accessibility of CBRN materials; boost preparedness and response to security incidents; building stronger links with key international and regional partners; enhancing and exchanging knowledge of CBRN risks at EU level. This Action Plan was set out in the context of the development of a Security Union and published as part of an anti-terrorism package. See more at https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52017DC0610&from=EN	European Commission

Communication From The Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and The Council Sixteenth Progress Report towards an effective and genuine Security Union COM(2018) 690 final	Security Union progress report set out the overall state of play, highlighting the latest Commission initiatives accompanying the 2018 State of the Union address and progress made since the last report in June 2018, including on the legislative priorities agreed between the Presidents of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission in their Joint Declaration of 14 December 2017 these include: Protecting Europeans online Interoperability of EU information systems Fighting cross-border crime Strengthening EU borders See more at https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-security/20181010_com-2018-690-communication_en.pdf	European Commission
Covenant of Mayors on the protection of public spaces	- The Covenant of Mayors on Security aims to bring together local authorities that voluntarily commit themselves among other things to: - Contribute actively to the EU's efforts to combat violent radicalisation and protect vulnerable public spaces using, inter alia, existing European instruments; - Translate their political commitment into concrete actions; - Share best practices developed at the local level on a common platform; - Submit, within one year of their city council's decision to join, an Action Plan on Urban Security with two components: the prevention of violent radicalization and the fight against it; the protection of public spaces; - Report every two years on the progress of the implementation of their plans; - Test the EU soft target site assessment tool developed in the context of the European Action Plan for the Protection of Public Spaces; - Experiment with technological innovations developed by the industrial security sector.	-

Communication from The Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and on Artificial intelligence COM(2018) 237 final	A series of measures to put artificial intelligence (AI) at the service of Europeans and boost Europe's competitiveness in this field, ensure an appropriate ethical and legal framework. This follows European leaders' call for a European approach on AI.	European Commission
Existing Legislation		
Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims	The Directive provides binding legislation to prevent trafficking, to prosecute criminals effectively and better to protect the victims, in line with the highest European standards. The Directive takes a victim centred approach, including a gender perspective, to cover actions in different areas such as criminal law provisions, prosecution of offenders, victims' support and victims' rights in criminal proceedings, prevention and monitoring of the implementation. See more at https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32011L0036	EU Parliament and Council
Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA	The purpose of this Directive is to ensure that victims of crime receive appropriate information, support and protection and are able to participate in criminal proceedings. See more at https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32012L0029	EU Parliament and Council

Directive (EU) 2016/680 of the European Parliament and the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA	The GDPR is going to give EU citizens more control over their own personal data, improving their security both online and offline. Furthermore, the new right to data portability (allowing individuals to move their personal data from one service provider to another) will favour start-ups and smaller companies, which could attract more consumers with privacy-friendly solutions. More information on regulations and EU directives in this specific domains can be found at https://eur-lex.europa.eu/content/news/general-data-protection-regulation-GDPR-applies-from-25-May-2018.html	EU Parliament and Council
Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on combating terrorism and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and amending Council Decision 2005/671/JHA	The directive strengthens and widen the scope of the existing legislation (Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA in particular). The directive criminalises a number of practices such as travelling within, outside or to the EU for terrorist purposes, the organisation and facilitation of such travel, the training and being trained for terrorist purposes. The Directive will also complement the current legislation on the rights for victims of terrorism. It includes a catalogue of services to meet the specific needs of victims of terrorism, such as the right to receive immediate access to professional support services providing medical and psycho-social treatments, or to receive legal or practical advice, as well as assistance with compensation claims. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32017L0541	EU Parliament and Council
Upcoming Legislation		
LIST OF LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES - Annex to the Security union Report, 2018	The Annex provides an overview of legislative proposals and their status in the Security Union initiative and beyond. https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-security/20181010_annex-list-legislative-initiatives_en.pdf	-

Commission's legislative proposals for 2021-2027	Security in urban areas is flagged as a renewed priority of Cohesion policy for the years to come. It is explicitly included in the Commission's legislative proposals for 2021-2027 under the ERDF policy objective No 5 "A Europe closer to citizens" and will also be achieved through Policy Objective 4 aiming at a more social Europe with investments in social, health, education, housing and childcare infrastructure, and regeneration of deprived urban areas as well as actions to reduce the spatial and educational isolation of marginalised groups.	-
Programmes & Funding Opportunities		
Cohesion Policy funds, FP 7 and H2020 for 2013-2020	On the preventive side of urban security, EU Cohesion policy funds allocation to inclusive growth priorities (such as employment, social inclusion, education) consists of about EUR 21,4 billion in the 2014-2020 period. EU Cohesion policy also support close-to-market innovation and deployment (for instance in cybersecurity) and EUR 8 billion are invested in disaster risk management. Disaster resilience is also of a particular focus into the funding of large infrastructure projects. At the end of 2018 the EU had funded 48 security projects related to technologies and other solutions relevant for the protection of public spaces under the 7th Framework Programme and the Horizon 2020 for a total amount of EUR 195 million. Many of these projects are now delivering results that need to be disseminated and, where appropriate, followed by investments to translate them into practical actions. The H2020 Work Programme 2018-2020 will also address the development of innovative solutions for the protection of critical urban infrastructure and public spaces, focusing as well on improving the collaboration between public authorities, operators and technology developers.	European Commission (in shared management with Member states for Cohesion policy)
Urban Innovative Actions (Part of Cohesion Policy – ERDF funds, see above)	Through the Urban Innovative Actions (EUR 370 million over 2014/20), the Commission provides cities with funds and incentives to identify and test new solutions at urban scale. 21 applications have been submitted under the 4th UIA call for proposals on the topic of security in public spaces and are currently under assessment by Commission services. Overall statistics: https://www.uia-initiative.eu/en/news-events/4th-call-proposals-175-applications-received	European Commission
Internal Security Fund (ISF) Police	Launched with the Action Plan, and with a budget of EUR 18.5 million. This funding will support transnational projects improving the protection of public spaces. This EU funding can also support the operational cooperation on the ground. To improve the cooperation between first responders in the aftermath of terrorist attacks, the EU will make funding available within this call for cooperation projects to enhance the	European Commission

	coordination between law enforcement, civil protection and medical services in the acute phase after an attack.	
Horizon 2020 - Work Programme 2018-2020 - Overview of areas relevant to cities and urban development	Areas include: - ICT enabled, sustainable and affordable residential building construction, design to end of life (IA 50%) - Advanced technologies (Security/Cloud/IoT/BigData) for a hyper-connected society in the context of Smart City (RIA) - Smart Cities and Communities (IA) - Human Factors in Transport Safety (RIA) - Prevention, detection, response and mitigation of combined physical and cyber threats to critical infrastructure in Europe (IA) - Security for smart and safe cities, including for public spaceshttps://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/su-infra02-2019 - Human factors, and social, societal, and organisational aspects for disaster-resilient societies (RIA) https://ec.europa.eu/research/environment/pdf/h2020_wp2018-2020_overview_all_calls_cities_and_urban_development.pdf	European Commission
H2020 - Work Programme 2018-2020 Secure societies - Protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens Main priorities	Priorities include: - Reduced loss of life and reduced environmental, material and economic losses from natural and man-made disasters. - Key infrastructure better protected against natural and man-made threats, including cyber-attacks. New products that meet the needs of security practitioners in the EU, including for investigating and prosecuting crime (including cybercrime) and terrorism. - EU borders better secured against the entry of undesirable persons or goods.	European Commission

	- Delivering on the European Agenda on Security to fight against terrorism and pave the way towards an effective and genuine Security Union, COM(2016) 230 final, 20.4.2016. Horizon 2020 - Work Programme 2018-2020 objectives: - Secure societies - Protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens Ensuring a secure and trusted networked environment for the governments, businesses and individuals, thus positioning the EU as a world leader in building a more secure digital economy. - Support for EU and national policies related to security, including those focusing on prevention. Space-related research harnessed to support security. - Better understanding of the complex and interrelated drivers and societal contexts of security challenges including in particular radicalisation and polarisation. See more at http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2018-2020/main/h2020-wp1820-security_en.pdf	
H2020 MIGRATION-04-2020: Inclusive and innovative practices for the integration of post 2015 migrants in local communities	Projects under this fund should now be under implementation. Through informing policymakers, families, children themselves, teachers and other stakeholders, the action will support the advancement of effective practices for integrating migrant children in schools. The action will enhance synergies and cooperation amongst the relevant stakeholders, thereby promoting the uptake of innovative practices as well as improving monitoring and data collection. The action will also contribute to the development of the research agenda on education. https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/migration-05-2018-2020	European Commission - RIA Research and Innovation Action
H2020 MIGRATION-10-2020: Innovative practices for the integration of newly arrived migrants into societies	Deadline for this call is 14 March 2019, so for the partnership it could be useful to follow the results of this study. The increasing percentage of people living in urban areas and the impact of digital technologies on public services make good governance, inclusive policies, smart planning and social and environmental sustainability ever more important for ensuring the quality of human life. Urban environments and agglomeration effects provide an ecosystem for economic growth and innovation. While the impact of the recent financial crisis on European urban areas is by no means uniform, it has led in many instances to rising socio-economic inequalities that are affecting social cohesion and resilience. The challenge is to	European Commission - RIA Research and Innovation Action

	identify the main drivers of inequalities in different urban and peri-urban contexts and to identify best practices and initiatives, including digital solutions and alternative participatory growth models, with potential for upscaling that can promote upward social mobility, social inclusion and cohesion, resilience and sustainable development. https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/transformations-03-2018-2019	
H2020 Culture, integration and European public space	Funded projects (deadline was in 2017) should explore the dynamics through which European "public spaces" both shape, and are shaped, by cultural activity, and the dynamics through which integration can be practised and understood. This will involve investigating a variety of perspectives, for example: historical models for European public space, and the relevance of such models for today; the impact of migration on culture and the creation of public space; the role of material culture in shaping public spaces; the role of creativity in defining European identity; and the role of the cultural sphere in either enabling or challenging integration at political and economic levels. Activities may also include researching questions such as: How meaningful is it to speak of a common "European" culture or history or public space? How should such a concept be modelled, and how has it been modelled in the past? How has the circulation of knowledge (through media, research, publishing practices, intellectual and education networks) contributed to or challenged European integration?	European Commission - RIA Research and Innovation Action
H2020 Innovative solutions for inclusive and sustainable urban environments	Deadline is 14 March 2019. Proposals should assess the scale, dimensions and drivers of socio-economic inequalities in urban and peri-urban settings across different city typologies, across Europe and across demographic diversities, paying particular attention to gender differences. They should assess the effectiveness at local level of relevant policies, strategies, planning practices and other interventions aimed at promoting social inclusion, cohesion and resilience in urban environments, including new and participatory models of growth that foster sustainable and equitable prosperity. Findings should be communicated also in the form of clearly formulated policy recommendations.	European Commission
Erasmus+ Programme	Erasmus+ is the EU's programme to support education, training, youth and sport in Europe. Its budget of €14.7 billion will provide opportunities for over 4 million Europeans to study, train, and gain experience abroad. The aim of Erasmus+ is to contribute to the Europe 2020 strategy for growth, jobs, social equity and inclusion, as well as the aims of ET2020, the EU's strategic framework for education and training. Opportunities are available not only for individuals but also for organisations. Exchanges and capacity building activities in the domain or architectural design,	European Commission

	urban planning etc. could be relevant for the Partnership. Calls for proposals are also published at the following link https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/opportunities/calls_en	
REC programme (Rights, Equality and Citizenship)	The programme aims to tackle the issue of violence against women, young people and children. Additional priority areas include the rights of the child, the full inclusion of Roma in European society, consumer rights, and the protection of personal data It has a budget of 439 million and covers the timeframe 2014-2020 It funds: - Training activities (staff exchanges, workshops, development of training modules,…) - Mutual learning, cooperation activities, exchange of good practices, peer reviews, development of ICT tools… - Awareness-raising activities, dissemination, conferences,… - Support for main actors (key European NGOs and networks, Member States' authorities implementing Union law,…) - Analytical activities (studies, data collection, development of common methodologies, indicators, surveys, preparation of guides	European Commission's Directorate-General for Justice
Justice programme	The programme has a budget of EUR 378 million for 2014-2020 and aims to foster: - Judicial cooperation in civil matters, including civil and commercial matters, insolvencies, family matters and successions, etc. - Judicial cooperation in criminal matters - Judicial training, including language training on legal terminology, with a view to fostering a common legal and judicial culture - Effective access to justice in Europe, including rights of victims of crime and procedural rights in criminal proceedings - Initiatives in the field of drugs policy (judicial cooperation and crime prevention aspects)	European Commission's Directorate-General for Justice

EIB	The European Investment Bank (EIB) is the lending arm of the European Union owned by its Member States. It provides finance and expertise at favorable terms to the public and private sectors in support of smart and sustainable growth and job creation. Projects of national or local public sector bodies, such as infrastructure, energy efficiency/renewables, transport and urban renovation, can be bundled in a multi-component, multi annual investment programme for financing using a single "framework loan". EIB is financing security investments as components of large projects and programmes to enhance the resilience of critical infrastructure and IT systems, and also supports investments by EU security and defence companies in Research, Development and Innovation where civilian technologies are concerned	European Investment Bank
Networks, working groups, associations		
European forum for urban security (Efus)	Efus is a network of some 250 members – cities, other local elected governments and associated institutions and partners – who share a common commitment to work at a European level on crime prevention and urban security policies. Its members come from 16 countries. Efus' mission is to foster multilateral exchanges throughout Europe, but also with other continents, about locally-developed practices and experiences. Through this website, conferences, training sessions, publications and European-financed development projects, Efus has built a unique body of know-how, competences, and field reports on a wide array of themes linked to crime prevention and urban security. The European Forum for Urban Security is an association whose status is that of a non-governmental organisation.	Efus
Alliance of European Cities against Violent Extremism (Council of Europe/Efus)	The Alliance of European Cities against Violent Extremism was set up by the Congress and Efus in 2015 and follows the Council of Europe's Action Plan on the fight against violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism. It provides a European forum for sharing experience and information about promising practices and training programs, and has previously produced the Aarhus, Rotterdam and Barcelona declarations.	Council of Europe/Efus
EU Policy Group on Soft Target Protection	Bringing together national policy-makers, the Group will collect, exchange and disseminate best practices and advise the Commission on further actions on the protection of public spaces. The Group will steer the work in two work-streams: the Practitioners' Forum and the Operators' Forum.	European Commission

The Practitioner Forum	The Practitioners' Forum brings together law enforcement practitioners of the Member States and law enforcement networks such as AIRPOL8, ATLAS9, ENLETS10 and RAILPOL11 to exchange expert knowledge in regard to the protection of public spaces.	European Commission
High Risk Security Network	The network brings together representatives of specialised law enforcement units responsible for the protection of high-risk public spaces. By providing a platform for common training and joint exercises, the network seeks to support Member States in improving their preparedness against attacks and enhancing their capacity to react in case of an attack.	European Commission
Secretariat of the Task Force on Security Union	No info available online	European Commission - Director General Home Affairs
EU Operators Forum	Established by the Commission to engage with the private operators (transport infrastructures, private security, shopping malls, concert halls, ..).and other relevant stakeholders from the private sector such as car rental companies etc, in order to facilitate a common awareness of current security challenges and encourage public-private security partnerships to improve protection. An European Commission non-paper entitled “Good practices to support the protection of public spaces” (in various areas : assessment and planning, awareness and training, physical protection, cooperation) has been prepared with the support of the private sector and Member states.	European Commission
Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) network	RAN is a network of frontline or grassroots practitioners from around Europe who work daily with people who have already been radicalised, or who are vulnerable to radicalisation. Practitioners include police and prison authorities, but also those who are not traditionally involved in counter-terrorism activities, such as teachers, youth workers, civil society representatives, local authorities representatives and healthcare professionals. In RAN Working Groups, frontline practitioners may share their extensive knowledge and first-hand experience with one another, and peer review each other’s practices. RAN is also a platform for the world of practitioners, researchers and policy makers to pool expertise and experience to tackle radicalisation.	-

SMART SPECIALISATION PLATFORM - Cyber Security	The aim of the partnership “European cyber Valleys” is to develop interregional cooperation in order to: - Create synergies among the existing specialized regions in cybersecurity - Facilitate the development of EU cybersecurity value chain address the challenges that hamper commercialisation of existing and new products and services in Europe - Foster business investment on cybersecurity. National and regional authorities and representatives from the quadruple helix involved in this partnership have already developed a wide range of activities supporting cybersecurity development. Indeed, strengthening cyber local ecosystems in Europe has a fundamental role in structuring the still “young” European sector.	JRC
European Cybercrime Centre	Europol set up the European Cybercrime Centre (EC3) in 2013 to strengthen the law enforcement response to cybercrime in the EU and thus to help protect European citizens, businesses and governments from online crime. Since its establishment, EC3 has been involved in tens of high-profile operations and hundreds on-the-spot operational-support deployments resulting in hundreds of arrests, and has analysed hundreds of thousands of files, the vast majority of which have proven to be malicious. Each year, EC3 publishes the Internet Organised Crime Threat Assessment (IOCTA), its flagship strategic report on key findings and emerging threats and developments in cybercrime. https://www.europol.europa.eu/about-europol/european-cybercrime-centre-ec3	Europol
The Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF)	The Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) has addressed the protection of public spaces and developed a good practices manuals to share lessons learned. Important in view of cooperation with countries outside the EU. https://www.thegctf.org/About-us/Background-and-Mission.	-
Metropolis	It is a platform for metropolises to connect, share experiences, and mobilize on a wide range of local and global issues, in addition to being the focal point of worldwide experience and expertise on metropolitan governance. A list of partners can be found here: https://www.metropolis.org/partners	-
Mayors for Peace	The purposes of the "Mayors for Peace" are to contribute to the attainment of lasting world peace by arousing concern among citizens of the world for the total abolition of nuclear weapons In addition it also focuses on starvation and poverty, the plight of refugees, human rights abuses, and environmental degradation. 7735 cities are members at this moment. http://www.mayorsforpeace.org/english/ecbn/index.html	-

Global Parliament of Mayors	It is a governance body (formally an association) which promotes proposals and demands of mayors, draws on successfully implemented policies and activities by mayors around the world and creates greater awareness of the crucial role cities play. Only mayors or former mayors can be members.	-
100 Resilient Cities (global network)	100RC supports the adoption and incorporation of a view of resilience that includes not just the shocks—earthquakes, fires, floods, etc.—but also the stresses that weaken the fabric of a city on a day to day or cyclical basis. Its members primarily work across 4 pathways: - Financial and logistical guidance for establishing an innovative new position in city government, a Chief Resilience Officer, who will lead the city's resilience efforts - Expert support for development of a robust Resilience Strategy - Access to solutions, service providers, and partners from the private, public and NGO sectors who can help them develop and implement their Resilience Strategies - Membership of a global network of member cities who can learn from and help each other. See more about the initiative and its members at http://www.100resilientcities.org/FAQ/#/- /	Rockefeller Foundation
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability (global network)	ICLEI is a global network of 1,500+ cities, towns and regions committed to invest in sustainability and address the local impacts of unprecedented global change, from climate change to urbanization. https://iclei.org/en/our_approach.html	-
European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN)	The European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) was set up on 28 May 2001 and then re-established on 30 November 2009. It is supported by the EU through a grant from the ISEC programme worth €845.000 (covering the period mid 2001-mid 2014). Activities include: - Promoting good practice through a database that contains examples of initiatives and projects on crime prevention from all-over Europe. - The Best Practice Conference - The European Crime Prevent Award (ECPA)	-

	The Network also focuses on disseminating findings form research, connecting experts and policymakers and supporting activities and policies in the domain of crime prevention in Europe. https://eucpn.org/about/network?language=24	
Awards & Best Practices		
EU prize for public space	The European Prize for Urban Public Space is a bi-annual competition organised with the aim of recognising and making known all kinds of works to create, recover and improve public spaces in European cities. The Prize, which is honorific, has several distinguishing features. First, it is conceded to both the architect and the council, the branch of public administration or promoter which is responsible for bringing about the intervention. Second, the Prize does not single out - at least exclusively or as a priority - large-scale urban planning interventions but is also attentive to great or small of what might be called urban surgery which aim, above all, to improve the life of citizens. Third, the Prize is distinctive in its European focus. Preserving and highlighting local particularities, it is concerned to pay tribute to the shared features of urban planning interventions all around Europe in order to defend and promote a certain European idea of city. The Prize represents one part of the CCCB's general framework of permanent multidisciplinary reflection on the city and public space. https://www.publicspace.org/about-the-prize	Coordinated by CCCB
Antalya Memorandum on the Protection of Soft Targets in a Counterterrorism Context	This document provides a set of best practices intended to inform and guide governments and private industry as they work together to develop policies, practices, guidelines, programs, and approaches in protecting their citizens from terrorist attacks on soft targets. In recognition of the fact that no plan or strategy can protect all potential targets, this memorandum seeks to synthesize the expertise collected on the topic, beginning with the December 2016 launch meeting in Antalya and continued in 2017 regional workshops in Singapore, Senegal, and at the European Commission in Brussels. Bets practices are categorized in 3 areas: A. Assessing the Threat, Prioritizing Soft Targets, and Sharing Information B. Building Public-Private Partnerships C. Preparing, Planning & Protecting	The GCTF Soft Target Protection Initiative
Data & Studies		

Brussels, 20.3.2019 SWD(2019) 140 final COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT Good practices to support the protection of public spaces. Accompanying the document Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council Eighteenth Progress Report towards an effective and genuine Security Union {COM(2019) 145 final}	The Document provides a set of good practices identified to improve the protection of public spaces. They are the result of an extensive consultation process and should serve as reference for operators and public authorities that wish to take further steps to protect public spaces. Best practices are divided across 4 sections: - Assessment and planning - Awareness and training - Physical protection - Cooperation More information at https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-security/20190320_swd-2019-140-security-union-update-18_en.pdf	European Commission
CIRCABC platform	CIRCABC (Communication and Information Resource Centre for Administrations, Businesses and Citizens) is an application used to create collaborative workspaces where communities of users can work together over the web and share information and resources. CIRCABC supports the development of eGovernment best practice: it makes public administration documents more accessible and harmonised. See more at https://circabc.acceptance.europa.eu/faces/jsp/extension/wai/navigation/container.jsp	European Commission
AI Ethics Guidelines presented by the European Commission's High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence (AI HLEG).	https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/ethics-guidelines-trustworthy-ai	European Commission

Non-paper Good practices to support the protection of public spaces	Identifies good practices for measures that all operators and public authorities should implement to strengthen the security of public spaces. They reflect the basic steps that should guide future work within all relevant sectors. Best practices are divided across: - Assessment and planning - Awareness and training - Physical Protection - Cooperation	European Commission - Director General Home Affairs
EU Research & Innovation for and with cities, Yearly mapping report: September 2017	This report provides an overview of the main EU Research and Innovation (R&I) actions for and with cities, promoted both at the European and international level to foster sustainable urban development. In addition it presents a detailed overview of budget of Horizon 2020 and the past three research Framework Programmes (FP7, FP6 and FP5) committed to city-related projects. The added value of this publication is to provide a comprehensive overview of actions and initiatives which have been promoted by the EU R&I and present the contribution to other EU policies on sustainable urban development. It is also relevant to the work of the partnership as it also refers to projects in the domain of protection and security of public spaces. The Commission is working on a new iteration. https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/9fb7a8ce-aefa-11e7-837e-01aa75ed71a1	Publication office of the European Union
Review on vehicle barrier protection guidance (2017)	The document provides guidance focusing on the design, testing and installation procedures of vehicle barriers used to protect public spaces against terrorist and other types of malicious extremist attacks with the use of vehicles. The document addresses shortcomings encountered in the design of such security solutions and aims at producing a simple, self-contained practical guide enabling the security officials to conduct a preliminary study of elements that are able to stop and/or deter possible terrorist attacks.	JRC
Guideline Selecting proper security barrier	The document provides guidance focusing on the design, testing and installation procedures of vehicle barriers used to protect public spaces against terrorist and	JRC

solutions for public space protection (2018)	other types of malicious extremist attacks with the use of vehicles. Towards assessing the relevant risk, a detailed analytical procedure is illustrated for identifying the weaknesses of public spaces against such attacks and calculating the parameters that influence the motion of a threat vehicle before it enters an area to be protected.	
Review on soft target/public space protection guidance (2018)	The document provides an overview information sources focusing on the protection of soft targets against terrorist and other types of malicious extremist attacks. The list aims at bringing to the interested security stakeholder existing documents with information and practical guidance on measures to prevent a potential attack and to mitigate the consequences, should such an attack. Documents are classified across public places, education/religious/health, installations, transport, building facades, urban resilience, security planning & risk management, policy/regulation/finance, people involvement, and drones. The referenced information sources originate from various countries and bodies, such as UK, France, Sweden, Czech Republic, USA, Australia etc.	JRC
Upcoming JRC guidance (2019)	JRC has plans to develop further guidance in 2019 concerning on building protection to particular public space operators. They will also offer a training for urban planners how to select proper barriers for vehicle ramming protection in cities. This workshop will take place from 12-13/06 in Ispra, Italy. Further work concerns the fostering of standardisation in particular the upgrade of the IWA 14 into an ISO standard has just started. - Guidance on enhancing the physical resistance of buildings - Guidance on the security barriers in crowded places for cities and urban planners - Guidance on 'security by design' for protective urban landscape design. - Guidance on the protection of sports and cultural events - Guidance on the protection of landside areas at airports - Guidance on the use of explosives detection dogs - Guidance on information campaigns to raise public awareness	JRC
SMARTBUILD project	The project looks at the security aspects of being a smart city. Two main activities are on-going under this project: - INSTECH - Innovative Sensor Technologies : focuses on the analysis and deployment of embedded ICT system architectures to support the development of wireless diagnostic systems, which can be used to improve the security and performance of ad-hoc wide-area industrial and societal infrastructures, targeting specifically the aspects of Security in Public Spaces. The activity also investigates the challenges of systems integration in Smart Cities.	JRC

	- DYSTECS - Dynamics and Structure of Complex Sensor Networks : data from wireless sensor networks will play a fundamental role in developing the EU's ICT programme in many industrial and social areas. At the same time, Smart Cities are facing challenges to integrate information and systems. The scope of DYSTECS is to develop prototype analysis methods on the structure and vulnerability of urban space, in order to understand the future implications for the design of geographically distributed heterogeneous sensor networks towards more safe, efficient, sustainable and resilient buildings, cities and infrastructures. The current research deals with: - Analysis of emerging technologies and trends for the Security of Public Spaces - Integration of smart buildings and infrastructures sensors and monitoring systems into Smart City platforms (future activity will consider the integration of CCTV video streams) - Analysis of urban public spaces to develop novel indicators of Public Spaces' exposure to terroristic threats, on the basis of urban morphology and vehicles dynamics (in the case of ramming attacks). For more information contact flavio.bono@ec.europa.eu	
Projects		
URBAN MAESTRO	This research project looks at the ways European cities are being designed and financed, focusing on innovative ways of generating and implementing urban spatial quality. Urban MAESTRO will focus on those approaches where public authorities act in a semi-formal or informal capacity as enablers or brokers rather than through regulatory or direct investment powers. The project is implemented by The United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat), University College London (UCL) and the Brussels. "Bouwmeester Maître Architecte" (BMA). http://bma.brussels/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Urban-Maestro-1.pdf	European Commission
Spatial Conflicts: Urban, political and Cultural Implications of Violent Events	This project presented an interdisciplinary framework for studying the relationships between urban space, civil participation and conflicts. It specifically examines the formal attributes of public places, and their use for civil practices. It also examined the relationships of these actions to the media focusing on concrete public spaces. https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/78867/en	RTD
Groups and Violence: A Micro-sociological Research Programme	The Group Violence research programme aims to understand how group behaviour affects the likelihood and severity of violence in public space. https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/204469/en	RTD

CIVITAS DESTINATIONS	The project will develop an innovative holistic approach to building sustainable urban mobility systems for both residents and tourists. The project impacts will make a positive contribution to demonstrating how this can achieve growth and therefore provide a benchmark for other EU tourist cities. DESTINATIONS will demonstrate and evaluate the effectiveness of innovative sustainable mobility solutions in 6 tourist cities with different characteristics but sharing common challenges.	RTD
UrbanA	One of the projects funded under the H2020-EU.3.6.1.4. - The promotion of sustainable and inclusive environments through innovative spatial and urban planning and design call is UrbanA, which has started in January 2019. UrbanA takes up the challenge of synthesizing and brokering the knowledge and experience generated in EU-funded projects, many of which have identified interventions that address grand societal challenges, of which urban inequalities and social exclusion across different contexts. In this way, UrbanA will support city-makers – including researchers, policymakers and practitioners – in transforming European cities into inclusive and sustainable urban and peri-urban environments. It will do so through a transdisciplinary Urban Arena for Sustainable and Equitable Solutions (established in WP2). By co-creatively mapping urban sustainability interventions (WP3), assessing their potential to improve urban social equity and inclusion (WP4) and identifying potential avenues and agents by which such interventions could be transferred to more widespread governance contexts (WP5), UrbanA will develop actionable and actor specific solutions (WP6), which will be disseminated to key local and European actors (WP7).	ICLEI EUROPEAN SECRETARIAT
gE.CO Living Lab	This project is funded under H2020-EU.3.6.2.2. - Explore new forms of innovation, with special emphasis on social innovation and creativity and understanding how all forms of innovation are developed, succeed or fail. it will run from February 2019 to January 2022. It aims at creating a platform for bringing together and supporting formal groups or informal communities of citizens who manage fab-lab, hubs, incubators, co-creation spaces, social centres created in regenerated urban voids. These innovative practices are considered generative commons, because they are based on sharing and collaboration between citizens and establish a new partnership between Public Institutions and local communities, setting forth new models of governance of the urban dimension based on solidarity, inclusion, participation, economic and environmental sustainability. https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/218764/factsheet/en	Università degli Studi Di Torino (coordinator)

DARE	DARE started in May 2017 and will be completed in April 2021. It is funded under the H2020-EU.3.6.1.2. - Trusted organisations, practices, services and policies that are necessary to build resilient, inclusive, participatory, open and creative societies in Europe, in particular taking into account migration, integration and demographic change. it aims at increase understanding of why and how young people become radicalised and our capacity to effectively counter radicalisation. It does this through integrating research, policy and practice objectives in a three stage process of: 1) critical review of existing knowledge, policy and interventions in radicalisation and counter-radicalisation; 2) generation of new empirical research on young people's encounters with, and responses to, messages and agents of radicalisation; and 3) integration of research findings to develop, pilot and evaluate two educational toolkits and a de-radicalisation programme evaluation tool to enhance the effectiveness of counter-radicalisation interventions. https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/208416/factsheet/en	University of Manchester (coordinator)
PACTESUR	Started in January 2019,the objective of this ISF project (call Protect), led by Nice, Liege and Torino, is to improve cities capacity to secure their urban areas against terrorism. Partners also include ANCI, Efus, NCA./ The main project outcome will be a well-structured framework defining how cities and local police forces can better protect their vulnerable public spaces. In particular the project is based on 4 pillars: In-depth- reflection, specialised training, awareness raising and identification. Funding is provided by European Union's Internal Security Fund-Police. https://www.pactesur.eu/	Nice, Liege, Torino
PRoTECT	Started in January 2019, the objective of this ISF project (call Protect) is to strengthen local authorities' capabilities in public protection by putting in place an overarching concept where tools, technology, training, and field demonstrations will lead to situational awareness and improve direct responses to secure public spaces pre, in, and after a terrorist threat. This cross sectoral project is an initiative of the Core group of the European Network of Law Enforcement Technology Services (ENLETS).	DITSS
SafeCi (Safer Space for Safer Cities)	Started in January 2019, the objective of this ISF project (call Protect) is an exchange of experience between the police of Berlin with police authorities from Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain, Portugal, the Czech Republic, Sweden, Ireland, Austria and Finland. The exchange will examine existing concepts, strategies and technical tools to improve the protection of public space. In addition, interdisciplinary cooperation with urban development authorities and research institutions is planned. More at https://www.berlin.de/polizei/aufgaben/praevention/safeci/	Berlin

PERICLES	Started in January 2019, the objective of this ISF project (Call Protect) is to better prevent and respond to vehicle-ramming attacks by improving physical security measures in vulnerable public spaces as well as the knowledge and skills of law enforcement on how to respond to vehicle-ramming attacks. The project will also raise the awareness of the public on how to react in case of such an attack.	Antwerp
Secur'cities	Started in January 2019, this ISF project (call Protect) aims to enable the cities of Lyon and Barcelona to exchange on their past experiences, to experiment with new approaches and to acquire new equipment. The objective is twofold: strengthening the prevention of terrorist acts and preserving the free character of public spaces by continuing to organise events in order to reconcile a high level of attractiveness with a high level of security. http://www.economie.grandlyon.com/projets-europeens/securcities-les-villes-de-lyon-et-barcelone-partenaires-pour-ameliorer-la-securite-dans-lespace-public-68.html	Lyon
STEPWISE	Started in November 2018, this ISF project will contribute to the improvement of the protection of public spaces, events and other soft targets by delivering an innovative product based on the VASCO FP7 project prototype to: - Enhance cooperation and coordination between all the staffs involved in their protection. - Enhance cross-sectoral preparedness of EU Member authorities and practitioners. https://www.stepwise-project.eu/about/	Crisis PLan BV
SHERPA	Started in November 2018, this ISF project (call Protect), SHERPA (Shared and coHerent European Railway Protection Approach) is a project on the protection of stations and trains against CBRN-E (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives) threats. https://sherpa-rail-project.eu/	UIC
Artificial Intelligence, Big Data and Fundamental Rights	Started in January 2019, this project by the European Union Agency for fundamental rights assesses the pros and cons for fundamental rights of using artificial intelligence (AI) and big data for public administration and business purposes in selected EU Member States. It provides concrete examples of fundamental rights challenges when using algorithms for decision-making (i.e. for machine learning and AI). An aim of the	FRA

	project is to contribute to setting out fundamental rights guidelines and recommendations in these fields. https://fra.europa.eu/en/project/2018/artificial-intelligence-big-data-and-fundamental-rights.	
COST - TU1203 - Crime Prevention through Urban Design and Planning	The European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST) is a funding organisation for the creation of research networks, called COST Actions. These networks offer an open space for collaboration among scientists across Europe (and beyond) and thereby give impetus to research advancements and innovation. The objective of this specific Action is to contribute to structuring existing knowledge and develop innovative approaches on how to build more secure and safe cities. The Action will develop new knowledge and innovative approaches putting together theoretical thinking and practical experience. Thus the scientific program forecasts to work simultaneously on one hand on the innovative approaches deriving from research and experts, on the other hand on the know-how acquired through best practical experience of participating countries. See more at https://www.cost.eu/actions/TU1203/#tabs|Name:overview	Multi country
Pericles Project	Pericles (Policy recommendation and improved communication tools for law enforcement and security agencies preventing violent radicalisation) is an H2020 project whose aim is to develop a comprehensive approach to prevent and counter violent radicalisation and extremism. The project is especially dedicated to transitional processes of radicalisation. To meet its aims, PERICLES will consider violent left-wing and right-wing as well as religious ideologies. A special focus will be set on the risks connected with digital violent propaganda. The PERICLES project will deliver advanced and validated counter-propaganda techniques that are target-group-specific. Furthermore, the cooperation between relevant authorities who have due regard against violent radicalisation or support the process of de-radicalisation will be enhanced through the use of the project outputs. The comprehensive PERICLES prevention strategy will therefore largely address law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and security agencies; but will also find use by prisons and social workers, teachers and even relatives of affected people. See more at http://project-pericles.eu/	15 different partners

Annex II Outcome Scoping Survey Security in Public Spaces Partnership

The purpose of this survey was to consult Partners on what are in their views the main priorities and issues on which the Partnership should focus. The overview of options proposed in the survey questionnaire (See annex II) was based on a previous mapping exercise which took into account all inputs shared by the Partners in their application form, as well as discussions held during the kick off meeting, which took place in Paris on 25 January, 2019.

The three main objectives of the survey are:

1. To validate with the Partners the main priority areas on which the Partnership will focus on,
2. To identify main themes or issues to be tackled,
3. To determine which Partners are interested and would like to contribute to which priories and themes.

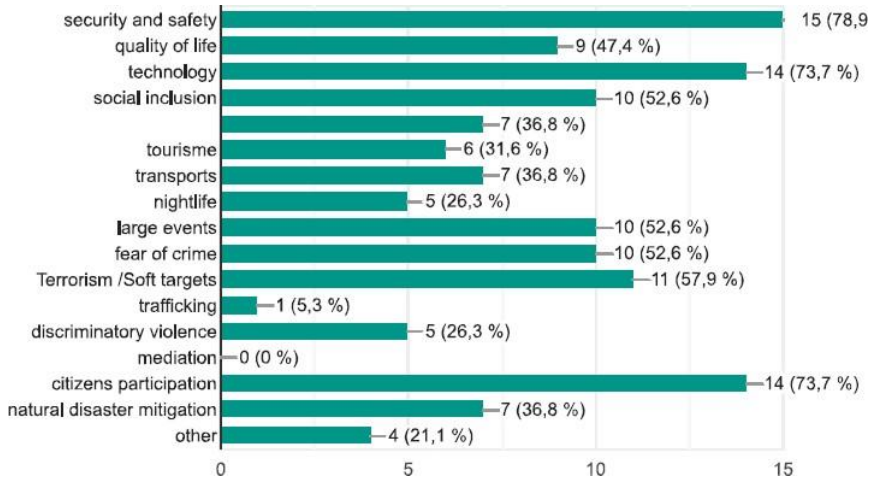
In total 21 respondents participated in the survey. The full list of respondents in provided in Annex I

Main challenges to security

The first question was cantered on what for the Partners are main challenges to security.

Based on the 21 responses, the themes/domains which are by far considered prominent for the Partners are **Technology** and **Citizens participation** (above 14%) Others which have also received consent (above 10%) are:

- Terrorism
- Social inclusion
- Large events management
- Crime (fear of), also with regards to perception.



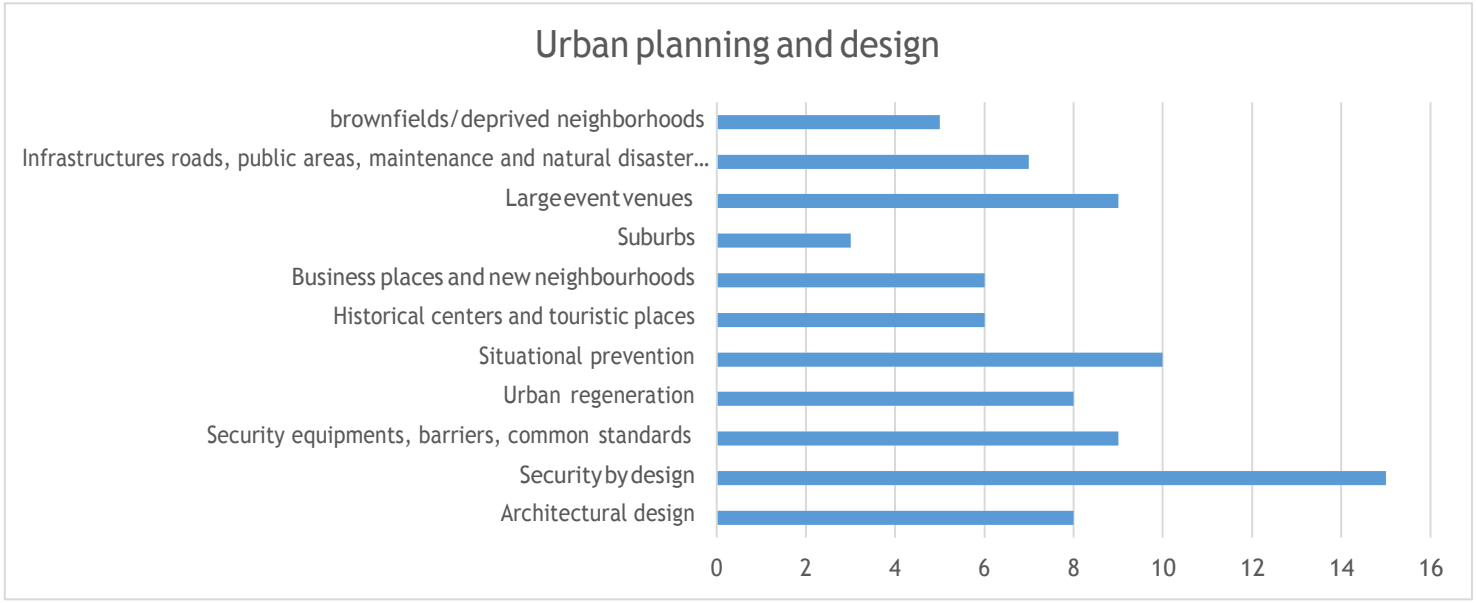
One of the comments stressed that social capital is a pre-condition to build resilience especially when it comes to radicalisation and fear of crime. It was also stressed that an integrated approach to security is needed.

Priority 1: Urban Planning and design

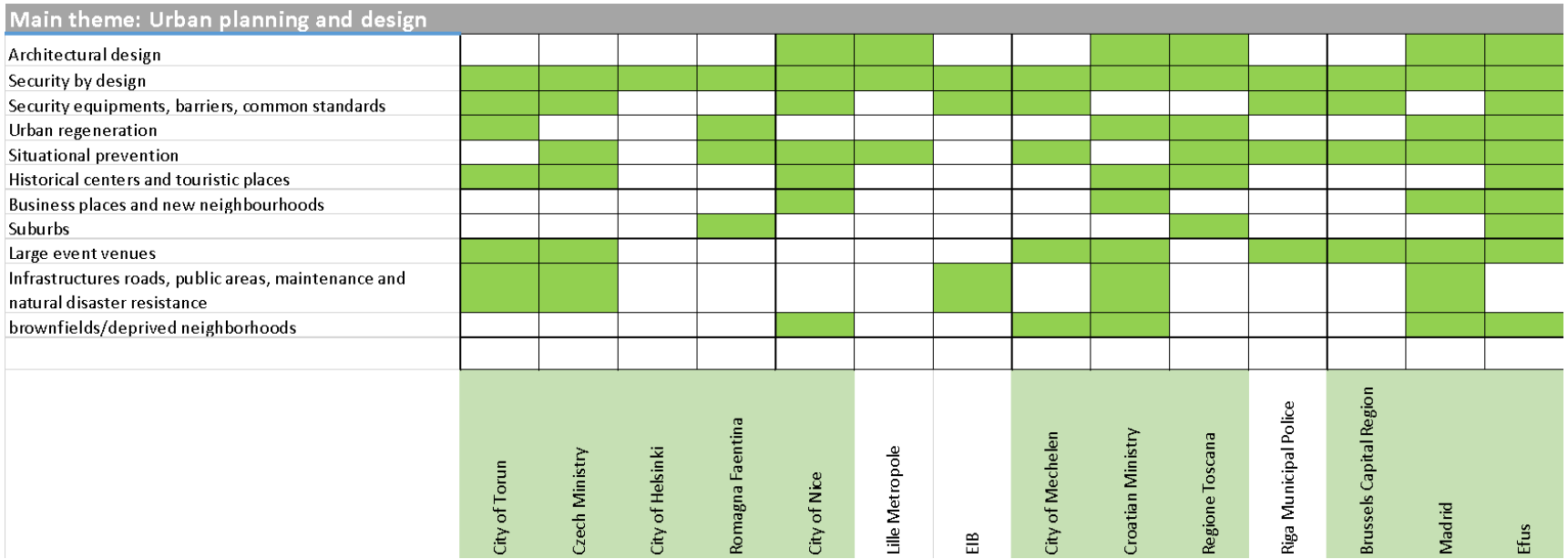
Based to the data, 95% of Participants have confirmed this should be a priority area for the Partnership.

The diagram below provides an overview of preferences expressed by the Partners on the specific sub-themes.

The sub-theme which received more consent was by far **security by design** (15 preferences), followed by **situational prevention, large events venues** and **security equipment/barriers and common standards** (between 9 and 10 preferences). Finally **urban regeneration and architectural design** received 8 preferences.



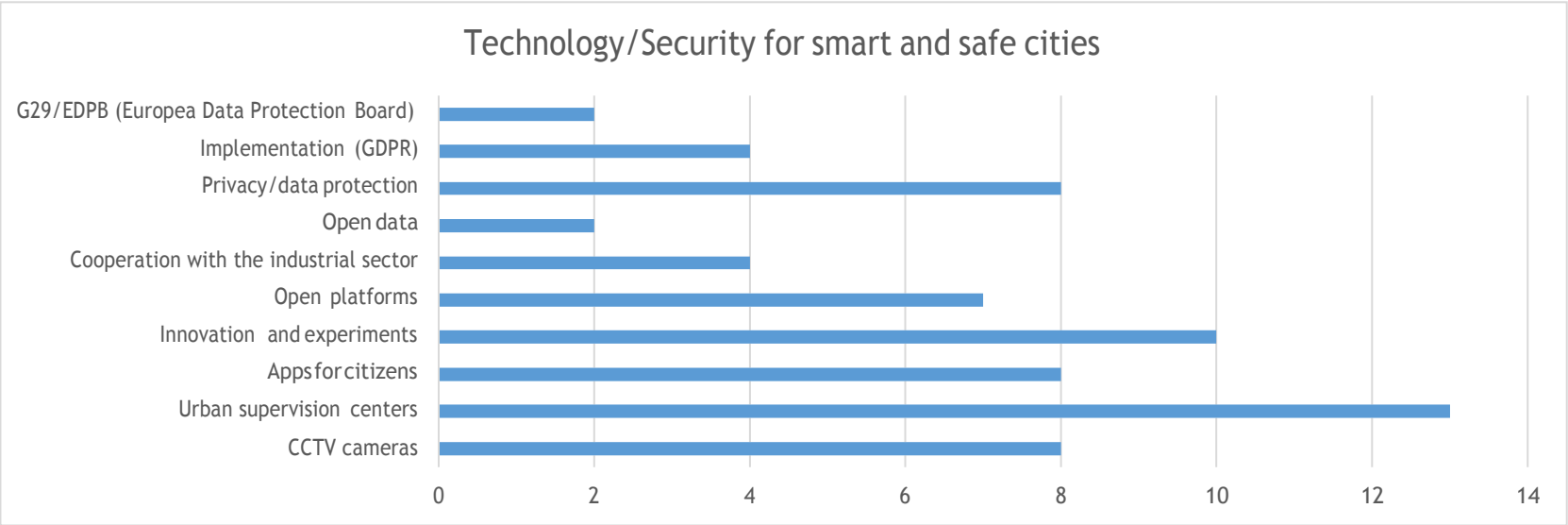
The overview below shows which Partners would be interested in the specific sub-themes. In light green are marked the Partners who have also expressed an interest in actively contributing to the Orientation Paper development and subsequent Partnership work in those domains.



Priority 2: Technology/security for Smart and Secure Cities

Based on the results, 94,7% confirmed this should be one of the Partnership's priorities.

The sub-themes which received most preferences by the Partners are u**rban supervision centres** and **innovation and experiments** (13 and 10 preferences), **privacy and data protections, apps for citizens and CCTV cameras** (8 preferences).



In terms of general comments, technology should be used as a tool to also promote citizen engagement. In that context, security perception is very important. It is also important to bear in mind the link between urban planning and smart cities. It would be good to explore synergies among these two priority areas.

Below is an overview of Partners preferences with regards to the different sub-themes and their interest in becoming actively involved.

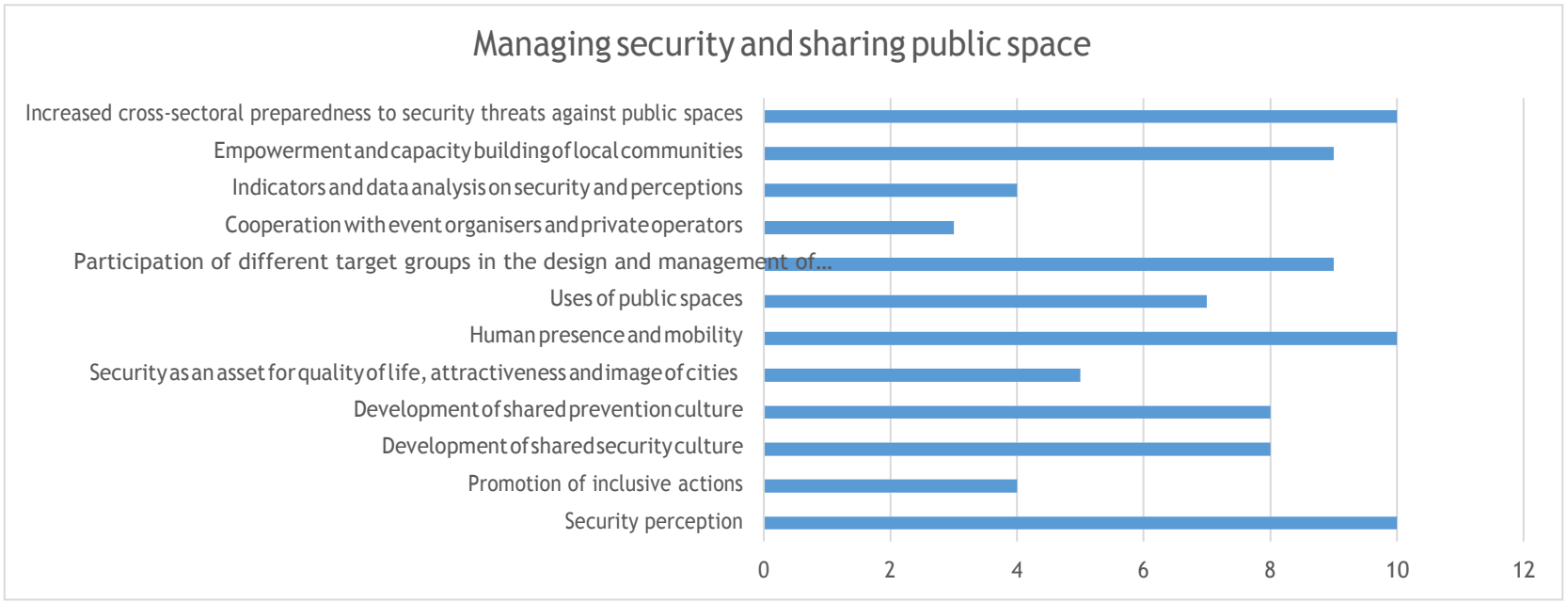
Priority 3: Managing Security and Sharing Public Space

Based on the survey, 94, 7% agree that this should be one of the core priorities for the Partnership.

Increased cross-sectoral preparedness to security threats against public spaces; **human presence and mobility** and **security perception** received the highest number of preferences (10).

Participation of different target groups in the design and management of public spaces as well as **empowerment and capacity building of local communities** received 9 preferences. Finally, **development of prevention and security culture** received 8 preferences.[11]

[11] These were presented as separate options in the survey; here they are merged for their relevance.



It was noted that the participation of different stakeholder groups and in general civil, society to the design of urban spaces is closely related to the first priority area too. It was also noted that security management of scattered or less densely populated areas should be taken into account.

While this priority area received as much support as the other two, relatively less – but sill enough - Partners are interested do become actively involved (47,4%).

Managing security and sharing public space	City of Torun	Czech Ministry	City of Helsinki	Romagna Faentina	City of Nice	Lille Metropole	EIB	City of Mechelen	Croatian Ministry	Regione Toscana	Riga Municipal Police	Brussels Capital Region	Madrid	Efus
Security perception	■	■		■	■			■	■			■	■	■
Promotion of inclusive actions				■						■			■	■
Development of shared security culture	■	■		■	■			■		■				■
Development of shared prevention culture	■	■		■	■			■		■			■	■
Security as an asset for quality of life, attractiveness and image of cities	■	■		■	■	■								■
Human presence and mobility	■	■		■					■					■
Uses of public spaces	■	■		■								■	■	■
Participation of different target groups in the design and management of public spaces		■		■				■	■	■		■		■
Cooperation with event organisers and private operators	■	■		■	■								■	■
Indicators and data analysis on security and perceptions		■	■	■		■							■	■
Empowerment and capacity building of local communities	■	■		■	■		■						■	■
Increased cross-sectoral preparedness to security threats against public spaces		■		■	■		■	■	■					■

Caveats and possible way forward

There is one caveat which should be taken into account when looking at the results.

- For Unione della Romagna Faentina, the EIB and the Croatian Ministry of Transport and Physical Planning more than one respondent has filled in the survey. To mitigate this, when it comes to the preferences of Partners on the different sub-themes(and in the case they were not all in line) we assumed that if at least one of the respondents form that Partner had provided a positive answer, then we can expect support for that particular theme and relevant Actions.

For what concern the next steps, the results of this survey will help develop a first draft of the Orientation Paper, which will be shared and discussed with the Partners at the next Partnership meeting (Nice, 8-9 April 2019).

The results will also help define possible internal configurations and working arrangement for the Partnership.

A provisional overview (for priority areas) is already provided below. All Partners have provided their preferences and willingness to contribute to at least one area. The allocation below ensures all Partners will actively contribute to a priority area for which they have shown interest. Based on this, and once there will be an agreement on the main sub-themes, the TS and Coordinators could propose a draft working group constellation (for specific themes). This should be discussed and validated by Partners as for example on security by design almost all Partners expressed a preference and willingness to contribute. It is clear that Partners are welcome to work on more than one priority area, the configuration below is only providing an initial proposal for discussion.

Urban Planning and Design:

City of Torun

Czech Ministry of Transport and Physical Planning

City of Helsinki

Romagna Faentina

City of Nice

Lille Metropole

City of Mechelen

Croatian Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning

Regione Toscana

Riga Municipal Police

Brussels Capital Region

Madrid City Council

Efus

Technology and Security

City of Torun

Czech Ministry of Transport and Physical Planning

City of Helsinki

Romagna Faentina

City of Nice

Lille Metropole

Croatian Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning

Riga Municipal Police

Brussels Capital Region

Madrid City Council

Managing Security and sharing Public Spaces

City of Torun

Czech Ministry of Transport and Physical Planning

City of Helsinki

Romagna Faentina

City of Mechelen

Regione Toscana

European Commission

Madrid City Council

Efus

List of respondents