



# **Multi-hazard and risk informed system for Enhanced local and regional Disaster risk management**

## **MEDiate**

### **Deliverable D6.1**

#### **Dissemination and Communication Plan**

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EUC	Fondazione Eucentre	Italy
IMO	Icelandic Meteorological Office	Iceland
IMT	Institut Mines-Telecom	France
UIce	University of Iceland	Iceland
R2M	R2M Solution	France
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UStr	University of Strathclyde	UK
UCL	University College London	UK
ARU	Anglia Ruskin University	UK
ECC	Essex County Council	UK

## GLOSSARY

Acronym	Description
EU	European Union
M	Month
D	Deliverable
WP	Work Package
DG	Directorate-General
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
KSI	Key Success Indicators
C&D	Communication & Dissemination
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

According to the Grant Agreement, this task will develop a communication and dissemination plan to guide and strengthen dissemination and communication efforts throughout the entire length of the project. The task will follow the EC's best practice communication guidelines and define the objectives, target audiences and users, planned tools and channels, responsibilities, and metrics for measuring impact. It will provide communication guidelines for partners and include the creation of a strong identity for the project, with a logo and branding style and templates for all external communications such as fact sheets, newsletters, and flyers. The plan will also include the project's key messages and project protocols to be modified accordingly to fit the targeted stakeholder groups alongside the duration of the project. A detailed dissemination plan will be adopted, including definition of project's dissemination objectives and of measurable criteria for achieving them throughout the course of the project; identification of the main target audiences and analysis of stakeholder groups; prioritization of dissemination tools and channels; mapping of dissemination tools to stakeholder groups; and finally, definition of timelines for the planned dissemination activities. The dissemination strategy will also include a recommendation on how to inform stakeholders and the general public of the project's outcomes.

The main purpose of this Deliverable is to provide a general, yet comprehensive, roadmap towards the dissemination strategy and communication plan that will be followed throughout the MEDiate project duration. It effectively describes the activities of Task 6.1 – Co-dissemination and communication strategy and implementation, including networking with external projects, initiatives, and experts.

It has to be noted that the specific point in time (M4) is relatively early to result in a concrete and detailed dissemination and communication strategy since this requires a thorough investigation of the project capabilities. Thus, since at this point the MEDiate project just started, the content of the present version represents a preliminary scheduling, to act as the first roadmap for all consortium partners for the planning of their respective dissemination and communication activities as well as for the dissemination and communication activities at project-level for the first reporting period (until M18).

To this respect, all the issues that are dealt within this first version will be thoroughly examined and presented in more detail and elaboration within the second version of this deliverable (D6.2 Dissemination and communication implementation) due in M18. In D6.2 all activities foreseen and accomplished during the first half of the project will be mapped and individual dissemination and communication actions per partner will be listed. Finally, the dissemination and communication activities for the second half of the project will be reported in the deliverable D6.6 (Update of the dissemination and communication implementation), due at M36 of the project.



## 2 COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION GOALS

The main object of MEDiate communication and dissemination strategy and activities is to promote the action and its results.

- This includes the following actions and objectives:
  - the definition of mechanisms and strategies for an effective communication and dissemination;
  - the preparation of a plan for the dissemination activities;
  - the establishment of the project website, together with its continuous maintenance and updates;
  - the use of social networking tools;
  - the preparation of articles, publications, press releases;
  - the participation to dissemination events.
- to increase the brand awareness of the project;
- the creation of a community composed by the project partners and interested stakeholders;
- the implementation of targeted communication activities for different recipients (e.g., operators, research communities);
- the performance of dissemination activities to raise international awareness and interest in the project activities and in the achieved results;
- to maximize the impact of MEDiate by creating a liaison with other EU projects;
- to improve the visibility of EU Commission's support;
- to stimulate the dialogue concerning common priorities and research objectives in the field of disaster management;
- to transfer the project's results to a target audience able to exploit them;
- to reach the wider number of members of identified MEDiate target audience;
- to establish an ongoing dialogue with potential users during the project.

The dissemination activities are devoted to the establishment of a critical mass of stakeholders interested in the MEDiate activities and able to exploit MEDiate solutions in the future. In order to achieve this goal, the results of the activities within MEDiate will be disseminated to the widest possible community through several means. The participation of entities outside the consortium and knowledge sharing will be encouraged through networking activities and events aimed at increasing the impact and enriching the scientific and industrial contribution to the project.

The Communication and Dissemination strategy will define and monitor regular activities throughout the 36 months of the project duration, ensuring continuous content creation (web, newsletters, social media), outreach and stakeholder engagement based on a smart approach. The current document represents a guide towards achieving the communication objectives and should be approached as such. It provides the main points of communication and dissemination priorities, an overview of the relations to be built with other stakeholders and the tools on which this effort will be based.

During the course of the project, this communication and dissemination strategy will be revisited and readjusted according to the experience gained in the first stages of the project implementation.

### 3 INITIAL IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS AND TARGETED AUDIENCE

For the knowledge and results produced during the project to be disseminated and communicated effectively, the following groups have been initially identified (*Table 3.1.*), at this preliminary stage:

Table 3.1: Target audience

Target audience	Example of target domains
Policy Makers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant DGs of the EU (e.g., DG-HOME, CERIS)</li> <li>• Relevant ministries/government of the member states (e.g., civil protection, interior minister, infrastructure, education, environment)</li> <li>• European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations</li> <li>• DRMKC (Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre)</li> </ul>
Environmental associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change associations, not government associations</li> </ul>
Disaster and Scientific research community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working group in disaster and crisis management (e.g., European Organization for Disaster - EFDRR; Working Group Disaster Research)</li> <li>• Other EU projects (ENGAGE, PARATUS, etc.)</li> <li>• Scientific community interested in stakeholder elicitation approach and complex data integration, modelling of complex risks occurring in cascade, socio-economic impact of natural disasters.</li> <li>• European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction</li> </ul>
General public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizens, associations; Media: newspaper, magazines, social media</li> </ul>
First and second responders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Police, Firefighter</li> </ul>
Local and regional authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City/Regions Emergency department, Ports</li> </ul>
Business organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senior and Operational managers</li> </ul>
Facilities managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Via the new ISO standards under development</li> </ul>
Practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engineers and other analysts working in the multi-hazard risk and resilience domain</li> </ul>
Fellow Academics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fellow academics working in the multi-hazard risk and resilience engineering domain (NGU, NTNU and NGI in Norway for example)</li> </ul>
ISO 41000 series	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resilience to disaster events</li> </ul>
ISO22316:2017, Security and resilience –Organizational resilience – Principles and attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contact with the Technical Committee working on this standard</li> </ul>

To overcome barriers related to the application of MEDiate results, the strategy aims to involve potential target end-users and stakeholders in the project implementing a two-way dialogue through workshops for example. In order to maximize the impact of the project's results and share the project advancements and innovations, also the general public and scientific community have been fully considered as target audience of dissemination activities. The involvement of specific citizens' associations has not been precluded as the project aims to develop technologies to support the decisions of local administrators, certainly to the benefit of the community. The main aim of the citizen engagement will be to notify interested parties that MEDiate is ongoing and possibly collect feedback.

## 4 NETWORKS AND SYNERGIES WITH INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS

The Communication and Dissemination in the MEDiate project strategy is based on networking and synergies with other on-going research projects with similar scope and objectives (*Table 4.1.*). MEDiate beneficiaries are involved in and/or can reach the European and International Networks related to the project activities and the framework of the DRS-01 topic. Those networks will be involved in the project dissemination activities at different levels and in different ways, depending on project and end-user needs. MEDiate dissemination and communication activities will be exchanged with those networks throughout the duration of the project so to identify potential joint activities in order to boost their impact on project target audience.

The core-networking group will be composed by the project beneficiaries and their respective networks. During the project lifecycle, the core network will be expanded by invitations and by the subscription option to the newsletter available on the website.

The MEDiate consortium will attempt to establish links with on-going projects to follow their progress and exchange/integrate results. The MEDiate DSS will be complementary to Copernicus, GEO, EPOS, ARISTOTLE and SHARED GREEN DEAL. Some of these links will be activated through the organization of at least two networking events in which partners in relevant projects will be invited to present their results and simultaneously they will be informed of MEDiate's objectives to investigate cooperation opportunities.

The Crisis Management Innovation Network Europe (CMINE) is the hub for crisis management professionals in the EU and beyond. It aims to foster innovation and research uptake in crisis management through cross-sector, multi-stakeholder dialogues around capability gaps and potential solutions. It offers a dynamic, safe workspace to the established cluster of projects (RiskPACC, PARATUS, LINKS, ENGAGE, CARE and MEDiate), supporting their interaction focused objectives throughout the project implementation cycle.

Table 4.1: Planned synergies with international projects

Name	MEDiate partner involved	Interaction with MEDiate
PARATUS Horizon Europe project	IIASA	Knowledge exchange (and possibly membership on the project Advisory Board) with like-minded academics working on the topics of multi-hazard risk and resilience engineering and on the development of a multi-hazard Decision Support System.
RISKAdapt Horizon Europe project	RINA-C	Knowledge exchange (and possibly membership on the project Advisory Board) on the impacts and cascading effects induced by weather and climate related hazards on assets and infrastructures.
NEVERMORE Horizon Europe project	RINA-C	Knowledge exchange (and possibly membership on the project Advisory Board) on climate risks at urban and territorial level and their cascading effects.
Copernicus EMS	NA	MEDiate extends the Copernicus EMS efforts by also considering climate change projections and cascading/compound events, among others.
RESILOC	NA	Approach to community resilience will be used in MEDiate to create an approach to resilience indicators from global to local levels.
INFORM RISK	NA	A multi-stakeholder tool for developing shared, quantitative analysis relevant to humanitarian crises and disasters. MEDiate will build on this initiative in developing the multi-hazard impact chain tool.
ENGAGE	NA	ENGAGE explores and improves how individuals and local practices can interrelate effectively with planned preparedness and response, practitioners and technology. Information about the role of societal resilience in Disaster Risk Reduction will be used in defining the MEDiate assessment methods and tools.
MYRIAD-EU	IIASA	MYRIAD-EU will offer the first harmonized framework for multi-hazard, multi-sector, and systemic risk management and is developing a broad range of solutions and tools to enable decision-makers and practitioners to adopt a new approach to disaster risk management, including open-source software for multi-hazard/risk scenario generation and policy recommendations.

## 5 CONSORTIUM PARTNERS' CONTRIBUTION

### 5.1 CONTRIBUTION TO COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES

Interaction and communication with all consortium partners and interaction with all Work Packages are necessary to successfully disseminate the results of the project, especially because WP6 “Exploitation, co-dissemination, and communication with decision makers and the wider community” retrieves results and contents of the other technical Work Packages (i.e., WP1-5) for dissemination and exploitation.

All consortium partners will therefore participate to the implementation of the dissemination strategy by:

- Contributing with contents and outcomes from the work packages they are involved in: press releases, presentations, pictures, video releases, articles, publications, etc.;
- Sharing dissemination opportunities;
- Following and increasing the visibility of MEDiate social media channels (LinkedIn);
- Participating and presenting the project at relevant events (all partners will participate at external events relevant to the project in order to present the project and its results, increase the project visibility and establish new contacts);
- Reporting the performed dissemination activities.

Microsoft TEAMS has been chosen by the consortium as the repository of documents in a structured form (divided in folders, subfolders, etc.) to allow online modification of documents and direct contacts between the consortiums partners, including the organization of conference calls and bilateral calls. At the very beginning of the project, the coordinator (NOR) created the MEDiate group on TEAMS and each person representing a MEDiate partner was enabled to access the group. A specific excel file is made available on TEAMS and is dedicated to the monitoring of communication and dissemination activities

### 5.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

MEDiate project partners are expected to acknowledge the Dissemination and Communication Plan in order to ensure the smooth implementation of the Communication and Dissemination objectives.

The WP6 “Exploitation, co-dissemination, and communication with decision makers and the wider community” and this document define the plans, the roles, and the responsibilities of the partners for the communication and dissemination activities. RINA-C is responsible for the overall coordination, monitoring, periodical evaluation and review of the dissemination strategy. Communication activities will be implemented by the whole consortium under the coordination of RINA-C and NOR, in quality of the project coordinator. Any communication choice will be shaped and discussed firstly at the level of the coordinator and RINA-C, and then proposed to the whole consortium for improvements and approval.

All partners are responsible for carrying out specific dissemination actions and for ensuring the highest quality in the implementation of the dissemination activities. Each partner is responsible for adapting the dissemination activities and materials at their national level and for the performance of effective monitoring and follow up.

As far as the execution of the plan is concerned, an internal monitoring process will be put in place: RINA-C, as WP6 leader, will supervise the progress of the communication actions and provide further indication when needed.

## 6 MEDiate BRAND IDENTITY

### 6.1 GUIDELINES FOR USE OF BRAND IDENTITY

MEDiate project needs to develop a distinct, recognizable brand. The brand identity “MEDiate” comprises all visual and contextual content including the logo, colors and fonts.

All partners in both their internal and external communication should adhere to the guidelines for maintaining a consistent brand identity in order to build awareness and brand. The logo of partners responsible for specific actions (e.g., organization of workshops or dissemination presentations) may also appear along with the project logo and after the consent of the WP6 leader (RINA-C) or the project coordinator (NOR).

### 6.2 PROJECT LOGO

The project logo is one of the key elements in the identity of the project. Its main goal is to effectively represent the core objectives of the project. The logo must capture the vision, mission and objectives of the MEDiate project, and therefore the project logo has already been designed before the project start.

The project logo is presented in the following *Figure 6.1.*:



Figure 6.1: MEDiate official logo

Quadricomy:

Dark blue:

C 100

M 81

Y 38

K 29

Azure / Cyan:

C 74

M 22

Y 0

K 0

RGB:

Dark blue:

R 15

G 43

B 75

Azure / Cyan:

R 32

G 140

B 210

Font: VAG Rounded Bold



The logo will be provided to the project partners in vector form in all forms to be used in all official material. The logo should appear unaltered (scale, color, appearance) and in a prominent position (first page of documents, all slides in presentations, etc.) in every formal document or material produced internally or externally. The same applies for deliverables produced within the project

### **6.3 GUIDELINES FOR THE EC FUNDING**

Projects funded by the European Commission (EC) are required to indicate this support received using a corresponding sentence on all public appearances of the project as well as the EC logo:



This acknowledgement must appear in ALL external communication material produced by the project.

### **6.4 PROJECT TEMPLATES**

The templates for different document types have been prepared (.doc, .ppt). The use of shared templates allows the project to be represented in a uniform way. All templates are in line with the MEDiate brand identity, were sent by the coordinator by e-mail to all consortium partners and they are available for the consortium partners on the project intranet in TEAMS.

All documents, deliverables, and presentations in MEDiate will be created by using the appropriate templates.

## 7 COMMUNICATION MATERIALS

Communication materials represent the formats, structure and presentation of the content as the MEDiate information is provided to target audiences to make it easily understandable.

- Brochures, e-leaflets can create awareness about the project;
- Brochures with summaries promote the objectives and outputs of the project. Brochures in printed form can be handed out at conferences. An electronic version (e.g., PDF file) can also be circulated electronically;
- If necessary and useful a poster or a roll up at conferences may be more appropriate. It is an excellent way to engage people, gauge their reactions, and get one-to-one feedback.

In the framework of the MEDiate project, RINA-C is responsible for the creation and developing of the communication material.

It is aimed at improving the brand awareness and sharing information about the project's mission among the defined targets. It will be designed in total accordance with the MEDiate brand identity.

The MEDiate communication material includes several tools/materials that each project partner will be able to use during events, meetings and in any communication or activity performed.

These communication materials will be designed and printed later, to be ready on the date of the first event. Updates on this topic will be mentioned in D6.2

### 7.1 BROCHURE

It contains information on the main thematic of the project including the overall structure of the project, the objectives, and foreseen outcomes.

As mentioned in the Grant agreement, approximately 1,000 e-leaflets and e-brochures will be made.

They will contain information on the project such as its objectives and progress and they will be distributed not only to the disaster risk communities (e.g., via conferences) but also to other stakeholders and policy makers.

## 8 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION TOOLS AND CHANNELS

A number of communication tools will be employed by the project for communication purposes in order to achieve the set objectives. Each tool has a different goal, target audience and engagement factor, the purpose being to cover the whole target audience through complementarity

### 8.1 WEBSITE

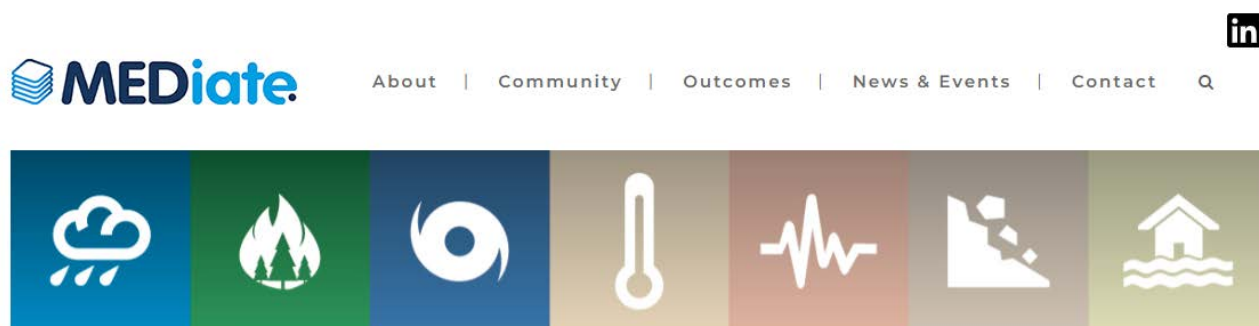
The MEDiate Website is the main communication and dissemination tool for the project.

The purpose of the website will be to become the main reference point for information regarding MEDiate at all levels, both within and outside the network of the project.

The website (*Figure 8.1.*) was created in accordance with the brand identity of the MEDiate project and collects information about the project and its activities, the organization of events and workshops and relevant material for all stakeholders; in order to reach the goal of being the main source of information about MEDiate at the European level, all news related to the project will be reported on the website based on their relevance and added value.

It will be an interactive platform on project activities and results, further extended through the project's LinkedIn account. The website has automated contact form to contact the project coordinator.

The Website will be fully available in M4 (January 2023) at the following direction: <https://mediate-project.eu/>



#### Multi-hazard and Risk-informed system for Enhanced Local and Regional Disaster risk management

This project will develop a decision-support system (DSS) for disaster risk management by considering multiple interacting natural hazards and cascading impacts using a novel resilient-informed and service-oriented approach that accounts for forecasted modifications in the hazard (e.g., climate change), vulnerability/resilience (e.g., aging structures and populations) and exposure (e.g., population decrease/increase). The primary deliverable from MEDiate will be a decision support framework in the form of serviceorientated web tool and accompanying disaster risk management framework providing end users (local authorities, businesses etc) with the ability to build accurate scenarios to model the potential impact of their mitigation and adaptation risk management actions.

The scenarios, which can be customised to reflect local conditions and needs (e.g., demographics, deprivation, natural resources etc), will be based on a combination of the historical record and future climate change projections to forecast the location and intensity of climate related disaster events and to predict their impacts, including cascading impacts, on the vulnerability of the local physical, economic and social systems. The scenarios will allow end users to evaluate the potential impact of different risk management strategies to reduce vulnerability and enhance community resilience. The project will consist of analysis of relevant data and codevelopment with testbed decision-makers of a DSS to enable more reliable resilience assessments, accounting for risk mitigation and adaptive capabilities, to be made, therefore reducing losses (human, financial, environmental etc) from future climate-related and geophysical disasters. The project will involve a multi-disciplinary team of geophysical and meteorological scientists, risk engineers, social scientists, information technologists and end-users, working together to ensure that the system is user-led and supported by appropriate technology.

Figure 8.1: MEDiate Website Homepage

### 8.1.1 Public website content

The Homepage (*Figure 8.2.*) serves as an entry point to all relevant sections. All the access points are provided for in the horizontal menu, while visual evidence through dedicated sections are provided for when scrolling the homepage, as follows.

About the Project:

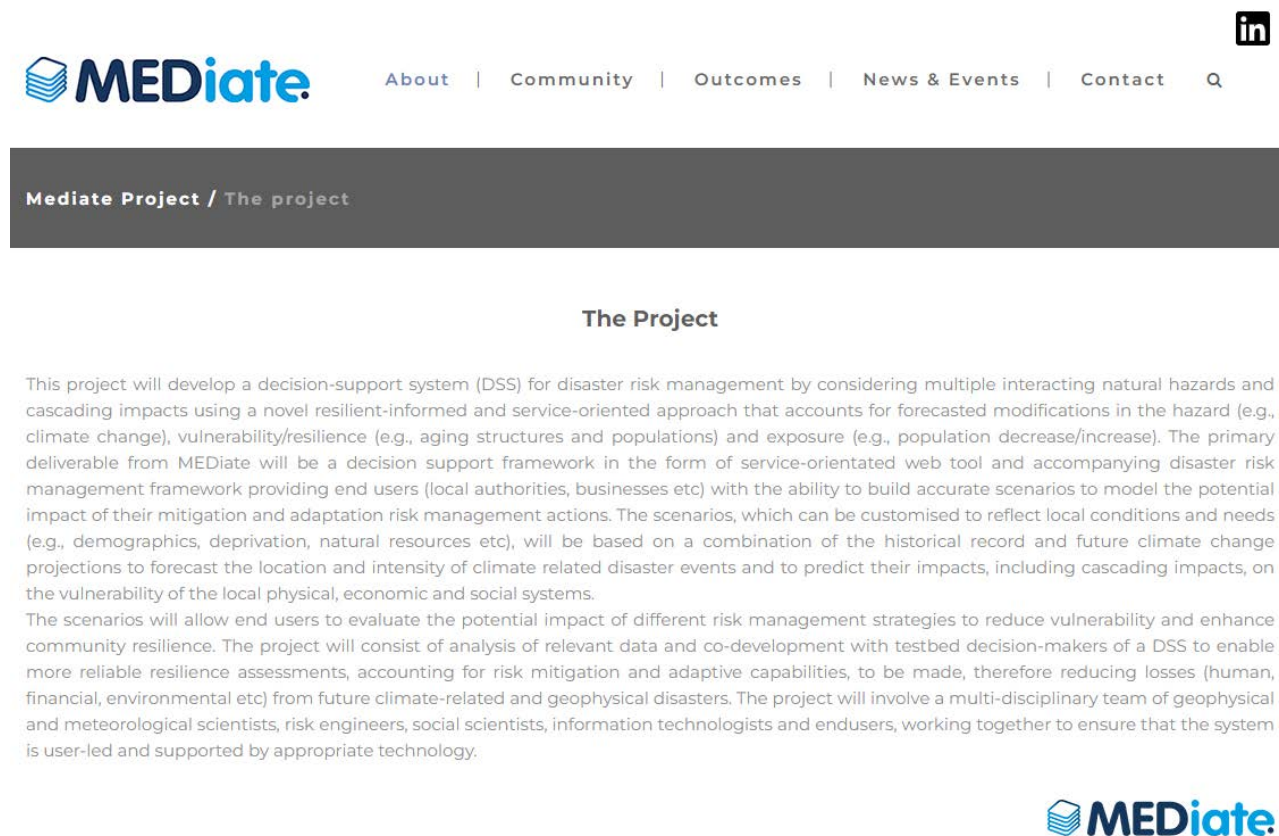


Figure 8.2: MEDiate Website – the project

The Project objectives as presented in the *Figure 8.3*:



## Mediate Project / The project objectives

The overall ambition of MEDiate is demonstrating that the project seeks to consider multiple interacting and compounding hazards, particularly those predicted to get more frequent and more intense due to climate change, and predict how the components of risk will change over time. Codesign, co-development and co-evaluation of a DSS, based on close and long-running interactions with end users located in four European testbeds, is central to the project's vision. This DSS will allow end users to model and visualise potential disaster scenarios and understand how potential physical and social actions will influence the scenarios and their communities resilience to current and future natural hazards.

### Objective 1 – improving multi-hazard assessments and highlighting potential trends due to climate change.

The project's aim will be achieved, firstly, by improving our assessments of natural hazards based on remotesensing data (e.g., Copernicus) and in-situ sensor networks coupled with detailed analysis of historical observations. To make such advances we will develop improved modelling of how these hazards interact and cascade at various scales and how these hazards will change with time due to the changing climate. Understanding the spatial and temporal interactions between the different hazards and their cross-sectoral influence will lead to the development of projections at local, regional, and national scales.

### Objective 2 – improving multi-hazard risk assessments accounting for interactions and trends in their components.


Secondly, improvements in the modelling of risk to the built environment and people given these interacting and increasing (in terms of their intensity and frequency) hazards and changes to both exposure (e.g., increasing populations in urban centres and decreasing in rural areas) and vulnerability/resilience (e.g., aging buildings and populations) will be prioritised. These improvements will enable to be assessed.

Decisions to mitigate risk are often undertaken for an individual hazard rather than considering all hazards that may affect a location (e.g. a location may face threats from earthquakes, floods, extreme winds and volcanic eruptions, each with different recurrence intervals and potential impacts). Mitigating one risk may have side effects for the risk from other natural hazards. These side effects may be beneficial, e.g. a building designed to a seismic design code may also be less vulnerable to extreme winds, but they can also be detrimental, e.g. a seismically-designed building may be more vulnerable to flooding. A narrow-focused single-hazard approach can also lead to increased risks from overlooked hazards<sup>33</sup>, as part of a failure to account for "asynnergies" in disaster risk management<sup>34</sup>. The 2010 Haiti earthquake can be used to illustrate this point. Before the earthquake, authorities encouraged people living in informal dwellings built of light materials such as wood and plastic sheeting to move to formal buildings built of masonry/reinforced concrete, because the informal dwellings were more vulnerable to extreme winds (hurricanes are common in Haiti) than buildings made of masonry/reinforced concrete. In the earthquake, however, the light structures performed significantly better than the much heavier structures made from sonry/reinforced concrete, which often collapsed causing many fatalities. Therefore, the mitigation of risk from extreme winds came at the expense of increasing risk from earthquakes. Making decisions on which risks to mitigate against, in which way and how many resources should be spent on each hazard, is often not a rational process. Generally such decisions are made based on memories of recent damaging events (it is said that we mitigate against the last disaster not the next one), lobbying of a group interested in one particular hazard or which hazards are the easiest to mitigate against. Research on multi-hazards is well established<sup>35</sup> but there remain many challenges in applying the developments in this field in practice<sup>36</sup> and often assessments focus on a single hazard. Multi-risk mitigation requires extended multi-criteria analysis of potential mitigation strategies.


Figure 8.3: MEDiate Website – the project objectives




The Mediate consortium as presented in the *Figure 8.4*:



[About](#) | 
 [Community](#) | 
 [Outcomes](#) | 
 [News & Events](#) | 
 [Contact](#)




Mediate Project / The MEDiate Consortium




**Stiftelsen NORSAR**

NORSAR is an internationally recognized independent research foundation specializing in seismology and applied geophysics. NORSAR carries out research and consultancy projects worldwide and develops software solutions for both research and industry. The Applied Seismology Department of NORSAR focuses in particular on research and consultancy projects related to seismic monitoring and earthquake hazard and risk.



**Stichting Deltares**

Deltares is an independent institute for applied research in the field of water, subsurface and infrastructure. Throughout the world, we work on smart solutions, innovations and applications for people, environment and society. Our main focus is on deltas, coastal regions and river basins. Managing these densely populated and vulnerable areas is complex, which is why we work closely with governments, businesses, other research institutes and universities at home and abroad. Our motto is Enabling Delta Life. As an applied research institute, the success of Deltares can be measured in the extent to which our expert knowledge can be used in and for society. For Deltares the quality of our expertise and advice is foremost. Knowledge is our core business. All contracts and projects, whether financed privately or from strategic research budgets, contribute to the consolidation of our knowledge base. Furthermore, we believe in openness and transparency, as is evident from the free availability of a selection of our software and models. Open source works, is our firm conviction. Deltares employs over 800 people and is based in Delft and Utrecht and has offices in Singapore, Indonesia (Jakarta) and the USA (Deltares USA Inc., Silverspring). In 2008, Delft Hydraulics (founded in 1927) fully merged into Deltares, together with GeoDelft, the Soil and Groundwater department of TNO and research departments of the Dutch Department of Public Works, Transport and Water Management. Through the combination of the former institutes, we have excellent resources of appropriate expertise based on years of experience.



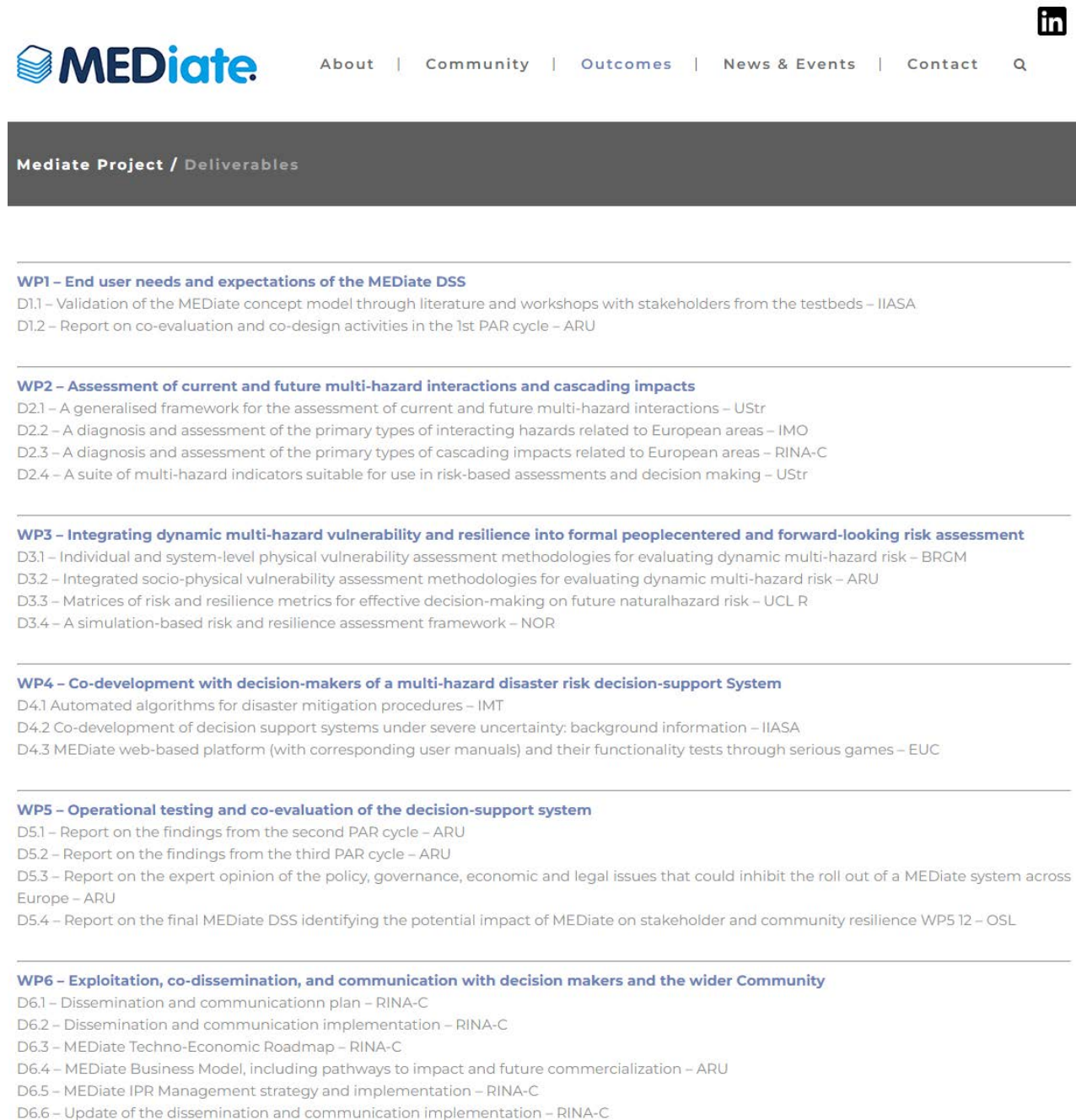
**University of Strathclyde**

Our testbed in East Iceland, Seyðisfjörður is a village of around 650 inhabitants. In December 2020 they faced a huge mudslide which swept houses and businesses away and currently they face insecure circumstances due to the mountain tundra slowly unfreezing and creating hazardous areas that once were inhabited. Previous hazards have been avalanches but due to climate change snow has turned to rain and that water has turned to mud. So, our role is mostly to use this testbed as a location to turn our decision making system into a viable and understandable entity that has relevance and usefulness to the people in the area.

Figure 8.4: MEDiate Website – the MEDiate consortium

:

The list of deliverables as presented in the *Figure 8.5*:



The screenshot shows the MEDiate Project website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the MEDiate logo and links for About, Community, Outcomes, News & Events, and Contact. A search icon is also present. Below the navigation bar, the page title is "Mediate Project / Deliverables". The main content area lists six Work Packages (WP1 to WP6) with their respective deliverables (D1.1 to D6.6). Each WP is separated by a horizontal line.

**WP1 – End user needs and expectations of the MEDiate DSS**  
D1.1 – Validation of the MEDiate concept model through literature and workshops with stakeholders from the testbeds – IIASA  
D1.2 – Report on co-evaluation and co-design activities in the 1st PAR cycle – ARU

**WP2 – Assessment of current and future multi-hazard interactions and cascading impacts**  
D2.1 – A generalised framework for the assessment of current and future multi-hazard interactions – UStr  
D2.2 – A diagnosis and assessment of the primary types of interacting hazards related to European areas – IMO  
D2.3 – A diagnosis and assessment of the primary types of cascading impacts related to European areas – RINA-C  
D2.4 – A suite of multi-hazard indicators suitable for use in risk-based assessments and decision making – UStr

**WP3 – Integrating dynamic multi-hazard vulnerability and resilience into formal peoplecentered and forward-looking risk assessment**  
D3.1 – Individual and system-level physical vulnerability assessment methodologies for evaluating dynamic multi-hazard risk – BRGM  
D3.2 – Integrated socio-physical vulnerability assessment methodologies for evaluating dynamic multi-hazard risk – ARU  
D3.3 – Matrices of risk and resilience metrics for effective decision-making on future natural hazard risk – UCL R  
D3.4 – A simulation-based risk and resilience assessment framework – NOR

**WP4 – Co-development with decision-makers of a multi-hazard disaster risk decision-support System**  
D4.1 Automated algorithms for disaster mitigation procedures – IMT  
D4.2 Co-development of decision support systems under severe uncertainty: background information – IIASA  
D4.3 MEDiate web-based platform (with corresponding user manuals) and their functionality tests through serious games – EUC

**WP5 – Operational testing and co-evaluation of the decision-support system**  
D5.1 – Report on the findings from the second PAR cycle – ARU  
D5.2 – Report on the findings from the third PAR cycle – ARU  
D5.3 – Report on the expert opinion of the policy, governance, economic and legal issues that could inhibit the roll out of a MEDiate system across Europe – ARU  
D5.4 – Report on the final MEDiate DSS identifying the potential impact of MEDiate on stakeholder and community resilience WP5.12 – OSL

**WP6 – Exploitation, co-dissemination, and communication with decision makers and the wider Community**  
D6.1 – Dissemination and communication plan – RINA-C  
D6.2 – Dissemination and communication implementation – RINA-C  
D6.3 – MEDiate Techno-Economic Roadmap – RINA-C  
D6.4 – MEDiate Business Model, including pathways to impact and future commercialization – ARU  
D6.5 – MEDiate IPR Management strategy and implementation – RINA-C  
D6.6 – Update of the dissemination and communication implementation – RINA-C

Figure 8.5: MEDiate Website – the list of deliverables

The contact form as presented in the *Figure 8.6.*:



### Contact:

For any information and clarifications about the MEDiate project, please write to: **info@mediate-project.eu**

### Subscribe to our newsletter:

Your Name (required)

Your Last Name (required)

Organization (required)

Country (required)

Your Email (required)

**SIGN UP**

Figure 8.6: MEDiate Website – contact



EU disclaimer / privacy policy / cookie policy (*Figure 8.7*):

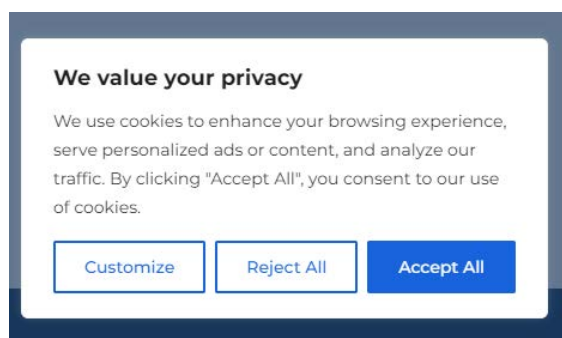


Figure 8.7: MEDiate Website – popup GDPR

The proposed content and the general layout of the project’s website is presented the following *Table 8.1*:

Table 8.1: MEDiate Website sections

Section	Content
Homepage	Various information about the MEDiate project including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project;</li> <li>• Community;</li> <li>• Outcomes;</li> <li>• News and Events;</li> <li>• Contact</li> </ul>
About	Information about the project - Objectives / Methodology / Work packages – and information about the Consortium, with links to partners’ websites, and the Testbeds.
Community	List of stakeholders and end users and links to other relevant projects
Outcomes	List of deliverables, tools, and publications
News & Events	Relevant events and news related to the project
Contact	Contact information

## 8.2 SOCIAL MEDIA CHANNELS

The MEDiate project will be promoted all along its duration in addition to the site, also from social media, in particular LinkedIn. It is understood that the social media as a means of communication require time and an editorial calendar to become effectively functional.

The social media will be promoted at any given chance, in all communication activities or material, by all partners. Therefore, link to LinkedIn social media account (*Figure 8.8.*) will appear on the Website, flyers and brochures, reports intended for the public and official project presentations. It is also necessary for project partners to promote the social media in their exchanges with clients and other stakeholders. In order for the social media to be effective, the content should be published on much faster rates than that of other communication tools.

### 8.2.1 LinkedIn

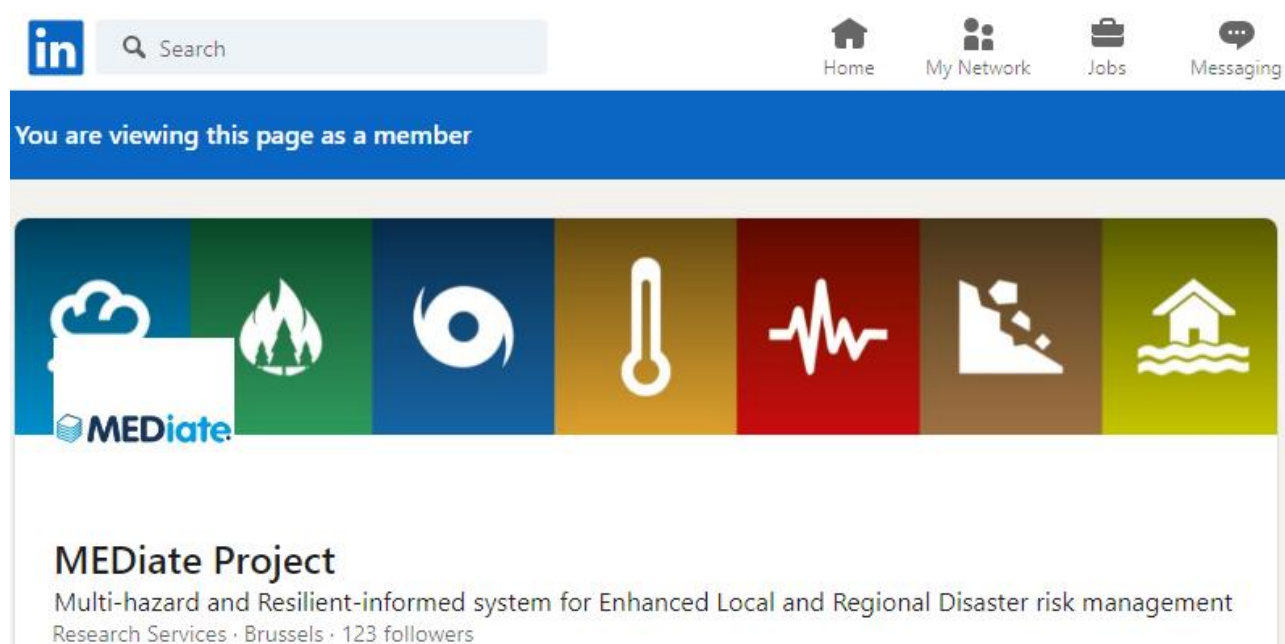


Figure 8.8: MEDiate LinkedIn channel

The LinkedIn company page (<https://www.linkedin.com/company/mediate-project/>) will be used to post announcements and links to events, workshop, videos, and promotional materials. The LinkedIn page will be managed by RINA-C with the support of all partners.

RINA-C is also responsible for monitoring and reporting about the results of the communication on LinkedIn. The partners are also encouraged to participate to the dissemination on LinkedIn. For this purpose, it is necessary that each partner has an official account for interacting with MEDiate (list of partners' official LinkedIn accounts in *Table 8.2.*). The posts made from the MEDiate account should be shared by all the official partners' accounts. Moreover, it would be recommended to like the MEDiate LinkedIn updates using also individual accounts.

Table 8.2: List of the partners' LinkedIn accounts

Organization Name	Short name	Istitutional LinkedIn account
NORSAR	NOR	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/company/norsar/">https://www.linkedin.com/company/norsar/</a>
Deltares	DEL	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/company/deltares/">https://www.linkedin.com/company/deltares/</a>
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis	IIASA	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/company/iasa-vienna/">https://www.linkedin.com/company/iasa-vienna/</a>
Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières	BRGM	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/company/brgm/">https://www.linkedin.com/company/brgm/</a>
Fondazione Eucentre	EUC	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/company/eucentre/">https://www.linkedin.com/company/eucentre/</a>
Icelandic Meteorological Office	IMO	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/company/icelandic-meteorological-office/">https://www.linkedin.com/company/icelandic-meteorological-office/</a>
Institut Mines-Telecom	IMT	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/company/institutmines-telèco/">https://www.linkedin.com/company/institutmines-telèco/</a>
University of Iceland	UIce	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/school/haskoli-islands/">https://www.linkedin.com/school/haskoli-islands/</a>
R2M Solution	R2M	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/company/r2m-solution/">https://www.linkedin.com/company/r2m-solution/</a>
RINA Consulting S.p.A.	RINA-C	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/company/rina/">https://www.linkedin.com/company/rina/</a>
Istituto Universitario di Studi Superiori Pavia	IUSS	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/school/iuss-istituto-universitario-di-studi-superiori-di-pavia/">https://www.linkedin.com/school/iuss-istituto-universitario-di-studi-superiori-di-pavia/</a>
Oslo kommune	OSL	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/company/oslo-kommune/">https://www.linkedin.com/company/oslo-kommune/</a>
Metropole Nice Cote d'Azur	NICE	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/company/nice-cote-d'azur/">https://www.linkedin.com/company/nice-cote-d'azur/</a>
Austurbru	AUS	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/company/austurbr%C3%BA/">https://www.linkedin.com/company/austurbr%C3%BA/</a>
University of Strathclyde	UStr	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/school/university-of-strathclyde/">https://www.linkedin.com/school/university-of-strathclyde/</a>
University College London	UCL	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/school/university-college-london/">https://www.linkedin.com/school/university-college-london/</a>
Anglia Ruskin University	ARU	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/school/angliaruskinuniversity/">https://www.linkedin.com/school/angliaruskinuniversity/</a>
Essex County Council	ECC	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/company/essex-county-council/">https://www.linkedin.com/company/essex-county-council/</a>

### 8.3 Newsletters

E-newsletters will be sent every 6 months to approximately 200 contacts. The requirements of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) will be fully respected. The MailChimp platform will be used to create and send the newsletters to the subscribers. The newsletters will typically include updates on project activities or project results, new publications, events or conferences.

## 9 EVENTS, PUBLICATIONS AND ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE AND INCREASE PROJECT IMPACT

### 9.1 EVENT PARTICIPATION

Events will be an important instrument for engagement with the different MEDiate stakeholders, while also identifying potential synergies to raise awareness (as defined in the dissemination strategic goals) from the very beginning of the project and ensure interaction leads to concrete actions as the project results reach maturity. A preliminary list of events where MEDiate can be presented/disseminated is presented below (*Table 9.1.*). The participation to those events is monitored by means of an Excel file send to all partners and available in the MEDiate TEAMS folder, therefore accessible to all consortium members. Each time a consortium partner presents the project in an external event, they report this activity in the mentioned monitoring tool. The format of the monitoring tool is available in APPENDIX B. It should be noted that the tool does not collect information only about the participation to external events, but about all dissemination activities performed by partners.

Table 9.1: Preliminary list of events

Name	Type	Description and comments
WORLD CONFERENCE ON EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING (WCEE) - Milano (2024)	Conference	18th World Earthquake Engineering conference, with an opportunity to present first results on vulnerability and loss models
Assises Nationales des Risques Naturels (France)	Conference	National level conference - Audience of stakeholders and public institutions (aimed at transfer of scientific results towards society)
EGU 2023 in Vienna, Austria	Conference	Session in Natural Hazards on Multi-hazards (NH10)
28th IUGG, 11-20 July 2023 in Berlin, Germany	Conference	Chen Huan from NORSAR is co-convenor of the Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment session
CERIS DRS events	Conferences	
DRMKC annual seminars	Conferences	Union civil protection
DAMOCLES workshop on science-policy-practice for multi-hazard event	Workshop	Final workshop for the DAMOCLES Cost Action - 17-18 January 2023
EUROFM (yearly)	Conference	Facilities Management (MEDiate supports facilities managers at critical infrastructure and business organizations with disaster risk management) Presentation of MEDiate Resilience model
CIB W70 (bi-yearly)	Conference	Presentation of MEDiate Resilience model
Sustainable Places 2023	Scientific conference, workshops	Yearly Forum for EU projects D&C, organized by R2M, 150 contributing EU projects, large coverage of sustainability subjects
European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction	Conference	Disaster Risk Reduction (MEDiate supports disaster risk management)
ISCRAM conference	Academic/practitioners scientific conference	crisis management, information systems in general

Society for Earthquake and Civil Engineering Dynamics (SECED) 2023	Conference	Two-day conference entitled Earthquake Engineering and Dynamics for a Sustainable Future will feature presentations on earthquake as well as multi-hazard risk and resilience engineering for the future, attracting a wide audience across academia and the engineering industry
European Geophysical Union (EGU) General Assembly 2024	Conference	The EGU General Assembly brings together geoscientists from all over the world to one meeting covering all disciplines of the Earth, planetary and space sciences. It aims to provide a forum where scientists can present their work and discuss their ideas with experts in all fields of geosciences.
American Geophysical Union (AGU) Fall Meeting 2024	Conference	AGU Fall Meeting is the most influential event in the world dedicated to the advancement of Earth and space sciences. The meeting convenes >25,000 attendees from 100+ countries to share research and network. Researchers, scientists, educators, students, policymakers, enthusiasts, journalists, and communicators attend AGU Fall Meeting to better understand our planet and environment, and our role in preserving its future.
SGI – SIMP -SOGEI AIV, 2023 The Geoscience paradigm: Resources, Risks and future perspectives	Scientific conference	the conference will provide an opportunity to reflect on the role of geosciences for a more sustainable, ethical and safe future, providing protection against natural hazards, including those triggered by climate change, and the role they should play in the civic and scientific education of citizens.
BeGEO 2023 “Sustainability and risk: BeGEO scientists on the road to the future”, Naples 2023	Scientific conference	the conference focuses on the topics of sustainability and risk in the geosciences, with an international scope, entirely dedicated to young researchers. In collaboration with Italian universities, leading geoscience associations and companies in the sector.
EXPONHC 2023 National Hurricane Conference (Apr23)	Conference	The primary goal of the National Hurricane Conference is to improve hurricane preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation in order to save lives and property in the United States and the tropical islands of the Caribbean and Pacific. With more than 1,500 attendees from around the country, the conference covers all major aspects of hurricane preparedness, response and recovery, which will provide your company with a unique opportunity to show your wares to a large audience of interested decision-makers.
Natural disaster EXPO, THE WORLD'S LEADING EVENT FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OF NATURAL DISASTERS	Conference	The Natural Disasters Expo Asia showcases the latest and most effective products, technologies, services, and strategies to predict, prevent, mitigate, manage and recover from natural disasters. The event connects innovators and solution providers together with technical government agencies, industry & business leaders, as well as NGOs. Providing an urgently required platform for adoption of new solutions and the re-evaluation of preferred suppliers.

This list will be regularly updated to maximize the impact of MEDiate visibility. They will be reported at first in D6.2 at M18 and then in D6.6 at M36 of the project.

Consortium partners who will have a presence at international, national, or regional events will firstly inform NOR and RINA-C about their intention to represent the MEDiate project and will wait for the green light.

The dissemination will be performed by using the available templates and flyers\brochures, including the ppt template referred to in section 6.4 of this deliverable.

In M2, MEDiate Project was for the first time invited to attend and present our recently started project at the CERIS (Community for European Research and Innovation for Security) – Disaster Resilient Societies Cluster Conference arranged in November 2022 (*Figure 9.1.*). MEDiate was featured in the Societal Resilience session and the objectives and goals of MEDiate were presented by the Project Coordinator NORSAR. The event was promoted through MEDiate social media:

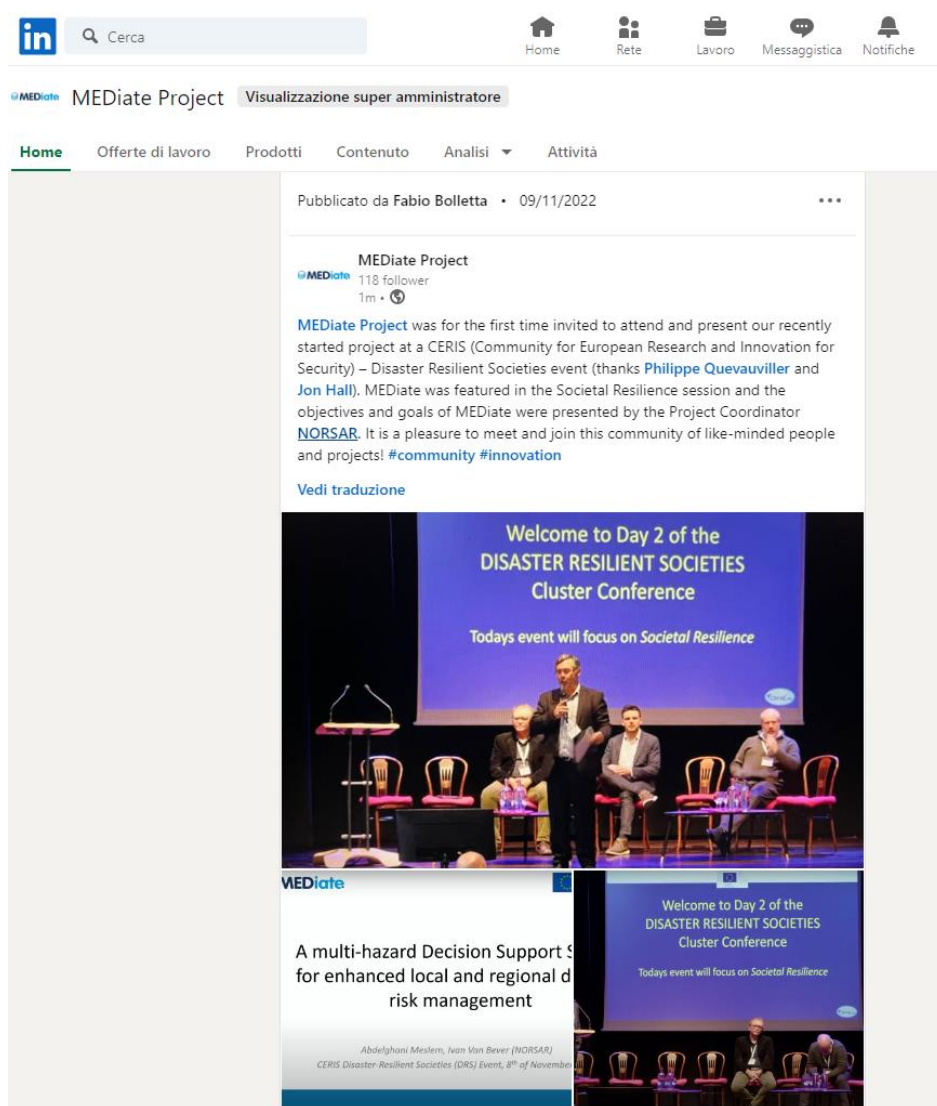


Figure 9.1: LinkedIn post on MEDiate's participation to the November 2022 CERIS event



For each event is important to follow this simple and appropriate communication and dissemination actions. These can be summarized as follows in the *Table 9.2.*:

Table 9.2: Communication and Dissemination actions and events

	Action	Timeframe
Prior to the Event	a. Concept Note and Agenda disseminated at consortium level b. Announcement of the event (usually 2 months in advance) c. Promotion of the event (Website, social media, Mailing lists)	Begin at least 2 months in advance
During the Event	a. Arrange for promotional material (banner, flyers) b. Arrange on-site registration for participants Arrange for documentation of the event (photos, minutes, etc.)	
Following the Event	a. Prepare report on the meeting b. Prepare list of participants c. Share the results (Website, Social Media, Newsletter)  Create an entry with all relevant information on the intranet	Complete within a month after the event

### 9.1.1 Communication and Dissemination of events through MEDiate's social media

When material appropriate for dissemination becomes available, the responsible project partner should coordinate along with the WP6 leader for the best course for its dissemination. The material should then be sent to the responsible partners for each communication medium as indicated above for posting.

Specifically, for events the social media in addition to their promotional function will have an interactive role. Therefore, social media outreach (e.g., LinkedIn) will support events in the following way:

- Announcement of the event
- Weekly reminders and updates until the event
- Promotion of the agenda and some logistics
- Provide live updates and photos during the event
- Follow up posts with the statistics of the event
- Final post

Although this is understood to be the best-case scenario, every effort will be made by both the manager of the project's social media and the project partners to follow closely this process.

## 9.2 PUBLICATIONS

Journal papers are an effective dissemination tool. The consortium partners will publish reports and scientific articles with specific target to open access journals. This will ensure the long-lasting impact beyond project duration, particularly in relation to the academic world.

A preliminary list of publication channels has been identified for increasing project impact (*Table 9.3.*). It will be updated regularly during the duration of the project to ensure that the information about MEDiate results is speed across all relevant actors.

The updates will be reported in D6.2 due at M18 and D6.6 due at M36.

Table 9.3: Preliminary list of publication channels

Name	Type	Description
Reliability Engineering and System Safety journal	Journal	Reliability of infrastructure systems (dissemination of WP3 results)
International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction	Journal	Methods and models to assess the resilience of exposed communities (dissemination of WP3 results and testbed results)
Natural hazard	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Frontiers in Built Environment	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Nature - Scientific reports	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Nature - Nature communications	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Computer aided civil and infrastructure engineering	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Structural Safety	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Reliability Engineering & System Safety	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
AGU Earth's Future	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Stochastic Environmental Research and Risk Assessment	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Journal of Earthquake Engineering and Structural Engineering	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Earthquake Spectra	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Earthquake Research in China	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Journal of Earthquake Engineering	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Journal of Geophysics and Engineering	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Earthquake Engineering & Structural Dynamics	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Soil Dynamics and Earthquake Engineering	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risk	Journal	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers



Earthquake Engineering Research Institute (EERI)	Newsletter	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
The European Association for Earthquake Engineering (EAEE)	Newsletter	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Proceeding of Eighteenth World Conference on Earthquake Engineering (18WCEE)	Proceeding	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Proceeding of the 28th IUGG General Assembly (IUGG2023)	Proceeding	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Proceeding of European Geosciences Union (EGU)	Proceeding	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Proceeding of Advanced earth and space science (AGU)	Proceeding	Multi-hazard and risk assessment - Researchers and Engineers
Natural Hazards	Journal	Major journal on multi-hazard assessment
International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction	Journal	Major journal on multi-risk mitigation
International Journal of Disaster Risk Science	Journal	Major journal on multi-risk mitigation
Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences	Journal	Major journal on natural hazards
The Conversation	Website	Academic research dissemination website: <a href="https://theconversation.com/uk">https://theconversation.com/uk</a>
Climate Risk Management	Journal	Major journal climate risk management
Natural Hazards	Journal	Major journal on multi-hazard assessment
Natural Hazard	Journal	This journal is focused on natural hazards and the related risks
NHESS	Journal	This journal is focused on natural hazards and the related risks
Hydrology	Journal	This journal is focused on natural hazards and the related risks
Water	Journal	This journal is focused on natural hazards and the related risks
Natural Hazard	Journal	This journal is focused on natural hazards and the related risks
NHESS	Journal	This journal is focused on natural hazards and the related risks
International journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment	Journal	Built Environment Researchers
Facilities	Journal	Built Environment Researchers
Buildings	Journal	Built Environment Researchers
A special issue of Buildings (ISSN 2075-5309)	Journal	Disaster Management and Resilience in Building Construction/Re-Construction (MEDiate supports disaster management and resilience of built assets)
International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction	Journal	Crisis management, disaster risk reduction, knowledge transfer

Natural Hazards	Journal	Natural Hazards is devoted to original research work on all aspects of natural hazards, including the forecasting of catastrophic events, risk management, and the nature of precursors of natural and technological hazards. We will target this journal for publication of a manuscript that reviews literature on and presents a novel conceptual framework for multi-hazard risk and resilience assessment, as part of Tasks 3.3/3.4.
Communications Engineering	Journal	Communications Engineering is a selective open access journal from Nature Portfolio publishing high-quality research, reviews and commentary in all areas of engineering. Research papers published by the journal represent significant advances for a specialized area of research and development. We will target this journal for publication of a manuscript that presents a detailed analytical framework for multi-hazard risk and resilience assessment, as part of Tasks 3.3/3.4.
International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction	Journal	The International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction (IJDRR) is the journal for researchers, policymakers and practitioners across diverse disciplines: earth sciences and their implications; environmental sciences; engineering; urban studies; geography; and the social sciences. IJDRR publishes fundamental and applied research, critical reviews, policy papers and case studies with a particular focus on multi-disciplinary research that aims to reduce the impact of natural, technological, social and intentional disasters. We will target this journal for publication of a manuscript that proposes novel multi-hazard risk and resilience metrics, as part of Task 3.3.
Sustainability	Journal	Sustainability is an international, interdisciplinary, academic, peer-reviewed and open access journal on environmental, cultural, economic and social human sustainability. It provides an advanced forum for sustainability and sustainable development studies and is published twice a year online by MDPI.

### 9.3 PRESS RELEASE

A press release about the kick-off of the project was prepared by MEDiate LinkedIn official account in the first days of the project lifetime and the information about the project start was disseminated by the consortium partners through their LinkedIn communication channel. Press releases will be used in the future to promote MEDiate related events, particularly annual meetings, or important stakeholder workshops (see section 9.4).

### 9.4 STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOPS

As part of the Participatory Action Research (PAR) methodology, interviews, workshops, and simulations/demonstrations with individual stakeholder groups will be conducted to co-evaluate and co-define the scenario tools and models developed in WP2 and WP3 and joint simulations with all stakeholder groups will be organized to test and refine the MEDiate DSS and identify cross cutting issues that inhibit or enhance its potential usefulness from the end-user perspective.

The interviews, workshops and focus groups will examine usefulness of the risk reduction scenarios (WP4) to support the identification of the social, economic, environmental, political, and physical adaptations that could be used to either reduce vulnerability and/or increase resilience for those hazard threats located in the high vulnerability/low resilience quadrant of the matrix. The workshops, interviews and simulations will be run as part of WP1 (PAR cycle 1) and WP5 (PAR cycle 2 and 3). The consolidated results from the first PAR cycle will be fed back to the MEDiate consortium at the first annual meeting in M12. A full reflection on the results of the second PAR cycle will be held with all MEDiate partners in M22, and of the third PAR cycle (final tools, models and the MEDiate DSS) in M31. The results from the consecutive PAR cycles will feed directly into WP2, 3, 4 and 6.

In WP6 RINA-C will coordinate workshops and provide the techno-economic roadmap, with support of all partners involved in the value chain.

Thematic workshops will be used as means to disseminate the project results to stakeholders in the TB areas and for commercialization activities as well as for presentation to professional bodies, networks and trade associations for accreditation and certification.

## 9.5 HORIZON RESULTS BOOSTER

As part of the activities to promote and increase the project impact, the MEDiate Consortium is considering applying during the project to the Horizon Results Booster, an initiative of the European Commission which aims to bring a continual stream of innovation to the market and maximize the impact of public funded research within the EU. It steers research towards strong societal impact, concretizing the value of R&I activity for societal challenges. In particular, MEDiate will consider applying to the service *Portfolio Dissemination & Exploitation Strategy*. This service offers different modules, Module A and B are to strengthen the capacity of Project Groups (PGs) in disseminating and maximizing the dissemination of a portfolio of results and offering a wider and more complete view to potential users while Module C aims to support single projects in exploiting their research results and enhance beneficiaries' capacity to improve their exploitation strategy

## 9.6 MEDiate FINAL EVENT

A final project conference to present the project results will be organized latest in M36 and will involve and mobilize all relevant stakeholders (EU decision makers, Governments, Industry stakeholders, scientific community, SMEs). Around 200 attendees are expected to participate.

## 10 CONCLUSION

The Dissemination and Communication Plan is the guideline for the dissemination and communication of the project and of its results. This plan presents dissemination tools and communication channels for particularly targeted audience and is a living document.

Since at this point the MEDiate project just started, the content presented in this Deliverable represents initial headline planning to act as the first roadmap for all consortium partners to have the proper guidelines for the conduct of their related dissemination and communication activities, at least for the project's first reporting period.

All the points that are mentioned in this first version will be thoroughly examined, updated, and presented in more detail in the next version of this Deliverable due on M18 (D6.2), where all actual and foreseen related activities will be listed.

## REFERENCES

[1]. Grant Agreement Mediate EU Project n°101074075

## APPENDIX A: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI) OR KEY SUCCESS INDICATORS (KSI)

Key Performance Indicators (KPI) or Key Success Indicators (KSI), are set as performance measurement to define and measure progress toward the set goals along with its impact to the targeted audiences. Initial means for verification of the success of the communication and dissemination activities are presented in the following and will be further elaborated in the next, second version of this Deliverable.

The *Table 10.1.* below summarizes communication and dissemination activities and key performance indicators, which are relevant for the MEDiate consortium partners.

Table: Communication and dissemination activities and key performance indicators

Communication and dissemination activities	KPI
Papers in journal/magazine	<20 poor, 20-25 good, >25 excellent
Participation to conferences	<10 poor, 10-15 good, >15 excellent
Presentations in relevant sectorial events	5
Newsletter	<2 poor, 2-5 good, >5 excellent
Number of Helpdesk contacts	<15 poor, 15-30 good, >30 excellent
Webinar	1
Stakeholders Workshop	2
Participants to Stakeholders Workshop	10/12 members
Website	1
Website access	<1000 poor, 1000-5000 good, >5000 excellent
Social account	1 good, >1 excellent

## APPENDIX B: COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION MONITORING TABLE

This monitoring table (*Figure 10.1.*), available in TEAMS, allows for regular tracking of communication and dissemination activities performed by all consortium partners. Each partner that performed a Communication and Dissemination activity is required to report information about this activity, including short description of the activity and relevant links (if applicable), information about the time and place of the activity and data on the type and number of audiences reached. Collection of this information will allow the consortium and particularly the project Coordinator (NOR) and the WP6 leader (RINA-C) to regularly monitor the Communication and Dissemination activities.

Dissemination and Communication Activities														
1. Specify the number of Communication and Dissemination activities linked to the project for each of the following categories. Insert the number of activities carried out in the report.	Insert Number and Name of Activities carried out													
	Stiftelsen NORISAR	Stichting Delatras	University of Strathclyde	Israel Institute for Applied Systems	de Recherches Géologiques et M	Fondazione Eucentre	University College London	Icelandic Meteorological Office	Johns University Higher Education Co	Institut Mines Telecom - IMT				
2. Specify the total funding received from the Dissemination and Communication activities linked to the project.	Number of activities carried out	Number of activities carried out	Number of activities carried out	Number of activities carried out	Number of activities carried out	Number of activities carried out	Number of activities carried out	Number of activities carried out	Number of activities carried out	Number of activities carried out	Number of activities carried out	Number of activities carried out	Number of activities carried out	Number of activities carried out
	Name(s) of activities carried out	Name(s) of activities carried out	Name(s) of activities carried out	Name(s) of activities carried out	Name(s) of activities carried out	Name(s) of activities carried out	Name(s) of activities carried out	Name(s) of activities carried out	Name(s) of activities carried out	Name(s) of activities carried out	Name(s) of activities carried out	Name(s) of activities carried out	Name(s) of activities carried out	Name(s) of activities carried out
Public Event														
Trade Fair														
Participation in activities organised jointly with other R&D projects														
Other														
3. Specify the estimated number of persons reached by the dissemination activities, by type of audience.	Insert Total Funding for Dis&Comm. Activities linked to the project in EUROS													
	NOR	DEL	USD	BLAS	BRGM	EUC	UCL	IMO	ARIJ	IMT	UCL	RJM	RINA-C	RUSS
4. Specify the estimated number of persons reached by the dissemination activities, by type of audience.	Insert Total Funding for Dis&Comm. Activities linked to the project in EUROS													
	NOR	DEL	USD	BLAS	BRGM	EUC	UCL	IMO	ARIJ	IMT	UCL	RJM	RINA-C	RUSS
5. Specify the estimated number of persons reached by the dissemination activities, by type of audience.	Insert Estimated Number of Persons Reached													
	NOR	DEL	USD	BLAS	BRGM	EUC	UCL	IMO	ARIJ	IMT	UCL	RJM	RINA-C	RUSS
6. Specify the estimated number of persons reached by the dissemination activities, by type of audience.	Insert Estimated Number of Persons Reached													
	NOR	DEL	USD	BLAS	BRGM	EUC	UCL	IMO	ARIJ	IMT	UCL	RJM	RINA-C	RUSS
Scientific Community (Higher education, Research)														
Industry														
Civil Society														
General Public														
Policy Makers														
Media														
Investors														
Customers														
Other														

Figure: Table of Communication and Dissemination activities