



ISTOS
CENTRE FOR NATURAL
HAZARD MANAGEMENT

D3.5 Workshop 3

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ISTOS CONSORTIUM PARTNERS

Acronym	Description
FRC	Frederick Research Center, CYPRUS
CUT	Cyprus University of Technology, CYPRUS
AUTH	Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, GREECE
UNINA	Università degli Studi di Napoli - Federico II, ITALY

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LIST OF NOTATIONS

FRC	Frederick Research Center
CUT	Cyprus University of Technology
AUTH	Aristotle University in Thessaloniki
UNINA	University of Naples Federico II
SDGEE	Unit of Soil Dynamics and Geotechnical Earthquake Engineering (AUTH)
PLINIVS	PLINIVS Study Centre (UNINA)
ISTOS	Center of Innovative SoluTiO ns for building Safety
WS	Workshops



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

12 representatives from 3 partner institutions were present at the meeting. The list of attendees is presented below.

Table 1: List of attendees at the ISTOS Workshop 3

Partner	Name	E-mail
P1 FRC	Dr Petros Christou, PhD	p.christou@frederiick.ac.cy
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AGENDA – WORKSHOP 3

SUCCESSFUL PROPOSAL WRITING AND RESEARCH PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Date: Wednesday 23/03/2022

Time: 14:30 – 17:30

- 14:30 – 17:30
- Introduction: Horizon Europe framework and ECAS platform
 - Horizon Europe proposal templates
 - Getting started: Call analysis, background and expertise mapping
 - The reviewer's perspective: Dos and Don'ts
 - Preparing the proposal abstract: keywords and core concepts
 - Administrative information and budget preparation

Facilitators: Giulio Zuccaro, Mattia Leone – UNINA-PLINIVS Study Centre

Date: Thursday 24/03/2022

Time: 10:00 – 13:00

- 10:00 – 13:00
- Collaborative exercise: forming the project Consortium
 - Collaborative exercise: drafting the concept and the WP structure

Facilitators: Giulio Zuccaro, Mattia Leone – UNINA-PLINIVS Study Centre

Date: Friday 25/03/2022

Time: 14:30 – 17:30

- 14:30 – 17:30
- Proposal preparation

Date: Friday 28/03/2022

Time: 10:00 – 13:00

- 10:00 – 13:00
- Presentation of the proposal – Horizon Europe proposal draft
 - Panel discussion on proposal draft with experts from PLINIVS



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The scope of the WS was to reinforce the knowledge base of the ISTOS members with regards to the successful proposal writing and research project management. To achieve that members of the ISTOS center travelled to Naples where they attended a series of pertinent presentations by the partners at UNINA. The workshop also included the exercise to draft the main sections of a proposal. The collaborative effort concluded with the presentation of the mock proposal by the participants.

Keyword List: ISTOS center, proposal writing, project management



INTRODUCTION

Workshop 3: Successful Proposal Writing and Research Project Management and administration (WS3) of the ISTOS project has been utilized for the training of faculty and students of the ISTOS center with regards to the above topic. The objective of the WS was to enhance the ability to translate and communicate strategic opportunities into solution requirements, managing proposals quality, ensuring the attainment of funds through the proper targeting of funding opportunities and managing project execution in order to deliver quality outcomes on time and within the budget.

WS3 took place on March 23 – 28, 2022, in Naples. Three Senior Researchers and two PhD students from FRC, and one Senior Researcher and one ESR from CUT have visited the premises of PLINIVS in Naples in order to participate in the workshop. Students and ESRs from PLINIVS also participated in the WS.

During the workshop, Professor Giulio Zuccaro presented a HORIZON open call and commented on the main points of the proposal (APPENDIX A). In addition, Professor Giulio Zuccaro and Associate Professor Mattia Leone presented “Workshop 3 - Successful Proposal Writing and Research Project” which included specific points to be included in the proposal.

At the end of the workshop, the participants from FRC and CUT in collaboration with the participants from PLINIVS completed and presented a proposal draft for the Horizon call under study (shown in the APPENDIX B) and a panel discussion, oral evaluation and suggestions on the proposal draft with experts from PLINIVS followed.



OBJECTIVES AND ELEMENTS

The WS3 presentations to cover important aspects such as:

- Forming new concept ideas and notes;
- Scientific writing (proposals);
- Consortium development;
- Outreach vs dissemination;
- Drafting consortium agreements;
- Negotiation;
- Project management;
- Budget management;



APPENDIX A – HORIZON CALL AND DISCUSSION

Enhanced preparedness and management of High-Impact Low-Probability or unexpected events

TOPIC ID: HORIZON-CL3-2022-DRS-01-02

Programme

Horizon Europe Framework Programme (HORIZON)

Call

Disaster-Resilient Society 2022 (HORIZON-CL3-2022-DRS-01)

See budget overview

Type of action

HORIZON-RIA HORIZON Research and Innovation Actions

Type of MGA

HORIZON Action Grant Budget-Based [HORIZON-AG]

Deadline model

single-stage

Planned opening date

30 June 2022

Deadline date

23 November 2022 17:00:00 Brussels time

Forthcoming

ExpectedOutcome:

Projects' results are expected to contribute to some of the following outcomes:

- **Increased understanding of high impact-low probability events in the short and medium term**, both from **natural and man-made hazards**. These perspectives **include cultural, societal, regional, ethical and historical contexts**. This should **capture new and emerging risks** and develop **end-user-friendly tools for risk assessors** to conceptualise such risks.
- Improved methods/tools for **decision-making under uncertainty to prepare for high-impact low-probability events**. These methods could include the **impact of past events, communication and linguistic components, and regional specificities**. These should be developed in **close cooperation with end users** to maximise the application of these tools in practice.



- Better preparedness for and management of high-impact low-probability risks that most, if not all, experts have difficulty conceptualising (the unexpected events), including by developing no-regret options that can address different kinds of impacts irrespective of the cause.
- Improved mapping of i) socioeconomic systems' interdependencies that can be negatively affected by high-impact low-probability events, and ii) which systems contribute to the materialisation of high-impact low-probability risks by increasing societal vulnerability. This would be supported by identification of interventions where resilience-building would be most effective. This identification could be based on an in-depth understanding of past events, a mapping of the current societies' cultural sensibilities in a geographical space / region context, and/or their ethical and legal contexts.
- Improved preparedness at an individual level, at local level and at the governmental level, including through clarifying roles and responsibilities around management of high-impact low-probability events. An improved understanding of existing risk and resilience management capacities across Europe at national and regional levels for responding to high-impact low-probability risks that Europe may face.
- Development of appropriate simulation tools to identify areas under higher risk of occurrence of HILP events and development of preparedness plans and management mechanisms, including communication, to address the effects of such occurrence.
- Combination of qualitative and quantitative approach strategies, which encompass practical and probabilistic knowledge to increase the success rate of identifying and adequately monitoring fast developing risks into potential high-impact low-probability events
- Multi-disciplinary reference library around HILP events and their impacts would allow to build up a record of observations that can help quantify the impacts and, by analogy, similar risks that might arise in the future.
- Scenario-building exercises and stress-test risk-related practices in critical infrastructure sectors (e.g., transport, communications, energy) would enhance preparedness and help identify particularly affected social groups while enabling rapid financial and practical support where national organizations are unable to cope or where the consequences are cross-border in nature. Independent, high-quality hubs (national or regional) for up-to-date risk notification and provision of scientific information and communication in a crisis – supported by governments, businesses and industry associations.

Scope:

The risk landscape has changed significantly over the last decades. With new and emerging risks and risk magnifiers such as climate change, cyber threats, infectious diseases and terrorism, countries need to anticipate and prepare for the unexpected and difficult to predict.



At European level, there is, however, no agreed definition nor methodology to characterise HILP and unexpected events, resulting in differing impact scales and a lack of comparability of risk ratings among National Risk Assessments. High-impact, low-probability risks (HILP/Hi-Lo) can be understood as "events or occurrences that cannot easily be anticipated, arise randomly and unexpectedly, and have immediate effects and significant impacts". They can manifest themselves not only as one-off high-profile crises and mega-disasters (e.g., Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Accident, eruption of the Eyjafjallajökull volcano, 9/11 terrorist attack in the U.S. and COVID-19 pandemic) but also as lower-profile, persistent events with equally serious impacts such as flooding, droughts and cyclones which, owing to the low likelihood of occurrence or the high cost of mitigating action, remain un- or under-prepared for.

High-impact, low-probability events (HILP) and their cascading effects raise many challenges for governments, businesses and decision-makers, including defining where the responsibilities lie in preparing for both individual shocks and slow-motion trends (e.g. global warming, tipping points, sea level rise) that tend to increase their magnitude and frequency. A 2019 revision of Decision 1313/2013/EU on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism has brought attention to high impact low probability risks and events, now requiring Member States to take prevention and preparedness measures to address them where appropriate, and the EU fully financing capacities through rescEU to respond to high impact low probability events.

To get the right balance between planning for specific 'known' events and creating generic responses for events that are rare or unexpected, research should support the anticipation and management of shock events through improving planning processes, establishing broader risk-uncertainty frameworks that capture such events, enhancing business resilience and responses to shocks, and stepping up communications in a crisis.

Preparing for and managing the consequences of a HILP event will benefit firstly from developing an increased understanding of new and emerging risks, besides the required risk understanding dealt with in topics CL3-2021-DRS-01-01 and CL3-2021-DRS-01-02, and in close connection to them. Improved methods should also be sought to support risk assessors and decision-makers in conceptualising these risks and developing no-regret options to manage them. A thorough understanding of existing risk management capacities across Europe at national and regional levels for responding to high-impact low-probability risks that Europe may face would contribute to improving preparedness at the European level to risks that can affect multiple countries at once and overwhelm national response capacities. Finally, enhancing preparedness for and management of high impact low-probability events cannot happen without an increased resilience of individuals. In close connection to topic CL3-2021-DRS-01-02, research is also needed on how to prepare citizens for unfamiliar risks and what information to disseminate, and how to communicate, during the disaster or crisis-related emergency in order to manage panic, confusion and threats of disinformation.

Given the practical nature of this topic, co-design, co-development, co-dissemination and co-evaluation of the research outputs engaging the intended end users will be particularly important.



This topic requires the effective contribution of SSH disciplines and the involvement of SSH experts, institutions as well as the inclusion of relevant SSH expertise, in order to produce meaningful and significant effects enhancing the **societal impact of the related research activities**.

Specific Topic Conditions:

Activities are expected to achieve **TRL 4-5** by the end of the project – see General Annex B.

Cross-cutting Priorities:

Socio-economic science and humanities



APPENDIX B – WS3: PRESENTATION FOR PROPOSAL DRAFT

Appendix B includes the presentation for the proposal which was prepared during the exercise of the workshop. The presentation shows the main idea and the highlights of the proposal.



Workshop 3 – Successful Proposal Writing and Research Project

Horizon Europe - Proposal Draft



General Profile of the Project Proposal

Programme: Horizon Europe Framework Programme (HORIZON)

Call: Disaster-Resilient Society 2022 (HORIZON-CL3-2022-DRS-01)

Type of action: HORIZON-RIA HORIZON Research and Innovation Actions

Project Title: Comprehensive Framework for a Resilient Society

Proposal Acronym: CARES

Logo:

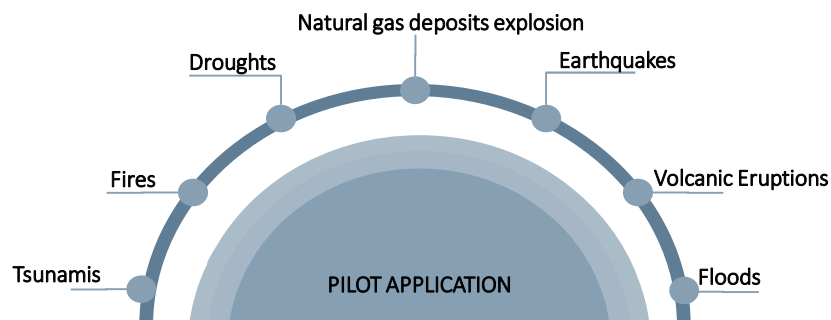


Coordinator: Università Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico II (PLINIVS)

Topic Introduction

CARES project aims to develop a tangible **framework** (tools and methodology) for the **Mediterranean region**, and beyond, concentrate on increasing the structural resilience of the society in case of **low-probability events with high-impact**. A common methodology is needed to characterize and to operative face unexpected **natural and Na-tech unexpected events**.

Keywords: *Structural Resilience, DRR, CCA, Pre and Post Disaster Management, Health*



Partners

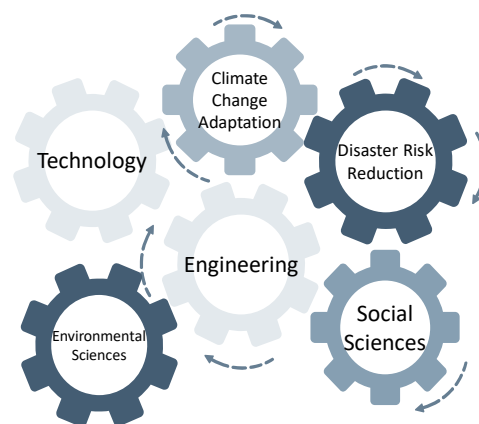
Stakeholder	Expertise	City/Country
1 Università Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico II (PLINIVS - LUPT)	DRR and CCA integration	Naples, Italy
2 ITALIAN CIVIL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT (DPC)	Civil Protection	Rome, Italy
3 University of Antwerp (UoA)	Social Science	Antwerp, Belgium
4 ISTOS Research Center (ISTOS)	Engineering and Technology	Nicosia / Limassol, Cyprus
5 Geological Survey Department (GSD)	Assessment of the geological environment and geohazard	Nicosia, Cyprus
6 Civil Defence Force – Republic of Cyprus	Civil Protection	Nicosia, Cyprus
7 University of Amsterdam (UoA)	History, culture, economic and geopolitical agendas	Amsterdam, Netherlands
8 Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTH)	Multi-hazard and multi-scale perspective	Thessaloniki, Greece
9 National Observatory of Athens (NOA)	Earth surface deformation monitoring	Athens, Greece
10 Civil Protection of Greece	Civil Protection	Athens, Greece
11 State Geological Institute of Dionýz Štúr for	Geological tasks	Bratislava, Slovakia
12 University of Stuttgart	Spatial and Regional Planning	Stuttgart, Germany
13 Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI), for	Environmental engineering and geotechnics	Oslo, Norway
14 Universidad Complutense Madrid	Earth sciences	Madrid, Spain
15 Civil Merito al Proteccion	Civil Protection	Madrid, Spain
16 Geological Survey Department of Cyprus	Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment	Nicosia, Cyprus



Stakeholders Profile



Stakeholder's focus areas



Stakeholder's area of expertise

Objectives & Results

Scientific Objectives (SO) and Technological Objectives (TO)	Significance – Compatibility with the Programme Objectives	Key Results (KR)
SO1. Hazards characterization in multi-risk/cascading perspective both from natural – e.g., geophysical and CC related hazards and man-made hazards including Na-Tech hazard	To be completed..	KR1.1. Harmonized datasets KR1.2. Identification and profiling of hazards KR1.3. Identification of local community knowledge KR1.3. Identification of commonalities and divergences in existing procedures, gaps/needs in the way scientific information is translated into actionable results at local level, through case studies KR1.4. Exposure maps
SO2. Definition of vulnerability models for the built environment, environment, natural environment, societal and individuals	To be completed..	KR2. Consolidated qualitative/quantitative of most and least vulnerable features
SO3. Definition of impact tools in the short and medium terms. Mapping and methodology tools under such events for each country with the potential of a general mapping tool.	To be completed..	KR3.1. Tools, modelling/mapping/planning/communication KR3.2. Impact models in multi-hazard context including cascading effects. Impact level predictions and relevant actions to be taken for each case
SO4. Improved conceptualization and preparedness and response for the management of unexpected events at multi-national level. Evaluation of the interaction between the stakeholders within the regions and between the countries.	To be completed..	KR4.1. Alliances, multilateral cooperation, training for emergency response, etc. KR4.2. Communication tools and activities support in order to raise the awareness of local communities KR4.3. Guidelines for stakeholders

Objectives & Results

Scientific Objectives (SO) and Technological Objectives (TO)	Significance – Compatibility with the Programme Objectives	Key Results (KR)
SO5. Non-regret option. An effective action in the management of low-probability events with high-impact requires to focus on the dynamics of environmental, social, and economic transformations. Including, multi-hazard response, improving local way of life, and socio-economic system.	To be completed..	KR5.1. Management and response tool. No-regret options development that could address different kind of impacts irrespective of the cause. KR5.2. Decision-support tools based on multi-hazard and multi-risk approach and what-if scenarios
SO6. Three pilots in Europe countries. Impact and interaction with nearby countries in the case of such events. 1. Cyprus: Drought (CC related hazard), huge explosion (natural gas stock – Na-Tech hazard), frequent heat and dust waves (CC related hazard) and health, flooding as a consequence of no proper infrastructure provisions, seismic active area, low probability of tsunami event, fires 2. Italy: Campi Flegrei/Vesuvio volcanic eruption, heat waves 3. Greece: tsunami as a consequence of earthquake, flooding as a consequence of forest fires	To be completed..	KR6. Improved evacuation planning and communication
SO7. Introduce a holistic solution for the seismic-energy-fire resistance upgrading of existing buildings, through the numerical simulation of a case study to increase the structural resilience in case of rare earthquake event and fire, while at the same time the energy efficiency of existing buildings would be taken into consideration.	To be completed..	KR7. Development of a mitigation adaptive design.
TO1. Fire resistance material would be produced using either construction demolitions by using geopolymerization technology which is environmentally friendly. The new material with high fire resisting properties will eventually increase the evacuation period during fire.	Huge addition to the preparedness will be added in the case of high-impact low probability events to reduce the exposure. Multiple DRR will be achieved through the upgrading of the structural vulnerability. Addition to the construction and industrial innovation.	TKR.1. Innovative new material development for fire resistance (developed from wastes).

Impact

Social

- Improve community participation and decision making while gaining a better understanding of the society aspects of disaster preparedness, response and recovery.
- Social equality among developed and margined regions in the case of hazardous events will be enhanced through the measures that are proposed.
- Evaluation of interaction scenario cases plans between the countries and regions of the countries and between the stakeholders for each case (co-preparedness and co-management among the possible affected authorities and stakeholders).
- Build a risk-informed society with educational programmes related to issues such us immigration, gender, age and disabilities.

Economic

- Proposal for more sustainable infrastructure (by increasing the resilience of buildings through adaptive mitigation design) has multiple benefits for social development and people's well-being as well as for economic development.
- Improve the interaction between the risk sciences with building sector professionals to promote the widespread adoption of resilient design principles.
- Job opportunities will be appeared to the construction sector

Impact

- Environment
- Incorporating resilience requirements into the built environment is essential for systems to respond promptly and prevent failure or breakdown due to external disruptions.
 - Energy effectiveness of buildings will be upgraded.
 - The exploitation for solar energy potential in Mediterranean Region is critical for the regional sustainable development through an efficient energy planning and a gradual independence from fossil fuels.
- Science and Technology
- The effort towards resilience will bring innovative ideas and the evolution of style and the production of new materials.
 - Invest in resilient technologies can operate during a major disruption or crisis, with minimal impact on critical business and operational processes.
 - Preparation of a framework in order to recover from unexpected challenges.

Work Packages structure

