



URBAN MANAGER FOR SECURITY SAFETY AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Progress Report

Public Part

Project information

Project acronym: URBIS
Project title: Urban Manager for Security Safety
and Crisis Management
Project number: URBIS - 518620-LLP-1-2011-1-IT-LEONARDO-LMP
Sub-programme or KA: Leonardo da Vinci
Project website: <http://www.urbisproject.eu/>

Reporting period: From 01/11/2011
To 31/10/2012
Report version: V.1
Date of preparation: 16/01/2013

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This project has been funded with support from the European Commission.

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Executive Summary

This report details the mid-stage progress and developments for the Leonardo da Vinci project *Urban Manager for Security Safety and Crisis Management*.

The URBIS project is aimed at practitioners, local authorities and scientists who are interested to deal with urban security and safety, facing the big challenge of improving educational settings and specialization of people responsible for the role of managing urban security.

Main project objectives are therefore to:

- recognise the current 'state of the art' in municipal responses to public safety;
- understand how exchanges of experience and expertise amongst European cities can be facilitated through programmes of lifelong learning;
- identify the need for the further professionalization of this role, specifically through enhanced qualifications;
- design a comparative programme of teaching and learning about managing urban security;
- test out this programme via a pilot course amongst current and prospective urban security managers;
- develop and disseminate personal and professional specifications for the emerging role of urban security management, including skills and competencies in multi-agency working;
- define criteria for the mutual recognition of education and training in urban security management across the European Union.

The outputs originating from the project will in particular help local public authorities to improve existing systems and the coordination of the local services provided. The new profile will in fact gain expertise for enhancing cooperation in a multi-agency and inter-sectoral environment and for this reason people who wish to undertake the qualification will be trained in different fields (law, sociology, economics, psychology) and on transversal competences.

Benefits have been also estimated for training providers, and educational organisations in general, that may be interested in releasing the training programme and in awarding the qualification.

With the aim to achieve the abovementioned objectives the URBIS Consortium has been built around a plurality of expertise, from social scientists to experts in vocational education and training, to policy makers.

The Partners come from Italy, UK, Slovenia and Turkey. As the organizations come from different countries with different legislation and cultural background they are complementary to one another.

During the first year of project activities the field of action has been investigated making use of a structured communication technique that involved a panel of experts (Delphi method).

Through the methodology adopted so far, the URBIS Consortium achieved breakthrough results in investigating responsibility and expertise for problems of urban security thanks to the intensive collaboration established with the educational and social scientific community, represented by the European Society of Criminology (ESC), the national-level policy makers from the European Crime Prevention Network (EUPCN), and the local-level practitioners from the European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS).

Starting from the results achieved to date, the process for detailing both the training needs and the educational frame will begin in the forthcoming months. The process will finally ends-up with the release of the final qualification and the organisation of the pilot activities.

More information on the forthcoming results and further information on the URBIS structure, Consortium and events, can be also found on the project Website which is available in the 4 languages: English, Italian, Turkish, Slovenian (<http://www.urbisproject.eu/>).



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1. Project Objectives

The URBIS project intends to answer to the need for improving knowledge, competences and skills of practitioners working in the field of urban security management.

To this end it will offer a new training framework that will take into consideration European challenges and policies related to qualification standards and mutual recognition of awards as well as country-specific legislation and expectations.

The development of the training framework will therefore contemplate a specific analysis of the meaning given by potential end users (scientists, professors, national/local authorities, practitioners) to the notion of urban security management, the identification of authorities empowered to manage urban security, and finally the definition of skills and competences that needs to be provided for improving the existing training offer.

In order for the training framework to be transferred, a qualification for Manager for Security, Safety and Crisis Management (UMSSCM) will be enhanced.

The qualification will define skills and duties of the new professional and a multidisciplinary approach in providing training modules.

Criteria for the assessment, recognition and transfer of the resulting qualification will be also presented in order to assist the exploitation of the project outputs by the end users. To complete the training framework and to further increase the exploitation of the results, the project aims to provide results that are immediately usable and replicable by end users.

In particular a collection of best practices and experiences will be published and sent to the public authorities so that they can improve the current systems.

Finally, the project will launch a Pilot Course where the training framework and the qualification will be tested.

The involvement of the end users from the earliest activity of the project both through informative activities and through operational activities, has contributed to better understand emerging needs of the European community.

In particular the involvement of academic experts, governmental actors and representative of municipal authorities within the state of the art investigation helped to review the management of urban security in different European countries and to compare the current skills and competences of local civil servants. Skills and competences will be further explored through the organisation of academic Focus Groups where students' expectations will be collected and assessed.

All the Identified groups of users will benefit directly or indirectly from the results expected from the project.

More innovation in qualifications means in fact more opportunities to employ specialised professionals by public authorities thus improving and modernise the systems that are currently in place.

The provision of a new training framework will moreover boost the offer by VET and academic organisations, providing at the same time for new educational paths for students and new career opportunities for practitioners.



FOCUS ON PROJECT AIMS

- ♦ *RECOGNISE THE 'STATE OF THE ART' IN MANAGING URBAN SECURITY;*
- ♦ *IDENTIFY THE NEED FOR THE FURTHER PROFESSIONALIZATION OF THE OF URBAN SECURITY MANAGER;*
- ♦ *DEVELOP SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE EMERGING ROLE OF URBAN SECURITY MANAGEMENT, INCLUDING SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES IN MULTI-AGENCY WORKING;*
- ♦ *DESIGN A COMPARATIVE PROGRAMME OF TEACHING AND LEARNING ABOUT MANAGING URBAN SECURITY;*
- ♦ *TEST OUT THIS PROGRAMME VIA A PILOT COURSE AMONGST CURRENT AND PROSPECTIVE URBAN SECURITY MANAGERS;*
- ♦ *DEFINE CRITERIA FOR THE MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN URBAN SECURITY MANAGEMENT ACROSS THE EU.*

2. Project Approach

The activities carried out in the first project year has been centred on a scientific level where investigation and consultation have been implemented to review the state of the art in managing urban security across Europe, and on a promotional level where Partners committed to foster the communication and dissemination of the URBIS project.

As to the state of the art, the investigation and consultation activities has been carried out through the Delphi Panel method. The Delphi Panel method is a structured communication technique which relies on a panel of experts.

The methodology adopted seeks informed opinion and cultivates a debate and dialogue between respondents.

Panellists' responses to an initial questionnaire about the management of urban security are collated and used to produce a brief report summarising key issues and priorities. This report has circulated back out to panellists along with a second questionnaire, which seeks to identify areas of consensus and disagreement, both about the problems of urban security management and the contribution that programmes of education and training can make to public safety and crime prevention in European cities. A third report and questionnaire will provide panellists with a final opportunity to comment on any areas of consensus and disagreement.

Through this structured debate and dialogue, the Delphi panel provides an opportunity for public authorities to exchange ideas and knowledge about urban security management.

In addition to the contribution panellists can make to the aims of the Urbis project, participants will benefit from their wider involvement in the project beyond the Delphi panel process through opportunities to:

- Discuss urban security with other key stakeholders, including policy-makers in other European countries, practitioners in other European cities and leading experts in the social scientific community;
- Improve their knowledge of research-driven policy responses to problems of urban security;
- Influence the content and delivery of education and training programmes in urban security, particularly those recognised by the European Commission as best practice;
- Participate in the Urbis workshops planned for the dissemination and testing of educational and learning modules; and
- Participate in a network of contacts that can shape research-driven responses to urban security beyond the life-span of project Urbis.

The panel of experts identified for the Delphi method are representatives of the target users and have been grouped in the three following categories:

1) Educational and social scientific community

Members of the present panel have been recruiting within the European Society of Criminology (ESC). A total of 12 academic experts have been recruited. The

countries investigated through the first Panels are the following: Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Slovenia Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands, Turkey, and UK.

2) National-level policy makers

Responses from the second panel have been collected through the secretariat of the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) who was directly responsible for involving member state representatives.

The government representatives of the following countries took part to the panel: Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Malta, The Netherlands, and Romania.

Partial responses have been also received from: Lithuania, Luxembourg, and Slovenia.

3) Local-level practitioners

The third panel involved members of the European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS). Countries covered by the present panel are: Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Spain, and UK.

Data from the Delphi Panel have been collected through paper and web-based surveys. Commentaries with findings from the Delphi Panels have been produced for the first and the second round of questionnaire and have been kept as confidential documents.

The third round of questionnaire will be completed by February 2013 and its commentaries will be included in a Final Report.

The Final Report on the state of the art review will be available for public consultation and will include all of the following outputs:

- Framework on EU and national legislation
- Country reports on emerging needs
- Comparison and assessment checklists



FOCUS DELPHI QUESTIONNAIRES

- ♦ *QUESTIONNAIRE 1: SIGNIFICANCE OF MANAGING URBAN SECURITY, CURRENT AND FUTURE CHALLENGES, RESPONSIBILITIES IN MANAGING URBAN SECURITY, CURRENT TRAINING AND EXPERTISE.*
- ♦ *QUESTIONNAIRE 2: RANKING AND PRIORITISATION OF STATEMENTS ON THEMES EMERGING FROM Q1 (LIKERT SCALE: AGREEMENT/DISAGREEMENT; 'IS' VS. 'OUGHT')*
- ♦ *QUESTIONNAIRE 3: VALIDATION OF Q2 'OUGHT' STRUCTURED IN TERMS OF PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED IN Q1 AND PRIORITISED IN Q2*

In addition to the activities introduced by the Delphi Panel method, a further questionnaire has been developed to survey national community safety practitioners. The English version of the questionnaire has been already delivered in June 2012 to over 300 members in the UK.

Since adaptation has been required for the other project countries in terms of contents and language, the URBIS Partners started to readapt and translate it into their national language with the collaboration of national practitioners identified among the Delphi Panel members. Once the different readapted versions will be ready, the questionnaires will be delivered on-line to a sample of national practitioners in Italy, Slovenia and Balkans, and Turkey.

To ensure reliability of results achieved a strategy for evaluation has been established by the URBIS Consortium.

The strategy envisages consultation with an Advisory Group formed by the following external members: Noel Klima and Jane Mowat.

In particular the members of the Advisory Group has been involved in the design of the questionnaire survey and on the production of commentary reports.

The two members have therefore provided scientific advice in relation with the contents of the materials produced and they have finally supervised the reports.

The members have also offered opportunities for the project to be disseminated within local and international conferences (i.e. the National Community Safety Network Conference, 17-18 September 2012).

But the aforementioned event is just one small part of the wider strategy that has been developed for the dissemination and exploitation of project results.

A specific Valorisation Plan is actually governing the promotion of project results. The Plan clearly outlines the main promotional and dissemination activities to be carried out by the partners in the scope of the project both in terms of materials and publications prepared as well as actual events where the project will be promoted.

The main activities/outputs/means of communication and promotion envisaged by the Plan are listed below:

- *Informative materials*

- Postcards

- Leaflets

- Posters

- Customised project presentations

- *Meetings and Events* (see details on the events in the box 'Focus on events')

- Internal Meetings with Partners

- Meetings organised by the EACEA

- Sector related events

- Local workshops in Partner Countries

- Final Conference

▪ *Media:*

Website (available at www.urbisproject.eu in the following languages: English, Italian, Turkish, Slovenian)

Social Network

Press releases and articles

Newsletters

EVE platform

ADAM Database

ENTER Network

The transfer of project results as well as their sustainability for the future will be moreover ensured through the following actions:

- consultation/involvement of target groups: the continuous cooperation with target groups will
- validation of project results by institutional organisation: positive feedbacks and acknowledgements from national and EU institutions may add value to the results achieved thus enhancing their transfer to other organisations/sectors;
- production of ready-to-use materials: training materials expected before the final piloting phase will be available for those providers that wish to improve existing courses;
- mainstreaming of project results: successful experiences and results will be fostered towards local authorities and decision makers to raise awareness on existing experiences in managing urban security and favour the adoption of best practices;
- multiplication of project results: cooperation with non-Partner organisations will be established to foster the adoption of the training programme and of the qualification across EU countries.



FOCUS ON EVENTS

- ♦ *PUBLIC LAUNCH AT THE KICK-OFF MEETING (REGGIO EMILIA, ITALY - DEC 2011)*
- ♦ *MEETING OF NEW PROJECTS (BRUSSELS, BELGIUM - JAN 2012)*
- ♦ *SAFECITY 2012 (GENOVA, ITALY - MAR 2012)*
- ♦ *EUROCRIM 2012 (BILBAO, SPAIN - SEP 2012)*
- ♦ *CRIMINAL, JUSTICE AND SECURITY IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE (LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA - SEP 2012)*
- ♦ *NATIONAL COMMUNITY SAFETY NETWORK (WARWICK, UK- SEP 2012)*

3. Project Outcomes & Results

Major results achieved during the first year of project activities are directly connected with the following objectives:

- recognition of the state of the art in managing urban security;
- identification of emerging needs and training expectations for the further professionalization of the of urban security manager;
- development of specifications for the emerging role of urban security management in terms of multi-disciplinary knowledge, skills and competences.

The preliminary findings from the research undertaken through the Delphi Panel identified a first picture of the following variables across EU countries:

- a) Problems, approaches and contexts of urban security management
- b) Strategic and operational responsibility
- c) Expertise, educational and training needs

As to the problems of urban security management there was clear convergence by the three panels of experts towards common problems despite diversity of problems (n. 25) identified in Questionnaire 1 (see table 1).

TABLE 1	EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY	NATIONAL-LEVEL POLICY MAKERS	LOCAL-LEVEL PRACTITIONERS
Problems identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Street crime - Incivility - Violence against the person - Illicit drugs markets - Property crimes - Criminal gangs - Immigration - State crimes - Corruption of public officials - Organised crime - Terrorism - Safety crimes - Environmental crimes - Threats to critical infrastructure - Firearms-related crimes - Police corruption and violence - Corporate/white-collar crimes (fraud, tax evasion ..) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Street crime - Urban disorder and incivility - Illicit drugs markets - Property crimes - Criminal gangs and conflicts - Immigration - Organised crime (e.g. human trafficking) - Terrorism - Safety crimes - Environmental crimes - Climate change - All hazards' approach i.e. any damage/harm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Street crime - Public disorder and incivility - Violence - Corruption of public officials

Five problems have been therefore prioritised by all three Panels (see Table 2):

- Violence against the person

- Social exclusion and youth unemployment
- Incivilities and anti-social behavior
- Property crime
- Alcohol and drug misuse

TABLE 2	EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY	NATIONAL-LEVEL POLICY MAKERS	LOCAL-LEVEL PRACTITIONERS
High consensus ≥75-100%	- Violence against the person, (including DV)		
Moderate consensus ≥50 – <75%	- Social exclusion and youth unemployment - Incivilities and anti-social behaviour - Property crime	- Violence against the person (including DV) - Social exclusion and youth unemployment - Incivility and anti-social behaviour - Property crime	- Violence against the person (including DV) - Social exclusion and youth unemployment - Incivility and anti-social behaviour - Alcohol and drug misuse
Low consensus ≥25 – <50%	- Alcohol and drug misuse - Immigration and social cohesion - Criminal gangs and organised crime	- Alcohol and drug misuse - Criminal gangs and organised crime - Immigration and social cohesion	Property crime - Criminal damage (vandalism, graffiti) - Degradation of governing capacity through public expenditure

The documentation available is kept by the URBIS Consortium at a Confidential level. However major information can be requested to Cardiff University, Professor Gordon Hughes (e-mail: HughesGH@cardiff.ac.uk) who is leading the research activities on the State of the art recognition.

Although the final version of the results will be ready by the end February, they show that even if systems and cultural backgrounds are different across EU countries and across the Target Groups, there is a common interest towards some specific areas.

Moreover the preliminary findings achieved by now have resulted to be essential both for the forthcoming assessment and collection of best practices and for the definition of a learning programme and modules for managing urban security and its related testing phase.

Some delays occurred with reference to the survey of national community safety practitioners and to the organisation of Focus groups. In the first case, delays have been caused by the need for readapting the questionnaire, which has been already delivered in the UK, taking into consideration the different culture and systems in Partner countries. As to Focus Groups, mentioned previously in Section 1 'Project Objectives', the need for improving the strategy originally identified and based on collection of questionnaire brought the URBIS Consortium to re-design the methodology for the assessment of students' expectations and needs.

For this reason results from the Focus Groups are expected for April 2013.

4. Partnerships

Partners participating to the project come from different EU countries and geographical areas.

The Countries represented in the Consortium are: Italy, UK, Slovenia, and Turkey. Besides the geographical diversity, complementarity in different areas of expertise has been sought.

For this reason the participation of VET provider, academic institutions, and public authorities has been ensured.

The URBIS Consortium believes in fact that both the geographical dimension and the technical expertise of Partners would have played a central role for the development of a European qualification.

The multicultural origin of the organisations involved is of great importance because it compares different governmental systems and institutions and allows the new practitioners to start building an harmonised system at EU level which will take in consideration differences existing at local level. This will contribute to bridge and near different social cultures and values.

Diversity of educational, political and local systems will increase the value of the results that the project is going to investigate.

Moreover the combination of competences referring to the fields of vocational training, scientific research, security and safety, governmental strategies and policies will facilitate the assessment of different variables in the development of the aforementioned qualification.

While VET Partners offer their support in analysing the qualification related processes and EU standards (EQF, ECVET), the contribution of academic Partners will be focused on comparative studies and research.

Finally public authorities will be relevant in understanding real application and transfer of the project results to local environments.

The participation of a Candidate Country (Turkey) will offer the chance to initiate a dialogue towards Mediterranean countries thus enabling the URBIS project to be spread outside Europe.

The benefits of working in a European Partnership resulted above all for exchanging knowledge and experience and for widening the network of cooperation.

Cooperation with target groups outside the consortium characterised all the first year of project activities. In fact the following organisations have been involved since the very beginning and this even enhanced the dissemination of project results.

- **European Society of Criminology (ESC)** <http://www.esc-eurocrim.org/>

The European Society of Criminology was founded in 2000. The Society aims to bring together in Europe persons actively engaged in research, teaching and/or practice in the field of Criminology. The Society wishes to foster criminological scholarship, research, education and training, and to encourage scholarly, scientific and practical exchange and cooperation among criminologists in Europe and elsewhere. Its objective is further to serve as a forum for the dissemination of criminological knowledge at the European level.

▪ **European Union Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN)** <http://www.eucpn.org/>

The EUCPN (European Crime Prevention Network) was set up in May 2001 by an EU Council Decision to promote crime prevention activity in Member States across the EU, and to provide a means through which valuable good practice in preventing crime, mainly "traditional" crime, could be shared. This founding legislation was repealed and replaced by a new Council Decision on 30 November 2009.

The main aims of the EUCPN are to:

- identify good practices in crime prevention and to share knowledge and experience gained between member countries
- accumulate and evaluate information on crime prevention activities
- improve the exchange of ideas and information within the Network
- develop contacts and facilitate cooperation between Member States
- contribute to developing local and national strategies on crime prevention
- promote crime prevention activities by organising meetings, seminars and conferences.

▪ **European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS)** <http://efus.eu/en/>

EFUS is a European network of 300 local authorities established in 1987 in Barcelona, on the initiative of Gilbert Bonnemaïson, former Mayor of Epinay-sur-Seine, and supported by the Council of Europe. The network aims to strengthen crime reduction policies and to promote the role of local authorities in national and European policies.

EFUS works on all major issues in urban safety and security and builds up links between EU local authorities through practices, information exchanges, cooperation and training. It also build up links between local authorities on a national, European and international level and promote the role of local authorities.



FOCUS ON PARTNERS

- ♦ SINERGIE SOC. CONS. A R.L. (REGGIO EMILIA, ITALY) - PROJECT COORDINATOR
- ♦ CARDIFF UNIVERSITY (CARDIFF, UK)
- ♦ T.C. KONAK (IZMIR, TURKEY)
- ♦ ISTITUTO NAZIONALE SCIENZE FORENSI (FIRENZE, ITALY)
- ♦ UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR (MARIBOR, SLOVENIA)
- ♦ UNIVERITA' DEGLI STUDI LA SAPIENZA (ROMA, ITALY)

5. Plans for the Future

To achieve the remaining project objectives, the URBIS Consortium is going first of all to complete the report on the state of the art recognition.

Once completed, findings on the state of the art will be reassessed in order to measure the impact expected by the communities with reference to the potential employment of the new profile. For this reason working expectations will be identified. Finally a match between expectations and training needs emerging from the state of the art findings will be carried out.

Along with the above mentioned actions, a review on existing experiences and best practices will be produced and released for consultation.

The classification of emerging needs in the area of managing urban security as far as it concerns both the educational and the local political systems will provide the basis to start on the identification of training needs making use of the Focus Group methodology.

After the data from the Focus Groups will be assessed, the URBIS Consortium will proceed with the definition of the training framework and of the qualification (knowledge, competences and skills, learning objectives, learning outcomes, contents and modules, assessment methods).

Once the framework will be ready, the piloting phase will begin. A sample of students will be enrolled to test the developed programme and materials. The value of the testing phase will be moreover increased by the organisation of traineeships where collaboration of local authorities will be promoted and results will be directly exploited.



FOCUS ON TIMELINE

- ♦ *STATE OF THE ART - FEBRUARY 2013*
- ♦ *COLLECTION OF BEST PRACTICES AND EXPERIENCES - MAY 2013*
- ♦ *DEFINITION OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMME AND QUALIFICATION - JUNE 2013*
- ♦ *PILOT COURSE AND TRAINEESHIP – MARCH 2014*

6. Contribution to EU policies

The project, by its nature, attracts a diverse range of interest and consequently, the application of a number of relevant EU policies.

As to the education-related policies, the project will enhance the achievement of the following objectives:

▪ **Bruges communiqué¹**

- *encourage new approaches to teaching and learning through international cooperation between institutions*: the promotion of a European qualification by a transnational Consortium will add value to the whole training programme and to the learning environment where teachers/professors and students are going to cooperate. Cooperating in multicultural environments will enhance the capacity of people to work in and adapt to multi-faceted situations.

- *improve the capacity of VET to respond to the changing requirements of the labour market*: the project will support the better understanding of emerging skills and changes to existing occupations in the field of investigation.

- *include work-based training in all vocational courses*: traineeships that are going to be organised with the support of local authorities during the testing phase will allow students to gain work-related competences ensuring a higher transfer of their expertise at the end of the course.

▪ **Strategic Framework for European Cooperation in Education and Training**

- *develop qualifications linked to the European Qualifications Framework*: in line with the descriptors of the EQF, the qualification will be built around a set of knowledge, competences and skills. Moreover the qualification will be assessed against one of the levels established by the EQF.

- *acquire transversal competences*: transversal competences in the field of urban security will be ensured thanks to the development of managerial skills.

- *modernise curricula*: the training programme will take into account emerging needs and expectations thus offering a range of knowledge that are in step with the labour market evolutions.

▪ **'Agenda for new skills and jobs' Initiative**

- *improve the identification of training needs*: through activities and consultation with target user groups, shortcomings in training provision will be identified. The identification will reflect the interests and challenges of different target groups (academicians, scientists, public authorities and local practitioners) thus enhancing the approach of mutual cooperation for needs recognition.

- *move towards learning outcome-based qualification systems*: the expected training programme will be built around specific learning outcomes (Los) that will be further grouped in Units. The structure in Los will grant major flexibility to the qualification systems and will support the recognition of awards across different educational systems.

¹ As part of the Copenhagen Process, on 7 December 2010, European Ministers for vocational education and training (VET), the European Social Partners and the European Commission adopted the Bruges Communiqué on enhanced European cooperation in VET for 2011-2020.

▪ European Qualifications Framework (EQF)

- *facilitate the understanding and transfer of qualifications across countries*: as previously mentioned the qualification will be described in terms of knowledge, skills, competences, learning outcomes and units. This will enable a much easier comparison between national qualifications avoiding repetition of learning.

▪ Credit system for Vocational Education and Training (ECVET)

- *describe qualifications in terms of units of learning outcomes*: the project will provide for learning outcomes-based programme in order to facilitate credits allocation and effective assessment of results in line with the ECVET standard.

If we consider the field of investigation identified by the project, namely the management of urban security, it is evident that sectorial priority pursued too by the URBIS project:

▪ Stockholm Programme²

- *creation of an area of freedom, security and justice*: coordinating internal security and safety policies assumes that individual systems dialogue between each others. Public authorities have to respond to problems of public safety given the resources at their disposal and the existing skills and competencies of local civil servants. But existing research suggests this capacity is unevenly distributed across Europe. The project will help to understand how cooperation may be enhanced in the field of urban security and will offer effective training provision to local practitioners who are expected to be employed in a increasingly globalised sector.



FOCUS ON LINKS TO EU POLICIES

♦ BRUGES COMMUNIQUÉ,

[HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/EDUCATION/LIFELONG-LEARNING-POLICY/DOC/VOCATIONAL/BRUGES_EN.PDF](http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-policy/doc/vocational/bruges_en.pdf)

♦ STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR EUROPEAN COOPERATION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING

[HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/EDUCATION/LIFELONG-LEARNING-POLICY/POLICY-FRAMEWORK_EN.HTM](http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-policy/policy-framework_en.htm)

♦ AGENDA FOR NEW SKILLS AND JOBS¹

[HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/SOCIAL/MAIN.JSP?LANGID=EN&CATID=958](http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langid=en&catid=958)

♦ EUROPEAN QUALIFICATIONS FRAMEWORK

[HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/EDUCATION/LIFELONG-LEARNING-POLICY/EQF_EN.HTM](http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-policy/eqf_en.htm)

♦ CREDIT SYSTEM FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

[HTTP://EC.EUROPA.EU/EDUCATION/LIFELONG-LEARNING-POLICY/ECVET_EN.HTM](http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-policy/ecvet_en.htm)

♦ STOCKHOLM PROGRAMME

[HTTP://EUR-LEX.EUROPA.EU/LEXURISERV/LEXURISERV.DO?URI=OJ:C:2010:115:0001:0038:EN:PDF](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2010:115:0001:0038:EN:PDF)

² The Stockholm Programme sets out the European Union's (EU) priorities for the area of justice, freedom and security for the period 2010-14. Building on the achievements of its predecessors the Tampere and Hague programmes, it aims to meet future challenges and further strengthen the area of justice, freedom and security with actions focusing on the interests and needs of citizens.