



## ***DELIVERABLE 6.1***

# ***Unity – Unity Multidimensional Integration Framework Manual***

## **Executive summary**

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**Lead beneficiary:** Treelogic

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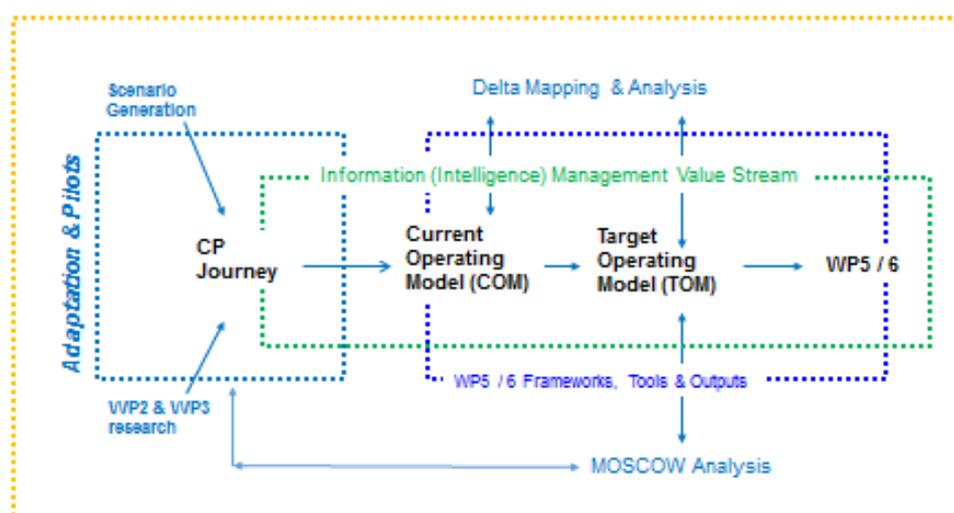


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## Executive Summary D6.1

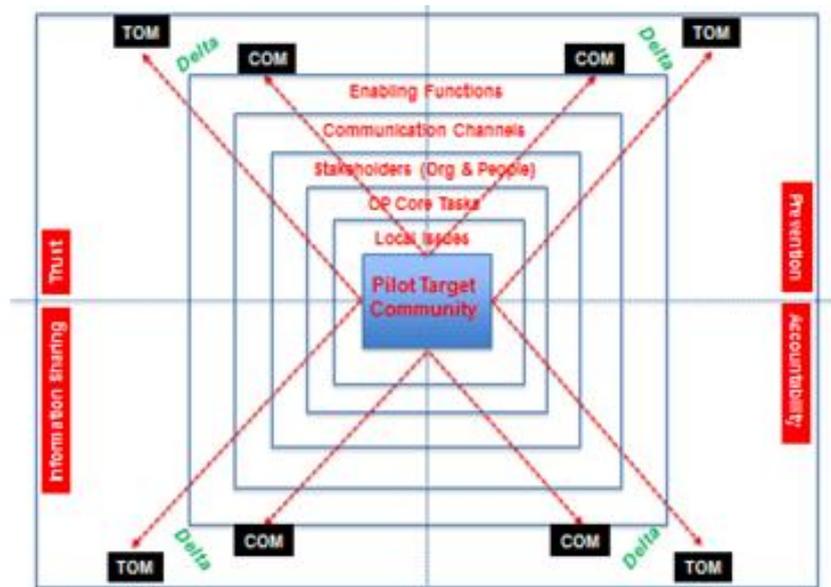
This deliverable aims at providing a guidance document for the instantiation of the Unity Community Policing Architecture Framework (CPAF) and the Unity Communication Toolkit. Thus, this manual document is used as guidance for the preparation and realization of the Unity instantiations for each of the pilots executed in WP7. Finally, it includes a preliminary evaluation plan. The deliverable is illustrated using the material generated for one of the pilots.

The **Unity CPAF** provides the foundation for the project. Its outputs, instantiations, outcomes and benefits are all derived from it. The CPAF has a set of components which together, form a common baseline template from which the instantiations for each pilot partner and the CP adaptations to their local context are derived. The instantiation process consists of 7 steps:



1. Scenario generation: A CP scenario(s), focused on prevention, is produced to provide hooks and triggers to support the six core Unity CP pillars: Trust, Information Sharing, Accountability, Prevention, Address Local Needs, and Collaboration.
2. CP journey & COM: This journey provides a unified, common and transferable view of the key stages that make up the end to end activities of each pilot. From it, the COM is produced and is the basis by which all core stakeholders are identified and aligned to that journey.
3. COM process flow(s): They consist of several layers, increasing in granularity, to provide a view of the processes that support how CP is handled in each pilot partner. This includes: functions, systems and technology. The flows can be expanded or adapted as required, as CP change or developments take place.
4. 'What works': It reviews and analyzes, both subjective and objective, from the stakeholders involved across the CP journey and COM process flow(s) of what CPs, relative to the chosen scenario(s), work and what do not work.
5. Delta map: It describes the difference and similarities between the COM and the desired TOM. It also provides the actions that need to be taken going forward. The components that populate this Delta are analyzed using: a capability mapping and a MOSCOW analysis.
6. TOM process flow: From the Delta map, a granular process flow(s) to describe a TOM that represents a generic view of CP is produced (based on project and external constraints).
7. Pilot and Test bed: The created TOM is used to support the pilot taking place to demonstrate the scalability and transferability of the CPAF, both across the Unity partners as well as across the wider EU MS as a whole.

A summary of the Unity CAPF instantiation process is presented below:



In turn, the **UNITY Technology Toolkit** aims to provide a common communication platform for bringing together stakeholders involved in a particular CP scenario. Several features have been implemented in this toolkit (e.g., messaging platform, events information, communication forum, and data analytics). However, it can be customized for each instantiation process. For example, language needs to be changed or easily translatable, meaning the same thing in each country. Regarding the features, they are classified into:

1. Removable features: optional features of the Unity platform (e.g., crime reports, data analytics visualisations).
2. Adaptable features: to be configurable by the system administrator during a toolkit setup stage (e.g., user accounts, location based system, access permissions).

Finally, a **preliminary evaluation** of the Unity instantiations occurs before the pilot. The aim is to ensure that the Unity Instantiations align with the expectations of the pilot countries and the specified requirements for the Unity technology within that pilot. This task requires active collaboration with end-users (including local police and community representatives) in order to ensure that their needs are being met by the instantiations. This testing may be carried out in person or remotely depending on the availability of participants. The stages of this preliminary evaluation are:

1. Identify the processes and functionalities that are to be incorporated in to this instantiation, the COM and the TOM for this instantiation.
2. Analyze the pilot scenarios and map the processes and functionalities to the specific incidents contained within the scenario.
3. Detail the expected inputs and the outcomes/results of each process within the scenario.
4. Develop a set of controlled data to test of the needed functionalities.
5. Identify any gap between the expectations and results.