Grant agreement no: 265114

Seventh Framework Programme

Project acronym: URGENCHE

Project full title: Urban reduction of GHG Emissions in China and Europe

Deliverable: 14.3

Title: REPORT ON AWARENESS & WIDER SOCIETAL IMPLICATIONS

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Start date of project: 1 September 2011

Duration: 40 months

1) INTRODUCTION

This report is an expansion of the formal return on societal implications included within the Final Report. This return took the form of a table with numerical entries for later collation and is appended this document for information.

2) AWARENESS

The inclusion of eighteen partners, comprising six city administrations and a number of influential urban development institutions as well as pure research departments, has provided an immediate awareness and benefit for certain areas within two very significant and forward-looking regions, i.e. the European Union and China. This gives a firm base from which to migrate the concepts to an ever-widening audience.

The importance of the work lies in raising the profile of health and wellbeing outcomes whenever political or administrative strategic planning takes place within urban municipalities, wherein the conjoining of the energy hungry requirements of transportation with industrial and domestic power consumption meets plans for new and renovated building stock, road and light railway provision and overall layout within urban space.

Taking this as a starting point, ten academic papers have been published to date, with several more submitted. These have been placed in journals with different fields of interest, covering health, environmental science, energy policy and air quality, and will gradually contribute to study, writing and hence global awareness at a scientific level.

In support of this formal academic output, forty-seven direct presentations have been delivered to date to an estimated total audience of fifteen and a half thousand people, mainly large conference groupings from the scientific community but also including smaller meetings of significantly influential individuals.

Beyond these important directed presentations, wider awareness has been achieved through radio interviews and television clips in China that should have briefly touched millions of people and a popular research article thought to have circulated to more than three thousand readers.

Focussed awareness-raising is intended through a policy briefing campaign to significant opinion-formers. This is described in Deliverable 14.2 'Final Plan for Use & Dissemination'.

3) SOCIETAL IMPLICATIONS

The appended tables provide data on the direct gender impact upon posts within the project, showing for example that, while the leaders of the project and Work Packages were in the majority men (73%), the researchers were equally divided (50-50%) including predominantly women in the PhD students (83%). This suggests an interesting reflection of gradual societal gender-balance change into the future within the subject areas covered and resulted from conscious targeting to balance the relative numbers.

There was some engagement with schoolchildren, an area that may be developed further using the website and tools as educational aids.

Intensive engagement with public bodies and policy-makers at regional (city) levels and relevant institutions took place from conception to the ultimate communication of policy guidance. This was fundamental to the raison d'être and will continue. The major societal impacts are yet to be seen, as policy modifications take hold within the partner cities and potentially far beyond. As the outcomes will be in terms of improved health and wellbeing, this may be perceived to be of considerable benefit to society. While potential reduction in mortality is modest in the European cities (see project reports for details), this is, of course, the 'worst case' for health and better general fitness and wellbeing will be much more widespread where the policy recommendations are followed. In Chinese cities, while less quantified due to less raw data availability, the potential for such amelioration is much greater.

Appendix - Report on societal implications as included in Final Report

(7 pages)

Replies to the following questions will assist the Commission to obtain statistics and indicators on societal and socio-economic issues addressed by projects. The questions are arranged in a number of key themes. As well as producing certain statistics, the replies will also help identify those projects that have shown a real engagement with wider societal issues, and thereby identify interesting approaches to these issues and best practices. The replies for individual projects will not be made public.

A   General Information *(completed automatically when **Grant Agreement number** is entered.*

Grant Agreement Number:	265114
Title of Project:	Urban Reduction of GHG emissions in China and Europe
Name and Title of Coordinator:	Prof Clive Sabel, Professor in Quantitative Geography

B   Ethics

1. Did your project undergo an Ethics Review (and/or Screening)? • If Yes: have you described the progress of compliance with the relevant Ethics Review/Screening Requirements in the frame of the periodic/final project reports? Special Reminder: the progress of compliance with the Ethics Review/Screening Requirements should be described in the Period/Final Project Reports under the Section 3.2.2 *'Work Progress and Achievements'*	*No*

2. Please indicate whether your project involved any of the following issues (tick box) :	
RESEARCH ON HUMANS	
• Did the project involve children?	No
• Did the project involve patients?	No
• Did the project involve persons not able to give consent?	No
• Did the project involve adult healthy volunteers?	No
• Did the project involve Human genetic material?	No
• Did the project involve Human biological samples?	No
• Did the project involve Human data collection?	No
RESEARCH ON HUMAN EMBRYO/FOETUS	
• Did the project involve Human Embryos?	No
• Did the project involve Human Foetal Tissue / Cells?	No
• Did the project involve Human Embryonic Stem Cells (hESCs)?	No
• Did the project on human Embryonic Stem Cells involve cells in culture?	No
• Did the project on human Embryonic Stem Cells involve the derivation of cells from Embryos?	No
PRIVACY	
• Did the project involve processing of genetic information or personal data (eg. health, sexual	No

lifestyle, ethnicity, political opinion, religious or philosophical conviction)?	
• Did the project involve tracking the location or observation of people?	No
RESEARCH ON ANIMALS	
• Did the project involve research on animals?	No
• Were those animals transgenic small laboratory animals?	No
• Were those animals transgenic farm animals?	No
• Were those animals cloned farm animals?	No
• Were those animals non-human primates?	No
RESEARCH INVOLVING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	
• Did the project involve the use of local resources (genetic, animal, plant etc)?	No
• Was the project of benefit to local community (capacity building, access to healthcare, education etc)?	**Yes**
DUAL USE	
• Research having direct military use	No
• Research having the potential for terrorist abuse	No

C Workforce Statistics

3. Workforce statistics for the project: Please indicate in the table below the number of people who worked on the project (on a headcount basis).

Type of Position	Number of Women	Number of Men
Scientific Coordinator		1
Work package leaders	4	10
Experienced researchers (i.e. PhD holders)	7	15
PhD Students	10	2
Other	17	15

4. How many additional researchers (in companies and universities) were recruited specifically for this project?	4
Of which, indicate the number of men:	2

D Gender Aspects

| 5. | **Did you carry out specific Gender Equality Actions under the project**? | ○ ○ | Yes |

6. **Which of the following actions did you carry out and how effective were they?**

		Not at all effective			Very effective	
❑	Design and implement an equal opportunity policy	○	○	○	○	○
√	Set targets to achieve a gender balance in the workforce	○	○	◉	○	○
❑	Organise conferences and workshops on gender	○	○	○	○	○
√	Actions to improve work-life balance	○	○	○	◉	○
○	Other:	Promoted female researchers where possible as conference presenters.				

7. **Was there a gender dimension associated with the research content – i.e. wherever people were the focus of the research as, for example, consumers, users, patients or in trials, was the issue of gender considered and addressed?**

○ Yes- please specify

◉ No

E Synergies with Science Education

8. **Did your project involve working with students and/or school pupils (e.g. open days, participation in science festivals and events, prizes/competitions or joint projects)?**

○ Yes- please specify

◉ No

9. **Did the project generate any science education material (e.g. kits, websites, explanatory booklets, DVDs)?**

◉ Yes- please specify

The project website used by age 14 Science students

○ No

F Interdisciplinarity

10. **Which disciplines (see list below) are involved in your project?**

○ Main discipline[1]: 1.4

○ Associated discipline1: 5.4; 1.1   ○ Associated discipline1: 1.3; 3.3

G Engaging with Civil society and policy makers

| 11a | **Did your project engage with societal actors beyond the research community?** *(if 'No', go to Question 14)* | ○ ○ | Yes |

11b **If yes, did you engage with citizens (citizens' panels / juries) or organised civil society (NGOs, patients' groups etc.)?**

○ No
○ Yes- in determining what research should be performed
○ Yes - in implementing the research

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[1] Insert number from list below (Frascati Manual).

⊙ Yes, in communicating /disseminating / using the results of the project			

		○ ○	No
11c	**In doing so, did your project involve actors whose role is mainly to organise the dialogue with citizens and organised civil society (e.g. professional mediator; communication company, science museums)?**		

12. **Did you engage with government / public bodies or policy makers (including international organisations)**

- ○ No
- ⊙ Yes- in framing the research agenda
- ⊙ Yes - in implementing the research agenda
- ⊙ Yes, in communicating /disseminating / using the results of the project

13a **Will the project generate outputs (expertise or scientific advice) which could be used by policy makers?**

- ⊙ Yes – as a **primary** objective (please indicate areas below- multiple answers possible)
- ○ Yes – as a **secondary** objective (please indicate areas below - multiple answer possible)
- ○ No

13b If Yes, in which fields?

Agriculture Audiovisual and Media Budget Competition Consumers Culture Customs Development Economic and Monetary Affairs Education, Training, Youth Employment and Social Affairs		***Energy*** Enlargement Enterprise ***Environment*** External Relations External Trade Fisheries and Maritime Affairs Food Safety Foreign and Security Policy Fraud Humanitarian aid	Human rights Information Society Institutional affairs Internal Market Justice, freedom and security ***Public Health*** Regional Policy Research and Innovation Space Taxation ***Transport***

13c	If Yes, at which level?	
	⊙	Local / regional levels
	○	National level
	○	European level
	○	International level

H   Use and dissemination

14.	How many Articles were published/accepted for publication in peer-reviewed journals?	10 to date; at least 5 more anticipated
To how many of these is open access[2] provided?		**5**
How many of these are published in open access journals?		**5**
How many of these are published in open repositories?		
To how many of these is open access not provided?		**5**
Please check all applicable reasons for not providing open access:		
❑ publisher's licensing agreement would not permit publishing in a repository ❑ no suitable repository available √ no suitable open access journal available √ no funds available to publish in an open access journal √ lack of time and resources ❑ lack of information on open access ❑ other[3]: ……………		

15.	**How many new patent applications ('priority filings') have been made?** *("Technologically unique": multiple applications for the same invention in different jurisdictions should be counted as just one application of grant).*	**0**

16.	**Indicate how many of the following Intellectual Property Rights were applied for (give number in each box).**	Trademark	**0**
		Registered design	**0**
		Other	**0**

17.	**How many spin-off companies were created / are planned as a direct result of the project?**	**0**
	Indicate the approximate number of additional jobs in these companies:	

18.	**Please indicate whether your project has a potential impact on employment, in comparison with the situation before your project:**	
❑ Increase in employment, or ❑ Safeguard employment, or ❑ Decrease in employment, √ Difficult to estimate / not possible to quantify	❑ In small & medium-sized enterprises ❑ In large companies ❑ None of the above / not relevant to the project	

19.	**For your project partnership please estimate the employment effect resulting directly from your participation in Full Time Equivalent (*FTE = one person working fulltime for a year*) jobs:**	*Indicate figure:* 43

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[2] Open Access is defined as free of charge access for anyone via Internet.
[3] For instance: classification for security project.

Difficult to estimate / not possible to quantify	❏

I   Media and Communication to the general public

20.   As part of the project, were any of the beneficiaries professionals in communication or media relations?

    ◉ Yes   ○ No

21.   As part of the project, have any beneficiaries received professional media / communication training / advice to improve communication with the general public?

    ◉ Yes   ○ No

22   Which of the following have been used to communicate information about your project to the general public, or have resulted from your project?

√	Press Release	√	Coverage in specialist press
❏	Media briefing	√	Coverage in general (non-specialist) press
❏	TV coverage / report	❏	Coverage in national press
√	Radio coverage / report	❏	Coverage in international press
√	Brochures /posters / flyers	√	Website for the general public / internet
❏	DVD /Film /Multimedia	√	Event targeting general public (festival, conference, exhibition, science café)

23   In which languages are the information products for the general public produced?

❏	Language of the coordinator	√	English
√	Other language(s)		

Question F-10: Classification of Scientific Disciplines according to the Frascati Manual 2002 (Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys on Research and Experimental Development, OECD 2002):

FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1.   NATURAL SCIENCES
1.1   Mathematics and computer sciences [mathematics and other allied fields: computer sciences and other allied subjects (software development only; hardware development should be classified in the engineering fields)]
1.2   Physical sciences (astronomy and space sciences, physics and other allied subjects)
1.3   Chemical sciences (chemistry, other allied subjects)
1.4   Earth and related environmental sciences (geology, geophysics, mineralogy, physical geography and other geosciences, meteorology and other atmospheric sciences including climatic research, oceanography, vulcanology, palaeoecology, other allied sciences)
1.5   Biological sciences (biology, botany, bacteriology, microbiology, zoology, entomology, genetics, biochemistry, biophysics, other allied sciences, excluding clinical and veterinary sciences)

2   ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
2.1   Civil engineering (architecture engineering, building science and engineering, construction engineering, municipal and structural engineering and other allied subjects)
2.2   Electrical engineering, electronics [electrical engineering, electronics, communication engineering and systems, computer engineering (hardware only) and other allied subjects]

2.3.   Other engineering sciences (such as chemical, aeronautical and space, mechanical, metallurgical and materials engineering, and their specialised subdivisions; forest products; applied sciences such as geodesy, industrial chemistry, etc.; the science and technology of food production; specialised technologies of interdisciplinary fields, e.g. systems analysis, metallurgy, mining, textile technology and other applied subjects)

3.   MEDICAL SCIENCES
3.1   Basic medicine (anatomy, cytology, physiology, genetics, pharmacy, pharmacology, toxicology, immunology and immunohaematology, clinical chemistry, clinical microbiology, pathology)
3.2   Clinical medicine (anaesthesiology, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, internal medicine, surgery, dentistry, neurology, psychiatry, radiology, therapeutics, otorhinolaryngology, ophthalmology)
3.3   Health sciences (public health services, social medicine, hygiene, nursing, epidemiology)

4.   AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
4.1   Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and allied sciences (agronomy, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, horticulture, other allied subjects)
4.2   Veterinary medicine

5.   SOCIAL SCIENCES
5.1   Psychology
5.2   Economics
5.3   Educational sciences (education and training and other allied subjects)
5.4   Other social sciences [anthropology (social and cultural) and ethnology, demography, geography (human, economic and social), town and country planning, management, law, linguistics, political sciences, sociology, organisation and methods, miscellaneous social sciences and interdisciplinary , methodological and historical S1T activities relating to subjects in this group. Physical anthropology, physical geography and psychophysiology should normally be classified with the natural sciences].

6.   HUMANITIES
6.1   History (history, prehistory and history, together with auxiliary historical disciplines such as archaeology, numismatics, palaeography, genealogy, etc.)
6.2   Languages and literature (ancient and modern)
6.3   Other humanities [philosophy (including the history of science and technology) arts, history of art, art criticism, painting, sculpture, musicology, dramatic art excluding artistic "research" of any kind, religion, theology, other fields and subjects pertaining to the humanities, methodological, historical and other S1T activities relating to the subjects in this group]