

Overview of Ongoing Science for Peace Projects

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NATO Emerging Security Challenges Division

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OVERVIEW REPORT OF ONGOING SCIENCE FOR PEACE (SfP) PROJECTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This progress report includes information on 54 Science for Peace (SfP) projects that were ongoing as of 31 October 2010. This report is based on summaries submitted by the project directors in the six-monthly progress reports. It briefly reviews the background of each SfP project, provides the main objectives and states the most significant accomplishments in the priority areas overseen by the NATO Political and Partnerships Committee (PPC). In addressing Defence Against Terrorist Threats, advances are noted in the Detection of Explosives as well as Cyber Defence. In addressing Defence against CBRN Agents, accomplishments are described in the area of development of novel Detection Methods for CBRN agents as well as Detection and Decontamination, Destruction and Countermeasures against CBRN agents. In addressing Other Threats to Security, there have been significant accomplishments in areas encompassing Environmental Security and especially Management of Water and other Non-renewable Resources, Radioactive Waste/Tailings, as well as Disposal of Dangerous Chemicals and Pesticides. Progress is also reported in dealing with the protection against Natural Disasters including those caused by Earthquakes and Floods. Also described is important work underway on Energy Security and Security Related Technologies, as well as Security-Related Regional Studies involving three or more Neighbouring Partners, encouraging cross border cooperation. The SfP programme has enabled scientists and engineers from Partner and Mediterranean Dialogue countries to engage in these projects jointly with their counterparts in NATO countries. The training of young scientists, infrastructure development, publications and technical exchanges carried out within the framework of these projects are noted in this report. Also described are some of the concrete measures taken for the implementation of the results through government agencies, private industries, academia and highly placed decision makers.

INTRODUCTION

The NATO Science for Peace (SfP) Programme was launched in 1997 with the first SfP projects starting their activities in January 1999. This SfP progress report includes a two-page summary report of ongoing projects as of 31 October 2010. These have been organized in three major parts, i.e. "Defence against terrorist threats", "Defence against CBRN agents" and "Other Threats to Security". Each of these parts is further divided into subtopics that relate to the approved priorities of the Political and Partnerships Committee (PPC). Each project summary report includes a numerical reference to the original SfP Project. All projects are listed in Theme order, according to the key priorities and the names and affiliations of the project co-directors, approval date, duration, NATO budget and, if applicable, NATO consultant, other collaborating institutions, intellectual property rights and internet references are provided.

SfP projects are jointly carried out by NATO countries in cooperation with Partner and/or Mediterranean Dialogue countries. These countries are eligible for NATO funding.

- **NATO countries** : Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

- **Partner countries** : Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia¹, Georgia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

The following Partner countries are ineligible for NATO funding support, but may participate fully in SPS activities at their own expense: *Austria, Finland, Ireland, Sweden and Switzerland.*

- **Mediterranean Dialogue Countries:** Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia.
- **Countries of the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative:** Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates

NATO's Istanbul Cooperation Initiative, launched in 2004, aims to contribute to long-term global and regional security by offering countries of the broader Middle East region practical bilateral cooperation with NATO. These countries may participate in SPS activities at their own expense.

- **Global Partner Countries (formerly called Contact Countries):** Afghanistan, Australia, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Pakistan and New Zealand.

NATO cooperates with a range of countries which share familiar strategic concerns and key Alliance values and have expressed an interest in deepening relations with NATO. These countries may participate in SPS activities at their own expense.

Participation in NATO's Science for Peace initiative helps Partner and Mediterranean Dialogue scientists to increase contacts in the NATO science community, while building a stronger science infrastructure in their home countries. SFP projects require collaboration between science and industry or between science and governmental authorities.

SFP projects have as essential characteristics:

- relevant to the key NATO SPS Key Priorities
- high quality applied science and technology with a potential for commercialisation in the case of industry-oriented projects
- substantial scientific cooperation among Partner and NATO scientists
- ability to contribute to the solution of problems which not only have long term significance to Partner countries but which also deal with industrial or environmental issues with multilateral ramifications
- ability to promote collaboration among scientists, industry and end-users
- good prospects for promoting the integration of the country's scientists into the international R & D community
- application of modern management practices and techniques
- substantial participation of young scientists

SFP projects are non-proprietary and fully open to inspection by the Project Co-Directors, SFP Programme Staff, the Independent Scientific Evaluation Group (ISEG) and NATO consultants.

¹ Turkey recognises the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name

The ownership of all intellectual property rights and patents on equipment, processes or protocols resulting from a SfP project shall be governed by the national laws and regulations of the participating countries.

Progress on all projects, including the financial status, is reported on a semi-annual basis to the SfP Programme Working Group by 20 April and 20 October each year. Individual progress reports are then compiled in a SfP progress report.

