1. Record Nr. UNINA9910966617403321

Titolo	Prediction and recognition of piracy efforts using collaborative human-centric information systems / / edited by Eloi Bosse, Elisa Shahbazian, Galina Rogova
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C., : IOS Press, 2013
ISBN	1-61499-201-0
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (288 p.)
Collana	NATO science for peace and security series. E, Human and societal dynamics, , 1874-6276 ; ; v. 109
Altri autori (Persone)	BosseEloi <1956-> ShahbazianE (Elisa) RogovaGalina
Disciplina	006.3
Soggetti	Piracy - Prevention Maritime terrorism
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	PREDICTION AND RECOGNITION OF PIRACY EFFORTS USING COLLABORATIVE HUMAN-CENTRICI NFORMATION SYSTEMS; Preface; Contents; Prediction and Recognition of Piracy Efforts Using Collaborative Human-Centric Information Systems; Implementing an Integrated Coast Guard Network inWest and Central Africa to Combat the Rise of Armed Robbery in Territorial Waters; Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel (PCASP) On Ships in High Risk Areas: Impacts, Concerns and Challenges; Challenges on Human perception and understanding on situational awareness during Maritime Security Operation Transport Group (Ocean Shipping) Report: Ad-Hoc Working Group on Counter PiracyAnti-Piracy Intelligence: Adapting Lessons from Other Forms of Irregular Conflict; Situation Management to Counter Piracy; Designing Information Fusion Processes to Exploit Human, Contextual, and Sensor Surveillance Data for Decision Support; Contextual Knowledge and Information Fusion for Maritime Piracy Surveillance; An Empirical Study of the Impact of Reliability Values on Threat Assessment; Building Technology-Enabled Decision Support Applications; Using Data-Driven Simulation for Analysis of Maritime

Piracy

Potential Information Fusion Technologies Applicable to Maritime Piracy AwarenessPotential Information Fusion Technologies Applicable to Maritime Piracy Awareness; Closed-loop Information Fusion and Resource Management in INFORM Lab; Closed-loop Information Fusion and Resource Management in INFORM Lab; Determining the Consistency of Information between Multiple Subsystems used in Maritime Domain Awareness; System Architecture Supporting Detection of Threats in Asymmetric Warfare; Ubiquitous Computing in Emergencies: Profile-Based Situation Response Based on Self-Organizing Resource Networks

A Practical Approach to the Development of Ontology-Based Information Fusion SystemsContext-based Resource Management for a Fusion Engine; New Trends for Enhancing Maritime Situational Awareness; Aracnocoptero: An Unmanned Aerial VTOL Multi-rotor for Remote Monitoring and Surveillance; Autonomous Active-Camera Control Architecture Based on Multi-Agent Systems for Surveillance Scenarios; Expert Knowledge-based Game Models to Increase Defence Effectiveness againstThreats; Location-Allocation Planning of Heterogeneous Networks for Maritime Surveillance Applications Towards Efficient Information Exchange in Heterogeneous NetworksTowards Characterizing Maritime Piracy Problems and Solution Spaces: Preliminary Results from Study Group Discussions; Subject Index; Author Index

Sommario/riassunto

Maritime piracy is the cause of widespread international concern, and the number of pirate attacks has increased substantially in recent years. Many commercial vessels are inherently vulnerable to attack because of their size and relative slowness, and technological improvements have resulted in smaller crews on large vessels, whilst the absence of enforcement agencies in international waters has served only to make pirates more daring. Collaborative human-centric information support systems can significantly improve the ability of every nation to predict and prevent pirate attacks, or to recognize the nature and size of an attack rapidly when prevention fails, and improve the collective response to an emergency. This book presents the papers delivered at the NATO Advanced Study Institute (ASI) Prediction and Recognition of Piracy Efforts Using Collaborative Human-Centric Information Systems, held in Salamanca, Spain, in September 2011. A significant observation from previous NATO Advanced Study Institutes and Workshops was that domain experts responsible for maritime security were not fully aware of the wide variety of technological solutions available to enhance their support systems, and that although technology experts have a general understanding of the requirements in security systems, they often lacked knowledge concerning the operational constraints affecting those who implement security procedures. This ASI involved both technology and domain experts, as well as students from related fields of study. It offered an opportunity for them to discuss the issues surrounding the prediction, recognition and deterrence of maritime piracy, and will be of interest to all those whose work is related to this internationally important issue.