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D5.1 Plan for Rules of Participation of CSOs

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3. Abstract

In this report we pursue a dual approach: Besides examining the literature for the state-of-play analyses on rules of CSO participation, we also scanned for the realities and the modalities of CSO participation in a number of International Organisations including EU institutions. Of particular importance is the aspect of legitimacy behind representation, that is the capacity of CSOs to stand for wider, if not all, segments of the population, representing thus the "public good", or the "common interest". Additionally, we identified and presented ten documented best practices of CSO participation in security research actions, in order to exemplify potential ingredients of a successful "recipe", or basis requirements for future planning of security research actions. In this respect, the conditions for a successful participation are exemplified and demonstrated in concrete cases of diverse CSOs participating in research projects, advisory boards, and the Security Advisory Group. The series of "success stories" featured in this report point to a small number of good practices that seem to be necessary in order to engage CSOs in a wider and more meaningful way. Early and equal involvement in the research design along with a strong function as multiplicators/hubs to the services and the citizens are two central ones. The findings and insights of the present report allow us to come up with a snapshot of the institutional/organisational reality with regard to the roles, administrative dimensions, interests, and relations of CSOs with other stakeholders in the security research landscape. The report ends with a number of recommendations directed to different stakeholders of security research at each of the stages of the research cycle.

4. Introduction and outline

The present report draws from research conducted under task 5.1 ("Matching CSOs to Security Research Topics"), and task 5.3 ("Devise Rules of Representation with CSOs and European Institutions and Initiatives"). It also furthers findings presented in the deliverable report 3.2 ("Report on the collaborative links among CSOs"), and it will constitute a core component of the final SecurePART Action Plan for increasing the engagement of CSOs in Security Research, together with reports 5.2 ("Map of Stakeholders' Ranking of Values and Objectives"), 5.3 ("Recommendation on Permanent Institutional Set-ups"), and 5.4 ("Foresight Report of CSO Participation in Security Research").

To start with, practices of CSO engagement by International Organisations (IOs) and the EU are documented and examined in terms of format and modalities of representation of the organized civil society, such as the EU (Economic and Social Committee, DG Migration and Home Affairs), the World Bank, the OECD, the Council of Europe, and the UN (ECOSOC).

Of particular importance is the aspect of legitimacy behind representation, that is the capacity of CSOs to stand for wider, if not all, segments of the population, representing thus the "public good", or the "common interest". While the fuzzy contours of the terms NGO, or CSO make precise operational definitions very hard to instrumentalize for policy practice in a generally accepted manner, most public authorities in international administration bodies prefer to be rather inclusive than exclusive with their invitations to the civil society when it comes to consultations.

Engagement of the general public and of the organized civil society in ad hoc policy conferences, regular consultations, or/and in permanent networks, is certainly a practice mandated by several

"good governance" policy documents and accommodated in the article 11 of the EU Lisbon Treaty. Yet, there is also a most crucial practical function to it: Civil society "grounds" policy, and by default, research policy and research itself in the concrete challenges of the citizens, on the one hand, and on the other, it has a crucial role in returning the benefit of the results to the actual beneficiaries of publicly funded research activities. A number of forums and networks fulfil this "cross-over" bi-directional function policy-to-society, yet they are not fully tapped and valorized in order to become fertile for research. The triangle society-to-research-to-policy is more demanding, as it requires opening up channels on the interfaces among the three respective groups of actors.

In a previous SecurePART report on the collaborative links among CSOs (D 3.2), we have identified a series of CSOs participating in security research actions, which could be roughly clustered in 11 categories: 1) Medical disaster first aid/relief associations (e.g. ICRC); 2) Emergency Services (Fire brigades & rescue services, e.g. THW); 3) Transport associations (e.g. passenger rights NGOs); 4) Community security associations; 5) Human/civil rights associations (e.g. urban/neighbourhood NGOs & networks); 6) ICT Security organisations (e.g. cyber privacy & data protection NGOs); 7) Climate change and environmental organizations; 8) Development cooperation organizations; 9) International Think Tanks & foundations; 10) Community integration organisations (e.g. migrant reception NGOs); 11) Science dissemination (science-shops etc.). Size and geographical radius of activities play a decisive role with regard to the capacity of a CSO to participate in research action and build up experience and expertise, as well as reputation of being reliable and competent partners. For example, small local medical NGOs in first aid provision of refugees fulfil indispensable functions on the ground, but as a rule do not have the resources (time, personnel, etc.) to get informed, familiarize, and get involved in security research action, although there are research results and innovative approaches which profit them. Having said that, many CSOs/NGOs do not always directly recognise the link or the potential benefits of the funded security research for their practice. Therefore, they would not spontaneously wish to participate in security research even if they had the capacity.

In this report we pursue a dual approach: Besides examining the literature for the state-of-play analyses on rules of CSO participation, we also scanned for the realities and the modalities of CSO participation in a number of International Organisations including EU institutions. On top of that, we identified and presented ten documented best practices of CSO participation in security research actions, in order to exemplify potential ingredients of a successful "recipe", or basis requirements for future planning of security research actions. This should allow to present at least a snapshot of the institutional/organisational reality with regard of the roles, administrative dimensions, interests, and relations of CSOs with other stakeholders in the security research landscape.

In the following we make suggestions as for which CSOs which topics on the security research agenda could be of potential interest. To further those suggestions, we opted for scoping the security research landscape and conducting a series of "success" case studies, covering as a wide variance of topics, CSOs and geographic provenience, as possible and feasible. In this respect, the conditions for a successful participation are exemplified and demonstrated in concrete cases of diverse CSOs participating in research projects, advisory boards, and the Security Advisory Group. The series of "success stories" featured in this report point to a small number of good practices that seem to be necessary in order to engage CSOs in a wider and more meaningful way. Early and equal involvement in the research design, and a strong function as multiplicators/hubs to the services and the citizens are two central ones.

The findings and insights of the present report will be complemented by the dedicated analysis of networks and venues for CSO engagement in security-relevant policy issues, conducted in the report D 5.3, as well as in the reports D 5.2 on the relative interests and objectives of CSOs in comparison to other stakeholders, and in their future expectations and projections about security and society, as in the report D 5.4.

5. State-of-the-art literature review: Participation and representation of CSOs in EU policy

While having a look at the state-of-the-art literature about civil society participation within the EU policy arena, and focusing on questions of participatory processes and legitimacy problems, the papers of Carlo Ruzza and Beate Kohler-Koch are a good starting point from which the further recommendations can be developed. It is very important to make use of this general information about CSO participation, before thinking of rules of representation. This review allows the indication of relevant aspects in a deductive way, which helps to formulate more reliable and valid rules of representation of CSOs and European institutions.

Overall the authors share the same view on civil society as "[...] *an overarching concept that frames the relations between state institutions and non-state actors.*"[1] Furthermore this concept is overloaded with positive connotations, as organized civil society is "[...] *appreciated worldwide as the opponent force to authoritarian rule and the hope for sustainable democratic change*".[2] This view sounds promising, but leads also to diverging expectations, which might be damped by the existing conceptions and roles of CSOs, and the channels offered to them by public administrations.

Kohler-Koch is arguing about the different roles of civil society within the EU.[3] She states, that the ambiguity of civil society is not only a result of the many faces of civil society, but also the open future of the EU and its different institutions, which give rise to divergent roles of civil society in the EU. Growing dissatisfaction with the democratic deficit of the EU has been a major driver for the establishment of pillar of participatory consultative practices, besides the classical pillar of representative democracy.. This leads civil society to a specific role within the EU policy arena, as their active involvement was driven by the demand for more input and output legitimacy of the EU, in order to cure its democratic deficit. One central hypothesis of Kohler-Koch is, "[...] *that the perception of the political nature of the EU has a strong influence on the role attributed to civil society.*"[4] We should keep this in mind when later discussing the roles of CSOs within the ESRP.

Along the EU institutions -the Commission, the EESC, EU-level associations, e.g. the Social Platform -, civil society became synonymous with organised civil society / CSOs. One mismatch that appears here is the different language about policy used by the the organised civil society, which helps the actual citizens' voice re-appear in many of the otherwise bureaucratic policy discourses.

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[1] Ruzza, Carlo (2008): EU-Society Relations and Interests Intermediation: a contribution to the debate. Efficient and Democratic Governance in the European Union. Kohler-Koch (ed.), Larat (ed.), Universität Mannheim (MZES) (Ed.): Efficient and democratic governance in the European Union. Mannheim (CONNEX Report Series 09). P. 303

[2] See Kohler-Koch, Beate (2008): Does participatory governance hold its promises? In: Kohler-Koch (ed.), Larat (ed.), Universität Mannheim (MZES) (Ed.): Efficient and democratic governance in the European Union. Mannheim (CONNEX Report Series 09). P. 265

[3] Cf. Kohler-Koch, Beate (2009): The three worlds of European civil society – What role for civil society for what kind of Europe? In: Policy and Society 28/2009: P. 47-57

[4] See Kohler-Koch, Beate (2009): The three worlds of European civil society – What role for civil society for what kind of Europe? In: Policy and Society 28/2009: P. 49

Among other discussions about the more direct encouragement of EU citizens to participate in the democratic life, the EU was asked to foster the participation of its citizens in CSOs. But the definition of civil society was not part of this discussion, which leads to further legitimacy problems of CSOs towards their representativeness when including them in the EU policy arena. In this conception CSOs often function as lobby groups with specific foci, who are often co-producers in European governance in a service oriented way. We can also keep this in mind for our further discussion about the multiplicity of the term CSOs and rules of representation with CSOs and EU institutions.

A third conception by Kohler-Koch describes the EU as a "[...] *multi-level system of governance which relied mainly on the legitimacy of its constituent units, i.e., the member states, and is now on the verge of developing into a system of authoritative decision-making in its own right.*"[5] In this setting CSOs are distinguished from self-interested lobby groups. The perception here is more focused on CSOs as grass-roots organizations, or parts of social movements and key actors, which give civil society a voice. This picture correlates with the Habermasian understanding of civil society, which is

> "[...] *composed of those more or less spontaneous emergent associations, organisations, and movements that, attuned to how societal problems resonate in the private life sphere, distil and transmit such reactions in amplified form to the public sphere.*"[6]

The jeopardy of this conception is that civil society and respective CSOs can be misused as 'citizens on call 'or' stand by citizens' who are only consulted whenever it fits from public side. This can be kept in mind when dealing with the selection-criteria from EU public side and institutions.

The three conceptions described by Kohler-Koch put CSOs into a multi-dimensional and ambiguous position. To be accountable for policy processes, they have to validate themselves first, in order to know, if their claims reflect the concerns of their members. At the same time they have to compete with other stakeholders, and therefore they are often organized in umbrella organizations, which potentially distances them from their grass roots. In accord with Kohler-Koch this is the overall driver for the actual self- and external perception of CSOs:

> "*To summarise, the establishment of a consultation regime has a transformative effect on the meaning of civil society in the EU context. It brought the issue of representativeness and accountability centre stage and by doing so shored up the perception that the universe of civil society organisations represents Europe's civil society which itself is constituted by free and independent societal actors.*"[7]

Carlo Ruzza sees two main features of civil society, which he sums up in a so called 'information-representation theory of civil society'.[8] He is highlighting that civil society has the virtue of improving representation and legitimacy as an ideology, which is the representation side. On the other hand, civil society also improves the information and subsequent effectiveness of policy making, which is the information side.

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[5] See Kohler-Koch, Beate (2009): The three worlds of European civil society – What role for civil society for what kind of Europe? In: Policy and Society 28/2009: P. 51

[6] See Habermas, Jürgen (1996): Between facts and norms. Contributions to a discourse theory of law and democracy. Cambridge: Polity press. P. 367

[7] See Kohler-Koch, Beate (2009): The three worlds of European civil society – What role for civil society for what kind of Europe? In: Policy and Society 28/2009: P. 54

[8] See Ruzza, Carlo (2008): EU-Society Relations and Interests Intermediation: a contribution to the debate. Efficient and Democratic Governance in the European Union. Kohler-Koch (ed.), Larat (ed.), Universität Mannheim (MZES) (Ed.): Efficient and democratic governance in the European Union. Mannheim (CONNEX Report Series 09). P. 309

The associational participation of civil society is an inclusive form of participation from the ideological point of view, which also provides legitimacy to the EU for offering a non-state and bureaucracy-free representation arena. It ideally is supposed to shorten up the long chain of representation from local to supra-national level, via the fast vertical connection between the local CSOs and EU umbrella groups. But alas the Research Group 4 within the CONNEX network[9] found out that de facto the chain of representation can also even be longer between grass-roots associations and EU CSO umbrellas. Concerning civil society as in ideology, Ruzza, similarly to Kohler-Koch, also highlights the dual role of input and output legitimacy. These two sides are also reflected in the two major critical statements that, on the one hand, civil society is only used as an instrument for inclusion (by a weakening EU), and, opposed to this, on the other hand, civil society as an ideology can be used to make politics outside of the framework of the state.[10] All these different sides of the representation view on civil society have to be reflected and kept in mind when thinking of rules of representation with CSOs and European Institutions.

Ruzza determines a demand of classifying the different types of CSOs when thinking of the information side of Ruzza's theoretical concept of civil society[11]. This demand is driven by the need to know the relations between CSOs, and to the context of policy. For a fair, reliable and valid framework for CSO participation, it is needed to know the repertoires of their actions, point of views, mechanisms of cooperation and other institutional features. Ruzza claims:

> *"Participatory practices are therefore oriented towards the power base of different organisations, and thus impacted by the aims of consultations which also vary in different policy fields."*[12]

This claim also meets the definition problem concerning the term CSOs as such and associated problems discussed further up within the review of the Kohler-Koch paper. Ruzza also points out, that an analysis of the types of organisations and their different contributions needs to be done in the sake of good governance. Later in this task we will provide such analysis with the matrix of CSOs' clusters versus involvement modes of CSOs, and use it for our recommendations.

Ruzza's 'information-representation theory of civil society' shows, in line with Kohler-Koch, the salience of civil society at the EU level, also beyond the instrumental acquisition of legitimacy for EU institutions. Both authors also highlight the pros and cons of the very broad definitions and spheres of civil society. After a brief view on different practices of CSO engagement of other organizations in the next chapter, those ideas of Ruzza and Kohler-Koch will flow into the concrete findings of the SecurePART project in order to finally formulate rules of representation with CSOs and EU institutions.

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[9] An overview of the topics of RG 4 can be found here: URL: http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/projekte/typo3/site/fileadmin/work%20programmes/Work%20Programme%202%20RG4.pdf

[10] Cf. Ruzza, Carlo (2008): EU-Society Relations and Interests Intermediation: a contribution to the debate. Efficient and Democratic Governance in the European Union. Kohler-Koch (ed.), Larat (ed.), Universität Mannheim (MZES) (Ed.): Efficient and democratic governance in the European Union. Mannheim (CONNEX Report Series 09). P. 310-316

[11] Cf. Ruzza, Carlo (2008): EU-Society Relations and Interests Intermediation: a contribution to the debate. Efficient and Democratic Governance in the European Union. Kohler-Koch (ed.), Larat (ed.), Universität Mannheim (MZES) (Ed.): Efficient and democratic governance in the European Union. Mannheim (CONNEX Report Series 09). P. 316-321

[12] See Ruzza, Carlo (2008): EU-Society Relations and Interests Intermediation: a contribution to the debate. Efficient and Democratic Governance in the European Union. Kohler-Koch (ed.), Larat (ed.), Universität Mannheim (MZES) (Ed.): Efficient and democratic governance in the European Union. Mannheim (CONNEX Report Series 09). P. 317

6. Practices of CSO engagement of the EU and other International Organizations

To showcase the above elaborations, we document some real-life examples both from the EU, and from other International Organisations with a track record in holding ad hoc and regular consultations in the form e.g. of networks. Besides the European Commission's Migration Networks and Anti-Radicalization Networks administered by DG Migration and Home Affairs (DG HOME), and the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC), we are looking at the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Bank, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations, and the Council of Europe's Conference of International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs).

6.1 European Commission: Civil Society Forum on Drugs (CSF) and Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN)

The **Civil Society Forum on Drugs (CSF)** was created in 2007 as broad platform for a structured dialogue between the European Commission and the European civil society about drug-related issues. Through participation in the forum, relevant CSOs should be integrated in policy formulation and implementation through practical advice. Currently the forum has 45 members covering different areas of drug-related issues, ranging from anti-prohibitionist organisations and organisations for a drug free world to networks of professionals working in prevention and harm reduction fields, parents or women organisations and think tanks.[13]

The constituency (current period 2015-2017) of the CSF changes every 2-3 years to give new members the chance to contribute to the European drug policy. The forum is chaired by the Commission, which also finances and organises its continued existence. A Core Group of stakeholders is in charge of preparing common documents and agendas of meetings and to guarantee hitch-free cooperation between the members. The Core Group is composed of the Chair, a Vice-chair and four CSF members. The work of the CSF is divided between working groups. At the moment, there are three working groups: on quality standards on drugs demand reduction, UNGASS 2016 and Institutional and organisation issues. The CSF meets once a year, while the working groups meet more often.

Members are selected according to several criteria set out in the Green Paper on the role of Civil Society in Drugs Policy in the EU (COM (2006) 316 final).[14] These criteria include a definition of CSOs, that is "the associational life operating in the space between the state and market, including individual participation, and the activities of non-governmental, voluntary and community organisations". Organisations applying for Membership have to fulfil transparency criteria, have its main base of operation in an EU member state, EEA, acceding, candidate or potential candidate country and must be financially accountable. To make sure that only experienced and potent organisations participate, organisations should have a clear track record of their activities. In regard to representativeness, organisations should furthermore be recognised as being able to speak on behalf of those they claim to represent. When the EC selects members out of the applying organisations, priority will be given to those organisations that are established in the form of transnational networks covering a number of eligible countries. A list of all participating organisations is published on the DG HOME website.

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[13] See Url: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/civil-society-forum-drugs/index_en.htm.
[14] See Url: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1418917957799&uri=CELEX:52006DC0316.

The involvement of civil society is one of the cornerstones of European drugs policy as presented in the Commission's Green Paper of 26 June 2006 on the role of civil society in drugs policy in the European Union. The following actions are recommended regarding a more effective cooperation with civil society:

> - *Structuring cooperation with civil society in the drugs field in order to ensure a sustainable exchange of views, experience and best practises between the various actors and to enable them to provide input and feedback on drug issues at EU level;*
>
> - *Developing a closer cooperation with civil society as part of the development of European governance and bringing Europe closer to citizens;*
>
> - *Creating cooperation by linking networks under common themes to offer an informal, light and cost-effective way to structure the information flows and enable a more effective consultation with civil society;*
>
> - *There is a great variety amongst civil society actors in any given field. This diversity should be acknowledged when building structures for consulting civil society at the European level but it should be balanced against the need for effective and organised debate.*[15]

The **Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN)** was set up by the European Commission in September 2011. It is a EU-wide umbrella network of first-line practitioners, local authorities, CSOs and other stakeholder involved in countering violent radicalisation. A major part in this network plays the involvement of first-line practitioners and the civil society. The former because they are in direct contact with targeted individuals and vulnerable groups, the latter because radicalisation processes develop and can be met first in local contexts.[16]

The RAN is organised in thematic working groups, driven by a Steering Committee (SC) chaired by the Commission. Every working group consists of not less than members of three Member States, to guarantee an international perspective. The SC includes the leaders of the working groups and the Committee of Regions. The RAN members meet at least once a year at a plenary meeting and working groups shall at least meet twice a year. Besides that, there is extensive exchange of information via an online forum.[17]

It is the purpose of the RAN to pool experiences, knowledge and best practices from all across Europe to enhance awareness of radicalisation and communication techniques and to challenge terrorist narratives. Therefore, the RAN organises several conferences a year on all political levels to spread information to practitioners and other stakeholder involved in the issue of combating violent extremism and terrorism. Once a year the Commission hosts e.g. a High Level Conference with Ministers and other high level authorities. In the preparation of the High Level Conference, all working groups produce policy recommendations. The elaboration of such recommendations is an important aim of all working group meetings.

Organisations applying for membership in the RAN have to fulfil different criteria, which are listed

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[15] See Url: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52006DC0316
[16] See Url: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/index_en.htm
[17] See Url: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/docs/ran_charter_en.pdf

in the "Rules of Procedures".[18] The admission of new members is decided by the Steering Committee by unanimity. Potential members have to be based in the EU/EEA country, be a formally established group/entity, whereby existing umbrella organisations have priority in the selection process, and need to have a proven activity record in the field of preventing violent radicalisation and extremism to demonstrate potential to contribute to the objectives of the RAN and interest in this field. Regarding to the involvement of CSOs the following recommendations are made:

- *Encourage networks of community members, practitioners, law enforcement and academics to share and discuss best practice in spotting and addressing radicalisation and recruitment leading to acts of terrorism;*

- *The RAN will be open for and benefit from contributions of wide range of participants active in the relevant areas, including non members;*

- *Multi-agency approach is key: To be able to prevent radicalisation and to safeguard individuals at risk, multi agency cooperation is necessary to provide a consistent and reliable network. In this network, expertise and information can be shared, cases can be discussed and there can be agreement and shared ownership on the best course of action. These networks should be combinations between law enforcement, professional care organisations as well as NGO's and community representatives.*

6.2 The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)

The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) sees itself as the focal point for civil society since the late 1990s. In that time the EESC build up a strong relation with CSOs and including different set ups. In 1999 the EESC set up a sub-committee to draft an opinion on "The role and contribution of civil society organizations in the building of Europe"[19]. The committee stated at the vogue expression that civil society became, indeed without any clear definition or indication of what is meant with civil society organizations. Therefore, the first step was to draw a clear definition of what is a CSO.[20] After that, the EESC was working on a concept of civil dialogue, which flew into the 2002 white paper on European Governance.[21]

The civil dialogue should establish a forum for civil society in policy making, by providing a public arena to enhance transparency and a common civil European identity. Civil dialogue, seen as a participatory tool (for bottom-up policy), became one central process for the implementation of Article 11 of the Lisbon Treaty.[22] Therefore civil dialogue should have the following features:

- *in principle, all members of organised civil society (and therefore the social partners, too) should participate in civil dialogue;*

- *civil dialogue should not take the place of or compete with social dialogue, but provide an*

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[18] See Url: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/docs/ran_rules_of_procedures_en.pdf

[19] See CES 851/99 URL:http://www.eesc.europa.eu/resources/docs/ces851-1999_ac_en.pdf

[20] See CES 851/99, op. cit., point 5.2 URL: http://www.eesc.europa.eu/resources/docs/ces851-1999_ac_en.pdf, as well as D3.2, Chapter 7 "The multiplicity of the term CSO" of the SecurePART project

[21] See CES 357/2002 URL: http://edz.bib.uni-mannheim.de/www-edz/doku/wsa/2002/ces-2002-0357.pdf

[22] Article 11(1) The institutions shall, by appropriate means, give citizens and representative associations the opportunity to make known and publicly exchange their views in all areas of Union action. 2. The institutions shall maintain an open, transparent and regular dialogue with representative associations and civil society.

> *adjunct;*
>
> - *civil dialogue can be conducted between the representatives of organised civil society alone or between them and a Community body or institution; it can cover horizontal or vertical issues and thus take the form of either a general or sectoral dialogue;*
>
> - *civil dialogue should be provided with the structures which it requires to operate; its remit should be mainly in the socioeconomic sector, apart from those areas covered by social dialogue7 , but should also embrace the environment, consumer matters, development, human rights, culture and all other questions which are important for civil society in all its component parts8;*
>
> - *civil dialogue players should also be responsible for ensuring that non-EU countries and especially the applicant countries are familiarised with the organisational structures and forms of communication of organised civil society. These countries must also be helped to form or develop similar structures.[23]*

The EESC has already started to put civil dialogue in practice, for example by setting up permanent and structural dialogue with the national Economic and Social Councils of the EU´s member states, but still it is a work in progress.

6.3   The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has the goal of promoting "[...] *policies that will improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world.*"[24] To fulfil this goal, the OECD works with governments, the Business and Industry Advisory Committee, the Trade Union Advisory Committee, as well as with other CSOs. The OECD has a special focus on CSOs in the field of development aid. Therefore the OECD is cooperating with CSOs from both, the northern- and from the southern hemisphere, to foster cooperation between those CSOs on a global level. Especially the national members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) are working with CSOs.[25]

DAC is mainly using the narrower term NGO (Non-Governmental-Organization), also when speaking of CSO. Most DAC members have a specific strategy for working with NGOs. Those strategies are mainly focused on working with NGOs to provide humanitarian assistance. In 2009 at least 13% of the official development assistance provided by DAC members has been managed by NGOs, provided with a funding of 15.5 billion $. National NGOs were allocated the most. Therefore the most common mechanism for funding to NGOs has been a specific project or programme support to national and international organizations. But also "calls for proposals" and the support of local organizations were quite common. Most challenging for the DAC members were coordination issues, like duplication of activities, high transaction costs (when dealing with many small NGOs), and the coordination between the donors and NGOs. From the NGO side most challenging was the lack of clear donor policies, and the conditions set by donors for financing and

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[23] Cf. EESC Group III: Compendium – Participatory Democracy: a retrospective overview of the story written by the EESC. P. 11 URL: http://www.eesc.europa.eu/resources/docs/compendium-web.pdf

[24] Cf. OECD mission: [URL: http://www.oecd.org/about/]

[25] DAC has 29 members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmar, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Slovac Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States.

reporting.[26] The most important actions to take with CSOs for the DAC members formulated by the OECD are summarized in the following:

DAC members can:

> • *Agree on definitions of CSO and NGO and when the terms should be used.*
>
> • *Make aid allocations to and through NGOs more transparent through better reporting to the OECD.*
>
> • *Develop transparent, forward looking and results-oriented policies and strategies for working with CSOs. Be clear about the overall objectives, principles and conditions for working with CSOs. Do this in consultation with CSOs.*
>
> • *Strike a balance between respecting CSO autonomy and steering CSOs to deliver development co-operation objectives.*
>
> • *Collaborate with CSOs to identify achievable objectives, indicators for measuring achievements and realistic outcomes for ODA channelled through CSOs that take into account the need to be fully accountable to donor governments.*
>
> • *Simplify and harmonise contracting, funding and reporting requirements to reduce transaction costs. Consider accepting and using CSO systems for monitoring and reporting.*[27]

At the same time, CSOs can:

> • *Collaborate with donors to identify achievable objectives, indicators for measuring achievements and realistic outcomes for ODA channelled through CSOs that take into account the need to be fully accountable to donor governments and beneficiaries.*
>
> • *Support DAC member efforts to harmonise donor systems and processes by harmonising CSO systems and processes.*
>
> • *Make how they manage and spend aid more transparent by establishing an international database for CSO financing for development.*[28]

6.4 The Council of Europe's Conference of International Non-Governmental Organisations

The Council of Europe's Conference of International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) is the most important tool for co-operation between the Council of Europe and organized civil society. The INGO Conferences are the only assembly of NGOs on the level of international intergovernmental organization. The Committee of Ministers decided in 1951 to make arrangements in order to have an institutional set-up for consultation with INGOs. This consultative status of the INGOs got deepened with the change to a participatory status in 2003. The requirements for the participatory status are on a high international competence level.
At present, 320 INGOs hold this status, which entails the following features for INGOs:

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[26] See OECD (2011): How DAC Members work with CSOs in development co-operation. URL: http://www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/48784967.pdf

[27] Cf: OECD (2011): How DAC Members work with CSOs in development co-operation. URL: http://www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/48784967.pdf : P. 4

[28] Cf: OECD (2011): How DAC Members work with CSOs in development co-operation. URL: http://www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/48784967.pdf : P. 4

"Co-operation with INGOs holding participatory status takes many forms, from simple consultation to full-scale co-operation on specific projects. INGO experts may participate in various projects as consultants; they may contribute to the work of intergovernmental committees on an institutionalized or ad-hoc basis, prepare memoranda for the Secretary General, make oral or written statements to the committees of the Parliamentary Assembly and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities and address seminars and other meetings organised by the Council of Europe. INGOs enjoying participatory status also disseminate information about the Council of Europe's aims and activities among their constituencies."[29]

The INGOs with participatory status meet four times a year, in a deliberatively assembly. As a result from one INGO conference in 2009, they put out a paper about codes of good practice for civil participation in the decision-making process.[30] The paper concludes with a matrix of civil participation, to illustrate the different levels of NGO participation with the different steps in the political decision making process. This matrix may be seen as an illustration, of how the different tools for NGO participation provided by the Council of Europe´s INGO Conferences can be used:[31]

Table 1 - different tools for NGO participation provided by the Council of Europe´s INGO Conferences

Partnership	Work group or committee	Co-drafting	Joint decision-making Co-decision making	Strategic partnerships	Work groups or committee	Work groups or committee
Dialogue	Hearings and public forums Citizens' forums and future councils Key government	Hearings and Q&A panels Expert seminars Multi-stakeholder committees and advisory bodies	Open plenary or committee sessions	Capacity building seminars Training seminars	Work groups or committee	Seminars and deliberative forums
Consultation	Petitioning Consultation online or other techniques	Hearings and Q&A panels Expert seminars Multi-stakeholder	Open plenary or committee sessions	Events, conferences, forums, seminars	Feedback mechanisms	Conferences or meetings Online consultation

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[29] Cf. URL: http://www.coe.int/en/web/ingo/participatory-status

[30] See URL: https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=09000016802eed5c

[31] Ibid: https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=09000016802eed5c

Information	Easy and open information access Research Campaigning and lobbying Website for key documents	Open and free access to policy documents Website for key documents Campaigns and lobbying Web casts Research input	Campaigning and lobbying	Open access to information Website for information access E-mail alerts FAQ Public tendering procedures	Open access to information Evidence gathering Evaluations Research studies	Open access to information
Levels of participation						
Steps in the political decision making process	**Agenda setting**	**Drafting**	**Decision**	**Implementation**	**Monitoring**	**Reformulation**

6.5 The World Bank

The World Bank interacts globally with hundreds of CSOs on everyday basis. The Bank has developed an engagement continuum to track their different kinds of engagement. The continuum starts from information sharing, policy dialogue, strategy consultation, operational collaboration, up to institutional partnerships. According to the World Bank website about Civil Society Engagement:

> "… There are some 120 Communications professionals in the Bank Headquarters and in over 100 country offices that act as Civil Society Focal Points responsible for engaging CSOs from the local to the global levels."[32]

The intensity and scope of cooperation varies along an engagement continuum and depends on the institutional context of the specific country. The Bank is collaborating with CSOs on strategies, projects and policies from national to global levels. Therefore the collaborations between the World Bank and CSOs have grown in popularity within the last decades:

> "The projected involvement of CSOs in Bank-financed projects has increased from 21 percent in 1990 to 82 percent in Fiscal Year 2012." Furthermore "CSOs have been invited to serve, for the first time, as advisors and/or full partners on the governance structure of several funding mechanisms such as the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), Climate Investment Funds (CIFS), and GPSA."[33]

To discuss the challenges of the World Banks engagement with CSOs, The Banks Civil Society Team has published a paper called: "Issues and Options for Improving Engagement between the World

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[32] URL:
http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/CSO/0,,contentMDK:20092185~menuPK:220422~pagePK:220503~piPK:220476~theSitePK:228717,00.html
[33] URL:
http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/CSO/0,,contentMDK:20092185~menuPK:220422~pagePK:220503~piPK:220476~theSitePK:228717,00.html

Bank and Civil Society Organizations".[34] The paper points to four main issues to achieve a better engagement with CSOs for the Bank: promoting best practices for civil engagement; closing the gap between expectations, policy and practice; adapting to changes in global and national civil society; achieving greater Bank-wide coherence and accountability.[35] Regarding those main issues the Banks Civil Society Team formulated the following actions to take, when engaging with CSOs:

> • *Establish new global mechanisms for Bank-CSO engagement to help promote mutual understanding and cooperation.*
>
> • *Establish a Bank-wide advisory service/focal point for consultations and an institutional framework for consultation management and feedback.*
>
> • *Pilot a new Bank-wide monitoring and evaluation system for civic engagement.*
>
> • *Conduct a review of Bank funds available for civil society engagement in operations and policy dialogue, and explore possible realignment or restructuring.*
>
> • *Review the Bank's procurement framework with a view toward facilitating collaboration with CSOs.*
>
> • *Institute an integrated learning program for Bank staff and member governments on how to engage CSOs more effectively, as well as capacity-building for CSOs on how to work effectively with the Bank and its member governments.*
>
> • *Hold regular meetings of senior management, and periodically with the Board, to review Bank-civil society relations.*
>
> • *Develop and issue new guidelines for Bank staff on the institution's approach, best practices, and a framework for engagement with CSOs.*
>
> • *Emphasize the importance of civil society engagement in the guidance to Bank staff on the preparation of the CAS as well as in CAS monitoring and evaluation.*
>
> • *Develop tools for analytical mapping of civil society to assist Bank country and task teams in determining the relevant CSOs to engage on a given issue, project or strategy.*[36]

6.6 The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is one of the six organs of the United Nations (UN). ECOSOC already established a forum for CSOs in 1946, as a practical instrument in reaction to Article 71 of the UN Charter. The ECOSOC also uses preferably the term NGO, instead of CSO. Already in the early 1950s ECOSOC developed an intergovernmental body, the Committee on NGOs, for providing and managing the system of consultative statuses for NGOs with ECOSOC. The Committee is elected in a four year cycle and scopes the whole geographical outreach of the UN. The consultation status is limited to the NGO sector, whereby there are three categories of statuses: A General consultative status which is reserved for large international NGOs, a Special

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[34] The World Bank (2005): Issues and Options for Improving Engagement Between the World Bank and Civil Society Organizations. Washington D.C., Civil Society Team

[35] See The World Bank (2005): Issues and Options for Improving Engagement Between the World Bank and Civil Society Organizations. Washington D.C., Civil Society Team: P. 29-30

[36] See The World Bank (2005): Issues and Options for Improving Engagement Between the World Bank and Civil Society Organizations. Washington D.C., Civil Society Team: P. 30-33

consultative status for smaller and more specialized NGOs, and a Roster status for Organizations that don't fit in any of the other categories (i.e. NGOs with a narrow technical focus).

There are currently around 4.000 NGOs in consultative status. Only 142 of those organizations are in General consultative status, while around 3000 are in Special consultative status and around 1000 are on the Roster.[37] The organizations with consultative status come from all continents and are active in the fields of: Economic and Social, Financing for Development, Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, Population, Public Administration, Social Development, Peace Development in Africa, Conflict Resolution in Africa, and NEPAD.[38] During a review process from 1993 to 1996 ECOSOC came to the following actions to take, which can be summed up in more open culture for participation for NGOs, more variety in the target groups of NGOs, and also in the areas of the work of the UN for them to participate:

- *requesting the General Assembly to examine at its current 51st session the question of the participation of NGOs in all areas of the work of the UN;*

- *making national, regional and sub-regional NGOs eligible for consultative status;*

- *making the national affiliates of international NGOs eligible for consultative status;*

- *changing the nomenclature concerning categories of consultative status from Category I and II to General and Special consultative status;*

- *agreeing a standard procedure for NGO accreditation to and participation in international conferences convened by the UN;*

- *expanding the role of the ECOSOC Committee on NGOs while streamlining its procedures.[39]*

7.   Putting the SecurePART findings into context for rules of representation for CSOs

The objective of this task is to help formulate policy rules of representation of CSOs in Security Research. Different findings of the SecurePART project and the state-of-the-art literature have been operationalized and contextualized. This approach is combined with the deductive approach of the literature review in order to formulate rules of representation with CSOs and European institutions.

7.1 Matching CSO clusters to types of involvement in the ESRP

The focus here is to match the categories of CSOs with range of activities for involvement to formulate rules of representation from CSO categorical site / best practices for rules of representation.

Besides the more technical assessment of CSO clusters versus potential involvement as defined in this chapter, the more general consideration regarding CSO characterization (and, respectively, civil society), is defined in the European Agenda on Security, European Commission, COM

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[37] See the "List of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council as of 1 September 2014" of the Economic and Social Council of the UN. URL: http://csonet.org/content/documents/E-2014-INF-5%20Issued.pdf

[38] See URL: http://esango.un.org/civilsociety/login.do

[39] Cf. URL: https://www.globalpolicy.org/un-reform/31786-ecosoc-concludes-ngo-review.html

(2015)185 final.[40]

Kohler-Koch states in her paper "*'We should foster participation by our citizens, and not lobbyists'*",[41] as is also demanded by Heathcoat-Amory & Bonde. In the following section the review, however, is focusing only on CSOs as advocates of the civil society. [42] This is due to the reason that the research projects need well organized participants. A more direct involvement of citizens is provided by the complementary initiatives and methods, such as Consensus Conferences or Participatory Technology Assessments. These are reported in D2.7 Recommendation Report for WP5 Input.

In document **D3.2**-**"Report on the collaborative links among CSOs"**, 140 CSOs participating in security research projects have been identified and classified in 11 clusters including CSOs from 13 European countries:
1) Red Cross associations 2) Emergency Services (Fire brigades, first aid & rescue services, etc.) 3) Medical associations 4) Transport associations 5) Security associations 6) Human rights associations 7) Law associations 8) ICT Security organizations 9) Climate change and environmental organizations 10) Development cooperation organizations 11) International policy Think Tanks.

These largest clusters have also been further examined for their participation modalities in FP7 Security projects, as well as their links to the civil society and their interactions with other CSOs, networks or platforms.

Range of activities for involvement has been already investigated in document **D1.1 "Criteria & indicators list"**. Eight types of involvement mode of CSOs in the ESRP have been described as follows:

1. **Observers:** CSOs do get information on the design and implementation of the EU framework programme for research and innovation, and are associated to the programme monitoring;

2. **Influencers:** CSOs are treated as specific player in the consultation process and are taking part in the definition of strategic agendas of Horizon 2020 research themes;

3. **Programme evaluators:** CSOs bring their expertise and evaluate Horizon 2020 programme themes according to their need and expectations;

4. **Project evaluators:** CSOs bring their expertise and evaluate Horizon 2020 proposals according to their need and expectations;

5. **Actors of research:** CSOs undertake research as a member of a H2020 consortium and are directly involved in the research activities. Accompanying activity to the research (coordination and support actions) can be comprised;

6. **Users of research:** CSOs act as intermediate or final users of new technology developments by contributing to the validation of prototypes of products/services;

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[40] European Commission Com (2015) 185 final. URL: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/e-library/documents/basic-documents/docs/eu_agenda_on_security_en.pdf
[41] See Kohler-Koch, Beate (2009): The three worlds of European civil society – What role for civil society for what kind of Europe? In: Policy and Society 28/2009: P. 49
[42] Cf. Kohler-Koch, Beate (2009): The three worlds of European civil society – What role for civil society for what kind of Europe? In: Policy and Society 28/2009

7. **Commissioners of research:** CSOs request to other actors to undertake research activities. Accompanying activity to the research (coordination and support actions) can be comprised;

8. **Disseminators:** CSOs are raising awareness to key targets or lay public on security research hot issues linked to H2020.

For the review we have used the results reported in the study document Topic 1 which was prepared for WP3 Task 3.2 – Inter-CSO Analysis which looked at the kind of relationship / networks of CSOs working in the security sector. Additionally, the Catalogue of Security Research projects under the 7th FWP prepared by the European Commission and the CORDIS database[43] has been consulted in order to obtain information about the presence and role of CSOs in the projects.

Limitations have been encountered in our analysis due to the difficulty of finding exact information about the concrete activities and involvement of CSOs in research projects. As Ruzza has already pointed out in his paper "EU-Society Relations and Interests Intermediation: a contribution to the debate", there is a need to classify the specific types of CSOs, their needs, relations and their particular environments.[44] The documentation available about terminated projects is frequently limited especially when the project's website is no longer accessible. Due to our knowledge about various projects and the general information about security research consortia collected by the FP7 project CONSIDER we have been able to compare CSOs' clusters with their possible modes of involvement in the ESRP.

1) Red Cross associations
A few of these associations are involved in the ESRP as **Influencers**, **Programme and Projects Evaluators**. The Magen David Adom in Israel, for instance, participates in advisory groups of the Security research programme. They are also **Actors of research** acting not only as participants but also as project coordinators (similarly to the German Red Cross). They are also often asked to join projects as "first responders" with recognized expertise and can then play the role of **Users of research** by contributing to the testing and validation of prototypes.

2) Emergency Services (Fire brigades, first aid & rescue services, etc.)
Certain associations have been involved as Influencers at both the national and European level in the consultation process by defining definition the agenda of security research themes. In projects they seldom perceive the role of the Actors of research and, more frequently, as users of research.

3) Medical associations
Actors of research and/or **Users of research**

4) Transport associations
Actors of research and/or **Users of research, Commissioners of research** (Ex: EURNEX association-rail research)**, Disseminators** raising awareness on Security Research for their members

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5) Security associations
Observers, Influencers, Programme & Project evaluators, several are Actors of research, coordinators of EC-funded projects**, Commissioners of research** (Ex: European Forum for Urban Security-EFUS)**, Disseminators** raising awareness for their members

6) Human rights associations
Observers (ex: Statewatch, London & Brussels)**, Actors of research and/or Users of research, Project evaluators**

7) Law associations
Observers, Influencers (ex: IRKS-Vienna, CCBE-Brussels)**, Actors of research, Disseminators**

8) ICT Security organisations
Observers, Influencers, Actors of research and/or Users of research, Disseminators

9) Climate change and environmental organizations
Influencers (ex: REC, Szentendre, HU)**, Actors of research, Disseminators**

10) Development cooperation organizations
Observers, Influencers, Actors and/or Users of research, Disseminators

11) International policy Think Tanks
Observers, Influencers, Actors of research, Disseminators

The following matrix summarizes the findings above, correlating CSO clusters with involvement modes of CSOS

Table 2 - Correlation CSO clusters with involvement modes of CSOS

CSOs' clusters/ modes of CSOs	Observers	Influencers	Progr. evaluators	Project evaluators	Actors of res.	Users of res.	Commissioners of res.	Disseminators
Red cross Assoc.		X	(X)	(X)	X	XX		
Emergency services		(X)			X	XX		
Medical Assoc.				(X)	X	X		

Transport Assoc.			(X)		X	X	(X)	X
Security Assoc.	X	X	X	X	X			X
Human rights Assoc.	X	(X)		(X)	X	XX		
Law Assoc.	X	X			X	X		X
ICT Security Assoc.	X	X	(X)	(X)	X	X		X
Environmental Assoc.		X			X	XX		X
Developt.- Organisations	X	X		(X)	X	XX		X
Policy Think Tanks	X	X		X	X			X

(X): low, X: middle, XX: high correlation

When formulating rules of representation with CSOs and European institutions, we first have to think about the general idea on what we consider as a CSO, the expectations others have on CSOs, and the reality they are faced with. As it was explained, CSOs - seen as advocates of civil society - are often appreciated as an opponent force to authoritarian and bureaucratic rules, which is more a heightened image, than a realistic view. Nonetheless this affirmative action brings CSOs into an important position. But, in fact their sphere of influence is often attributed to and driven by EU institutions, in particular within the ESRP. Due to the fuzziness of the term, the representativeness of civil society as well as legitimation and information advantages for the EU institutions and the ESRP are unclear. Therefore it is important to make use of the different categories of CSOs we have found in the project, as well as to maintain the multiplicity of the term while formulating the rules of representation. Moreover, it is important to take advantage of the perceptions of advantages and disadvantages that CSOs have to face with the ESRP from their point of view, in order to scope the extremely divergent landscape of CSOs and to find most practical and useful rules of representation with CSOs and European institutions.

Within the EESC paper "*Civil society organised at European level*"[45], we can find a list of what includes the term CSO. This list helps us to classify the clusters of CSOs found in the SecurePART project:

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[45] URL: http://www.eesc.europa.eu/resources/docs/actes_sco_en.pdf

Civil society organisations include:	CSO class
• the so-called labour-market players, i.e. the social partners;	→ LP
• organisations representing social and economic players, which are not social partners in the strict sense of the term;	→ SEP
• NGOs (non-governmental organisations) which bring people together in a common cause, such as environmental organisations, human rights organisations, consumer associations, charitable organisations, educational and training organisations, etc.;	→ NGO
• CBOs (community-based organisations, i.e. organisations set up within society at grassroots level which pursue member-oriented objectives), e.g. youth organisations, family associations and all organisations through which citizens participate in local and municipal life;	→ CBO
• religious communities.	→ RC
http://www.eesc.europa.eu/resources/docs/actes_sco_en.pdf	

In a second step, the classes of CSOs can be matched with security topics, to provide a more systematic and differentiated scheme for CSOs within the ESRP:

Table 3 - Match of classes of CSOs with security topics

Security Topic	CSO class	Example
Disruption of international crime networks	LP	• Trade Union of Police/Customs • Professional Networks of Police officers/Attorneys/Researchers with the focus on organized crime
	SEP	• Minority organizations (e.g. from minorities which are recruiting ground for OC)
	NGO	• Civil Rights activists • Digital Right Activists
	CBO	• Anti-Mafia grassroot organizations • Support groups of prisoners
	RC	• (Local) Religious communities/Churches in challenged regions/neighbourhoods
Prevention of terrorism and addressing radicalisation and recruitment	LP	• Trade Union of Police/Customs • Professional Networks of Police officers/Attorneys/Researchers with the focus on organized crime
	SEP	
	NGO	

	CBO	
	RC	
Raising the levels of security for citizens and businesses in cyberspace	LP	• Internet Security Professionals Networks • Financial industry • Payment Processing Provider Interest Groups
	SEP	
	NGO	• Digital Rights Activists • Hacker • Consumer right advocates
	CBO	
	RC	
Strengthening security through border management	LP	• Trade union of Police/Customs • Trade unions of transport Industry
	SEP	• Foreigner Associations • Ethnic Minorities
	NGO	• Passenger Rights Organizations • Refugee Support Organisations • NGOs supporting (illegal) migrants
	CBO	• Neighbourhood watch groups • (Local) support groups for refugees
	RC	
Increasing Europe's resilience to crises and disasters	LP	• Firefighter Associations
	SEP	
	NGO	• Red Cross • Doctors without Borders • Inter
	CBO	• Neigbourhood support groups (resilience)
	RC	

This classification is supposed to help indentifying and contacting the CSOs in view of increasing their involvement in SR projects.

With respect to the multiplicity of the term "CSO", we suggest the following rules:

- Create a consultative status from the EC to the CSOs – For the consultation process, we

suggest to create a list of CSO (setting previously some requirements to be included in that list). The EC should consider the multiplicity of CSOs and a broad definition of CSOs to create that list.

- To promote the participation of the CSOs in the SR Program, the EC could address specific invitations to the CSOs depending on their profile and specific themes of the research agenda.

- The program shall provide different levels/ways of involvement that are appropriate to the diversity of CSOs, based on the categories that SecurePART has proposed.

With respect to the categories of CSOs and their types of involvement, we suggest the following rules:

- A classification in clusters should help indentifying and contacting the CSOs in view of increasing their involvement in SR projects. The net of CSOs should also be widened and the associations indirectly concerned about Security (ex: those dealing with data protection issues) should be also considered. CSOs should be targeted for participation in security research where their expertise and input is of value to the EU Security Research Programme.

- Early CSO involvement in the preparation of projects and their active participation in project research activities should be encouraged.

- CSOs should get specific support in order to be able to actively take part in projects. A specific funding scheme may help.

- To enable societal acceptance and innovation as well as improve the design, delivery and impact of the ESRP, CSOs should contribute to its design and be recruited also as evaluators.

- Systematic information of suitable CSOs networks about the ESRP should be performed and specific opportunities for participation should be proposed. "Problem areas" in the ESRP of potential interest to CSOs should also be actively communicated to their networks. /In order to better attract the attention of CSOs and support their engagement, specific communication on critical topics of potential interest to CSOs should be organized.

7.2 Input from the SecurePART "Future Workshop", Berlin, September 2015

This chapter will use selectively some of the outcomes from our SecurePART future workshop,[46] which took place on the 15th and 16th of September in Berlin, to formulate rules of representation with CSOs and European institutions. The workshop participants represented different stakeholders working or interested in European SR. Around 2/3 of the participants were CSOs, and 1/3 was security research experts. During three phases we got different recommendations for future concepts for the SR agenda and modes of participation of CSOs in SR, which are based on the participants' suggestions about present problems for CSOs in the mode of participation in SR, as well as about the relevance of the SR agenda itself. With respect to find rules of representation

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[46] A detailed report from the future workshop can be found in D2.6 "Workshop report".

all questions and answers regarding the agenda are of a high importance for this task.

In this chapter the main recommendations from the SecurePART future workshop regarding the agenda of the ESRP are supposed to be highlighted and further discussed. The basis for this discussion is the state-of-the-art literature review, presented in chapter 2 "State-of-the-art literature review: CSOs participation in EU policy". This deductive methodology allows us to validate and contextualize the workshops recommendations.

Overall the different problems mentioned by the participants refer to a deficit on the information side of the 'information-representation theory of civil society' as already found by Carlo Ruzza.[47] The participants especially criticised the alienating focus of the ESRP (seen from their perspective). The programme is perceived to be too closely connected to industry interests, which is expressed most obviously in the small amount of research actors in SR and in the strong focus on technology. The special information provided by CSOs is not much demanded, nor is it institutionally considered in the ESRP. What we can reflect here is the participants' skepticism against the often referred (mis)use of CSOs participation as a fig-leaf[48] to solve legitimating problems, by simply having an eye on representation benefits from CSOs.

Towards a better future agenda of the ESRP (seen from CSO side), the participants had the great wish for more open calls and a stronger two-way communication from EU and also from civil society side. Both issues refer to the need for more grassroots participation with a bottom-up perspective within the ESRP. The second big issue, which led to a lot of the suggestions above, was about strengthening the interaction between CSOs and the other SR actors, as well, as the internal structures of CSOs to be more flexible and capable for SR needs. These suggestions acknowledge the common hypothesis that CSOs function as '*transmission-belts*'[49], or connecting links between the different actors in the ESRP.

With respect to the recommendations from the SecurePART future-workshop, we suggest the following rules:

- For the better integration of the CSOs in the ESRP, the calls should provide a broad variety of topics, since CSOs have very different foci. Especially the big focus on technology closes the door for many CSOs to participate in research projects.

- The ESRP should deal with structural constraints of CSOs in terms of their organizational limitations, and therefore also have an eye on the structure of the projects, to supply projects that fit to CSOs.

- CSOs should be more activated in early communication and interaction within the ESRP, to also be an active part of the security culture of the research programme.

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[47] See Ruzza, Carlo (2008): EU-Society Relations and Interests Intermediation: a contribution to the debate. Efficient and Democratic Governance in the European Union. Kohler-Koch (ed.), Larat (ed.), Universität Mannheim (MZES) (Ed.): Efficient and democratic governance in the European Union. Mannheim (CONNEX Report Series 09). P. 309

[48] Cf. Freise, Matthias (2009): Mehr als bloß ein Feigenblatt? Der Zivilgesellschaftsdiskurs in Brüssel. In : Christiane Frantz, Holger Kolb (ed.): Transnationale Zivilgesellschaft in Europa - Traditionen, Muster, Hindernisse, Chancen. Waxmann: Münster. S. 121-138, or: Tömmel, Ingeborg (2010): Civil society in the EU: a strong player or a fig-leaf for the democratic deficit? In Canada-Europe transatlantic dialogue: seeking transnational solutions to 21st century problems. URL: http://labs.carleton.ca/canadaeurope/wp-content/uploads/sites/9/2010-03-IngeborgToemmelCivilSocietyInTheEU.pdf

[49] See Freise, Matthias (2009): Mehr als bloß ein Feigenblatt? Der Zivilgesellschaftsdiskurs in Brüssel. In : Christiane Frantz, Holger Kolb (ed.): Transnationale Zivilgesellschaft in Europa - Traditionen, Muster, Hindernisse, Chancen. Waxmann: Münster. S. 127

- The calls in the ESRP should be more flexible and demand driven, more open and cover the very divergent field of CSOs.

- The SR calls need a common language and a scope, which attracts also smaller and local focused CSOs.

Many CSOs don't see themselves in the field of security research, even though they are working with security issues. As reflected in the rules above, this has often to do with the language and scope of the calls, their perspective and framing. While CSOs might not be an actor in border control – they are active in the field of helping migrants. While not active in extremism detection in social networks, they might be digital rights activists, privacy lobby groups or concerned with helping ex members of radical organizations on their way back.

For bringing CSOs into the security field we have to translate the security research terms into the terms the CSOs use to frame their issues. After a first exploration we suggest the following examples for matching the Security Topics of the ESRP with CSOs' interest terms:

Table 4 - Examples for matching the Security Topics of the ESRP

Security Topic	Exemplary terms CSO
Disruption of international crime networks	- Civil Rights - Banking Regulations - Transforming Neighbourhoods - Surveillance …
Prevention of terrorism and addressing radicalisation and recruitment	- Religious minorities - Civil Rights - Data Protection - Freedom of Opinion - Extremism - Islamization - Joblessness/Poverty …
Raising the levels of security for citizens and businesses in cyberspace	- Data Protection - Privacy - Banking Regulations

	• Surveillance • Customer Rights and Protection • …
Strengthening security through border management	• Migration • Refugees • Human Rights • Anti-Racism • Working conditions for police/customs officers • Human Trafficking • …
Increasing Europe's resilience to crises and disasters	• Neighbourhood/Community empowerment • Charity • …

Some of the rules we have formulated in this task might be substantially overlapping. However, all the rules concerned are based in different contexts, and the fact of overlapping issues simply proofs their high importance, as they reflect the same deficits in different contexts. The two-way-approach of this task – based on deductive interpretation of the literature, and inductive interpretation of the SecurePART project findings – has helped to find different issues within the ESRP agenda, which are in need of improvement. We hope that our recommendations will help to foster the representation of CSOs in the ESRP and within other European institutions.

8. Ten Success stories of CSO engagement in Security Research

To further and concretize the above findings and insight, we opted for scoping the security research landscape by conducting a series of "success" case studies, covering as a wide variance of topics, CSOs and geographic provenience, as possible and feasible. In this respect, the conditions for a successful participation are exemplified and demonstrated in concrete cases of diverse CSOs participating in research projects, advisory boards, and the Security Advisory Group. The series of "success stories" featured in this report point to a small number of good practices that seem to be necessary in order to engage CSOs in a wider and more meaningful way. Early and equal involvement in the research design, and a strong function as multiplicators/hubs to the services and the citizens are two central ones.

The list of organisations examined in desk research is in the following table:

Table 5 - List of CSO Success Stories in Security Research

CSO (Acronym/Full Name)	Country	Type of CSO	Project(s) involved (Acronym/Full Name)	Specific field(s) of SR
GRF/Global Risk Forum Davos	CH	Think Tank/Foundation	PEP /(Public empowerment policies for crisis management) (FP7 Security)	Crisis Management
Johanniter Unfall-Hilfe e.V.	DE	Church NGO/First responder	GEO-Pictures (FP7 Space)	Geo-imaging and tracking (Crisis management)
NetLaw/Law and Internet foundation	BG	Internet rights NGO/(SME)	EVIDENCE (European Informatics Data Exchange Framework for Courts and Evidence) SMART (Scalable Measures for Automated Recognition Technologies) RESPECT (Rules, Expectations & Security through Privacy-Enhanced Convenient Technologies) (FP7 Security)	Cybersecurity/Organized crime
European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS)	FR	CSO, membership Network organisation for mayors and local authorities	SURVEILLE ("**SURV**eillance: **E**thical **I**ssues, **L**egal **L**imitations and **E**fficiency") (FP7) *"Citizens, Cities and Video-Surveillance"*, ("Fundamental rights and citizenship programme") DETECTOR (Human rights and legal and moral standards in relation to the use of detection technologies for counter-terrorism) (FP7).	Surveillance, human rights, ethical issues
Institute for Strategic Dialogue	UK	CSO, Think Tank	Chairs European Commission's Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) Preventing and Countering Far Right Extremism: European Co-operation (Swedish Ministry of Justice). Policy Planners' Network on Countering Radicalisation and Polarisation (PPN). Network of eleven integration ministries that involves	Preventing and responding to violent extremism

			close co-operation with the EU	
Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust	UK	Grass-roots CSO promoting rights of ethnic minorities	BESECURE (FP7), to support local policymakers in the creation, enhancement and implementation of security policies in urban zones.	Ethnic minority rights and urban security
MDA/Magen David Adom	IL	Emergency Medical System	NMFRDISASTER (Identifying the needs of medical first responder in disasters) EDEN (End-user driven DEmo for cbrNe) CRISMA (Modelling crisis management for improved action and preparedness) ETTIS (European security trends and threats in society) OPSIC (Operationalising Psychosocial Support in Crisis) CATO (CBRN crisis management: Architecture, Technologies and Operational Procedures) ESS (Emergency Support System) S-HELP (Securing Health.Emergency.Learning.Planning) DRIVER (DRiving InnoVation in crisis management for European Resilience)	Disaster management/Crisis management/CBRN/Emergency support
Austrian Red Cross (ARC)	AT	First Responder	IDIRA, FP7 (Interoperability of data and procedures in large-scale multinational disaster response actions) INNOSEC, FP7 (INNOvation Management Models for SECurity Organizations) DRIVER, FP7 (Driving Innovation in Crisis Management for European Resilience)	Disaster and crisis management
Statewatch	UK	Civil Rights registered charity	SECILE (Securing Europe through Counter-terrorism: Impact, Legitimacy and Effectiveness) FP7 Security ASSERT (Assessing Security Research – Tools and Methodologies to Measure Societal Impact) FP7 Security	Civil liberties in the EU
La Strada	NL	Human rights NGO network	TRACE (Trafficking As a Criminal Enterprise) FP7 Security	Trafficking in human beings

While the list claims by no means to be representative or exhaustive, we have covered a good part of organisations matched with issues and practices. We are defining as successful "good practices" along two dimensions: First, strong and equal participation modus, often early on in the research process in order to co-shape the agenda, and second, a positive impact uponthe research outcomes and their dissemination, uptake by practitioners, etc.

8.1 Global Risk Forum Davos (Switzerland)

Profile of the organisation

The Global Risk Forum GRF Davos[50] supports the worldwide exchange of knowledge, skills and expertise within the field of risk management. It helps to develop solutions and fosters best practices, especially in integrative risk management and climate change adaptation. The overall goal is to get a better understanding, assessment and management of risks and disasters that may affect human safety and security. This broad access includes furthermore health-issues, environmental problems, critical infrastructures, the economy and society at large.

In consequence, the GRF Davos works also as some kind of an umbrella and networking-organization. In that function, it enables communication and interaction between key players, including actors from line ministries, disaster, risk and safety management authorities, academic institutions, practitioners, the private sector, and the media. The overall mission of the GRF Davos is "to turn thoughts into action and to make this planet a more secure place for all of its citizens".[51]

Connection to security research topics

Although GRF Davos uses a broad approach, there are nevertheless some topics they focus on, amongst others: Climate change, critical infrastructures, health and especially detailed risk-analysis and assessment, combined with risk management are the most important topics within the GRF Davos. How citizens may cope with risks and disaster, what kind of tools governmental administrations should use and what kind of measure is needed for a secure world are leading questions. Challenges of the future, not only in Europe but also in other parts of the world are the main research-interests for GRF Davos. Climate change for example will probably lead to new kind of weather crisis, so the question emerges, what should and could be done by the society to make it more secure and resilient. Exactly this question was raised by the EU-funded project "Public Empowerment Policies for Crisis Management (PEP, 2012–2014).[52] Within this project, GRF Davos was one of the project-partners and fully engaged in the research process. While this is of course not the only project GRF Davos was involved, it is nevertheless an outstanding example for their participation in a European funded project. Keeping this observation in mind, the next section will present the PEP-project in brief and demonstrate why GRF's participation in the PEP project has been identified as a success story.

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[50] See under www.grforum.org.

[51] We wish to thank Mr Marc Stal, Global Risk Forum GRF Davos, for providing us with useful information for this study.

[52] http://www.crisiscommunication.fi/pep

The PEP project

PEP (Public empowerment policies for crisis management) has been a two year research-project funded by the EU FP7 Security theme, and included five project-partners. Besides GRF Davos, there were three research-institutions involved (Mid Sweden University, Sweden; Emergency Services College, Finland; University of Jyväskylä, Finland) and a small company dealing with risk communication (Inconnect, the Netherlands).

PEP addressed future directions for research to enhance community resilience and bring a European 'enabled public' closer together. Effective crisis management involves citizens, citizen-run organisations and political public empowerment policies. Research was conducted about how response organisations and citizen groups understand crisis communication dynamics between the two. A study was carried out and focus groups were polled to see where, how and why citizens use technology during a crisis. Based on the knowledge gathered, a crisis communication wiki for professionals was set up. This online tool should help improve resilience through collaboration between response organisations and citizens. It contains public empowerment guidelines that provide characteristics of the three crisis phases (before, during, after), recommendations and best practice examples. A temporary discussion forum was also added to the wiki that focused on directions for future research and on the implementation of public empowerment policies for crisis management.

In addition, a roadmap was delivered based on forum discussions and outcomes from an international conference. The roadmap elaborated directions for practice, policymaking, and future research and implementation, including the use of social media and mobile services, in order to boost citizens' preparedness and response capacity. Lastly, a special issue on community resilience was published with open access by the refereed journal *Human Technology*. By identifying and exchanging good practice scenarios and knowledge across Europe, PEP made a step toward empowering practitioners and the general public in enhancing crisis preparedness and response.[53]

Good practice I: Equal and effective engagement in the research process

Within the PEP-project GRF Davos has been an equal partner and participated at comparable similar effort levels as the rest consortium partners. They have participated in 16 out of 45 tasks of the project, which have been in their immediate competence zone. Getting funding for and conducting research projects in those competence fields is essential for GRF in order to increase international networking and bridge the gap between science and practice. Finally, being involved in an EU project has helped GRF to promote not only a European-wide but also a worldwide exchange of know-how and experience. The project leader, the University of Jyväskyäa, had led the original application proposal and managed the grant agreement process. The well structured management and the efficient coordination in this phase enabled all the other project-partners to co-shape the proposal, deliver important content and to engage in the discussion about the best direction to take. Much emphasis was put on a stringent structure of the proposal, therefore every partner was asked to give feedback and all the requested information to the proposal-leader.

The above notwithstanding, GRF acknowledged that during that early phase of proposal writing their role had not been particularly active, as they joined the consortium at a 2nd stage of the

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[53] See the PEP Final Report Summary under http://cordis.europa.eu/result/rcn/164224_en.html.

proposal. During the actual project process, the University of Jyväskylä kept the role of the project leader and coordinated the whole process in a bilateral way with the single partners. On the one hand, the core responsibility stayed with the project coordinator, but on the other hand it was possible to have a stringent and clear process management. With the benefit of hindsight this fact enabled a positive project result, although the extraordinary influence of the project coordinator may have led to a slight bias concerning results and directions of the project.

Yet, for GRF Davos, it has been possible to use all specific knowledge that was required for delivering positive results, since they could co-define and influence the description of the individual tasks from the beginning and during the implementation.

During PEP, GRF Davos has carried out research activities such as desk studies, contributing to quantitative data collection, organizing workshops and conferences. With the focus on key actors in the international risk and crisis management system, GRF Davos enabled access to the relevant persons and helped to connect different stakeholders together.

Due to the fact that all other project partners were either from academia or the research branch in general, or from the private economy sector, GRF Davos played a crucial role in grounding the project to the realities of risk and crisis management practice. Their participation and input allowed an approach that made the project results more relevant to the intended target groups. GRF Davos was able to benefit from the project through increasing its own research capabilities and widen its network, while it also contributed an important part to the overall success of the PEP-project. Especially the well done project-evaluation allowed an input from the project that will also be beneficial for them in the future.

There seems to be a need for further connections between EU-funded security research projects and other stakeholders that hold the capacity for increasing resilience in society during crises. For an even better participation, according to GRF Davos, the involvement of CSOs should increase and serve within the research process the CSO's practical concerns on the ground. Apart from that, two stage application processes, easy financial reporting, easy administrative process, and funding support offered already at the application process sum up this wish list. Of course, most of all it remains crucial that ideally all involved stakeholders are equal partners and counteract witch each other on the same level. In conclusion, GRF Davos assessed their participation in the PEP-project as a success story for them, and stressed the positive sustainable impact that research has had upon their activities.

Good practice II: Valorization and uptake of research results

GRF Davos has strong connections with the civil society and with relevant actors from public administration as well. Furthermore two other project partners showed also a close link to the practical sphere: Both Inconnect as well as the Emergency Services College in Finland were strongly connected to other stakeholders and policy makers.

The input of such practitioners in the field of crisis management and communication was a key element in pursuing the goals of the PEP project.[54] The main results of the project are a series of specific case studies, the publication of a literature review, and the conception of a roadmap. All this papers, reports and guidebooks are characterized by a strong and direct link to potential end-users.

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[54] http://www.crisiscommunication.fi/pep

This facilitated the dissemination of PEP results and ensured the uptake of the delivered insights by practitioners such as emergency responders. Although many activities in the project comprised scientific desk research, the practical aspects strongly called for the participation for more partners with real-life experience, in order to guarantee their relevance and quality. This clearly proofs the advantage by involving CSOs to make the European Security Research Programme more application-oriented, and therefore more effective and democratic as well. Besides such normative arguments, CSOs like the GRF Davos have the capacity of bridging the gap among actors from the academic landscape, from within the governmental system, and end-users, such as associations dealing with emergencies or risk management. For other stakeholders it seems to be nearly impossible to play this crucial role. In the field of disaster relief and risk management this is absolutely an important fact all citizens should benefit from. The impact of results from security research projects, therefore, has by far better chances to be valorized and multiplied, if CSO partners have a strong role throughout the project cycle.

8.2 Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe e.V. (Germany)

Profile

The Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe e.V. is a German Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), which is engaged in areas such as first aid training, civil protection, rescue services, and disaster management. They are also active in providing kindergartens, programs for young people as well as care options for elderly people. Founded in 1952 the Johanniter have grown into one of the biggest aid agencies in Europe, with 16.000 staff along with ca. 30.000 voluntary members, as well as 1,3 Million donors.[55]

Their mission is in line with the principle of Christian charity and the tradition of the Johanniter order established 900 years ago. They aim at helping people all over the world who are in need. Being part of research projects complements their mission by helping to establish early-warning systems and provide better emergency management in affected areas. The Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe e.V. has a world- and Europe-wide network especially with other Johanniter orders, and it is also associated with the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism.

Process and results of engagement in Security Research

The Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe e.V. is interested in projects dealing with the improvement of disaster management, a faster and more targeted response to the victims as well as the establishment of early warning systems. Disaster management covers all actions, which are needed to protect live, health and the environment and to prevent possible disaster. Besides that, they are also an active player in trainings for people dealing, e.g., with emergency situations. Especially management training, training in geriatric care, training of disinfectors, training and qualification of trainers of all branches, first aid training, training and qualification of first responders and civil protection teams on national and European level.

Through their participation in research actions they want to improve the response time in critical situations. For the Johanniter it is an important goal to have through their participation in security research actions a result which has a practical impact, or, at least, brings security research further.

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[55] We are indebted to Harm-Bastian Harms, Head for International Projects & Cooperation, Johanniter Unfall-Hilfe, for providing useful information for this study.

The Project GEO-PICTURES

Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe has been part of different research consortiums nationally as well as at a European level. The projects in which they were participating, are by and large related to disaster management and disaster risk reduction. A successful case in point for the Johanniter has been the project GEO-PICTURES.[56]

According to the project website, GEO-PICTURES is a ground-breaking space technology project that will contribute to saving more lives, and mitigate negative effects for the environment and property during emergencies and disasters. In emergency situations it is of paramount importance to communicate from the field what has happened and where it has happened as quickly and accurately as possible, so that appropriate actions can be taken in due time. One cannot rely on an existing infrastructure except satellite communications for global coverage. GEO-PICTURES should provide near-real-time input of pictures, video, sensors and assessment results worldwide.

The project consortium aspired to work toward providing a series of targeted solutions, such as optimal field assessment input with high quality geo-tagged digital photos, video, sound, text and sensors, making in-situ field data, satellite data, expert advice and other relevant information rapidly available in the field, e.g. via satellite multicast, integration with specific United Nations and Union Civil Protection Mechanisms, communications protocols for rapid input of broadband multimedia field data via narrowband satellite and mobile communication systems, and last but not least, a high degree of trials, training, and dissemination.

In that project, the Johanniter conducted parts of the field research, and provided a lot of practical experience to develop the technology. As in most of the projects, they had the role of an "end-user" with an on-the-ground focus on civilian disaster protection, while often a second end-user, i.e. a partner from the United Nations disaster relief services, is present. The Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe's motivation to participate in GEO-PICTURES was due to their conviction that the project had good chances to deliver something valuable for the practice of crisis management, since it was solution-oriented. The orientation on qualified output is one of the strong incentives for the Johanniter to participate in research actions.

Good practice I: Equal and effective engagement in the research process

The case of the Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe demonstrates that projects with CSO participation can be exceptionally fit to deliver successful results. In the present case, a CSO/first responder participation was absolutely necessary in order for the project to achieve its objectives. A successful project with different partners from different sectors and disciplines requires a professional project management, based on clear communication, reliability and trust among all partners, and a strict timeline management to meet project goals within budget and timeframe. The equal frame conditions in the project for all partners, also for CSOs, are the key for a successful project, and not necessarily the disciplinary background a partner has. More often than not, research driven only by economic and market interests wildly differs from the one driven by societal needs. Through the work and the active and equal involvement of CSOs, both a higher practical orientation in research can be achieved, and the needs of the civil society can be better met.

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[56] http://www.geo-pictures.eu/innovation.html

For the Johanniter it is important that as many CSOs as possible are involved in the research process, since in disaster risk reduction and prevention they can optimize their skills at national and international level. At the same time, they are also aware of the fact that for small, local CSOs it is much harder and difficult to be a project partner, although they can be an ideal provider of expert, hands-on knowledge.

Good practice II: Valorization and uptake of research results

Although a practice-oriented research is welcome, the future use and potential applications, as well as the property rights of the technology to be developed needs to be clarified at the beginning, and even in the proposal at the application stage already. The Johanniter Unfall Hilfe for example is responsible for the trainings in relation to the results of Geo Pictures, but all the economic benefit from the tool goes to the industrial partner.

Nevertheless, the Johanniter Unfallhilfe's role has been a strong and defining one, in order to shape the requirements of the technological tools that should be developed. At the same time, they had a strong stake at the application stage of the technology, since they could profit themselves by becoming more effective in crisis response and prevention. They are, consequently satisfied with the overall outcome and impact of the project's results, as they have found already successful application in crisis areas, such as in Indonesia, Philippines and in Nepal in the course of 2015 as a preventing and mitigating tool. The technology developed has a validated and tested potential to unfold a bigger impact in the years to come, by being taken up by disaster relief organisations.

8.3 Law and Internet Foundation (Bulgaria)

Profile:

The Law and Internet Foundation is a Bulgarian non-governmental organization (NGO) founded in 2001 and based in Sofia. According to their website, it is "*a center for knowledge in the field of legal problems related to the use of information and communication technologies (ICT). The Foundation works for development of the legislation of public relations in the digital environment and for the introduction of new technologies in the judiciary and the legal professions, and in the work of the public sector.*"[57] Through their expertise covering all relevant aspects of the ICT market they have been invited by the Bulgarian Government as consultants on different strategies and key policies. They have played an important role in the implementation of the European ICT regulation, including provisions regarding key sectors e.g. Electronic Commerce Act and Electronic Government Act, to name only a few.

Amongst the goals of Law and Internet Foundation is to "*bring together their knowledge, skills and creativity to accomplish one common idea – to be most useful to society through their projects, analyses, and organized events.*" For them it is important to deal with topics all of which find implementation in the field of information and communication technology law (ICT Law). They are supporting the state, professional organizations and the non-governmental sector, but some of their projects are oriented at universities and academic institutions as well. Their focus lies at a national level although they have working at a European level too, as in the case of EU funded

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[57] http://www.netlaw.bg/l_en/?s=1

projects.[58]

Through time, they have developed a wide partnership network of leading centres in ICT law, universities, state offices, etc. Such multi-stakeholder network-building, according to them, is a prerequisite for exchange of experience, development of innovative solutions and implementation of good practices, as in the cases of the Interdisciplinary centre of Law and ICT (ICRI) at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium, the Centre for Law, Information and Converging Technologies (CLICT) at the University of Central Lancashire, UK, the Research Center for ICT Law of the University of Pecs, Hungary, and the Research Center for Legal and Economic Issues of Electronic Communication, Wrocław, Poland, etc.[59]

Since 2004, they are a partner of the LEFIS (Legal Framework of the Information Society) consortium, which includes 128 organizations from Europe, South and North America, Africa and Asia working in 18 main thematic directions of ICT Law. Later on, in 2008, they also joined the informal *LexConverge* network, an international network with 40 different partners from all over the globe.

Process and results of engagement in Security Research

Law and Internet Foundation is interested in selectively participating in projects concerning ICT-relevant aspects, as found under the areas of Security of citizens, Intelligent surveillance and border security, Security and Society, and cybercrime, data protection, and legislation of public relations in the digital environment of the European security research programme. Those topics are of high importance to the foundation because all of them cover privacy issues, cyber security issues, use of IT in every societal aspect, and their subsequent legal implications.

The foundation has participated in more than 90 projects at national and European level. In the following, only the ones related to FP7 Security themes are briefly described. More projects of the organization can be found on their website.

EVIDENCE: „EVIDENCE (European Informatics Data Exchange Framework for Courts and Evidence) aims at providing a road map (guidelines, recommendations, and technical standards) for realising the missing Common European Framework for the systematic and uniform application of new technologies in the collection, use and exchange of evidence. This road map incorporating standardized solutions would enable policy makers to realize an efficient regulation, treatment and exchange of digital evidence, legal enforcement agencies as well as judges/magistrates and prosecutors and lawyers practising in the criminal field to have at their disposal as legal/technological background a Common European Framework allowing them to gather, use and exchange digital evidence according to common standards and rules. EVIDENCE activities will enable the implementation of a stable network of experts in digital forensics communicating and exchanging their opinions."[60]

EVIDENCE belongs to the research funding subsection on "Ordinary crime and forensics". Law and

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[58] We wish to thank Ms Alexandra Tsvetkova, Project Manager, International Projects, Law and Internet Foundation, for providing us with useful information for this study.
[59] http://www.netlaw.bg/l_en/?s=2&page=25
[60] http://www.netlaw.bg/l_en/?s=18&u=83

Internet Foundation was invited to participate on the grounds of their specific experience at national level introducing the e-justice reform and the concept of electronic evidence in Bulgaria.

The Project runs from March 2014 until October 2016, involving nine different partners such as universities, private organizations, as well as state organizations.

Law and Internet Foundation is responsible for the implementation of work package (WP) for 'Dissemination and Stakeholders Awareness', and has also supported many of the other WPs. The activities of the organization are multifaceted:

- Development of Dissemination and Communication Strategy
- Development of project identity and visual materials
- Organization of EU-wide workshops and experts' meetings within the project
- Supporting project partners in participant of EU events related to the electronic evidence field; and dissemination of information
- Organization, legal and technical support to all work packages upon request of the respective WP Leader

Law and Internet Foundation pursued different aims with their participation. One has been to keep policy makers informed about the project results in a way that enables them to realize an efficient regulation, treatment and exchange of electronic evidence. A second objective has been to inform other stakeholders about the project developments and encourage interactions between them.

SMART: „The SMART project addresses the questions of automated decision taking with respect to the "smart surveillance" technologies in a society where privacy and data protection are fundamental rights. The risks and opportunities inherent to the use of smart surveillance will be evaluated and a number of technical, procedural and legal options for safeguards will be developed. SMART aims to create a toolkit which would inform system designers, policy makers and legislative bodies across Europe and beyond."[61]

Law and Internet Foundation is part of the **SMART** Project - „Scalable Measures for Automated Recognition Technologies", which ran for 36 months from June 2011 until May 2014. They were invited by a long-term partner to join the consortium. The activities of Law and Internet Foundation comprised

- Identifying and classifying relevant smart surveillance technologies in e-Government
- Identifying proportionality issues in smart surveillance opportunities in e-Government applications
- Impact Assessment of smart surveillance technologies in the field of e-Government

Law and Internet Foundation's main goal in the SMART project was to provide suggestions as to the methods that may be used to preserve privacy and data integrity while enhancing security; and to assist in exploring technical features and operational practices which may prejudice those objectives.

RESPECT: RESPECT Project - "Rules, Expectations & Security through Privacy-Enhanced Convenient Technologies", ran for 40 Months (2012 - 2015), and aimed to

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[61] http://www.smartsurveillance.eu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=46&Itemid=53

- Review the actual effectiveness of surveillance systems and procedures used in Europe in preventing / reducing crime; and in tracking evidence for improved prosecutions of crimes and acts of terrorism.
- Identify and examine the social and economic costs involved in the adoption and implementation of identified surveillance systems and procedures.
- Determine the legal basis adopted for these systems and procedures, identifying any best practices that may have evolved as well as those areas where there is a need for improvement.
- Explore European citizen's awareness/acceptance of surveillance systems and procedures based on attitudes to efficiency, economic and social costs.
- Identify the possible effect of cultural influences on citizens' acceptance of surveillance systems and procedures.
- Compare and further develop findings on these systems, procedures and attitudes with findings found in the FP7 CONSENT and SMART projects.
- Establish best-practice criteria developed on the basis of operational, economic, social and legal efficiency and citizen perceptions
- Develop a tool-kit capable of pan-European application.62

Activities carried out by the Foundation in the course of the project comprised communicating feedback from the projects CONSENT and SMART and 8 other security research projects into RESPECT, and the analysis of implications of findings in those 10 security research projects for RESPECT. Law and Internet Foundation's main aim in RESPECT was to create policy conclusions based on the analysis of the projects' results. Equally important for them in being part of this project was to share their experience from other security research projects as well.

Good practices I: Equal and effective engagement in the research process

The brief presentation of Law and Internet Foundation's participation, roles and objectives in security research projects, shows the Foundation is already a highly respected partner in the research arena concerning ICT-related aspects of security technologies. They have had multiple roles in the different projects, ranging from assisting tasks, up to being work package leaders.

The Foundation was already part of over 90 projects in the past 14 years, and their knowledge and routine has grown throughout this period. Starting at a national level, it allowed them to specify their knowledge and attract experts in high positions to work for and with them. From this experience it became possible for them to participate in European research projects. Giving CSOs regularly the possibility to be part in consortia will improve their abilities to participate in an increasingly constructive way. CSOs will create a routine in applying, participating and evaluating research projects.

This also can be seen in the way the role of the Foundation changed and professionalized in the course of the projects. From just being a rather passive part of the research consortium they could advance to work package leaders. Through participating in a lot of research projects they got a better feeling where their strengths were, how to estimate the efforts needed to complete a task, and how to reliably calculate the requested budget. Furthermore, the network of the Foundation grew and new contacts were established. Through this it was possible for the Foundation to refine their knowledge to the use of smart surveillance technologies and be a witness of best practices in the European Union.

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62 http://respectproject.eu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=46&Itemid=73

Another lesson learned by the CSO was that the deeper they got into the process the more trust they gained by the other partners, and also by other CSOs. The image that NGO/CSO only consumes project money in order to make a living could be corrected. Besides the fact that the Foundation is already an established CSO in the research arena, they have the impression that only a few CSOs are part of the security research area – reasons why this might be a problem vary – CSO could possibly lack specific knowledge or because they probably do not know enough about the research process.

At the same time, as trust and good reputation among partners have been key factors in order to be invited to join research proposals, it becomes clear that it takes time in order to gain them and establish a name in the research landscape. Trust and reputation are scarce resources, which often leads project consortia to resorting to a small established pool of CSOs/NGOs when drafting project proposals for applications.

Good practices II: Valorization and uptake of research results

Law and Internet Foundation is explicitly satisfied both with the relevance of their contributions and with the output of the projects they were involved in. In all of the three projects sketched out here, the results have been highly appreciated by different external stakeholders and end users. All deliverables created significant amount of practice-related information regarding the specific topics. SMART and RESPECT belong to the first research projects in the field of privacy and security, where e.g. also INTERPOL benefited from the final results.

From the perspective of project partners from other sectors, the possibility to introduce a new and especially a different, bottom-up perspective, such as that by a CSO, allows the research to have broader view on different issues. Nonetheless, a multidisciplinary approach for knowledge production comes together with more conflict about beliefs, interests and objectives concerning research topics and approaches. When working with CSOs, projects can really benefit from their knowledge only if an equal and democratic participation regime is established.

8.4 European Forum for Urban Security (France)

Profile

The European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS) is a non-governmental organisation with headquarters in Paris, France. EFUS is financed independently through the membership subscriptions of around 300 mayors and local authorities across Europe. The creation of EFUS in 1987 was initiated by Gilbert Bonnemaison, former Mayor of Epinay-sur-Seine, and supported by the Council of Europe. The aim of EFUS is to strengthen crime reduction policies and to promote the role of local authorities in national and European security policies (www.efus.eu). EFUS situates crime and its prevention within the broader context of social justice and social and economic policy—not just in terms of risk management (Hughes & Edwards, 2013). The EFUS network of mayors and local authorities positions itself as closely connected to 'civil society', arguing that *"cities represent citizens better than any other level of government"* (Emilie Petit, EFUS, 2015). EFUS currently employees 15 core members of staff.

Security topics

The EU's security research programme is very relevant to EFUS, which is already addressing a wide range of issues, including: violence, substance abuse, radicalisation, organised crime, trafficking of

human beings and terrorism; as well as social concerns such as privacy. EFUS concentrates on the urban context, including city centres, transport hubs and tourist destination.[63] EFUS considers the security of different communities, including ethnic minorities and disenfranchised groups.

Most EFUS activities are geared around the development and delivery of resources, networking events and training materials tailored to the needs of local authorities and related stakeholder groups—with EU funds often used to support such activities. As outlined in the 2012 Manifesto, EFUS members are amenable to the use of technology in improving security where the benefits outweigh the costs, the technology complements other approaches and it does not prevention more complex causes being addressed (EFUS 2012: 27).

Process of engagement

The EU's security research programme addresses a range of security issues relevant to EFUS members, including terrorism, organised crime and urban crime. Part of the work of EFUS is dedicated to reviewing relevant EU funding calls to identify and develop project proposals on topics of interest to mayors and local authorities. In addition, EFUS is frequently invited to participate in projects by coordinators of EU funding consortia. EFUS is an attractive partner for project coordinators because of its ability to link a consortium with European urban policy makers and end users of security technologies.

EFUS is selective about accepting invitations to join EU funding consortia, focusing its resources on projects it considers of real value to its local authority members. In relation to the larger EU consortia projects, EFUS prefers to join a consortium as a partner organisation and to support proposal development, rather than take on the role of coordinator and be responsible for recruiting other partners and writing the funding proposal. EFUS also welcomes the opportunity to join smaller projects that support achievement of specific objectives of interest to its members.

Engagement in security research projects on surveillance

The EU Commission is funding security research on surveillance to: (i) design and develop surveillance technologies that are less likely to undermine ethical and privacy concerns; and (ii) develop policies and procedures that support the ethical design and use of surveillance technologies. The effectiveness, legal limitations and ethical use of surveillance technologies is of concern to mayors and local authorities who are responsible for the safety, security and freedom of citizens. To date, EFUS has been involved in several EU-funded projects on the effectiveness and ethics of technologies for the prevention of crime and terrorism.

EFUS was a partner on a project called "SURVEILLE" that was co-financed by the EU 7th Framework Programme and ran from February 2012 to June 2015. The project title is an acronym and stands for "**SURV**eillance: **E**thical **I**ssues, **L**egal **L**imitations and **E**fficiency" (EFUS website, accessed 2015). The project is listed on the EU Commission's Cordis website, reference number 284725.[64]

The aim of the SURVEILLE project was to systematically review the impact of different surveillance systems, and help manufacturers and end-users better develop and deploy such systems. SURVEILLE was a multi-disciplinary project with consortium partners from research institutes and police in various EU countries. It was co-ordinated by the European University Institute (EUI) in Italy—a postgraduate research and learning institute with a European remit (EUI website,

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[63] http://efus.eu/en/about-us/about-efus/public/1450/.
[64] http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/102644_en.html.

accessed 09.11.2015). SURVEILLE build on a previous project called DETECTOR, also funded under the EU 7th Framework Programme.[65]

For EFUS, SURVEILLE built on a previous project called *"Citizens, Cities and Video-Surveillance"*, which was supported by the EU's "Fundamental rights and citizenship programme" (Calfa, Sperber, & Bourgeois, 2010). This involved ten members of EFUS working with European experts on the use of CCTV and respect for fundamental rights, and resulted in the production of a democratic charter for video-surveillance in European cities.[66]

Results and impact

The SURVEILLE project assessed surveillance technologies for their actual effectiveness in fighting crime and terrorism, for their social and economic costs, and surveyed perceptions of surveillance amongst the general public and certain identified target groups. SURVEILLE also provided an interface with law enforcement officials and local authorities to seek their feedback as results emerging from the research.

Successful CSO involvement

EFUS played an important role in the project, providing an interface between the project consortium and the 'urban security community' and participating in the design and delivery of seminars and conferences.

Influence of CSO involvement on quality and outputs

On 2 November 2015, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on surveillance that refers to SURVEILLE and includes the need for thorough assessment of the necessity and proportionality of proposed surveillance. In reference to this, the resolution states that the European Parliament *"…Welcomes the results of the SURVEILLE research project, which offers a methodology for assessing surveillance technologies taking legal, ethical and technological considerations into account."*[67]

SURVEILLE was described as a success by Sebastian Sperber, Programme Manager at EFUS[68]. Sebastian explained that SURVEILLE enabled local authorities to review the effectiveness of surveillance technologies such as CCTV, and to discuss ethical and human rights issues relating to practical technologies in the context of their town or city. In view of the success of previous projects, EFUS is actively seeking opportunities to further participate in EU-funded security research.

EFUS' participation in EU-funded projects on surveillance has enabled research to be conducted of practical value to stakeholder responsible for governing European towns and cities. The project "Citizens, Cities and Video-Surveillance" collected examples of the effective use of CCTV, whilst respecting fundamental rights. Good practices are shared amongst EFUS members enabling them to learn from each other and improve their own use of CCTV. The research also identified situations where CCTV needed to be better adapted into an "integrated crime prevention strategy" (*see CCTV Charter website, accessed 09.11.2015*).

The EU projects on surveillance involving EFUS have impacted on urban policy and decision-making. The project "Citizens, Cities and Video-Surveillance" led to the development of a CCTV

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[65] http://www.detecter.eu
[66] see http://cctvcharter.eu.
[67] https://www.sicherheitundgesellschaft.uni-freiburg.de/news-en-en/ep-surveille-engl.
[68] SecurePART is very grateful to Sebastian Sperber for his support in the development of this CSO success story

Charter signed and implemented by mayors and local authorities. Furthermore, several EFUS member have developed a charter for the good use of CCTV in their region and the French national Commission on information and liberties (CNIL) is accompanying this initiative (*see CCTV Charter website, accessed 09.11.2015*). According to Benjamin Goold, University of Vancouver, a charter supplements existing rules and regulations and can *"help shape organisational and managerial practices, promote accountability and transparency, and foster public understanding of CCTV" (ibid)*. The project partners consider themselves able to elaborate their security policies in an open, but critical spirit: *"open to the use of new technologies to ensure security but always taking into account problems that might arise with respect to the protection of fundamental rights" (ibid)*. In practical terms, the insight they gained is being used to inform investment decisions relating to the purchase and ongoing operating costs of CCTV (*ibid*).

Lessons learned

The EU security programme is relevant to EFUS because it addresses safety and security issues at a European level. Other CSOs that focus on safety and security at a national or trans-European level and/or are hoping to learn from other countries are likely to benefit from participation in EU-funded security research.

EFUS and its members have benefited from participating in EU-funded research projects. However, it should be noted that EFUS only participates in projects that enable its members to address in a practical way issues of concern to them.

From this case, and others, it would seem that even experienced CSOs may prefer to join a consortium as a project partner—rather than take on a role as co-ordinator. Smaller CSOs in particular may be reluctant to take the lead in writing proposals for European consortium projects because they have fewer staff available to dedicate to proposal writing and the chances of a funding proposal being awarded funding are notoriously low.

CSOs with strong links to stakeholders responsible for the purchase and implementation of security technology solutions are clearly attractive partners for European consortia. The involvement of a partner like EFUS enables a consortium to demonstrate a) potential links to 'end users" and b) European coverage. It would appear that CSOs—and other organisations—with a track record in participation in EU-funded projects are more likely to be asked to participate in a consortium. However, it may be harder for CSOs without a successful track record to join a consortium.

Further information about EFUS

The EFUS 2012 Manifesto states that security policies should be designed and constructed around the individual and collective needs of citizens. Citizens should be *"at the heart"* of urban policy making, and therefore be involved in *"all stages of design, implementation and evaluation"* (EFUS 2012: 3). EFUS believes that prevention and sanctioning policies should be established by *"active citizens—not just scientific and political elites"* (Edwards *et al,* 2013). In addition, EFUS is actively involved in initiatives to promote civil society involvement in tackling crime, such as the Civil Society Forum on Drugs (CSFD) (EFUS website, accessed 10.11.2015).

EFUS uses the concept of 'urban security' to reframe problems of crime and violence as problems of *"social justice, not just criminal justice"* (Hughes & Edwards, 2013). While EFUS focuses on crime occurring within the context of the urban environment, it recognises that problems may have their origins elsewhere—such as within a community involved in organised crime. In its guidelines and

principles, EFUS states that security and safety policies must respect human rights and not promote the exclusion of vulnerable groups (*ibid*).

Index

Type of research – EFUS is involved in practice-based research to address a range of crime and terrorism issues, as well as privacy and human rights. Several projects have addressed the ethics of surveillance

Type of CSOs – EFUS is a membership organisation.

Link to 'civil society' – CSO with strong link to civil society through its members.

Cordis reference number: 284725

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CCTV Charter website (accessed 09.11.2015a) "Towards a usage of CCTV respectful of fundamental rights". Available on: http://cctvcharter.eu/index.php?id=31610&L=zcrljbykaeiwi*).*

EFUS (2012) "*Security, Democracy and Cities Manifesto: The Aubervilliers and Saint-Denis Manifesto*". *European Forum for Urban Security: Paris, France. Published in various EU languages, and available for download from:* http://efus.eu/en/resources/publications/efus/3779/.

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Petit, E. (2015) "EFUS: Crime Prevention by Urban Design in French Cities". EU COST Action TU1203, Crime Prevention Through Urban Design and Planning, Management Meeting in Lyon, France, Tuesday 3rd November 2015, http://costtu1203.eu

8.5 Institute for Strategic Dialogue (UK)

Profile[69]

The Institute for Strategic Dialogue (ISD) is a 'think tank' that addresses major social and security challenges and has developed particular expertise in preventing and responding to violent extremism.[70] Based in London, ISD currently employs 26 staff. ISD is a registered charity and an advocate for other CSOs. ISD participates in projects to develop practical solutions to problems, with applied research conducted "on the side" to support solution design, development and implementation. In view of its solution-led approach, ISD considers itself more as a "do tank"— than a think tank. This CSO demonstrates the capability to take on a co-ordinator or major partner role within EU-funded projects and networks.

Security topics

When established in 2006, ISD addressed a range of socio-economic challenges. Over the last three years, it has developed particular expertise in preventing and responding to violent extremism, from far right groups to religious extremists. The topic of violent extremism attracts significant EU funding, increasing from 10 million EUR under ISEC funding to 20 million EUR between 2014 – 2017.[71]

ISD participates in—and often leads—EU-funded research and networks that aim: a) to explore how and why people radicalise or de-radicalise; b) to understand the roles played by ideology, internet-based recruitment techniques and role model Interventions; and c) to develop training for frontline practitioners, including social workers, educators, and healthcare workers, as well as disengagement and de-radicalisation programmes.[72] In this sense, ISD offers a more holistic and "softer solution" to the problem of violence perpetrated by extremist groups.

Process of engagement

According to ISD staff, the CSO has sufficient expertise to co-ordinate projects and insider knowledge of EU concerns and approaches to be able to prepare funding proposals. This CSO invests time and resources in identifying project opportunities, setting up consortia and writing proposals. ISD applies for funding from a) open calls within, for instance, the European Internal Security Programme; and b) calls where the topic, approach and expected impact are outlined by the EU Commission.

ISD's project proposals have proven successful in terms of securing funding. Staff at ISD note that successful funding proposals on extremism have been "timely"—focusing on violent extremism shortly after a devastating terrorist attack, for instance. ISD staff also emphasise their persistence, in the sense that staff revise and re-submit funding proposals that are not successful first time round. As a result of its expertise, experience and profile, ISD is also invited by project co-ordinators to participate as a partner in funding proposals.

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[69] The authors gratefully acknowledge the support of Vidhya Ramalingam and Jonathan Birdwell in the development of this case study example.

[70] http://www.strategicdialogue.org/about-us/ .

[71] http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-18_en.htm.

[72] http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-18_en.htm

Results of engagement

Successful CSO engagement: ISD currently participates in a portfolio of projects and networks addressing the topic of violent extremism, including some that include the development of technologies. Indeed, ISD is a rare example of a CSO that leads EU-funded research projects.

The research projects are collecting examples of 'what works' from different countries and organisations and developing training materials for those working in the field. ISD activities build on previous research into *'what works'* in preventing and countering violence in relation to right-wing extremists. In partnership with the Swedish Ministry of Justice, ISD participated in a EU-funded project to document the history, existence and varieties of right-wing extremism. Conducted between 2012 and 2014, this important project conducted research across 10 EU countries (Sweden, UK, the Netherlands, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Slovak Republic).[73]

Technologies are being used to communicate with individuals attracted to extremist groups involved in violence, as well as to help deliver information, training and resources for those seeking to turn individuals away from violent practices. ISD points out that extremists have mastered traditional and social media to recruit members to their cause, and the groups have more resources and stronger networks than a generation ago. ISD strives to promote a sensitive and sustainable approach that is guided by data from leading social media companies, such as Google, Twitter, and Facebook. The CSO is currently involved in the generation of "counter-narrative projects" with networks of credible messengers and partner organisations (such as The Harvard Berkman Centre and GenNext Foundation) that persuade people to turn away from violence. The aim is to 'learn by doing', and data is being gathered from pilot studies to reveal 'what works' (Frenett & Dow, 2015). Practical examples are considered important if policy makers are to be convinced of the value of potential solutions being proposed by CSOs.

Impact

Influence on research quality and outputs: Reaching out to individuals attracted to violent extremist groups and wider communities is difficult and the status of a CSO confers a number of benefits. In the experience of ISD staff, CSOs tend to be perceived as having a legitimate role to play in tackling social issues, and as being 'independent'. Community-led CSOs in particular are more likely to be accepted and trusted by potential extremists, former extremists and other CSOs.

The involvement of ISD in projects has led to the development of resources of value to policy makers and practitioners, including short films to communicate with key groups and learning materials that are accessible to practitioners. ISD has also developed and launched an easily searchable up-to-date repository of government policies and programmes. This online resource is intended to help policy makers, decision makers, practitioners and academics exchange information and examples of good practice, as well as stay in touch and remain up-to-date with latest developments.[74]

ISD has successfully established networks for policy makers, practitioners and other key stakeholders.

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[73] http://www.strategicdialogue.org/sweden-actionresearch/.
[74] http://www.strategicdialogue.org/programmes/counter-extremism/counterextremism.

- In partnership with IGoogle Ideas, ISD co-chairs the European Commission's Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN). RAN@ focuses on ways in which the positive power of the Internet and social media can be harnessed to counter extremist messages and discourse, bringing together technology companies, community activists and communications experts.[75]
- In 2008, ISD established the *Policy Planners' Network on Countering Radicalisation and Polarisation* (PPN). PPN is a network of eleven integration ministries that involves close co-operation with the EU. PPN is a mechanism for streamlining and systematising the sharing of information on policy, practical implementation and best practice.[76]

The networks enable regular contact with others working in the field, helping to develop trust and collaborative working. Through the networks, discussions with policy makers about 'what work' have provided opportunities to voice and confront concerns about particular solutions being proposed.

Lessons learned

According to RAN, the best people to tackle the phenomenon of violent extremism are those in direct contact with targeted individuals or vulnerable groups of the population—or "first liners"—which are often CSOs—or NGOs as they are referred to by RAN:

"Across Europe, practitioners, researchers and NGOs have extensive knowledge on how to deal with this issue on the ground".

Furthermore, CSOs working on the prevention of extremism have attracted widespread media coverage, which in turn helps raise the profile of the EU research programme.

ISD is an example of a CSO with a leading role to play in EU-funded security research, acting as co-ordinator or a major partner on a portfolio of projects and networks. EU research and innovation funding has become an important source of income for ISD and it has dedicated staff able to exploit opportunities, deliver projects and deal with the administrative requirements of the EU. ISD staff point out that EU funding must be used to support new or additional activities, and that core or front-line activities must be funded through alternative means. There may be other CSOs with a track record in research that may be interested in taking on a co-ordinator role in projects.

Index

Type of research – ISD addresses societal challenges, and has particular expertise in the field of preventing and responding to violent extremism.

Type of CSOs – ISD is a think tank.

Link to 'civil society' – CSO with commitment to civil society.

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[75] http://www.strategicdialogue.org/programmes/counter-extremism/ran13 .
[76] http://www.strategicdialogue.org/programmes/counter-extremism/ppn .

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8.6 Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust (UK)

CSO profile[77]

The Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust was set up by the parents of Stephen Lawrence, who was murdered in a racist attack and they were forced to pursue a long battle with law enforcement agencies to ensure that his murder was properly investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice. The Trust aims to ensure that future generations of young people enjoy the opportunities that were denied to their son. Its mission concerned with: *"Supporting young people to transform their lives, overcoming disadvantage and discrimination and into ambitious careers as professionals".[78]* The Trust is a high-profile charity employing a small number of people, located within the newly designed and built *Stephen Lawrence Centre* in London. The Trust has impacted positively on criminal justice and social policy, as well as on the lives and life chances of young people.[79]

Security topics

The Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust focuses on the career aspirations of ethnic minorities, and is concerned about the impact of security technologies in relation to deprived communities, vulnerable individuals and black and ethnic minorities—primarily in the London area. The Trust has hosted events on the criminal justice system where speeches have been made by leading UK MPs, including the Right Honourable Theresa May MP.[80]

The Trust was a partner on the BESECURE project, funded under the EU Framework Programme 7 (2012 – 2015). BESCURE stands for *"Best practice Enhancers for Security in Urban Environments"*. The project is listed on the Cordis database, reference number 285222. Within the EU security programme, research proposals were invited that aimed to improve urban security policy design across Europe by sharing best practices among professionals and collectively creating a deeper understanding of current challenges in urban security.

Process of engagement

A partner in BESECURE consortium invited the Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust to participate, as a result of having worked previously with the Trust. The Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust is an attractive partner due to its high-profile, strong community links and high standing amongst UK policy-makers. The Trust felt that the proposed research project might benefit from its knowledge of local communities in deprived areas and security concerns amongst ethnic minorities.

BESECURE was coordinated by the Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research

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[77] We wish to thank Doreen Thompson-Addo, Head of Programmes, The Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust, for providing us useful information for this report.
[78] http://www.stephenlawrence.org.uk/what-we-do/vision-of-the-trust , accessed 10.11.2015.
[79] http://www.stephenlawrence.org.uk/who-we-are/history , accessed 19.02. 2015.
[80] http://www.stephenlawrence.org.uk/news/theresa-may-mp-keynote-speaker-criminal-justice-lecture-2015.

(TNO)—a leading organisation with regard to EU funded security projects. The project aimed to support local policymakers in the creation, enhancement and implementation of security policies in urban zones.[81]

Results of engagement

BESECURE examined security in eight urban regions: Belfast (UK), The Hague (NL), Freiburg (GER), London Tower Hamlets (UK), London Lewisham (UK), Naples (IT), Reggio di Calabria (IT), Poznan (PL). The Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust focused on London Lewisham, working with local policymakers, organisations and communities to understand their environment. The Trust examined a variety of urban security issues including antisocial behaviour, burglary and youth violence. Tower Hamlets and Lewisham in London were described as suffering from persistent youth crime and deprivation.[82]

The project created a comprehensive set of indicators for urban security, using factors such as social makeup, economic state and crime numbers. Three interactive platforms were developed, described by the project as; an Inspirational Platform, a Policy Support Platform and a Urban Data Platform. The Platform included indicators for urban security from deprived areas of London, including factors like social makeup and economic state. The Trust gave feedback on the project's technological outputs and helped evaluate the usefulness of the technological solution.

Impact of engagement

Successful CSO engagement: The Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust welcomed the opportunity to engage with research on a European level and felt that consortium partners worked in a constructive and collaborative manner to consider local security issues across different EU contexts.

Influence on quality of research and outputs: The Trust provided a unique perspective on security in a deprived area of London, enabling the consortium to gain knowledge and insight into local problems—in the words of the Trust, understand how things are *"on the ground"*. The project was also able to benefit from the Trust's links with key stakeholder groups, including police and community organisations.

However, it became apparent to staff that the Trust must focus on supporting young people from deprived backgrounds in the local community in South London—in particular, in Lewisham. And that a European project focusing on security at a European level was diverting them from their primary objective. The Trust recognises the value of working at a European level, but, of course, they must ensure that they have the full resources to be able to do so in order that their actual work at the local level is not impacted negatively.

Lesson learned

This example reveals the benefits of including a CSO like the Stephen Lawrence Trust within a project consortium. The authors anticipate that urban security is of concern and interest to a large number of CSOs. However, many CSOs are committed to improving urban security and wellbeing

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[81] http://www.besecure-project.eu/.
[82] http://www.besecure-project.eu/project/project-information.

for the local community—rather than at a European level. CSOs with limited resources may be reluctant to focus effort on wider EU problems, if this comes at the expense of delivering local services. The Stephen Lawrence Trust advises other CSOs to ensure that sufficient grant is allocated to staff costs, as undertaking research and participating in project activities which can be more time consuming than one might anticipate.

In the authors' experience, local and regional organisations are primarily concerned about urban security issues such as crime and anti-social behaviour, which may be addressed through a variety of means—not necessarily via technology. Indeed, technologies often raise ethical and human rights concerns that make them unattractive to CSOs. The focus on technological solutions to urban security might be a barrier to CSO participation.

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Type of research – ethic minority issues, including security problems in deprived areas

Type of CSOs – grass roots organisation committed to ethnic minority rights.

Link to 'civil society' – CSO with strong link to civil society through work with disadvantaged communities

Cordis reference number: 285222

References

Final Besecure Report (2015) "Introduction" in "Best Practice Enhancers for Security". Download from project website, under http://www.besecure-project.eu/dynamics/modules/SFIL0100/view.php?fil_Id=65

8.7 Magen David Adom (Israel)

Profile

Magen David Adom is the National Emergency Medical Service (EMS) for the State of Israel, National Blood Service and the National Red Cross Society.[83]

MDA serves 7.8 million inhabitants (the Israeli population) through 11 state of the art operations centres with a highly advanced C4I system, a fleet of around 900 vehicles (basic and advanced life support ambulances, a medical evacuation helicopter, and special operations appliances – all terrain, motorcycles) all tracked through localisation systems. MDA dispatch uses a highly advanced digital radio network that allows it to communicate with the police, fire departments, environment protection and civil protection forces. All MDA vehicles are equipped with on-board computer with integrated GPS and the teams are using multi-channel radio. MDA prepares for and responds to a variety of emergency scenarios – war related, industrial accidents, terror attacks and large scale natural disasters. Tight cooperation is made with fire departments, the police and civil protection during drills and real time events. The control and command in large scale events is achieved by using command and control vehicles that are equipped with live broadcast video

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[83] https://www.mdais.org/en/

cameras, cellular and mobile internet solutions. MDA has vast experience in working with IT companies, identifying the needs and developing products, as well as working with different agencies in Israel and internationally.

MDA was the coordinator of the FP7 funded project 'Identifying Needs of Medical First Responders in Disasters (NMFRDisaster)', where a dedicated work package dealt with the needs with regards to Personal Protective Equipment needs of Medical First Responders. MDA is a partner in the FP7 funded projects ESS, CATO, OPSIC, EDEN, ETTIS, CRISMA, S-HELP and DRIVER. MDA is member of the Israeli team working on ISO 223 'Societal Security Standards'.

Security research in MDA

The participation at security research is based in a long term strategy and it follows the implementation of an internal research agenda. The idea is to avoid isolated "one shots" to specific security research topics and instead have a multi-topic interest in security research, whereas the interest is not specific to one of the sub-themes but rather the work programme as a whole, nevertheless, the main areas of interest are: infrastructure protection, physical protection and disaster and risk management.

Following this strategy, MDA has participated in a total of 9 European research projects, being project coordinator in one of them:

NMFRDISASTER - Identifying the needs of medical first responder in disasters   **Start date:** 2008-05-01, **End date:** 2009-06-30   **Coordinator**
EDEN - End-user driven DEmo for cbrNe   **Start date:** 2013-09-01, **End date:** 2016-12-31
CRISMA - Modelling crisis management for improved action and preparedness   **Start date:** 2012-03-01, **End date:** 2015-08-31
ETTIS - ETTIS - European security trends and threats in society   **Start date:** 2012-01-01, **End date:** 2014-12-31
OPSIC - Operationalising Psychosocial Support in Crisis   **Start date:** 2013-02-01, **End date:** 2016-01-31
CATO - "CATO - CBRN crisis management: Architecture, Technologies and Operational Procedures"   **Start date:** 2012-01-01, **End date:** 2014-12-31
ESS - Emergency Support System   **Start date:** 2009-06-01, **End date:** 2013-05-31
S-HELP - Securing Health.Emergency.Learning.Planning   **Start date:** 2014-02-01, **End date:** 2017-01-31
DRIVER - DRiving InnoVation in crisis management for European Resilience

Start date: 2014-05-01, **End date:** 2018-10-31

MDA has participated in various security research projects following a long-term strategy that focuses on all of the 5 steps of the policy cycle of the EU security research. They have specialised staff that follows through the whole policy process, from the problem diagnosis, when the security research is being defined (participation in advisory boards), to the impact evaluation assessment within the framework of monitoring the work programmes. Furthermore, security research project involvement has not to be considered mainly as a source of immediate funding for a CSO, but primarily as a way to be connected with other stakeholders, be informed about the latest technological developments, participate in interest groups, make part of advisory boards, etc.

MDA even served as coordinator of one FP7 security research project (NMFRDisaster) and its lead manager is a member of the Advisory Group for the EU Safer Societies projects. It demonstrates a good practice case on the example of the humanitarian aid network of the Red Cross and related organizations for other potential CSO security research participants. It needs further analysis in the following work packages and will be subject of the next Stakeholders Board meeting.

Networking, networking, networking

Networking with other stakeholders, with other CSOs and end-users is something that MDA takes care of for the long term. Relationships are built up with time, not created 'ad hoc' and for a specific project but for a relation with future.

As said before, one of the objectives of broad participation in the context of European Research projects is the opportunity to network and to generate knowledge and partnerships through that networking. Participating at European Research projects is a way of maintaining continuous dialogue with different representatives: SMEs, industry, CSOs, researchers, end-users, policy makers, etc. MDA is very active in terms of participation at European events like the Security Research Conference, Security/Secure Societies info days and events organized by European-funded projects.

Lessons learned

Equal and effective engagement in the research process

The participation in the Advisory Group and General Networking Activities contributes to the involvement of MDA in the entire policy cycle of the Security Research. Being able to be heard at the "Problem Diagnosis" stage is very important not only for MDA but also for the success of the research policies.

Furthermore, the several projects in which they have been involved clearly reveal the benefit of including in the consortium a CSO with such a unique knowledge about European Research Programmes and specifically in Security/Secure Societies research. It is a conviction of MDA that there is the need of an educational process for CSOs to participate in these security research projects, and it is also necessary to create and promote the dialogue between the different agents: industry, academics, end-users and CSOs. This is one thing that was and is made by MDA and has the potential to serve as model for other CSOs.

Valorization and uptake of research results

In general, MDA is pleased with the results obtained from EU-funded research. MDA has helped to identify needs for further research in the different areas like Training methodology, understanding the human impact of disasters on first responders, ethical and legal issues influencing the medical response to disasters, personal protective equipment used in Chemical and Biological incidents, use of blood and blood products in disasters. Moreover, MDA participated in research projects related with CBRNE, crisis management, emergency support systems and health security. The CSO has also acquired a lot of experience thought participation that helped them to overcome the red tape issues in the process of participation – from the proposal to the project. Despite this level of participation and the success obtained, a little criticism can be noted referring to the long process duration. In many cases, it takes more than 5 years from the origin of the project idea to the final results. And when the obtained result is not a product but only a technology it will take at least another year to get a final product.

8.8 Austrian Red Cross (ARC) (Austria)

Profile of the organisation

The Red Cross is the largest humanitarian network in the world; it is not a single organisation. It is composed of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the 189 individual national societies. Each has its own legal identity and role, but they are all united by the same fundamental principles. There can only be one society in each country and it must be constituted on the territory of an independent State. The Movement is neutral and impartial, and provides protection and assistance to people affected by disasters and conflicts.

The Austrian Red Cross (ARC) is the Austrian national society; it is guided by the fundamental principles of the Red Cross Movement.[84] It provides the following services to the public – mandated by law – all over Austria: Emergency Medical Services, Ambulance Services, First-Responder Services, Humanitarian Disaster Relief, Psychosocial Support, First Aid-Training for the population, Paramedic-Training.

As daughter company of the Austrian Red Cross, the Austrian Red Cross Research GmbH (ARCR)[85] is a non-profit research organisation and participates in the FP7 DRIVER project. Through its national and international research activities, ARCR aims to help the most vulnerable in society. Main domains of research are security, disaster preparedness and disaster management as well as ambulance and rescue services and blood programme.

Participation has been in several projects of the EU FP7/H2020 programmes and on national and regional level in- and outside the security research theme.

The ARC also puts attention to different gaps of security research, which seemed to have had a long-term influence on the agenda of H2020 security research programme.

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[84] We appreciate the support for this paper by Mag. Christian Kloyber Östereichisches Rotes Kreuz, Generalsekretariat.
[85] See ARC Research GmbH http://www.roteskreuz.at/i18n/en/arc-research/.

Security Topics

The role of the ARC within the projects is as a classical end-user, or as advocate of end users the first responder; its focus is:

- achieve better prepared first responders (e.g. improved interoperability, international cooperation),
- better prepared public (e.g. a resilient population that can help themselves and assist the response),
- capacity building for innovation management of responders (e.g. methods for evidence based testing of next generation solutions in crisis management)

Process and results of engagement

The ARC Department for Operation, Innovation, and Subsidiaries is active both operatively and conceptually. It coordinates disaster relief actions of ARC in nationwide and cross-border emergencies. At the same time, it pursuits research and conceptual activities in its core areas, ambulance services, disaster management and disaster risk reduction. It supports the provincial Red Cross branches in developing their services in an adequate and future-oriented way and carries out a variety of projects and offers training on different levels. The department is active at national, EU and through ARC Emergency Response Units, also on international level. One task of the department in daily work is to identify societal needs and to develop concepts and projects to address these accordingly. The concepts and projects are mainly developed and carried out in Austria (e.g. Team Österreich), but through its strong connection to Red Cross Red Crescent partners and other stakeholders (EU and international), partnerships are formed and knowledge is transferred to other countries and contexts (e.g. Team Bayern, Ready2Help). The department has successfully developed and implemented a number of EU projects with innovative character in the field of disaster management and in meeting other identified needs, and which relate to the Red Cross mandate.

Within the FP7 and H2020 projects the ARC contributes as end-user of the project with manifold experience in disaster and crisis management.

As full partner: requirement and gaps analysis; managing tests and demonstrations at simulated exercises, coordinating dissemination with external stakeholders.

The ARC, respectively the ARC Research GmbH participated in the following EU projects:

IDIRA, FP7 Interoperability of data and procedures in large-scale multinational disaster response actions.[86]

IDIRA was a research project funded by the European Commission with a duration of four years (2011-2015), gathering eighteen partners to focus on the interoperability of data and emergency procedures in response to large-scale disasters.

INNOSEC, FP7 INNOvation Management Models for SECurity Organizations[87]

was a European project, funded under FP7 Theme (SEC-2011-285663), started on February 2012 and finished on February 2014.

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[86] IDIRA, CORDIS Summary Report: http://cordis.europa.eu/result/rcn/58848_en.html.
[87] INNOSEC, http://www.innosec-project.eu.

The project addressed the need of European Security organisations for a significant change in innovation capacity through balancing a novel innovation model with a greater adaptation capacity in security organisations in order to respond effectively and efficiently to the security requirements of the European society.

DRIVER, FP7 Driving Innovation in Crisis Management for European Resilience (with daughter company ARC Research GmbH), From May 2014 to October 2018.[88]

The project brings together 37 organisations to jointly develop solutions for improved crisis management in Europe.

The DRIVER project aims at two main dimensions:

- firstly, the development of a Pan-European test bed enabling the testing and iterative refinement of new Crisis Management (CM) solutions and thereby facilitating capability development through the provision of respective methodologies and infrastructure;
- secondly, at the actual development of a DRIVER portfolio of tools that improves crisis management at Member State and EU level.

EMYNOS (H2020), nExt generation eMergencY commuNicatiOnS.[89]

Current emergency systems and 112 services are based on legacy telecommunication technologies, which cannot cope with IP-based services that European citizens use every day. The main objective of EMYNOS project is the design and implementation of a Next Generation platform capable of accommodating rich-media emergency calls that combine voice, text, and video, thus constituting a powerful tool for coordinating communication among citizens, call centres and first responders.

External advisory boards

The Austrian Red Cross delegated members to the external advisory boards of the following projects:

OPSIC, FP7: Operationalising Psychosocial Support in Crisis.

EVOCS, FP7: The Evolving Concept of Security: A critical evaluation across four dimensions.

EPISECC, FP7: Establish Pan-European Information Space to Enhance security.

Good practice I: Equal and effective engagement in the research process   The Austrian Red Cross is an experienced and sought-after CSO, out of the international humanitarian aid groups, that is engaged in security research. Acting as an influencer by participation in advisory functions as well as implementer as partner of the project consortium.

The DRIVER project provides a particular and demanding opportunity to the ARC as the leader of

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[88] DRIVER, http://driver-project.eu.
[89] EMYNOS, http://cordis.europa.eu/projects/result_en?q=programme/pga%3D'H2020-EU.3.7.*'%20AND%20(address/country%3D'TR'%20OR%20relatedRegion/region/euCode%3D'TR')%20AND%20contenttype%3D'project'.

the Work Package "Civil Resilience".

Within their function in the DRIVER project, ARC could contribute to the task Virtual Volunteer Management, with the initiative "Team Österreich" an example of pre-registration volunteers.

Within the various security projects the ARC is involved very effectively as end-user of the project based on its broad experience in disaster and crisis management.

As accepted full partner: requirement and gaps analysis; managing tests and demonstrations at simulated exercises, coordinating dissemination with external stakeholders.

Good practice II: Valorization and uptake of research results

The ARC management stated as benefits gained from participation in EU projects:

- Networking with industry partners and academia.
- Understanding and acknowledging the differences in European disaster management, possibilities and borders of generalization.
- Understanding that security research is highly industry and academic driven, and they speak different "languages" that need translation (either technicians learn how processes of end-users work or end-users have researchers or technicians among their lines to translate)
- Networking with many other civil society organisations among Europe.

Within the Red Cross movement contributing to capacity building by sharing experiences on FP7 and projects to other sister societies (e.g. Armenian, Bulgarian, Georgian RC). Involving them as observers at response exercises, dissemination events or even including them in new proposals.

To potential CSO participants in security research the ARC research management recommends: Be realistic and have a clear focus on what you can provide and what you will get from the project. It has to fit to the organisations identity and principles. Involve at early stages in new consortia as even though academia and industry have their own expectations they are many times happy to get ideas and inputs from end users and actual needs from the final beneficiaries of security research, the population (civil society).

8.9 Statewatch (UK)

Profile of the organisation

"Statewatch[90] is a non-profit-making voluntary group founded in 1991. It is comprised of lawyers, academics, journalists, researchers and community activists that monitor civil liberties and state activities in Europe. Its European network of contributors is drawn from 18 countries. Statewatch encourages the publication of investigative journalism and critical research in Europe in **the fields of the state, justice and home affairs, civil liberties, accountability and openness."[91]**

> "One of Statewatch's primary purposes is to provide a service for civil society to encourage informed discussion and debate - through the provision of news, features and analyses backed up by full-text documentation so that people can access for themselves primary sources and come to their own conclusions."

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[90] http://www.statewatch.org.
[91] From http://statewatch.org/about.htm.

Statewatch is the research and education arm of an UK registered charity and is funded by grant-making trusts and donations from individuals."[1] Funders are: The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, The Polden-Puckham Charitable Foundation, Garden Court Chambers and Friends of Statewatch. Statewatch provides news, features and analyses backed up by full-text documentation. There is a bulletin published quarterly as well as a database updated weekly that contains all information material as well as the archives. Additionally and with its European Monitoring and Documentation Centre SEMDOC[92] Statewatch has been systematically monitoring and documenting the development of EU Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) policy since 1991.

Key topics covered are:
- Asylum, immigration and border control
- Access to EU documents and Freedom of Information
- Surveillance, privacy and data protection.
All these services are very widely used. The website has over 75,000 unique visitors each month and the database contains over 32,000 items.

Since 1998 Statewatch has received six Awards for its work. The last one, the human rights "Long Walk" Award was received in 2011 "For dedication to openness, democracy and informed debate about European institutions, keeping us reliably informed and suitably engaged for the last 20 years. Their network of independent volunteers has become one of the most respected and reliable sources of investigative journalism and critical research in the fields of the state, justice, home affairs and civil liberties in the European Union."[1]

As well as working with its contributors group, Statewatch cooperates with a wide range of other organisations. They are a member of: CILIP, Drone Campaign Network, EDRi, FREE Group, FOIAdvocates, JUSTICIA European Rights Network and Migreurop. They have also collaborated with a range of groups and organisations on particular projects and reports.

Security research involvement
"As a matter of fact the aftermath of the events of 11 September 2001 with the so-called "war on terrorism" has seriously undermined rights, liberties and democratic standards and these changes appear to be not temporary but permanent. The balance between freedom and liberty on the one hand and the demands of security legitimating widespread state surveillance and social control of populations is endangered. Therefore the requirements of policing and security agencies should be monitored in order to guarantee that basic freedoms and democratic standards (like the freedom of
movement, of expression and the right to protest, freedom from surveillance in everyday life, accountability and data protection) are not eroded."[93]

Public involvement and the engagement of CSOs as "watchdog" in the security policy domain are crucial to ensure accountability, transparency and good governance in the security policy domain.[94]

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[92] http://www.statewatch.org/semdoc.
[93] Adapted from the Statewatch brochure (http://www.statewatch.org/brochure.pdf).
[94] Public Oversight of the Security Sector-A Handbook for Civil Society Organizations-Cole E, Eppert K, Kinzelbach K (Eds) (2008), Bratislava: UNDP-DCAF.
http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/documents/partners/civil_society/publications/2008_UNDP_CSO-Handbook-Public-Oversight-of-the-Security-Sector-2008.pdf

Statewatch is the only advocacy CSO which monitors the fields of the state, justice, home affairs and civil liberties in the European Union. It brings to public attention controversial areas of EU policy like civil liberties which can be undermined in the member states by the implementation of EU decisions.

Process and results of engagement

A whole portfolio of current and ongoing projects and networks include Statewatch:

Working for openness and democracy in the EU, Statewatch began applying for EU documents concerning justice and home affairs policy in 1994. Eight cases found their way to the European Ombudsman against excessive secrecy in the Council of the EU and were successful. As a result of this Statewatch initiative and the following campaign for openness and citizens' rights of a NGOs coalition new rights for all those applying for EU documents have been established in an EC regulation.

In addition of documenting and monitoring EU Justice and Home Affairs policy (SEMDOC website) and being a key source of information Statewatch also set up in Oct. 2005 with 8 partner organisation the *European Civil Liberties Network* (ECLN)[95]. Fifty groups are now members of this platform working on civil liberties issues across Europe. Statewatch organises awareness campaigns working with a broad range of groups and individuals to promote civil liberties, social justice and democratic standards in Europe. Two examples are the *"International Campaign against Mass Surveillance"* and the *"Policy Laundering Project"* both launched in 2005.

Research by Statewatch has been commissioned by various institutes and bodies including the European Parliament (e.g. on the impact of the Amsterdam treaty on justice and home affairs policy) and results reports have been published.

Examples analyzing the impact of emerging security technologies: *"Back to the battlefield: domestic drones in the UK", "Eurodrones, Inc., Legalising Surveillance", "NeoConOpticon: the European Security Industrial Complex"*. In this last report Statewatch examined all projects funded under the EU SRC to the end of 2008, identifying the "double character" of technology employed for security purposes and argues that surveillance threatens the democratic orientation of our societies.

The EC FP7 project Securing Europe through Counter-terrorism: Impact, Legitimacy and Effectiveness (SECILE)[96] is a part-EU funded project of assembled European human rights and legal research experts (seven partners of five EU countries) tasked with exploring the true impact of European counter-terrorism policy since 2001. Topics: Border control & management, Human rights & civil liberties, Surveillance, Terrorism & counter-terrorism. The timeline for the project was May 2013 – October 2014 (EC Cordis Project reference: 313195).

In this project Statewatch was in a position to actively contribute to the project as the lead research partner for WP 2 (researching EU counter-terrorism legislation). It collected and analysed all relevant EU counter-terrorism measures adopted since 11 Sept. 2001 including their implementation, impact and effectiveness assessments. The comprehensive repository is for the first time available to the public.

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[95] ECLN, http://ecln.org.

[96] http://secile.eu (this official site of the project doesn't exist anymore), http://cies.ie/secile-securing-europe-through-counter-terrorism-impact-legitimacy-and-effectiveness/.

In the EC FP7 project ASSERT[97] (Assessing Security Research - Tools and Methodologies to Measure Societal Impact) coordinated by the Institute for the Sociology of Law and Criminology (IRKS) in Vienna, Statewatch (Dr. Ben Hayes) is a member of the Advisory Board.

The project aims at "identifying best practice cases and organise a series of workshops to create the basis for the development of a tool and a strategy for the sustainable implementation of societal impacts in future EU research activities in the field of security."[98] The time line was May 2013 – July 2014 (EC Cordis Project reference: 313062).

Lessons learned

Good practice I: Equal and effective engagement in the research process

The case of Statewatch demonstrates that projects involving CSO participation can deliver very successful results. Their participation in a variety of projects in the research area of human rights and liberties and especially in the EC FP7 projects SECILE (project partner and workpackage leader) and ASSERT (member of the advisory board) shows that they are regarded as highly respected partners.

The various projects mentioned above in which they have been involved clearly reveal the benefit of including a CSO with such a unique expertise within a project consortium. CSOs with combined expertise in civil liberties and security technologies should be attractive partners for projects and assure that they achieve their objectives. They know about the concerns of the citizens, have contacts with end-users and authorities and can help evaluating the "societal" suitability and impact of new technology-based solutions or methods.

Good practices II: Valorization and uptake of research results

Statewatch provides a service for civil society to engage in informed discussion and debate, through the provision of news, features and analyses and access to primary sources on security issues and concerns. Since its foundation the organisation has built a large international network of partners and is recognized as an independent CSO fighting for the preservation of civil liberties and democratic standards in Europe. It is not aligned to any political party, does not consider itself as a lobby group, works on a small annual budget and is funded entirely through grants, donations and subscription.

They are therefore in an excellent position to make use of the results of the projects they have been participating in. They can disseminate them to their large network of partners and make use of them in their activities and future projects.

Statewatch is an example that demonstrates that critical CSOs committed to the protection of privacy and civil liberty can attract media, public and authorities' attention and position themselves as a central partner on their specific topics. They can become a valued contact partner for large institutions like the European Union and are able as sources of innovative approaches and communication to influence the policy-making process. Already in 2007 Franco Frattini, former European Commissioner for Justice and Home Affairs, stated:[99]

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[97] http://assert-project.eu.

[98] Adapted from the Mission Statement of the project presented on the website http://assert-project.eu/.

[99] From "Rethinking the EU Security Research Programme-Submission by Statewatch in response to Section 4 ('Securing the citizen and the society') of the European Commission's consultation on an Industrial Policy for the Security Industry"-Ben Hayes-May 2011

"We need to listen to the technical experts to tell us what is technically feasible. Then we need to listen to experts on fundamental rights to see whether there are consequences of using these technologies that would put these rights in danger. It is only when we have considered all sides of the equation that we can find a balanced response."

However, today the number of such civil liberties and human rights advocates engaged in EU-funded security research still remains extremely low and should be increased in order to help finding better answers to a number of societal issues raised by security research and technology developments.

8.10   The International La Strada Association (LSI) (The Netherlands)

Profile of the organisation[100]

LSI[101] is an independent European non-profit NGO network against trafficking in human beings comprising eight member organisations in Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Macedonia (FYROM), Moldova, The Netherlands, Poland and Ukraine and an international secretariat based in Amsterdam. LSI also set up a NGO Platform in 2005, which currently comprises 28 organisations. Its objective is to strengthen the cooperation in Europe (both EU and Non-EU) between civil society organisations that combine practical work with trafficked persons and affected groups with political advocacy for human rights based policies to eradicate trafficking in human beings. It also aims to encourage the anti-trafficking debate among civil society and the exchange of best practices and lessons learnt.

LSI works in close relationships with relevant government and inter-governmental institutions and non-government organisations. It is a member of the NGO networks Global Alliance against Traffic in Women (GAATW)[102], the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)[103], the Human Rights and Democracy Network[104], the Association of Women in Development (AWID)[105] and the International Committee on the Rights of Sex Workers in Europe (ICRSE). In addition, LSI is also a member of the OSCE Alliance Expert Coordination Team, the EU Fundamental Rights Agency Platform, has a participatory status with the Council of Europe, and an observatory status with the UN Economic and Social Council.

Security Topic

Trafficking in human beings is a serious crime and a gross violation of human rights, which can be classified as a modern form of slavery. Hundreds of thousands of people fleeing violent conflicts are taking dangerous sea and land routes. While most of these people are being transported by smugglers who might not have the purpose of exploitation, many of them are at high risk of falling victim to human trafficking in the process of moving or once in the country of destination. These

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http://www.statewatch.org/analyses/no-133-esrp-consultation-response.pdf.
[100] This document has been reviewed and authorised by Mrs Suzanne Hoff, International Coordinator at La Strada International in Amsterdam.
[101] http://www.lastradainternational.org.
[102] http://www.gaatw.org.
[103] http://picum.org/en.
[104] http://hrdn.eu/.
[105] http://www.awid.de.

migrants are frequently subjected to discrimination and face barriers in accessing assistance, making them an easy prey for traffickers and exploiters in the countries where they seek asylum or in transit countries.

Human trafficking in Europe is a regional manifestation of the wider practice of trade in humans for the purposes of various forms of coercive exploitation. The Eurostat follow-up report[106] from October 2014 reports 30,146 registered (presumed) victims between 2010 and 2012, 80% of which are female.

Especially in the Balkans and former Soviet Union countries, many people find themselves living in poor socioeconomic conditions, unemployed and are drawn to more affluent countries or areas in the hope of finding a better life. Repressive immigration policies that prevent people to migrate safely legally increase their vulnerability. Traffickers mediate by using semi-legal or illegal routes in return for huge amounts of money; trafficked persons are then forced to pay back this "debt" with often enormous interests. Also those legally able to move and work abroad can be exploited. Traffickers can also deceive their victims about the nature of work and the working conditions, or use violence and coercion in order to keep them under control.

The mission of LSI is to work for and with trafficked persons and at-risk groups with a focus on women in a European context. LSI aims at empowering trafficked persons to access and exercise their rights and reclaim their lives. LSI's work relates to lobby and advocacy, information collection and monitoring, research and awareness campaigns. Members work in particular on Prevention & Education; and Social Assistance to trafficked persons.

LSI's work is based on the overall Human Rights principle, defining trafficking in human beings as a severe violation of human rights, with a trafficked persons-centered approach. Female migrants, domestic workers and sex workers must have their rights protected, and states that are accountable for the violations of human rights, including forced labour and practices akin to slavery, must face their responsibility and work to secure the rights of trafficked people and migrants in general.

Process and results of engagement

LSI has a vision of a world without trafficking in human beings where human rights are respected. In order to promote this vision they developed a strategic plan that has three main goals:
- To provide access to services and justice for trafficked persons
- To advocate for realising rights both to prevent trafficking in human beings and to ensure effective remedies
- To build partnerships with likeminded organisations through their NGO platform and bridges to social movements and donors
Past and current projects and networks involving LSI include:

datACT[107] – Data Protection in Anti-trafficking Action (Nov. 2012 to Oct. 2014)
It is a joint collaboration of KOK e.V. - German NGO network against trafficking in women and violence against migrant workers, and La Strada International. datACT engages in research, training and public debates to promote the rights of trafficked persons to privacy, autonomy and

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[106] Eurostat, Trafficking in human beings (2014 edition), European Commission, Luxembourg, 2014
http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-is-new/news/news/docs/20141017_working_paper_on_statistics_on_trafficking_in_human_beings_en.pdf.
[107] http://www.datact-project.org/en/home.html.

protection of their personal data.

DemandAT[108] – Demand-side measures Against Trafficking (Jan. 2014 to June 2017)
La Strada International is part of an international consortium, coordinated by ICMPD that researches the demand-side measures against trafficking. It investigates different approaches to addressing and reducing demand through anti-trafficking efforts and policies.

In the framework of the *project "NGOs & Co: NGO-business engagement in addressing human trafficking"* LSI has also initiated together with 30 European anti-trafficking NGOs the "Used in Europe campaign"[109] which aims at raising awareness with the general public as to the role of potential buyers/users of services and goods provided by trafficked persons.

In 2013 LSI began coordinating *the La Strada NGO Platform* - a network of 28 European (EU and non-EU) NGOs from 24 countries, working to address human trafficking and related issues, such as migration, labour rights and sex work. At the end of each meeting of the Platform a plenary session is devoted to Joint Actions, where the partners discuss several opportunities on national and international levels for collective advocacy and engage in joint campaigning actions. The establishment of the LSI NGO Platform was financially supported by Daphne III programme of the European Commission[110] which was set up by the DG Justice & consumers to assist and encourage NGOs and other organisations active in the field of "Fundamental Rights and Justice".

Another example of activities is the joint publication together with other civil society organisations and networks of statements like the Joint Statement for European Day for Victims of Crime[111] on 22 Feb., 2015 which appeals that they should be treated with respect and dignity and be supported.

LSI is presently a partner in the FP7 EU-funded security research Project *TRACE[112] – "Trafficking As a Criminal Enterprise"* (May 2014 to May 2016 – EC Cordis Project reference: 607669).
The project aims to develop a state-of-the-art understanding of criminal, social, economic, psychological and political processes that make the trafficking industry what it is with particular emphasis on understanding the individuals involved and the relationship between them.

Lessons learned
Good practices I: Equal and effective engagement in the research process
The above presentation of La Strada's participation, roles and objectives in various projects (including one security research project) and networks, demonstrates that this NGO network is a highly acknowledged partner in their area of expertise. They have played multiple roles (coordinator, research or training partner, etc.) and performed various tasks in the different projects in which they have been involved in. Their experience of professional project management are the key for their successful activities and for them it is important to be involved in research-driven projects and to collaborate with many other CSOs in order to be able to better achieve their objectives.
On 15 September 2015, La Strada celebrated its 20th anniversary. The organisation has achieved in

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[108] http://research.icmpd.org/2491.html.
[109] http://usedineurope.com/.
[110] http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/programme/daphne-programme/index_en.htm.
[111] http://victimsupporteurope.eu/news/euvictimsday-all-victims-recognise-no-victim-forgotten/.
[112] http://trace-project.eu/.

this period building a remarkable portfolio of projects and networks of partners (many other CSOs & NGOs as well as public institutions in Europe). Their position and contacts considerably help in the realisation of various communication awareness campaigns to inform the public and the politicians about the victims of the human trafficking industry and the need to give them assistance.

Moreover, for their work La Strada received in 2004 the Europe Free Your Mind MTV award.

It is an example of a CSO which in his activity sector has been able to uniquely position itself as a central partner on their specific topic for the national and European authorities as well as other CSOs. It has obtained participatory status at the Council of Europe and the UN ECOSOC (Economic and Social Council). This participation shows that CSOs operating in the humanitarian sector can be recognised as sources of innovative approaches, developers of good practices and communication partners attracting media and public attention by policy-makers and other CSOS.

Good practice II: Valorisation and uptake of research results
LSI has developed its capacity to exploit EU funding for its new or additional activities. It is an interesting model for other humanitarian CSOs addressing similar topics as well as an attractive project partner for potential proposal coordinators.
In all of the projects results obtained have been appreciated by external stakeholders and end-users. CSOS or NGOs like LSI are important stakeholders to tackle the phenomenon of human trafficking because they are often in direct contact with vulnerable individuals and groups as well as with victims. For the European Commission and project consortia there is therefore strong value in encouraging their participation in projects as they are in the best position to provide practice-related information and to efficiently disseminate results.

The focus of interest of LSI is on anti-trafficking measures and related policies which may be addressed through a variety of means - not necessarily via technology. A focus on the use of technologies (i.e. for border control) often raising ethical and human rights issues may, however, be a barrier to CSO participation in the EC Security Programme.

9.   Conclusion and formulation of recommendations

In this report we have pursued a dual approach: Besides examining the literature for the state-of-play analyses on rules of CSO participation, we also scanned for the *realities* and the *modalities* of CSO participation in a number of International Organisations including EU institutions. On top of that, we identified and presented ten documented best practices of CSO participation in security research actions, in order to exemplify potential ingredients of a successful "recipe", or basis requirements for future planning of security research actions.

This should allow to present at least a snapshot of the institutional/organisational reality with regard of the roles, administrative dimensions, interests, and relations of CSOs with other stakeholders in the security research landscape.

By framing CSOs in 11 different clusters and 8 types of involvement in the ESRP our analysis is able to state that the main types of involvement of CSOs are as **Actors of Research and Users of Research.** It is especially the case for first responders organizations such as the Red Cross

associations and emergency services. According to the FP7 research project CONSIDER[113] (Civil Society Organisations in Designing Research Governance), examined in SecurePART task 1.7, *"… CSOs seldom set the research project agenda, but they are seen as experts and their active participation is limited to specific tasks within the project."*

As actors of research, CSOs are habitually not the key partners in the project, and frequently only contribute as a member of project Expert Advisory Boards. CSOs, with the exception of a few, have not so far been often in the position of the project coordinator. Security associations, Human Rights associations, Policy Think Tanks are usually involved in the activities of large networks and the most influential CSOs monitor the EC activities and programmes related to their activities (**Observers**). The same applies to the Red Cross societies and "first responders" associations. They can also actively influence the ESRP (**Influencers**) or play the role of **Evaluators**. Moreover and due to their diverse national / international contacts with similar organizations, they are efficient potential **Disseminators**.

In the state-of-the-art literature review we found out, that the roles, perceptions, and expectations on civil society are not only affected by its own ambiguity, but also by the EU and its different institutions. This means, that we always look for a specific kind of civil society, depending on the institutional context of their action field, which is also valid for the ESRP. Therefore we have to keep in mind that we will find specific types of civil society representation in the area of the ESRP, which resulted from specific civil society interests, but also from adaptations to the ESRP from civil society side.

CSOs are seen as the representatives of civil society in the EU policy arena. Therefore CSOs became part of the EU consultation regime to foster the legitimacy of decision-making and to work against a democracy deficit. But as CSOs also adapt to the different roles attributed to them, they are now oscillating between their grass-roots origin and high level lobby work within umbrella organizations. The high expectations on CSOs as a voice for civil society need to be reduced, as they also have to function as lobby groups within the EU consultation regime.

Within Carlo Ruzza's 'information-representation theory of civil society' it became clear, that we have to take advantage of both, the representational aspects of CSOs, but also of their profound expertise and knowledge in their specific spheres of action. Therefore a classification of the different types of CSOs is needed, in order to include CSOs in a most effective way.

The practices of CSO engagement by International Organizations we have analysed indicate that there are many different approaches to engage CSOs within their organizations. Some of these practices have a general character and should also be taken into account when dealing with CSO engagement in security research.

First of all an agreed and clear definition of CSO is needed and should be made transparent through better reporting. A definition should point out the diversity of CSOs, for a fully differentiated inclusion systematic.

The levels of engagement and overall the different practices of CSO engagement have to be clearly structured, to create crisp modalities and requirements of working with CSOs. Examples are the World Banks engagement continuum, or the levels of participation developed by the Council of Europe's INGO conferences. The conditions of CSOs engagement should be made in consultation with CSOs.

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[113]See project CONSIDER, URL: http://www.consider-project.eu/home

Following insights could build the basis for recommendations concerning the modalities, and under circumstances "rules" for participation of CSOs in the European Security Research Programme:

→**A scoping and clustering should help to identify the CSOs in view of increasing their involvement in SR projects. The net of CSOs should also be widened and the associations indirectly concerned about Security should be also considered. CSOs should be targeted for participation in security research where their expertise and input is of value to the EU Security Research Programme.** In particular, CSOs with an interest in migration and human rights could be particularly targeted because they are concerned with the key topics addressed by the ESRP, such as border control, mass surveillance, security of data and the use of other controversial technologies.

→ **Early CSO involvement in the preparation of projects and their active participation in project research activities should be encouraged.** CSOs involved in SR research projects (especially practitioners like Red Cross or emergency services cross associations) often complain that they were recruited too late during the preparation of projects to be able to influence their research agenda. Their expertise is not fully used in the research activities and frequently project results do not fulfil their requirements to be efficiently transferred into practice.

→ **CSOs should be able to recruit additional personnel in order to be able to actively take part in projects. A specific funding scheme may help.** Many of the associations studied lack the capacity in personnel to participate in EU-funded security research. In addition recognized CSOs are frequently solicited for joining projects and must decline due to overwork.

Moreover our study shows that nearly no CSOs are involved in the ESRP as Observers, Influencers, Programme Evaluators or Project Evaluators.

→ **To effectively enable societal acceptability and acceptance as well as augment the impact of the EU Security Research Programme, CSOs should contribute to its design and be recruited as evaluators.** Competent CSOs should be able to act as Observers and/or Influencers taking part in the definition of strategic agendas of EC Security Research themes. The advisory boards to the EC SR Programmes have been composed until now nearly exclusively of representatives of industry and large R&D institutions.

→ **The predominant focus on technology often closes the door for many CSOs to participate in research projects.** The topics in the calls are often very technology focused, which attracts mainly industry and research institutions, but not many CSOs. The technological focus also leads to a product driven research, and to a very specific technological language within the projects.

→ **The SR calls need a scope, which attracts also smaller and local focused CSOs.** The participants pointed out *communication problems on the agenda side*, which include *problems with the international and high-level implementation of solutions gained in the projects*. This rule is important if the ESRP should not only have participations of high level CSOs, as it is the current

practice in EU policy.[114]

→ **Systematic information of suitable CSOs networks about the EC SR programme should be performed and specific opportunities for participation should be proposed. "Problem areas" in the ESRP of potential interest to CSOs should also be actively communicated to their networks, potentially by National Contact Points.** More CSOS should be selected for participating in the evaluation of projects.

→ **In order to better attract the attention of CSOs and support their engagement specific communication on critical topics of potential interest to CSOs should be organized.** CSOs with large networks of partners should be used as Disseminators to raise awareness about the issues of the EC SR programme and help increasing acceptance for the development of security technologies as well as the interest of other CSOs in participating in projects. Of special importance in this regard are human rights associations.

→ **The calls in the ESRP should be more flexible and demand driven, more open and cover the very divergent field of CSOs.** In this context the participants suggested in the agenda setting to have *more open calls.* The wish for open calls can therefore be understood as a wish for fewer presets in SR, and a wish to be more flexible for the different categories of CSOs. This demand also correlates with the statement of Kohler-Koch that the presetting from the public sphere has an influence on the role attributed to civil society.[115]

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[114] See Frantz, Christiane (2009): Die Funktionalisierung der Zivilgesellschaft in der EU – Auswirkungen auf Legitimation, Responsivität und Partizipation. In : Christiane Frantz, Holger Kolb (ed.): Transnationale Zivilgesellschaft in Europa - Traditionen, Muster, Hindernisse, Chancen. Waxmann: Münster. S. 153

[115] See Kohler-Koch, Beate (2009): The three worlds of European civil society – What role for civil society for what kind of Europe? In: Policy and Society 28/2009: P. 49
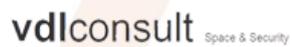
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