

SUMMER 2016

2016 SECURITY JAM

BEYOND CONVENTIONAL
SECURITY CHALLENGES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



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Moderating partners



Live chat hosts



Media partners



In association with the Dutch Presidency of the European Union



Friends of Europe is a leading think tank that connects people, stimulates debate and triggers change to create a more inclusive, sustainable and forward-looking Europe.

The Security Jam is part of Friends of Europe's security programme, which spans international security architectures, cybersecurity, crisis management, peacekeeping, EU-NATO relations, defence capabilities, human security, home affairs & violent extremism.

This report has been drafted on the basis of the four day online discussion among close to 2,500 experts from around the world, under the sole responsibility of Friends of Europe.

The views expressed in this report do not represent a common position agreed by all participants, nor are they necessarily the views of Security Jam partner organisations, the Friends of Europe Board of Trustees, its members or partners.

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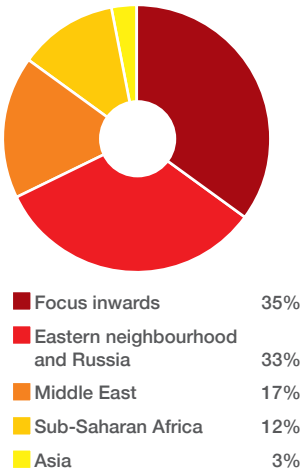
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FOREWORD

THE EU'S MAIN FOCUS IN THE NEXT DECADE SHOULD BE



Friends of Europe has, for the fourth time since 2010, brought together a unique coalition of governments, think-tanks, businesses and civil society organisations for a global brainstorm on making our world a safer place. It is increasingly clear that present top-down decision-making mechanisms of national, regional and global leaders are failing to yield durable peace. Governments need more input from all elements of society – civil society organisations, business, academia, international organisations and think tanks. Heightened local knowledge and the involvement of regional actors are preconditions for success.

Friends of Europe's Security Jam is the only platform that permits a truly global whole-of-society consultation on issues as diverse as early-warning and strategic foresight, conflict prevention, security architectures, international military engagement, the fight against organised crime and against violent extremism. Some 2,500 participants from 131 countries took part in the 2016 Security Jam, and were joined by 48 VIPs. We're extremely proud to present the 10 recommendations that emerged from this discussion, together with some of the overarching themes that underpinned the Security Jam's debates. We believe they offer valuable food for thought to global security leaders.

Our gratitude and thanks go to the partners who made this exercise possible: the U.S. European Command, the European External Action Service, IBM, the Royal United Services Institute, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Eurasia Group, the Barcelona Centre for International Affairs, the American Security Project, the International Strategic Research Organization, the Institute for Strategic Research in Paris, the Afghanistan Analysts Network, Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations, the Igarapé Institute, Hedayah, the Institute of Europe of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Institute for Security Studies ISS Africa, WATHI – the West African Citizen Think Tank, Women in International Security and Young Professionals in Foreign Policy. Our thanks must also go to the coalition partners who gave the Jam its truly global and multidisciplinary nature.

We at Friends of Europe look forward to placing these recommendations at the heart of our work over the months to come.

Giles Merritt
Founder
and Chairman
Friends of Europe



Geert Cami
Co-Founder
and Managing Director
Friends of Europe



Pauline Massart
Deputy Director
Security Europe
Friends of Europe





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The deadly Brussels terror attacks in March brought the dangers of today's heightened threat levels chillingly close to home for Europe's security community.

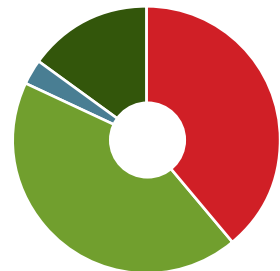
The need to counter the violent extremism behind the Brussels bombings and so many other attacks around the world was a key theme running through the fourth biennial Security Jam, held barely a month after terrorists targeted Brussels airport and a crowded metro station a couple of blocks from Friends of Europe's offices.

Over the course of four days, close to 2,500 policymakers and experts from 131 countries joined this unique open forum. Friends of Europe presented the top 10 recommendations that emerged from the Jam to key stakeholders. The Jam provided input into the European Union's new Global Strategy for Foreign and Security Policy and NATO's Warsaw Summit, aimed at adapting the Alliance to a fundamentally changed security environment.

One common thread was prominent across the online debates: the necessity of forging stronger cooperation between state and non-state actors, for governments to work closer with civil society and the private sector.

"Nobody can predict or prevent conflict and violence all by themselves. Governments and business, NGOs and civil society need to work together," said [Bert Koenders](#), Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs. "An important question, therefore, is how to improve knowledge-sharing

THE MOST POWERFUL ACTOR IN 2050 WILL BE



■ China	43%
■ USA	39%
■ Other	15%
■ The EU	3%
■ Russia	0%

THE MOST POWERFUL
NATION IN 2030 WILL BE
THE ONE CONTROLLING



■ Cyberspace	52%
■ Space	19%
■ Sea	16%
■ Land	7%
■ Air	6%

practices and collaboration between all stakeholders involved in conflict prevention.”

Jammers highlighted the value of such partnerships in areas as diverse as supporting grassroots initiatives to counter jihadist youth recruitment, working with shipping lines against piracy and detecting early signs of conflict by tapping on-the-ground knowledge from non-government organisations.

The Jam was organised around six topics: Strategic foresight and earlier-warning; Global partnerships for conflict prevention; A regional security architecture for the Middle East; Foreign military engagement 2025; Policing 2025: new strategies against transnational crime; and Answers to radicalisation and violent extremism.

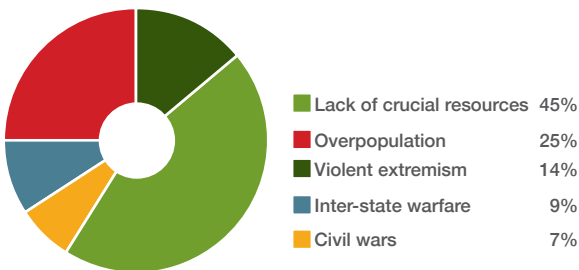
Throughout the debates, Jammers stressed the importance of developing early-warning capabilities to better anticipate emerging challenges and construct effective response mechanisms. “The contemporary international security environment is growing increasingly complex, with new capabilities and new actors emerging to challenge traditional concepts,” explained [Mara E. Karlin](#), U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Strategy and Force Development. “A key task of policymakers is to assess risk over time and space so that they can allocate scarce resources in the most efficient and effective way possible.”

Although the Jam was global in scope, the situation in the Middle East and North Africa was a clear focus given the carnage in Syria, Iraq, Libya and Yemen, and its broader international impact through refugee flows, violent extremism and the risk of still-wider conflict.

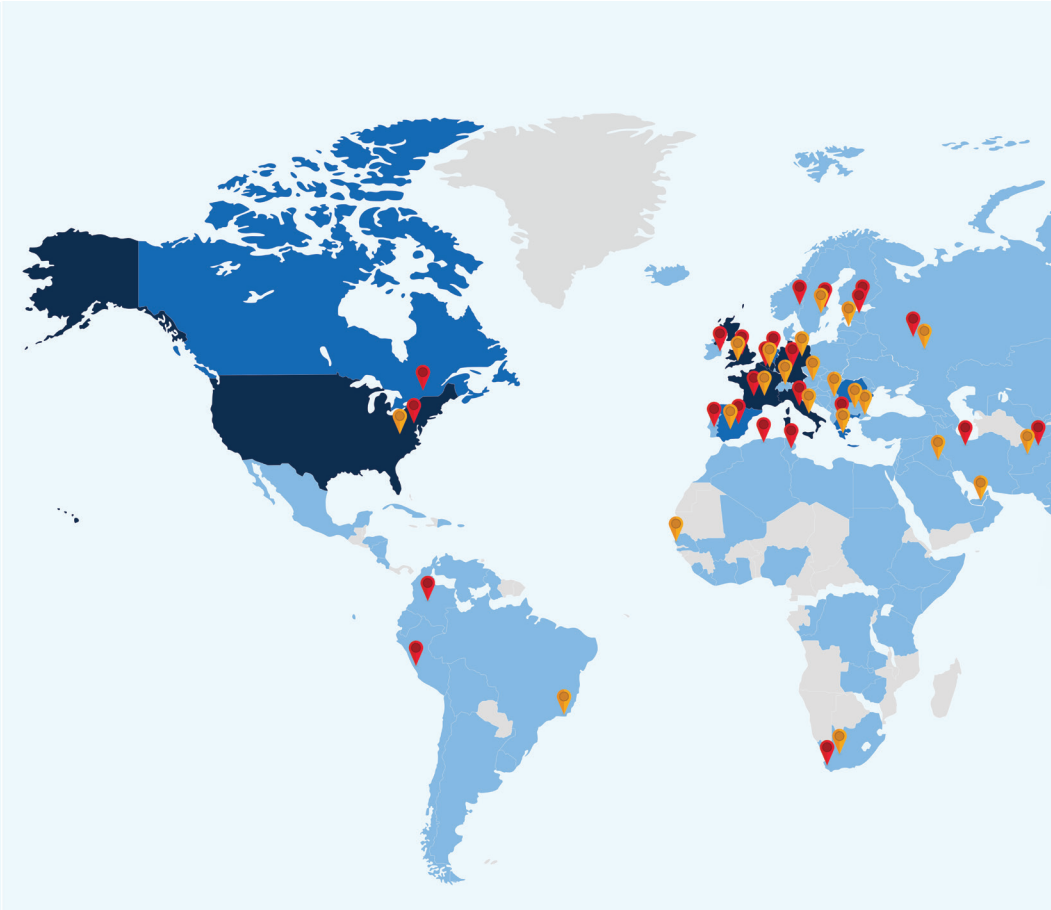
Among the ideas to defuse regional tensions were confidence building measures through regional talks in areas such as climate change, energy or water resources. International powers could act as facilitators to help bring rivals to the table.

“The EU should play a leading role, and build on its strengths,” wrote [Marietje Schaake](#), Member of the European Parliament, Vice-Chair of the Delegation for relations with the United States and Member of the Committee on International Trade. “Sometimes this is the role of facilitators, as in the Iran talks. This should give the EU greater access to Iranian leaders, which can and should be used to encourage reconciliation with Saudi Arabia.”

IN 2050, THE GREATEST THREAT TO HUMANITY WILL BE



THE GLOBAL 2016 SECURITY JAM



2,466
PARTICIPANTS



131
COUNTRIES



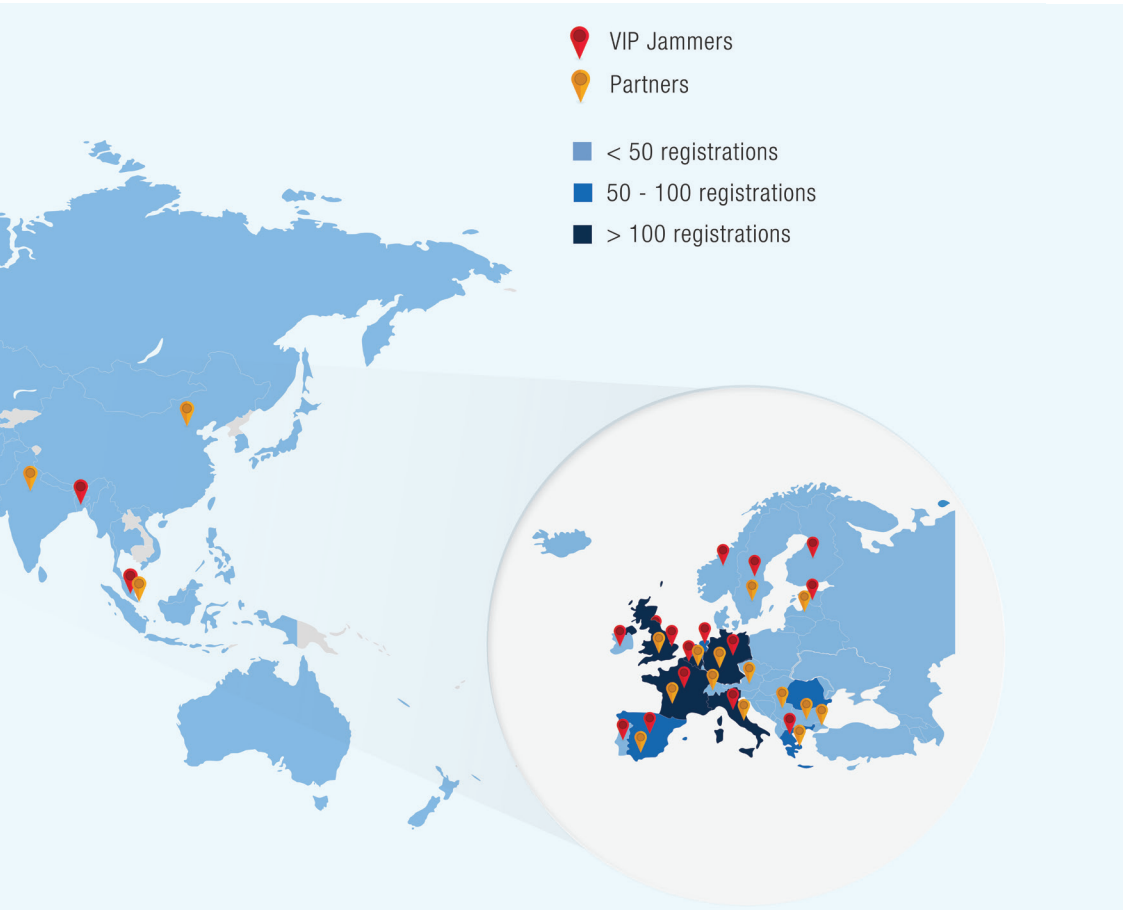
77
HOURS



48
VIP JAMMERS



8
LEADING
THINK-TANKS



20

MODERATORS



40

FACILITATORS



11

LIVE-CHAT
PARTNERS



30

COALITION
PARTNERS



2,826

POSTS



93,000

PAGE VIEWS

THE TOP TEN RECOMMENDATIONS

01 Create a global early-warning mechanism

Improve international information sharing to provide timely warning of impending problems, be they natural such as diseases, earthquakes and other disasters; or political such as unrest, violent extremism and war. Improve intelligence on potential threats by integrating information from regional players, civil society and the private sector to provide a more complete picture.

02 Improve big data analysis for early action

There are massive amounts of data available but we lack the means for analysis and for turning information into recommendations while considering ethical issues on surveillance and privacy. To turn early-warning into early action and faster response we must make better use of open source data and social media.

03 Develop an integrated concept of security and defence

Replace narrow concepts of internal and external security & defence to facilitate international cooperation against hybrid and non-conventional threats and to improve the focus of forward planning and prevention. Instead of a strict focus on defence, security spending targets could include elements of police, intelligence, border guard and counterterrorism budgets, and parts of development budgets and humanitarian assistance - as long as in line with ODA rules.

04 Build trust in the Middle East through cooperation on non-security issues

Focusing on areas of common interest such as climate change, food security and energy security can help regional actors in the Middle East build trust to overcome conflict. The development of non-governmental channels can promote cooperation and reconciliation.

05 Strengthen women's role in conflict prevention and resolution

Enabling women to play a key role at every level adds new perspectives and promotes women's role as actors of change. Their inclusion in international leadership and in spearheading grassroots community initiatives is key to ensuring lasting peace and stability.

- 06 Strengthen internal security cooperation in Europe**
Greater coordination among security agencies in Europe is essential for more efficient responses to transnational threats – organised crime, trafficking and terrorism. A strengthened pan-European approach would raise the EU's profile, giving it a stronger international voice and greater credibility with its citizens.
- 07 Mainstream climate change into the security debate**
Climate change is the one threat facing all of humanity, be it through intensifying conflicts, resource competition, population movements or natural disasters. Climate change must therefore feature in all discussions on security.
- 08 Incorporate the fight against organised crime and corruption into broader security policy**
Organised crime presents a significant security risk, fuelling instability, eroding the state, and providing fertile ground for terrorism, gun-runners, drug gangs and human traffickers. Homicide remains a greater cause of death worldwide than either war or terrorism. Corruption, a common result of organised crime, undermines public faith in the political system.
- 09 Promote grassroots counter-radicalisation initiatives**
Civil society and community-based initiatives have more legitimacy and foster trust. They are an essential part of effective and sustainable approaches. There are no one-size-fits-all solutions, and local initiatives can provide adapted local responses to local challenges.
- 10 Reach out to civil society to build trust between citizens and security forces**
Working with grassroots organisations can improve relations between security forces and local communities at home and abroad, thereby reducing the risk of conflict and boosting awareness of local conditions.

ROADMAP

01 CREATE A GLOBAL EARLY- WARNING MECHANISM



SHORT-TERM

Create an international forum on global forecasting, bringing in civil society, private sector, academia.

MID-TERM

Create a UN early-warning office to coordinate strategic foresight and serve as a hub for information exchange and promotion of prevention policies.

LONG-TERM

Encourage regional and international bodies – the EU, the OSCE, ECOWAS, the African Union, NATO, the Golf Cooperation Council (GCC) and others – to feed in information.

Develop an EU-level data sharing/analysis capacity, using the EU Intelligence and Situation Centre (INTCEN) as a basis.

Prohibit sales of surveillance equipment to governments with poor human rights records, taking into account the specificities of dual-use technologies.

Improve flexibility in decision-making to ensure quick transition from early-warning to early action: streamline national & regional decision-making; integrate national authorities (especially parliaments) more closely with EU and NATO decision-making to facilitate greater understanding and reduce delays.

Working with the newly created UN early-warning office, determine who should use big data analysis to act on findings/forecasts at national, regional, and global level, for instance a specific unit reporting directly to the UN Secretary General.

SHORT-TERM

MID-TERM

LONG-TERM

02 IMPROVE BIG DATA ANALYSIS FOR EARLY ACTION



03 DEVELOP AN INTEGRATED CONCEPT OF SECURITY AND DEFENCE



SHORT-TERM

Review task sharing between military and police forces both for internal security purposes (e.g. in counter-terrorism operations) and foreign missions (peacekeeping, capacity-building).

Increase focus on countering hybrid warfare, including information warfare and cyber capabilities.

MID-TERM

Review commonalities between NATO Smart Defence and EU Pooling & Sharing initiatives, and reduce duplications.

Establish a baseline security spending target for nations based on a common approach to the practical integration of security and defence capabilities, so that all nations can contribute their fair share; frontline nations can get credit for extra spending; and cross-levelling can occur.

LONG-TERM

Pool security and defence budgets into one security budget, possibly including parts of development budgets.

Create a regional civil society network in the Middle East.

SHORT-TERM

Set up a “council of elders” comprising Arabs, Turks, Iranians, Israelis as a non-government channel to develop avenues of reconciliation.

MID-TERM

Establish a regional “climate change adaption organisation” comprising Middle Eastern states, including Israel, Turkey and Iran, with international funding and expertise (e.g. from EU, GCC, P5+1), possibly using the Arctic Council as a model.

LONG-TERM

04 BUILD TRUST IN THE MIDDLE EAST THROUGH COOPERATION ON NON- SECURITY ISSUES



05 STRENGTHEN WOMEN'S ROLE IN CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION



SHORT-TERM

Incorporate (more) women into threat analysis & forecasting teams.
Support female education at all levels, including offering more places in Western universities to Middle Eastern women.

MID-TERM

Incorporate (more) women in peacekeeping forces.
Develop and provide specific training for women engaged in conflict prevention, peace-making, negotiation and counter-radicalisation to increase their role in these processes.

LONG-TERM

Increase the number of female leaders in international organisations, national administrations, security apparatuses, judicial systems, think tanks, and academia.

Map available police/gendarmerie/border control resources across the EU.

Carry out an EU-wide capabilities & gap analysis for police forces & intelligence services.

Set up an Erasmus-type exchange programme for police, as well as joint training, to promote a common European police culture.

Set up an information sharing/best-practice exchange forum among European police forces to improve community policing and improve trust between police forces and citizens.

Promote cooperation against serious, organised, transnational crime by making Europol – in collaboration with a new European inter-agency task force – the focal point for investment.

SHORT-TERM

MID-TERM

LONG-TERM

06 STRENGTHEN INTERNAL SECURITY COOPERATION IN EUROPE



07 MAINSTREAM CLIMATE CHANGE INTO THE SECURITY DEBATE



SHORT-TERM

Make the security implications of potential climate change consequences a core element of all security discussions, noting the intersections between security, development and the environment.

MID-TERM

Set up a global initiative to address water management, climate risk insurance and conflict mediation.
Improve communication between the West and developing nations on climate change impact and mitigation.

LONG-TERM

Establish an international forum to analyse the impact of climate change on foreign, security, defence and development policy.

Enhance investigation of the nexus between corruption, criminal networks and terrorism.

SHORT-TERM

Place justice reform at the heart of development programmes.
Increase civilian oversight of the police, promoting positive measures to counter corruption, incentives for clean police work and "officer of the month" programmes.
Coordinate EU and international actions against tax havens and any form of secret jurisdiction.

MID-TERM

Focus prosecution on the most disruptive and violent offenders, rather than on low-level actors.

LONG-TERM

08 INCORPORATE THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME AND CORRUPTION INTO BROADER SECURITY POLICY



09 PROMOTE GRASSROOTS COUNTER- RADICALISATION INITIATIVES



SHORT-TERM

Empower specific groups (youth, women, families, faith leaders, elders, community workers) by increasing funding to their programmes and specific projects, including narratives.

MID-TERM

Increase specific counter-radicalisation efforts in prisons.
Create an online information sharing platform/network involving states, NGOs, the private sector, community leaders, faith leaders, youth (e.g. via international youth meetings/summits) to improve sharing of information and best practices.

LONG-TERM

Create regional digital counter-messaging communications centres. Develop positive, value-based counter-narratives adapted to local issues.

Embed principles of good security sector governance in all cooperation initiatives.

International police missions should focus more on broad issues like education, awareness raising and consensus building rather than on technical capacity.

International military/police missions should routinely build close ties with local and international NGOs.

Incorporate civil society expertise in pre-mission training for military/police.

Place more focus on community policing to avoid alienating certain populations and parts of society.

SHORT-TERM

MID-TERM

LONG-TERM

10 REACH OUT TO CIVIL SOCIETY TO BUILD TRUST BETWEEN CITIZENS AND SECURITY FORCES



READ THE FULL REPORT ON OUR WEBSITE

www.friendsofeurope.org/secjam16-report

“I would like to congratulate Friends of Europe for organising the 2016 Security Jam which was an innovative, substantive, and impactful platform for dialogue on traditional and emerging security concerns.”

Stéphane Dion
Canadian Minister of Foreign
Affairs

“Nobody can predict or prevent conflict and violence all by themselves. Governments and business, NGOs and civil society need to work together.”

Bert Koenders
Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs



SECURITY
JAM



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