

Application form - Security & Rule of Law - Strategic Research Fund: 'Call for Comprehensive Approaches to Human Security in Fragile and Conflict Affected Settings: Transnational Dimensions' – Preliminary Proposal

Registration

Note: Before completing this application form, please read the information and guidelines provided in the call for proposals section 6.

1. Title (include FCAS targeted country/-ies):

Preventing the spill-over: combatting violent extremism (VE) with a human security (HS) approach in Palestine, Egypt and Iraq

2. Project

a) Focus (max. 25 words)

Demonstrating the impact of a human security approach in Palestine, Egypt and Iraq that addresses the root causes of violent extremism as a transnational threat.

b) Duration (max. 36 months)

36	Months
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c) Countries of base of the **research organisations** employing the main-applicant and co-applicant(s) (please note: one of the (at least) two research organisations should be based in a LMIC country)

	Country
Main-applicant	The Netherlands
Co-applicant(s)	Turkey

d) Country/countries of base of the **practitioner organisation(s)** employing the co-applicant(s) (please note: at least one practitioner organisation should be located in the FCAS country whose situation is targeted)

	Country
Co-applicant	The Netherlands
Co-applicant	Egypt
Co-applicant	Palestine
Co-applicant	Iraq

e) Main field(s) of research (extend table if needed)

Code	Field of research
51.90.00	Development studies

3. Composition of the consortium

Main applicant (coordinator) research organisation	
Organisation's name:	Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael'
Type of organisation*:	A 3
Address:	Clingendael 7 2597 VH The Hague The Netherlands P.O. Box 93080 2509 AB The Hague The Netherlands
Tel.:	+31703245384
Website:	www.clingendael.nl
Family name:	van Ginkel
First name(s):	Bibi Tabeia
Title(s):	Dr. LL.M
Male/Female (M/F):	F
Expertise(s):	Public international law, Human rights, United Nations, System of collective security, Terrorism and Counterterrorism, Piracy
E-mail:	bginkel@clingendael.nl
Co-applicant research organisation	
Organisation's name:	Global Political Trends Center (GPoT Center)
Type of organisation*:	A3
Address:	Istanbul Kültür University – GPoT Center, Atakoy Campus 34 156 Bakirkoy, Istanbul, Turkey
Tel.:	+90 212 498 44 76/65
Website:	http://www.gpotcenter.org
Family name:	Akgün
First name(s):	Mensur
Title(s):	Director, Professor of International Relations, Head of IR Department
Male/Female (M/F):	M
Expertise(s):	International Relations, Turkish Foreign Policy
E-mail:	info@gpotcenter.org
Co-applicant practitioner organisation	
Organisation's name:	Human Security Collective
Type of organisation*:	B3
Address:	Riviermarkt 5, 2513 AM The Hague, The Netherlands
Tel.:	+3170631410
Website:	www.hscollective.org
Family name:	Abdulla
First name(s):	Jeanne
Title(s):	Drs.
Male/Female (M/F):	F
Expertise(s):	Human Security, countering violent extremism, de-radicalisation and youth leadership development
E-mail:	jab@hscollective.org
Co-applicant practitioner organisation	
Organisation's name:	Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies
Type of organisation*:	B3
Address:	Al-Galaa Street, the new building, 11th floor, Downtown, Cairo, Egypt, PN: 11511
Tel.:	+202 25786037 +202 27705127
Website:	http://acpss.ahram.org.eg/
Family name:	Allam
First name(s):	Rabha

Title(s):	Researcher
Male/Female (M/F):	F
Expertise(s):	Islamist Movements, Security Studies, Public Policy, Middle Eastern Studies
E-mail:	rabha_allam@yahoo.fr r.allam@ahram.org.eg
Co-applicant practitioner organisation	
Organisation's name:	The Center for Democracy and Community Development (CDCD)
Type of organisation*:	B3
Address:	14 Ibn Batuta St, Jerusalem
Tel.:	+97226281151
Website:	http://www.cd-cd.org
Family name:	Walid
First name(s):	Salem
Title(s):	Director, University Lecturer, Researcher
Male/Female (M/F):	M
Expertise(s):	Democracy-building, Community Development
E-mail:	walidsociety@gmail.com
Co-applicant practitioner organisation	
Organisation's name:	Strategic and Political Research Centre of the Salahadeen University (SPRC)
Type of organisation*:	B3
Address:	College of Law and Politics, Zanko Street, Erbil, Iraqi Kurdistan
Tel.:	009647504645668
Website:	www.su.edu.krd
Family name:	Othman
First name(s):	Krmanj
Title(s):	Director, lecturer of Peace and International Law.
Male/Female (M/F):	Male
Expertise(s):	Human Rights, Peace and Conflict studies and International law.
E-mail:	krmanj@ymail.com

Remark on the selection of practitioner organisations in Egypt and Iraq

In both Egypt and Iraq the space for NGOs to work on and with issues related to security and violent extremism is highly restricted by their respective governments and the actual political situation. We acknowledge this challenge in the implementation of our research at community level and have decided to opt for two organisations that can operate under the title of an academic/research institute to avoid restrictions and state interference, but also have the capacity and experience to implement the research as practitioners in direct interaction with civil society and communities.

Some examples of their practice:

From 2014 till date the **ACPSS** has conducted workshops for Civil Society and media outlets to discuss the need for changing the electoral constituencies in Egypt, the political platforms of the two presidential candidates Al-Sissi and Sabbahy, it has facilitated dialogue with Civil Society on "Designing an Egyptian Pattern of Transitional Justice inspired by the Argentinean Experience".

In the past 5 years, **ACPSS** has cooperated with the following partners from civil society, professional trade unions, political parties and international organizations in the implementation of the following projects:

- In 2009-2010, the Center partnered with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung in a research project on new non-institutional political forces in Egypt. In the course of this process, the Center was responsible for the engagement with new political actors and social movements including April 6th, The National Campaign for Supporting Al-Baradei and Youth for Justice and Liberty.
- In 2011-2012, the Center partnered with the Danish Egyptian Dialogue Institute in a project on empowering political parties in Egypt, which focused primarily on establishing youth wings within new post-January 25 parties.
- In 2012-2013, the Center partnered with The Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services in a project on citizenship and religious diversity in Egypt by implementing activities with NGOs on citizenship, equal access and minority rights in Egypt.
- In 2012-2013, the Center worked with GIZ on a stakeholder's analysis of Human Rights actors in Egypt. This project focused on NGOs, political parties, social movements and non-institutional modes of political organization.
- In 2013-2014, the Center worked with the Swiss Cultural Institution (Prohelvetia) on a project on Culture in times of transition. This project focused on new cultural movements in Egypt, paying tangible attention to independent cultural actors and NGOs that emerged after the January revolution and showed an interest in cultural production.
- In 2015, the Center currently works with the Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services on countering violent extremism through education. The target groups of this project include civil society organizations concerned with education, young academics and representatives of non-institutional youth movements. This project is primarily focused on civil society organizations that work outside of Cairo, mainly in Upper Egypt.

The **Strategic Centre of the Salahadeen University** is a relatively young centre. It is conducting workshops, open debates, and community outreach and engagement on a variety of issues, like the legal crises of the Kurdistan drafting of the constitution, the implications of the political situation in Iraq and Kurdistan and the role and impact of the Kurdish defence and security operations against IS. It is also a capacity building and training centre for NGOs and national institutes on for example the election and the constitutional referendum. The people selected for this research have experience in working at community level on conflict transformation, human rights, humanitarian aspects and human security.

4. Consortium expertise

a) Involvement of consortium members

Word count: 200

The consortium combines the expertise of 2 research partners, 1 learning exchange and capacity building partner, and 3 practitioner partner organisations – all with a proven track record in the field of VE, security and development, and with experience of previous collaboration.

Clingendael and GPoT Center are world-leading research organizations in the area of security and VE. While Clingendael, the leading Dutch think-tank, has a global focus on international security affairs, GPoT Center, embedded in Istanbul Kültür University, focuses on the MENA region. They will be responsible for developing and implementing the research methodology and monitoring progress. In addition, GPoT Center will coordinate project activities with co-practitioners in Egypt, Palestine and Iraq, and organize and host progress workshops.

Human Security Collective, as a facilitator of dialogue between the security sector and civil society on VE, radicalization and youth leadership, will focus on capacity building and knowledge sharing, both from a multi-stakeholder perspective.

As experienced practitioner organizations in Egypt, Palestine and Iraq, the roles of ACPSS, CDCD and SPRC will be to analyze push and pull factors in their local communities and develop an HS-approach by coordinating interviews and collecting data from local populations, NGOs, academics and relevant ministries and security departments.

b) References

Netherlands Institute for Internationale relations 'Clingendael'

1. Briscoe, I. and van Ginkel, B. (2013, March). *The Nexus between Development and Security: Searching for Common Ground in Countering Terrorism*. The Hague: ICCT. <http://www.icct.nl/download/file/Briscoe-van-Ginkel-Nexus-between-Security-and-Development-March-2013.pdf> (accessed 17 Aug 2015)
2. van Ginkel, B. (2015, January). *Second National Workshop on the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014)*. With UN CTED. The Hague: ICCT. <http://www.icct.nl/download/file/UNCTED%20ICCT%20HSC%20Second%20National%20Workshop%20on%20Effective%20Implementation%20of%20UNSCR%201624%20%282005%29%202178%20%282014%29%20Final%20Report%20Kwale%20County%2020-22%20Jan%202015.pdf> (accessed 17 Aug 2015)
3. Van Ginkel, B. (2012, August). *Engaging Civil Society in Countering Violent Extremism: Experiences with the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*. The Hague: ICCT. <http://www.icct.nl/download/file/ICCT-Van-Ginkel-Civil-Society-in-CVE-August-2012.pdf> (accessed 17 Aug 2015)

Global Political Trends (GPoT) Center

1. Akgün, M., Burak, C., Yesevi, and Ç. G. (2014, May). *What happened in Gezi Park? A Gezi Park Assessment from the Participants' views*. Istanbul, Turkey: Istanbul Kültür University Publications. http://www.gpotcenter.org/dosyalar/Gezi_Parkinda_Ne_Oldu_May2014.pdf (accessed 17 Aug 2015)
2. Sheira, O., Ammash, M., and Alpan, D. (2014). *Regional Updates in Egypt, Israel/Palestine, and Cyprus*. Monthly Publication. Istanbul, Turkey: Global Political Trends (GPoT) Center Publications. <http://www.gpotcenter.org/publications/8/regional-updates> (accessed 17 Aug 2015)
3. Singh, L., Mourad, L., Taylor, A., Sheira, O., Dalkiran, M. (2015). *Developing A Methodology for Early Warning Systems (Working Title)*. Partnership Development on Forced Migration. Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC). Research conducted by Georgetown University, University of Toronto, and Istanbul Kültür University. <http://www.gpotcenter.org/projects/1129> (accessed 17 Aug 2015)

Human Security Collective (HSC)

1. Abdulla, Jeanne (2015, August). *Women and Youth against Violence: Summary Report on Strengthening the Capacity of Young Change Makers in Palestine to Increase Human Security in their Communities*. The Hague, Human Security Collective. <http://www.hscollective.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Youth-Leadership-Report-2013-August-2015.pdf> (accessed 17 Aug 2015)
2. Broekhoven, L. v., Tiryaki, S., and Tuijl, P. v. (2013, September.). *Human Security Perspectives on Developments in the Middle East*. Meeting Report. Istanbul, Turkey: Global Political Trends (GPoT) Center Publications. http://www.gpotcenter.org/dosyalar/Report_Human%20Security_Istanbul%20Event.pdf (accessed 17 Aug 2015)
3. Human Security Collective (2014, June). *Practices and Reflections on Development, Security, and Peace in Context of Violent Extremism and Terrorism*. Report on side-event at fourth biennial review of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism strategy. The Hague: Human Security Collective. <http://www.hscollective.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/HSC-REPORT-side-event-June-10-F.pdf> (accessed 17 Aug 2015)

Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS)

1. Rashwan, D. (ed.) (2007). *The Spectrum of Islamist Movements*. Vol. 1. Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies and Frederick Ebert Stiftung. Berlin: Hans Schiler. Published in Arabic and English.
2. Lindekilde, L. and Fahmi, G. (2011). *De-Radicalization Coalition Building: Lessons from the Past and Future Challenges*. Cairo, Egypt: Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies. Published in Arabic and English.
3. Shehata, D., Dorpmueller, S., Allam R., Baujard, P., Ragab, E., Bakr, A., Mehdawy H., Al-Rouby A., Sheffer A., and Waheed, A. (2012). *Mapping the Islamic Actors in Egypt*. Cairo, Egypt: Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies.

Center for Democracy and Community Development (CDCD)

1. Hoiglet, J., Salem, W., and others (2015) *Islamic Hizb UT-Tahrir in Palestine, Beirut*. The Arab Institution for Studies and Publication.
2. Bin Talal, H., Fayyad, S., Jacobson, D., Shehadeh, R., Jan Faber, M., B.Yehoshua, A., Khader, H., Kaldor, M., Nusseibeh, L., Ascherman, A. (2008). *Human Security*. W. Salem (Ed.). Palestine-Israel Journal of Politics, Economics, and Culture. Vol. 15. No.3. <http://www.pij.org/current.php?id=68> (accessed 17 Aug 2015)
3. Salem, W. (2008) *Human Security from Below: Palestinian citizens protection strategies 1988-2005*. In: den Boer, M. and de Wilde, J. (Eds.) (2014) *The Viability of Human Security*, Amsterdam: The Amsterdam University Press.

Strategic and Political Research Centre in Salahdeen University (SPRC)

1. 'Iraqi-Kurdish conflict from the perspective of peace and negotiation', *Law and Politics*, 2013. Erbil, Kurdistan. <http://su.edu.krd/content.php?topic=77&articleNo=159&lang=en> (accessed 17 Aug 2015)
2. 'The role of Iraqi women in the peace process, Iraq as a case study since 2003', *Law and Politics*, 2014. Erbil, Kurdistan. <http://su.edu.krd/content.php?topic=77&articleNo=159&lang=en> (accessed 17 Aug 2015)
3. <http://www.su.edu.krd/eventsPage.php?articleNo=287&lang=en>

Research proposal

5. Summary of the project proposal

Word count: 150

Violent extremism (VE) has evolved into a transnational threat, impacting the MENA region and beyond. An inclusive and comprehensive human security (HS) approach can alleviate, contain and prevent VE, but is failing to be implemented due to a trust deficit between communities and the security sector as well as shrinking civic space.

Objectives

- To generate in-depth insights into why people are radicalizing and joining extremist groups; and why the support base is growing;
- To produce context-specific evidence on how an HS approach can prevent VE;
- To demonstrate impact to policymakers with actionable pointers on an HS approach towards countering transnational security threats.

The research will validate the push and pull factors of VE in Iraq, Egypt and Palestine and demonstrate the efficacy of an HS approach in preventing VE. It will involve learning exchange and development at the local level, and connect the community and (inter)national stakeholders.

6. Description of the project

Word count: 1000

a) Background and rationale

Violent extremism (VE) has evolved into a transnational threat, dramatically impacting the MENA region and beyond. Civil wars and conflict in the region have led to the rise of a 'transnational jihadism', as manifested in ISIL/Da'esh and the legion of foreign fighters it attracts. The 'spill-over risks' to other states are immense. While transnational security threats constitute among the greatest threats to human security today, conversely, it is an inclusive and comprehensive **human security (HS) approach** that can alleviate this threat, and help prevent VE.

Complex security threats require immediate stabilization on the one hand (hard security) and the addressing of structural conditions (soft security) simultaneously and over the long term on the other. Contrary to expectation, post-Arab Spring developments have been disappointing.

Moreover, increasing polarization in society and spreading violence have further jeopardized human security and increased the trust deficit between citizen and state. Iraq, Palestine and Egypt are exemplars.

A context-specific, individual-focused human security strategy is needed to combat this. Essential work is being developed by and with local civil society groups to prevent VE, by privileging the voices of the people and operationalizing the wider, long-term issues of global justice and sustainability. The HS approach recognizes that solutions require engagement strategies between civil society and the whole of government. This approach is, however, failing to be implemented due to the existing trust deficit between communities and the security sector as well as the overall shrinking of civic space.

b) Objectives

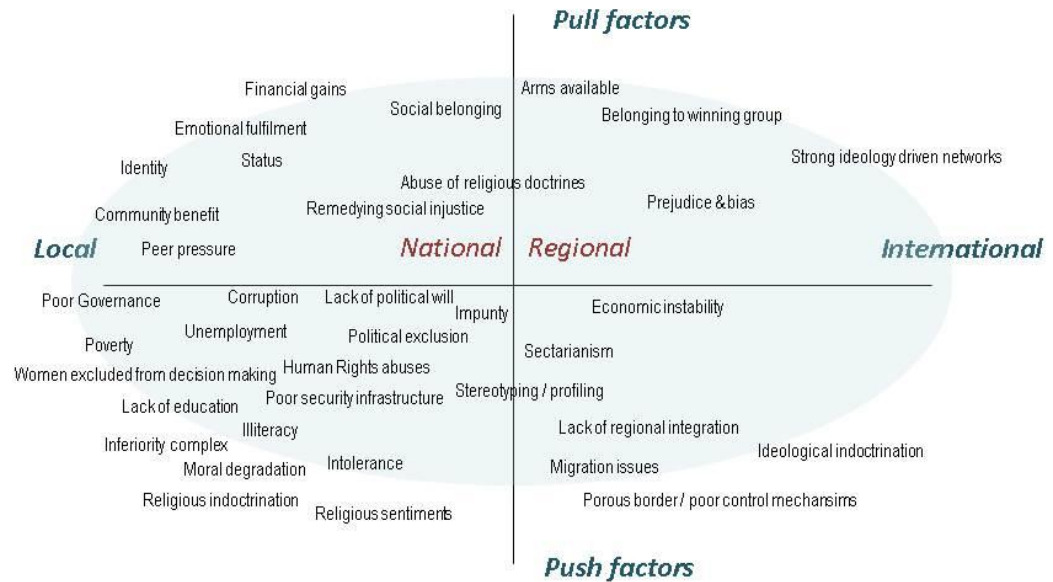
- To generate in-depth insights into why people are joining VE groups, and why these groups have a growing support base;
- To produce context-specific evidence on how an HS approach can prevent VE;
- To demonstrate impact to policymakers with actionable pointers on an HS approach towards countering transnational security threats.

c) Research questions and methods

Clingendael, HSC and GPOT Center have been engaged in dialogue with both government and civil society in the MENA region, and West and East Africa to analyze the root causes of VE and map the push and pull factors¹ that motivate people to step into VE.

¹ As explained in policy documents on violent extremism, for example:
http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1870/VEI_Policy_Final.pdf

An overview of the **results from our earlier research** is below.



The first phase of this research will consist of **validating** these factors in communities impacted by VE in Iraq, Egypt and Palestine. (see stakeholder analyses annex 1). The outcome of the validation will involve confirmation/refutation/adaptation of these push and pull factors, as well as a thorough understanding of the impact of each factor in the specific communities. The process of validation will also contribute to the development of a shared understanding and analysis of the links between conflict, insecurity and VE.

The next phase of research will focus on the question of **how the application of an HS approach can help prevent VE**. From the understanding that an HS approach is driven and developed by and within the context of communities and is comprehensive by taking peace, justice, security and development into account, we see an **HS approach as a theory of change** and we apply a Human Security framework that acknowledges the following:

three levels – local, national, regional/international. At each level the HS approach should come up with a specific analysis of problems, root causes and interventions. These problems and root causes will be based on the validated push and pull factors. The interventions will define the pathways to prevention and transformation of the transnational threat;

two complementary aspects – substance/relational. Substance refers to the content in terms of what the analysis is and what the required interventions are. The relational aspect refers to the powershift that is needed to make an HS approach effective. People need to own their security agenda. This powershift is a complex and sensitive process in the selected countries due to the trust deficit mentioned. The research will address, at each level, the conditions necessary to facilitate this powershift.

Aspect/level	Local	National	Regional/international
Content	What are the factors at the local level leading to VE and support for VE within communities? What are effective responses at the local level from an HS perspective that can prevent VE?	What are causes and triggers at the national level for VE playing out within the national context? What are effective responses at the national level from an HS perspective that can prevent VE?	What are international factors that enhance VE as a transnational threat? What are effective responses at the international level from an HS perspective that can prevent VE?
Relational	What conditions are needed for communities to develop their own security agenda based on an HS approach? How can the necessary powershift be facilitated?	What conditions are required to make communities partner in the development of a national CVE strategy based on an HS approach? How can this process be effectively facilitated?	What conditions are required to make communities partner in the development of a transnational CVE strategy based on an HS approach? How can this process be effectively facilitated?

Semi-structured questionnaires for qualitative and quantitative data, adapted to each local context, will be developed. The national researchers/practitioners will conduct participatory research based on these questionnaires with the leadership (youth, women, religious, security sector, parents, teachers, etc.) in the selected communities.

d) Knowledge sharing activities

We will organize 3 workshops: kick-off, midterm and concluding workshop.

The kick-off workshop will be held with all members of the consortium and stakeholders from national/international policymaking and academics to elaborate the methodology and share experiences relevant to the research (see annex 2).

The mid-term workshop will include the consortium-members together with a selected group of stakeholders. The purpose is to assess the methodology and mid-term outcomes and adjust and adapt the research where necessary.

The concluding workshop will bring together the participants of the mid-term as well as relevant stakeholders in the international CVE-arena, like the UN, EU and GCTF.

Apart from these workshops the research will lead to a knowledge hub, a networking tool and training material for leaders at the community level as well as for policy makers.

Funds requested

7. Budget estimates

a) Requested contribution from this Call: **€ 441.050**

Personnel costs (max. 265,800 euros if the max of 443,000 euros is requested - the total personnel costs may not exceed 60% of the grant)	Category (senior, junior, support)	Number of months involved to the project	fte	Amount (€)
Name:				
Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael'				
B.T. van Ginkel	Senior	36	0,1	€ 18.000
administrative assistant	Support	36	0,15	€ 12.000
Clingendael Total				€ 30.000

Global Political Trends (GPoT) Center				
Mensur Akgun	Senior	36	0,04	€ 8.136
Sylvia Tiryaki	Senior	36	0,068	€ 8.048
Omar Sheira	Junior	36	0,27	€ 8.271
Muhammed Ammash	Junior	36	0,27	€ 8.271
Gamze Coskun	Support	36	0,06	€ 1.759
Financial Officer	Support	36	0,018	€ 513
GPoT Center Total				€ 35.000
Human Security Collective				
Jeanne Abdulla	Senior	36	0,1	€ 18.000
Siebrich Visser	Junior	36	0,2	€ 12.000
Human Security Collective Total				€ 30.000
Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS)				
Diaa Rashwan	Senior	36	0,25	€ 12.000
Ziad Akl	Senior	36	0,25	€ 10.500
Rabha Allam	Junior	36	0,25	€ 10.500
Hany Al-Asar	Support	36	0,5	€ 7.800
Other researcher	Support	36	0,5	€ 7.800
Financial Officer	Support	36	0,25	€ 7.800
ACPSS Total				€ 56.400
Center for Democracy and Community Development (CDCD)				
Walid Salem	Senior	36	0,25	€ 13.200
Scott Ratner	Junior	36	0,25	€ 10.800
Other Researcher	Junior	36	0,25	€ 9.100
Other researcher	Support	36	0,25	€ 9.100
Administrative Assistant	Support	36	0,25	€ 7.200
Financial Officer	Support	36	0,25	€ 7.200
CDCD Total				€ 56.600
Strategic and Political Research Centre (SPRC)				
Krmanj Othman	Senior	36	0,25	€ 12.000
Sabah Hayder	Senior	36	0,25	€ 12.000
Other Researcher	Junior	36	0,25	€ 9.100
Other researcher	Support	36	0,25	€ 9.100
Administrative Assistant	Support	36	0,25	€ 7.200
Financial Officer	Support	36	0,25	€ 7.200
				€ 56.600
Total Personnel Cost				€ 264.600

Research costs (please specify the research activities below):	
Travel costs 3 x workshop Istanbul consortium members	€ 43.200
Travel costs in-country (Palestina, Egypt, Iraq = 3x 4.500 euro/year = 13.500 euro x 3yr)	€ 40.500
Training workshop research skills in-country (Pal/Eg/Iraq)	€ 7.500
Total Research Costs	€ 91.200
Knowledge sharing costs (please specify the activities below. Do not forget to add the kick-off workshop plan as annex):	
Regional Workshops (see annex)	€ 45.000
In-country stakeholder conferences (3 countries x 2.500 euro = 7.500 euro each year)	€ 22.500
Editing & printing regional documentation	€ 4.500
Editing & printing in-country documentation	€ 5.250
Policy briefs & final publication	€ 5.000
Social media & digital outreach	€ 3.000
Total Knowledge Sharing Costs	€ 85.250
Total requested contribution from this call:	€ 441.050

b) mount and source of co-funding expected:

Expected in kind/cash contributions: <i>(please indicate below: 'in kind' or 'cash')</i>	Name of organisation	Amount (€)
In kind	Clingendael	€ 10.000
In kind	GPOT Center	€ 19.000
In kind	HSC	€ 15.000
In kind	ACPSS	€ 27.000
In kind	CDCD	€ 10.000
In kind	SPRC	€ 10.000
Total co-funding:		€ 91.000

c) Total budget: (a and b):

€ 532.050

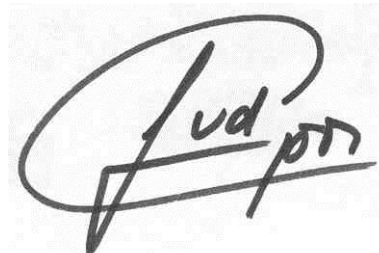
Do not forget to attach annexes:

- **(Practitioner) stakeholder analysis (preliminary);**
- **Tentative work plan kick-off workshop (including tentative agenda, tentative invitation list, budget).**

Signatures

By submitting this document the applicants declare that they satisfy the nationally and internationally accepted standards for scientific conduct as stated in the Netherlands Code of Conduct for Scientific Practice 2012 (Association of Universities in the Netherlands: [http://www.vsnu.nl/files/documenten/Domeinen/Onderzoek/The Netherlands Code of Conduct for Scientific Practice 2012.pdf](http://www.vsnu.nl/files/documenten/Domeinen/Onderzoek/The_Netherlands_Code_of_Conduct_for_Scientific_Practice_2012.pdf)).

Main applicant/coordinator



Name: L.L.P. van de Goor, Clingendael

Signature:

Co-applicant



Name: M. Akgün, GPOT

Signature:

Co-applicant*



Name: C.J. van Broekhoven, HSC

Signature:

Annex 1: (Practitioner) stakeholder analysis (preliminary)

Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies (ACPSS), Cairo, Egypt

ACPSS can connect with a variety of stakeholders working on countering extremism in Egypt. The first type of stakeholder that could be engaged with is religious authorities such as Al-Azhar, the Endowment Ministry and Dar al-Ifta'a, in charge of issuing official *fatwas*. This will also be complemented by contact with Christian religious leaders especially from Coptic Evangelical organizations in Cairo, Alexandria and El-Minya.

Contact will also be sought to be established with a variety of NGOs and human rights organizations working on analyses of countering extremism from a legal perspective in terms of analyzing draft laws and policy alternatives. This will include leading human rights activists and security researchers, in order to compare their perspectives on human security and national security in Egypt.

Departments of the Ministry of Interior (MoI) working on or interested in de-radicalization programmes will also be approached. This, of course, is highly dependent on the Ministry's willingness to cooperate in this regard. The MoI's stance on civilian efforts in countering terrorism will be dependent on the political context and might not be looked at favourably if human rights NGOs are engaged in the project. Therefore, we would attempt to separate out activities involving the MoI from those involving human rights NGOs.

Youth organizations will also be involved, to solicit data on orientation towards violence or to disseminate knowledge regarding countering violent extremism. Such youth groups could be in universities: youth organizations from universities often turn to the ACPSS for consultancy and summer training programmes – a good opportunity to solicit data and/or disseminate knowledge. Cairo University, Alexandria University and El-Minya University could be preliminary partners in this regard. On the other hand, there are a variety of youth organizations and activities affiliated to political parties and movements, especially those with leftist and Islamist orientations. Those activities usually tend to raise the awareness of the active youth about current political affairs. ACPSS could tap into these circles to help rationalize/refute the discourse of violent extremism among such youth.

Finally, ACPSS aims to engage a variety of researchers in producing papers and workshops on countering violent extremism. Those researchers would be requested to give us access to their institutions and circles, and, in return, to hold conferences or summer camps in their premises in order to be heard by their audience. It is quite difficult to specify now the geographic reach of our expected partners, as it would be dependent on the security condition. Yet, our target is definitely to go out of the centrality of Cairo and reach other governorates as well.

The Center for Democracy and Community Development (CDCD), Palestine

In the context of Palestine, any CVE policy needs to take into consideration the fact that violence and extremism has two root causes: 1) the Israeli occupation's (including both the Israeli Army and the Israeli settlers' extreme violence against the Palestinians, and 2) the internal Palestinian social and economic structure and its interaction with the Arab region and with the Middle East as a whole.

The stakeholders of this research cannot then be limited to civil society organizations, but it will also include the reconciliation committees (sulha committees, as they are known in Palestine), social and community leaders, political party representatives, representatives of the Palestinian Authority, leaders of the Palestinian Security Forces leaders, academics who write about the root causes of extreme violence, Imams of mosques, and Muslim and Christian religious leaders. Another target group would consist of Israeli institutions which deal with the research issues, and mainly those who act in 1967-occupied East Jerusalem, or those who monitor Israeli policies in the West Bank such as Betselem, the Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories.

Refugee camps in the West Bank and Gaza, especially the ones that witnessed extreme violence on different occasions will be targeted. These include Jenin and Balata refugee camps in the West Bank, and Jabalia and Rafah refugee camps in Gaza. Moreover, rural communities in the Hebron and Jenin Governorates that witness extreme violence will be also visited. Likewise, the cities of Nablus, Hebron and East Jerusalem will be also included as representative samples of the Palestinian cities in the West Bank. In Gaza, the cities of Beit Hanoun and Rafah are selected as samples, and more focus will be given on the political parties and the programmes they are developing in order to counter active extremist organizations like Al Qaeda and ISIS.

With regard to civil society organisations, the focus will be on those that work in the field of peace making, or with women, youth or children, and those who work on community development, democracy,

dialogue, and tolerance, reconciliation, non-violence, freedom, human rights and academic freedom, as well as those who work on interfaith projects and educational projects.

Several youth organizations will be targeted under different categories. The first category includes those that are connected to the Palestinian factions such as the Islamic Student Block and the Shabiba Block, which are connected to Fatah and other factions. The second category consists of independent youth movements such as the nationwide independent youth project supported by the UNDP – Sharek. In this category new independent youth movements such as the Jerusalem Youth Parliament and the Women Parliament, that have emerged through new social media, will be targeted, especially due to their representation of youth trends in thinking, and their contribution to the agenda of reform in the PA, as well as promoting new non-violent methods in the struggle against the Israeli occupation.

Strategic and Political Research Centre of the Salahadeen University, Erbil, Iraqi Kurdistan

Iraq has populations that are ethnically and religiously diverse. The country has a long history of authoritarian rule by the Baath party, which ended in 2003 with the US-led invasion. The Iraqi authoritarian regime has always presented herself as tolerant towards minority religions and as protectors of religious minorities. Yet, years of authoritarian rule and divide-and-rule policies have created an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion. In 2003, when the Saddam Hussein regime collapsed, Iraqi society became extremely unstable and dangerous. Violence, often with a sectarian character, has touched all groups in society and has led to large numbers of refugees and IDPs.

The stakeholders of this research therefore cannot be limited to civil society organizations, but it will also include the central government of Iraq in addition to the Kurdish Regional Government ministries, including the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Planning, the Prime Minister's Office and members of the Kurdish Parliament. The Peace and Human Security Institute partners with the Independent Board of Human Rights in Kurdistan which has direct access to governmental institutes including the police force, army and other security stakeholders. This national entity, established according to Kurdish parliamentary law, has as its main task the monitoring of the human rights situation and researching human rights violations and threats. With its mandate and 12 offices across Kurdistan, it is capable of reaching out to many IDP and refugee communities in cities and rural areas in addition to having access to many state institutes including the security apparatus.

With regard to civil society organizations, the research will focus on the Kurdish Regional Government area and include those who work in the field of peace making, with women, youth, and those who work on community development, democracy, human rights and academic freedom. Also involved will be academic institutions who research and write about the root causes of extreme violence, directly related to the School of Law and Political Sciences in Salahadeen University. This centre works on topical security, legal and geopolitical issues in Kurdistan and the MENA region, with 15 researchers who are specialized in different areas.

Research shall take place in refugee and IDP camps in the area of Erbil such as Baharka IDP camp which is run by Barzani Charity Foundation in addition to the Darashakran and Kawergosh, Arbat, and Khazair camps. These camps are especially vulnerable to attacks by ISIS. Moreover, rural communities in the Kurdish Governorate that witness extreme violence will be also visited. Likewise, the areas of research shall also include the districts of Baghdad and Basra. Interviews will also be conducted with tribal and religious leaders in addition to community members in the three districts.

PSHO has experience of working with UNDP and Midtrial Centre in Cyprus on the role of anthropology in the peace process. In addition, it has worked on the recent project "We are all Citizens" in partnership with Al Messala, funded by PAX (see http://issuu.com/chalak/docs/shedding_light_on_violations_commit). Together with Al Messala, SPRC has implemented field studies and research to augment development policies.

Annex 2: Tentative work plan kick-off workshop (including tentative agenda, tentative invitation list, budget)

The **objectives** of the kick-off workshop are:

1. to develop a shared analysis of the transnational threat of violent extremism based on a local and community-level understanding of violent extremism and human security in Palestine, Egypt and Iraq, and a broader MENA-region/international perspective
2. to agree on an appropriate methodology for research in communities, capacity building and knowledge sharing.
3. to work out in detail the plans for the 3 year-research project with the consortium members.
4. To raise awareness of this research among the stakeholders and their networks

The participants of the kick-off workshop will be 2 members from each research and practitioner organization (12), key stakeholders from the security and development sector (8) such as the UN

(UNCTED/CTITF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNHCR), IOM, NATO, EU DEVCO and the EU Counter terrorism coordinator, and leading academics from Turkey (3 persons) Palestine (1), Egypt(1) and Iraq(1) (6 in total). The total number of participants will be 26, of which it is envisaged that 5 will be from Turkey, 12 from the wider region, 8 from Western Europe and 1 from the US.

Venue: Conference Room at Istanbul Kültür University

Day 1: objective 1, sharing analysis + objective 4, raising awareness

Day 2: objective 2, methodology

Day 3: half day – objective 3; only for consortium members

Facilitators: GPOT Center, Netherlands Institute of international Relations Clingendael and Human Security Collective

Budget in euro:

Item	Unit cost	Consort. Members	Not Cons. Members	Total workshop cost	Travel cost of Consort. Members	Travel cost of non-Const. Members	Own Contribution	Requested Funding
Travel								
- Turkey	200	2	3	1.000	400	600		
- Region	1.100	6	7	14.300	6.600	7.700		
- Europe	500	4	3	3.500	2.000	1.500		
- US	2.000		1	2.000	0	2.000		
- Total participants		12	14					
Accommodation	150	5.400	6.300	4.940	2.280	2.660		
Venue	3.000			3.000			1.560	
Catering	1.170			1.170				
Subtotal				36.670	14.400	18.100	3.100	15.000