



## **STOCKHOLM SECURITY CONFERENCE**

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SECURE CITIES  
IN AN INSECURE WORLD

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13–15 SEPTEMBER 2017

# **Overview of sessions 2017 Stockholm Security Conference Secure Cities in an Insecure World**

**13–15 September 2017**

**Artipelag, Värmdö, Sweden**

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**SIPRI thanks Mr Per Taube for his generous support, which made this conference possible.**

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## HOST

### **STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

SIPRI is an independent international institute dedicated to research into conflict, armaments, arms control and disarmament. Established in 1966, SIPRI provides data, analysis and recommendations, based on open sources, to policymakers, researchers, media and the public.

## CONFERENCE PARTNERS



The City of Stockholm (Stockholms Stad) aims to continuously develop Stockholm on behalf of its citizens and to make it Northern Europe's most attractive city. It has generously offered to host a reception at the City Hall for the participants in the Stockholm Security Conference.

## SVERIGES RIKSDAG

The Swedish Parliament (Sveriges riksdag) is the national legislature and the supreme decision-making body in Sweden. It is responsible for forming the government, deciding on laws, taking decisions regarding expenditure and revenue in the central government budget, scrutinizing the work of the government, and shaping Swedish foreign policy together with the government.



The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (Myndigheten för samhällsskydd och beredskap, MSB) is responsible for issues concerning public safety, emergency management and civil defence. MSB cooperates with many other agencies on these matters and determines actions to be taken before, during and after an emergency or crisis. MSB also supports those at the municipal level in their work to implement applicable Swedish law.

## AGENDA DAY 1

14 SEPTEMBER

9.00–10.00 ••• Welcoming addresses and opening remarks  
10.00–11.15 ••• Plenary session I • An insecure world: trends, threats and challenges

**ARTBOX 1**

11.15–11.30 ••• Coffee break

11.30–12.45 ••• Simultaneous breakout sessions

Social and economic integration of refugees and migrants in urban areas of the Global South

**ARTBOX 1**

Preventing violent extremism in European cities

**ARTBOX 2**

Warfare in the towns and cities of the Middle East

**STUDION**

Understanding and predicting organized violence in today's world

**ARTISTRUMMET**

12.45–14.00 ••• Lunch at **BÅDAN BUFFET & CAFÉ**

14.00–15.15 ••• Plenary session II • Challenges to cities

**ARTBOX 1**

15.15–15.30 ••• Coffee break

15.30–17.00 ••• Simultaneous breakout sessions

Countering violent extremism and urban violence in Asia

**ARTBOX 1**

Protection of civilians in conflict

**ARTBOX 2**

The role of informal actors as service providers in urban Africa: security risks and development opportunities

**STUDION**

Tackling urban armed violence in Latin America and the Caribbean

**ARTISTRUMMET**

17.00–17.45 ••• Bus transfer to Stockholm and the hotel

18.30 ••• Meet in hotel reception to walk to Stockholm City Hall

19.00–21.00 ••• Reception at Stockholm City Hall

## PLENARY SESSION I AN INSECURE WORLD: TRENDS, THREATS AND CHALLENGES

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**14 SEPTEMBER, 10.00–11.15 (ARTBOX 1)**

### **MODERATOR**

Dan Smith, SIPRI

### **DISCUSSANTS**

Staffan de Mistura, UN Special Envoy for Syria

Silvia Francescon, Head of Rome Office, ECFR

Filippo Grandi, High Commissioner, UNHCR

Lise Grande, Deputy Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General  
and UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq

### **OVERVIEW**

The world is facing several threatening and interacting global trends, with both direct and indirect implications for the security of states, cities and individuals. Mass migration, climate change, war and conflict are among the many challenges to global security today. The international community's capacity to respond to these challenges is, in turn, largely defined by trends in the global security system. Today's system is characterized by a move towards more multipolarity, with complicating geopolitical dimensions and an enhanced risk of war—whether direct or by proxy, interstate or intrastate, conventional or cyber. As a result, achieving and maintaining peace now demands even more urgency at the multilateral level.

### **QUESTIONS**

- What are the current dimensions and drivers—globally and regionally—of migration waves and refugee crises?
- What are the contemporary trends concerning war and conflict and how they affect cities?
- Is the Syria crisis a major challenge to international security? Are there prospects for peace?
- What are the major challenges to effective multilateral responses?
- Is there sufficient international capacity for humanitarian assistance?
- What are the roles of and challenges to cities in the face of these global and regional trends?
- How could climate change interact with other challenges to further impact on cities?

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## SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS IN URBAN AREAS OF THE GLOBAL SOUTH

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**14 SEPTEMBER, 11.30–12.45 (ARTBOX 1)**

### MODERATOR

Lucy Hovil, International Refugee Rights Initiative

### DISCUSSANTS

Hala Elkarib, Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa

Amalia García Medina, Secretary of Labour and Employment Promotion,  
Mexico City Government

Preeta Law, UNHCR's Division of International Protection

Dina Mansour-Ille, Overseas Development Institute

### OVERVIEW

Global displacement today has reached record levels. Over 65 million refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) have fled conflicts, human rights abuses or natural disasters, including climate change. Contrary to some European public perceptions, countries adjacent to conflict zones shoulder the greatest burden, and 86 per cent of the displaced are located in the Global South. Moreover, displacement is now largely an urban phenomenon: 60 per cent of the world's refugees and 80 per cent of IDPs live in urban areas. Urban environments offer greater potential for economic integration of refugees and the displaced, but legal, linguistic and social barriers tend to leave them invisible and segregated, with restricted opportunities to participate in the host country and its formal economy. Policies have traditionally focused on return to places of origin or resettlement. While development experts broadly agree on the benefits of local integration of refugees and migrants into host communities, such policies are often opposed by host governments and public opinion.

This session will examine the strategies developed by some local governments and communities in the 'front line' countries of the Global South to manage the effects of large influxes of refugees and migrants, focusing on their socio-economic integration through livelihoods and improved access to the labour market and public services.

### QUESTIONS

- What can municipalities and other authorities do to help integrate sizeable urban refugee, IDP and migrant populations?
- How can relations be managed between refugees and migrants, on the one hand, and the urban poor, on the other?
- How can local authorities harness the skills and experience of refugees, IDPs and migrants, while mitigating possible risks?

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## PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN EUROPEAN CITIES

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**14 SEPTEMBER, 11.30–12.45 (ARTBOX 2)**

### **MODERATOR**

Amir Rostami, Stockholm University

### **DISCUSSANTS**

Fredrik Jurdell, City of Stockholm

Christina Kiernan, City of Stockholm

Vilma Petkovska, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Sandra Sacchetti, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Jerzy Sarnecki, Stockholm University

Aidan White, Ethical Journalism Network

### **OVERVIEW**

There has been an alarming increase in the number and intensity of mass impact terrorist attacks in European cities. These attacks are an expression of violent extremism in that the violence is ideologically motivated or justified as part of an effort to bring about social, economic or political change.

Sometimes seen as the responsibility of the police or security services, reducing the risk of violent extremism is in fact a complex task that needs to involve many different actors. An effective response must combine action at the local, national and international levels, and engage city authorities, national authorities, civil society, the private sector and the academic sector. Therefore, an effective response will require a good understanding of the respective roles and responsibilities of the different actors, and an efficient framework in which they can cooperate.

This session will explore the effectiveness of recent initiatives to reduce the risks posed by violent extremism in Europe, and devise proposals to reduce risks further in the future.

### **QUESTIONS**

- What is the right balance between local, national, international and global efforts?
- What current policies and initiatives are proving most effective at the local level?
- Modern media and communications have been identified as key enablers of violent extremism. How can the risks posed by modern forms of communication be reduced?
- Radicalization is often linked with the spillover of armed conflict. What are the parallels between past challenges and those we face today?

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## WARFARE IN THE TOWNS AND CITIES OF THE MIDDLE EAST

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**14 SEPTEMBER, 11.30–12.45 (STUDION)**

### MODERATOR

Michael Sahlin, SIPRI

### DISCUSSANTS

Cengiz Candar, Stockholm University Institute of Turkish Studies

Marianne Gasser, International Committee of the Red Cross

Richard Ghiasy, SIPRI

Lise Grande, Deputy Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq

Maysaa Shuja Al-Deen, Sana'a Center for Strategic Studies

Pieter Wezeman, SIPRI

Jenny White, Stockholm University

### OVERVIEW

The Middle East has become the location for some of the world's most devastating armed violence. These regional conflicts involve an ever-shifting mix of sectarian, ideological, ethno-linguistic and geopolitical elements, reflecting the diverse alliances of the local, regional, national and international actors engaged in the fighting. Gaining control over towns and cities has become central to these complex conflicts.

As a result, Middle Eastern towns and cities have become locked into patterns of warfare, often for years at a time. Reflecting the diversity of the combatants and military equipment engaged in the fighting, urban conflict in the region has involved, among other things, aerial bombardment, drones, artillery, smart weapons, infantry assault, snipers, suicide bombing, car bombs, improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and even chemical weapons. This form of urban combat has taken a devastating human toll on the region's population. Hundreds of thousands of civilians have been trapped in these urban battlefields, held hostage, used as human shields, starved, and cut off from access to basic health care and services, such as water and electricity.

This session will examine the nature of contemporary urban conflict in the Middle East through a focus on cities in Iraq, Syria, Turkey and Yemen.

### QUESTIONS

- Why have urban areas become central to warfare in the Middle East?
- How have international actors affected the urban conflicts of the region, including through the transfer of weapons?
- What can be done to address humanitarian needs and to improve the protection of civilians in the towns and cities caught up in conflicts?

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## UNDERSTANDING AND PREDICTING ORGANIZED VIOLENCE IN TODAY'S WORLD

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**14 SEPTEMBER, 11.30–12.45 (ARTISTRUMMET)**

### **MODERATOR**

Erik Melander, Uppsala University

### **DISCUSSANTS**

Håvard Hegre, Uppsala University

Lisa Hultman, Uppsala University

Kristine Höglund, Uppsala University

### **OVERVIEW**

Dramatic changes in the patterns of organized violence have taken place in recent years, and we are currently in a position in which predicting future trends seems particularly difficult. The Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) provides geo-referenced event data on organized violence (i.e. state-based conflict, non-state conflict and one-sided violence) going back to 1989, as well as less fine-grained data on state-based conflict going back to 1946. This data allows for the analysis of both long-term trends and the detailed dynamics of current violence.

Using UCDP data (and a host of other factors), the Violence Early-Warning System (ViEWS) project is developing methods for predicting when and where political violence will take place.

Research has shown that peace operations can be an effective form of intervention, with the capacity to dampen or even end organized violence. Organized violence in connection with elections and urban violence are two prevalent and partially overlapping types of violence that present special challenges.

This session will look at trends in organized violence globally and provide an overview of the ongoing ViEWS project. The session will also examine how peace operations can reduce violence, as well as the specific dynamics of electoral violence and urban violence.

### **QUESTIONS**

- What are the most prevalent patterns of organized violence in the world today?
- How can organized violence be foreseen so that an effective system of early warning can be established?
- How can peace operations reduce organized violence?
- What are the special challenges of electoral and urban violence?



## PLENARY SESSION II CHALLENGES TO CITIES

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**14 SEPTEMBER, 14.00–15.15 (ARTBOX 1)**

### **MODERATOR**

Lora Saalman, SIPRI

### **DISCUSSANTS**

Ahmed Aboutaleb, Mayor of Rotterdam

Robert Glasser, Head of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Bernard Hogan-Howe, Former Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police,  
London

Maria Rankka, CEO, Stockholm Chamber of Commerce

### **OVERVIEW**

Urbanization means that cities are now the main arenas of human interaction. It is therefore at the city level that global strains are increasingly being felt and increasingly need to be responded to. Such responses should involve various and complementary means of seeking to enhance resilience, human security and socio-economic inclusivity.

This second plenary session will shift the focus to the level of cities to explore the challenges to cities that arise from the current diverse range of global trends and strains. It will look at a selection of the cities affected—albeit in different ways and to different degrees—and representatives and experts will provide testimonies of their experiences in facing these challenges.

### **QUESTIONS**

- What are the main problems and challenges facing cities?
- What are the main challenges of integration in urban settings?
- How is it possible to culturally, economically and socially connect city centres and suburbs?
- Are radicalization and terrorism the main challenges for today's cities? If so, how can they be addressed?
- What are the perceptions and expectations of economic actors?

## COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM AND URBAN VIOLENCE IN ASIA

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**14 SEPTEMBER, 15.30–17.00 (ARTBOX 1)**

### **MODERATOR**

Lora Saalman, SIPRI

### **DISCUSSANTS**

Cherrie Belmonte-Lim, Department of National Defense, the Philippines  
Yongyuth Teerakul, Office of Policy and Planning, Ministry of Defence,  
Thailand

Pashupati Upadhyay, Nepal Police Department

Weipeng Zhang, Zhejiang University and University of Copenhagen

### **OVERVIEW**

Explosions and attacks in cities in Thailand, Malaysia, India, the Philippines and China demonstrate that Asia faces a wide array of challenges. This session will explore how some countries in Asia have dealt with countering violent extremism and urban violence, and will locate lessons learned and potential applications in a European context. By taking an overview of various violent extremist attacks and the policing, military, legal and political responses undertaken by the countries involved, this session will seek to provide a ‘whole of society’ understanding of how actors in North East Asia, South East Asia and South Asia are engaged in protecting their major city centres. The aim will be to enhance existing mechanisms and to consider new frameworks for cooperation at the national, regional and international levels. The diversity of the professional backgrounds and geographic locations of the participants will provide a more comprehensive and substantive set of recommendations.

### **QUESTIONS**

- What are the key threats and types of urban armed violence facing each country and region?
- How has each respective government and professional group responded to these threats?
- What were the successes and what are the limitations faced by each of these bodies and mechanisms?
- How would their contributions be enhanced by domestic, regional and international cooperation?
- What policy lessons can be drawn from the cities in each country that have successfully reduced urban armed violence?
- How can public–private partnerships help to develop and implement armed violence reduction policies?

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## PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS IN CONFLICT

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**14 SEPTEMBER, 15.30–17.00 (ARTBOX 2)**

### **MODERATOR**

Ian Anthony, SIPRI

### **DISCUSSANTS**

Charles Garraway, University of Essex

Stian Kjeksrud, Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI)

Sarah Williamson, PTP Consulting

### **OVERVIEW**

Protecting civilians during contemporary conflicts requires more than discrimination in targeting. The purpose of this session is to discuss current thinking about how to exercise the duty of care towards civilians required by international humanitarian and human rights law.

In almost any contemporary conflict scenario, civilians can potentially find themselves confronted by mob violence, revenge killings, insurgency, predatory and criminal violence, communal conflict, repression or one-sided violence, ethnic cleansing or genocide. Civilians who have been displaced, either internally or during flight from their country of origin as refugees, may face additional challenges along the route of their travel.

Recent analyses have found a growing tendency by some armed forces, as well as other armed actors in a conflict, to target civilians deliberately as an element of their war-fighting strategy. Actors with criminal intent may victimize civilians in conflict locations. The complexity of contemporary conflicts makes it essential to understand how to respond in such scenarios.

### **QUESTIONS**

- In a conflict, is the protection of civilians a key metric of winning?
- Can there be a strategy for protecting civilians, or do the diverse threats faced by civilians in conflict locations require tailored responses?
- Does current international humanitarian law offer sufficient guidance to mitigate harm to civilians?
- How can different actors better work together before and during conflicts to increase the level of protection of civilians?
- In complex conflict locations, how are civilian populations differentiated?
- Can oversight and accountability be achieved in real time?

## THE ROLE OF INFORMAL ACTORS AS SERVICE PROVIDERS IN URBAN AFRICA: SECURITY RISKS AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

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**14 SEPTEMBER, 15.30–17.00 (STUDION)**

### **MODERATOR**

Jennifer Salahub, International Development Research Centre

### **DISCUSSANTS**

Kouamé Walter Kra, Alassane Ouattara University in Bouake

Sian Kathryn Maseko, Human Rights Consultant

Ibrahim Maina Nyaburi, Kounkuey Design Initiative

Shuvai Nyoni, African Leadership Centre

### **OVERVIEW**

In many cities in the Global South, the equitable provision of basic services and infrastructure is far from a reality. Urban spaces are changing rapidly due to in-migration, population growth and the privatization of land. Municipal and state governments are faced with the daunting task of expanding infrastructure and service provision in often difficult fiscal environments.

In Africa, informal actors have long been involved in filling these service provision gaps, and this is becoming increasingly common as cities expand. Informal actors can play a crucial role in ensuring certain basic rights—for example, access to potable water—but they are not subject to regulation or accountability measures. Furthermore, in some contexts these informal actors already have political and economic power at the neighbourhood level, and becoming a service provider gives them more power to control realities on the ground. This has been shown to lead to violence-dependent political economies at the local level and is an increasingly worrying impediment to human security.

This session will explore the phenomenon of informal networks of service provision and their impact on urban security in Africa. It will present key linkages and explore resolutions that work to promote peacebuilding and better service provision.

### **QUESTIONS**

- What is the role of informal actors and networks in the provision of basic services?
- What are the benefits and drawbacks of this service provision?
- What are the security implications of informal actors or networks providing basic services?
- Is the informal governance of basic services and infrastructure gendered?

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## TACKLING URBAN ARMED VIOLENCE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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**14 SEPTEMBER, 15.30–17.00 (ARTISTRUMMET)**

### MODERATOR

Alfredo Malaret, UNLIREC

### DISCUSSANTS

Adam Baird, Research Fellow, Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations, University of Coventry

Laura Jaitman, Inter-American Development Bank

Daniel Mack, William H. Perry Center of the National Defense University, USA

Manuel Martinez, UN Regional Centre for Peace

Ana Cristina Vargas, Trazando Espacios

Elkin Velasquez, Director of UN Habitat Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

### OVERVIEW

According to the Mexican non-governmental organization Seguridad, Justicia y Paz, in 2016 the Latin America and the Caribbean region was host to all the top 10—and 43 of the top 50—most violent cities in the world. The high levels of urban armed violence throughout the region are not only negative for public security but also undermine confidence in elected officials and hinder development processes. This situation creates a downward spiral that affects the socio-economic position of citizens and weakens efforts aimed at sustainable development. Such a detrimental cycle merits concern and action.

This session will look at the armed violence reduction policies and initiatives that have been proposed and implemented in some of the most severely affected cities in Latin America and the Caribbean. It will explore what the policies and initiatives entailed or ought to have entailed, paying particular attention to the use of technology, reclaiming public spaces and implementing arms control measures. The aim of this session is to contribute to the data-driven descriptive analysis of the problem of urban armed violence and to the prescriptive policymaking process.

### QUESTIONS

- What are the key regional and subregional trends in levels of urban armed violence across Latin America and the Caribbean?
- What roles have economic inequality and social exclusion played in driving recent increases in urban armed violence?
- What is the role of trust—both within and between communities and institutions—in reducing or exacerbating levels of urban armed violence?

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## AGENDA DAY 2

15 SEPTEMBER

8.15 • • • Bus transfer from the hotel to Artipelag (venue)

9.30–11.00 • • • Simultaneous breakout sessions

Implementing  
the UN Sendai  
Framework  
for Disaster  
Risk Reduction  
at the  
municipal level

**ARTBOX 1**

Urban warfare

**ARTBOX 2**

Security and  
growth in  
the suburbs

**STUDION**

Artificial  
intelligence  
for law  
enforcement:  
opportunities  
and challenges

**ARTISTRUMMET**

11.00–11.30 • • • Coffee break

11.30–12.45 • • • Plenary session III • Cities' responses  
12.45–13.15 • • • Closing remarks

**ARTBOX 1**

13.15–14.15 • • • Lunch at **ARTIPELAG RESTAURANT**

13.30 • • • 14.30

Bus transfer to Stockholm and the hotel/*Arlanda Express* train station

## IMPLEMENTING THE UN SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AT THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL

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**15 SEPTEMBER, 9.30–11.00 (ARTBOX 1)**

### **MODERATOR**

Margareta Wahlström, President of the Swedish Red Cross

### **INTRODUCTORY REMARKS**

Nils Svartz, Director General, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB)

### **DISCUSSANTS**

Per-Erik Ebbeståhl, Director of Safety and Security Department,  
Municipality of Malmö

Ebru Gencer, Center for Urban Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience,  
New York City

Mikael Granberg, Centre for Climate Safety, Karlstad University  
Kathryn Oldham, Association of Greater Manchester Authorities, UK

### **OVERVIEW**

The UN adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015–2030 at the Third World Conference held in Sendai, Japan on 14–18 March 2015. In this session, the panellists will share their experiences of implementing the Sendai Framework and describe the challenges of building resilience to disasters. Together, they will provide insights into how cities, researchers and organizations can make progress in achieving the Sendai Framework's global targets.

### **QUESTIONS**

- Why is the Sendai Framework a good tool for building disaster resilience at the municipal level?
- What is key to enhancing a city's disaster resilience?
- How can cities become less vulnerable to disasters?
- What are the major obstacles to creating disaster resilience in cities?
- In what ways has international cooperation led to increased city resilience?

## URBAN WARFARE

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**15 SEPTEMBER, 9.30–11.00 (ARTBOX 2)**

### MODERATOR

Claudia Laessøe Pedersen, Danish National Defence College

### DISCUSSANTS

John Amble, Modern War Institute at West Point

Vincent Bernard, International Committee of the Red Cross

John Spencer, Modern War Institute at West Point

### OVERVIEW

The global trend for urbanization has increased the political and economic salience of cities within national life and underlined their key role in international flows and networks. Cities have become a point of strength and a positive force, but they also create new vulnerabilities, present many opportunities and offer many targets for armed groups and malicious actors.

Modern armed forces gain key advantages from combat in open spaces so relatively weak military actors see cities and urban areas as places where such advantages can be neutralized. Given their importance, however, control over cities will never be conceded easily to an adversary.

Many recent examples illustrate the difficulties of containing the consequences of urban warfare. Such difficulties include (a) maintaining essential services in cities during conflict; (b) managing the outward flow of urban populations either internally or as refugees; (c) managing the inward flow of displaced persons to cities; (d) delivering humanitarian assistance to cities under siege; (e) preventing ‘conflict contagion’ from spreading to relatively peaceful cities in fragile or conflict-affected countries; and (f) preventing uncontrolled spaces in cities from becoming the focal point for trafficking and other crimes.

### QUESTIONS

- Is it possible to fight in cities without destroying them?
- How can the many state and non-state, military and civilian actors in cities work together to minimize the impact of urban warfare?
- Does urban warfare require specialized forces?
- How does the diversity of cities affect approaches to urban warfare?
- Can vulnerable populations in cities be protected?



## SECURITY AND GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

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**15 SEPTEMBER, 9.30–11.00 (STUDION)**

### **MODERATOR**

Maria Rankka, CEO, Stockholm Chamber of Commerce

### **DISCUSSANTS**

Salam Kurda, CEO, Salam Orient Livs

Johan Oljeqvist, CEO, Fryshuset

Cornelis Uittenbogaard, Tryggare Sverige

Chris Österlund, CEO, Botkyrkabyggen

### **OVERVIEW**

This session will discuss how crime and security affect the local business climate in the suburbs of Stockholm, based on studies conducted by the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce. A clear majority of new jobs in the economy are created by small and medium-sized enterprises, but these businesses are sensitive to local variations in levels of security and crime. As a result, there is lower growth and job creation in places with higher crime rates, which are typically places with higher levels of unemployment. However, things can be done to change the trajectory and restore security. Public–private partnerships and committed leadership at the local level are crucial to improving the local business climate. During the session we will hear from, among others, Fryshuset, which is often referred to as the largest youth centre in the world—but it is much more than that. Above all, it is a vision based on the conviction that encouragement, confidence, responsibility and understanding are needed to enable young people to develop their innate abilities and find their way in society. We will also hear about Botkyrkabyggen, a local property group located south of Stockholm that has come up with innovative solutions.

### **QUESTIONS**

- How is the local business climate in Stockholm’s suburbs affected by criminality and insufficient security?
- What measures should be taken to improve conditions for small and medium-sized enterprises from a security point of view?
- How can private investors, civil society and the public sector collaborate to create a more secure business environment in communities with high crime rates and high unemployment rates?

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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**15 SEPTEMBER, 9.30–11.00 (ARTISTRUMMET)**

### **MODERATOR**

Kristin Bergtora Sandvik, Peace Research Institute Oslo

### **DISCUSSANTS**

Peter Asaro, The New School, USA

Renata Avila, World Wide Web Foundation

Muhammad Faizal Bin Abdul Rahman, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Singapore

Magnus Sahlgren, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI)

### **OVERVIEW**

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) for law enforcement is in vogue. Every week there are new media reports about law enforcement agencies adopting or experimenting with new AI-based applications for surveillance, such as Smart CCTV capable of biometric recognition and crowd analysis, or data processing, such as predictive policing software. These technologies provide important opportunities for the police and intelligence forces, as they can increase situational awareness, speed up decision making and generate manpower efficiencies. However, they also raise a number of societal challenges as they could have a detrimental effect on citizens' right to privacy and freedom from discrimination.

This session will discuss the potential of these technologies for improving cities' security and resilience to terrorist attacks, as well as their limitations. To this end, it will combine various perspectives, including technical, public policy, legal and ethical analyses.

### **QUESTIONS**

- How can advances in AI help law enforcement agencies prevent terrorist attacks in urban centres? What are the key applications? Where and how are they currently being used?
- From a public policy standpoint, what are the pros and cons of using automated systems for surveillance and AI for predictive policing?
- Is there empirical evidence that AI can improve law enforcement's ability to search for, find and track suspects or suspicious activities?
- What are the risks of using automated systems of surveillance and AI for predictive policing from a human rights perspective? In particular, how does this affect citizens' right to privacy and freedom from discrimination?
- How is the use of these technologies currently regulated?

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## PLENARY SESSION III CITIES' RESPONSES

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**15 SEPTEMBER, 11.30–12.45 (ARTBOX 1)**

### MODERATOR

Sylke Tempel, German Council on Foreign Relations

### DISCUSSANTS

Anna Carlstedt, National Coordinator against violent extremism

Dan Eliasson, National Commissioner, Swedish Police

Güven Sak, Managing Director, TEPAV

Erik Wennerström, Director General of BRÅ, Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

### OVERVIEW

This third and final plenary session will focus on what cities can and must do to respond to the challenges of today's insecure world.

The starting point will be an assessment of what cities are already doing—unilaterally or in coordination with other cities or actors and authorities at other levels. The discussion will then focus on the concepts of resilience, security and inclusivity, in order to elaborate on what cities could do further to: (a) ensure the security of citizens while defending open society values; (b) welcome urbanization while pre-empting the emergence of alienated and abandoned suburbs; (c) enhance the resilience of cities against the combined pressures of climate change, political violence and organized crime; and (d) integrate new arrivals following flows of mass migration.

The session will also discuss what it takes, politically and technologically, to make cities more robust when facing contemporary challenges and more advanced in searching for imaginative solutions.

### QUESTIONS

- How can cities become more secure despite increasing global insecurity—what does it take?
- What is the relationship between social realities in the urban setting—and perhaps especially the suburban setting—and a city's capacity for resilience in the face of the various global strains?
- Can inclusive social policies help generate urban security?
- What are the experiences of and obstacles to efforts to prevent radicalization?
- What are the dilemmas of policing suburbs?

# ARTIPELAG

