

Work programme 2018 – 2027

Research Programme on Societal Security and Safety (SAMRISK)

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1 Summary

The Research Programme on Societal Security and Safety (SAMRISK) is an extension of two earlier research programmes on societal security and safety. The first SAMRISK programme lasted from 2006 to 2011. This programme contributed new knowledge to the field but also revealed a significant need for new research. In the next programme, SAMRISK II (2013-2018), new research projects resulted in further expansion of the societal security knowledge base. Consolidation of research environments, user involvement, interdisciplinarity and internationalisation were also emphasised and strengthened during this period. This positive development is being carried forward and further enhanced in SAMRISK III. The scientific priorities are continued even though they have been updated in this work programme to reflect the present challenges in the field.

The SAMRISK programme is designed to improve the knowledge base for activities relating to societal security. The programme is to shed light on vulnerabilities and dilemmas and help to prevent undesirable events, maintain critical societal functions and safeguard the life, health and basic values of inhabitants before, during and after major stressors.¹

Research activities under the SAMRISK III programme will be concentrated around three thematic priority areas: Social structures, values and trust; Technology and societal security; and New actors, organisational forms and responsibilities. Under Social structures, values and trust, there is a need to develop knowledge of how individuals and group experience trust, distrust and fear in changing societal conditions. In the spotlight are factors such as increased social and economic inequality, marginalisation, increased polarisation of public debate, a changed media landscape, new forms of organised crime and extremism. The thematic priority area Technology and societal security underscores the wide-ranging need for more knowledge within the societal security framework in order to understand and react to societal security risks in the wake of technological transformation. New actors, organisational forms and responsibilities seeks greater insight into how responsibilities are distributed and about the threat situation in light of globalisation, reorganisation and digitalisation.

SAMRISK research is to have a long-term perspective and contribute to knowledge-building, with particular importance attached to the development of new theory and methodology. The programme will award funding to projects of high scientific merit and help to develop expert research groups. The SAMRISK programme will also generate knowledge of relevance to policy design and innovation in societal security and safety activities.

The SAMRISK programme is to create arenas for interaction and provide funding for interdisciplinary research collaboration. National research efforts will be viewed in the context of international research collaboration. Particular importance will be given to encouraging participation in calls for proposals, in the relevant NordForsk programme and in the EU framework programmes for research.

¹ SAMRISK is to encompass various types of stressors that may be caused by deliberate acts, incidents and accidents or natural disasters.

2 Background and challenges

2.1 Strategic perspectives

The white paper *Risk in a Safe and Secure Society* (Meld. St. 10 (2016-2017)) describes national and global trends that entail potential challenges to societal security and safety. Trends given special mention include climate change, increased digitalisation, increased flow of goods and services, migration, political unrest and the changing nature of crime. The white paper explains the Government's policy on societal security and safety efforts; it also constitutes the Government's societal security strategy in a four-year perspective.

Some of the trends cited are positive and important to societal development, but they also create challenges in the form of vulnerabilities stemming from new dependencies and increased complexity. In order to achieve a robust, resilient society, the understanding of threats and vulnerabilities must evolve continuously. The knowledge gained must also be implemented to promote efficient, targeted efforts to strengthen societal security and safety.

In recent years, there have been several other white papers and Official Norwegian Reports (NOUs) with significance for societal security and safety. The white paper *Cyber Security – A joint responsibility* (Meld. St. 38 (2016-2017)) presents the Government's policy on ICT security, while an Official Norwegian Report on digital vulnerability and societal security (NOU 2015: 13) provides a status overview of measures implemented in response to the white paper's recommendations. In NOU 2017: 11, an Official Norwegian Report on the organisation of special agencies within the police, a committee considered the need for changes in police agency responsibilities and organisation and national emergency preparedness resources. In another Official Norwegian Report (NOU 2017: 8), new court arrangements were considered for cases involving parental disputes, child welfare and immigration cases. To address major changes in the nature of crime, including increased professionalisation, organisation and internationalisation, Official Norwegian Report NOU 2016: 24 provided input concerning renewal of the Criminal Procedure Act of 1981.



Many important societal security and safety challenges are cross-sectoral and international. Examples include a rising number of natural disasters, pandemics and acts of terrorism. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security is responsible for ensuring that societal security and emergency preparedness efforts are coordinated and integrated across sectoral boundaries, even as each sector remains responsible for security and safety within its own area of responsibility.

The Research Programme on Societal Security and Safety (SAMRISK) is to generate new knowledge and understanding of ways for society to:

- identify and understand societal risk, threats and vulnerability;
- prevent and address undesirable events;
- maintain critical societal functions and values and safeguard the life, health and basic needs of inhabitants during events involving various major stressors;
- restore normal conditions after an undesirable event and learn from the event afterwards.

In recent years many undesirable events – both intentional ones such as terrorism and cyberattacks and unintentional ones such as natural disasters and accidents – have accentuated the need for additional research. The report of the 22 July Commission (NOU 14: 2012) assessed how the terrorist attacks of 22 July 2011 were handled and concluded that key functions with responsibility for societal security and emergency preparedness were not adequately prepared to manage this type of crisis.

What is often referred to as the “refugee crisis of 2015” also illustrated how discourses on migration, terrorism and societal security cannot be understood in isolation, and that perception, values and trust make up a significant part of the foundation of societal security. The refugee crisis, terrorism and the increase in natural disasters attributable to climate change show how some threats have come to have a greater impact on Norwegian societal security and safety than was previously the case.

Activities under the SAMRISK II programme were aimed at providing funding for projects of sufficient size to ensure increased interdisciplinarity, helping to consolidate Norwegian research efforts and expanding international cooperation. A fragmented research community has to some extent been brought together, users have become more involved, and the degree of international cooperation has increased significantly. Higher quality in Norwegian societal security research has helped to improve the knowledge base that informs policy design and societal security and safety efforts. This positive development will be reinforced in the upcoming period. Societal security and safety is still a new field with large and complex research needs. Findings from SAMRISK II research projects indicate that there are still major challenges to be overcome in connection with the management of societal security.



2.2 Experience from SAMRISK II 2013-2018

The SAMRISK II programme was funded by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the Ministry of Education and Research, the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the Ministry of Defence. The work programme focused on the following three thematic priority areas: *Social structures, values and trust; Cooperation, management and organisation; and Changing threats and risks*. In 2015, the Ministry of Education and Research commissioned the establishment of a centre for research on right-wing extremism, which then became a fourth thematic priority under the programme.

The SAMRISK II programme has helped to expand societal security-related activities in a number of research groups. A large number of grant applications were submitted under the calls for proposals, and these have displayed high scientific quality. Projects were funded in all three of the work programme’s thematic priority areas, although this was largely at the general, overarching level. The work programme also mentions multiple knowledge needs associated with the three thematic priority areas, and these gaps are little addressed by the projects now underway.

The programme has led to increased general knowledge development on prevention and crisis management at an overall cross-sectoral level, as well as more research on specific thematic areas such as radicalisation, trust and risk communication. The scarcity of research on the many subtopics listed is due to the fact that the work programme did not adequately reflect available budget resources. It will be important to develop a work programme that can accommodate both the current problems and the available resources as research efforts in societal security and safety move forward.

The projects funded under the SAMRISK II programme are interdisciplinary, exhibit a generally high level of user involvement and incorporate several national and international partners. In addition, the portfolio includes a variety of comparative studies. The SAMRISK II programme has succeeded in consolidating Norwegian research activities, linking Norwegian efforts more closely to international societal security research and increasing participation of users. Many knowledge challenges in the field are transnational and can be researched more fruitfully in a shared international context. The SAMRISK II programme has been oriented especially towards the Nordic countries and the EU. Close links with NordForsk's Nordic Societal Security Programme and Horizon 2020's Secure Societies Challenge have made it possible to maintain both geographic and thematic distribution of tasks. The SAMRISK programme has thus helped to build the expertise required to address national societal security knowledge needs while also enabling researchers to participate in relevant international research networks.

Knowledge generated under the SAMRISK II programme has been useful both in policy design and in changing past practice. Project results have been disseminated in arenas where relevant actors have participated. It is unclear, however, whether the results are well enough known, if they are perceived as relevant and if they are being applied by the programme's target groups. The SAMRISK II programme has shown that it can be difficult to get researchers to draw firm conclusions and offer recommendations for policy design and practical choices, mostly because the research is being conducted at a general, overarching level. An important contribution of the research will be to clarify challenges, dilemmas and trade-offs. Therefore, as the SAMRISK programme continues it will be essential to focus greater attention on dissemination activity to ensure that knowledge is made accessible and can be put to use in future societal security and safety activities.

2.3 Societal security – a changing field

Research in the field of societal security relates to any serious event that could present a threat to life, health and key values. In recent years, news reporting has focused increasingly on challenges such as the terrorism threat, extremism, migration challenges and natural disasters stemming from climate change. Many of these challenges cross geographic, social, cultural and administrative boundaries and are characterised by complexity and uncertainty as to their causes and trajectories as well as the effectiveness of various countermeasures.

In addition, responsibility for societal security and safety – once sectoral in nature – must increasingly be managed by cross-sectoral networks of private and public actors. New actors not previously involved in societal security have now become key agenda setters. Society faces a governance challenge associated with the involvement of public-sector actors at different administrative levels in addition to the involvement of civil society actors and business and industry. Within the population there is an expectation that the authorities and other involved parties will protect inhabitants against diverse types of threat, and many actors have received new and expanded responsibilities. Municipalities, for example, have been given responsibility for climate-change prevention and response, and challenges related to migration and combatting terrorism. The actors working on various aspects of societal security and safety often do not employ the same definitions, explanations, potential solutions and ramifications. The lack of a uniform understanding of, and explanatory models for, such phenomena as radicalisation, extremism and terrorism is an obstacle to the establishment of effective policy measures for societal security and safety. This lack of agreement demonstrates the ongoing need to develop new theory, methodology and

concepts within the field. A stronger knowledge base should contribute to a more uniform understanding of challenges and solutions in the field of societal security and safety.

Technology and digitalisation have become simultaneously a premise for, and a threat to, societal security and safety. New technology can be used to strengthen societal security. Social media and drones can contribute positively to better crisis management, and digitalisation can help to coordinate key social functions and infrastructures more efficiently. The technological transformation affects interaction in society, with networks linking everything from business processes to critical infrastructures, automobiles, aircraft, household appliances and medical devices. Data analysis and machine learning can provide a basis for better understanding the data that is collected and improving decision-making. Digitalising work processes can save time, streamline activities and enhance predictability in these processes, thereby strengthening security. At the same time, it is evident that the increasing dependence on complex technology makes society more vulnerable. More and more important societal functions are managed using information and communication systems, which leads to the emergence of new risk scenarios. The vulnerability of such networks is particularly high in infrastructures of crucial importance to society.

Social sciences, humanities, law and other disciplines add important perspectives for understanding the security aspects of technology development. There is a need to learn more about society's dependence on complex technology as well as the consequences of this dependence for those who, for various reasons, are not active participants in the technology society.

Societal security also means having sufficient expertise to be able to balance various interests and focus attention on dilemmas. Reducing risk for one group may lead to increased risk for another, and measures intended to enhance security may compromise other important values. What must be done to achieve a safe and secure society without affecting important societal values such as freedom, privacy and democratic rights? How can the rights of the individual be balanced against the rights of the collective?



3 Objectives of the programme

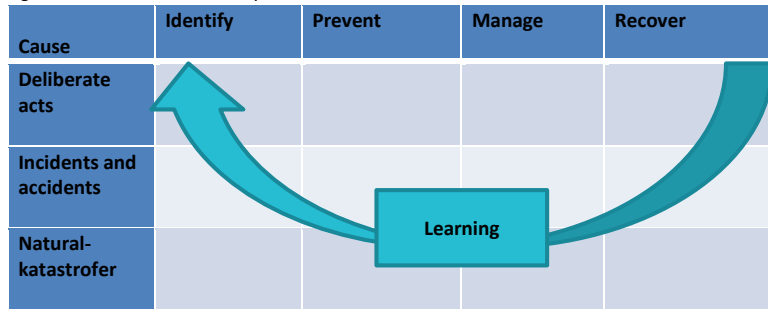
3.1 Primary objective

The SAMRISK programme is designed to improve the knowledge base for societal security efforts. The programme is to shed light on vulnerabilities and dilemmas and help to prevent undesirable events, maintain critical societal functions and safeguard the life, health and basic values of inhabitants before, during and after major stressors.²

Figure 1 illustrates how theory and concepts can be developed for the various phases of societal security and safety efforts in relation to deliberate acts, accidents and natural disasters.

Effect: a society better equipped to maintain and manage societal security at all levels.

Figure 1. Various causes and phases.



3.2 Secondary objectives

The SAMRISK programme also has the following secondary objectives for programme activities:

Scientific secondary objectives:

- enhance understanding of societal security and safety at all levels;
- strengthen methodological approaches and the knowledge base in the thematic priority areas, and raise the quality in areas where research is weak;
- improve knowledge of the correlations between measures and effects;
- develop relevant educational programmes in areas where the knowledge system is deficient;
- take up challenges of significance to private- and public-sector actors, civil society and the civilian population;
- develop new scientific/analytical concepts useful in better understanding/analysing society;
- draft potential solutions to the problems identified;
- encourage further collaboration across disciplines and methodological approaches;
- encourage use of new data sources and methods.

Structural secondary objectives:

- help to build expert research groups that can work on the international cutting edge within the thematic priority areas of the programme;
- provide research results of use in education, politics, administration and the ongoing public debate;
- incorporate gender perspectives into the research activities;
- increase user involvement;
- maintain high ethical standards and follow the guidelines for ethics in research in social sciences, humanities, law and theology;
- be internationally oriented with activities that are aligned with international research activities;
- employ a comparative approach, e.g. between places and countries; administrative levels and agencies; actors, sectors and processes; past and present;
- promote new research groups and competence-building within the research system in the programme's subject areas, and provide funding for projects that facilitate researcher careers;

² SAMRISK is to encompass various types of stressors that may be caused by deliberate acts, incidents and accidents or natural disasters.

- take full advantage of the data available in Norway.

These objectives apply to the programme as a whole, not to each individual project.

The SAMRISK programme will play a key role in enhancing the knowledge base for public-sector renewal and innovation, which is one of the priority areas of the Government's *Long-term plan for research and higher education 2015-2024*. The programme will generate important, relevant insights that address one of the major societal challenges facing Norway. Research under the SAMRISK programme is to have a long-term perspective and promote knowledge-building, and will encourage the development of new theory and methodology. The projects allocated funding will be of high international scientific quality and thereby help in the development of expert, interdisciplinary, international research environments. The knowledge gained should have relevance to decision-makers and other users, and figure prominently in the public debate. Accordingly, scientific merit, relevance, anticipated results, dissemination activity and benefit for users will be the most important criteria when awarding funding.



4 Thematic and scientific priority areas

The SAMRISK programme aims to identify threats and vulnerabilities in modern society, and to establish strategies to prevent and manage undesirable events. Some undesirable events are foreseeable, making it possible to plan and train for them, while others are so unforeseeable that managing them requires general flexibility across society at large. A robust, resilient society has strategies and procedures that help to guide management of the unexpected, yet are flexible enough to be applied to the new and unknown situations that often arise in conjunction with undesirable events.

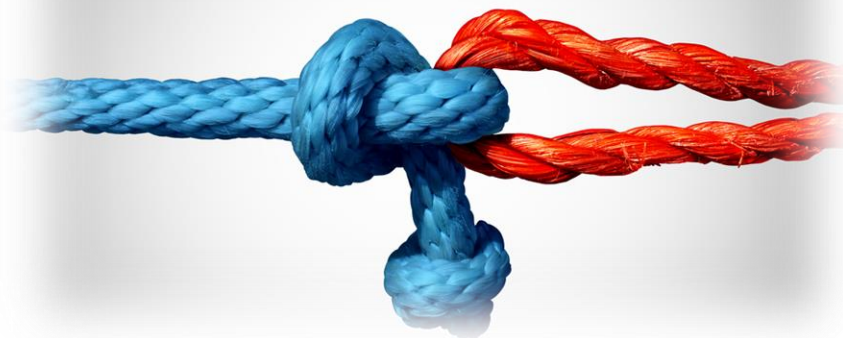
In this context, the term resilience refers to the capability of a society to manage both expected and unexpected events. A resilient society is resistant to breakdown, with the capacity to maintain basic structures and functions during and following a stressor, strain or shock. Achieving resilience at the societal level requires involving, and expanding cooperation between, actors in government, business, organisations and the general public.

There is a need for research into basic principles and methods that can strengthen societal security and safety, and for knowledge on how different scientific perspectives influence societal security activities. What kinds of guidelines for dealing with societal security do different resilience perspectives and risk management tools provide? An adequate knowledge base is essential, as that gives communities a better basis for prioritising the measures that society, organisations and individuals can use to build security and resilience.

4.1 Social structures, values and trust

Traditionally, the welfare society has been a resilient society characterised by security and trust at both the individual and the collective level. There has been an expectation that the community, together, will be able to handle undesirable events in future. Factors that could affect societal security and safety include increased social and economic inequality, outsidership, marginalisation, increased polarisation in the public debate, a changed media landscape, new forms of organised crime and extremism. More knowledge is needed about how individuals and groups experience trust, distrust and fear under changed societal conditions. What characteristics of society are important in maintaining societal security, and what is needed to preserve and recognise these characteristics in a changing society?

There is a need for greater understanding of how fear affects societal security and safety in a democratic society. Terror threats and other threats as well as attacks, measures and fear all influence how society understands and relates to security and how people relate to one another. There is a need to assess security and safety measures and to understand how fear of various threats and media coverage of disquieting incidents affect society and the willingness of people to accept countermeasures. How should



measures which are intended to address societal security and safety be weighed against other values, such as efficiency, freedom and personal privacy?

An important element in the structure of society is the rule of law, meaning in practice the right to a fair hearing and fair procedure and the perception that the state satisfactorily administers law and justice. More knowledge is needed about the complex relationships between the rule of law, human rights, societal security and resilience.

Given the changed media landscape, more knowledge about risk communication is also needed. Who are the participants in risk communication today, and how do government, traditional media and social media serve to strengthen or weaken perceptions of safety and security in society? In this context it is especially important to develop a knowledge base for understanding how the media can affect crisis management and response options, as in the case of news that spreads despite no basis in fact. The interplay between the various media and other social institutions is constantly changing, with social media constituting a larger part of the communications framework, for the population and traditional media alike. What role do the media play in efforts to build trust, resilience and safety, and what are the implications of the ever-expanding role of social media for societal security? Do social media affect the understanding of threats and the sense of safety and security?

4.2 Technology and societal security

The technology transformation sweeping modern society gives rise to a wide-ranging need for more knowledge in the field of societal security and safety. As digitalisation continues to expand in every field, the risks and threats facing society are changing. There is a call for knowledge to ensure that security is made integral to technology, from design development to security perspectives in all operational phases.

The risks associated with intricately linked, automated systems are themselves complex, and these systems are susceptible to both intentional and unintentional undesirable events. Closely linked networks are vulnerable in new ways to targeted cyber attacks as well as to cascades of inadvertent errors or faults.



The number of cyber attacks is rapidly increasing, and many actors are involved. Previously, threats in the digital domain centred on the theft and misuse of sensitive information, sometimes with national security implications. Today, digital threats have taken on a new dimension, because systems once managed and operated as closed are now integrated with external networks. For example, smart grids now communicate with other smart grids to ensure optimal distribution of electricity. A major challenge in this expansion of communication structure is ensuring that the technology remains intact, and is not altered from its original form. The more complex networks become, the more challenging it is to check and verify information. All the various components involved in these complex networks are mutually dependent. Important information and data fundamental to the operation of certain control systems are vulnerable because they share multiple interfaces that are open to manipulation and destruction. Technology is now used to manage many critical infrastructures and important societal functions, including transport, health, energy and communication. As a result, the distinctions between information security and societal security are being erased. It is important to

gain insight into the new undesirable events and threats that could emerge in the wake of technological development, as well as how society can protect itself against those scenarios. Systematising and sharing incident and threat information is important to preventing and detecting risks and threats. What cooperative constellations are necessary in the sharing of threat information? Is there sufficient focus on reporting and learning from events, and is enough attention given to non-technical aspects of risk management and societal security? Can risk information pertaining to both intentional and unintentional events be compared, or are new models and tools needed to generate an integrated risk overview?

Additional knowledge is needed to maintain an overall security perspective with regard to both knowledge development and management of digitally controlled systems and functions. New risk assessment methods are needed to be able to balance the benefits of new technology against the attendant security challenges. The fact that certain groups in society are not participants in the technological development must be studied to determine the effect on societal security and safety. There is a need for research on risk acceptance and security-related expertise and behaviour in society in general, to give society a basis for developing effective measures that apply across organisations and networks. In what ways could the formation of cooperative constellations, norms, standards, rules and laws fulfil societal security needs?

New technology and the analysis of vast amounts of data can also contribute positively, leading to improved predictive abilities and experiential learning, with enhanced societal security as a result. New analytical tools are needed to make the best possible use of the opportunities technology offers for development and learning. How can these data be utilised adequately in societal security risk reduction systems, and is it possible to build up systems to enhance resilience?



4.3 New actors, organisational forms and responsibilities

Globalisation, reorganisation and digitalisation are aspects of society's development that determine the range of actors involved in societal security along with how they are organised and what responsibilities they have. These aspects of development are highly interconnected, causing a lack of clarity in the organisation of societal security and safety.

Due to reorganisation of central government activities and other public-sector activities – not least in the military sector – private, civil and non-governmental actors have been given a greater role in national emergency preparedness and preventive security. A consulting industry focused on security and preparedness has emerged. It is necessary to consider these changes in actor participation in the context of societal security, and to learn more about the dividing lines between societal security and national defence. It is particularly important in this regard to study basic features of the political system, the contributions to societal security by the private and civil sectors as well as those sectors' relationship to the public authorities at both strategic and operational levels. How can effective private-public partnerships be developed? And what is the best way for the actors to deal with new security tasks related to intentional actions? There is a need for research on how actors in different sectors and on different levels interact and communicate given different types of threats, and how the individual actors understand their roles. Better understanding is needed of how and to what extent various actors contribute to communication and interaction that helps to promote societal security. Such factors affect the foundation for coordination and democratic governance. The knowledge base for understanding the conditions for, and consequences of, different models of cooperation, coordination, policy instruments and management tools should be enhanced.

Globalisation also influences the way organised crime, extremism and terrorism are handled. Are the necessary knowledge and tools in place to prevent this type of threat? What must be done to ensure that future societal security is managed effectively and democratically? New research is needed to gain insight into how international relations and technological development affect trends relating to extremism, terrorism, radicalisation and organised crime. More knowledge is also needed about the ability of extremists and terrorist groups to influence politics and social development by means of communication, threats and attacks.

Digitalisation poses challenges for traditional political governance and leads to a decentralised network system in which many actors interact, nationally and transnationally. An important research topic under the SAMRISK programme is how to maintain societal security and safety under these conditions. In a digital world, it is becoming increasingly difficult to identify the actors that threaten societal security as well as the motives behind their actions. Are the attackers states or individuals, and are the motives political or economic? There is a need for knowledge to understand how to implement the right countermeasures in the right way. Questions to address include: Which channels and processes used by the actors constitute a threat? How do these actors recruit and organise, and what intervention options do supranational bodies have?



5 Priorities for structuring the research effort

5.1 International cooperation

International cooperation is particularly vital for societal security and safety research. Very many of the threats in today's society are global or transnational, and necessitate research efforts across national borders. International research collaboration is also important to increase the capacity and quality of Norwegian research. Comparative research provides a basis for correlating different approaches and measures designed to promote a resilient society. International cooperation in SAMRISK projects helps to maintain and develop the level of Norwegian societal security research and enables Norwegian researchers to participate in knowledge development and compete in international arenas.

During the seven-year period of the EU 7th Framework Programme, Norwegian researchers received pledges of NOK 240 million for societal security research activities. In the 8th Framework Programme, Horizon 2020, the Norwegian returns share under the Secure Societies Challenge has been approximately NOK 150 million after three years.



Norwegian researchers also participate in projects funded by NordForsk's Societal Security Programme. The programme has issued three calls for proposals. In 2014, NOK 45 million was allocated to two Nordic Centres of Excellence in the field. The call for proposals in 2016 was a collaboration between NordForsk, the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (the Dutch research council, known as NWO) and the Economic and Social Research Council (one of seven UK research councils, known as ESRC). Four projects were awarded about NOK 40 million in total for collaborative projects under the heading *Society, Integrity and Cybersecurity*. Norwegian researchers are taking part in all of these projects. In spring 2018, NOK 28.5 million will be awarded to projects that have applied for funds in a call for proposal titled *The Underpinnings of Nordic Societal Security*.

It is important that researchers engage in substantive, long-term cooperation with researchers and research groups in countries where research is of high quality and relevant to the scope of the programme.

The SAMRISK programme will take the following steps to enhance international cooperation:

- encourage international cooperation through SAMRISK calls for proposals;
- encourage continued participation in NordForsk's Nordic Societal Security Programme and the EU framework programmes for research;
- encourage SAMRISK applicants to compete for funding in the EU framework programmes for research;
- require projects to publish in international journals;
- encourage participation in international conferences and research networks;
- encourage research stays abroad and visiting researcher fellowships.

Comparative research studies are encouraged in order to generate new knowledge about Norwegian principles, models, systems and practice compared with other countries' systems for and experience with

societal security and safety efforts. The experience of countries outside Europe may be particularly relevant here.

5.2 Social dialogue, dissemination and meeting places

Research under the SAMRISK programme is intended to form a basis for knowledge development relevant to the way society is evolving in respect of societal security and safety. Projects should include dissemination activities such as publications, meetings, seminars, webpages, social media, courses and participation in national and international conferences. The programme aims to make research accessible to individuals working in the field of societal security in both the public and the private sectors, and to the general public as well.

The programme's primary target groups are:

- government authorities, politicians and public administrators at all levels – national, regional and local;
 - private enterprises and NGOs;
 - researchers and educational and research institutions, both national and international;
 - the general public.
-
- The SAMRISK programme will encourage research projects to employ the following types of dissemination:
 - scientific dissemination;
 - user-oriented dissemination;
 - public-oriented dissemination.



Scientific dissemination from the research projects is the responsibility of the research-performing institutions and is carried out primarily through scholarly publications as well as presentations at international conferences and courses and through publications in journals and textbooks.

User-oriented dissemination occurs both through the projects and under the auspices of the Research Council. Results are disseminated at events such as breakfast meetings and conferences and in policy briefs written by the project researchers. User participation in projects will also aid in disseminating results during the research process and facilitating implementation of what has been learned. Publication in journals and open-access anthologies is encouraged, as is the use of new digital platforms and media in dissemination activities and dialogue.

The SAMRISK programme will:

- promote dissemination to users and the general public, and create a framework that facilitates debate about, and dissemination and application of, the research results;
- include representatives of relevant users on the programme board, and seek comment and input during key strategic programme processes;
- initiate and provide funding for summaries of existing research;
- provide funding for various types of events such as meetings, conferences and seminars for the dissemination of project results and knowledge from the national and international research front, targeted towards Norwegian users.

Public-oriented dissemination activity is primarily the task of the researchers and research groups. Important examples include up-to-date webpages under the auspices of the programme and projects, research summaries, facilitation of media coverage and popular science contributions in the form of books, articles, commentaries and participation in public debates.

5.3 User participation

High-quality knowledge development requires user participation at appropriate levels of the research process and in its different stages. User needs and knowledge should form the basis for programme priorities and research questions from the outset. Active participation of users is likely to strengthen innovation in the various sectors for which the SAMRISK programme generates knowledge.

The SAMRISK programme will:

- encourage user participation in the projects;
- encourage projects to disseminate information to users;
- facilitate and expect projects to maintain active dialogue with users during the project period and in the final dissemination activities at various meeting places under the programme's direction.

5.4 Types of support

The SAMRISK programme is to address research needs in the field and will primarily provide funding for Researcher Projects with a duration of 3-4 years. The programme is intended to help strengthen and develop effective national research environments, and to create a framework for interdisciplinary collaborative projects nationally and internationally. In addition, calls for proposals under the programme are to promote the incorporation of user participation and recruitment of younger researchers. Other types of support may be considered in individual calls for proposals.

5.5 Gender balance and gender perspective in research

SAMRISK will follow the Research Council's guidelines to promote gender balance in the research projects as well as incorporate gender perspectives into the research activities. An effort will be made to uphold the current gender balance as new grants are awarded. Gender perspectives are crucial to many of the programme's research questions. Projects must pay due consideration to socio-cultural variations related to gender as they progress.

The SAMRISK programme will:

- ensure gender balance in its portfolio, especially among project managers and in recruitment positions;
- encourage the incorporation of gender perspectives in research activities.



6 Cooperation with related instruments

The SAMRISK programme is the Research Council programme that provides funding for basic research into challenges related to societal security and safety. The programme shares a thematic interface with numerous other programmes and activities, and cooperation on calls for proposals and dissemination activities may be particularly important with such initiatives as IKTPLUSS, BYFORSK, DEMOS, KLIMAFORSK, NORRUSS, SAMKUL, VAM, PETROMAKS2 and TRANSPORT 2025 (see below). The Research Council seeks to lay a foundation for shared arenas and exchange between programmes. Collaboration with other programmes or activities may be relevant to highlighting research or a particular SAMRISK topic. The collaboration may take place through:

- coordination of joint calls for proposals;
- joint dissemination events;
- joint meetings on single topics;
- joint efforts to increase participation in Horizon 2020 (or other international arenas).

The programmes and activities of most relevance in this context are:

The Nordic Societal Security Programme at NordForsk is a programme under the auspices of NordForsk that is focused on societal security. The SAMRISK programme participates in its funding, and the SAMRISK programme coordinator participates on the programme committee. The committee chair is from the Research Council's Department for Cooperation and Development Research.

The Secure Societies Challenge under Horizon 2020 is the EU programme on societal security. Norwegian researchers participate in the competition for programme funds. Norway is represented on the programme committee, with a delegate from the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and an expert from the Research Council and the SAMRISK programme administration.



The Initiative on Research for Research and Innovation Policy (FORINNPOL) seeks to expand the knowledge base for use in the design and implementation of research and innovation policy.

The Public Sector Ph.D Scheme (OFFPHD) seeks to promote competence-building and research activity in public institutions, increase researcher recruitment, and enhance interaction between academia and the public sector.

The Programme on Research and Innovation in the Municipal Sector (FORKOMMUNE) is a user-driven innovation programme designed to encourage innovation in the municipal sector and to assist the sector in using research to strengthen its ability and capacity to innovate.

The Programme on Research-based Regional Innovation (FORREGION) seeks to promote regional development by encouraging new actors to carry out research-based innovation and by strengthening cooperation between universities/university colleges and trade and industry. The FORREGION programme is the successor to the Programme for Regional R&D and Innovation (VRI).

The Programme on ICT and digital innovation (IKTPLUSS) is the Research Council's large-scale initiative on ICT research. The IKTPLUSS programme seeks to enhance quality, promote bold thinking, and increase

the relevance of Norwegian ICT research and innovation, as well as to develop a dynamic ICT environment in Norway that offers new solutions and creates value for society. “A safe and secure information society” is one of the initiative’s four thematic priority areas.

The Large-scale Programme on Climate Research (KLIMAFORSK) is a large-scale research programme on climate, and seeks to generate knowledge about the climate system, climate trends, and the direct and indirect effects of climate change on the natural environment and society that may be used as a basis for climate adaptation measures in society.

The Research Programme on Cultural Conditions Underlying Social Change (SAMKUL) seeks to shed new light on the cultural dimensions of challenges facing society, using interpretation, understanding and explanation of the cultural prerequisites that underlie the formation and development of society in general.

Portfolio group for urban research: The Research Council’s various initiatives on urban research are found in several different programmes. These initiatives formed a group in 2014 to coordinate the synergies emerging among the activities. In 2016 SAMRISK took part in a joint call for proposals.

The Democratic and Effective Governance, Planning and Public Administration (DEMOS) seeks to develop the knowledge base for democratic and effective governance, planning and administration. The DEMOS programme is to promote research across administrative levels and sectors as the foundation for a knowledge-based policy on public-sector tasks.

The Programme on Welfare, Working Life and Migration (VAM) includes the thematic areas of aging, the ramifications of increased prosperity and wealth, international migration, family and society, value creation and the organisation of working life in addition to support for, organisation and governance of the welfare society. Thematic priorities of special interest to SAMRISK are *Support for and sustainability of the welfare state, Social inequality and inclusion and Migration, integration and transnational relations.*



The Large-scale Programme for Petroleum Research (PETROMAKS) promotes knowledge and business development to increase value creation in society through the development and optimal exploitation of Norwegian petroleum resources within an environmentally sound framework. The thematic priority area that intersects most directly with the SAMRISK programme is *Major accidents and the working environment.*

The TRANSPORT 2025 programme is a new transport research programme that extends across the boundaries between transport modes and employs a more comprehensive approach to the transport system. the programme’s focus on an “efficient, safe and sustainable transport system” illustrates its relevance to SAMRISK.

7 Anticipated results, impacts and societal outcomes

The SAMRISK programme is to provide a knowledge base for developing effective measures for societal security and safety activities. The programme's objectives are based on challenges and knowledge needs in the field that are described in key sectoral and research policy documents.



It is essential to ensure that the programme maintains the necessary monitoring and flexibility. Monitoring is provided through portfolio analyses and summaries from the reports. Flexibility is ensured through generally worded objectives that reflect the need to update knowledge in keeping with the actual circumstances of an evolving society.

After a period of five years it will be constructive to consider the need for an evaluation and status review. The purpose of carrying out an evaluation would be to assess the work programme's scientific content, target achievement and results and impacts as well as to determine whether the programme organisation is appropriate for achieving the programme objectives.

The SAMRISK programme seeks to generate relevant, beneficial research, and views it as important to incorporate user involvement throughout the research process. User involvement will help to ensure relevance throughout the research process, from the development of targeted research questions to adjustments that may be needed as the project proceeds and, finally, to help in the work of putting new knowledge to use.

The SAMRISK programme will take active steps to support Norway's *Long-term plan for research and higher education 2015-2024*, especially as regards public sector renewal. The programme will be able to contribute knowledge relevant to new and effective ways of managing societal security and safety.

It can be challenging to measure the effect of research against substantive changes in societal security efforts. The impact of knowledge generated in SAMRISK projects is more likely to be indirect than direct, because changes in the desired direction depend on factors beyond just the knowledge generated in this programme. Factors such as political climate, public debate and other research and learning also entail changes in societal security activities. It is possible, however, to discern factors and changes in the field that it may be assumed are linked to knowledge developed under the SAMRISK programme.

7.1 Results

The programme will fund activities and set priorities that lead to a wide range of results within the programme's thematic priority areas.

7.1.1 Scientific results and scholarly publications

Projects awarded funding under the SAMRISK programme are expected to yield results of high scientific merit which are relevant to the programme's thematic priority areas.

Indicators for measuring knowledge production and increasing expertise are:

- increase in number of publications;
- quality of publications measured by citation frequency and the journals' impact factor;
- relevance of publications measured by thematic alignment with the programme's thematic priority areas;
- increase in number of publications with authors from multiple subject areas, service levels, regions and/or sectors;

- increase in number of comparative projects.

7.1.2 Doctoral and post-doctoral degrees

The SAMRISK programme aims to build expert research environments in the field of societal security and safety.

Indicators for measuring competence-building are:

- increase in number of doctoral degrees and postdoctoral researchers;
- increase in number of employees in sector with a doctoral degree;

7.1.3 Service development and innovations

The SAMRISK programme aims to promote service development through user participation.

Opportunities for innovation can be measured by:

- increase in number of projects with user participation;
- increase in number of methods, processes and services based on project research results;
- increase in user-oriented dissemination activity, research-based textbooks and course material;
- implementation of results obtained from evaluations of field exercises.

7.1.4 New research networks and cooperative constellations

The SAMRISK programme aims to encourage cross-disciplinary, cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary research within services and across service boundaries.

Indicators for measuring increased interaction between different actors are:

- increase in number of projects with cooperative constellations;
- establishment of new researcher networks;
- greater degree of interdisciplinarity in the projects.

7.1.5 Internationalisation

The SAMRISK programme seeks to promote international cooperation both to raise national quality and to ensure a sound distribution of research tasks. It is expected that the programme will help to increase the participation of Norwegian researchers and users in the international competitive arena, especially in projects funded by NordForsk and projects under the auspices of the EU framework programmes.

Indicators for measuring the degree of international research cooperation and international knowledge sharing:

- number of international partners in the projects;
- increase in number of project managers taking part in competition for international research funding, especially under Horizon 2020 and NordForsk;
- increase in number of co-publications in international journals.



7.2 Impacts

Results stemming from the SAMRISK programme's activities are expected to be implemented in and have significance for the development of public policy and innovation in the public sector. It is expected that

project-generated results will become visible in the form of more knowledge-based policies reflected in the shaping of legislation and regulation as well as new, quality-assured methods and processes for improving societal security and safety activities.

It is anticipated that the programme will contribute to further consolidation and strengthening of Norwegian research groups and increased internationalisation.

Indicators for measuring the impacts of the programme's research funding are:

- innovative and sustainable research groups in the field of societal security and safety;
- programme researchers who participate in Government-appointed committees and other advisory groups and bodies in the public sector;
- new laws, regulations, guidelines, procedures and policies that are more research- and innovation-oriented;
- better coordination of societal security and safety across sectors;
- more effective and more knowledge-based societal security and safety.

7.3 Societal outcomes

The overall outcome of the programme is expected to be that society as a whole achieves more effective societal security at all levels due to the application of knowledge-based measures.

- Knowledge-based administration of societal security;
- A safe society that protects the rule of law and freedom.

8 Resources and budget

The SAMRISK programme is funded primarily through annual allocations from the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the Ministry of Education and Research, the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the Ministry of Defence. The programme has received NOK 100 million over a five-year period. In addition, the programme received an allocation of NOK 55 million from the Ministry of Education and Research for a centre for research on right-wing extremism, C-REX. In 2017 the funding framework is NOK 31 million.

9 Governance and organisation

The programme is administered under the portfolio board for Democracy, administration and renewal. The portfolio board is responsible for a number of programmes and helps to realise the investment targets and budget objectives of the overall portfolio. The board ensures that analyses are conducted within the portfolio's area of responsibility and uses these as the basis for drawing up portfolio plans and action plans. Activities within the portfolio are also to reflect guidelines set out by the Executive Board, the allocating ministries and other funding sources. The portfolio board acts on behalf of the Research Council and reports to the Executive Board via the Research Council administration.

See here for an overview of the portfolio boards and their respective members

<https://www.forskingsradet.no/en/about-the-research-council/Tasks-and-organisation/portefoljestyre/Democracy-administration-and-renewal/>

Portfolio administration

The portfolio administration works closely with all the programmes encompassed by the portfolio and carries out the day-to-day activities as well as administrative tasks relating to the portfolio board, portfolio and budget objectives. The portfolio administration is also responsible for ensuring that the decisions of the portfolio board are implemented.

Below is a schematic diagram of the SAMRISK programme logic model.

