

**CODESRIA DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION CENTRE**

**CODICE**

**CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION ET D'INFORMATION DU CODESRIA**

**Democratic Governance Institute – Institut sur la gouvernance démocratique**

Dakar, Sénégal, 03-28 August/Août 2009

**SECURITY COMPANIES AND DEMOCRATIC  
GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA**

**SOCIÉTÉS PRIVÉES DE SÉCURITÉ ET GOUVERNANCE  
DÉMOCRATIQUE EN AFRIQUE**

**Bibliography / Bibliographie**

**CODICE, 2009**

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## **Introduction**

Launched the first time in 1992, the Democratic Governance Institute is held every year in Dakar, Senegal. It serves the critical function of forging links among a younger generation of African scholars and intellectuals by meeting their scientific needs in terms of access to recent documentation, participation in current debates, retooling of their research capacities and the updating of their conceptual, theoretical and methodological approaches.

The theme that has been selected for the 2009 Institute is: “*Security Companies and Democratic Governance in Africa*”

For each Institute, CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) prepares a comprehensive bibliography on the theme of the year. Various sources of bibliographic data have been used among which the CODESRIA data base. Classified alphabetically by author, the selected references are either in French or in English on the topics of Security Companies and Democratic Governance in Africa and are grouped in four sections:

- ❖ Hard Copy Documents;
- ❖ Electronic Documents ;
- ❖ Research Centres on Security;
- ❖ Journals.

Specific bibliographic searches may also be done upon request from each participant.

We hope that this bibliography will be useful, and suggestions for its improvement are welcome.

Have a fruitful Institute.

Lancé pour la première fois en 1992, l’institut sur la gouvernance démocratique en Afrique est organisé chaque année à Dakar. Il a pour objectif principal de créer des liens entre les intellectuels africains de la jeune génération et de répondre à leurs besoins scientifiques en termes d’accès à la documentation la plus récente, de participation aux débats en cours, de renforcement de leurs capacités de recherche, et de mise à jour de leurs approches conceptuelles, théoriques et méthodologiques.

Le thème choisi pour l’institut 2009 est : « *Sociétés privées de sécurité et gouvernance démocratique en Afrique.* »

Pour chaque institut, le Centre de documentation et d’information du CODESRIA (CODICE) prépare une bibliographie compréhensive sur le thème de l’année. Ainsi, différentes sources d’information bibliographique ont été utilisées parmi lesquelles la base de données du CODESRIA. Classées alphabétiquement par auteur, les références sélectionnées, qui sont soit en anglais soit en français, traitent du thème des sociétés privées de sécurité et de la gouvernance démocratique en Afrique et sont regroupées dans quatre parties:

- ❖ Les documents sous format papier;
- ❖ les documents électroniques;
- ❖ les centres de recherche sur la sécurité;
- ❖ les revues.

Des recherches spécifiques pourront également être effectuées à la demande de chaque participant.

Nous espérons que cette bibliographie sera utile aux participants et le CODICE est à l’écoute de toutes suggestions permettant son éventuel enrichissement.

Plein succès à l’institut.

**CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre  
Centre de documentation et d’information du CODESRIA (CODICE)**

**I – HARD COPY DOCUMENTS – DOCUMENTS SOUS FORMAT PAPIER**

**1. ABRAHAMSEN, Rita**

Blair Africa: The Politics of Securitization and Fear  
*Alternatives*. Vol. 30, N° 1, 2005, p. 55-80

**2. ADEBAJO, Adekeye; RASHID, Ismail, Ed**

West Africa's Security Challenges: Building Peace in a Troubled Region  
Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc., 2004.- xvi-449p.

*/PEACE/ /ECOWAS/ /REGIONALIZATION/ /GOVERNANCE/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /ARMED CONFLICTS/  
/CONFLICT RESOLUTION/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /FOREIGN INTERVENTION/ /UN//WEST AFRICA//PEACE  
BUILDING//CONFLICT MANAGEMENT//NATIONAL SECURITY//MILITARY POLICY/  
Call N° \*\*\* 01.02.07/ADE/13956*

**3. ADELEKE, Ademola**

The Politics and Diplomacy of Peacekeeping in West Africa: The Ecowas Operation in Liberia  
*Journal of Modern African Studies*. Vol. 33, N° 4, 1995, December, p. 569-593

*/POLITICS/ /DIPLOMACY/ /PEACE KEEPING/ /ETHNICITY/ /POLITICAL OPPOSITION/ /POLITICAL PARTIES/  
/FOREIGN INTERVENTION/ /ECOWAS/ /ARMED FORCES//WEST AFRICA/ /LIBERIA/ /AFRICA//POLITICAL  
CRISIS//CONFLIT RESOLUTION/*

**4. ADELUGBA, Dapo; UJOMU, Philip Ogo, Ed**

Rethinking Security in Nigeria: Conceptual Issues in the Quest for Social Order and National  
Integration  
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2008.- x-162p.

*/SOCIAL NORMS/ /ETHICS//AFRICA/ /NIGERIA//NATIONAL SECURITY/ /SOCIAL ORDER/ /NATIONAL  
INTEGRATION//HUMAN SECURITY/  
Call N° \*\*\* 05.04.01/ADE/13827*

**5. ADESOLA, Funso**

National Security in Nigeria's Relations with its Neighbours  
Ile-Ife: Obafemi Awolowo University, 2009.- xvi-358p.  
Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy, International Relations, Obafemi Awolowo University, Faculty of  
Administration, Department of International Relations, 2009

*/INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/ /NEIGHBOURHOODS/ /SAFETY/ /GUERRE/ /TERRORISM//NIGERIA//NATIONAL  
SECURITY/  
Call N° \*\*\* TH-14415*

**6. AHLUWALIA, Pal; BETHLEHEM, Louise; GINIO, Ruth, Ed.**

Violence and Non-Violence in Africa  
London: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group, 2007.- xiv-213p.

*/VIOLENCE/ /ETHNICITY/ /POLITICS/ /YOUTH/ /CHILDREN/ /CRIME/ /PEACE KEEPING//AFRICA/ /ETHIOPIA/  
/CAMEROON/ /KENYA/ /WEST AFRICA/ /COTE D'IVOIRE/ /NIGERIA/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /TANZANIA//NON-  
VIOLENCE//ETHNIC VIOLENCE//POLITICAL VIOLENCE//SECURITY/  
Call N° \*\*\* 02.04.02/AHL/13928*

**7. ALEXANDRA, Andrew ; BAKER, Deane-Peter ; CAPARINI, Marina**

Private Military and Security Companies: Ethics, Policies and Civil-Military Relations  
London: Routledge, 2008. – xiii, 274 p.  
(New Acquisition)

**8. ALEXANDRA, Andrew; CAPARINI, Marina; BAKER, Deane-Peter;**

Introduction: the Ethics and Governance of Private Military and Security Companies. – p. 1-16  
In: Private Military and Security Companies: Ethics, Policies and Civil-Military Relations/Ed. By  
Andrew Alexandra; Deane-Peter Baker; Marina Caparini. – London: Routledge, 2008. – 274 p.  
(New publication)

**9. ANING, Kwesi; JAYE, Thomas; ATUOBI, Samuel**

The Role of Private Military Companies in US-Africa Policy  
*Review of African Political Economy*. Vol. 35, N°. 118, December 2008, p. 613-628

**Abstract:** This article discusses the increasing use of private military companies (PMCs) in United States' security policy in Africa, and examines this phenomenon in relation to the US' various military training programmes on the continent. We argue that the increasing use of PMCs in US security policy has evolved due to two critical and mutually dependent developments; African state weakness and resource stringency on the one hand, and the US's overwhelming security commitments around the world, combined with military downsizing, on the other. The article further argues that the involvement of PMCs is to a large extent informed by US concerns about access to African resources, especially oil, in the face of stiff competition from China. We conclude that the increasing US engagement in Africa is highly militaristic and state-centric, and that it is primarily conditioned by US strategic interests and does not necessarily reflect African security concerns: human security for development

**10. AVANT, Deborah D.**

The Market for Force: The Consequences of Privatizing Security  
Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2001. – xiv, 310 p.  
(New Acquisition)

**11. AWASOM, Nicodemus Fru**

Hausa Traders, Residential Segregation and the Quest for Security in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Colonial  
Bamenda Township (Cameroon). – p. 27-32  
In: Securité, crime et segregation dans les villes d'Afrique de l'Ouest du XIX<sup>ème</sup> siècle à nos jours  
= Security, Crime and Segregation in West African Cities since the 19th Century / Ed. By Laurent  
Fourchard; Isaac Olawale Albert. – Paris: Karthala, 2003. – 451 p.  
Call N°. : 14.04.03/FOU/12832

**12. BAKER, Bruce**

Beyond the Tarmac Road: Local Forms of Policing in Sierra Leone Rwanda  
*Review of African Political Economy*. Vol. 35, N°. 118, December 2008, p. 555-570.

**Abstract:** Civil war deeply disrupted policing in Sierra Leone and Rwanda, leaving their state police forces inadequate in numbers, skills and resources to serve all citizens. In this security vacuum local forms of policing play an important role. The article argues that the country-specific pattern of local forms of policing depends on three factors: the nature of the conflict and peace settlement; the regime ideology; and the level of regime insecurity and fear of conflict recurring. The empirical data concerning the local policing groups is presented under three headings: crime prevention and intervention; investigation and resolution; and punishment. The article concludes with an assessment of the hazards and potential for states and donors supporting such groups. They are certainly flawed agencies in the eyes of both users and government, but in a context of less than fair and accountable state policing, their widespread provision and support is not to be dismissed lightly.

**13. BAREGU, Mwesiga; LANDSBERG, Christopher, ED**

From Cape to Congo: Southern Africa's Evolving Security Challenges  
Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2003.- x-403p.

*/CONFLICT RESOLUTION/ /GOVERNANCE/ /ECONOMIC CONDITIONS/ /LAND REFORM/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/  
/OAU/ /UN/ /EUROPEAN UNION/ /COMMONWEALTH//SOUTHERN AFRICA/ /ZIMBABWE/ /SOUTH AFRICA/  
/NIGERIA/ /EAST AFRICA//NATIONAL SECURITY/*

Call N°:\*\*\* 01.02.07/BAR/13948

**14. BAYNHAM, Simon**

Security Issues in Africa: the Imperial Legacy, Domestic Violence and the Military  
*Africa Insight*. Vol. 21, No. 3, 1991, p. 180-189

*/SAFETY/ /VIOLENCE/ /IMPERIALISM/ /WAR/ /MILITARISM/ /INDEPENDENCE/ /COUPS D'ETAT//AFRICA/  
/KENYA/ /NIGERIA/ /ALGERIA/ /CONGO/*

**15. BAYNHAM, Simon**

After the Cold War: Political and Security Trends in Africa  
*Africa Insight*. Vol. 24, No. 1, 1994, p. 38-43

*/DEMOCRATIZATION/ /POLITICS/ / DEMOCRACY/ /SAFETY/ /MARGINALITY/ /ETHNICITY/ /FOREIGN  
INTERVENTION//DISPUTE SETTLEMENT//PEACE//AFRICA/ - /COLD WAR/*

**16. BERGER, Mark T.; WEBER, Heloise**

War, Peace and Progress: conflict, development, (in)security and violence in the 21st century  
*Third World Quarterly*. Vol. 30, Issue 1 February 2009, p. 1 - 16

**Abstract:** The theory and practice of development has a complicated relationship to the history of war and peace in the 20th century. Efforts to realise the promise of progress have been played out against the backdrop of the crisis of colonialism, national liberation, decolonisation and the rise and fall of Third Worldism. Third Worldism, conceptualised as a specific project to realise the promises of progress, was also affected by the transformation and onset of the crisis of the nation-state system and the re-calibration of the development-security nexus in the post-Cold War era. The short history of the 'three worlds of development' appears now to have been overlaid by global development; that is, a process which entails intensified social and political network-relations, with accompanying regulatory efforts becoming more global in scope and reach. Yet, the most influential drivers and proponents of 'progress' continue to focus on the nation-state as the natural mechanism for the realisation of development, security and to some extent the protection of human rights. A critical reinterpretation, however, of the struggles engendered by this constellation suggests that they are better viewed as struggles for recognition (and redistribution) rather than driven by realising statehood per se. Concurrently, development as an internationally framed global project (underpinned by neoliberalism) has coexisted with alternative conceptions. Collectively, the latter hold out a range of paths-to-progress not-yet-taken at a systemic level, and flag the everyday struggles of denigrated multitudes. This special 30th anniversary issue brings together contributions that seek to revisit the dynamics and complexities of the history of war and peace in relation to the pursuit of progress. The issue as a whole foregrounds contemporary crises of violence and insecurity in relation to core organising principles of world politics; the nation state and the inter-state system and underlying assumptions to realise the promises of progress. That this project is beset with crises and contradictions is recognised by both its advocates and critics. However, there is no consensus on either causal dynamics or potential solutions, despite common acknowledgements of the complexities involved. The first part of this introduction broadly examines the 'crisis' of the state and brings to the fore the need to appreciate the dynamics of social and psychological aspects of these struggles. The second part focuses on the contours of the 'crisis' of global development.

**17. BIYOGUE-BI-NTOUGOU, Jean Delors**

La sécurité des personnes dans le système africain de recherche sécuritaire  
Paris : L'Harmattan, 2009. - 110 p.  
(New Acquisition)

**18. BREYTENBACH, Willie**

Conflict in Southern Africa: Whither Collective Security?  
*Africa Insight*. Vol. 24, No. 1, 1994, p.26-37

*/CONFLICTS/ /SAFETY//SOUTHERN AFRICA//COLLECTIVE SECURITY// /REGIONAL RELATIONS/*

**19. BRUNEAU, Thomas C.; TOLLEFSON, Scott D., Ed**

Who Guards the Guardians and How: Democratic Civil-Military Relations  
Austin: University of Texas Press, 2006.- xiii-317p.

*/MILITARISM/ /DEMOCRACY/ /DEFENCE/ /PEACE/ /WAR/ /ARMED FORCES/ /PEACE CORPS//CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS/ /NATIONAL DEFENCE/ /MILITARY PROFESSIONALISM/ /MILITARY EDUCATION/ /CIVILIAN CONTROL/*

Call N° \*\*\* 01.02.01/BRU/14084

**20. BUUR, Lars**

Democracy its Discontents: Vigilantism, Sovereignty Human Rights in South Africa  
*Review of African Political Economy*. Vol. 35, N°. 118, December 2008, p. 571-584

**Abstract:** This article argues that due to the particular position of crime in South Africa, the resurgence of vigilantism needs to be re-evaluated in light of the country's attempt at institutionalising human rights as the new society's founding values. Because many township dwellers see vigilantes as their protection against crime, vigilantism should be seen as a criticism of and a comment on human rights as the new expression of the country's most intimate values. The article begins by introducing an ethnographic case study of a vigilante group from Port Elizabeth's townships, which has become incorporated as an official 'Safety and Security' structure under the Community Policing Forum. The article suggests that fighting crime relates to wider questions of the perceived need for discipline and corporal punishment in response to the erosion of social authority.

**21. BUUR, Lars; JENSEN, Steffen; STEPPUTAT, Finn, Ed**

The Security-Development Nexus: Expressions of Sovereignty and Securitization in Southern Africa  
Uppsala: Nordic Africa Institute, 2007.- 284p.

*/VIOLENCE/ /CRIME/ /ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /POLITICS/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /STATE/ /INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS//SOUTHERN AFRICA/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /MOZAMBIQUE/ /NAMIBIA/ /ZIMBABWE//HUMAN SECURITY// /REGIONAL SECURITY/*

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**22. CAMPBELL, Horace**

The Dismantling of the Apartheid War Machine: the Problems of Conversion of the Military Industrial Complex  
Dakar: CODESRIA, June 1991.- 23p.

Conference: Workshop on "Militarism and Militarisation in Africa", Dakar, Senegal, 24-26 June 1991.

*/MILITARISM/ /APARTHEID/ /ARMED FORCES/ /MILITARY EXPENDITURES/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /RECONVERSION/*

Call N° \*\*\* CD-05005

**23. CAWTHRA, Gavin**

Securing South Africa's Democracy: Defence, Development and Security in Transition  
Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 1997.- xiii-230p.

*/DEFENCE/ /DEMOCRACY/ /SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ /PEACE//SOUTH AFRICA//SECURITY/  
/INTERNAL SECURITY/ /EXTERNAL SECURITY/*

Call N°.*\*\*\* 01.02.06/CAW/14036*

**24. CAWTHRA, Gavin; LUCKHAM, Robin, Ed**

Governing Insecurity: Democratic Control of Military and Security Establishments in Transitional Democracies

London: Zed Books, 2003.- xii-340p.

*/GOVERNANCE/ /DEMOCRACY/ /GOVERNMENT MILITARY RELATIONS/ /CONFLICTS/ /ARMED FORCES/  
/DEMOCRATIZATION/ /AUTHORITARIANISM//SOUTH AFRICA/ /NIGERIA/ /GHANA/ /CHILE/ /LATIN AMERICA/  
/ALGERIA/ /SRI LANKA/ /BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA/ /SIERRA LEONE/ /CONGO DR/ /BALKAN  
REGION//SECURITY/ /INSECURITY/ /DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION/*

Call N°.*\*\*\* 04.03.02/CAW/13947*

**25. CAWTHRA, Gavin; MOLLER, Bjorn, Ed**

Defensive Restructuring of the Armed Forces in Southern Africa

Aldershot: Ashgate, 1997.- 181p.

*/ARMED FORCES/ /DEFENCE/ /ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE/ /PEACE KEEPING//SOUTHERN  
AFRICA//DEMILITARIZATION/ /NATIONAL SECURITY/ /MILITARY POLICY/*

Call N°.*\*\*\* 01.02.06/CAW/14012*

**26. CHESTERMAN, Simon, LEHNARDT, Chia (eds)**

From Mercenaries to Market: The Rise and Regulation of Private Military Companies Oxford:

Oxford University Press, 2007. –XX-287 p.

(New Acquisition)

**27. COLLINS, Alan, Ed**

Contemporary Security Studies

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007.- xxvii-444p.

*/INTERNATIONAL POLITICS/ /PEACE/ /ARMED FORCES/ /WEAPONS/ /TERRORISM/ /DEFENCE/ /WOMEN/  
/CHILDREN/ /CRIME/ /WAR//INTERNATIONAL SECURITY/ /NATIONAL SECURITY/*

Call N°.*\*\*\* 01.02.01/COL/14023*

**28. CORDESMAN, Anthony H.**

A Tragedy of Arms: Military and Security Developments in the Maghreb

London: Praeger, 2002.- x-315p.

*/WEAPONS/ /ARMED FORCES/ /MILITARY EXPENDITURES//MAGHREB/ /MOROCCO/ /ALGERIA/ /LIBYA/  
/TUNISIA//ARMS IMPORTS/ /SECURITY/ /MILITARY DEVELOPMENT/ /REGIONAL STABILITY/*

Call N°.*\*\*\* 01.02.06/COR/14010*

**29. DE MONTCLOS, Marc-Antoine**

Violence et sécurité urbaines en Afrique du sud et au Nigéria : un essai de privatisation. Durban, Johannesburg, Kano, Lagos, Port Harcourt

Tome 1. - Paris: L'Harmattan, 1997.- 303p.

*/VIOLENCE/ /VILLES/ /CONFLITS/ /CONFLITS ETHNIQUES/ /CONFLITS RACIAUX/ /CONFLITS POLITIQUES/  
/RELIGION/ /SYNDICATS/ /LUTTE DES CLASSES/ /URBANISATION/ /DELINQUANCE//AFRIQUE DU SUD/  
/NIGERIA//SECURITE URBAINE/ /VIOLENCE URBAINE//DURBAN/ /JOHANNESBURG/ /KANO/ /LAGOS/ /PORT  
HARCOURT/*

Call N°.*\*\*\* 02.04.02/DEM/13990*



**30. DIXON-FYLE, Mac**

Reflections on the Role of the Military in Civilian Politics: the Case of Sierra-Leone  
*Afrika Zamani*. No. 20/21, July 1989, p.120-132

*/ARMED FORCES/ /POLITICS/ /LEADERSHIP/ /POLITICAL SYSTEMS/ /POLITICAL POWER/  
/MILITARISM//SIERRA LEONE//AFRICA/*

**Abstract:** The rule of the gun is prevalent in Africa. Yet the sub-Saharan coup d'etat has been generally void of consideration of class and ideology. It has been caused by lack of democratic values and traditional army's innate puritanism, institutional concern for order, and an almost mechanical efficiency. According to the author, military rule is no better than civilian rule in terms of development needs of African nations. Focusing on the case of Sierra Leone, the author analyses the intermediate stage approach, a prelude to diarchy or civilo-military integration. He concludes by highlighting conditions for military involvement in the crucibles of rulership.

**31. DUNN, Kevin C.**

'Sons of the Soil' and Contemporary State Making Autochthony, Uncertainty and Political Violence in Africa

*Third World quarterly*. Vol. 30, N°. 1, 2009, p. 113-127

**32. EBO, Adedeji**

Private Actors and the Governance of Security in West Africa. – p. 143-158

In: *Private Military and Security Companies: Ethics, Policies and Civil-Military Relations*/Ed. By Andrew Alexandra; Deane-Peter Baker; Marina Caparini. – London: Routledge, 2008. – 274 p.  
(New publication)

**33. FALLON, Peter R.; LUCAS, Robert E.B.**

The Impact of Changes in Job Security Regulations in India and Zimbabwe

*The World Bank Economic Review*. Vol. 5, No. 3, September 1991, p.395-413

*/LABOUR LEGISLATION//LABOUR MARKET//LABOUR LAW//INDIA//ZIMBABWE//JOB SECURITY/*

**34. FOURCHARD, Laurent; ALBERT, Isaac Olawale, ed.**

Security, Crime and Segregation in West African Cities since the 19th Century. = Sécurité, crime et ségrégation dans les villes d'Afrique de l'Ouest du 19ème siècle à nos jours.

Paris: Karthala, 2003.- iii-451p.

*/TOWNS/ /CRIME/ /POLICE/ /DELINQUENCY/ /URBAN YOUTH//WEST AFRICA/ /EUROPE/ /FRANCE/  
/NIGERIA//URBAN INSECURITY//URBAN SECURITY/*

Call N°.\*\*\* 14.04.03/FOU/12832

**35. FRANCIS, David J., Ed**

Civil Militia: Africa's Intractable Security Menace?

Aldershot: Ashgate, 2005.- xxi-300p.

*/CIVIL WAR/ /VIOLENCE/ /MILITARISM//DEFENCE//PEACE//AFRICA//NATIONAL SECURITY//CIVIL MILITIA/*

Call N°.\*\*\* 01.02.07/FRA/14119

**36. GAULME, François**

Le Sommet franco-africain du Louvre dominé par le thème de la sécurité

*Afrique Contemporaine*. N°. 189, Janvier-Mars 1999, p.81-89

*/CONFERENCES//MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX//1998//AFRIQUE//FRANCE//SECURITE/*

**37. GLASIUS, Marlies**

Human Security from Paradigm Shift to Operationalization: Job Description for a Human Security Worker

*Security Dialogue*. Vol. 39, No. 1, 2008, p. 31-54

**Abstract:** This article shows how human security has functioned as both a paradigm-shifting and a bridging concept, with its most significant implications being, first, the shift from a focus on state security to one on human rights, and, second, the indivisibility of physical and material security. The article will argue that, despite attempts at narrowing and appropriation, human security has lost neither its radical edge nor its holistic character; however, the bulk of the literature on the subject is theoretical, and there has not been a serious enough effort to operationalize the term so as to enable a real shift in policymaking. The second half of the article is an attempt to operationalize human security while respecting its paradigm-shifting and holistic character. It discusses necessary connections with wider policy shifts before outlining ways in which current intelligence, development, military and 'state-building' practices would have to be transformed to serve human security. Finally, a sketch is drawn of the ideal 'human security worker' of the future and the contexts in which she might work.

**38. GOLD-BISS, Michael**

The Discourse on Terrorism: Political Violence and the Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism, 1981-1986

New York: Peterlang, 1994.- 194

*/TERRORISM/ /POLITICAL PROBLEMS/ /VIOLENCE/ /SAFETY/ /REVOLUTION/ /POLITICAL THEORY//UNITED STATES//POLITICAL VIOLENCE/*

Call N°.\*\*\* 01.02.07/GOL/10901

**39. GOODHEW, D.**

The People's Police Force: Communal Policing Initiatives in the Western Areas's of Johannesburg, CIRCA, 1930-1962

*Journal of Southern African Studies*. Vol. 19, N°. 3, 1993, p. 447-470

**40. GORE, C.; PRATTEN, D.**

The Politics of Plunder: The Rhetoric's of Order and Disorder in Southern Nigeria  
*African Affairs*. Vol. 102, 2003, p. 211-240

**41. GOUCHA, Moufida; CROWLEY, John (eds)**

Rethinking Human Security

Paris: Unesco; Oxford: Wiley –Blackwell, 2008. – 148 p.

(New Acquisition)

**42. HALE, Williams; KIENLE, Eberhard, Ed.**

After the Cold War: Security and Democracy in Africa and Asia

London: Tauris Academic Studies, 1997. – VII-294 p.

*/INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/ /CIVIL WAR/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /DEMOCRACY/ /AUTHORITARIANISM/ /COMMUNISM/ /AFRICA/ /ASIA/ /SUDAN/ /CHINA/ /INDONESIA/ /MALAYSIA/ /SYRIA/ - /SECURITY/ /COLD WAR/ /GOOD GOVERNANCE/*

Call N°.\*\*\* 01.02.01/HAL/13959

**43. HANSEN, Stig Jarle J.**

Private Security Local Politics in Somalia

*Review of African Political Economy*. Vol. 35, N°. 118, December 2008, p. 585-598

**Abstract:** The use of private security by weak states is often seen to erode state power and prevent national institution building. This article investigates the use of private military force in Somalia and the three different entities that exercise political authority within this geographically defined territory, namely the Transitional Federal Government, Puntland, and Somaliland. All three have contracted private security companies, primarily to prevent piracy and illegal fishing in their coastal waters. The article shows that while the turmoil in Somalia continues to offer lucrative investment opportunities for private security and military companies of various sorts, it cannot be uniformly concluded that private security always serves to weaken already fragile public authorities. On the contrary, in some cases the activities of private military companies have served to strengthen the power of local authorities.

**44. HARNISCHFEGER, J.**

The Bakassi Boys: Fighting Crime in Nigeria

*Journal of Modern African Studies*. Vol. 41, N°. 1, 2003, p. 23-49

**45. HILLS, A.**

Police Commissioners, Presidents and the Governance of Security

*Journal of Modern African Studies*. Vol. 45, N°. 3, 2007, p. 403-423

**46. HILLS, Alice**

Policing Africa: Internal Security and the Limits of Liberalization

Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2000.- xii-213p.

*/POLICE/ /POLITICS/ /PENAL SACNTIONS//AFRICA//INTERNAL SECURITY/*

Call N°.\*\*\* 04.03.02/HIL/14041

**47. HOJBJERG, Christian Kordt**

Le «Master General » et Madame le Maire : structuration d'un ordre émergent de gouvernance dans l'hinterland libérien

*Politique africaine*. N°. 111, Octobre 2008, p. 68-89

**Résumé :** L'émergence d'un ordre de gouvernance dans l'hinterland libérien On comparera ici l'émergence d'ordres politiques dans deux sites à la frontière Liberia-Guinée, zone en proie à la guerre et aux contestations politiques. Ces deux sites sont des nœuds dans des réseaux complexes de commerce et de gouvernance. S'appuyant sur des enquêtes ethnographiques, l'article examine les performances publiques de deux acteurs dits non étatiques dans le processus de gouvernance locale. En mettant l'accent sur l'ancrage social et culturel de deux agents, un ancien commandant de milice et une maire à la légitimité contestée, leurs actes deviennent des révélateurs de la répartition du pouvoir dans les deux régions considérées.

**Abstract:** This article proposes a comparative analysis of emerging political orders in two war-affected and politically contested places in the Liberian-Guinean border area. These selected sites of comparison are described as nodal points in complex networks of trade and governance. Based on fieldwork in both countries in 2005 and 2006, the article adopts an ethnographic approach focusing on the public performances of two supposedly key non-state actors in local governing processes. By emphasising the social and cultural embeddedness of these agents, a former male militia commander and an illegitimately appointed female city mayor, the article suggests that they act as public manifestations of the prevailing and yet elusive power structures in the respective settings.

**48. JAGER, Thomas; KUMMEL, Gerhard (eds)**

Private Military and Security Companies: Chances, Problems, Pitfalls and Prospects. Wiesbaden:

VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 2007. – 502 p.

(New Acquisition)

**49. JUNE, Dale L. (ed.)**

Protection, Security, and Safeguards: Practical Approaches and Perspectives

London: CRC Press, 2000. – 358 p.

(New Acquisition)

**50. KASFIR, Nelson**

Domestic Anarchy, Security Dilemmas, and Violent Predation: Causes of Failure. – p. 53-76  
In: *When States Fall: Causes and Consequences*/Ed. By Robert I. Rotberg  
Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2004. – 335 p.  
Call N°.: \*\*\* 04.03.01/KAS/14018

**51. KEENAN, Jeremy**

Demystifying Africa's Security  
*Review of African Political Economy*. Vol. 35, N° 118, December 2008, p. 634-644

**52. KHADIAGALA, Gilbert M., Ed**

Security Dynamics in Africa's: Great Lakes Region  
Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2006.- xii-231p.

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/UN//AFRICA/ /BURUNDI/ /RWANDA/ /CONGO DR/ /UGANDA/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /BELGIUM/ /FRANCE/  
/UNITED STATES//NATIONAL SECURITY//REGIONAL ACTORS//EXTERNAL ACTORS//GREAT LAKES REGION/  
Call N°.,\*\*\* 01.02.07/KHA/14080*

**53. KINSEY, Christopher**

Private Military Companies: Agents of Democracy or Simply Mercenaries?  
In: *Private Military Companies: Chances, Problems, Pitfalls and Prospects*/Ed. By Thomas Jäger  
and Gerhard Kümmel. - Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 2007. – 502 p.  
(New Publications)

**54. KRAUSE, Keith; JUTERSONKE, Olivier**

Peace, Security and Development in Post-Conflict Environments  
*Security Dialogue*. Vol. 36, 2005, No. 4, p. 447-462

**Abstract:** This article presents a critical overview of the contemporary practice of post-conflict peacebuilding (PCPB), arguing that contemporary post-conflict operations rest upon the assumption that a sophisticated social engineering approach could replace, or accelerate, a process of state formation that occurs rather more organically. Yet, PCPB is subject to the same tensions and dilemmas as the process of state formation. Many recent post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes have been conducted with little critical self-reflection on the underlying assumptions or structural biases of PCPB efforts. One major reason for this is the missing connection, in the minds of policymakers and practitioners, between security and development concerns. The concept of human security can help bridge this gap and is also compatible with a form of Popperian 'piecemeal' social engineering that is more consistent with a critical approach to PCPB.

**55. LEBOEUF, Aline**

La réforme britannique du secteur de la sécurité en Sierra Leone. Vers un nouveau paradigme  
*Politique africaine*. N° 98, Juin 2005, p. 63-78

**Résumé :** L'intervention britannique en Sierra Leone s'est accompagnée d'une « réforme du secteur de la sécurité » (RSS) – la refonte de l'armée, de la police, de la justice, etc. La RSS correspond à un développement doctrinal spécifique et témoigne de la volonté du Royaume-Uni d'inscrire son engagement pour la stabilité du pays dans la durée. La « nouveauté » d'un tel engagement doit être relativisée, dès lors que, dans ses modalités, la RSS rappelle la « machine antipolitique » analysée par James Ferguson.

**Abstract:** The British intervention in Sierra Leone has been accompanied by a « reform of the security sector » (RSS) : the rehauling of the army, the police and the judiciary. The RSS corresponds to a specific doctrinal development and bears witness to the British willingness to make a long-term investment in the country's stability. The « novelty » of this engagement is mitigated by the fact that in its modalities, the RSS shares many features of the « anti-politics machine » analysed by James Ferguson.

**56. MAKINDA, Samuel M.; OKUMU, F. Wafula**

The African Union: Challenges of Globalization, Security, and Governance  
London: Routledge, 2008. – XVII-209 p.  
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**57. MANDAZA, Ibbo**

Peace and Security in Southern Africa  
Harare: SAPES BOOKS, 1996

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**58. MARKS, Monique; FLEMING, Jenny**

‘As Unremarkable as the Air they Breathe’? Reforming Police Management in South Africa  
*Current Sociology*. Vol. 52, No. 5, 2004, p. 784-808

**Abstract:** With the transition to democratic governance in South Africa in 1994, the public service was identified as the key sector requiring transformation. This involved refashioning the types of delivery offered to the public and a complete renovation of labour relations practices and institutions within public service organizations. The police were expected to dramatically change their labour relations framework and practices to allow for increased ‘worker’ participation in decision-making processes and enhanced performance management. This article examines attempts at transforming police labour relations in one unit of the South African Police Service. Existing legacies of authoritarianism and police disciplinary customs and a lack of directive leadership from management have seriously limited this attempt at transforming police labour relations. This, in turn, has hampered the unit’s transition towards operating in accordance with the community policing framework that is supposed to guide the practice of the ‘new’ South African Police Service.

**59. MAZURE, Laurence**

"Lucrative reconversion des mercenaires sud-africains"  
*Le Monde diplomatique*. N°. 511, october 1996, p. 22-23

**60. McFATE, Sean**

Outsourcing the Making of Militaries: DynCorp International as Sovereign Agent  
*Review of African Political Economy*. Vol. 35, N°. 118, December 2008, p. 645-654

**61. MENTAN, Tatah**

Dilemmas of Weak States: Africa and Transnational Terrorism in the Twenty-First Century  
Aldershot; Burlington, 2004. – X-380 p.  
Call N°.\*\*\* 01.02.07/MEN/14120

**62. MGBEOJI, Ikechi**

Collective Insecurity: the Liberian Crisis, Unilateralism, and Global Order  
Vancouver: UBC, 2003.- xii-186 p.

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/UN SECURITY COUNCIL//ECOWAS//AFRICA//LIBERIA//GLOBAL SECURITY/  
Call N°.\*\*\* 01.02.07/MGB/13953*

**63. MOTCLOS, Marc-Antoine de**

Ordre et sécurité urbaine au Nigeria: qui fait la police?. – p. 347-367  
In: Security, Crime and Segregation in West African Cities since the 19th Century / Ed. By Laurent Fourchard; Isaac Olawale Albert. – Paris: Karthala, 2003. – 451 p.  
Call N°.\*\*\*: 14.04.03/FOU/12832

**64. MWAKA BWENGE, Arsène**

Les Milices Mayi-Mayi dans les conflits et violences au Nord-Kivu : Mars 1993-Février 2004  
Kinshasa: Université de Kinshasa, 2003-2004.- 174p.

Mémoire, Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures en Sciences Politiques et Administratives, Université de Kinshasa, Faculté des Sciences Sociales, Administratives et Politiques, Département des sciences politiques et administratives

*/GUERRE/ /CONFLITS/ /VIOLENCE/ /FORCES ARMEES/ /POLITIQUE/ /DEMOCRATISATION/  
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TRANSFRONTALIERE/*

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**65. O'BRIEN, Cyrus**

The Dynamics of Private Security in Senegal

*Review of African Political Economy*. Vol. 35, N°. 118, December 2008, p. 655-659

**66. OLUKOSHI, Adebayo**

Governance Trends in West Africa, 2006: A Synthesis Report

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2008. – 32 p.

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**67. OMEJE, Kenneth**

Petrobusiness and Security Threats in the Niger Delta, Nigeria

*Current Sociology*. Vol. 54, No. 3, 2006, p. 477-499

**Abstract:** This study derives from a concern with the Nigerian oil conflict. It focuses on the paradigm shift and various methods of conflict management practised in the oil industry, especially among the more dominant transnational oil companies (TNOCs). The article is primarily based on a field study of the three largest TNOCs in Nigeria – Shell, Mobil and Chevron. The study reveals that different oil companies operating in the Niger Delta adopt different conflict management strategies depending on the precise nature and intensity of the threats concerned, which are, in turn, largely related to the locational spread or concentration of the individual firm's oil operations. The upsurge and intensification of violent anti-oil protests in the oil-bearing communities since the 1990s have compelled petrobusiness to explore new paradigms of security communitization, security privatization, security corporatization and securitization of development. The paradigm shift, as the study demonstrates, has considerable implications for both the oil conflict and security in the Nigerian oil region.

**68. ONIBOKUN, Adepaju G.**

Poverty and Insecurity in Anglophone West Africa p. 175-182

In: Security, Crime and Segregation in West African Cities since the 19th Century/Ed. By Laurent Fourchard; Isaac Olawale Albert. – Paris: Karthala, 2003. – 451 p.

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**69. PÉROUSE DE MONTCLOS, Marc-Antoine.**

Etats faibles et sécurité privée en Afrique noire: de l'ordre dans les coulisses de la périphérie mondiale

Paris: Harmattan, 2008. – 204 p.

(New Acquisition)

**70. POKU, Nana, Ed.**

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Westport: Praeger, 2001. – XVIII-166 p.

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/HUMAN SECURITY/ /ECONOMIC SECURITY/*

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**71. ROBERSON, Cliff; BIRZER, Michael L.**

Introduction to Private Security: Theory Meets Practice  
Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 2010. – xi, 348 p.  
(New Acquisition)

**72. ROBINSON, Robert R. (ed.)**

Issues in Security Management: Thinking Critically about Security  
Boston: Butterworth-Heinemann, 1999. – xiii, 194 p.  
(New Acquisition)

**73. ROCHE, Jean-Jacques (ed.)**

Insécurités publiques, sécurité privée?: essais sur les nouveaux mercenaires  
Paris: Economica, 2005. – 420 p.  
(New Acquisition)

**74. ROSEN, Frederik**

Commercial Security: Conditions of Growth  
*Security Dialogue*. Vol. 39, No. 1, 2008, p. 77-97

**Abstract:** Today, in what has been described as a re-emergence of privately organized extraterritorial force, the private military and security industry supplies the major military powers with a range of core services. This article asks how such a development came about, and why it has become politically uncomplicated to outsource such intimate state functions as the executive branches of foreign policy programmes. How did certain states arrive at a situation where it is unclear whether core military and security affairs are run by public or private agencies? The article answers these questions by presenting and commenting on general explanations as to why the private military industry has grown so much in post-invasion Iraq. It adds new perspectives to existing scholarly work by suggesting that the reappearance of private extraterritorial force could not have occurred on such a scale without a restructuring of neutrality in international relations. It is suggested that this change in neutrality might constitute the sine qua non of the re-emergence of private extraterritorial force.

**75. ROTBERG, Robert I. (ed.)**

When States Fail: Causes and Consequences  
Princeton (N.J.); Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2004. - x, 335 p.  
Call N°:\*\*\* 04.03.01/ROT/14018

**76. ROTBERG, Robert I. (ed.)**

State Failure and State Weakness in a Time of Terror  
Cambridge: World Peace Foundation, 2003. – viii-354 p.  
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**77. RWEYEMAMU, Justinian F.**

Third World Options: Power, Security and the Hope for another Development  
Dar es Salaam: Tanzanian Publishing House, 1992. – 225 p.

*/POLITICAL POWER/ /GOVERNMENT/ /SAFETY/ /TECHNOLOGY/ /ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ /POVERTY/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/ / INCOME DISTRIBUTION/ /NATURAL RESOURCES/ /INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM/ /DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ /AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA/ /AFRICA/*  
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**78. SIMELANE, Hamilton Siphos.**

Security for All? Politics, Economy the Growth of Private Security in Swaziland  
*Review of African Political Economy*. Vol. 35, N° 118, December 2008, p. 599-612

**Abstract:** Like many other African countries, Swaziland has in recent years experienced a rapid growth of various private security initiatives. In urban areas, security privatisation manifests itself in the form of a mushrooming of formal private security companies, while in rural areas, where the majority of people live, informal Community Police groups operating outside the control and recognition of the public police provide protection against crime. This article argues that the growth of private security initiatives in Swaziland cannot be understood only with reference to the 'weak' African state, but must also be analysed in the context of the country's unequal political economy and the utilisation of public security forces for regime security.

**79. SINGER, Peter W.**

Corporate Warriors: The Rise of the Privatized Military Industry  
Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2003. – xi, 348 p.  
(New Acquisition)

**80. SORENSEN, Georg**

After the Security Dilemma: The Challenges of Insecurity in Weak States and the Dilemma of Liberal Values  
*Security Dialogue*. Vol. 38, No. 3, 2007, p. 357-378

**Abstract:** The security dilemma — which raises the imminent risk of war between sovereign states — has always been considered the core issue of international relations. But, the security dilemma is in decline. Interstate war is no longer the supreme concern on the international security agenda. Instead, new dilemmas have emerged, in particular the insecurity dilemma and the associated value dilemma. The insecurity dilemma poses a looming risk of violent domestic conflict in weak states. The related value dilemma concerns the ambiguous content of core liberal values. Negative liberty is autonomy, self-determination and the ability to act unimpeded by others. The promotion of negative liberty calls for non-intervention. Positive liberty is removal of the obstacles that stand in liberty's way: oppression, poverty, ignorance and tyranny. The promotion of positive liberty calls for intervention. Emphasizing negative liberty creates grave problems; emphasizing positive liberty creates grave problems of a different kind. Compromises between intervention and non-intervention must always be troubled and uneasy, because they involve trade-offs between liberal values that are all desirable. There is no clear path to a more liberal world order.

**81. SPEARIN, Christopher**

Private, Armed and Humanitarian? States, NGOs, International Private Security Companies and Shifting Humanitarianism  
*Security Dialogue*. Vol. 39, Aug 2008, p. 363 - 382.

**Abstract:** The article contends that, in the light of contemporary challenges, states are not only changing the meaning of the word 'humanitarian', but are also creating an expanding marketplace that includes international private security companies (PSCs) in the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Three types of factors — supply, demand, and ideational — have led to this development. On the supply side, state-demanded limitations on the private employment of violence and reduced commercial opportunities in Iraq have called for PSC diversification. On the demand side, states increasingly wish for non-state partners that are comfortable with their involvement in integrated solutions, something that PSCs, rather than nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), are more willing to embrace. On the ideational side, NGOs are concerned that humanitarian endeavour is losing its neutral and impartial status in order to facilitate counterinsurgency, 'hearts and minds' activities. PSCs, in contrast, are content with the partial delivery of assistance and likely will continue to be so given, in large part, the experiences of their personnel.



**82. TANDON, Yash**

Towards a Common Security - Alternative Perspectives of the Third World  
*Security Dialogue*. Vol. 21, 1990, p. 385-393

**83. TOASE, F. H.; YORKE, E. J., Ed**

The New South Africa: Prospects for Domestic and International Security  
New York: Palgrave, 1998.- xix-212p.

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**84. TSHIYEMBE, Mwayila**

L'Etat postcolonial, facteur d'insécurité en Afrique  
Dakar: Présence Africaine, 1990.- 157p.

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**85. VAN DONGE, Jan Kees**

Legal Insecurity and Land Conflicts in Mgeta, Uluguru Mountains, Tanzania  
*Africa: Journal of the International African Institute*. Vol. 63, No. 2, 1993, p. 197-218

*/LAND TENURE/ /LEGAL PROTECTION/ /SOCIAL JUSTICE//TANZANIA//LAND CONFLICTS//MGETA/*

**86. VERKUIL, Paul R.**

Outsourcing Sovereignty: Why Privatization of Government Functions Threatens Democracy and What We Can Do About It  
New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007. – xiii-232 p.  
(New Acquisition)

**87. VLASSENROOT, Koen**

Négocié et contesté l'ordre public dans l'Est de la République démocratique du Congo  
*Politique africaine*. N°. 111, Octobre 2008, p. 44-67

**Abstract** : Cet article évalue l'impact des forces armées non étatiques sur la vie publique au cours de la guerre en RDC ainsi que les retombées de leur présence et leurs interactions avec les autres groupes, acteurs et institutions en termes de "régulation locale". Dès le début de la guerre, l'Est du Congo a connu un double processus : les opérations des groupes rebelles ont aggravé le déclin de l'État, mais elles ont également suscité l'émergence de coalitions, de structures et de réseaux nouveaux qui ont eu un impact sur l'organisation de l'ordre public. On analyse ici les diverses stratégies de contrôle de ces groupes armés comme des "processus de gouvernance". L'étude de ces processus et l'impact sur les mécanismes existant de distribution et de redistribution est indispensable si l'on veut comprendre les conséquences à long terme des conflits.

**Abstract**: This article evaluates the impact of non-state military forces in public life during the Congolese war and the presence and interaction with other groups, actors and institutions in terms of "local regulation". Since the start of the Congolese war, the Eastern parts of the country have witnessed a double process : armed campaigns by rebel groups have further aggravated a process of state decline, while in several regions these have given rise to new coalitions, structures and networks that have had an impact on the organization of public order. The objective is to investigate the performance of the variety of strategies of control deployed by these armed groups as "governing processes". These processes and their impact on existing patterns of distribution and redistribution need to be studied if we want to understand the long-term consequences of conflicts.

**88. WALRAET, Anne Walraet**

Violence et géographie du pouvoir et de l'enrichissement dans la zone frontière de Chukudum (Sud Soudan)

*Politique africaine*. N°. 111, Octobre 2008, p. 90-110

**Résumé** : Grâce à sa position stratégique dans les montagnes et à proximité des frontières ougandaise et kényane, la région de Chukudum, dans l'État fédéré de l'Equatoria oriental, au sud-est du Sud Soudan, a été l'un des quartiers généraux de la Sudan People's Liberation Army. Havre de paix aussi bien pour les déplacés et réfugiés en transit que pour l'aide qui leur était destinée, la zone a aussi connu un commerce transfrontalier considérable. Les combattants de la SPLA et les déplacés, souvent d'origine dinka bor, ont profité de ces opportunités tandis que les autochtones didinga, après l'échec de leur rébellion en 1999, ont dû se réfugier dans les collines. Trois ans après la fin de la guerre et deux ans après la reddition de la milice qui avait déclenché cette rébellion, une nouvelle autorité civile essaie de s'imposer, en partenariat avec les leaders traditionnels – et s'oppose ainsi à une alliance entre militaires et commerçants.

**89. WILKINSON, Rorden (ed.)**

The Global Governance Reader

London: Routledge, 2005. – xi-348 p.

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**90. ZACARIAS, Agostinho**

Security and the State in Southern Africa

London: Tauris Academic Studies, 1999.- xx-275p.

*/PEACE/ /ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE/ /STATE//SOUTHERN AFRICA/ /SOUTH AFRICA//SECURITY/ /SECURITY SYSTEM/*

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**91. ZACHER, Mark**

International Conflicts and Collective Security, 1946-77: The United Nations, Organization of American States, Organization of African Unity, and Arab League.

New York: Praeger Publishers, 1979. – X-297 P.

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**92. ZEEBROEK, Xavier, Ed**

Les humanitaires en guerre : sécurité des travailleurs humanitaires en mission en RDC et au Burundi

Bruxelles: GRIP, 2004.- 185p.

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## **II – ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS / DOCUMENTS ELECTRONIQUES**

### **1. ABRAHAMSEN, Rita; WILLIAMS, Michael C.**

Public/Private, Global/Local: The Changing Contours of Africa's Security Governance  
*Review of African Political Economy*. N°. 118, 2008, p. 539-553  
Source: [http://pdfserve.informaworld.com/325191\\_731255499\\_905424644.pdf](http://pdfserve.informaworld.com/325191_731255499_905424644.pdf)

### **2. ABRAHAMSEN, Rita; WILLIAMS, Michael**

The Globalization of Private Security: Country Report, Kenya  
January 2005. – 18 p.

**Abstract:** This report is the third in a series of four, and is part of The Globalisation of Private Security research project. The project examines the development of dynamics of the global private security sector, and the impact of private security on security provision, social cohesion and stability, and political legitimacy in the developing world, focusing on Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and South Africa.

Source: <http://users.aber.ac.uk/rbh/privatesecurity/country%20report-kenya.pdf>

### **3. ABRAHAMSEN, Rita; WILLIAMS, Michael**

The Globalization of Private Security: Country Report, Nigeria  
January 2005. – 19 p.

**Abstract:** This report is the second in a series of four, and is part of The Globalisation of Private Security research project. The project examines the development of dynamics of the global private security sector, and the impact of private security on security provision, social cohesion and stability, and political legitimacy in the developing world, focusing on Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and South Africa.

Source: <http://users.aber.ac.uk/rbh/privatesecurity/country%20report-nigeria.pdf>

### **4. ABRAHAMSEN, Rita; WILLIAMS, Michael**

The Globalization of Private Security: Country Report, Sierra Leone. – 21 p.

**Abstract:** This report is the first in a series of four, and is part of The Globalisation of Private Security research project. The project examines the development of dynamics of the global private security sector, and the impact of private security on security provision, social cohesion and stability, and political legitimacy in the developing world, focusing on Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and South Africa.

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### **5. ADEBAYO, Dada O.**

Gender and Attitudes toward Professional Ethics: a Nigeria police perspective  
*African Security Review*. Vol. 14 N°. 2, 2005

**Abstract:** This study was designed to examine the influence of gender and age on attitudes toward professional ethics among a sample of the Nigeria police officers. Using a cross-sectional survey, data was collected from a total of 163 participants. Results revealed that gender and age were significant predictors of unethical beliefs; female and older police participants were also more ethical than their male and younger counterparts. These findings were discussed in the context of socialization theory, Gilligan's moral development theory and other organisational practices, while its practical implications for the recruitment, selection and placement in the Nigeria police were also emphasized.

Source: <http://www.issafrica.org/pubs/ASR/14No2/EAdabayo.pdf>

### **6. ALUSALA, Nelson**

African standby force East Africa moves on  
*African security review*. Vol. 13, N°. 2, 2004, p. 113-121  
Source: <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/ASR/13No2/EAlusala.htm>

**7. AMOU, Sam**

Case Study of IDRC-Supported Research on Security Sector Reform in Kenya, South Africa, Ghana and Nigeria

Ottawa: Canada, February 2006. – 54 p.

Source: [http://www.idrc.ca/uploads/user-S/11430568051Jenny\\_Pearce.doc](http://www.idrc.ca/uploads/user-S/11430568051Jenny_Pearce.doc)

**8. ANING, Emmanuel Kwesi**

An Overview of the Ghana Police Service

*Journal of Security Sector Management*. Volume 4 Number 2 - April 2006

Source: [http://www.ssronline.org/jofssm/issues/jofssm\\_0402\\_aning.pdf?CFID=1570296&CFTOKEN=71687292](http://www.ssronline.org/jofssm/issues/jofssm_0402_aning.pdf?CFID=1570296&CFTOKEN=71687292)

**9. ANING, Emmanuel Kwesi**

Africa's Security in the New Millennium State or Mercenary Induced Stability?

*Conflict Trends*, June 2000, p. 29-31

Source: <http://www.accord.org.za/publications/conflict-trends/downloads/436-conflict-trends-20001>

**10. AUGE, Axel**

Les réformes du secteur de la sécurité et de la défense en Afrique sub-saharienne : vers une institutionnalisation de la gouvernance du secteur sécuritaire

*CAIRN Info*. N°. 218, 2006

**Résumé:** L'évolution du concept de sécurité depuis la fin de la décennie 1990 a entraîné des transformations structurelles et organisationnelles des armées du monde entier. Les militaires sont investis de nouvelles missions et remplissent différemment leurs fonctions traditionnelles. Au-delà des évolutions géopolitiques conduisant les États africains à réformer leur sécurité, le regain d'intérêt pour l'analyse des réformes du secteur de la sécurité et de la défense est aussi lié à la place centrale du dispositif sécuritaire et de défense dans la bonne gouvernance des États africains au sud du Sahara. L'article propose un bilan des réformes à l'œuvre dans les pays francophones d'Afrique sub-saharienne. Il montre en quoi les réformes sécuritaires, même limitées, deviennent le reflet d'une institutionnalisation de la gouvernance du secteur de la sécurité et de la défense des pays d'Afrique de l'ouest et du centre.

**Abstract:** New security realities since the end of the 1990s have led to the structural and organizational transformation of armies worldwide. The military is entrusted with new responsibilities and performs conventional duties differently. Beyond geopolitical developments that prompted African countries to reform their security policies, a renewed interest in analyzing these reforms is driven by the key role security and defense institutions play in good governance in Sub-Saharan African countries. This article provides an assessment of reforms being implemented in French speaking countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. It shows how security reforms, though limited, reflect the security and defense institutionalization of governance in West and Central Africa

Source: [http://www.cairn.info/article.php?ID\\_ARTICLE=AFCO\\_218\\_67](http://www.cairn.info/article.php?ID_ARTICLE=AFCO_218_67)

**11. BAH, Alhaji M.S.**

West Africa: From a security complex to a security community

*African Security Review*. Vol. 14 N°. 2, 2005

**Abstract:** In the post-Cold World era, West Africa, like most other regions of the world, experienced significant shifts in its approach to, and understanding of security. The outbreak of brutal domestic conflicts in the sub-region and ECOWAS's subsequent deployment of its peacekeeping force, ECOMOG, marked a turning point in the sub-region's attempt to develop a security architecture that began in the 1970s. This paper argues that in the post-Cold War era, West Africa is in the process of evolving from a security complex to a security community. The inter-linked nature of the conflicts in the Mano River basin reinforced the security interdependence of member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). These factors, coupled with the close cultural and historical ties, geographical proximity qualifies West Africa as a security complex. The adoption of the ECOWAS Protocol on Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution and Peacekeeping, the supplementary Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance and the ECOWAS Moratorium on Small Arms and Light Weapons are clearly aimed at the institutionalisation of conflict resolution mechanisms – a move away from the ad hoc approach of the 1990s. If the democratic peace theory holds true (that democracies do not fight each other), one could make the argument that

democracies do not harbour dissidents from neighbouring states. Hence, the development and consolidation of a democratic ethos in the sub-region would lead to the eventual development of a security community.

**Source:** <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/ASR/14No2/EBah.htm>

## **12. BANEGAS, Richard**

« La République oublie-t-elle ses enfants ? »: Milicianisation et démilicianisation du champ politique en côte d'ivoire

**Source:** <http://www.lasdel.net/cours%20ue/milicianisation.pdf>

## **13. BAYLES, Alyson J. K.; FROMMELT, Isabel**

Business and Security: Public–Private Sector Relationships in a New Security Environment  
Stockholm: SIPRI, 2004. – 348 p.

**Abstract:** The private business sector suffered both directly and indirectly from the terrorist strikes of 11 September 2001. Many business workers perished in the New York World Trade Center, and the insurance, transport and tourism industries were hard hit by the aftermath. Restrictions imposed in the name of security made business travel and the movement of goods more complicated. The private sector was called upon to support the fight against terrorism actively with tougher controls on money transfers and on the export of dangerous materials and technologies.

These events offered a striking case of the growing interdependence of the private and public sectors in tackling present-day security challenges. The impact of the private sector, for good or ill, in areas of conflict has long been recognized. Private business is at the centre of the latest concerns over the vulnerability of crucial infrastructures, including energy supply. Systematic public–private sector consultation and partnership are needed to tackle these problems, but neither the principles nor comprehensive mechanisms for such cooperation have yet been identified.

This book is based on the proceedings of a conference on Business and Security, held at Vaduz, Liechtenstein, in September 2003. It brings together reflections on general and specific aspects of public–private sector interaction, from a variety of experts in business, government, international organizations and the academic world. For completeness and balance, it also enquires into the costs of security and includes perspectives from Africa and the Arab world. It offers new reference material to help in the further exploration of this important subject.

**Source:** <http://books.sipri.org/files/books/SIPRI04BaiFro/SIPRI04BaiFro.pdf>

## **14. BENDIX, Daniel; STANLEY, Ruth**

Security Sector Reform in Africa: The Promise and the Practice of a New Donor Approach. - Accord, 2008. – 58 p.

**Source:** [http://www.accord.org.za/downloads/op/op\\_2008\\_2.pdf](http://www.accord.org.za/downloads/op/op_2008_2.pdf)

## **15. BENEDEK, Wolfgang**

Human security and human rights interaction

*International Social Science Journal*. Vol. 59, Issue s1, September 2008, p. 7-17

**Abstract:** This contribution analyses the interaction of human rights and human security. First, the author explains the emergence and conceptualisation of human security. By taking into account the actions on both research and policy levels and the human security initiatives by international organisations, such as UNESCO, by governments, NGOs and academia, the contribution sheds light on the potential of a multilayered and multi-player approach to human security. In a second step the author identifies the interrelation and interdependence of human security and human rights. The results of this more theoretical part are then empirically tested in a case study on the interaction of human security and human rights, with a particular focus on the implementation of a human security approach to the right of education. Further, the contribution identifies human security-related best practices. The conclusion argues that, in light of the interdependence of human rights and human security a more holistic and integrative approach is necessary. Their international dimension needs to be complemented by a local focus on human security and human rights. An important step towards this goal is the integration, by states, of human security in national human rights learning curricula.

**Source:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/121414631/PDFSTART>

## **16. BIGO, Didier**

Editorial - Les entreprises de coercition para-privées : de nouveaux mercenaires ?  
*Cultures et sociétés*. N°. 52, Hiver 2003

**Source:** <http://www.conflicts.org/index30.html>

**17. BORN, Hans; CAPARINI, Marina. COLE, Eden**

Regulating Private Security Companies  
Geneva: DCAF, 2007. – 48 p.

**Abstract:** Private Security Companies (PSCs) are a rapidly expanding industry. This paper examines the various aspects of private security taking into account the broad scope of their activities, and the necessity of examining the positive contributions as well as questions of minimal standards and need for adequate oversight and public control over these services. This study, mandated and receiving support from the Council of Europe (CoE) focuses on the rapidly expanding field of private security in CoE member States.

**Source :** <http://se2.dcaf.ch/serviceengine/FileContent?serviceID=DCAF&fileid=8F86D2AD-0C6D-AF85-3642-67C5C3E8BBCC&lng=en>

**18. BRAUCH, Hans Günter**

Conceptualising the environmental dimension of human security in the UN  
*International Social Science Journal*. Vol. 59, Issue s1, September 2008, p. 19-48

**Abstract:** Peace and security are goals of the UN Charter. In 2005, Kofi Annan addressed three pillars of human security: freedom from want, freedom from fear and freedom to live in dignity. This chapter examines two conceptual discussions on human and environmental security in the social sciences and in the UN system, and considers conceptual linkages for a people-centred environmental security concept and the environmental dimension of human security. It assesses the environmental challenges for human security posed by climate change, desertification, water, and natural hazards. It concludes that natural hazards pose manifold threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks for human, environmental, national and international security. Addressing environmental dangers to security requires a combination of strategic instruments and policies to reduce the vulnerability to hazards and the risks for affected societal groups. This requires a dual strategy for dealing with the short-term situational impact of extreme weather events and natural hazards and long-term structural impacts of global environmental change.

**Source:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/121414628/PDFSTART>

**19. BRYDEN, Alan; CAPARINI, Marina**

Private Actors and Security Governance  
Geneva: DCAF, 2006. – 328 p.

**Abstract:** The privatisation of security -- understood as both the top-down decision to outsource military and security-related tasks to private firms and the bottom-up activities of armed non-state actors such as rebel opposition groups, insurgents, militias and warlord factions -- have profound implications for the state's monopoly on the legitimate use of force. Both top-down and bottom-up privatisation have significant consequences for effective, democratically accountable security sector governance as well as on opportunities for security sector reform across a range of different reform contexts. This volume situates security privatisation within a broader policy framework, considers several relevant national and regional contexts and analyses different modes of regulation and control relating to a phenomenon with deep historical roots but also strong links to more recent trends of globalisation and trans-nationalisation.

**Source:** <http://se2.dcaf.ch/serviceengine/FileContent?serviceID=DCAF&fileid=AD551E4D-E0C6-1D65-2BD1-07E238943B54&lng=en>

**20. BRYDEN, Alan; HANGGI, Heiner**

Reform and Reconstruction of Private Security  
Geneva: DCAF, 2004. – 286 p.

**Source:** <http://se2.dcaf.ch/serviceengine/FileContent?serviceID=DCAF&fileid=0CD0E86D-F99B-3B67-0D75-2FFB3FB5CA3D&lng=en>

**21. BRZOSKA, Michael**

Development Donors and the Concept of Security Sector Reform

Geneva: Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, November 2003. – 61 p.

**Source:** <http://se2.dcaf.ch/serviceengine/FileContent?serviceID=DCAF&fileid=A841CB08-A6E3-5A37-5EF6-5F0E6735CCF7&lng=en>

## **22. BURGESS, J. Peter**

The ethical challenges of human security in the age of globalisation  
*International Social Science Journal*. Vol. 59, Issue s1, September 2008, p. 49-63

**Abstract:** The moral innovation of human security is also its terrible Achilles' heel. In a world of globalisation, where the values of the global view are imposed upon most people with the force of necessity, the concerns of individuals resist global action. At the very moment when individual concerns are put on the agenda, the possibility for achieving anything local is nearly erased by individual weakness in a world of massive collective interests. What can the particular interests of individuality make claim to in such a strong environment of universality? The aim of this chapter is to discuss the ethical dimensions of the concept of human security in a principled discussion of ethics and international relations. It starts with the evolution of the concept of human security, its use in international policy and its philosophical history. It ends with a discussion of the paradoxes of different philosophical positions with respect to the concept.

**Source:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/121414625/PDFSTART>

## **23. CAMERON, Lindsey**

Private military companies: their status under international humanitarian law and its impact on their regulation

*International Review of the Red Cross*. Vol. 88, N°. 863, September 2006

**Abstract:** States are increasingly hiring private military companies to act in zones where armed conflicts are occurring. The predominant feeling in the international community is that it would be best to regulate such companies. Cognizant of much confusion as to the status of the employees of private military companies under international humanitarian law, this article explains the laws on mercenaries, combatants and civilians and explores how private military companies' employees may fall into any of those categories. It demonstrates that the concept of mercenarism is unhelpful for regulating these companies and that it is unlikely that many of the employees of these companies can be considered to have combatant status. The article considers possible consequences of private military companies' employees having the status of civilians under international humanitarian law and their potential impact on regulating these companies effectively.

**Source:** [http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/review-863-p573/\\$File/irrc\\_863\\_Cameron.pdf](http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/review-863-p573/$File/irrc_863_Cameron.pdf)

## **24. CARRIER, Ryan**

Dissolving Boundaries: Private Security and Policing in South Africa

*African Security Review*. Vol. 8, N°. 6, 1999

**Source:** <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/ASR/8No6/DissolvingBoundaries.html>

## **25. CAWTHRA, Gavin**

Security Governance in South Africa

*African Security Review*. Vol. 14, No 3, 2005, p.

**Abstract:** In the ten years since the establishment of South Africa's first inclusive democratic government, an ambitious, extensive and systematic process of reform has been carried out in the governance of security. The process is widely regarded as having been successful and a model for other processes of 'security sector reform' in the context of transitions from authoritarian forms of governance to democratic ones.

That this been achieved with hardly a shot fired in anger is a remarkable achievement and a credit to visionary political leadership as well as organisational capacity, in other words to effective security governance.

At the same time, progress has been uneven and sometimes fragmentary, policy intentions and commitments have not always been translated into practice, the end results have not been to everyone's liking, and transformation has engendered its own pathologies. Thus several challenges remain in improving security governance.

This article provides a broad overview of the roles played by the various actors in the governance of the security sector, including the executive, parliament and civil society. It examines the main policy frameworks and touches on organisational transformation, because it is impossible to deal with governance in isolation from these issues. Policy processes and the frameworks they give rise to - in particular - are critical for effective governance. This article deals with the defence, safety and security and intelligence fields. A comprehensive overview would need to include the governance of criminal justice and foreign policy. The article does not seek to make an overall evaluation of governance, but to identify achievements, shortfalls and challenges.

**Source:** <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/ASR/14No3/ECawthra.htm>

**26. CENTRE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF ARMED FORCES (DCAF),  
Geneva**

Private Military Firms

Geneva: DCAF, 2004. – 26 p.

Source: [http://www.dcaf.ch/pfpc/proj\\_privmilitary.pdf](http://www.dcaf.ch/pfpc/proj_privmilitary.pdf)

**27. CEYHAN, Ayse**

Editorial. Identifier et surveiller : les technologies de sécurité

*Culture et conflits*. N°. 64, 2006

Source: <http://www.conflits.org/index2138.html>

**28. CEYHAN, Ayse**

Technologie et sécurité : une gouvernance libérale dans un contexte d'incertitudes

*Culture et conflits*. N°. 64, 2006

**Résumé** : Contrairement aux approches déterministes et essentialistes, cet article se propose d'analyser les relations technologie / sécurité en termes de contextes et dynamiques. Après avoir posé le cadre définitionnel où la technologie est envisagée au sens de « dispositif » qui produit un environnement et façonne les comportements individuels et sociaux, l'auteur examine les éléments de contexte qui conditionnent la technologisation fulgurante de la sécurité. Le contexte est caractérisé par plusieurs phénomènes qui ont pour point commun de générer des incertitudes. Le recours aux technologies émergentes de sécurité se produit dans un cadre de gouvernance libérale où l'Etat coopère avec les entreprises, les organismes internationaux, l'Union Européenne etc. Pour tous ces acteurs la technologie apparaît comme la solution la plus scientifique pour anticiper les dangers et menaces futurs. Cela soulève des problèmes éthiques, juridiques, philosophiques, sociologiques et politiques cruciaux qu'il convient d'examiner à la lumière de la transformation des rapports humains par la technologie.

**Abstract** : Contrary to deterministic and essentialist approaches, this article seeks to analyse the technology/security nexus in terms of contexts and dynamics. After positing a definitional framework for which technology is understood as an "apparatus" (dispositif) producing an environment and shaping individual and social behaviour, it examines the elements of context having induced a phenomenal technologization of security. This context is characterised by several phenomena sharing the common feature of generating uncertainties. The resort to emerging security technologies unfolds in the framework of a liberal governance in which the state cooperates with companies, international organizations, the European Union etc. For all these actors, technology appears as the most scientific solution for anticipating dangers and future threats. This in turn raises crucial ethical, legal, philosophical, sociological and political problems that need to be examined in the light of the transformation of human relations induced by technology.

Source: <http://www.conflits.org/index2173.html>

**29. CHACHIUA, Martinho**

Internal security in Mozambique: Concerns versus policies

*African Security Review*. Vol. 9, N°. 1, 2000

Source: <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/ASR/9No1/%20SecurityMozambique.html>

**30. CHAPLEAU, Philippe**

De Bob Denard aux sociétés militaires privées à la française

*Cultures et sociétés*. N°. 52, Hiver 2003

Source: <http://www.conflits.org/index977.html>

**31. CHUTER, David**

Understanding Security Sector Reform

*Journal of Security Sector Management*. Vol. 4, N°. 2, April 2006. – 22 p.

Source: [http://www.ssonline.org/jofssm/issues/jofssm\\_0402\\_chuter.pdf?CFID=1570296&CFTOKEN=71687292](http://www.ssonline.org/jofssm/issues/jofssm_0402_chuter.pdf?CFID=1570296&CFTOKEN=71687292)



**32. CILLIERS, Jakkie**

Human Security in Africa. A Conceptual Framework for Review

Nairobi: African Human Security Initiative, 2004. - 58 p.

[www.africanreview.org](http://www.africanreview.org)

**Source:**

[http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file\\_manager/file\\_links/AHSIMONO1.PDF?link\\_id=3&slink\\_id=279&link\\_type=12&slink\\_type=13&tmpl\\_id=3](http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/AHSIMONO1.PDF?link_id=3&slink_id=279&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3)

**33. CILLIERS, Jakkie; MASON, Peggy (eds)**

Peace, Profit or Plunder? The Privatization of Security in War-Torn

African Societies

Pretoria: Institute for Security Studies, 1999

**Source:** <http://www.issafrica.org/Pubs/Books/BlurbPPP.HTML>

**34. CILLIERS, Jakkie; CORNWELL, Richard**

Mercenaries and the Privatisation of Security in Africa

*African Security Review*. Vol. 8, N°. 2, 1999

**Source:** <http://www.issafrica.org/Pubs/ASR/8No2/Cilliers.html>

**35. COCK, Jacklyn**

'Guards and Guns': Towards Privatised Militarism in Post-Apartheid South Africa

*Journal of Southern African Studies*. Vol. 31, No. 4, Dec., 2005, p. 791 - 803

**Abstract:** This article argues that contemporary South Africa is marked by the coexistence of both old and new forms of militarism. A shallow and uneven process of state demilitarisation was underway between 1990 to 1998 in the form of reductions in military expenditure, weapons holdings, force levels, employment in arms production and base closures. However, this has had contradictory consequences including providing an impetus to a 'privatised militarism' that is evident in three related processes: new forms of violence, the growth of private security firms and the proliferation of small arms. Since 1998 a process of re-militarisation is evident in the use of the military in foreign policy and a re-armament programme. Both trends illustrate how a restructured, but not transformed, post-apartheid army represents a powerful block of military interests.

**Source:** Jstor

**36. COCKAYNE, James**

The global reorganization of legitimate violence: military entrepreneurs and the private face of international humanitarian law

*International Review of the Red Cross*. Vol. 88, N°. 863, September 2006

**Abstract:** Although long hidden from the public gaze of international humanitarian law, military entrepreneurialism has played a key role in the global organization of legitimate violence. By examining historical changes in the role and legal treatment of military entrepreneurs, the author sheds light on the contemporary "resurfacing" of privately organized violence in the form of private military companies, and its broader implications for international humanitarian law.

**Source:** [http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/review-863-p459/\\$File/irrc\\_863\\_Cockayne.pdf](http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/review-863-p459/$File/irrc_863_Cockayne.pdf)

**37. COTTIER, Michael**

Elements for contracting and regulating private security and military companies

*International Review of the Red Cross*. Vol. 88, N°. 863, September 2006

**Abstract:** Key issues raised by the use and operation of private military and security companies, particularly in conflict areas, are their accountability and how to control them. National regulation, however, is still rare. States have a role to play first as contractors. Considered selection, contracting and oversight procedures and standards may help promote respect for human rights and international humanitarian law by companies and their staff. Secondly, territorial and exporting states may consider adopting regulations to increase control and promote accountability. In view of this still largely unregulated phenomenon, this contribution considers elements of contracting and regulatory options.

**Source:** [http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/review-863-p637/\\$File/irrc\\_863\\_Cottier.pdf](http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/review-863-p637/$File/irrc_863_Cottier.pdf)

### **38. DENHAM, Tara**

Police Reform and Gender

Geneva: DCAF, 2008. – 32 p.

**Abstract:** This tool is intended for use by various actors working on police reform including: police officers and recruitment staff, government officials, international and regional organisations and civil society organisations as well as parliamentarians and researchers. It is designed as a reference tool, with a mix of background information and practical examples and tips to assist in the design and/or implementation of the reform process. The following information can be used as a starting point for incorporating gender issues into a police reform processes The tool includes:

- An introduction to police reform
- The rationale behind integrating gender issues and ways in which this can strengthen police reform initiatives
- Entry points for incorporating gender issues into different aspects of police reform, including practical tips and examples
- An examination of particular gender and police reform issues in post-conflict, transitional, developing and developed country contexts

**Source:** <http://se2.dcaf.ch/serviceengine/FileContent?serviceID=DCAF&fileid=C2F3796E-7A79-399C-7D25-F5A1FB0A5F3A&lng=en>

### **39. DERSSO, Solomon A. (ed.)**

Promotion of Human Security in Africa. The Role of African Human Rights Institutions

Pretoria: ISS, June 2008. - 80 p.

**Source:**

[http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file\\_manager/file\\_links/M145FULL.PDF?link\\_id=3&slink\\_id=6373&link\\_type=12&slink\\_type=13&tmpl\\_id=3](http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/M145FULL.PDF?link_id=3&slink_id=6373&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3)

### **40. DUPONT, B.**

‘Security in the Age of Networks’

*Policing and Society*, Vol. 14, 2004, p. 76-91

**Abstract:** Using the literature on the networked society as a starting point, this article argues that security can also be conceptualized as being produced by various networks of actors— public and private. This approach eschews the usual debate between those who defend the pre-eminence of the state (general interest) and those in favour of a plural mode of security production (market-oriented) to focus instead on the shared complex morphology that characterizes security assemblages in the present era: networks. Security networks are found in both Anglo-Saxon and Continental societies at the local, institutional, international and informational levels. In order to overcome the descriptive tendency of network approaches, a dynamic framework based on the capital metaphor shows how each actor of a security network mobilizes distinct forms of resources in order to maximize its position in the network. This framework can be applied to chart the emergence and transformation of security networks and the strategies deployed by their nodes.

**Source:** [http://www.mapageweb.umontreal.ca/dupontb/articlesandpapers/GPAS\\_14\\_1\\_07LORES.pdf](http://www.mapageweb.umontreal.ca/dupontb/articlesandpapers/GPAS_14_1_07LORES.pdf)

### **41. DUPONT, Benoît; GRABOSKY, Peter; SHERING, Clifford; TANNER, Samuel**

La gouvernance de la sécurité dans les États faibles et défaillants

*Champ Pénal / Penal Field*. Vol. IV, 2007

**Résumé :** Cet article vise à identifier des moyens permettant le renforcement des mécanismes de contrôle social et de résolution des conflits dans les États faibles et défaillants. Après avoir examiné la gouvernance de la sécurité telle qu'elle se développe dans les États forts, nous montrons que certaines configurations institutionnelles peuvent être transposées dans un contexte d'État faible, où les institutions étatiques en charge de la sécurité sont défaillantes ou inexistantes. Nous identifions de nouveaux mécanismes de gouvernance de la sécurité qui rendent envisageable un minimum de sécurité humaine dans les États les plus affaiblis.

**Abstract:** This article seeks to identify the means to reinforce social control and conflict resolution mechanisms in weak and failing states. First, we examine the governance of security in strong states, then we show that several institutional configurations can be transferred to weak states, where governmental security institutions have failed or are absent. We identify new mechanisms of security governance that could foster a minimum level of human security to the most vulnerable states.

**Source:** <http://champpenal.revues.org/document620.html#tocto1>

#### **42. EBO, Adedeji**

The Challenges and Opportunities of Security Sector Reform in Post-Conflict Liberia

Geneva: Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, December 2005. – 88 p.

**Abstract:** Liberia presents one of the most challenging contexts for post conflict reconstruction since the end of the Cold War, featuring a protracted civil war and the concomitant destruction of the state, society and economy. This Occasional Paper examines post conflict reconstruction in Liberia, with particular focus on the security sector. The paper argues that opportunities for security sector reform (SSR) are conditioned by the mutually reinforcing relationship between the state of security on the one hand, and the security of the state on the other. The prospects for stability and peacebuilding are enhanced by the extent to which SSR is predicated on the state of security broadly defined, as opposed to the narrower focus on the security of the state.

**Source:** <http://se2.dcaf.ch/serviceengine/FileContent?serviceID=DCAF&fileid=154D8391-8666-9EB5-64DD-EC9C9DEA3446&lng=en>

#### **43. EBO, Adedeji; NDIAYE, Boubacar**

Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector in West Africa: Opportunities and Challenges

Geneva: DCAF, 2008. – 278 p.

**Abstract:** This book seeks to explore specific challenges as well as discernible opportunities for parliamentary oversight of the security sector in West Africa. It provides an overview of the performance of selected West African parliaments in the area of security sector oversight, based on a compilation of country studies from Benin, Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone.

Two main criteria informed the selection of countries covered in this volume: the different political contexts in West Africa (fragile, post-conflict and consolidating states) and the diverse colonial influences of Anglophone, Francophone and Lusophone countries in the sub-region. The book also takes the sub-regional dimension of the issue into account by analysing the growing role played by the Parliament of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in security sector governance. While identifying good practices in parliamentary oversight of the security sector, this book provides parliamentarians, policy makers and other practitioners with a number of solutions for improving the quality of parliamentary oversight of the security sector in West Africa. It is also available in French.

**Source :** <http://se2.dcaf.ch/serviceengine/FileContent?serviceID=DCAF&fileid=C0AC0582-BB95-BF3C-FDB4-41F6AF83E413&lng=en>

#### **44. EBO, Adedeji; NDIAYE, Boubacar**

Contrôle Parlementaire du Secteur de la Sécurité en Afrique de l'Ouest:

Opportunités et Défis

Geneve : DCAF, 2008. – 301 p.

**Source:** <http://se2.dcaf.ch/serviceengine/FileContent?serviceID=DCAF&fileid=C0AC0582-BB95-BF3C-FDB4-41F6AF83E413&lng=fr>

**45. ERO, Comfort**

Vigilantes, Civil Defence Forces and Militia Groups: The Other Side of the Privatisation of Security in Africa

Conflict Trends, June 2000, p.25-29

<http://www.accord.org.za/publications/conflict-trends/downloads/436-conflict-trends-20001>

**46. FALLAH, Katherine**

Corporate actors: the legal status of mercenaries in armed conflict

*International Review of the Red Cross*. Vol. 88, N°. 863, September 2006

**Abstract:** Corporate actors are taking on an increasingly significant role in the prosecution of modern warfare. Traditionally, an analysis of the law applicable to corporate actors in armed conflict commences with inquiry into the law as it applies to mercenaries. As such, the rise of the private military industry invites a reconsideration of the conventional approach to mercenaries under international law. This article critically surveys the conventional law as it applies to mercenaries, and considers the extent to which corporate actors might meet the legal definitions of a “mercenary”. It demonstrates that even mercenaries receive protection under international humanitarian law.

**Source:** [http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/review-863-p599/\\$File/irrc\\_863\\_Fallah.pdf](http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/review-863-p599/$File/irrc_863_Fallah.pdf)

**47. FRANCIS, David J.**

Mercenary Intervention in Sierra Leone: Providing National Security or International Exploitation?

*Third World Quarterly*. Vol. 20, No. 2, Apr., 1999, p. 319-338

**Abstract:** This article critically examines the privatisation of security in the West African state of Sierra Leone. The focus on Sierra Leone brings to the fore the post-Cold War debate about the strategic impact of private military or mercenary companies in intra-state conflicts in Africa. It also raises the crucial issue of the link between low-intensity conflicts and strategic minerals and how neo-liberal globalisation forces have provided market opportunity for mercenary companies to fill the security vacuum created by collapsed states in Africa.

**Source:** Jstor

**48. GASTROW, Peter**

Civil Society and Violence - How to Manage in the Townships without the Army

*African Security Review*. Vol. 5, N°. 1, 1996

Source: <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/ASR/5No1/Gastrow.html>

**49. GIBSON, Stevyn D.**

Regulated Private Security Companies versus a Professional Security Sector: A Cautionary Tale

*Journal of Security Sector Management*. Vol. Volume 5 Number 1 – May 2007, 13 p.

**Abstract:** In a culture, where regulation trumps responsibility, perceptions count more than reality, and means triumph over ends, it is unsurprising that calls for the regulation of private security companies should come before the professionalisation of security practitioners. The pursuit of transparency and openness are to be admired, but they do not of themselves guarantee honesty or defeat deception. In the private security sector, where private security companies are but one part, the strategic direction of its myriad organisations is ultimately conducted through the fingertips of individual human beings. It is at this individual level that fundamental differences between the right and wrong of all matters security might have greater traction.

**Source:** [http://www.jofssm.org/issues/jofssm\\_0501\\_gibson.doc](http://www.jofssm.org/issues/jofssm_0501_gibson.doc)

**50. GILLARD, Emanuela-Chiara**

Business goes to war: private military/security companies and international humanitarian law

*International Review of the Red Cross*. Vol. 88, N°. 863, September 2006

**Abstract:** Recent years have witnessed an increase in the number of private military and security companies (PMCs/PSCs) operating in situations of armed conflict, as well as a change in the nature of their activities, which are now increasingly close to the heart of military operations and which often put them in close proximity to persons

protected by international humanitarian law. It is often asserted that there is a vacuum in the law when it comes to their operations. In situations of armed conflict, however, there is a body of law that regulates both the activities of the staff of PMCs/PSCs and the responsibilities of the states that hire them. Moreover, other states also have a role to play in promoting respect for international humanitarian law by such companies.

This article examines the key legal issues raised by PMCs/PSCs operating in situations of armed conflict, including the status of the staff of these companies and their responsibilities under international humanitarian law; the responsibilities of the states that hire them; and those of the states in whose territory PMCs/PSCs are incorporated or operate.

**Source:** [http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/review-863-p525/\\$File/irrc\\_863\\_Gillard.pdf](http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/review-863-p525/$File/irrc_863_Gillard.pdf)

### **51. GOTTSCHALK , Keith**

Vigilantism v. the State: A Case Study of the Rise and Fall of Pagad, 1996-2000

Nairobi: ISS, February 2005. - 16 p.

**Source:**

[http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file\\_manager/file\\_links/PAPER99.PDF?link\\_id=3&slink\\_id=463&link\\_type=12&slink\\_type=23&tmpl\\_id=3](http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/PAPER99.PDF?link_id=3&slink_id=463&link_type=12&slink_type=23&tmpl_id=3)

### **52. GUMEDZE, Sabelo (ed.)**

The Private Security Sector in Africa, Country Series

Nairobi: ISS, July 2008. - 124 p.

**Source:**

[http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file\\_manager/file\\_links/MONO146FULL.PDF?link\\_id=3&slink\\_id=6391&link\\_type=12&slink\\_type=13&tmpl\\_id=3](http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/MONO146FULL.PDF?link_id=3&slink_id=6391&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3)

### **53. GUMEDZE, Sabelo**

Regulation of the Private Security Sector in Africa

**Source:**

[http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file\\_manager/file\\_links/PVTSECPOLPAPFEB09.PDF?link\\_id=30&slink\\_id=7401&link\\_type=12&slink\\_type=13&tmpl\\_id=3](http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/PVTSECPOLPAPFEB09.PDF?link_id=30&slink_id=7401&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3)

### **54. GUMEDZE, Sabelo**

The private security sector in Africa: The 21st century's major cause for concern?

Institute for Security Studies, February 2007. – 20 p.

**Source:** <http://www.google.sn/search?q=%22private+security+companies%22+AFRICA+democracy&hl=fr&start=30&sa=N>

### **55. GUMEDZE, Sabelo**

Private Security in Africa: Manifestation, Challenges and Regulation. – 184 p.

**Source:**

[http://www.issafrica.org/dynamic/administration/file\\_manager/file\\_links/MONO139FULLPDF.PDF?link\\_id=&slink\\_id=5219&link\\_type=13&slink\\_type=13&tmpl\\_id=3](http://www.issafrica.org/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/MONO139FULLPDF.PDF?link_id=&slink_id=5219&link_type=13&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3)

### **56. GUMEDZE, Sabelo**

Pouring Old Wine into New Bottles? The Debate around Mercenaries and Private Military and Security Companies

In: Elimination of Mercenarism in Africa: A Need for a New Continental Approach / Sabelo

Gumedze (ed). - ISS Monograph Series, No. 147, July 2008

**Source:** [http://www.iss.co.za/static/templates/tmpl\\_html.php?node\\_id=3691&slink\\_id=6726&slink\\_type=12&link\\_id=30](http://www.iss.co.za/static/templates/tmpl_html.php?node_id=3691&slink_id=6726&slink_type=12&link_id=30)

### **57. HANGGI, Heiner; WINKLER, Theodor H.**

Challenges of Security Sector Governance

Geneva: DCAF, 2003.

**Description:** Security sector governance combines the concepts of 'security' and 'governance' at the state level. Thus, it is essentially a state-centric concept but one which shares with the concept of human security a concern for the welfare and safety of individuals, groups and society, which more often than not suffer most from a poorly governed security sector (see Chapters Three, Seven and Eight).

Furthermore, though primarily addressing domestic issues, security sector governance is viewed as being of growing importance for international peace and security (see Chapter Four).

From a governance perspective, security sector governance covers that public sector which is responsible for the exercise of the state monopoly of coercive power and has traditionally been a key feature of the modern nation-state. One may therefore expect that the shift from government to governance has generally been rather modest in the security sector. Yet, governments increasingly face governance challenges in the security sector, which may range from the need to rebalance security and liberty in the context of the post-9/11 fight against terrorism (see Chapter Two) and deficiencies in the accountability of the use of national armed forces under the auspices of international institutions to transforming the security sector in response to international demand or domestic pressures (see Chapters Three, Five and Nine).

From a security perspective, security sector governance reflects the broad notion of security because it does not cover the military alone, but acknowledges the importance and in some countries the predominant role of non-military security forces. Indeed, governments increasingly face security challenges in governance sectors which have not been viewed as relevant from a traditional security perspective. This may include the relevance of border security in the aftermath of 9/11 (see Chapter Two) and in the context of EU enlargement (see Chapter Three), of domestic intelligence and aviation security in the fight against terrorism (see Chapter Two) and of police and other internal security forces as impediments to democratic reform in Middle Eastern countries (see Chapter Nine).

If security and governance are contested concepts, so must be security sector governance. Even a consensus on the definition of what should be governed, the 'security sector', is still lacking though there seems to be a certain convergence around a narrow and a broad notion of the term. For the former stands the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) which, in 2000, put forward a widely used definition, founding the security sector on two pillars: (a) the security forces and (b) the relevant civilian bodies and processes needed to manage them, which encompass: 'state institutions which have a formal mandate to ensure the safety of the state and its citizens against acts of violence and coercion (e.g. the armed forces, the police and paramilitary forces, the intelligence services and similar bodies; judicial and penal institutions) and elected and duly appointed civil authorities responsible for control and oversight (e.g. Parliament, the Executive, the Defence Ministry, etc.)'. This definition is premised upon a state-centric view of security and state's monopoly over the legitimate means of coercion.

**Source:** <http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/kms/details.cfm?lng=en&id=20461&nav1=4>

### **58. HARNISCHFEGER, Johannes**

The Bakassi Boys: Fighting Crime in Nigeria

*The Journal of Modern African Studies*. Vol. 41, N<sup>o</sup>. 1, Mar., 2003, p. 23-49

**Abstract:** Nigeria's police and judiciary have failed to protect its citizens and have therefore lost all credibility. European principles of justice have likewise become discredited. Militias like the Bakassi Boys offer a popular alternative, which includes public executions and the use of the occult in fighting evil. But the growing fear of crime is only one reason why 'jungle justice' may spread. Governors and influential politicians help finance armed vigilante groups, and may make use of young men with machetes and pump-action shotguns to intimidate political opponents. As an ethnic militia that is ready to defend the interests of the 'Igbo nation', the Bakassi Boys have also been used to kill members of other ethnic groups. In many parts of Nigeria, ethnic and religious communities are preparing for 'self-defence', because they have no trust in the ability of democratic institutions to settle their conflicts.

**Source:** Jstor

### **59. HENDRICKS, Cheryl (ed.)**

From State Security to Human Security in Southern Africa. Policy Research and Capacity Building Challenges

Nairobi: ISS, April 2006. - 104 p.

**Source:**

[http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file\\_manager/file\\_links/122FULL.PDF?link\\_id=3&slink\\_id=2990&link\\_type=12&slink\\_type=13&tmpl\\_id=3](http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/122FULL.PDF?link_id=3&slink_id=2990&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3)

### **60. HOLMQVIST, Caroline**

Private Security Companies: The Case for Regulation

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, January 2005. - 68 p.

**Source:** <http://books.sipri.org/files/PP/SIPRI09.pdf>

**61. HOOGENSEN, Gunhild; ROTTEM, Svein Vigeland**

Gender Identity and the Subject of Security

*Security Dialogue*. Vol. 35, No. 2, 2004, p. 155-171

**Abstract:** This article is a contribution to the ongoing debate on human security in *Security Dialogue*; the authors argue that they provide an illustration of the complexity and dynamism of security. To illustrate this point, the authors examine security through the notion of societal security as understood by Ole Wæver, and use identity as a 'door' to a broader understanding and use of the concept of security. The focus of the article is gender identity as an integral perspective of security. In conjunction with elite-defined state interests, identity articulates the security interests of 'significant groups', supporting the articulation of security needs by individuals (as they identify themselves with various significant groups) and communities. Gender is identified as a 'significant group' relevant to the security dynamic. Using gender identity to understand security requires breaking down rigid and fundamental structures that have been built around traditional notions of security, allowing for articulations of security as it is understood by individuals in general and by women in particular.

**Source:** <http://sdi.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/35/2/155>

**62. HOUSE OF COMMONS, London**

Private Military Companies: Options for Regulation

London: House of Commons, 2002. – 48 p.

**Source:** [http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/pdf4/fco\\_pdf\\_privatemilitarycompanies](http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/pdf4/fco_pdf_privatemilitarycompanies)

**63. HOWE, Herb**

African Private Security

*Conflict Trends*, June 2000, p. 22-24

**Source :** <http://www.accord.org.za/publications/conflict-trends/downloads/436-conflict-trends-20001>

**64. HOWE, Herbert M.**

Private Security Forces and African Stability: The Case of Executive Outcomes

*Journal of Modern African Studies*. Vol. 36, N° 2, 1998, p. 307-331

**Source:** Jstor

**65. HUDSON, Heidi**

'Doing' Security As Though Humans Matter: A Feminist Perspective on Gender and the Politics of Human Security

*Security Dialogue*. Vol. 36, Jun 2005, p. 155 - 174.

**Abstract:** A feminist perspective can make security discourse more reflective of its own normative assumptions. In respect of an expanded human security concept, a feminist perspective highlights the dangers of masking differences under the rubric of the term 'human'. A critical feminist perspective is geared towards addressing the politics of multiple overlapping identities. Since gender is intertwined with other identities such as race, class and nationality, the dichotomy between universalism and cultural relativism is overcome by connecting individual experiences in a particular location to wider regional and global structures and processes. An overview of a number of feminist and security-studies schools of thought reveals the extent of universalizing tendencies and gender silences within such discourses. The conceptual and political commensurability of the gender and security constructs is often overlooked. An emphasis on identity politics may thus help to clarify the ambivalence of human security as both a political project of emancipation and an analytical framework. A case is therefore made for more fluid context-based interpretations of gender in human security. In this regard it is posited that alternative feminist approaches, such as those rooted in the African context, could facilitate dialogue within and across supposedly irreconcilable standpoints.

**Source:** <http://sdi.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/36/2/155>

**66. HUGON, Philippe**

Conflits armés, insécurité et trappes à pauvreté en Afrique

*CAIRN Info*. N° 218, 2006

**Résumé :** L'Afrique connaît une baisse de la conflictualité depuis le début du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle, mais elle demeure le continent où le nombre de victimes, du fait des conflits armés, est le plus élevé. Dans un contexte de mondialisation et de fin de la guerre froide, les conflits armés ont changé de nature. Il y a débat pour savoir quel rôle jouent les facteurs économiques à côté d'autres déterminants, quelles sont les conséquences économiques des conflits et comment prévenir les conflits et en gérer les sorties. Cet article analyse l'interdépendance entre les trappes à conflits, l'insécurité et les trappes à sous-développement avant de dégager quelques pistes d'action. In Africa we observe a reduction of the number of conflicts since the beginning of the 21st century but Africa is still the continent where the conflicts and number of victims are the most important in the world. In a context of globalisation following the end of cold war, the nature of conflicts has changed. How do economic factors and underdevelopment explain wars? What are the economic consequences of conflicts? This article analyzes the links between conflicts traps, insecurity and underdevelopment traps, and then proposes some possible actions.

**Source:** [http://www.cairn.info/article.php?ID\\_ARTICLE=AFCO\\_218\\_47](http://www.cairn.info/article.php?ID_ARTICLE=AFCO_218_47)

### **67. INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY SECTOR**

Conference Report on the Regulation of the Private Security Sector in Africa

Pretoria: Institute for Security Studies. – 33 p.

**Source:** [http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file\\_manager/file\\_links/PRIVSECREPAPR07.PDF?link\\_id=5391&slink\\_id=5005&link\\_type=12&slink\\_type=13&tmpl\\_id=3](http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/PRIVSECREPAPR07.PDF?link_id=5391&slink_id=5005&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3)

### **68. INTERNATIONAL ALERT , London**

The Privatization of Security: Framing a Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Policy Agenda :

Wilton Park Conference, November 19-21 1999

London: International Alert, cop. 2001. - 64 p.

**Source:** [http://doc.operationspaix.net/serv1/privatization\\_of\\_security\\_and\\_peacebuilding-framing\\_a\\_new.pdf](http://doc.operationspaix.net/serv1/privatization_of_security_and_peacebuilding-framing_a_new.pdf)

### **69. ISIMA, Jeffrey**

Regulating the Private Security Sector: An Imperative for Security Sector Governance in Africa

*Journal of Security Sector Management*. Volume 5 Number 1 – May 2007. – 16 p.

**Abstract:** The recent proliferation of private military and security companies in Africa reflects a global trend in which non-core security functions of the state are increasingly being outsourced to the private sector. This is the unravelling of the processes of globalisation and privatisation, which even powerful states have found difficult to resist. A major security concern has been that while powerful states are able to retain core security functions within the public sphere and effectively regulate the private security sector, sub-Saharan African countries do not face the same scenario. The fragility of the state makes it possible for the expanding scope of privatisation to encroach upon core security functions. So far attempts to regulate the industry by African states and the international community have been almost non-existent, with a few exceptions. The concern of this paper is to find the appropriate point where the public and private security sectors in Africa should meet. It argues that effective regulation of the industry is integral to and a potential instrument for security sector reform (SSR) in the region, and suggests the conditions under which security sector reform in Africa can be enhanced through the private security sector.

**Source :** [http://www.jofssm.org/issues/jofssm\\_0501\\_isima.doc](http://www.jofssm.org/issues/jofssm_0501_isima.doc)

### **70. ISIMA, Jeffrey**

Report on the current position with regard to the Security Sector in Ethiopia View :

*Journal of Security Sector Management*. Vol. 1, N<sup>o</sup>. 1, March 2003, 5 p.

**Abstract:** This report was commissioned by the Defence Advisory Team (DAT) as briefing paper to assist their work in Ethiopia. It has been produced using open source information.

**Source:** [http://www.ssronline.org/jofssm/issues/jofssm\\_0101\\_isima\\_ethiopia\\_2003.pdf?CFID=1570296&CFTOKEN=71687292](http://www.ssronline.org/jofssm/issues/jofssm_0101_isima_ethiopia_2003.pdf?CFID=1570296&CFTOKEN=71687292)

### **71. JEAN, Stéphane**

Security-Sector Reform and Development: An African Perspective

*Security Dialogue*. Vol. 36, June 2005, p. 249 - 253.

**Source :** <http://sdi.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/36/2/249>



**72. JENKINS, John W.**

Urbanisation and Security in South Africa: The Continuation of History

*African Security Review*. Vol. 6, N°. 6, 1997

Source: <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/ASR/6No6/Jenkins.html>

**73. JOHNSTON, Les**

Crime, Fear and Civil Policing

*Urban Studies*. Vol. 38, May 2001, p. 959 - 976.

**Abstract:** Questions assumptions concerning the relationship between fear and crime. Attribution of people's knowledge of crime and experiences of fear to local social relations and routine acts of governance; Citizen-based security practices; Rationalist-modernist basis of the crime-fear debate.

Source: EBSCOhost

**74. JUNG, Stéphanie**

Les nouveaux entrepreneurs de guerre: défis juridiques et implications politiques du recours aux sociétés militaires privées

Paris : Université Robert Schuman, Institut d'études politiques, 2006. – 126 p.

*Mémoire de 4<sup>ème</sup> Année, section études européennes.*

Source : [http://www.privatemilitary.org/publications/Stephanie\\_Jung\\_Les\\_Nouveaux\\_Entrepreneurs\\_de\\_Guerre.pdf](http://www.privatemilitary.org/publications/Stephanie_Jung_Les_Nouveaux_Entrepreneurs_de_Guerre.pdf)

**75. KEENAN, Jeremy H.**

Security & insecurity in North Africa

*Review of African Political Economy*. Vol. 33, Issue 108, June 2006, p. 269-296

**Abstract:** The article analyses the North African security situation over the last 15 or so years, but especially since the 9/11 attacks on New York and Washington, which provided the pre-emptive basis for the launch of Washington's global 'War on Terror'. The article explains how and why the US, in collaboration with its lead ally in the region, Algeria, and with the cognisance of France and other European powers, duplicitously fabricated a new front in the 'war on terror' across the Sahara and Sahel, bringing an entirely new dimension to the nature and meaning of 'terrorism' in North Africa. Far from furthering political stability, security and democracy, as the Bush administration has proclaimed, Washington's attempt to establish itself as the elite power in the region has taken North Africa and most of the Sahel into a dangerous spiral of increased authoritarianism and repression, increased regional instability and insecurity, increased popular resentment of both Washington and the regimes of the region and the increased threat of militant extremism. The article shows how the US has not been able to get its own way willy-nilly in the region, but has instead found itself running up against a whole raft of pressures and conflicts, many of its own making, which reflect both existing and new forms of political opposition and organisation. In focusing on labour and resource issues, especially those connected with oil and gas production, the article highlights the links between abundant oil, rents and the aggrandizement of the authoritarian state at the expense of autonomous civil society. The article concludes by suggesting that the US is unable to maintain its power and position in North Africa as a result of what is turning into a classic case of imperial over-reach.

Source: [http://pdfserve.informaworld.com/78010\\_731255499\\_747751580.pdf](http://pdfserve.informaworld.com/78010_731255499_747751580.pdf)

**76. KILLINGRAY, D.**

The Maintenance of Law and Order in British Colonial Africa

*African Affairs*. Vol. 85, N°. 340, 1986, p. 411-437

Source : Jstor

**77. KINSEY, Christopher**

Le droit international et le contrôle des mercenaires et des compagnies militaires privées =  
International Law and the Control of Mercenaries and Private Military Companies

*Cultures et sociétés*. N°. 52, Hiver 2003

Source : <http://www.conflicts.org/index981.html>

**78. KRAUSE, Keith**

Building the agenda of human security: policy and practice within the Human Security Network  
*International Social Science Journal*. Vol. 59, Issue s1, September 2008, p. 65-79

**Abstract:** The Human Security Network (HSN) represented an innovative attempt at flexible multilateralism, working with a small group of like-minded states. This article traces its origins and evolution, in particular, in the campaign to ban anti-personnel land mines) and examines the process of developing and implementing policy-in and beyond the HSN. The HSN struggled to develop a coherent and focused human security agenda and distinguished itself somewhat from other international efforts to define human security. In several different areas (like small arms, the "responsibility to protect" and the civilian protection agenda) the HSN can be shown to have been at the genesis of several concrete initiatives. It has been somewhat less successful at institutionalising its interactions, and in embedding a vision of human security in the foreign policies of participating states. Finally, the article explains how a full appreciation of the impact of the HSN requires examining not just its formal diplomatic and political efforts (which have had limited results), but its broader contribution (along with many other actors) to the setting of the human security agenda worldwide.

**Source:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/121414629/PDFSTART>

**79. LALA, Anicia**

Democratic Governance and Common Security in Southern Africa: Mozambique in Focus  
View

*Journal of Security Sector Management*. Vol. 2 N°. 1, March 2004, 32 p.

**Abstract:** This paper argues that the existence of a national security concept in Mozambique is not a straightforward assumption. Both the gaps in the legislation and the absence of a clear programme reinforce this view. Nonetheless, overall legislation informed by such a conception exists and accounts for democratic progress in the accountability and subordination of the security forces to the political power.

**Source:** [http://www.ssronline.org/jofssm/issues/jofssm\\_0201\\_lala\\_mozambique.pdf?CFID=1570296&CFTOKEN=71687292](http://www.ssronline.org/jofssm/issues/jofssm_0201_lala_mozambique.pdf?CFID=1570296&CFTOKEN=71687292)

**80. LALA, Anicia**

Security Sector Reform as a Governance Issue: The case of Mozambique View :

*Journal of Security Sector Management*. Vol. 1 N°. 2, June 2003, 31 p.

*The present work was commissioned by DCAF and was first presented at the 5th International Security Forum, Zurich, 14-16, October 2002*

**Abstract:** Security Sector Reform constitutes a major challenge in post-war societies undergoing different simultaneous transitions within the context of a democratisation process. In these situations, the understanding and management of the security sector reveals severe shortcomings in governance good practice.

**Source:** [http://www.ssronline.org/jofssm/issues/jofssm\\_0102\\_lalaa\\_ssr\\_governance\\_2003.pdf?CFID=1570296&CFTOKEN=71687292](http://www.ssronline.org/jofssm/issues/jofssm_0102_lalaa_ssr_governance_2003.pdf?CFID=1570296&CFTOKEN=71687292)

**81. LEANDER, Anna**

The Market for Force and Public Security: The Destabilizing Consequences of Private Military Companies

*Journal of Peace Research*. Vol. 42, No. 5, Sep., 2005, p. 605 - 622

**Abstract:** This article explains how it is possible to arrive at the paradoxical conclusion that an increased reliance on private actors (in the guise of private military companies) could consolidate public peace and security in the weakest African states. It argues that this conclusion can only be reached if the dynamics of the market for force are neglected. The basic claim is that the market as a whole has effects that cannot be captured by focussing on single cases. The article analyses these effects, departing from the empirical functioning of supply, demand and externalities in the market for force in order to spell out the implications for public security. More specifically, the article shows that supply in the market for force tends to self-perpetuate, as PMCs turn out a new caste of security experts striving to fashion security understandings to defend and conquer market shares. The process leads to an expansion of the numbers and kinds of threats the firms provide protection against. Moreover, demand does not penalize firms that service 'illegitimate' clients in general. Consequently, the number of actors who can wield control over the use force is limited mainly by their ability to pay. Finally, an externality of the market is to weaken existing security institutions by draining resources and worsening the security coverage. This gives further reasons to contest the legitimacy of existing

security orders. In other words, the development of a market for force increases the availability and perceived need for military services, the number of actors who have access to them and the reasons to contest existing security orders. This hardly augurs well for public security.

**Source :** Jstor

**82. LE ROUX, Len; KIDANE, Yemane (eds)**

Challenges to Security Sector Reform in the Horn of Africa

Nairobi: ISS, May 2007. - 96 p.

**Source:**

[http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file\\_manager/file\\_links/M135FULL.PDF?link\\_id=3&slink\\_id=4622&link\\_type=12&slink\\_type=13&tmpl\\_id=3](http://www.iss.co.za/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/M135FULL.PDF?link_id=3&slink_id=4622&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3)

**83. LEVERCHY, Christian**

Définir le mercenaire puis lutter contre le mercenariat

*Cultures et sociétés*. N°. 52, Hiver 2003

**Source :** <http://www.conflicts.org/index979.html>

**84. MAKKI, Sami; MEEK, Sarah; MUSAH, Abdel-Fatau; CROWLEY, Michael; LILLY, Damian**

Private Military Companies and the Proliferation of Small Arms: Regulating Actors

Biting the Bullet Briefing 10, 1995, 17 p.

BASIC, International Alert and Safeworld

**Source:** [http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/files/portal/issueareas/security/security\\_pdf/2001\\_Makki\\_et\\_al.pdf](http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/files/portal/issueareas/security/security_pdf/2001_Makki_et_al.pdf)

**85. MALAN, Mark**

Security Sector Reform in Liberia: Mixed Results from Humble Beginnings

March 2008. – 101 p.

**Brief Synopsis:** The author presents an explanatory overview and analysis of progress made with the process of security sector reform in Liberia--with particular reference to the armed forces and the police. The author begins with a concise review of what the theory of SSR and its application in the Liberian context and follows with a description of Liberia's post-war security architecture and the urgent need for a comprehensive and sustained process of reform. An overview of the legal and conceptual framework for engaging in SSR in Liberia is provided as further backdrop to substantive sections dealing with the reform (or re-building) of the Armed Forces of Liberia and the Liberia National Police. The author concludes with a critical analysis of the SSR process and recommendations for further action.

**Source:** <http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=855>

**86. MANDEL, Robert**

The Privatization of Security.

Paper prepared for the International Studies Association 41th Annual Convention, Los Angeles, 14-18 March 2000

**Source:**

[http://books.google.com/books?id=Qcf5TjNLe\\_wC&dq=%22The+Privatization+of+Security%22+%2B+%22robert+mandel%22&printsec=frontcover&source=bn&hl=en&ei=P-plSrKAMdzRjAf\\_0YWeAQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=4](http://books.google.com/books?id=Qcf5TjNLe_wC&dq=%22The+Privatization+of+Security%22+%2B+%22robert+mandel%22&printsec=frontcover&source=bn&hl=en&ei=P-plSrKAMdzRjAf_0YWeAQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4)

**87. MAROLENG, Chris**

Zimbabwe's Zezuru Sum Game: The basis for the security dilemma in which the political elite finds itself

*African Security Review*. Vol 14 No 3, 2005,

**Abstract:** Reflecting on the crisis in Zimbabwe, one is immediately struck by the preoccupation of most commentators with President Robert Mugabe and the land reform programme. Many have touted the confluence of these two issues as the main drivers of that country's political, economic and humanitarian woes. This particular perspective, which is most dominant in the media, has captured popular attention. However, while these two factors are certainly important to understanding the current problems faced by Zimbabwe, little room has been left for the consideration of a number of underlying dynamics that have also contributed to the current stalemate. This omission encourages the perpetuation of myths and rumour, and leads to serious miscalculations in the various transition scenarios that have been mooted. One

of the dynamics that has been largely omitted from the debate is the critical role played by what we have chosen to term the ‘security dilemma’ faced by Zimbabwe’s elite.

This essay will also present Zimbabwe’s political crisis as the result of attempts by the ruling elite to block the transition to enhanced democracy. Also central to the article is a conceptual framework that explains how this powerful group has responded to the threat implicit in political transformation, and how the dominant nationalist ideology represented by the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) (ZANU–PF) has fed into this dynamic.

**Source:** <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/ASR/14No3/EMaroleng.htm>

### **88. MCINTYRE, Angela**

Private Military Firms in Africa: Rogue or regulated?

*African Security Review*. Vol. 13, N°. 3, 2004

**Source:** <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/ASR/13No3/CMcIntyre.htm>

### **89. MENKHAUS, Ken**

Arrangements sécuritaires locaux dans les régions somaliennes de la Corne de l’Afrique

*Politique africaine*. N°. 111, Octobre 2008, p. 22-43

**Résumé:** Cet article explore les systèmes informels de sécurité et de gouvernance dans les communautés des hinterlands de l’Est de la Corne de l’Afrique, hors des zones effectivement administrées par “ leur ” gouvernement central. Les régions où l’État a failli ne restent pas sans gouvernance et sont au contraire le lieu de différents arrangements qui assurent des niveaux de sécurité variables aux populations. Il ne s’agit pas de communautés qui s’en remettent à des techniques de gouvernement relevant de la tradition, mais bien d’innovations politiques hybrides, qui s’appuient sur toute une série d’acteurs locaux. On cherche aussi à comprendre ici comment ces entités politiques locales ont parfois été intégrées aux structures formelles de gouvernement sous la forme d’un “ État négocié ” ; on analyse les opportunités et les problèmes qui ont émergé dans le sillage de ces arrangements au Nord du Kenya, en Somalie, au Somaliland, et dans l’Est de l’Éthiopie.

**Abstract:** This article explores informal systems of security and governance in the local communities living beyond the effective administration of the central state in the “ ungoverned ” hinterlands of the eastern Horn of Africa. Zones of state failure are not entirely ungoverned, but exhibit an array of informal arrangements and local adaptations that provide variable levels of security and order. These informal systems are not merely a case of communities falling back on traditional authorities and customary law, but constitute innovative hybrid polities that draw on a wide range of local actors. The article also explores the extent to which these local polities have been at times drawn into formal government structures in a “ mediated state ” arrangement, and both the opportunities and problems that has posed in northern Kenya, Somalia, Somaliland and eastern Ethiopia.

**Source:** <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/ASR/14No3/EMaroleng.htm>

### **90. METZ, Steven**

A Strategic Approach to African Security: Challenges and Prospects

*African Security Review*. Vol. 9, No 3, 2000

**Source:** <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/ASR/9No3/StratApp.html>

### **91. MEUTCHEHE NGOMSI, Claude Albert**

Sécurité et bonne gouvernance, binôme d’un management inclusif et productif de la ville de demain. Cas de Douala. – 16 p.

**Résumé :** Cette texte vise à éclairer le public sur les enjeux que pose la maîtrise de la sécurité des biens et des personnes dans le processus du développement des villes africaines et notamment à Douala au Cameroun. En me fondant sur l’expérience du projet Douala plus sûre, je décrirai la philosophie qui sous tend ce projet lancé à travers l’Afrique dès 1998 par l’ONU-Habitat chargée d’appuyer les maires dans la définition et la mise en œuvre des actions de prévention de la criminalité et la violence urbaine. Entre 2003 et 2006, Douala a pu, en se basant sur une approche participative, identifier les crimes fréquents, leurs causes et les voies et moyens pour les réduire. Seulement, la question de l’appropriation et celle de la visibilité de la part des élus et des responsables administratifs n’ont pas permis à ce projet d’atteindre sa vitesse de croisière. Dans son dernier discours (21 juillet 2006), le Chef de l’Etat qui s’adressait alors aux membres de son parti politique, le Rassemblement Démocratique du Peuple Camerounais, relevait que « la lutte contre l’insécurité incombe aux forces de l’ordre et la justice populaire ne peut et doit se substituer à elles ». En dehors de ce message, le Premier ministre recommandait lors d’une réunion ministériel restreinte (mai 2006) que les

populations doivent être sensibilisées par les départements ministériels concernés afin de réduire les comportements déviants des habitants qui ont choisi la justice populaire comme moyen de se faire entendre et de prévenir les crimes dans leur cadre de vie. Ces deux messages découlent d'une réalité qui est permanente dans les villes camerounaises. Et elles ne sont que des signes d'un dysfonctionnement du système judiciaire qui ne peut plus à lui seul assurer la protection des biens et des personnes, garantie par la constitution. Il se pose donc un problème de gouvernance que le projet Douala plus sûre, s'il était bien compris et acceptés par tous les acteurs, aurait pu servir de plate-forme de concertation en vue de la mise en œuvre des actions ciblées de prévention de la délinquance. Les 5 comités locaux de prévention auraient pu être des instances de concertation municipale mais après la validation de la stratégie urbaine, les décideurs ne les comptent plus parmi les outils d'appui à la prise de décision. La Police a créé sur papier les comités locaux de sécurité. Ils apparaissent comme des mort-nés car ce concept ne peut être utile que s'il existe des personnes qualifiées pour les opérationnaliser. La ville de demain est cette cité là qui assurera plus de sécurité à ses citoyens afin de leurs permettre de travailler, de circuler et de s'épanouir dans la quiétude et l'assurance qu'ils ne seront pas violentés ou victimes d'un attentat dans les minutes qui suivent. Et pour ce faire, il faudra plus de recherche et de formation en faveur des pays en voie de développement comme le Cameroun.

Source : <http://www.cidegef.refer.org/douala/Meutcheh.doc>

### **92. MEYER, Danie**

The South African experience in dealing with communal violence

*African Security Review*. Vol. 8 N°. 1, 1999

Source: <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/ASR/8No1/TheSouthAfricanExp.html>

### **93. MINNAAR, Anthony**

Partnership Policing: A Role for the Private Security Industry Security Industry to Assist the SAPS in Preventing Crime?

*African Security Review*. Vol. 8 N°. 2, 1999

Source: <http://www.issafrica.org/Pubs/ASR/8No2/Minnaar.html>

### **94. MINNAAR, Anthony; MISTRY, Duxita**

Outsourcing and the South African Police Service. – 17 p.

Source: <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/Monographs/No93/Chap4.pdf>

### **95. MONGELARD, Eric**

Corporate civil liability for violations of international humanitarian law

*International Review of the Red Cross*. Vol. 88, N°. 863, September 2006

**Abstract:** The fact that international humanitarian law violations are in the vast majority of cases prosecuted in criminal courts does not mean that a civil liability for these violations does not exist. This article seeks to explore the concept of civil liability of corporations involved in violations of international humanitarian law by providing an overview of the different legal issues raised by this concept and its implementation in both common law and continental law systems.

Source: [http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/review-863-p665/\\$File/irrc\\_863\\_Mongelard.pdf](http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/review-863-p665/$File/irrc_863_Mongelard.pdf)

### **96. MOUSSA, Ghada**

Gender aspects of human security

*International Social Science Journal*. Vol. 59, Issue s1, September 2008, p. 81-100

**Abstract:** The chapter deals with the gender dimensions in human security through focusing on the relationship between gender and human security, first manifested in international declarations and conventions, and subsequently evolving in world women conferences. It aims at analysing the various gender aspects in its relation to different human security dimensions. Gender equality is influenced and affected by many social institutions: the state, the market, the family (kinship) and the community. Human security also takes gender aspects. The author focuses on the dimensions in human security that influence gender equality. These are violence as a threat to human security and negative influences in achieving gender equality, the needs approach, poverty alleviation and considering women as among the most vulnerable groups in the society. Raising the capabilities of women is essential in achieving gender equality, thus security and participation is needed to guarantee equality and to realise gender equality.

Source: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/121414634/PDFSTART>

**97. MULONE, Massimiliano; DUPONT, Benoît**

Saisir la sécurité privée : quand l'État, l'industrie et la police négocient un nouveau cadre de régulation.

Source : [http://www.mapageweb.umontreal.ca/dupontb/articlesandpapers/MuloneDupont\\_Loi88.pdf](http://www.mapageweb.umontreal.ca/dupontb/articlesandpapers/MuloneDupont_Loi88.pdf)

**Résumé** : L'accroissement substantiel de l'industrie de la sécurité a profondément changé la manière dont la sécurité est gouvernée aujourd'hui. Une récente proposition législative de la province de Québec sur la sécurité privée – Loi sur la sécurité privée – nous a servi de point de départ pour répondre à deux objectifs, soit tenter de définir l'objet « sécurité privée » et comprendre les liens qu'entretient cette sécurité privée avec l'État et la police. Une analyse de la littérature grise accompagnant cette loi (mémoires déposés à l'Assemblée nationale du Québec et consultations particulières de la Commission des institutions) nous a permis de décrire les divers morcellements de la sécurité privée, ainsi que la difficulté à la circonscrire clairement, les frontières l'entourant étant larges et poreuses. En outre, notre analyse a mis en lumière certaines spécificités de l'État dans la gouvernance de la sécurité – soit sa capacité à légiférer et à légitimer – qui continuent à peser sur l'industrie. Enfin, il est observé que l'industrie de la sécurité privée ne tente pas tant de se substituer à la police que de se construire une place à part, qui lui soit propre et, si possible, libre de toute contrainte.

Source : [http://www.mapageweb.umontreal.ca/dupontb/articlesandpapers/MuloneDupont\\_Loi88.pdf](http://www.mapageweb.umontreal.ca/dupontb/articlesandpapers/MuloneDupont_Loi88.pdf)

**98. MULTINATIONALES DE MERCENAIRES**

Source : <http://intelligence.ifrance.com/mercenaires.htm>

**99. NATHAN, Laurie**

Obstacles to Security Sector Reform in New Democracies

*Journal of Security Sector Management*. Vol. 2, N°. 3, September 2004

**Abstract**: The challenge of security sector reform in new democracies is fundamental for two reasons: the security organisations may be required to protect the new political dispensation and the rights of citizens, but they can subvert those rights and destroy the democratic project. This essay focuses on obstacles to security sector reform. It draws on the process of transforming the armed forces in post-apartheid South Africa. The paper focuses on these obstacles because donors frequently underestimate the complexities and long-term nature of security sector reform in developing countries. They consequently tend to attribute a lack of reform to a failure of political will when other considerations may exist.

Source : [http://www.sronline.org/jofssm/issues/jofssm\\_0203\\_nathan.pdf?CFID=1570296&CFTOKEN=71687292](http://www.sronline.org/jofssm/issues/jofssm_0203_nathan.pdf?CFID=1570296&CFTOKEN=71687292)

**100. NEWBURN, Tim**

The Commodification of Policing: Security Networks in the Late Modern City

*Urban Studies*. Vol. 38, May 2001, p. 829 - 848.

**Abstract**: Examines policing arrangements and their relationship to changes in cities in Great Britain. Diversity of agencies providing security services; Implications of changes in policing on the increasingly commodified urban environment.

Source: EBSCOhost

**101. OLSON, Christian**

Vrai procès et faux débats : perspectives critiques sur les argumentaires de légitimation des entreprises de coercition para-privées

*Cultures et conflits*. N°. 52, Hiver 2003

Source : <http://www.conflicts.org/index975.html>

**102. OQUIST, Paul**

Basic elements of a policy framework for human security

*International Social Science Journal*. Vol. 59, Issue s1, September 2008, p. 101-112

**Abstract**: The species *Homo sapiens sapiens* is the unit of analysis and action for human security defined as risk reduction and expansion and realisation of potential. In this chapter the history of our existence is explored, as well as the conditions for human existence, prior extinctions and current threats of extinction, including the human impact on

the environment and the continued high levels of violence in human relations in an era of nuclear weapons. Many of the very same factors that contributed to our success as a species, especially our transformative capabilities, are now contributing to the destruction of life. The values, ethics and morality of existence and extinction are examined as a foundation for a culturally, historically and ethically based integrated, holistic human security policy framework. Successes and failures in international human security policy are analysed, as well as the advantages of the proposed framework, for which concepts, levels of application and tentative policy areas are outlined. The objectives are to support the humanisation of economics and politics, as well as pointing out which values are dysfunctional for survival, to contribute to the equilibriums that maintains human existence and life on Earth, as well as to discontinue policies and practices that lead to mass extinctions, including our own.

**Source:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/121414633/PDFSTART>

### **103. ORTIZ, Carlos**

Private military contracting in weak states: Permeation or transgression of the new public management of security?

*African Security Review*. Vol. 17, N°. 2, 2008, p. 2-14

**Source:**

[http://www.issafrica.org/dynamic/administration/file\\_manager/file\\_links/17NO2ORTIZ.PDF?link\\_id=3&slink\\_id=6271&link\\_type=12&slink\\_type=13&tmpl\\_id=3](http://www.issafrica.org/dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/17NO2ORTIZ.PDF?link_id=3&slink_id=6271&link_type=12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3)

### **104. ORTIZ, Carlos**

The Private Military Company: An Entity at the Center of Overlapping Spheres of Commercial Activity and Responsibility. - p. 55-68

In: Private Military and Security Companies. Chances, Problems, Pitfalls and Prospects / Thomas Jäger and Gerhard Kümmel (eds)., Vs Verlag, 2007

**Source:** [http://www.privatemilitary.org/publications/private\\_military\\_companies.pdf](http://www.privatemilitary.org/publications/private_military_companies.pdf)

### **105. ORTIZ, Carlos**

Embryonic Multinational Corporations and Private Military Companies in the Expansion of the Early-Modern Overseas Charter System.

San Diego: ISA, 2006. – 20 p.

**Source:** <http://www.privatemilitary.org/publications/ORTIZ-ISA2006-Embryonic%20PMCs.pdf>

### **106. OWEN, Taylor**

The uncertain future of human security in the UN

*International Social Science Journal*. Vol. 59, Issue s1, September 2008, p. 113-127

**Abstract:** Since its original articulation in the 1994 Human Development Report, the concept of human security has been widely used to understand and address post-Cold War threats to international peace and security. However, a review of policy documents using the concept in the United Nations (UN) system finds that human security is at risk of disappearing from the organisational landscape. I argue that this is a result of three interrelated problems with the way human security has been used—the failure to distinguish clearly between the concept and practice of human development and of human security, a lack of differentiation between human rights and human security and a lack of attention to the perils of conceptual overstretch. Two possible solutions are discussed. First, a narrow definition of human security as freedom from organised violence is reviewed and critiqued. Second, a threshold-based conceptualisation of threats to human security is defined and used to address the three problems with the use of human security in the UN system. The chapter concludes that the narrow definition of human security is unnecessarily restrictive, leaving out too many relevant threats, and that the UN system is uniquely positioned to actualise a broad threshold-based conceptualisation.

**Source:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/121414626/PDFSTART>

### **107. PERIN, Benjamin**

Promoting compliance of private security and military companies with international humanitarian law

*International Review of the Red Cross*. Vol. 88, N°. 863, September 2006

**Abstract:** Private security and military companies have become a ubiquitous part of modern armed conflict and post-conflict reconstruction. Their diverse clients include governments in the developed and developing world alike, non-state belligerents, international corporations, non-governmental organizations, the United Nations, and private individuals. The implications of this proliferation of private security and military companies for international humanitarian law and human rights are only beginning to be appreciated, as potential violations and misconduct by their employees have come to light in Iraq and Afghanistan. The author critically examines the theoretical risks posed by private military and security company activity with respect to violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, together with the incentives that these companies have to comply with those norms. Empirical evidence is also presented to expand on this theoretical framework. Taking a multidisciplinary approach, the author draws on law, international relations theory, criminology, economics, corporate strategy and political economy, as well as psychology and sociology, to analyse the competing “risk-factors” and “compliance levers” that interact at each level of private military and security company activity to enhance or reduce the likelihood of a violation occurring. These findings are then applied by the author to assess emergent measures to deal with private security and military companies outside the legal sphere, including a programme of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the advent of the International Peace Operations Association.

**Source:** [http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/review-863-p613/\\$File/irrc\\_863\\_Perrin.pdf](http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/review-863-p613/$File/irrc_863_Perrin.pdf)

**108. PEROUSE DE MONTCLOS, Marc Antoine**

La privatisation de la sécurité en Afrique subsaharienne : le phénomène milicien dans le sud du Soudan

*Politique africaine*. N°. 72, 1998, p. 203-211

**Source:** <http://www.politique-africaine.com/numeros/pdf/072203.pdf>

**109. PEROUSE DE MONTCLOS, Marc-Antoine**

Pétrole et sécurité privée au Nigeria : un complexe multiforme à l'épreuve du

*Cultures et sociétés*. N°. 52, Hiver 2003

**Source:** <http://www.conflicts.org/index983.html>

**110. PEROUSE DE MONTCLOS, Marc-Antoine**

States in Crisis and General Insecurity: Does Africa need the police?

*Monde diplomatique*. English Edition. September 1997.

**Abstract:** Abuses of power by the police in sub-Saharan Africa - rape, torture, extortion, violence - are so common that they cannot even be dismissed as "mistakes" any longer. Now it is not just human rights campaigners who are concerned about the long catalogue of misdeeds. The public have had enough and are starting to build their own barricades and protect themselves - although even this has its own risks.

**Source:** <http://mondediplo.com/1997/09/afpol>

**111. POTHOLM, C.**

The Multiple Roles of the Police as seen in the African Context

*Journal of Developing Areas*. Vol. 2, N°. 3, 1969, p. 139-158

**Source:** Jstor

**112. Private Security Companies and Local Populations: An exploratory study of Afghanistan and Angola**

**Source:** [http://www.swisspeace.ch/typo3/fileadmin/user\\_upload/pdf/PSC.pdf](http://www.swisspeace.ch/typo3/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/PSC.pdf)

**113. RICHARDS, Anna; SMITH, Henry**

Addressing the role of private security companies within security sector reform Programmes. – 29 p.

**Abstract:** When effectively regulated, private security actors can make a valuable contribution to the provision of security within a state. However, an uncontrolled or poorly regulated sector can function as an obstacle to peacebuilding, good governance and sustainable development in transitional or post-conflict states. Though donors and policymakers often administrate security sector reform programmes in such states, it is too often the case that the



private security industry is overlooked. This paper outlines the issues that should be examined, and the approach that policymakers can adopt to assess whether the operation of private security companies within a state is problematic; and therefore whether their inclusion within comprehensive security sector reform programmes is necessary

**Source:** [http://www.saferworld.org.uk/images/pubdocs/PSC\\_%20report.pdf](http://www.saferworld.org.uk/images/pubdocs/PSC_%20report.pdf)

**114. RIGAUD, Elodie**

Janice E. Thompson : le mercenariat comme forme socio-historique de coercition privée

*Cultures et sociétés*. N°. 52, Hiver 2003

**Source:** <http://www.conflicts.org/index985.html>

**115. ROSEMANN, Nils**

Code of Conduct: Tool for Self-Regulation for Private Military and Security Companies

Geneva: DCAF, 2008. – 64 p.

**Source:** <http://se2.dcaf.ch/serviceengine/FileContent?serviceID=DCAF&fileid=777BCA1E-4C1A-AC81-8340-9B27F5329AA0&lng=en>

**116. ROSI, Jean-Didier**

Sociétés militaires et de sécurité privée : les mercenaires des temps modernes ?. - . – 18 p.

**Source :** [http://www.rmes.be/CDR%208/CDR8\\_Rosi.pdf](http://www.rmes.be/CDR%208/CDR8_Rosi.pdf)

**117. ROSKY, C. J.**

‘Force, Inc: The Privatisation of Punishment, Policing, and Military Force in Liberal States’, *Connecticut Law Review*. Vol. 36, 2004, p. 879-1032

**Abstract:** Should our punishment, policing, and military institutions be public, private, or both? Is there a special link between the project of government and the exercise of force? These two questions have vexed philosophers for several centuries, and lately, they have begun to present more practical problems as well. In the past three decades, private punishment, policing, and military markets have blossomed and boomed in liberal states. Private prisons, police, and armies have been popping up around the world, punishing criminals, fighting crimes, keeping peace, and waging war. The use of force has generated unprecedented profits, and the boundaries between public and private uses of force have become increasingly blurred. Observers of these trends expect them to continue and accelerate. This Article brings these three trends together under one rubric: the privatization of force. By bringing together fundamental categories of economic and political analysis, it develops a theory of the relationship between government and force in liberal states.

**Source:** [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/cf\\_dev/AbsByAuth.cfm?per\\_id=835085](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/cf_dev/AbsByAuth.cfm?per_id=835085)

**118. RUPIYA, Martin**

Zimbabwe: Governance through Military Operations

*African Security Review*. Vol. 14 No 3, 2005

**Source:** <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/ASR/14No3/CRupiya.htm>

**119. SANDOZ, YVES**

Private Security and International Law

In: Peace, Profit or Plunder? The Privatisation of Security in War-Torn African Societies / Eds by Jakkie Cilliers & Peggy Mason

Pretoria: Institute for Security Studies, 1999. p. 201–226

**Source :** <http://www.iss.co.za/Pubs/Books/BlurbPPP.html>

**120. SANE, Pierre**

Introduction: Rethinking human security

*International Social Science Journal*. Vol. 59, Issue s1, September 2008, p. 5-6

**Source:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/121414635/PDFSTART>

**121. SCHÖNTEICH, Martin**

South Africa's Position in Africa's Crime Rankings

*African Security Review*. Vol. 9, No 4, 2000

Source: <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/ASR/9No4/Schonteich.html>

**122. SCHÖNTEICH, Martin**

Fighting crime with private muscle: The private sector and crime prevention

*African Security Review*. Vol. 8, N° 5, 1999

Source: <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/ASR/8No5/FightingCrime.html>

**123. SCHREIRER, Fred; CAPARINI, Marina**

Privatising Security: Law, Practice and Governance of Private Military and Security Companies. DCAF, Geneva, March 2005. – 184 p.

**Abstract:** This paper emphasises the need for pragmatic thinking about the outsourcing of security-related activities, recognising both the advantages and disadvantages posed by Private Military Companies (PMCs) and Private Security Companies (PSCs).

It is imperative that realistic options for improving the regulatory control of the industry now be pursued, with responsibility particularly resting with those states which systematically engage private military and security companies and those where many of them are based.

Source: [http://www.dcaf.ch/\\_docs/occasional\\_6.pdf](http://www.dcaf.ch/_docs/occasional_6.pdf)

**124. SDA (Security and Defence Agenda)**

The Private Security Phenomenon: Policy Implication and Issues': Security and Defence Agenda (SDA) Roundtable, 7 December, Brussels, 2006, 27 p.

Source: <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=0C54E3B3-1E9C-BE1E-2C24-A6A8C7060233&lng=en&id=27642>

**125. SHAW, Mark; SHEARING, Clifford**

Reshaping Security: An Examination of the Governance of Security in South Africa

*African Security Review*. Vol. 7, N° 3, 1998

Source: <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/ASR/7No3/ShawAndShearing.html>

**126. SINGER, R.W.**

Corporate Warriors

[http://books.google.sn/books?id=VyII3fdeadIC&pg=PA299&lpg=PA299&dq=%22Global+coalition+for+Africa+and+International+Alert%22+%2B+the+privatization+of+security%22&source=bl&ots=DGDz\\_fuA2g&sig=gHaLv0NAE8ndW20g2FFVwfDXf7w&hl=fr&ei=Qs9VSR-GLszD-QaL4aTDDw&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=1](http://books.google.sn/books?id=VyII3fdeadIC&pg=PA299&lpg=PA299&dq=%22Global+coalition+for+Africa+and+International+Alert%22+%2B+the+privatization+of+security%22&source=bl&ots=DGDz_fuA2g&sig=gHaLv0NAE8ndW20g2FFVwfDXf7w&hl=fr&ei=Qs9VSR-GLszD-QaL4aTDDw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1)

**127. SMALL, Michelle**

Privatisation of Security and Military Functions and the Demise of the Modern Nation-State in Africa.

Durban: ACCORD, 2006. – 44 p.

**Abstract:** The world today is characterised by the increasing commodification and privatisation of public goods, a decline in law and order, a demise in state centrality, and more worryingly, the fracturing of state military and security apparatuses. The state has lost its monopoly of and over organised violence. Beset by a plethora of threats, processes, and actors, the state has found itself increasingly incapable of monopolising violence emanating from above, below, and across the state. At the same time, the state has surrendered its role as the sole legitimate provider and guarantor of security to private security and military providing agents. The emergence of a legitimized private security industry, and of private non-state security providing actors, apart from the state, is a significant development for the state system and for international relations (IR). It challenges over three hundred years of accepted ontology regarding the state as having the sole legitimate right to force and violence. Military re-structuring, outsourcing, and privatisation affect the very core of the state: its foundations, its authority, and, most worryingly, its control. Whilst states have long made use of forms of private security, these were largely ad hoc, covert, transient groupings that, having served a purpose, dissipated as promptly as they formed. The Private Security Industry (PSI), Private Security Companies (PSCs, ) and

Private Military Companies (PMCs), on the other hand, embody an industry operating openly on the global market, organised along permanent corporate lines, and showing signs of growth rather than contraction. They are the result of the privatization of state functions (i.e. an actual process) rather than just being a form of private force. Given the prospective permanency of the PSI, PSCs, and PMCs, it is important to deliberate upon how this will affect the state and state system as we know it. Furthermore, it is instructive to interrogate what dangers and opportunities are empirically brought forth by their use and agency.

**Source:** [http://www.accord.org.za/downloads/op/op\\_2006\\_2.pdf](http://www.accord.org.za/downloads/op/op_2006_2.pdf)

### **128. SCHÖNTEICH, Martin**

Fighting crime with private muscle: The private sector and crime prevention

*African Security Review* .Vol. 8, No 5, 1999

**Source:** <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/ASR/8No5/FightingCrime.html>

### **129. SPEAR, Joanna**

Market Forces: The Political Economy of Private Military Companies

Oslo: Fafo, 2006. – 76 p.

**Source:** <http://www.faf.no/pub/rapp/531/531.pdf>

### **130. VALASEK, Kristin**

Security Sector Reform and Gender

Geneva: DCAF, 2008. – 32 p.

**Abstract:** This tool is designed to provide a basic introduction to SSR and gender issues for the staff of national governments (including in donor countries), security sector institutions, and regional and international organisations, responsible for the development of SSR policy and programming. Civil society organisations, academics and researchers working on gender and security matters will also find it useful. The tool includes:

- An introduction to SSR and gender
- The rationale for why integrating gender issues strengthens SSR processes
- Practical ways of integrating gender into SSR policy and programme cycles
- An overview of specific gender and SSR issues in post-conflict, transitional, developing and developed country contexts.

**Source:** <http://se2.dcaf.ch/serviceengine/FileContent?serviceID=DCAF&fileid=17D7DA66-F8AD-C548-2F61-D5F7847E940E&lng=en>

### **131. VALCARCE, Federico Lorenc**

La marchandisation de la société privée : de la sécurité privée : ne remise en cause des «Fonctions régaliennes» de l'Etat ?

<http://www.lanouvellerevueargentine.com/assets/files/article%20Valcarce%20%20%2041-52.pdf>

### **132. WEZEMAN, Pieter D.**

Arms transfers to Central, North and West Africa

Stockholm: SIPRI, 2009. – 16 p.

**Abstract:** United Nation member states are currently discussing the feasibility of an arms trade treaty (ATT) which would seek to create better controls on international arms transfers. This Background Paper is one of a series produced by SIPRI to inform these discussions. While in global terms arms imports by Central, North and West African states are small, such small supplies of weapons have played a major role in the armed conflicts in the region in recent years. Any unnecessary arms imports, which may be caused by either inadequate military planning and budgeting processes or corruption, can also be a significant burden on the small economies of these states, in particular as such imports can exacerbate debts. Suppliers have assessed those risk in varying ways.

A key challenge is to understand which arms supplies provoke, prolong or aggravate these violent conflicts and which supplies contribute to security and stability. Based on such an understanding, it will have to be assessed how arms exporters and arms importers can better coordinate their arms transfer policies and how an ATT can play a role in that. A widespread lack of transparency in arms transfers to and arms procurement in Africa obstructs an informed debate on an ATT and would be a serious obstacle for the verification and measurement of effectiveness of an eventual ATT.

**Source:** <http://books.sipri.org/files/misc/SIPRIBP0904b.pdf>

**133. WIATROWSKI, Michael D.; PINO, Nathan W.; PRITCHARD, Anita**

Policing and Formed Police Units during Democratic Transitions

*Journal of Security Sector Management*. Vol. 6 N°. 3 – November 2008

**Abstract:** In post-conflict situations, safety and security are major concerns. Increased levels of crime, violence and disorder associated with postconflict environments may exceed the ability of the police to maintain order, particularly if the police are expected to reform in-line with human rights, democratic values and citizen safety. If the police are given a paramilitary function which will enable them to fight militias and insurgents, this can easily destroy their legitimacy and create a police culture that does not promote democratic development. In addition, the military forces present in a post-conflict environment typically lack the skills to facilitate a transition from rule by force to stability and the rule of law. It may therefore be necessary to create a unique police force that can both provide security and also promote a transition to a more stable and accountable environment, thus allowing conventional police forces to focus on developing according to democratic values. This paper considers this unique force, its roles, and relationships with conventional police forces, military and peacekeeping forces, and the population in post-conflict situations.

**Source:** <http://www.ssrn.com/abstract/248888>

**134. WINSLOW, R.**

Crime and Society: A Comparative Criminology Tour of the World

**Abstract:** Because of recent changes in communication, transportation, and commerce, crime has become a global phenomenon. Given that assumption, criminology itself must become global in its scope. This means that comparative criminology, the international study of crime, no longer should be treated as a separate subject. Instead, criminology at all levels should be comparative in nature. Based upon this assumption, we have designed a text for introductory criminology that is inherently comparative.

**Source:** <http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/faculty/rwinslow/>

**135. WOLF, James**

Asian and African Recruitment in the Kenya Police, 1920-1950

*International Journal of African Historical Studies*. Vol. 6, N°. 3, 1976, p. 401-412

**Source:** Jstor

**136. WULF, Herbert**

Réforme du secteur de la sécurité dans les pays en développement et les pays en transition

**Source :** [http://www.berghof-handbook.net/uploads/download/french\\_wulf\\_dialogue2.pdf](http://www.berghof-handbook.net/uploads/download/french_wulf_dialogue2.pdf)

**137. ZAMPARELLI, Steven J.**

Contractors on the Battlefield: What have We Signed Up for?

*Air Force Journal of Logistics*, Volume 23, No.3, Fall 1999

**Abstract:** The role of contractors in warfare has changed dramatically. As the Services have drawn down, more and more of the duties formerly accomplished by military members are being performed by contractors. The military competency has been eliminated or drastically reduced. These duties run the gamut from the traditional base support functions to maintaining and operating fielded weapons systems on or near the battlefield. Yet instead of addressing the new challenges this change brings to Commanders who have come to rely on contractors as part of their warfighting team, DOD has ignored or downplayed them and thus, has blurred the distinction between soldier and contractor. The reality is, there are significant differences that both parties must understand and accommodate or risk the prospect of failure on the battlefield. In June 1991, the Department of Defense Inspector General reported: DOD Components cannot ensure that emergency- essential services performed by contractors would continue during crisis or hostile situations. Such loss of contractor support on sensitive military equipment and systems would have a degrading effect on the Armed Forces capability in a protracted war effort. That was before over a million people fell from DOD rolls, yet there is little evidence that the Services have done anything to address critical issues. Issues such as: the commanders authority to control and discipline, the contractors combatant status, force protection for contractor personnel, and the fact that contractors cannot be compelled to go into harm's way. Today, it is vital that contractors be there for the fight. Wishing and hoping, however, may not make it so.

**Source:** <http://www.afma.af.mil/lgi/Vol%20XXIII%20No3.pdf>

### **III – RESEARCH CENTRES ON SECURITY/ CENTRES DE RECHERCHE SUR LA SECURITE**

#### **1. African Human Security Initiative**

The African Human Security Initiative 2 (AHSI2) is a follow-up to AHSI1, a regional programme that used the system of peer review to monitor the extent of compliance of eight African countries with their commitments to democracy, good governance and civil society participation. AHSI2 uses the peer review concept to complement the formal NEPAD/APRM (New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development / Africa Peer Review Mechanism) process by focusing on the criminal justice system in selected countries identified for APRM review. Through local partnerships, AHSI2 intends to build the capacity of an expanded membership to undertake research on security issues in order to facilitate the work of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union.

**Source:** <http://www.africanreview.org/>

#### **2. Centre for Security Sector Management**

[http://www.ssronline.org/document\\_list.cfm?type=3&t=&d=&k1=159&k2=&k3=&c=&r=&a1=&a2=&o=&StartRow=276](http://www.ssronline.org/document_list.cfm?type=3&t=&d=&k1=159&k2=&k3=&c=&r=&a1=&a2=&o=&StartRow=276)

#### **3. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)**

The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) is one of the world's leading institutions in the areas of security sector reform (SSR) and security sector governance (SSG).

DCAF provides in-country advisory support and practical assistance programmes<sup>7</sup>, develops and promotes appropriate democratic norms at the international and national levels, advocates good practices and conducts policy-related research to make recommendations to ensure effective democratic governance of the security sector.

**Source:** <http://www.dcaf.ch/about/index.cfm?nav1=1>

#### **4. Institute for Security Studies**

**Source:** [http://www.iss.co.za/index.php?link\\_id=30&link\\_type=12&tmpl\\_id=2](http://www.iss.co.za/index.php?link_id=30&link_type=12&tmpl_id=2)

#### **5. SIPRI: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute**

Established in 1966, SIPRI is an independent research institute focusing on international security, arms control, and disarmament. SIPRI has built its reputation on authoritative, balanced research, including its flagship publication, the SIPRI Yearbook. SIPRI was recently named as one of the world's leading think tanks in the 'Think Tank Index' issued by the journal Foreign Policy.

**Source:** <http://www.sipri.org/>

#### **6. Strategic Studies Institute**

The Strategic Studies Institute is the U.S. Army's institute for geostrategic and national security research and analysis. The Strategic Studies Institute conducts strategic research and analysis to support the U.S. Army War College curricula, provides direct analysis for Army and Department of Defense leadership, and serves as a bridge to the wider strategic community.

The Strategic Studies Institute is composed of civilian research professors, uniformed military officers, and a professional support staff. All have extensive credentials and experience. SSI is divided into three components: the Strategic Research and Analysis Department focuses on global, transregional, and functional issues, particularly those dealing with Army transformation; the Regional Strategy and Planning Department focuses on regional strategic issues; and the Academic Engagement Program creates and sustains partnerships with the global strategic community. In addition to its organic resources, SSI has a web of partnerships with strategic analysts around the world, including the foremost thinkers in the field of security and military strategy. In most years, about half of SSI's publications are written by these external partners.

**Source:** <http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/>

## IV – JOURNALS / REVUES

### 1. African Security Review

The African Security Review is the ISS quarterly journal. It provides a regular high-quality forum for the dissemination of research findings and information through the publication of research reports, policy papers and articles on security and related issues in sub-Saharan Africa. The Review was previously published as the African Defence Review (1994) and the Southern African Defence Review (1992-1993).

**Source:** <http://www.iss.co.za/Publications/Asrindex.html>

### 2. Cairn.info

#### Qui sommes-nous ?

Cairn.info est né de la volonté de quatre maisons d'édition (Belin, De Boeck, La Découverte et Erès) ayant en charge la publication et la diffusion de revues de sciences humaines et sociales, d'unir leurs efforts pour améliorer leur présence sur l'Internet, et de proposer à d'autres acteurs souhaitant développer une version électronique de leurs publications, les outils techniques et commerciaux développés à cet effet.

En février 2006, la Bibliothèque nationale de France s'est associée à ce projet, de façon à faciliter le développement d'une offre éditoriale francophone, sous forme numérique.

Cairn.info réunit, en outre, différents investisseurs institutionnels, notamment Gesval, la société ayant en charge la gestion des participations de l'Université de Liège.

En France, le Centre national du livre apporte son soutien à cette initiative.

#### Quelles sont nos activités ?

L'ambition de Cairn.info est d'aider les maisons d'édition, organismes ou associations en charge de la publication de revues de sciences humaines francophones à gérer la double publication de ces revues. Dans ce but, les services de Cairn.info couvrent à la fois la fabrication papier et électronique, la distribution papier (gestion des abonnements, routage) et électronique (texte intégral en ligne, distribution des métadonnées auprès des sites et bases bibliographiques), ainsi que la diffusion et la promotion de ces revues auprès des publics auxquels elles s'adressent.

Cairn.info n'est donc nullement une maison d'édition. Les auteurs sont ainsi invités à soumettre leurs propositions d'articles directement aux revues de leur choix ou à leurs éditeurs (les références de ceux-ci se trouvant habituellement en cliquant sur le bouton "En savoir plus" présent sur la page de présentation de chaque revue).

Nous insistons notamment sur le fait que notre plate-forme est totalement indépendante et économiquement distincte de la maison d'édition "Cairn Editions".

**Source :** <http://www.cairn.info/apropos.php>

### 3. Cultures et conflits

La revue Cultures & Conflits est une revue thématique trimestrielle de Sociologie Politique de l'International qui rend compte des choix épistémologiques du Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits. Elle est soutenue par le Centre National du Livre, le CNRS et le ministère de la Défense, co-éditée par le Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits et l'Harmattan.

Elle se propose d'analyser les différentes expressions de la conflictualité dans toutes ses formes : dissuasion, guerres, révolutions, répression d'Etat ou autres formes de violence labellisées comme « terrorisme », « criminalité mafieuse », « guérilla », « émeutes urbaines », jusqu'aux formes – plus subtiles mais bien réelles – de violence symbolique : domination culturelle, effets de discours et de langage, etc.

La revue ouvre ses pages aux sociologues, aux philosophes, aux théoriciens des sciences politiques, aux historiens, aux géographes mais aussi aux acteurs des institutions et des ONG, à ceux qui croisent leur regard avec les préoccupations des stratèges et des spécialistes de relations internationales. L'étendue du champ, loin d'engendrer de la disparité, est compensée par la nature spécifique de l'approche choisie qui privilégie d'emblée l'analyse des relations entre des phénomènes souvent arbitrairement découpés : relation entre l'interne et l'international, entre les formes contestataires et coercitives de violence, entre les formes de violence physique et symbolique, etc.

**Source :** <http://www.conflits.org/>

### 4. Journal of Security Sector Management

**Source:** <http://www.ssronline.org/jofssm/index.cfm?iss=1&pre=true>

### 5. Security Dialogue

**Source:** <http://sdi.sagepub.com/>