



CODESRIA

Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa
Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique
Conselho para o Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais em África

ايقيرفأ يف ةيعامتجالا ثوحبالا ةيمنت سلجم

Training, Grants and Fellowships Programme
Programme Formation, bourses et subventions

GOVERNANCE INSTITUTE / INSTITUT SUR LA GOUVERNANCE

Building more Resilient Societies: Human Security and Risk Management in Africa



**Construire des sociétés plus résilientes :
sécurité humaine et gestion du risque en
Afrique**

Dakar, Senegal, 04 – 15/08/2014

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2014

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<http://twitter.com/codesria>

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INTRODUCTION

In line with its mandate of developing, promoting, consolidating, and disseminating the highest quality of research on and about Africa, the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) will hold a **Democratic Governance Institute** from 04-15th August, 2014 in Dakar, Senegal. The CODESRIA Democratic Governance Institute is an interdisciplinary forum which brings together African scholars undertaking innovative research on topics related to the broad theme of governance.

The theme for the 2014 Institute is “*Building more Resilient Societies: Human Security and Risk Management in Africa*”.

In this framework, the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) has compiled this bibliography. Various sources of bibliographic data have been used among which the CODESRIA data bases.

The bibliography is in two sections; the first section lists the documents in hard copy and the second, the documents in electronic format. Classified alphabetically by author, the selected references are either in English or in French.

The Call for Applications for the Governance Institute is in the annex of this bibliography.

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

Have a fruitful Institute.

En conformité avec son mandat de développement, de promotion, de consolidation et de diffusion d'une recherche de haute facture sur l'Afrique, le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) organise un **institut sur la gouvernance démocratique** du 04 au 15 août 2014 à Dakar (Sénégal). L'institut sur la gouvernance démocratique du CODESRIA est un forum interdisciplinaire qui réunit des chercheurs africains qui entreprennent des recherches innovantes sur des sujets liés au thème général de la gouvernance.

La session 2014 porte sur le thème «*Construire des sociétés plus résilientes : sécurité humaine et gestion du risque en Afrique*».

Dans cette perspective le Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE) a élaboré cette bibliographie. Différentes sources d'information bibliographique ont été utilisées parmi lesquelles les bases de données du CODESRIA.

Cette bibliographie est divisée en deux parties, une première partie regroupant des documents en format papier et une deuxième réunissant des documents en format électronique. Les références sont classées alphabétiquement par auteur et sont soit en anglais soit en français.

L'appel à contributions lancé pour les besoins de l'institut sur la gouvernance est annexé à la présente bibliographie.

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

Bon institut.

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

PART I / 1ère PARTIE

DOCUMENTS IN HARD COPY

DOCUMENTS PAPIERS

I – Documents in Hard Copy / Documents papiers

1. AAPSO (Cairo)

Food Security in Africa: a Regional Point of View
Development and Socio-Economic Progress, N° 54, 1992, p. 9-21

/FOOD SECURITY/ /SURVEYS/ /AFRICA/ /FOOD SITUATION /

2. ABASS, Ademola, ed.

Protecting Human Security in Africa
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010. - xxvi-397 p.
ISBN: 978-0-19-957898-6

3. ABIDI, Abelhamid ; FIALAIRE, Jacques, dir.

Quelle gouvernance au service de la mobilité durable ?
Paris : L'Harmattan, 2011. – 218 p.
(Sociologie et environnement)
ISBN : 978-2-296-54200-6

4. ABOUHANI, Abdelghani

Enjeux et Acteurs de la Gestion Urbaine : Redistribution des Pouvoirs dans les Villes Marocaines
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2000. – 290 p.

*/DÉVELOPPEMENT URBAIN/ /GESTION DES EAUX/ /AMÉNAGEMENT URBAIN/ /GESTION DES DÉCHETS/
/ORDURES MÉNAGÈRES/ /SERVICES PUBLICS/ /HABITAT/ /MAROC/ /GESTION URBAINE/ /PAUVRETÉ
URBAINE/*

Call N°.: 14.04.03/ABO/12375

5. ADEBAJO, Adekeye

The Curse of Berlin: Africa after the Cold War
London: Hurst & Company, 2010. - xxxiii-414 p.
ISBN 978-1-84904-096-9

6. ADJANOHOUN, E.J. ; AHYI, A. M. R.; AKE ASSI, L.; DAN DICKO, L.; DAOUDA, H.; DELMAS, M.; DE SOUZA, S.; GARBA, M.; GUINKO, S.; KAYONGA, A.; N'GOLO, D.; RAYNAL, J.-L.; SAADOU, M.

Médecine traditionnelle et pharmacopée : contribution aux études ethnobotaniques et floristiques au Niger
Paris: ACCT, 1980. – 250 p.
ISBN9290280247

/MÉDECINE TRADITIONNELLE/ /PLANTES MÉDICINALES/ /BOTANIE/ /FLORE/ /PHARMACOPÉE/ /NIGER/
Call N°.: 15.04.06/ADJ/6558

7. ASENSO-OKYERE, W. K.; BENNEH, George; TIMS, Wouter, ed.

Sustainable Food Security in West Africa
Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1997. – 307 p.
ISBN: 0792399196

Abstract: Food security is defined as the ability of countries, regions, or households to meet their required levels of food consumption at all times. Food security is an important component of human welfare, and it can act as an indicator of a region's development. This book addresses the roles of trade, policy development, and economic cooperation in creating sustainable food security in the West African region. The largely micro-level analysis is conducted on empirical data from the household where decisions on production and consumption take place. Food security is discussed in terms of its component parts, namely: availability of food (production and trade), its accessibility (incomes and poverty status), and its utilisation (health and nutrition).

*/FOOD SECURITY/ /NUTRITION/ /STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /TRADE/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/
/POVERTY/ /HOUSEHOLD INCOME/ /HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE/ /SUSTAINABLE FOOD SECURITY/
/HEALTH/ /BENIN/ /BURKINA FASO/ /GHANA/ /WEST AFRICA/*

Call N°.: 15.03.01/ASE/12791

8. BA, Amadou

Revue de Littérature sur le Thème Migration et Santé
Bamako: CERPOD, 1994. – 73 p.

*/SANTÉ/ /MIGRATION INTERNATIONALE/ /MIGRATION RURALE-RURALE/ /RÉFUGIÉS/
/MALADIES SEXUELLEMENT TRANSMISSIBLES/ /URBANISATION/ /MIGRATION RURALE-URBAINE/*

Call N°.: 14.07.00/BAA/7860

9. BAKER, Bruce

Security in Post-conflict Africa: The Role of Nonstate Policing
London; New York : CRC Press, 2010. - xv-203 p.
(Advances in Police Theory and Practice Series)
ISBN: 978-1-4200-9193-9

10. BEYLLIGNONT, Georges B.

Côte d'Ivoire et Afrique francophone. La police face aux défis de prévention des conflits africains
Paris : L'Harmattan, 2012. - 267 p.
(Afrique liberté)
ISBN 978-2-296-99599-4

11. BOURDILLON, M. F. C.

The Shona Peoples: an Ethnography of the Contemporary Shona, with Special Reference to their Religion
Gweru: Mambo Press, 1982. – xix-357 p.
ISBN 0869221884

*/ETHNOGRAPHY/ /SUBSISTENCE FARMING/ /COMERCIAL FARMING/ /COURTS/ /DISEASES/ /DEATH/
/RELIGIOUS PRACTICES/ /TOWNS/ /RELIGION/ /HISTORY/ /KINSHIP/ /MARRIAGE/ /SOCIETY/ /SHONA
PEOPLES/ /CHIEFSHIP/ /WITCHCRAFT/ /TRADITIONAL RELIGION/ /ZIMBABWE*

Call N°.: 05.01.01/BOU/15146

12. BRUNSVICK, Yves; DANZIN, André

Naissance d'une civilisation : le choc de la mondialisation
Paris: Unesco, 1998. - 111p.
ISBN: 9232035030

/GLOBALIZATION/ /CIVILIZATION/ /SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/

Call N°.: 01.02.01/BRU/12103

13. CHILDERS, Erskine

Challenges to the United Nations: Building a Safer World
London: Catholic Institute for International Relations, 1995. - viii-216 p.
ISBN: 1852871288

/UN/ /HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE/ /PEACE/ /DISARMAMENT/ /CHILDREN/ /NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER/ /UN SYSTEM/ /UN SECURITY COUNCIL/ /ECONOMIC RELATIONS/ /HUMAN RIGHTS/
Call N°.: 01.03.02/CHI/14083

14. CLAY, Edward

Famine, Food Insecurity, Poverty and Public Action
Development Policy Review, Vol. 9, N° 3, 1991, p. 307-312

/FAMINE/ /FOOD SECURITY/ /POVERTY/ /FOOD REQUIREMENTS/ /PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION/ /ENVIRONMENT/ /FOOD INSECURITY/

15. CLAY, Edward; STOKKE, Olav, Ed.

Food Aid and Human Security
London: Frank Cass, 2000. - 407 p.
ISBN: 0714650846

Abstract: "The future of food aid is in question," argue Edward Clay and Olav Stokke, editors of "Food Aid and Human Security," in their new collection on food aid and food security policy issues to be published in September by EADI (European Association of Development Research and Training Institute). In the past food aid was a major element of aid that supported longer term development. The North also used food aid as its primary response to help countries and people in crisis. But doubts about food aid are rising because there is a growing mismatch between the circumstances produced by rapid political and economic change and the international food aid arrangements and organizations predicated on an earlier reality. There is also now the challenge posed by the increasingly widespread advocacy of moving from a needs to a rights-based approach to food security.

Doubts about food aid are arising because of a growing mismatch between the new circumstances produced by rapid political and economic change and the international arrangements and institutions for food aid that are predicated on an earlier reality. Once a major part of development co-operation tied to large structural surpluses, food aid has become a marginal and uncertain resource.

Human security is increasingly being recognised as fundamental to human development and the wider development process. It is this wider concept of human security, integrating food security concerns, that has moved the editors to take a new, hard look at the issues of food aid and finance for food. Food aid and other assistance have increasingly been organised as part of efforts to assure human security in terms of livelihoods, food, health, a sustainable environment, personal and political security. However, to what extent is this multiplicity of goals realised in practice? To what extent do the modalities and institutional arrangements for aid permit them to be realised? It is on institutional questions, therefore, that this fresh examination of food aid focuses in particular.

/FOOD AID/ /WFP/ /EMERGENCY RELIEF/ /INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION/ /FOOD SECURITY/ /FOOD SUPPLY/ /CONFLICT RESOLUTION/ /INTERNATIONAL SECURITY/
Call N°.: 01.01.03/CLA/12374)

16. CORNELISSEN, Scarlett; CHERU, Fantu; SHAW, Timothy Milton, ed.

Africa and International Relations in the 21st Century
Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2012. - xvii-248 p.
(International Political Economy Series)
ISBN 978-0-230-23528-1

17. CURTIS, Donald; HUBBARD, Michael; SHEPHERD, Andrew

Preventing Famine: Policies and Prospects for Africa
London: Routledge, 1988. – xi-250 p.
ISBN: 0415007127

/FAMINE/ /LIVESTOCK/ /AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING/ /STATE INTERVENTION/ /AID INSTITUTION/ /NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/ /CASE STUDIES/ /DROUGHT/ /FOOD SHORTAGE/ /FOOD SECURITY/ /PASTORAL ECONOMY/ /ENVIRONMENT/ /FAMINE PREVENTION/ /BOTSWANA/ /INDIA/ /BANGLADESH/ /ETHIOPIA/ /SUDAN/ /AFRICA/
Call N°.: 16.03.02/CUR/7816

18. DEEGAN, Heather

Africa Today: Culture, Economics, Religion, Security
New York: Routledge, 2009. - xvi-235 p.
ISBN: 978-0-415-41884-3

19. DEMERY, Lionel; ADDISON, Tony

Food Insecurity and Adjustment Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa: a Review of the Evidence
Development Policy Review, Vol. 5, N° 2, p. 177-196

/STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /AUSTERITY POLICY/ /FOOD SUPPLY/ /FOOD SECURITY/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY/ /PRICING/ /BALANCE OF PAYMENT/ /ADJUSTMENT POLICY/ /AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA/

20. DIKANGA KAZADI, Jean-Marie ; BANYWESIZE, Emmanuel, dir.

Frontières et gouvernance sécuritaire. Pour le développement économique de la République Démocratique du Congo
Paris : L'Harmattan, 2013. – 226 p.
ISBN : 978-2-336-29761-3

21. DIOMANDE, Béh Ibrahim

Evolution climatique récente dans les régions nord-ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire et ses impacts environnementaux et socio-économiques
Dakar : Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, 2011. – xii - 280 p.

/CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES/ /EFFETS SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT/ /IMPLICATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES/ /IMPLICATIONS SOCIALES/ /ADAPTATION AU CHANGEMENT/ /COTE D'IVOIRE/

Thèse Doctorat unique Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, Ecole doctorale : ETHOS, Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines, Département de géographie 2011 Climatologie et environnement
Call N°.: TH-15511

22. DOKKEN, Karin

African Security Politics Redefined
New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008. - xv-247 p.
ISBN: 978-1-4039-7761-8

23. EDWARDS, Alice; FERSTMAN, Carla, ed.

Human Security and Non-citizens: Law, Policy and International Affairs
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010. - xxvi-614 p.
ISBN: 978-0-521-73494-3

24. EIDE, Asbjorn; KRAUSE, Catarina; ROSAS, Allan, ed.

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: a Textbook
Dordrecht: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1995. – 506 p.
ISBN 0792332784

*/HUMAN RIGHTS/ /FOOD/ /HOUSING/ /CIVIL RIGHTS/ /PROPERTY RIGHTS/ /HEALTH/ /SOCIAL SECURITY/
/RIGHT TO WORK/ /RIGHT TO EDUCATION/ /ENVIRONMENT/ /WOMEN/ /RIGHTS TO CULTURE/ /CHILDREN/
/INDIGENOUS POPULATION/ /MINORITY GROUPS/ /IMMIGRANTS/ /MIGRANT WORKERS/ /TECHNICAL
COOPERATION/ /TEXTBOOKS/ /SOCIETY/ /SELF-DETERMINATION/ /STANDARD OF LIVING/ /ECONOMIC
RIGHTS/ /ARMED CONFLICTS/ /SOCIAL RIGHTS/ /CULTURAL RIGHTS/ /RIGHT TO FOOD/ /RIGHT TO
DEVELOPMENT/*

Call N°.: 04.02.01/EID/8724

25. ETEKA, Foumilayo Sylvie

Impacts environnementaux de l'inondation à Cotonou : cas du quartier Avotrou
Cotonou: Université d'Abomey-Calavi, 2008. – 94 p.

*Mémoire Maîtrise, Université d'Abomey-Calavi, Faculté des lettres, arts et sciences humaines, Département de
géographie et aménagement du territoire*

/INONDATIONS/ /EFFETS SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT/ /HYGIÈNE/ /BENIN/

Call N°.: TH-14389

26. FEYISSA, Dereje ; HOEHNE, Markus Virgil, ed.

Borders and Borderlands as Resources in the Horn of Africa
Woodbridge; Rochester: James Currey, 2010. - xv-205 p.

(Eastern Africa Series)

ISBN: 978-1-8470-1018-6

27. FOUNOU TCHUIGOUA, Bernard; NDIAYE, Alfred Inis, ed.

Migrations de travail et insécurités humaines : Afrique occidentale – Europe

Paris : L'Harmattan, . - 220 p.

ISBN: 9782296091382

*MIGRATION DE TRAVAIL/ /SÉCURITÉ/ /MIGRATION INTERNATIONALE/ /POLITIQUE MIGRATOIRE/
/POPULATION/ /ESPAGNE/ /FRANCE/ /GUINÉE/ /SENEGAL/ /EUROPE/ /AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST/ /SÉCURITÉ
HUMAINE/ /INSÉCURITÉ HUMAINE/*

Call N°.: 14.07.01/FOU/16112

**28. GANDOLFI, Stefania ; SOW, Abdoulaye ; BIEGER-MERKLI, Caroline, MEYER-
BISCH, Patrice, dir.**

Droits culturels et traitement des violences. Actes du colloque international, Université de
Nouakchott, 9-11 novembre 2007)

Paris : L'Harmattan, 2008. - 206 p.

ISBN 978-2-296-07014-1

29. GHEBALI, Victor-Yves; LAMBERT, Alexandre, ed.

Democratic Governance of the Security Sector beyond the OSCE Area: Regional Approaches in
Africa and the Americas

Zürich; Berlin: Lit, 2007. - 308 p.

ISBN: 978-3-8258-0784-9 / ISBN: 978-3-03735-191-8

30. GRAAY, Leslie; KEVANE, Michael

For whom is the Rural Economy Resilient? Initial Effects of Drought in Western Sudan
Development and Change. Vol. 24, N°. 1, 1993, p. 159-176

/SÉCHERESSE/ /FEMMES/ /EMPLOI/ /ACTIFS/ /SOUDAN/ /SOUDAN OCCIDENTAL/

31. HAILU, Solomon

Promoting Collective Security in Africa: The Roles and Responsibilities of the United Nations, African States, Institutions, and Western Powers
Lanham: University Press of America, 2012. - xvii-158 p.
ISBN: 978-0-7618-5718-1

32. HEBINCK, Paul; BOURDILLON, Michael, ed.

Women, Men and Work: Rural Livelihoods in South-Eastern Zimbabwe
Harare: Weaver Press, 2001. – 168 p.
ISBN0779220030

/WOMEN/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /LABOUR MIGRATION/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /MEN/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /RURAL POPULATION/ /DEALERS/ /POPULATION / /ZIMBABWE/

Call N°: 14.02.03/HEB/14600

33. HUNTINGTON, Samuel P.

Le choc des civilisations
Paris: Editions Odile Jacob, 1997. – 402 p.
ISBN: 2738104991

/CIVILIZATION/ /CULTURE/ /MODERNIZATION/ /INTERNATIONAL POLITICS/ /GLOBAL POLICY/ /WORLD ORDER/

Call N°.: 05.02.01/HUN/12859

34. IBRAHIM, Laouali

Approche méthodologique pour l'étude des stratégies paysannes de production et de stockage en vue d'en accroître la productivité : applications pour le Niger
Séminaire sur les Stratégies et Politiques Alimentaires au Sahel, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 12-15 Juin 1990
Quebec : Centre Sahel, 1990. – p. 111-117

/PRODUCTION AGRICOLE/ /PRODUCTION ALIMENTAIRE/ /STOCKAGE/ /PRODUCTIVITÉ AGRICOLE/ /PÉNURIE ALIMENTAIRE/ /BESOINS ALIMENTAIRES/ /NIGER/

CALL N°.: 15.03.01/UNI/2375

35. ISAHAKU, Ibrahim

The Social Conditions of Gold Miners in the Tarkwa Goldfields: 1957-1987
Accra: University of Ghana, 1990. – 203 p.
Thesis Master of Philosophy University of Ghana, Institute of African Studies 1990 African Studies

/GOLD MINES/ /SAFETY/ /HEALTH/ /MINERS/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /HOUSING/ /LABOUR/ /GHANA/

Call N°.: TH-7328

36. JACKSON, H.; MUPEDZISWA, R.

Disability and Rehabilitation: Beliefs and Attitudes among Rural Disabled People in a Community Based Rehabilitation Scheme in Zimbabwe

Journal of Social Development in Africa, Vol. 3, N° 1, p. 21-30

/DISABILITY/ /BEHAVIOUR/ /DISABLED PERSONS/ /REHABILITATION/ /BELIEF/ /RURAL POPULATION/ /HEALTH/ /ZIMBABWE/

Abstract: This study aimed to examine beliefs about and attitudes to disability and rehabilitation amongst rural people on a Red Cross Community Based Rehabilitation programme in Gutu District, Masvingo Province, Zimbabwe. A small sample was used, and 56 per cent of respondents blamed traditional causal agents for disability in the family (witchcraft and spirits), 33 per cent blamed God and only a small minority blamed natural causes. Thirty six per cent sought traditional help first and 64 per cent medical help with 62 per cent seeking both at some stage. There was no correlation, however, between expressed belief in a causal agent and the type of help sought (traditional or medical), or whether that help was valued. It was also found that the Red Cross Community Based Rehabilitation programme, whilst being valued for its practical assistance, had almost no impact on people's beliefs about causal agents.

37. JOEKES, Susan; NOELEEN, Heyzer; ONIANG'O, Ruth; SALLES, Vania

Gender, Environment and Population

Development and Change, Vol. 25, N° 1, 1994, p. 137-165

/POPULATION/ /POVERTY/ /WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION/ /POPULATION POLICY/ /ENVIRONMENT/ /ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS/ /ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE/ /GENDER/ /MEXICO/ /KENYA/ /MALAYSIA/

38. JONNELAND, Elling N.; HARBOE, Henrik; JERVE, Alf Morten; KANJI, Nazneen;

The World Bank and Poverty in Africa: a Critical assessment of the Bank's operational strategies for poverty Reduction

Slo: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1998. – 92 p.

ISBN 8271775243

/POVERTY/ /SOCIAL SECURITY/ /WORLD BANK/ /DEVELOPMENT AID/ /AGRICULTURE/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /ECONOMIC CONDITIONS/ /NORWAY/ /AFRICA/ /POVERTY REDUCTION/ /HUMAN DEVELOPMENT/

Call N°.: 03.02.05/IJO/11119

39. KOTLYAKOV, Vladimir M.

Le Changement Climatique et l'Avenir de l'Environnement Humain

Revue Internationale des Sciences Sociales, N° 150, 1996, p. 589-602

/ENVIRONNEMENT/ /CLIMAT/ /DÉGRADATION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT/ /OCÉANS/ /CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE/ /RÉCHAUFFEMENT DE L'ATMOSPHÈRE/ /CRISE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT/

40. KOUAME, Yao Séverin

Privatisation et stratégies de résilience dans les exploitations villageoises de palmier à huile en Basse Côte d'Ivoire

Bouaké: Université de Bouaké, 2007. - xv-355 p.

Thèse nouveau régime, Docteur en sociologie, Université de Bouaké, UFR Communication, Milieu et Société, Département d'Anthropologie et de Sociologie

/PALMIERS À HUILE/ /EXPLOITATIONS AGRICOLES FAMILIALES/ /PRIVATISATION/ /AGRICULTURE/ /COTE D'IVOIRE/

Call N°.: TH-13507

41. KOUNGOU, Léon

Défense et sécurité nationale en mouvement. Dynamiques des réformes, mutations institutionnelles en Afrique subsaharienne
Paris : L'Harmattan, 2011. - 338 p.
(Défense, stratégie & relations internationales)
ISBN 978-2-296-11296-4

42. MANGALA, Jack, ed.

New Security Threats and Crises in Africa: Regional and International Perspectives
New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010. - xx-276 p.
ISBN: 978-0-230-10796-0

43. MAPURANGA, Tapiwa Praise

A Phenomenological Investigation into the Effects of Traditional Beliefs and Practices on Women and HIV and Aids, with Special Reference to Chipinge District, Zimbabwe
Harare: University of Zimbabwe, 2010. – 201 p.
Dissertation Ph.D. University of Zimbabwe, Department of Religious Studies Classics and Philosophy

/RELIGIOUS PRACTICE/ /AIDS/ /PHILOSOPHY/ /TRADITIONAL PRACTICES/ /BELIEF/ /WOMEN/ /HIV/ /CULTURE/ /TRADITIONAL RELIGIONS/ /ZIMBABWE/ /CHIPINGE/
Call N°.: TH-14996

44. MCKEE, Martin; GARNER, Paul -- STOTT, Robin, ed.

International Cooperation in Health
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005. – xi-217 p.
ISBN0192631985

/HEALTH/ /INFECTIOUS DISEASES/ /OZONE DEPLETION/ /TRADE/ /MIGRATION/ /SMOKING/ /REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH/ /WAR/ /HEALTH HAZARDS/ /INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION/ /PUBLIC HEALTH/ /GLOBALIZATION/ /MEDICAL CARE/
Call N°.: 15.04.01/MCK/12985

45. MOHAMED SALIH, M.A.

Local Environmental Change and Society in Africa
Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2001. - xiii-225 p.

/ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE/ /HEALTH PROBLEMS/ /GENDER RELATIONS/ /AIR POLLUTION/ /CLIMATE CHANGE/ /SOCIETY/ /IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT/ /AGRICULTURE/ /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /ETHIOPIA/ /SWAZILAND/ /UGANDA/ /KENYA/
CALL N°.: 16.01.02/MOH/12538

46. MUBAYA, Chipo Plaxedes

Farmer Strategies towards Climate Variability and Change in Zimbabwe and Zambia
Bloemfontein: University of the Free State, 2010. – xviii-258 p.

Thesis Philosophiae Doctor University of the Free State, Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences, Centre for Development Support.

/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /ADAPTATION/ /ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS/ /DROUGHT/ /FLOODS/ /FARMING SYSTEMS/ /AGRICULTURE/ /GREENHOUSE EFFECT/ /HEALTH HAZARDS/ /HUMAN VULNERABILITY/ /HUMAN HEALTH/ /FOOD INSECURITY/ /NATURAL SCIENCES/ /ZAMBIA/ /ZIMBABWE/
Call N°.: TH-15023

47. MUSIBONO EYUL'ANKI, Dieudonné

La République démocratique du Congo face aux enjeux de la géostratégie des ressources naturelles
Paris : L'Harmattan, 2009. - 137 p.
(Savoirs)
ISBN 978-2-296-07070-7

48. NDULO, Muna; GRIECO, Margaret, ed.

Failed and Failing States: The Challenges to African Reconstruction
Newcastle: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2010. - x-217 p.
ISBN: 978-1-4438-1866-7

49. NGUEMBOCK, Samuel ; MOUELLE KOMBI, Narcisse

La politique européenne de sécurité et de défense en Afrique centrale: dynamique de construction, expérimentation et appropriation locale
Paris : L'Harmattan, 2012. - 235 p.
(Études africaines)
ISBN 978-2-296-96063-3

50. NHEMA, Alfred G.; ZELEZA, Paul Tiyambe, ed.

The Resolution of African Conflicts: The Management of Conflict Resolution and Post-conflict Reconstruction. South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique, Somalia, Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Mauritius
Addis Ababa: Ossrea; Oxford: James Currey; Athens, OH: Ohio University Press; Pretoria: Unisa Press, 2008. - xv-207 p.
ISBN: 978-1-84701-302-6

51. PALERMO, Giovanna

Société et droit. La gouvernance des conflits
Paris : L'Harmattan, 2012. - 117 p.
ISBN : 978-2-296-55787-1

52. PETIT-MAIRE, Nicole

Conséquences des changements climatiques globaux sur l'extension du Sahel: du passé au futur
Pop Sahel, N° 20, 1994, p. 14-15

/CLIMAT/ /INFLUENCE CLIMATIQUE/ /DÉSERTIFICATION/ /SAHEL/ AFRIQUE AU SUD DU SAHARA/

53. POKU, Nana

Security and Development in Southern Africa
Westport: Praeger, 2001. - xviii-166 p.
ISBN: 0275964000

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/GLOBALIZATION/ /DEMOCRACY/ /REGIONALIZATION/ /INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/ /SOUTHERN AFRICA/
/NATIONAL SECURITY/ /HUMAN SECURITY/ /ECONOMIC SECURITY/
Call N°.: 01.02.01/POK/14031*

54.PRAH, Kwesi K.

Food Security Issues in Southern Africa
Roma: The Institute of Southern African Studies, 1987. -iv-233 p.
ISBN: 0620121025

/FOOD SECURITY/ /AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES/ /FOOD POLICY/ /HUNGER/ /POVERTY/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT/ / FOOD STABILITY/ /ZAMBIA/ /LESOTHO/ /BOTSWANA/ /SOUTHERN AFRICA/

Call N°.: 15.03.01/PRA/6493

55.PURKITT, Helen E., ed.

African Environmental and Human Security in the 21st century
Amherst, New York: Cambria Press, 2009. - xvii-371 p.
ISBN 978-1-60497-646-5

56.ROBINSON, Pearl T.; SKINNER, Elliott P., ed.

Transformation and Resiliency in Africa As Seem by Afro-American Scholars
Washington: Washington Howard University Press,
ISBN: 088256054X

/SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /LABOUR MIGRATION/ /BUREAUCRACY/ /CHRISTIANITY/ /SOCIETY/ /AFRICA/ /UNIVERSITY OF DAKAR/ /CULTURE/ /MUSIC/

Call N°.: 05.03.04/ROB/9687

57.SALIH, M.A. Mohamed

Inducing Food Insecurity: Perspectives on Food Policies in Eastern and Southern Africa
Uppsala: Nordic Africa Institute, 1994. – 37 p.
ISBN: 9171063595

/FOOD POLICY/ /FOOD SECURITY/ /FOOD RESOURCES/ /FOOD SHORTAGE/ /SOUTHERN AFRICA/ /EAST AFRICA/

Call N°.: 15.03.01/SAL/9697

Source: <http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:277546/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

File: Salih_M.A. Mohamed_Inducing Food Insecurity.pdf

58.SEDJARI, Ali, dir.

Droits de l'homme et gouvernance de la sécurité
Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. – 480 p.
ISBN : 978-2-296-03526-3

59. SÖDERBAUM, Fredrik; TAVARES, Rodrigo, ed.

Regional Organizations in African Security
London; New York: Routledge, 2011. - 154 p.
ISBN: 978-0-415-85028-5

60. STEADY, Filomina Chioma

Women and Leadership in West Africa: Mothering the Nation and Humanizing the State
New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2011. - xv-267 p.
ISBN: 978-0-230-33812-8

61. TAPSOBA, Edouard K.

Food Security Policy: Issues in West Africa, Past Lessons and Future Prospects, a Critical Review
Rome: FAO, 1990. – 82 p.
ISBN 9251029164

*/FOOD SECURITY/ /FOOD SHORTAGE/ /AGRARIAN REFORM/ /FOOD/ /WEST AFRICA/
Call N°.: 15.03.01/TAP/6549*

62. TSALEFAC

Variabilité climatique, crise économique et dynamique des milieux agraires sur les hautes terres de l'Ouest du Cameroun : Atlas. - Tome 2

Yaoundé: Université de Yaoundé I, 1999. – 51 p.

Thèse Doctorat d'Etat-Es Lettres Université de Yaoundé I, Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines, Département de Géographie, Géographie Physique, Climatologie

*/CLIMATOLOGIE/ /SÉCHERESSE/ /DÉGRADATION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT/ /EROSION/ /RÉCESSION ECONOMIQUE/ /PRÉCIPITATION/ /CONDITIONS ATMOSPHÉRIQUES/ /HUMIDITÉ/ /TÉLÉDÉTECTION/ /CONDITIONS CLIMATIQUES/ /VIOLENCE NATURELLE/ /CAMEROUN/
Call N°.: 17.01.01/TSA/11599)*

63. TSALEFAC

Variabilité Climatique, Crise Economique et Dynamique des Milieux Agraires sur les Hautes Terres de l'Ouest du Cameroun. - Tome 1

Yaoundé: Université de Yaoundé I, 1999. - xv-547 p.

Thèse Doctorat d'Etat-Es Lettres Université de Yaoundé I, Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines, Département de Géographie, Géographie Physique, Climatologie

*/CLIMATOLOGIE/ /SÉCHERESSE/ /DÉGRADATION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT/ /EROSION/ /RÉCESSION ECONOMIQUE/ /PRÉCIPITATION/ /CONDITIONS ATMOSPHÉRIQUES/ /HUMIDITÉ/ /TÉLÉDÉTECTION/ /CONDITIONS CLIMATIQUES/ /VIOLENCE NATURELLE/ /CAMEROUN/
Call N°.: 17.01.01/TSA/11600*

64. TURNER II, B.L.; MEYER, William B.

Land Use and Land Cover in Global Environmental Change: Considerations for Study
International Social Science Journal, N° 130, 1991, p. 669-679

/LAND USE/ /ENVIRONMENTAL EFFETS/ /WATER POLLUTION/ /DEFORESTATION/ /AGRICULTURE/ /GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE/

65. UBINK, Janine M.; HOEKEMA, Andreas J.; ASSIES, Willem J., ed.

Legalising Land Rights: Local Practices, State Responses and Tenure Security in Africa, Asia and Latin America

Amsterdam: Leiden University Press, 2009. - 618 p.

(Law, Governance and Development. Research)

ISBN 978-90-8728-056-7

66. TAIGNER, Jean-Marc; MAGRO, Hervé

Etats et sociétés fragiles: entre conflits, reconstruction et développement

Paris : Karthala, 2007. – 565 p.

ISBN: 9782845868274

Building more resilient societies: human security and risk management in Africa

/ÉTAT/ /DÉMOCRATIE/ /PAIX/ /ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES/ /ORGANISATIONS NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES/ /SOCIÉTÉ CIVILE/ /SOCIÉTÉ/ /CONFLITS/ /TERRORISME/ /DÉCENTRALISATION/ /ÉTAT FRAGILE/ /SOCIÉTÉ FRAGILE/ /RECONSTRUCTION DE L'ÉTAT/ /CONSOLIDATION DE L'ÉTAT/ /SYSTÈME DE SÉCURITÉ/
Call N°.: 04.03.01/CHA/14020

PART II / 2^{ème} PARTIE
ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS
DOCUMENTS ÉLECTRONIQUES

II – Electronic Documents–Documents électroniques

1. ADADEVOH, Irene Omolola

The Gender Dimensions of the National Security and Human Security Problematic: Core Theoretical, Conceptual and Historical Issues.

In: Rethinking Security in Nigeria: Conceptual Issues in the Quest for Social Order and National Integration / Ed. By ADELUGBA, Dapo and UJOMU, Philip Ogo

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2008.- p. 119-146

Introduction and Problem: All men and women are created equal... yet the history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpation on the part of man toward woman. (Elizabeth Cady Stanton, July 1848).

This part of the NWG research focuses on the conceptual clarification of the interfaces between gender and national security and the consequences of segregationist policies. It is based on the notion that the discrimination and restriction of women by a male-dominated culture is suggestive of the national insecurity faced by women. In the context of the gender dimensions of security, a theoretician, Alison (2004: 447) has put it succinctly that ‘the question of whose security is being discussed is important. Since security has traditionally been conceptualized in masculinized, military terms and women have been excluded’, then there is a need for a more intensive investigation of the context of women’s security. Alison (2004) does this analysis from an empirical perspective, drawing heavily on the situation in specific countries of interest.

Source: Call N°.: 05.04.01/ADE/13827

File: Adadevoh_Irene_Omolola_Gender Dimensions of the National Security.pdf

2. ADELMAN, Howard

From Refugees to Forced Migration: The UNHCR and Human Security

International Migration Review, Vol. 35, N° 1, spring 2001, p. 7-32

Abstract: Within UNHCR, there has been a shift in the emphasis on the meaning of protection. Protection of refugees is now primarily defined as security of refugees and refugee operations rather than in terms of the legal asylum process. The article examines the significance of UNHCR placing the refugee issue within both the larger context of forced migration as well as within the context of human security. The paper clarifies and documents a current and general focus of forced migration that includes the internally displaced as well as refugees and offers a framework for comprehending and dealing with the refugee problem that has shifted focus to the security dimension.

File: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2676049.pdf>

Source: Adelman_Howard_From Refugees to Forced Migration.pdf

3. AFRICA: SECOND SUMMIT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GREAT LAKES REGION: PACT ON SECURITY, STABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION

International Legal Materials, Vol. 46, N° 2, March 2007, p. 175-184

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/20695667.pdf>

File: Africa Second Summit of the International Conference.pdf

4. ALLENBY, Brad; FINK, Jonathan

Toward Inherently Secure and Resilient Societies

Science, New Series, Vol. 309, N° 5737, August 2005, p. 1034-1036

Abstract: Recent years have seen a number of challenges to social stability and order, ranging from terrorist attacks and natural disasters to epidemics such as AIDS and SARS. Such challenges have generated specific policy responses, such as enhanced security at transportation hubs and planned deployment of a global tsunami detection network. However, the range of challenges and the practical impossibility of adequately addressing each in turn argue for adoption of a more comprehensive systems perspective. This should be based on the principle of enhancing social and economic resiliency as well as meeting security and emergency response needs and, to the extent possible, developing and implementing dual-use technologies that offer societal benefits even if anticipated disasters never occur.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3842539>

File: Allenby_Brad_Toward Inherently Secure and Resilient Societies.pdf

5. APPLGATE, David

Challenges to Building a Disaster-Resilient Nation
Science News, Vol. 173, N° 19, June 21, 2008, p. 32

Introduction: The deadly typhoon that struck Burma in early May and the devastating earthquake that struck China a week later carried with them echoes of the devastation wrought by the Sumatra earthquake and tsunami on the Indian Ocean region in 2004. In the United States, the vulnerability of Burma's coastal populations to severe winds and storm-surge inundation also served to remind us of Hurricane Katrina and the ongoing recovery in New Orleans and other Gulf Coast communities. Although U.S. cities have not experienced a catastrophic earthquake since the one in Anchorage, Alaska, in 1964, we know that events as large as the Chinese earth quake will strike in the future...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20465527>

File: Applegate_David_Challenges to Building a Disaster-Resilient Nation.pdf

6. ARCHER, E.R.M.; OETTLE, N.M.; LOUW, R.; TADROSS, M.A.

'Farming on the Edge' in Arid Western South Africa: Climate Change and Agriculture Inmarginal Environments

Geography, Vol. 93, N° 2, summer 2008, p. 98-107

Abstract: Agriculture in southern Africa is predicted to be particularly severely affected by climate change, and hence is considered a priority area for creating an enabling environment for adaptation. The study presented here, based in the arid Suid Bokkeveld region of South Africa, aims to increase the resilience of small- scale tea farmers in responding to climate change, using as a starting point existing local adaptive capacity, while recognising the utility of external knowledge such as climate projections. Using participatory research methods as well as biophysical monitoring of rooibos tea (*Aspalathus linéarisé* results presented in this article show current and projected impacts of climate variability and climate change, as well as current adaptive strategies and gaps, or constraints, in farmers' ability to adapt.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41220579> .

File : Archer_ARM_Farming on the edge in arid western South Africa.pdf

7. AXWORTHY, Lloyd

Human Security and Global Governance: Putting People First
Global Governance, Vol. 7, N° 1, January–March 2001, p. 19-23

Introduction: The meaning of security is being transformed. Security tradition ally has focused on the state because its fundamental purpose is to protect its citizens. Hobbled by economic adversity, outrun by globalization, and undermined from within by bad governance, the capacity of some states to provide this protection has increasingly come into question. This incapacity is particularly obvious in war-torn societies. The state has, at times, come to be a major threat to its population's rights and welfare or has been incapable of restraining the warlords or paramilitaries rather than serving as the protector of its people. This drives us to broaden the focus of security beyond the level of the state and toward individual human beings, as well as to consider appropriate roles for the international system to compensate for state failure...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/27800284.pdf>

File: Axworthy_Lloyd_Human Security and Global Governance.pdf

8. BECKMAN, Malin

Resilient Society, Vulnerable People: A Study of Disaster Response and Recovery from Floods in Central Vietnam

Uppsala: Department of Urban and Rural Development, Faculty of Natural Resources and Agriculture Sciences, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, 2006. – 180 p.

Doctoral Thesis

(Acta Universitatis agriculturae Sueciae, 226, 115)

ISBN: 91-576-7264-4

Abstract: The study addresses resilience and vulnerability in relation to natural disaster. It is mainly an empirical study which draws on experience from the process of coping and recovery from the 1999 flood disaster in central Vietnam. As the conditions for coping and recovery varies between geographical and socio-economic contexts, the study looks at five villages in two districts, covering low land, hill land and mountain areas. Interviews and discussions with households and representatives of local organisations and local government have been conducted in the two districts of Hai Lang and A Luoi from 2000 to 2004. The study is multidisciplinary drawing on several disciplines from the social sciences. The Vietnamese context provides an example of a high level of social resilience. The concept is used to signify the capacity of households and communities to 'bounce back' after a shock, and also the capacity to adapt in order to be more resilient in anticipation of future shocks. The study looks at the roles of local government, local organisations and households in disaster response and finds that the strong relationships between these actors provides conditions for collective action to address the acute needs of the population. Although the level of resilience in general is high, there are several ways in which people are vulnerable.

Constraints to recovery included production difficulties due to continued heavy rains, disease of livestock, limited access to land, reduced labour capacity due to health problems as well as the limitations of the social security system. Differences in capacity to recover became apparent over time, which emphasises the importance of the time perspective when looking at resilience and vulnerability. Vietnamese society is changing from a situation where the state had a high degree of responsibility for production and livelihoods, to a market economy in which risk is increasingly borne by the household rather than the collective. This gives rise to new types of vulnerability, which require new types of mechanisms for social protection.

Source : http://pub.epsilon.slu.se/1294/1/Malin_thesis.pdf

File: Malin_thesis.pdf

9. BIRMINGHAM, Walter

Peace and Security in Africa

World Affairs, Vol. 123, N° 3, fall, 1960, p. 73-74

Introduction: The International Conference on Positive Action for Peace and Security in Africa was held at Accra during the period of April 7th to 10th, 1960. Portions of a report to the American Friends Service Committee have been used to form this article. The conference was organized by the Ghana Bureau of African Affairs, which is wholly financed by the Government of Ghana. Its secretary is a Ghanaian, A. K. Barden, and the conference organizer an Englishman, Michael Randle. One of the most dramatic circumstances of this conference was to find a European pacifist at the centre of the pan-African movement, carrying clearly and unquestionably the full confidence of Dr. Nkrumah and sharing with other pacifists in the discussion of policy for the Independent African States. (Perhaps I should name them: Michael Scott [British], A. J. Muste, Bill Sutherland [U.S.A.], Pierre Martin and Esther Peter [French], all members of the Sahara Protest Expedition, the positive action which established the high confidence in them displayed by all the Africans at this conference.)...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/20669879.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: Birmingham_Walter_Peace and Security in Africa.pdf

10. BECHLER-CARMAUX, N; MIETTON, M.; LAMOTTE, M.

Le risque d'inondation fluviale à Niamey (Niger) : aléa, vulnérabilité et cartographie = River Flood Risks in Niamey (Niger) : Hazards, vulnerability and mapping

Annales de Géographie, 109e Année, N° 612, mars-avril 2000, p. 176-187

Introduction : Si les recherches relatives aux risques naturels en milieu urbain ne sont pas un fait nouveau, elles suscitent depuis quelques années un intérêt social, économique et politique croissant. Les villes, caractérisées par des densités de population élevées et par des formes d'échanges multiples, sont devenues indissociables de la notion de risque (Pigeon, 1996). Certains auteurs vont jusqu'à affirmer que les risques, naturels ou non, sont inhérents à la croissance urbaine (November, 1994). L'intérêt suscité par cette problématique a entraîné une multiplication des études sur l'évaluation et la gestion des risques urbains. L'une des idées-clefs de ces travaux est le concept de sécurité, qui traduit la volonté des sociétés à vouloir contrôler leur devenir (Bailly, 1996). L'objectif affiché-est de gérer les risques en vue d'éliminer toute possibilité de catastrophe. Cette gestion repose le plus souvent sur des propositions de prévention, de prévision et de culture du risque (Lavell Thomas, 1993). Concernant les seuls risques naturels, la tendance générale est de les considérer comme difficilement contrôlables...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23455718>

File : Bechler-Carmaux_N._ Le risque d inondation fluviale a Niamey.pdf

11. BERKES, Fikret; FOLKE, Carl; GADGIL, Madhav

Indigenous Knowledge for Biodiversity Conservation

Ambio, Vol. 22, N° 2/3, May, 1993, p.151-156

Abstract: Indigenous peoples with a historical continuity of resource-use practices often possess a broad knowledge base of the behavior of complex ecological systems in their own localities. This knowledge has accumulated through a long series of observations transmitted from generation to generation. Such "diachronic" observations can be of great value and complement the "synchronic" observations on which western science is based. Where indigenous peoples have depended, for long periods of time, on local environments for the provision of a variety of resources, they have developed a stake in conserving, and in some cases, enhancing, biodiversity. They are aware that biological diversity is a crucial factor in generating the ecological services and natural resources on which they depend. Some indigenous groups manipulate the local landscape to augment its heterogeneity, and some have been found to be motivated to restore biodiversity in degraded landscapes. Their practices for the conservation of biodiversity were grounded in a series of rules of thumb which are apparently arrived at through a trial and error process over a long historical time period. This implies that their knowledge base is indefinite and their implementation involves an intimate relationship with the belief system. Such knowledge is difficult for western science to understand. It is vital, however, that the value of the knowledge-practice-belief complex of indigenous peoples relating to conservation of biodiversity is fully recognized if ecosystems and biodiversity are to be managed sustainably. Conserving this knowledge would be most appropriately accomplished through promoting the community-based resource-management systems of indigenous peoples.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4314060>

File: Berkes_Fikret_Indigenous Knowledge for Biodiversity Conservation.pdf

12. BERKES, Fikret; FOLKE, Carl; PETERSON, G. et al.

Resilience and Vulnerability of Northern Regions to Social and Environmental Change

Ambio, Vol. 33, N° 6, August 2004, p. 344-349

Abstract: The arctic tundra and boreal forest were once considered the last frontiers on earth because of their vast expanses remote from agricultural land-use change and industrial development. These regions are now, however, experiencing environmental and social changes that are as rapid as those occurring anywhere on earth. This paper summarizes the role of northern regions in the global system and provides a blueprint for assessing the factors that govern their sensitivity to social and environmental change.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4315510>

File: Berkes_Fikret_Resilience and Vulnerability of Northern Regions.pdf

13. CANUT, Cécile; SMITH, Etienne

Pactes, alliances et plaisanteries : pratiques locales, discours global

Cahiers d'études africaines, N° 184 (4), 2006, p. 687-754

Source : <http://www.cairn.info/revue-cahiers-d-etudes-africaines-2006-4.htm>

File : Canut_Cecile_Pactes, alliances et plaisanteries.pdf

14. CEDEAO, Abuja

Protocole a/sp1/12/01 sur la démocratie et la bonne gouvernance additionnel au protocole relatif au mécanisme de prévention, de gestion, de règlement des conflits, de maintien de la paix et de la sécurité en matière de sécurité

Source : <http://www.comm.ecowas.int/sec/fr/protocoles/Protocole-additionnel-sur-la-Bonne-gouvernance-et-la-democ.pdf>

File : CEDEAO_Protocole-additionnel-sur-la-Bonne-gouvernance.pdf

15. CEDEAO, Abuja

Rapport sur la paix et la sécurité dans l'espace CEDEAO

N° 3, mai 2013. – 8 p.

Source: <http://afrocentricity.info/files/2013/05/ECOWAS-Report-3-FR.pdf>

File : Rapport sur la paix et la securite dans l_espace CEDEAO.pdf

16. CERVIGNI, Raffaello; VALENTINI, Riccardo; SANTINI, Monia, eds

Toward Climate-Resilient Development in Nigeria
Washington: The World Bank, 2013. – xxii-188 p.
(Directions in Development. Countries and Regions)
ISBN: 978-0-8213-9923-1

Source: <http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP>

[/IB/2013/06/11/000333037_20130611141714/Rendered/PDF/782620PUB0REVI0C00PUBDATE0603020130.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2013/06/11/000333037_20130611141714/Rendered/PDF/782620PUB0REVI0C00PUBDATE0603020130.pdf)

File: Cervigni_Raffaello.pdf

17. CHITANDO, Ezra

'In the Beginning Was the Land': The Appropriation of Religious Themes in Political Discourses in Zimbabwe

Africa: Journal of the International African Institute, Vol. 75, N° 2, 2005, p. 220-239

Introduction: During the struggle for Zimbabwe, the settler state unleashed a vicious propaganda war against the freedom fighters. By the late 1970s, the state had expended considerable resources in its endeavour to portray guerrillas as bloodthirsty anti-Christian Marxists (see Frederikse 1982). Radio and television, newspapers, pamphlets and other communication strategies were employed to persuade the black majority that their interests were best served by the racist state. The regime projected itself as 'Christian' and protecting Western civilization (Moyo 1996: vii). Robert Mugabe, an avowed Marxist-Leninist, was dubbed 'the Black Hitler' as part of this strategy. The overall aim was to win the hearts and minds of the people and to marginalize the nationalist movement. Total control of the communication environment was a high priority for the colonial state (Windrich 1981)...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3556820>

File : Chitando_Ezra_In the Beginning Was the Land.pdf

18. CHITANDO, Ezra

'Down with the devil, Forward with Christ!' A study of the interface between religious and political discourses in Zimbabwe

African Sociological Review/Revue africaine de sociologie, Vol. 6, N° 2, 2002, p.1-16

Source : <http://www.ajol.info/index.php/asr/article/viewFile/23200/19888>

File: Chitando_Ezra_Down with the devil.pdf

19. CHRISTIE, Ryerson; ACHARYA, Amitav

Human Security Research: Progress, Limitations and New Directions

Report of a Conference organised by the Centre for Governance and International Affairs, Department of Politics, University of Bristol, 8-11 February 2008

Bristol: University of Bristol, 2008. – 29 p.

Abstract: The Centre for Governance and International Affairs hosted two workshops on the future of research on human security with the intent of identifying areas for potential collaboration between research institutions. Scholars working broadly around the topic of human security were invited from across the United Kingdom, Europe and North America to discuss their perceptions of the condition of human security research, focusing on the identification of the lacunae demanding scholarly attention. While there was substantial debate amongst the participants about the current state of academic and policy literatures on human security, and whether it is a progressive or conservative force in international relations, there was broad agreement that there are numerous areas requiring greater academic attention. This report summarizes the debates that took place at the University of Bristol, and identifies seven specific research projects for future consideration.

Source: <http://www.bristol.ac.uk/spais/research/workingpapers/wpspaisfiles/christiearcharya1108.pdf>

File: christiearcharya1108.pdf

20. CILLIERS, Jakkie

Human Security in Africa: a Conceptual Framework for Review

Pretoria: African Human Security Initiative (AHSI), 2004. – v-51 p.

ISBN 1-919913-52-1

Source: <http://www.issafrica.org/uploads/AHSIMONO1.pdf>

File : AHSIMONO1.pdf

21. CILLIERS, Jakkie; GUMEDZE, Sabelo; MBADLANYANA, Thembani

Africa and the 'Responsibility to Protect': What role for the ICC?

Irish Studies in International Affairs, Vol. 20, 2009, p. 55-67

Abstract: This paper provides a critical review of the operationalisation of the 'responsibility to protect' (R2P) norms in Africa. It argues that the work of the African Union (AU) is one of the many prisms through which to view the implementation of the R2P agenda in Africa. In illustrating the relevance of the R2P concept to the work of the AU and its alignment with that work, much emphasis is put on the evolving African Peace and Security Architecture and its associated structures, such as the Continental Early Warning Systems, the Peace and Security Council and others. Although the AU has, in recent months, refused to cooperate with the International Criminal Court, the work of the court remains instrumental in taking forward the R2P agenda in Africa. The paper concludes that the 'responsibility to protect' can only be addressed if there is also the political will to cooperate with the ICC.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25735150.pdf>

File: Cilliers_Jakkie_Africa and the Responsibility to Protect.pdf

22. COMMISSION EUROPEENNE (Rome)

Mobilisation de la recherche européenne pour les politiques de développement : vaincre la fragilité en Afrique une nouvelle approche européenne : rapport européen sur le développement

Rome : ERD, 2009. - 163 p.

Résumé : La crise économique et financière de 2008-2009 est à l'origine du pire ralentissement de la conjoncture qu'a connu le monde depuis 1929. Elle a durement touché les budgets de l'Union européenne et d'autres pays développés, avec pour conséquences d'énormes dettes, du chômage et des problèmes sociaux. Cette crise s'est avérée particulièrement dévastatrice pour les pays fragiles, pour la plupart situés en Afrique subsaharienne, dont on avait d'abord pensé qu'ils seraient protégés par leur faible intégration financière au reste du monde. À l'heure où la désastreuse situation socio-économique de l'Afrique subsaharienne appelle à un engagement renouvelé, les préoccupations communautaires liées aux problèmes sociaux en Europe pourraient toutefois détourner l'attention et les fonds des politiques d'aide au développement de l'Union européenne. L'Union européenne se doit pourtant de tenir, voire même de renforcer, son engagement envers l'Afrique subsaharienne et d'éviter toute politique d'aide inefficace. Une réévaluation de la politique de développement de l'Union européenne à l'égard des pays fragiles d'Afrique subsaharienne s'imposait donc. Il s'agit là de l'objectif du Rapport européen sur le développement 2009. Le rapport analyse les coûts et les caractéristiques de la fragilité (première partie), la capacité des pays fragiles à faire face à des chocs négatifs tels que la crise financière de 2008-2009 (deuxième partie) et l'engagement actuel de l'Union européenne envers les pays fragiles, ainsi que le potentiel de la politique européenne de développement à assister des acteurs nationaux dans le renforcement de leur résilience (troisième partie). L'accent est mis sur l'Afrique subsaharienne, dans la mesure où cette région semble particulièrement à la traîne dans le domaine du renforcement de l'État; un fait stylisé qui résiste à toute la controverse théorique relative à la définition et à la mesure de la fragilité: les pays d'Afrique subsaharienne constituent toujours la majorité du groupe des États fragiles.

Source : https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/multisite/devco/sites/devco/files/report-development-overcoming-fragility-africa-2009_fr.pdf

File : Vaince la fragilité en Afrique.pdf

23. CONTEH-MORGAN, Earl

Peace Building and Human Security: A Constructivist Perspective

International Journal of Peace Studies, Vol. 10, N° 1, Spring/Summer 2005, p. 69-86

Abstract: This article argues that human security at the personal, institutional and structural-cultural levels can be more effectively realized in the process of peace building if: (1) culture and identity and an interpretive bottom-up approach to peace building are taken into account when addressing the problems of marginalized individuals, groups, and communities; (2) both material as well as socio-cultural contexts are considered critical factors to human security and peace building; and (3) serious attempts are made to move beyond short-term functions of maintaining a ceasefire, demobilization and disarmament, and monitoring competitive elections among former adversaries. The analysis grapples with questions such as when does emancipation or sustainable peace building occur?; or how can traditional/indigenous methods of peace building be used more effectively to complement modern methods? These concerns are briefly applied to specific cases of postwar reconstruction and reconciliation.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41852073>

File: Conteh-Morgan_Earl_Peace Building and Human Security.pdf

24. CURRAN, David; WOODHOUSE, Tom

Cosmopolitan Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding in Sierra Leone: What Can Africa Contribute?
International Affairs, Vol. 83, N° 6, November 2007, p. 1055-1070

Introduction: During the last UN General Assembly of the twentieth century, Kofi Annan called for a process of 'thinking anew' about the role of peace operations in global politics. The international community responded to the call in a series of reform proposals, from the Brahimi Report in 2000 to the Report of the High-Level Panel on Threats and Challenges (2004) and In larger freedom (2005). Much of the debate about the evaluation of peacekeeping and its connection with peacebuilding has been conducted at the level of policy and operational aspects, with over 300 recommendations for reform being made in a series of major fin-de-siecle assessments and reports published in 2000. A series of high-level commissions and expert groups have conducted strategic reviews of the UN system and its function in global politics over several years...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4541910.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: Curran_David and Woodhouse_Tom_Cosmopolitan Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding.pdf

25. DALMEDICO, Amy Dahan ; GUILLEMOT, H  l  ne

Changement climatique : Dynamiques scientifiques, expertise, enjeux g  opolitiques = Climatic Change: Scientific Dynamics, Expert Evaluation, and Geopolitical Stakes
Sociologie du Travail, Vol. 48, N   3, juillet-septembre 2006, p. 412-432

R  sum   En moins de trente ans, le changement climatique d'origine anthropique est devenu un enjeu, tant scientifique que g  opolitique, majeur, concernant un nombre croissant de communaut  s de recherche, de partenaires et d'acteurs politiques. Une instance intergouvernementale d'expertise tr  s singuli  re - le Groupe Intergouvernemental d'Etude du Climat (GIEC) - a jou   un r  le d  terminant dans la reconfiguration du champ et tend aujourd'hui    devenir un id  al-type pour d'autres projets d'expertise internationale. L'objet principal de cet article est d'  tudier la transformation du r  gime climatique, le r  le du GIEC, et les r  percussions de cette   volution sur la communaut   des sciences du climat en France.

Abstract In less than thirty years, climate change became a both scientific and geopolitical crucial stake, concerning a great variety of research groups, epistemic communities, and political actors. An international organisation of scientific assessment- the International Panel of Climate Change (IPCC)- played a key role in the domain and tends to become a paradigmatic model for other international scientific assessments. In this paper, we wanted to analyse this evolution of climate change regime, the IPCC, and the feedbacks of this evolution in France on the climate sciences community.

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41929214>

File : Dalmedico_Amy Dahan_Changement climatique.pdf

26. DAUPHIN  , Andr  

Le mod  le de la perturbation fractale
Annales de G  ographie, 107e Ann  e, N   601, mai-juin 1998, p. 259-272

R  sum   : Dans tous les manuels de climatologie les pr  cipitations temp  r  es sont attribu  es au passage de perturbations norv  giennes. Elles se forment sur le front polaire, et se d  placent vers l'Europe Orientale. Ce mod  le ne parvient pas    expliquer certaines anomalies. Le mod  le de la perturbation fractale spiral  e est plus conforme aux th  ories actuelles de la turbulence de l'atmosph  re.

Abstract: In ail climatological books, temperate pr  cipitations are correlated with the Norwegian perturbation model. They form on the polar front and they move toward Eastern Europe. Some facts are not really explicated by this model. The spiral fractal perturbation is a model more suitable to the new turbulence theory.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23455106>

File: Dauphine_Andre_Le modele de la perturbation fractale.pdf

27. DAUPHINE, Andr   ; PROVITOLO, Damienne

La r  silience : un concept pour la gestion des risques = Resilience: a Concept for Risk Management
Annales de G  ographie, 116e Ann  e, N   654, mars-avril 2007, p. 115-125

Résumés : Les systèmes socio naturels possèdent la capacité de résister aux aléas. Les catastrophes les perturbent, mais les font rarement disparaître. Le concept de résilience, d'origine physique, qui illustre cette capacité s'est enrichi lors de son transfert dans différentes disciplines scientifiques. Certes, la résilience est difficile à mesurer. Mais sa connaissance permet d'adopter de nouvelles formes de gestion des risques naturels ou sociaux. Ces nouvelles formes de gestion sont très différentes des approches technologiques qui ne sont pas toujours bien adaptées au milieu ou à la société.

Abstract: The socio-natural Systems have the capacity to resist hazard. Disasters disturb them but rarely do they make them disappear. The concept of resilience illustrates this capacity. From its physical origin it has evolved through its applications in several different scientific branches. Nevertheless, resilience remains difficult to measure. But its knowledge makes possible the adoption of new forms of management of social or natural risks. These forms of management are very different from the technological approaches which are not always well adapted to the environment or the society.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23457209>

File : Dauphine_Andre_La résilience un concept pour la gestion des risques.pdf

28.DESBOIS, N.; VIDAL, A.

La télédétection dans la prévision des incendies de forêts

Ingénieries, N° 1, mars 1995, p. 21-29

Résumé : Cet article présente une méthode de suivi du stress hydrique et de l'inflammabilité des forêts méditerranéennes à partir de données infrarouges thermiques (évapotranspiration réelle ETR) du satellite NOAA-AVHRR, et de données météorologiques synoptiques (évapotranspiration potentielle ETP). Un indice de stress (1-ETR/etp) peut être calculé quotidiennement. Les résultats de cette méthode, testée durant l'été 1994, sur plusieurs grands massifs forestiers méditerranéens français, montrent que l'indice de stress est complémentaire des indices météorologiques actuels de risque d'incendie. De plus, l'image satellitaire permet une localisation des zones les plus sèches, zones où se sont déclarés la plupart des feux. Cette méthode devrait permettre aux utilisateurs finaux de mieux adapter et localiser leurs moyens de prévention et de lutte contre le feu.

Abstract : This paper presents a method for water stress monitoring and flammability of Mediterranean forests using NOAA-AVHRR satellite thermal infrared (actual evapotranspiration LE) and synoptic meteorological data (potential evapotranspiration Lep). A stress index (1-LE/LEp) can be daily calculated. The results of this method, tested during summer 1994, several large forested areas of the French Mediterranean region, show that stress index completes current meteorological fire risk indexes. Furthermore, NOAA images provide a location of water stressed areas, where most of the fires broke out. This method should supply end-users with a tool to better adapt and locate their fire-prevention and fire-fighting organisation.

Source: <http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/docs/00/46/60/78/PDF/MO1995-PUB00012354.pdf>

File: Desbois_N_La teledetection dans la prevision des incendies de forets.pdf

29.DESTANNE DE BERNIS, Gérard

La planification sanitaire : questions introductives

Revue Tiers Monde, T. 14, N° 53, janvier-mars 1973, p. 19-45

Introduction : Dès 1928, le premier Plan quinquennal soviétique contient des dispositions rigoureuses concernant la santé de la population et les orientations que doit prendre le système de santé, et cette expérience marquera chacune des démocraties populaires européennes dès la seconde guerre mondiale (2). En Chine, dès les premières amorces du Plan, au cours des années 50, on trouve des dispositions destinées à transformer profondément le système traditionnel de santé en fonction de la progression vers des structures de production socialiste et il est intéressant de noter que les bouleversements liés à la révolution culturelle dès 1965 se sont accompagnés de transformations importantes dans les structures du système de santé (3). Les « mesures directrices » en matière de santé arrêtées à Cuba après l'arrivée au pouvoir de Fidel Castro constituent une expérience de plus de ce que le renversement des rapports sociaux de production porte en lui les conditions d'une transformation profonde du système de santé, comme si celui-ci était produit par ceux-là...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23588286>

File: Destanne de Bernis_Gerard_La planification sanitaire.pdf

30.DIALLO, Youssouf

Identités et relations de plaisanterie chez les Peuls de l'ouest du Burkina Faso

Cahiers d'études africaines, N° 184 (4), 2006, p. 779-794

Résumé : L'article, qui porte sur les relations de plaisanterie chez les pasteurs peuls et leurs voisins sédentaires de l'ouest du Burkina Faso, décrit les aspects historiques et actuels de cette institution sociale. Il souligne l'importance et la variété des formes des plaisanteries interethniques qui tiennent à la dispersion des Peuls et à la nécessité pour eux de s'intégrer dans les sociétés sédentaires. Sont discutées, outre les équivalences, homologues et formes de familiarité au sein même du groupe peul, les relations de plaisanterie peules/non-peules de même que l'alliance entre Peuls et forgerons.

Source : <http://www.cairn.info/revue-cahiers-d-etudes-africaines-2006-4.htm>

File : Diallo_Youssouf_Identites et relations de plaisanterie chez les Peuls.pdf

31.DUGAST, Stéphan

Incendies rituels et bois sacrés en Afrique de l'Ouest : une complémentarité méconnue

Bois et forêts des tropiques, N° 296 (2), 2008, p. 17-26

Introduction : Situé à la rencontre des deux domaines largement explorés que sont les feux de savane et les sites sacrés naturels, les incendies rituels sont paradoxalement restés très longtemps délaissés par les scientifiques. Il s'agit pourtant d'un champ de recherche particulièrement prometteur, qui est en outre susceptible de jeter des éclairages novateurs sur chacun des deux domaines dont il forme l'intersection (feux de savane ordinaires, d'une part, autres sites sacrés naturels, d'autre part). Tout en explorant ce nouveau champ de recherche, cet article propose d'y contribuer d'une manière originale au moyen de l'appréhension globale du système que forme le couple bois sacrés /aires de feu rituel. Les contrastes mis en évidence constituent, ainsi, la matière première soumise à l'analyse. Revenant plus spécifiquement sur les incendies rituels, l'article se termine par la proposition d'un modèle à même de rendre compte de nombreuses caractéristiques du système de représentations symboliques que sous-tendent ces pratiques.

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File : Dugast_Stéphan_Incendies rituels et bois sacres.pdf

32.ELLIOTT, Jennifer A.

Towards Sustainable Rural Resource Management in Sub-Saharan Africa

Geography, Vol. 87, N° 3, July 2002, p. 197-204

Abstract: This article argues that there is substantial optimism to be found in the way that the challenges of rural resource management in Africa are currently understood and responded to that was not evident at the time of the Rio conference. It is suggested that the source of the optimism lies in the multi-disciplinary research of the last decade. This has changed quite fundamentally the ways in which society-environment relationships in Africa are understood, with significant development of common policies. The first section of the article reviews aspects of research that has challenged the Africa in environmental crisis scenarios, which has exposed the adaptive capabilities of African farmers and herders in natural resource management and is promoting an understanding of environmental change based on non-equilibrium dynamics. In short, these changes in thinking have opened up policy opportunities based on communities as agents for conservation rather than inevitable despoilers of natural resources. Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in Africa encompasses a variety of experiences on the ground and the activities of diverse agencies in relation to a range of resources. The article details a number of directions within the same areas of social and ecological science reviewed earlier that are shaping improvements in CBNRM. Communities (and ecologies) are now understood as internally differentiated and dynamic; research is identifying also the external social, physical and institutional environments that influence the operation of local institutions; and there is greater attention currently to the informal institutions operating at the local level. Through these directions it is demonstrated that the challenge for sustainable rural resource management in Africa cannot lie solely with local communities.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40573735>

File: Elliott_Jennifer_Towards Sustainable Rural Resource.pdf

33.ELLIS, Stephen; HAAR, Gerrie ter

Religion and politics in Sub-Saharan Africa

The Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol. 36, N° 2, June 1998, p. 175-201

Abstract: There is a thriving literature of religious tracts in Africa. The few formal bookshops, and the far more numerous market-stalls and itinerant hawkers who sell books, offer for sale pamphlets and popular works on religious subjects in every country of the continent, it would seem. Some are theological inquiries into aspects of the Bible or the Koran. Others contain moral lessons derived from these sacred books. Perhaps the most common category, however, is testimonies of personal religious experiences. Much of this literature hardly makes its way outside Africa and is only rarely to be found in even the finest Western academic libraries.

The most puzzling genre, at least for anyone educated in modern Western academies of learning, is that of the numerous works on witchcraft and other perceived forms of evil, sometimes in the form of a description of a personal journey into a world of spirits. While many pious works on Christianity on sale in Africa are authored by American evangelicals and published in America, popular books on witchcraft and mystical voyages are almost invariably written by Africans and published locally. Similar material is circulated through churches, sometimes in the form of video recordings. This is also true of African-led churches in the diaspora, among African communities on other continents. It is impossible to know with certainty how many people give any credence to stories like these, but the indications are that very many do so. Not only do pamphlets describing mystical journeys appear to circulate in large numbers, but such accounts may clearly be situated within an older tradition of stories about witchcraft and journeys into the underworld which is to be found in collections of folklore and even in the literature of high culture. Studies of churches and of healers in almost any part of Africa indicate that incidents of perceived witchcraft and of shamanism or near-death experiences are relatively common, and probably have been for as long as it is possible to trace. Such evidence may be drawn not just from studies of the pentecostal churches which have attracted so much scholarly interest of late, but also of many other sorts of church including African independent congregations, of Muslim communities and of indigenous religious traditions. Thus, the popular literature written by people who claim to have experienced spiritual journeys or to have expert knowledge of witchcraft is not, we believe, an ephemeral genre but rather represents a modern form of an important tradition of mysticism in Africa.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/161402>

File:Ellis_Stephen_Religion and politics in Sub-Saharan Africa.pdf

34. ELOWSON, Camilla; MACDERMOTT, Justin

ECOWAS Capabilities in Peace and Security: A Scoping Study of Progress and Challenges
Stockholm: Swedish Defence Research Agency, 2010. – 78 p.

Abstract: As part of the Studies in African Security Team's efforts to enhance the understanding of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), this report outlines Economic Community of Western African States' (ECOWAS) structures for peace and security and achievements in this area. It introduces the policies and frameworks guiding peace and security as well as the progress in implementation in this area.

The report focuses on the progress made, track record and challenges ahead for ECOWAS engagement. Some of the inter-state dynamics which affect ECOWAS' commitment to peace and security are reviewed. Specific attention is also given to the current status and challenges ahead for the establishment of the ECOWAS Standby Force.

The report closes with a discussion around the role of external donors which support ECOWAS, and explores their potential role in partnerships related to peace and security with the sub-regional body.

Source: http://www.foi.se/ReportFiles/foir_3114.pdf

File: Elowson, Camilla_ECOWAS Capabilities in Peace and Security.pdf

35. FALL, Abdou ; SOUAREM, Issaka K. ; ZOUNMENO, David

Rapport sur la sécurité humaine dans l'espace CEDEAO. Les cas du Bénin, du Burkina Faso, de la Guinée et du Togo

Institute for Security Studies, 2012.-18 p.

Résumé : Mais bien avant cette popularisation du terme par le rapport du Pnud, des chercheurs universitaires l'avaient abordé sous des noms différents.

C'est le cas, par exemple, du sociologue norvégien, Johan Galtung qui, en 1969 déjà, utilisait le concept de « paix positive », entendue comme l'absence de violence structurelle, où la justice sociale règne et où le bien-être des individus prime sur les intérêts militaires de l'État.

Nous trouvons la même déclinaison chez John Burton avec sa théorie des « besoins humains » dans laquelle il soutient que la plupart des conflits armés sont causés par la privation des besoins humains individuels, contraignant les personnes privées à lutter pour leur bien-être (sinon leur survie) et la justice sociale.

Dans la présente étude, le concept est fondé sur ces définitions et est employé pour signifier non seulement la sécurité publique (celle concernée par la protection de l'État, car elle est aussi importante), mais aussi la protection physique et morale des individus, y compris leur protection des menaces provenant des organes ou agents de l'État.

Entendue ainsi, la sécurité humaine constitue aujourd'hui un des défis majeurs auxquels sont confrontées la plupart des régions du monde. L'Afrique de l'Ouest n'échappe pas à cette réalité, elle qui a « acquis la réputation peu enviable de véritable théâtre de conflits violents, de l'instabilité politique et de l'implosion des États ». Mais il faut dire dans le même temps que durant cette dernière décennie, les choses ont avantageusement évolué sur le continent, en dépit des

reflux ponctuels observés par endroit. Des exemples de transitions démocratiques réussies se démultiplient, ou encore de pays sortis de l'ornière de la guerre civile.

Au total, si la démocratie vacille par endroit, elle s'enracine dans d'autres ou connaît des embellies après des périodes sombres, grâce entre autre à une société civile de plus en plus vigoureuse et une conscience citoyenne de plus en plus aguerrie.

Ainsi, nonobstant quelques tensions et violences électorales dans quelques autres pays, on peut mettre en exergue le dénouement de la crise post-électorale ivoirienne et les processus électoraux au Bénin, au Cap Vert, au Niger et au Nigeria qui témoignent des avancées démocratiques observées en cette année 2011.

Source: <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/9Mars2012ECOWAS.pdf>

File: Fall_Abdou_Rapport sur la sécurité humaine.pdf

36.FAY, Claude

Sang, lait, distance et plaisanterie : Articulations et « assèchements » des alliances au Maasina (Mali)

Cahiers d'études africaines, N° 184 (4), 2006, p. 755-778

Résumé : Les relations plaisantes se pratiquent au Maasina d'une part entre groupes ayant contracté un pacte de confiance (hoolaare), forme locale des alliances dites cathartiques, d'autre part entre groupes ou individus en relation de cousinage. Elles semblent constituer, avec l'insulte, l'évitement, le quémandage ou les dons réciproques, un ensemble de marqueurs dans un système plus général de distribution d'identités collectives (notamment ethniques) contraposées. Ce système opère entre les deux pôles articulés de la disjonction (ou dissimilation) et de la consubstantialisation (par le sang et le lait) des groupes concernés et semble très orienté par la dimension territoriale. On examine comment ces marqueurs peuvent glisser et les frontières se déplacer dans l'histoire des relations intergroupes, et la façon dont les modèles relationnels sont occultés, euphémisés ou manipulés dans le cadre des reformulations contemporaines des paradigmes du pouvoir et de la propriété.

Source : <http://www.cairn.info/revue-cahiers-d-etudes-africaines-2006-4.htm>

File : Fay_Claude_Sang lait distance et plaisanterie.pdf

37.FÖRCH, Wiebke

Community Resilience in Drylands and Implications for Local Development in Tigray, Ethiopia
University of Arizona, Faculty of the Graduate Interdisciplinary Programme in Arid Land Resource Sciences, Graduate College, 2012. -365 p.

PhD Thesis

Abstract: Progress in human development is threatened by the complexities of global environmental change – a defining challenge of our time. Appropriate societal responses are needed to address disturbances and increasing vulnerability of social-ecological systems. This changing context calls current development thinking into question and requires new approaches, policies, and tools to cope with growing uncertainty. With a focus on capacities instead of vulnerabilities, an approach is needed emphasizing the role of communities in planning interventions and strengthening community resilience.

This research draws on vulnerability, social-ecological systems and drylands development theory to advance an integrated understanding of resilience at community level and its role towards sustainable development.

To develop a general approach for development actors to characterize a community's resilience and plan locally targeted interventions is the overall objective of this research. A participatory approach towards defining and assessing community resilience forms the basis, as it is assumed this would enable development actors to more efficiently address development concerns and empower communities to strengthen their resilience. Underlying factors that determine community resilience in selected dryland communities in Tigray, northeastern Ethiopia are identified. Here, most of the population depends on subsistence agriculture, while food insecurity and poverty persist despite concerted regional development efforts.

This research compares and consolidates local perceptions of determinants of community resilience that form the basis for guidelines towards a methodological framework for determining levels of community resilience in Tigray. The guidelines were used to compare levels of community resilience of communities, with implications for operationalizing community resilience in the context of drylands development practice.

Findings reflect the importance of recognizing that resilience is not about maintaining a status quo, but about addressing how societies can develop in a changing environment. Prominence of resilience thinking can promote a development practice better suited to address the challenges and opportunities that changes create for poor dryland communities. Resilience thinking does not provide quick solutions, but contributes a long-term, multi-dimensional

perspective of building capacities for improved responses to current needs and future change. Resilience is not a solution in itself but can contribute towards developing more resilient trajectories for drylands development.

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<http://arizona.openrepository.com/arizona/handle/10150/265354>

<http://hdl.handle.net/10150/265354>

File: azu_etd_12426_sip1_m.pdf

38. FRANSSEN, Jean-Marc

Contributions à la modélisation des incendies et de leurs effets sur les bâtiments

Liège : Université de Liège, 1997. – 443 p.

Thèse présentée en vue de l'obtention du grade d'Agrégé de l'Enseignement Supérieur

Introduction : Depuis des temps immémoriaux, le feu, ce dégagement simultané de chaleur, de lumière et de flamme, a été pour l'espèce humaine un allié des plus précieux. C'est le rire, dit-on, qui est le propre de l'homme. Effectivement, le rire n'appartient qu'à lui et on peut imaginer qu'une certaine dose d'humour ait pu aider nos lointains ancêtres à supporter la condition qui était la leur à l'aube de la civilisation. Qui pourra jamais savoir ?

Ce dont on peut être certain, c'est que, pour éloigner les bêtes féroces avec lesquelles l'homme était en concurrence, le rire n'a pas dû se révéler d'un grand secours. La maîtrise du feu, par contre, dont l'homo sapiens avait l'apanage, a probablement joué un rôle important dans la survie de ce mammifère de l'ordre des primates. Car l'animal craint le feu et, par transitivité, il a appris à craindre l'homme...

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File : Franssen_Jean-Marc_Contributions à la modelisation des incendies.pdf

39. FRANCIS, David J.

Peacekeeping in a Bad Neighborhood: The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in Peace and Security, West Africa

Abstract: Is there any role for regional organisations in the maintenance of international peace and security and if so, how effective are they? This question has polarized the debate on the role and potential contribution of regional intergovernmental collective security organisations in the maintenance of international peace and security in the post-Cold War period. Some scholars argue that regional organisations play only a limited role and that even when they do so, it is often in pursuit of their political or strategic self-interests. On the other hand, some academics and policy practitioners are of the view that regional organisations not only have a role to play but have emerged as a viable framework for the maintenance of regional peace and security. In the process, they have 'rescued' the global institution, the United Nations, in its mandate to maintain international peace and security. The case of the West African peacekeeping and conflict stabilization interventions and regional deployments have been cited as a reflection of this development, despite its many problems and challenges. If this is the case, what has been the role and contribution of ECOWAS (the Economic Community of West African States) integration in regional peace, security, conflict prevention, management and resolution?

Source: www.ajol.info/index.php/ajcr/article/download/52180/40806

File: Francis_David_J_Peacekeeping in a Bad Neighbourhood.pdf

40. FROMAGEOT, Audrey; CECCHI, Philippe; PARENT, Florence; COPPIETERS, Yves

Ruptures économiques sans ruptures sociales: le maraîchage et la santé des paysanneries sénoufo entre résilience et vulnérabilité = Economic ruptures without social break downs: market-gardening and people's health in the Senoufo countryside, between resilience and vulnerability

Annales de Géographie, 115e Année, N° 647, janvier-février 2006, p. 49-68

Résumé : Dans les années 1990, la généralisation du maraîchage à des fins commerciales dans les savanes sénoufo du nord de la Côte-d'Ivoire et de l'ouest du Burkina Faso vérifie les capacités des sociétés rurales à surmonter de nouvelles incertitudes. Pratiqué pendant la saison sèche par des exploitants individuels, le maraîchage participe à la multiplication et à la diversification des activités personnelles rémunératrices. Il est majoritairement investi par les cadets de famille: les femmes et les jeunes hommes. Leurs revenus personnels et la baisse des budgets familiaux entraînent une nouvelle donne des rôles individuels dans la prise en charge de dépenses collectives, en particulier de santé qui ne sont plus assurées exclusivement par les responsables familiaux. Ces transformations à la fois agricoles, économiques et sociales engagent une réflexion sur la notion de résidence, d'usage croissant dans les sciences sociales. L'analyse fine des

pratiques des acteurs souligne l'intérêt de renouveler les notions fréquemment opposées de résidence et de vulnérabilité. Il en est proposé une acception élargie, relative et combinée, pour saisir les nouveaux enjeux des mutations des sociétés et des espaces ruraux en Afrique de l'ouest.

Abstract: The generalization of market-gardening that occurred in the Senoufo savannahs of the North of the Ivory Coast and the West of the Burkina Faso in the 1990s, has confirmed the rural societies' ability to overcome uncertainties. Practiced by individual farmers during the dry season, market-gardening activities take part in a multiplication and diversification process of personal profit-making. It is mainly practiced by women and young men, who do not occupy the leading parts in their respective families. In the context of a diminished family revenue, their incomes have radically changed individual involvements in the collective expenses, especially in health care, which family leaders are no longer exclusively in charge. Such transformations, concerning not only agriculture but also the economy and the society in general, have triggered a reflection on the notion of resilience, increasingly used in the social sciences. A detailed analysis of the various practices of market-gardening enhances the interest of considering anew the often opposed notions of resilience and vulnerability. More extensive and complex meanings are needed to embrace the new issues at stake in the mutation of rural societies and spaces in West Africa.

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23456667>

File : Fromageot, Audrey_Ruptures économiques sans ruptures sociales.pdf

41. FULANI, Shuaibu Ahmed

The New World Order and the Prospects for Peace and Security in Africa
Pakistan Horizon, Vol. 45, N° 2, April 1992, p. 35-68

Introduction: To those of us who were not opportuned to be real actors, or observers: passive or active, on the international political and strategic theatre, which is a product of the 'past' years of the European conquest of the world, followed by the ensuing conflict of interest, rivalry, domination, competition, crisis and suspicion, culminating in the planning and execution of the first (1914-1918) and second (1938-1945) world wars, the discovery of the Berlin Wall (1961-1989) would remain an indelible 'mind-shocker', and a classical example of the defence of ideological and strategic interest. In other words, it was a real case of the extent to which men could and are willing to pursue, at great costs, the dictates of their minds regardless of the social, political and strategic implications for world peace and international security.¹ The inherited intra-European socio-political climate with its 'wet towel' spill-over effects on other nations of the world is what formed the rather strategic connotation of the expression 'world order' coined to lend credibility to the control and actions of the then imperial powers over an 'unstructured' planet, later to be structured and dominated, for almost half a century, by the two world super powers: the United States of America (USA) and the defunct Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/41394596.pdf>

File: Fulani_Shuaibu Ahmed_The New World Order.pdf

42. GALVAN, Dennis

Joking Kinship As A Syncretic Institution
Cahiers d'études africaines, N° 184 (4), 2006, p. 809-834

Résumé : En s'appuyant sur l'examen empirique des relations à plaisanterie dans un groupe de villages serer au Sénégal et chez les migrants de Dakar, cet article parvient à trois conclusions. Premièrement, la parenté à plaisanterie est mieux comprise à travers la théorie sociale pragmatiste et constructiviste en termes de syncrétisme institutionnel, processus qui consiste à désassembler les institutions dérivées d'une origine multiple afin de mettre ensemble de nouvelles structures recombinantes. Deuxièmement, concevoir la parenté à plaisanterie en termes de syncrétisme déstabilise fondamentalement les efforts visant à l'utiliser comme une variable indépendante pour justifier la coopération ethnique et la construction de la nation. Malgré cela, une version limitée et modifiée de l'analyse positiviste est possible à la lumière du syncrétisme. Enfin, le syncrétisme institutionnel permet d'éloigner la discussion de la parenté à plaisanterie des stériles débats primordialistes-instrumentalistes et universalisme-particularisme pour s'orienter vers une anthropologie politique plus solide des compréhensions changeantes et des déploiements divers des éléments de la culture soi-disant "traditionnelle".

Source : <http://www.cairn.info/revue-cahiers-d-etudes-africaines-2006-4.htm>

File: Dennis Galvan_Joking Kinship As A Syncretic Institution.pdf

43. GAWAYA, Rose

Investing in Women Farmers to Eliminate Food Insecurity in Southern Africa: Policy-Related Research from Mozambique

Gender and Development, Vol. 16, N° 1, March 2008, p. 147-159

Abstract: About 70 per cent of the population in Southern Africa depends on agriculture as the main source of food, income, and employment. Women produce an estimated 70 per cent of the food in the region. Recent studies have pointed to governments' failure to invest in women farmers as one of the major contributing factors to food insecurity in Southern Africa (Drimmie and Mousseaux 2004). This article shares the findings of some Oxfam GB research, conducted in 2006, into government policy towards women farmers in Southern Africa. It focuses on Mozambique.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20461255>

File: Gawaya_Rose_Investing in Women Farmers to Eliminate Food Insecurity.pdf

44. GOUCHA, Moufida; CILLIERS, Jakkie, eds

Peace, Human Security and Conflict Prevention in Africa: Proceedings of the UNESCO-ISS Expert Meeting held in Pretoria, South Africa, 23-24 July 2001

Pretoria: Institute for Security Studies, 2001. – 115 p.

ISBN 1-919913-06-8

Source: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001249/124996e.pdf>

File: 124996e.pdf

45. HADLEY, C; TEGEGN, A; TESSEMA, F.; COWAN, J A; ASEFA, M.; GALEA, S.

Food Insecurity, Stressful Life Events and Symptoms of Anxiety and Depression in East Africa: Evidence from the Gilgel Gibe Growth and Development Study

Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, Vol. 62, N° 11, November 2008, p. 980-986

Abstract: Objectives: Common mental disorders are a major contributor to the burden of disease in developing countries. An assessment was carried out of whether food insecurity and exposure to stressful life events, two common features of life in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), are associated with symptoms of mental disorders among adults. Methods: The Gilgel Gibe Growth and Development Study (GGGDS) is an ongoing cohort study in rural Ethiopia. Participants of the GGGDS were randomly selected from households from a complete census of persons living in the area. The Hopkins Symptom Checklist and the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire were used to assess anxiety and depression and post-traumatic stress symptoms. Results: Among 902 adult participants, food insecurity, stressful life events and symptoms of common mental disorders were highly prevalent. In separate multivariate models adjusting for potential confounders, food insecurity and stressful life events were independently associated with high symptoms of depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress. Conclusions: Potentially modifiable Stressors may influence variation in common mental disorders in Ethiopia, and SSA more generally. These findings suggest that the negative effects of food insecurity extend beyond nutritional outcomes and that interventions that promote food security may also positively influence adult mental health in the region.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20720863>

File: Hadley_C_Food insecurity, stressful life events.pdf

46. HAMNETT, Stephen

Vulnerable and Resilient Cities

Built Environment, Vol. 32, N° 4, 2006, p. 348-353

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23289509>

File: Hamnett_Stephen_Vulnerable and Resilient Cities.pdf

47. HARDY, Jacques

L'Agence du médicament : un nouvel outil au service de la sécurité sanitaire

La Revue administrative, 46e Année, N° 274, juillet- août 1993, p. 382-387

Introduction : La politique du médicament mêle en proportions variables, selon les époques, des impératifs sanitaires, financiers et industriels. Les pouvoirs publics sont, en effet, simultanément comptables de la sécurité des consommateurs, de l'équilibre des comptes sociaux de la Nation et des possibilités de développement de l'industrie

pharmaceutique française. Or, tous ces objectifs et notamment les deux derniers, ne sont pas forcément compatibles. Comment réduire le coût de la consommation médicamenteuse sans porter préjudice à l'industrie ? Comment permettre à cette dernière de mettre sur le marché des substances nouvelles plus efficaces alors qu'elles sont, presque toujours, beaucoup plus coûteuses et risquent donc de creuser un peu plus encore le déficit de l'assurance-maladie (1) ? En déposant à l'automne 1991 un projet de loi "relatif à l'Agence du médicament et à la régulation des dépenses de médicaments pris en charge par les régimes obligatoires de l'assurance-maladie", le gouvernement entendait apporter des réponses à toutes ces questions (2). Le texte visait, en effet, simultanément, à mieux garantir la sécurité des consommateurs, en créant un nouvel outil d'homologation des nouvelles spécialités pharmaceutiques, et à réguler les dépenses dans le cadre d'une relation contractuelle entre fabricants et pouvoirs publics, portant sur les prix et les volumes commercialisés. Le premier objectif était mis à la charge de l'Agence du médicament, le second devait incomber à un Haut-comité du médicament...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40769828>

File: Hardy_Jacques_L_Agence du médicament.pdf

48. HILSON, Gavin

The Environmental Impact of Small-Scale Gold Mining in Ghana: Identifying Problems and Possible Solutions

The Geographical Journal, Vol. 168, N° 1, March., 2002, p. 57-72

Abstract: This paper examines the environmental impacts of small-scale gold mining in Ghana, and prescribes a series of recommendations for improving environmental performance in the industry. Since the enactment of the Small Scale Gold Mining Law in 1989, which effectively legalized small-scale gold mining in the country, industrial operations, collectively, have made important contributions to national gold output, foreign exchange earnings and employment. Accompanying this pattern of socio-economic growth, however, have been increased environmental complications - namely, mercury pollution and land degradation. The Ghanaian Minerals Commission has been burdened with most of the jurisdictional responsibilities related to small-scale mining, but with a staff of only 35-40 people working with a pool of highly obsolete research resources, it is clearly incapable of facilitating sufficient environmental improvement on its own. It is concluded that marked environmental improvements can only be achieved if: (1) assistance is provided to the Minerals Commission from local governmental bodies and academic units; (2) industry-specific environmental management tools and strategies are designed and implemented; (3) concerted effort is made to prospect for deposits suitable for small-scale gold mining, a key to preventing unnecessary exploration; and (4) a nation-wide industrial mercury study is commissioned, and a mercury retorting programme is implemented.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3451222>

File : Hilson_Gavin_The Environmental Impact of Small-Scale Gold Mining.pdf

49. HOLLING C. S.

Resilience and Stability of Ecological Systems

Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics, Vol. 4, 1973, p. 1-23

Introduction: Individuals die, populations disappear, and species become extinct. That is one view of the world. But another view of the world concentrates not so much on presence or absence as upon the numbers of organisms and the degree of constancy of their numbers. These are two very different ways of viewing the behavior of systems and the usefulness of the view depends very much on the properties of the system concerned. If we are examining a particular device designed by the engineer to perform specific tasks under a rather narrow range of predictable external conditions, we are likely to be more concerned with consistent no variable performance in which slight departures from the performance goal are immediately counteracted. A quantitative view of the behavior of the system is, therefore, essential. With attention focused upon achieving constancy, the critical events seem to be the amplitude and frequency of oscillations. But if we are dealing with a system profoundly affected by changes external to it, and continually confronted by the unexpected, the constancy of its behavior becomes less important than the persistence of the relationships. Attention shifts, therefore, to the qualitative and to questions of existence or not...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2096802>

File: Holling_C.S._Resilience and Stability of Ecological Systems.pdf

50. HOLLING C. S.

Surprise for Science, Resilience for Ecosystems, and Incentives for People

Ecological Applications, Vol. 6, N° 3, August 1996, p. 733-735

Introduction: It is an open question whether ecosystem management will become a passing fad, an expansion of existing rigid bureaucratic procedures, or a sustaining foundation for learning to deal with the interactions between people, nature, and economic activities. The report of the Ecological Society of America Committee on the Scientific Basis for Ecosystem Management makes a major contribution to the very best of those possibilities. Here I will comment on three consequences that flow from their conclusions-consequences for the kind of science, theory, and practice needed.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2269475>

File: Holling_C.S._Surprise for Science Resilience for Ecosystems.pdf

51. HOLLING C. S.

Understanding the Complexity of Economic, Ecological, and Social Systems
Ecosystems, Vol. 4, No. 5, August 2001, p. 390-405

Abstract: Hierarchies and adaptive cycles comprise the basis of ecosystems and social-ecological systems across scales. Together they form a panarchy. The panarchy describes how a healthy system can invent and experiment, benefiting from inventions that create opportunity while being kept safe from those that destabilize because of their nature or excessive exuberance. Each level is allowed to operate at its own pace, protected from above by slower, larger levels but invigorated from below by faster, smaller cycles of innovation. The whole panarchy is therefore both creative and conserving. The interactions between cycles in a panarchy combine learning with continuity. An analysis of this process helps to clarify the meaning of "sustainable development." Sustainability is the capacity to create, test, and maintain adaptive capability. Development is the process of creating, testing, and maintaining opportunity. The phrase that combines the two, "sustainable development," thus refers to the goal of fostering adaptive capabilities and creating opportunities. It is therefore not an oxymoron but a term that describes a logical partnership.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3658800>

File : Holling_C.S._Understanding the Complexity of Economic.pdf

52. HOLLING C. S.; FOLKE, Carl; CARPENTER, Steve; ELMQVIST, Thomas; GUNDERSON, Lance; WALKER, Brian

Resilience and Sustainable Development: Building Adaptive Capacity in a World of Transformations
Ambio, Vol. 31, N° 5, August 2002, p. 437-440

Abstract: Emerging recognition of two fundamental errors underpinning past policies for natural resource issues heralds awareness of the need for a worldwide fundamental change in thinking and in practice of environmental management. The first error has been an implicit assumption that ecosystem responses to human use are linear, predictable and controllable. The second has been an assumption that human and natural systems can be treated independently. However, evidence that has been accumulating in diverse regions all over the world suggests that natural and social systems behave in nonlinear ways, exhibit marked thresholds in their dynamics, and that social-ecological systems act as strongly coupled, complex and evolving integrated systems. This article is a summary of a report prepared on behalf of the Environmental Advisory Council to the Swedish Government, as input to the process of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa in 26 August 4 September 2002. We use the concept of resilience-the capacity to buffer change, learn and develop- as a framework for understanding how to sustain and enhance adaptive capacity in a complex world of rapid transformations. Two useful tools for resilience-building in social-ecological systems are structured scenarios and active adaptive management. These tools require and facilitate a social context with flexible and open institutions and multi-level governance systems that allow for learning and increase adaptive capacity without foreclosing future development options.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4315276>

File : Holling_C.S._Resilience and Sustainable Development.pdf

53. HSU, Lee-Nah

Building Dynamic Democratic Governance and HIV-Resilient Societies
Bangkok: Building Regional HIV Resilience, UNDP South East Asia HIV and Development Programme, February 2004. – 70 p.

This paper was written in fulfilment of the Democratic Governance Fellowship Programme 2003 and was presented at the Oslo Governance Centre in Norway on 3 November 2003

Source: <http://www.hivpolicy.org/Library/HPP000059.pdf>

File: HPP000059.pdf

54. HUMAN SECURITY REPORT PROJECT

Sexual Violence, Education and War: Beyond the Mainstream Narrative

Source: <http://hsrgroup.org/docs/Publications/HSR2012/2012HumanSecurityReport-FullText-LowRes.pdf>

File: Human Security Report Project_Sexual Violence Education and War.pdf

55. IDA (Washington)

Operational Approaches and Financing in Fragile States

Washington: IDA, 2007. – 48 p.

Introduction: At the first meeting of the IDA15 Replenishment negotiations, the IDA Deputies requested that IDA's role in fragile states be addressed as one of the three special themes for the replenishment. Specifically, they asked that the following issues be addressed: "IDA's strategy, instruments and operational response in supporting fragile states; IDA financing for fragile states; and a systematic approach to arrears clearance."⁴ This paper responds to this request, with the exception of the systematic approach for arrears clearance, which is described in a separate paper.

At the outset, it is worth noting that IDA support for fragile states has been a feature of a number of previous replenishment discussions. IDA Deputies have recommended a number of enhancements to IDA's policies and financing arrangements, based on either lessons from experience or on research. Thus the IDA12 Replenishment report included an authorization of pre-arrears clearance grants to allow IDA to engage earlier in countries in arrears that are emerging from severe conflict. Similarly, the IDA13 Replenishment report introduced a provision for exceptional financing to post-conflict countries and included several grant categories that benefited fragile states. Finally, the IDA14 Replenishment report added a provision for exceptional allocation for countries re-engaging with IDA after a prolonged period and introduced a new grant allocation system based on countries' debt sustainability prospects that provides significant benefits for many fragile states at risk of debt distress. IDA has also worked to address debt sustainability in many fragile states through the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)...

Source: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/IDA/Resources/IDA15FragileStates.pdf>

File: IDA_Operational Approaches and Financing in Fragile States.pdf

56. IKEDA, Daisaku

Value Creation for Global Change: Building Resilient and Sustainable Societies: 2014 Peace Proposal

Tokyo: Soka Gakkai International, 2014. – 24 p.

Source: http://www.nepalsgi.org/wp-includes/proposals/peace_proposal_2014.pdf

File: peace_proposal_2014.pdf

57. IKEDA, S.; FUKUZONA, T.; SATO, T., eds

A Better Integrated Management of Disaster Risks: Toward Resilient Society to Emerging Disaster Risks in Mega-Cities

Tokyo: TERRAPUB, 2006. – 227 p.

ISBN: 978-4-88704-140-0

Source: <http://www.terrapub.co.jp/e-library/nied/index.html>

58. INEP (Nairobi)

Towards a green economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

Nairobi: INEP, 2011. – 631 p.

Introduction: The last two years have seen the idea of a "green economy" float out of its specialist moorings in environmental economics and into the mainstream of policy discourse.

It is found increasingly in the words of heads of state and finance ministers, in the text of G20 communiqués, and discussed in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

This recent traction for a green economy concept has no doubt been aided by widespread disillusionment with the prevailing economic paradigm, a sense of fatigue emanating from the many concurrent crises and market failures experienced during the very first decade of the new millennium, including especially the financial and economic crisis of 2008. But at the same time, there is increasing evidence of a way forward, a new economic paradigm – one in which

material wealth is not delivered perforce at the expense of growing environmental risks, ecological scarcities and social disparities.

Mounting evidence also suggests that transitioning to a green economy has sound economic and social justification. There is a strong case emerging for a redoubling of efforts by both governments as well as the private sector to engage in such an economic transformation. For governments, this would include leveling the playing field for greener products by phasing out antiquated subsidies, reforming policies and providing new incentives, strengthening market infrastructure and market-based mechanisms, redirecting public investment, and greening public procurement.

For the private sector, this would involve understanding and sizing the true opportunity represented by green economy transitions across a number of key sectors, and responding to policy reforms and price signals through higher levels of financing and investment...

Source: http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/Portals/88/documents/ger/ger_final_dec_2011/Green%20EconomyReport_Final_Dec2011.pdf

File: INEP_Towards a green economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication.pdf

59. JACKSON, Richard

New mines for old gold: Ghana's changing mining industry

Geography, Vol. 77, N° 2, April 1992, p. 175-178

Introduction: The gold mining industry of Ghana has a history of perhaps 2,500 years. Its allure was one of the principal reasons for the British desire to control the kingdom of Asante and extend its rule over the whole of what was known in the nineteenth century as the Gold Coast. By far the most productive goldfields both pre-colonially and in the early years of British rule were in the south-west of the country, between Kumasi, seat of the Asante kings, and the ports of Sekondi/Takoradi. Other prospects were scattered more sparsely in the western and northern peripheries of Ghana, but all deposits were located in the Birimian-Tarkwaian system of intensely folded metamorphics and argillaceous sediments. The industry's focal area in the South-west of the country (see Fig. 1), drained by the Tano, Ankobra and Pra/Ofin river systems, also happens to be the wettest area of Ghana and was originally almost entirely covered by rainforest or by semi-deciduous forest. In the last years of the nineteenth century, European mining interests began to develop goldfields around Tarkwa and, in 1895, at Obuasi, home since then of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, one of the world's most famous gold operations. In order to better supply these mines, work began in 1901 to construct a rail link between Takoradi/ Sekondi and Kumasi. This link, which incidentally has become enshrined in geography text-books since it engendered the Taaffe-Morrill- Gould model of network development in developing countries, led to further discoveries of minerals. Not only did the access it provided lead to the filing of 4,000 mine concession applications in 1901-2, but the very act of building it revealed new deposits, such as those of manganese at Nsuta. Alluvial gold dredging along the river systems also revealed the presence of alluvial diamonds which were derived from more extensive deposits in the upper reaches of the Prariver system. Bauxite deposits were also uncovered as a by-product of gold exploration, and exploitation of these at Awaso was greatly encouraged by the demands of the aircraft industry during the Second World War.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40572166>

File: Jackson_Richard_New mines for old gold.pdf

60. JANIN, Pierre ; ÉDOUARD DE SUREMAIN, Charles

La question alimentaire en Afrique : risque et politisation

Revue Tiers Monde, T. 46, N° 184, octobre 2005, p. 727-736

Résumé : Sans prétendre au comparatisme systématique, ce dossier aborde la gestion des risques alimentaires dans plusieurs pays d'Afrique. Les études font ressortir le décalage entre les intentions initiales des politiques alimentaires, leur concrétisation et les situations locales. Elles soulignent le dépérissement de l'État, le renforcement des réseaux marchands et les initiatives citoyennes et individuelles, qui modifient les relations entre les acteurs du système alimentaire, tout en pointant la pluralité de leurs perceptions, usages et cadres normatifs. Sont ainsi posés les jalons d'une réflexion qui envisage les relations entre cadres théoriques, modèles de développement et jeux d'acteurs.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23594254>

File : Janin_Pierre_La question alimentaire en Afrique.pdf

61. Japan National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation (JANPEC)

Towards a More Resilient Society: Lessons from Economic Crises: Report of the Social Resilience Project

Tokyo: Japan Institute of International Affairs, 2010. – 358 p.

ISBN: 978-4-8193-0210-4

Source: <http://www.pecc.org/resources/macro-economics-1/1544-towards-a-more-resilient-society-lessons-from-economic-crises/file>

File: Social-Resilience-Report-2010.pdf

62. KALDOR, Mary; MARCOUX, Sonia

La sécurité humaine : un concept pertinent ?

Politique étrangère, Vol. 71, N° 4, Hiver 2006, p. 901-914

Introduction: Les menaces imaginables et le sens social de la guerre connaissent depuis quelques années de profondes modifications. Dans ce nouvel environnement, on peut seulement proposer des stratégies anciennes modernisées par la technologie. Il faut promouvoir un concept de sécurité humaine privilégiant la sécurité des individus et des communautés sur les intérêts des États. Un tel concept ne peut être dissocié d'une stratégie de développement qui, elle aussi, crée de la sécurité.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/42716375>

File: Kaldor_Mary_La sécurité humaine : un concept pertinent.pdf

63. KASCHULA, S. A.

Wild Foods and Household Food Security Responses to AIDS: Evidence from South Africa

Population and Environment, Vol. 29, N° 3/5, May 2008, p. 162-185

Abstract: Wild foods may offer unique benefits to households afflicted by AIDS, providing a nutritious and freely available food source at minimal labour and financial costs. This article presents the results of food security assessments in two rural South African sites. Detailed household dietary recalls from 227 households, combined with qualitative work, explored the association of household AIDS proxies (recent morbidity, mortality and orphan fostering) with household food security and dietary composition. The study found that AIDS-proxy households were significantly more food insecure, and households fostering orphans were both poorer and more food insecure. Wild foods were evident in 40.3% of the 48 h recalls, with significantly greater likelihood of use in households with fostering paternal orphans, and/or with at least one AIDS proxy. Only paternal orphans were significantly associated with likelihood of using wild foods when controlling for household socio-economic status. Qualitative data suggests that households afflicted by AIDS might curtail their use of wild foods due to household labour shortages and stigma. This is unfortunate, as regressions indicate that households using wild foods may be more economically resilient. This may be particularly important for households registering AIDS proxies, due to a demonstrated negative correlation between accumulated household AIDS proxies and household income.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40212353>

File: Kaschula_S A_Wild Foods and Household Food Security.pdf

64. KING, Gary; MURRAY, Christopher J. L.

Rethinking Human Security

Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 116, N° 4, winter, 2001-2002, p. 585-610

Introduction: In the 1990s, the two dominant strands of foreign policy-economic development and military security-became intertwined. The development and security establishments have also each undergone a period of conceptual turmoil with the end of the cold war, the recognition of highly uneven patterns of change in different components of development, and the technological and political changes often labeled globalization. One consequence has been the emergence of the concept of human security. As fostered by the United Nations Development Program, this term usually means "freedom from fear and want." Human security has rapidly moved to occupy center stage in discussions of foreign policy; for example, the Group of Eight (G8) foreign ministers declared in June of 1999 that they are "determined to fight the underlying causes of multiple threats to human security..." Despite articulated links to both the development and security fields, alternative definitions abound for human security, and the research and policy agenda for human security remains unclear.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/798222.pdf>

File: King_Gary_Rethinking Human Security.pdf

65. KUHLICKE, Christian; STEINFÜHRER, Annett; BEGG, Chloe; LUTHER, Jochen

Toward More Resilient Societies in the Field of Natural Hazards: CapHaz-Net's Lessons Learnt
Leipzig: Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, 2012. – 76 p.

(WP10 Final paper, 10.3)

Source: http://caphaz-net.org/outcomes-results/CapHazNet_Del%2010.3_final.pdf

File : CapHazNet_Del 10.3_final.pdf

66.KUMSSA, Asfaw; WILLIAMS, James Herbert; JONES, John F. eds

Conflict and Human Security in Africa. Kenya in Perspective

Palgrave Macmillan, 2011. – xiii-209 p.

ISBN: 978-0-230-11560-6

67.KUPERUS, Tracy

Building Democracy: An Examination of Religious Associations in South Africa and Zimbabwe

The Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol. 37, N° 4, December 1999, p. 643-668

Abstract: This paper explores the dynamics of regime change in South Africa and Zimbabwe through an examination of civil society's role, but more particularly mainline Christian religious associations, in democratising and consolidating democracy. After surveying state-civil society debates, an analysis of the nature and purpose of civil society in these two countries is undertaken. In both countries, a vibrant, diverse civil society exists that builds or strengthens democratic possibilities; however, Zimbabwean civil society is weaker for reasons that include regime type, the particularities of the liberation struggle, and constitutional limitations. The paper concludes with prescriptions for strengthening civil society in South Africa based on lessons learned from Zimbabwe.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/161430>

File: Kuperus_Tacy_Building Democracy.pdf

68.LABONNE, Michel

La précarité alimentaire en Afrique

Revue Tiers Monde, T. 24, N° 95, juillet-septembre 1983, p. 589-596

Introduction : Depuis une dizaine d'années, les famines s'abattent assez régulièrement sur diverses zones de l'Afrique. Mais à côté d'accidents conjoncturels dramatiques, se profile de plus en plus distinctement un accroissement structurel et généralisé de la précarité alimentaire; la plupart des pays ne peuvent arriver à fournir une ration à peine suffisante en moyenne à leur population que grâce à des importations accrues de produits alimentaires. L'évaluation de la ration alimentaire africaine au début des années 80 montre une moyenne équivalente aux besoins énergétiques calculés, de l'ordre de 2 300 calories. Au cours des vingt dernières années, une progression très lente, inférieure à 5 %, s'est manifestée, avec une inflexion en 1972 et 1973 où la sécheresse a sévi, parfois de façon dramatique, en divers points du continent. La ration protéique, avec sa composante de protéines d'origine animale, stagne depuis deux décennies autour d'un niveau jugé comme à peine suffisant avec 59 g par jour et par personne. Le gain positif enregistré par la ration lipidique, de l'ordre de 10 %, est dû essentiellement à un apport plus important d'huiles végétales. Pour les autres éléments nutritifs, la stagnation du niveau de la ration moyenne par tête constitue la caractéristique essentielle. ..

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File : Labonne_Michel_La precarite alimentaire en Afrique.pdf

69.LACHAUD, Jean-Pierre

Crise ivoirienne, envois de fonds et pauvreté Au Burkina Faso

Revue Tiers Monde, T. 46, N° 183, juillet 2005, p. 651-673

Résumé : A l'aide des enquêtes prioritaires du Burkina Faso, l'étude montre une baisse et une nouvelle distribution relative des envois de fonds de Côte-d'Ivoire au cours de la période 1998-2003. En effet, alors que plus de la moitié des ménages ayant des transferts bénéficiaient d'une redistribution en provenance de Côte-d'Ivoire en 1998, ils n'étaient plus que le quart en 2003. En même temps, l'étude suggère une relation significative entre le déclin des envois de fonds de Côte-d'Ivoire et la hausse de la pauvreté nationale au cours de la période, notamment en ce qui concerne la pauvreté transitoire.

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70. LAVERGNE, Marc

Réchauffement climatique à l'origine de la crise du Darfour?: La recherche scientifique menacée par le déni de la complexité

Revue Tiers Monde, N° 204, octobre-décembre 2010, p. 69-88

Résumé: La crise du Darfour est certes due à un déséquilibre croissant entre population et ressources qui exacerbe les tensions entre groupes tribaux pour l'accès à la terre et à l'eau. La dégradation de l'environnement est un processus constaté, depuis plus d'un demi-siècle, faute, en grande partie, d'efforts de développement rural. La crise déclenchée en 2003 est donc le résultat de la révolte des populations contre la négligence et l'exploitation du Darfour par l'élite au pouvoir, issue de la vallée du Nil. Mais la fuite éperdue des villageois rescapés des massacres déclenchés par l'armée et les janjawids n'a eu pour but que la survie immédiate. Les camps de déplacés n'offrent pas de possibilités de poursuivre une activité agro-pastorale. L'alternance de cycles climatiques montre certes une tendance à la diminution des précipitations. Mais celle-ci a eu des précédents dans l'histoire, et rien ne permet à ce stade de la lier au réchauffement climatique. Les déplacements d'urgence de populations à l'occasion de crises aiguës, comme en 1984-1985 ou en 2003-2004, sont donc plutôt causés par la stagnation économique et sociale dont cette région est victime.

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File: Lavergne_Marc_Rechauffement climatique a l'origine de la crise du Darfour.pdf

71. LAUNAY, Robert

Practical Joking

Cahiers d'études africaines, N° 184 (4), 2006, p. 795-808

Introduction: A. R. Radcliffe-Brown's (1952a) famous paper on "The Mother's Brother in South Africa" sparked one of the many now-forgotten debates in anthropology, this one about the nature and explanation of "joking relationships". No doubt because Radcliffe-Brown was more important as a theoretician than as a field worker, and that he based his argument on ethnographic data collected by other researchers, his account of joking is pervasively abstract and, one might add, humorless. When I conducted field research among the Dyula of northern Côte-d'Ivoire. I was indeed able, like many of my colleagues, to observe such joking first-hand. Indeed, the obscene joking aimed by worosso, slaves "born in the house", at horon, "free persons", seemed so discordant with Radcliffe-Brown's explanations that I devoted my first publication to the phenomenon (Launay 1977). In retrospect, I do not think that my analysis did justice to the subject I was privy to observe.

Radcliffe-Brown and other theoreticians did not ignore the obvious fact that individuals related to one another as joking partners did not, for the most part, actively joke with one another. However, in their analyses, they were all too eager to sweep the significance of this fact conveniently under the rug. This is all the more striking if one bears in mind that joking between certain categories of affines was routinely contrasted to avoidance between other categories. However, affines who were supposed to avoid one another were expected to do so consistently, while those who could joke with one another did so intermittently if at all. The episodic nature of joking in "joking relationships" is, I wish to argue, hardly incidental. Joking has constantly to be instantiated. Someone has to initiate the behavior, and others have to construe it as appropriate. Such instantiation can take quite different forms. Among the Dyula, as I shall argue, certain forms of joking are staged on ritual occasions, while others are enacted on an ad hoc basis.

In neither case can joking be reduced to the mechanical application of norms or rules putatively governing social relationships.

Source : <http://www.cairn.info/revue-cahiers-d-etudes-africaines-2006-4.htm>

File: Launay_Robert_Practical Joking.pdf

72. LEE, Shin-wha

Promoting Human Security: Ethical, Normative and Educational Frameworks in East Asia

Seoul: Korean National Commission for UNESCO, 2004. – 123 p.

Source: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001388/138892e.pdf>

File: LEE_Shin-wha_Promoting Human Security.pdf

73. LEGESSE, Belaineh

Risk Management Strategies of Smallholder Farmers in the Eastern Highlands of Ethiopia

Uppsala: Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, 2003. – 50 p.

Thesis (doctoral)--Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, 2003

Abstract: Many risks with severe consequences affect the rural society in Ethiopia. Hence, risk reduction and mitigation would be of paramount importance to the rural households whose livelihoods are threatened. This thesis investigates the relationship between various types of agricultural risks and socio-economic-cultural characteristics of households, opportunity variables and other pertinent factors. For a fuller understanding of the contextual risks, the study utilises both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis. The qualitative methods are envisaged to grasp the varying insights, perspectives and complexities of rural livelihoods. The quantitative analyses are used to enrich and contextualize the qualitative information.

The results reveal that households in the Eastern Highlands of Ethiopia are vulnerable to a wide variety of risks that can materially disrupt different aspects of their livelihoods. In the first article, it is shown that the major risks are production risk, financial risk, health risk, institutional and political risk. These are both covariate risks that may take the form of widespread shocks such as drought, or idiosyncratic risks such as localised shocks or health problems. It emerges that risks are perceived by different local actors in varying ways depending on differences in asset endowments, locational settings and different dimensions of livelihood diversification strategies pursued by the farmers. Article II focuses on estimation and characterisation of perceived risks, mainly on income, price and yield variability. The analysis shows that drought, pests & diseases, higher prices of cereals at purchase, and drought coupled with pests & diseases are very frequent and distributionally neutral. Proximity to the market and the number of cattle owned by the households are found to be the strong determinants of household income during both 'good' and 'bad' years.

Article III analyses what determines access to risk information and learning that is vital in the risk reduction and mitigation process. The main messages are that distances from markets and number of plots owned by the farmers have significant associations with access to information. Self-evaluation of knowledge, a proxy for learning, is found to be significantly associated with differences in gender, marital statuses and educational level of household head as well as number of cattle owned and farm size.

Some important messages emerge from the fourth article. Firstly, farmers perceived that financial response; diversification and marketing responses are important management tools in risk mitigation and sustenance of their livelihoods. Secondly, responses to risks are differentiated across opportunity variables, wealth status, diversification and human capital related variables. This dissertation argues that the trend of increased reliance on ex post responses to risks needs to be reversed as farmers would benefit more from invigorating ex ante, preventive, risk management instruments. The impetus of this study is that understanding varying perceptions of risks, risk information, learning and risk responses of farmers could serve as a solid basis in the efforts of articulating sensible grass-root level risk reduction strategies with the view of reducing various dimensions of poverty in the Eastern Highlands of Ethiopia.

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74. MACARTHUR, Julie

A Responsibility to Rethink? Challenging Paradigms in Human Security

International Journal, Vol. 63, N° 2, spring, 2008, p. 422-443

Introduction: As Victor Hugo once wrote, "not even armies can withstand an idea whose time has come." In the case of human security he may very well be right, but the emergence of differing conceptions of it has affected the trajectory of its development as an alternative security paradigm. Human security as a concept has immense appeal for scholars and practitioners interested in the creation of a more just world order. This appeal is derived from a combination of material changes and challenges in the global system as well as an ideational shift towards international citizenship and governance. Increasing interconnectivities in global economic, social, and environmental systems have created impacts for citizens around the world and challenges for state regulation. There has been a corresponding reconceptualization of key concepts such as citizenship and sovereignty. In an increasingly interconnected world, what responsibilities do states and peoples have to each other? This article poses the question: how radical a transformation is the shift from national security to human security?

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75. MANYANGA, Munyaradzi

Resilient Landscapes: Socio-environmental Dynamics in the Shashi-Limpopo Basin, Southern Zimbabwe c. AD 800 to the Present

Uppsala: Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, Uppsala University, 2006. – 301 p.

PhD thesis, Africa and Comparative Archaeology, Uppsala University

Abstract: The general perception today is that the Shashi-Limpopo Basin in southern Africa is hot and dry and not conducive to human habitation. Today there is no doubt that the Shashi-Limpopo Basin has been home to many communities throughout the pre-historical period. A study of the changing ecological conditions in the Mateke Hills and the Shashi-Limpopo Valley as well as historical and present day land-usage offers an alternative explanation of how prehistoric communities could have interacted with this changing landscape. The archaeological record, historical sources and recent land-use patterns show that settlement location has always been orientated towards the rivers and circumscribed environments. The mosaic of floodplains, wetlands, drylands and circumscribed zones provided the ideal ecological setting for the development of socio-political complexity in southern Africa. The resilience of these semi arid savanna regions together with human innovation and local knowledge ensured that societies continued to derive subsistence even in the face of seasonal variability in rainfall and even climate change.

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76.MANYENA, Siambabala Bernard; FORDHAM, Maureen; COLLINS, Andrew

Disaster Resilience and Children: Managing Food Security in Zimbabwe's Binga District
Children, Youth and Environments, Vol. 18, N° 1, 2008, p. 303-331

Abstract: The growing recognition of the vulnerability of children to disasters has added a new impetus to the concept of their involvement in disaster risk reduction programs. Involving children in disaster risk reduction is among those aspects promoted in the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015 to enhance the resilience of disaster-affected communities. This article presents the results from a research study which investigated the involvement of children in disaster risk reduction programs in Binga District, Zimbabwe, focusing on food security. The results suggest that children are an invaluable part of human agency in disaster contexts, especially in view of increasing numbers of children orphaned by HIV and AIDS. Yet their involvement is still contested. Unless family and cultural pressures imposed on children are recognized and managed in disaster risk programming, the potential of children's involvement is likely to be missed in building disaster-resilient communities.

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File: Manyena_Siambabala Bernard_Disaster Resilience and Children.pdf

77.MATHY, Sandrine

Comment intégrer les pays en développement dans des politiques climatiques fondées sur un système de quotas d'émissions?

Revue Tiers Monde, T. 45, N° 177, janvier-mars 2004, p. 85-105

Résumés : Les politiques climatiques ne seront pas acceptées par les pays en développement tant qu'elles seront perçues comme une contrainte supplémentaire sur leur développement. La répartition du fardeau imposée à ces pays par le changement climatique doit donc être perçue comme équitable. Cependant, la diversité des métriques envisageables pour juger du caractère équitable d'une allocation de quotas compromet la possibilité d'aboutir à un accord. En revanche, un système de permis d'émissions négociables induit des transferts compensatoires qui peuvent être importants et aider à la mise en place d'un ensemble de quotas et de mesures d'accompagnement visant la levée de barrières au développement.

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File : Mathy_Sandrine_Comment integrer les pays en developpement.pdf

78.MAZRUI, Ali A.

The New Dynamics of Security: The United Nations and Africa
World Policy Journal, Vol. 13, N° 2, summer, 1996, p. 37-42

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/40209474.pdf>

File: Mazrui_Ali A._The New Dynamics of Security.PDF

79.MENGISTEAD, Kidane

Food Shortages in Africa: A Critique of Existing Agricultural Strategies
Africa Today, Vol. 32, No. 4, 1985, p. 39-53

Introduction: Many African countries that have the potential in terms of natural endowments for agricultural prosperity have been unable to feed themselves.' Many of them that were net exporters of agricultural products in the 1950s and earlier decades have now become net importers. A recent study shows that only six countries in Africa south of the Sahara (Swaziland, Burundi, Cameroun, Ivory Coast, Malawi and Rwanda) achieved a modest growth in their agricultures between 1961 and 1980. Agricultural production in the other 28 states either stagnated or declined.² The continent's population grew at a rate of 2.9% between 1966 and 1980. During the same period, its agricultural production grew at a rate of 1.7% only.³ The implication of this situation is serious because decline and stagnation of output over time demonstrate the inability of the producers to reproduce themselves.

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80.MEUNIE, André ; QUENAULT, Béatrice

Le financement international du développement durable: la mobilisation contre les changements climatiques

Revue Tiers Monde, T. 48, N° 192, octobre-décembre 2007, p. 853-869

Résumé : L'entrée en vigueur du Protocole de Kyoto marque le début d'une nouvelle phase dans les efforts internationaux de lutte contre les changements climatiques. À présent, les discussions se concentrent sur les engagements à souscrire pour l'après-2012. L'enjeu est double -former une large coalition intégrant les pays en développement dans le partage du fardeau ; financer une réorientation énergétique mondiale vers une trajectoire de développement pauvre en carbone. Il s'agit alors de (ré)examiner les avantages respectifs d'une régulation par les quantités ou par les prix. Compte tenu des faiblesses inhérentes au Mécanisme de développement propre du Protocole de Kyoto, l'instauration d'une taxe carbone internationale semble plus pertinente pour l'avenir.

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23592989>

File : Meunie_Andre_Le financement international du développement durable.pdf

81.MIRAS, Claude de

Initiative nationale pour le développement humain et économie solidaire au Maroc: pour un accès élargi à l'eau et à l'assainissement

Revue Tiers Monde, T. 48, No. 190, avril-juin 2007, p. 357-377

Résumé : En matière d'accès aux services urbains de base, et particulièrement d'assainissement et d'eau potable, d'importants changements sont en cours au Maroc en faveur des populations les plus démunies. Augurant de nouveaux paradigmes, l'Initiative nationale pour le développement humain est une ouverture sur une succession de questions stratégiques : l'essoufflement du discours en faveur de la marchandisation des services publics, le surgissement de modalités innovantes de gouvernance urbaine ayant des références idéologiques et conceptuelles larges et, enfin, l'insertion de l'économie solidaire dans cette nouvelle dynamique marocaine de développement urbain.

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23593155>

File : Miras_Claude de_Initiative nationale pour le developpement humain.pdf

82.MØLLER, Valerie

Resilient or Resigned? Criminal Victimization and Quality of Life in South Africa

Social Indicators Research, Vol. 72, N° 3, July 2005, p. 263-317

Abstract: A Victimization study conducted among 3300 householders in South Africa's Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality (NMMM) in the Eastern Cape Province aimed to inform a crime prevention strategy for the metropolitan area. The study found that the variables 'fear of crime' — measured in terms of perceived likelihood of victimisation — and concern about 'personal safety' had greater negative influence on life satisfaction than actual victimisation. Individual crimes against the person had greater negative influence on subjective wellbeing and feelings of personal safety than property and other household crimes. Individuals who perceived themselves to be at risk of becoming a victim of crime also perceived greater risk of other misfortunes. However, materially better-off victims reported higher levels of life satisfaction than non-victims in spite of their crime experience. South Africa has high crime rates by international standards and fighting crime presents the country with one of its major challenges in the second decade of democracy. Nevertheless, findings suggest that the negative impact of crime issues on achieving the good life are overshadowed by issues of racial inequalities and poverty. The conclusion is drawn that residents of Nelson Mandela Metropole are hardy when it comes to living with crime but nonetheless suffer stress in doing so. From a

methodological perspective, the discussion considers whether subjective crime issues such as fear of crime and personal safety should be regarded as personal or neighbourhood quality-of-life issues. Based on survey findings, the conclusion is drawn that concern for personal safety is both. However, a crime-as-neighbourhood-issue is more likely to attract remedial action on the part of local authorities to better protect citizens and allay their fears of crime.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27522204>

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83. MORTIMORE, M. J.

Desertification and resilience in semi-arid West Africa

Geography, Vol. 73, N° 1, January 1988, p. 61-64

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40571345>

File : MORTIMORE_M.J._ Desertification and resilience in semi-arid West Africa.pdf

84. MOYO, D.

The Future of Food: Elements of Integrated Food Security Strategy for South Africa and Food Security Status in Africa

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting (American Society of International Law), Vol. 101, March 28-31, 2007, p. 103-108

Introduction: The right of access to sufficient food is enshrined in Section 27 of the South African Constitution. The Constitution obliges the state to provide legislation and other supporting measures to ensure that all citizens are enabled to meet their basic food needs. The strategy framework for action to achieve food security was first outlined in the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP, 1994), which identified food security as basic human need. It recognized poverty and food as the legacy of the apartheid socioeconomic and political order. The RDP food security framework was refined in subsequent policy papers, such as the Agriculture White Paper (1995), Broadening of Access to Agricultural Thrust (BATAT), and the Agricultural Policy discussion Document (1999). The policies outlined in these documents were consolidated and updated in the Integrated Development Programme (RDP, 1999), which is the policy of the Government of South Africa...

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85. MUTANGA, Shingirirai S.; MWIRUKI, Barnabas

Managing Vulnerability to Climate Extremes in Africa: Some Policy Insights into Frequent Flooding in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Africa Institute of South Africa, AISA Policy brief, N° 82, February 2013, 10 p.

Abstract: The general trend of disasters in coastal cities has been towards an ever-increasing frequency of floods, which have claimed not only human lives, but also property and infrastructure. The city of Dar es Salaam has not been spared from these catastrophes over the past decades. This brief assesses the city's level of preparedness in adapting to climate extremes and how it is managing human vulnerability. Essentially, the policies, strategies, plans and structures needed to support disaster management in Tanzania are in place. However, it remains clear that the local authorities and key disaster stakeholders lack financial and technical support to properly implement the intended policies and strategic programmes set to cope with climate change hazards. As in many cities in the developing world, the lower-income communities (urban poor) who live in flood-prone areas, remain highly vulnerable as they face greater risk. In order to adapt to climate variability and change, key elements needed to help reduce vulnerability include the mainstreaming of research and development, strict adherence to and proper implementation of enacted programmes, and ensuring proper service delivery.

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86. MUTHIEN, Bernedette

Human Security Paradigms through a Gendered Lens

Agenda, N° 43, 2000, p. 46-56

Introduction: This article focuses on and critiques dominant paradigms of 'national security'. It points out that the dominant perspective tends to be state-centred, and neglects issues of human security. As a point of departure, the

following scenarios reflect a myriad of conditions in which women experience insecurities in Southern Africa: * At a recent workshop in Cape Town, grassroots women identified their understanding of 'women's insecurity', which included everything from their partners' sexual (in)fidelity to the expressed need for more mortuary vans. * A recent study on violence against women in metropolitan South Africa found that almost 60 percent of women felt 'very unsafe' while walking in their own neighbourhoods at night, with only five percent of women feeling 'very safe' (Bollen et al, 1999:78,75). The alarming statistics on violence against women illustrates that a lack of women's security affects the entire Southern African region. Goldblatt and Meintjes (1998:8) discuss the present effects on women of apartheid violence against...

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87. OBERLEITNER, Gerd

Human Security: A Challenge to International Law?

Global Governance, Vol. 11, N° 2, April–June 2005, p. 185-203

Abstract: The concept of human security, which emerged in the 1994 UNDP Development Report, is on its way to changing the practice and institutions of global governance. The underlying issues of human security? a focus on the individual, the waning of state sovereignty and the rise of new actors, the shift in our understanding of security, the need and risks of "saving strangers" through humanitarian intervention, the reform of the Security Council, the conduct of complex peace missions, and the adequate reaction to new threats - pose a challenge to international law. As a value-based and people-centered approach to security, human security will contribute to normative changes in the international legal order. Keywords: human security, international law, United Nations, state sovereignty, humanitarian intervention.

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File: Oberleitner_Gerd_Human Security A Challenge to International Law.pdf

88. OCDE(Paris)

Document de synthèse : pour des économies et des sociétés résilientes

Paris : OCDE, 2014. – 90 p.

Résumé : La crise économique et financière de 2008 montre combien il est important de renforcer la résilience de nos économies, de nos sociétés et de nos institutions. La résilience est un vaste concept, qui renvoie à l'aptitude non seulement à résister aux chocs et à se rétablir, mais aussi à tirer les leçons de l'expérience et à « rebondir » en en sortant renforcé. La résilience est une notion multidimensionnelle qui englobe divers facteurs et situations reliés les uns aux autres. Il est d'autant plus essentiel aujourd'hui de cultiver la résilience devant la complexité et l'interdépendance croissantes des politiques publiques, le puissant ancrage des tendances démographiques et technologiques, et l'intensification des pressions environnementales, facteurs qui rendent plus probable la survenue d'événements critiques ayant des répercussions négatives sur la croissance économique et le bien-être.

Être résilient, c'est être à même de comprendre l'origine des risques et des opportunités, et être mieux préparé à gérer l'incertitude. Il n'existe pas de méthodologie unique établie permettant de la mesurer, et les analyses et recommandations concrètes sont plus adaptées à des champs d'action plus étroits. Le présent document traite de la résilience à travers quatre grandes dimensions, qui en abordent les aspects économiques, sociaux, institutionnels et environnementaux. Chacune de ces dimensions a en soi toute sa pertinence, et elles sont toutes étroitement imbriquées, renvoyant à la capacité d'individus, d'organisations et de systèmes de résister aux chocs et de rebondir par la suite.

Source : <http://www.oecd.org/fr/rcm/C-MIN%282014%297-FRE.pdf>

File : OCDE_Document de synthese pour des economies et des societes resilientes.pdf

89. OCDE (Paris)

L'engagement international dans les États fragiles : peut-on mieux faire ?

Paris : OCDE, 2011. – 68 p.

Avant propos : En 2009, Un tiers de l'aide fournie aux pays en développement est allé aux États fragiles. Cependant, dans les situations les plus difficiles dans le monde pour ce qui est du développement, une action mal conçue peut faire plus de mal que de bien. Des défis tels que l'insécurité, une gouvernance faible, des capacités administratives limitées, des crises humanitaires chroniques, des tensions sociales persistantes, des violences ou les répercussions de guerres civiles nécessitent des réponses différentes de celles mises en oeuvre dans les pays en situation plus stable.

Pour orienter les interventions complexes dans les pays fragiles et en situation de conflit, les partenaires au développement se sont engagés à respecter dix Principes d'engagement international dans les États fragiles et les

situations précaires (PEF). Ces Principes ont été conçus pour améliorer les efforts de développement dans les pays fragiles et en situation de conflit, dont la population est supérieure à 1.5 milliard d'habitants et qui sont les plus en retard pour atteindre les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement (OMD). En reconnaissance de la complémentarité des PEF avec les principes de la Déclaration de Paris sur l'efficacité de l'aide de 2008, le Programme d'action d'Accra (PAA) a appelé à un suivi volontaire et commun de la mise en œuvre des Principes au niveau des pays.

Le présent rapport expose les résultats de la seconde Enquête de suivi de la mise en œuvre des Principes. Il est basé sur des consultations nationales menées dans les 13 pays (contre 6 pays en 2009) ayant répondu à l'appel lancé par le PAA concernant le suivi de la mise en œuvre des PEF par les partenaires au développement, consultations qui ont reçu le soutien de la communauté internationale, au sein de laquelle le PNUD a joué un rôle central. Le rapport contient plusieurs diagnostics importants qui devraient servir de signaux d'alarme pour les partenaires au développement. Ces derniers se doivent de modifier leur degré de compréhension et d'engagement tout en saisissant les occasions uniques fournies par un contexte international en constante évolution.

Certains de ces diagnostics – tels que ceux liés à la volatilité de l'aide, à sa fragmentation et à la réticence des partenaires au développement à prendre des risques – ne sont pas entièrement nouveaux. Les États fragiles les ont signalés à leurs partenaires au développement internationaux depuis un certain temps. Cependant, ils s'inscrivent désormais dans le cadre de plusieurs changements majeurs récents survenus dans le contexte du développement au sein des États fragiles. En premier lieu, la focalisation internationale accrue sur les vecteurs de fragilité exige l'adoption d'une approche plus adaptée au contexte des situations de fragilité. Ensuite, l'émergence d'un groupe de pays fragiles qui se sont portés volontaires pour faire le suivi des progrès et faire avancer eux-mêmes le programme du changement représente une occasion sans précédent pour ce qui est du leadership des pays partenaires et du partage des expériences. Grâce à la participation de quelques 40 partenaires au développement et pays participants au Dialogue international sur la consolidation de la paix et le renforcement de l'État, il existe désormais un forum où les États fragiles peuvent s'exprimer sur ces questions et où leur opinion est à la fois prise en considération et sollicitée.

Les faits recensés tendent à montrer que les Principes sont mis en œuvre de façon encore limitée. Des efforts concertés pendant plusieurs années seront nécessaires pour atteindre les résultats et l'impact attendus. En s'appuyant sur les données rassemblées, le présent rapport offre aux partenaires au développement un ensemble unique de recommandations, devant permettre un changement plus ciblé et mieux orienté par les pays ainsi que des réformes politiques plus ambitieuses de la part des acteurs internationaux, dans le but d'encourager un meilleur engagement dans les pays en situation de fragilité. Le Quatrième Forum de haut niveau sur l'efficacité de l'aide qui se tiendra à Busan, en Corée, devrait fournir aux États ayant les besoins les plus fondamentaux une occasion de formuler une position commune qui reflète leur situation.

Source : <http://www.oecd.org/fr/cad/incaf/48725070.pdf>

File : OCDE_Engagement International dans les Etats Fragiles.pdf

90. OECD (Paris)

Fragile States 2014 : Domestic Revenue Mobilisation in Fragile States

Paris: OECD, 2014. – 104 p.

Introduction: Fragile States are lagging behind in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Without urgent action they will be home to more than half of the world's poor after 2018.

Declining foreign aid and other external resources are not enough to drive development and stability in these countries. The development community is turning its attention to taxation as a potential source of development finance and a means of strengthening state-citizen relationships. Domestic revenue mobilisation was recognised as a top priority by the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development in 2002, and gained significant attention on the G20 agenda in 2013.

This 2014 Fragile States Report zooms in on domestic revenue (in particular taxation) as a key nexus between the state and citizens and within society. The report is the seventh publication in a series on resource flows in fragile and conflict affected states. Since 2005, the series has been filling an important knowledge gap by providing information about the scale, impact and interaction of resource flows in fragile states. It is produced for the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) by the Secretariat of the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) but also aims at a wider audience of policy makers.

Source : http://www.coordinationsud.org/wp-content/uploads/FSR_2014.pdf

File : OECD_Fragile States 2014.pdf

91. OGBAHARYA, Daniel G.

(Re-)building Governance in Post-Conflict Africa: The Role of the State and Informal Institutions
Development in Practice, Vol. 18, N° 3, June 2008, p. 395-402

Abstract: Post-conflict governance is an increasingly important aspect of foreign development assistance in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), where the weakening and disintegration of the state undermine sustainable human development. A major challenge in post-conflict rebuilding in SSA concerns the incorporation of subnational non-state structures and informal institutions into the post-conflict governance apparatus. In order to tackle this apparent gap in sustainable peace building, more theoretical and empirical research is needed into the nuanced role(s) and contribution(s) of the post-conflict state in reconstituting governance and rehabilitating communities. This article discusses the post-Washington Consensus (PWC), an emerging development approach which seeks to re-introduce the role of the state in development and post-conflict studies. The central proposition of the article is that, contrary to the anti-statist premise of the Washington Consensus, states, non-state structures, and informal institutions play an important role in cultivating institutional reconciliation, interpenetration, and integration between macro-level government structures and subnational social Institutions.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/27751933.pdf>

File: Ogbaharya_Daniel_G_Rebuilding Governance in Post Conflict Africa.pdf

92. PAARLBERG, Robert L.

Politics and Food Insecurity in Africa

Review of Agricultural Economics, Vol. 21, N° 2, autumn - winter, 1999, p. 499-511

Abstract: Food security circumstances are improving in every region of the world except in Africa, where they have been progressively worsening. One food security challenge for analysts in the twenty-first century may be to stop thinking globally and spend more time thinking about Africa, where the largest problems will lie. The discovery that Africa's weak policy performance in the food and farm sector may be in part an outgrowth of its greater ethnic diversity, compounded by political malfunctions that date from a colonial history of externally imposed state formation, is an inconvenient one for the economist.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1349894>

File: Paarlberg_Robert L_Politics and Food Insecurity in Africa.pdf

93. PANDOLFI, Mariella

Zone grise des guerres humanitaires

Anthropologica, Vol. 48, N° 1, 2006, p. 43-58

Résumé: Une progressive naturalisation et standardisation se profile au sein des "zones grises" de l'interventionnisme contemporain. En effet, la présence civile et militaire de la communauté internationale au sein des territoires de Taction humanitaire connote une importante imbrication militaro-humanitaire. Il devient alors impératif de construire une ethnographie critique de ce type d'intervention permettant de rendre compte de l'émergence d'un pouvoir qui évacue toutes formes de résistance locales. En prenant comme exemple le rôle joué par la communauté internationale déterritorialisée et homogène dans les Balkans post-communistes, plus spécifiquement au Kosovo et en Albanie, il s'agira ici d'affirmer la légitimité d'un tel objet pour la recherche anthropologique contemporaine. Ce qui nous permettra ainsi de revisiter le lien entre les sphères politiques et humanitaires.

Abstract: A progressive naturalization and standardization lies at the heart of the "gray zones" of contemporary interventionism. Indeed, the presence of the international community's civil and military forces in humanitarian intervention connotes an important interweaving of these two arenas. In this context, critical ethnography becomes an essential tool for uncovering how the emergence of a new power obscures the possibility for all forms of local resistance. This work focusses on the international humanitarian community's work in the post-communist Balkans, specifically Kosovo and Albania, and demonstrates that this community, marked by homogeneity and deterritorialization, is a strategic subject of contemporary anthropological research. This approach permits us to revisit the relationship between political and humanitarian spheres.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25605296>

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94. PANKHURST, Alula

The Logic of Barter in Ethiopian History and its Resilience in Contemporary Society: Case Studies in the Exchange of Food, Clothing and Household Goods

Journal of Ethiopian Studies, Vol. 40, N° 1/2, June-December 2007, p. 155-179

Introduction: The existence of barter as a mode of exchange in historical times has been well documented in Ethiopia, largely on the basis of travellers' accounts. Richard Pankhurst has summarised the evidence in his two books on the economic history of Ethiopia, the first from early times to 1800 (R. Pankhurst 1961) and the second from 1800 to 1935 (R. Pankhurst 1968). He also referred to barter in relation to trade in his two books on Ethiopian towns, the first from the middle ages to the early nineteenth century (R. Pankhurst 1982) and the second from the mid- nineteenth century till 1935 (R. Pankhurst 1985). There are also references to barter in his book on The Ethiopian Borderlands (1997) in his Social History (R. Pankhurst 1990) and his general history The Ethiopians (R. Pankhurst 1998). His most detailed discussion of the topic is in an article devoted to the subject of 'primitive money' published over forty years ago (R. Pankhurst 1965)...

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95. PÉLISSIER, René

À la recherche des résistances primaires en Afrique noire: modèle pour leur analyse

Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue Canadienne des Études Africaines, Vol.11, N° 1, 1977, p. 85-97

Abstract: How does one go about conducting a proper global study of one or several armed resistance movements in Black Africa ? The author attempts to answer this somewhat awkward question in a concrete manner, though his only aim is to furnish research approaches for those seeking them. He thus proposes an analytical screen which is both flexible and detailed, dividing his work into five sections: 1. The milieu; 2. African societies 3. The colonizing society; 4. Confrontation; 5. Assessment/Evaluation. This outline contains a maximum of eventualities and local determinants in its many paragraphs. The author hopes it will become a useful methodological tool by finishing a base for solid and expansive research, no matter what the chosen approach or how original the phenomena studied may be.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/483671>

File : Pelissier_Rene_A la recherche des résistances primaires en Afrique noire.pdf

96. POKU, Nana K.; RENWICK, Neil; GOMES PORTO, Jaoa

Human Security and Development in Africa

International Affairs (Royal Institute of International Affairs), Vol. 83, N° 6, November 2007, p. 1155-1170

Introduction: The concept and practices of security have experienced a global redefinition over the past quarter-century and particularly since the end of the Cold War. The key shift has been away from the definition of threats as driven by strategic interests and the global power-play of the superpowers. Rather, security today is more widely accepted to embrace insecurities driven by non-military challenges. Central to this view is the challenge of meeting the basic needs and aspirations of millions of people in Africa, Asia and beyond. Contemporary security, therefore, is tied to the complex and multiple challenges of development. Yet, despite this shift in perspective and the demonstrable need for a reformulation of security in Africa, this region has remained stubbornly bound to the traditional imperatives of state interests, power, military force and geopolitical instability. Consequently, the active pursuit of security conceived in developmental and human terms has been frustrated for well over four decades...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4541916.pdf?acceptTC=true>

File: Poku_Nana_K_Human Security and Development in Africa.pdf

97. POWELL, Kristiana; TIEKU, Thomas Kwasi

The African Union's New Security Agenda: Is Africa Closer to a Pax Pan-Africana?

International Journal, Vol. 60, No. 4, autumn, 2005, p. 937-952

Introduction: On 9 July 2002 in Durban, South Africa, 53 African leaders inaugurated the African Union (AU), a continent-wide organization to replace the Organization of African Unity (OAU). This new organization calls for major changes to pan- African approaches to peace and security. The AU's security architecture is being managed by a newly

created 15-member peace and security council (PSC). The protocol relating to the establishment of the peace and security council, which outlines the major elements of the new security regime of the AU, places renewed emphasis on building a continental security regime charged with the tasks of preventing, managing, and resolving conflicts in Africa. Many leaders in Africa have heralded these developments as a first step toward building lasting peace on the continent. As South African President Thabo Mbeki noted about the emergent AU in a letter to the African National Congress (ANC),

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File: Power_Kristiana and Tiekou_Thomas_Kwasi_The African Unions New Security Agenda.pdf

98.PRASAD, Neeraj

Climate Resilient Cities: a Primer on Reducing Vulnerabilities to Disasters

Washington: World Bank, 2009. – 186 p.

ISBN: 978-0-8213-7766-6

Source: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTEAPREGTOPURBDEV/Resources/Primer_e_book.pdf

File : Primer_e_book.pdf

99.PRODON, R.

Impact des incendies sur l'avifaune. Gestion du paysage et conservation de la biodiversité animale.

Forêt méditerranéenne, T. xvii, N° 31, juillet 1995, p. 255-263

Résumé : Sur les reliefs des arrières pays méditerranéens, la déprise rurale a pour conséquence une progression générale de la végétation ligneuse. Mais cette progression spontanée est fréquemment interrompue par des incendies. La fermeture lente, ou au contraire l'ouverture brutale, du paysage qui résulte de l'abandon ou des incendies s'accompagnent de changements avifaunistiques importants, qui ont fait l'objet d'analyses statistiques précises.

Source : http://documents.irevues.inist.fr/bitstream/handle/2042/40660/FORET_MED_1995_3_255.pdf?sequence=1

File : Prodon_R_Impact des incendies sur l_avifaune.pdf

100.REDDY, V. Ratna

Water Security and Management: Lessons from South Africa

Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 37, N° 28, July 13-19, 2002, p. 2878-2881

Abstract: The recent national water policy lacks substance, direction and seriousness in addressing the real issues in India's water problems. The attempt to find quick-fix solutions has perennially hindered long-term planning and process, and setting up of institutional arrangements coupled with legal and legislative support. In this context, it will be helpful for India to study the comprehensive water policy document introduced in South Africa and draw relevant lessons for an integrated approach to water management.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4412354>

File: Reddy_V_Ratna_Water Security and Management Lessons from South Africa.pdf

101.ROBERTS, David

Academy Empowering the Human Security Debate: Making It Coherent and Meaningful

International Journal on World Peace, Vol. 22, N° 4, December 2005, p. 3-16

Abstract: Despite ongoing realist entrenchment in and domination of a still relatively narrow conceptualisation of "security," an increasingly recognised school of thought has attempted to redefine the security referent from the State/soldiery to the human being. The problem for both critics and proponents of the human security school has been potential incoherence due to the inevitable breadth and scope associated with the human security condition, leading to accusations of incoherence from more traditional perspectives. This article traces the evolution of the ideas in this debate and offers a way forward which, it is hoped, satisfies the dominant paradigm's concerns in terms of a viable security conceptualisation. It then identifies visible and empirical security issues that directly affect a far greater proportion of the world's population than those areas normally identified as security issues in the dominant Realist Literature.

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File: Roberts_David_Empowering the Human Security.pdf

102. RICHMOND, Olivier P.

Emancipatory Forms of Human Security and Liberal Peacebuilding
International Journal, Vol. 62, N° 3, summer 2007, p. 458-477

Abstract: Peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and reconstruction are activities now closely associated with liberal state-building, and in this context human security has become a validating concept of the overall project's goals, even though many international actors working in non-civil-society-oriented areas would not use this term to describe their work. Indeed, many orthodox thinkers argue that that this concept is too broad or ambitious to be acted upon. Yet at the same time, human security underpins the liberal state in its orthodox politically liberal and economically neoliberal form. There are also more emancipatory forms of human security, associated with individual emancipation and social values, that offer a significant opportunity to enhance the process of building peace in postconflict states. They are rarely a policy objective for anyone other than civil society actors because conservative policymakers and orthodox thinkers regard them as impractical.

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103. RUOHOMÄKI, Olli, ed.

Development in an Insecure World: New Threats to Human Security and their Implications for Development Policy

Helsinki : Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Development Policy Information Unit, 2005. - 180 p.

ISBN: 951-724-481-9

Source: <http://formin.finland.fi/public/download.aspx?ID=12357&GUID=%7B9EB69562-5648-47F5-BFB9-CE3C0843B32A%7D>

File : Ruohomäki_Olli.pdf

104. SALIH, M.A. Mohamed

Inducing Food Insecurity: Perspectives on Food Policies in Eastern and Southern Africa
Uppsala: Nordic Africa Institute, 1994. – 37 p.

ISBN: 9171063595

*/FOOD POLICY/ /FOOD SECURITY/ /FOOD RESOURCES/ /FOOD SHORTAGE/
/SOUTHERN AFRICA/ /EAST AFRICA/*

Source: <http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:277546/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

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(Available in Hard Copy: Call N°.: 15.03.01/SAL/9697)

105. SIMON, Marc V.; STARR, Harvey

Two-Level Security Management and the Prospects for New Democracies: A Simulation Analysis
International Studies Quarterly, Vol. 44, N° 3, September 2000, p. 391-422

Abstract: Most new democracies face serious internal, ethnic/separatist conflicts; in addition, some face international threats. The literature on the growth of democracy in the global system and its impact on world politics does not fully account for the dual threats all states must address in managing their security. Based on theoretical work by Starr (1994) which describes the "common logic" of conflict processes in war and revolution, we outline a model of how states respond to security threats from both external and internal sources. Using computer simulation, we analyze the model and evaluate the relative importance for state security of factors such as system size, numbers of democracies in the system, extraction/allocation strategy pursued by new democracies, and government legitimacy level.

Our results show that new democracies thrive in systems that are predominantly democratic. Also, ally support can provide crucial resources for new democracies facing internal threats. Finally, "endangered" democracies can recover security by attempting to buy off domestic threats rather than deter them, and by improving legitimacy.

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106. SMITH-HÖHN, Judy

Rebuilding the Security Sector in Post-conflict Societies: Perceptions from Urban Liberia and Sierra Leone

Berlin: Lit, 2010 - xv, 225 p.

Source: www.dcaf.ch/content/download/35884/526985/file/Smith-Höhn.pdf

www.dcaf.ch/content/download/35884/526985/file/Smith-H%C3%B6hn.pdf

File: Smith-Höhn.pdf

107. STERN, Nicholas; NOBLE, Ian, eds

Climate Change: Low Carbon Economies, Resilient Societies

Washington, DC: World Bank institute, 2008. – 56 p.

Development Outreach, Vol. 10, No. 1, April 2008

Source: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2010/11/08/000334955_20101108015720/Rendered/PDF/576650NEWS0DO010Box353765B01PUBLIC1.pdf

http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2010/11/08/000334955_20101108015720/Rendered/PDF/576650NEWS0DO010Box353765B01PUBLIC1.pdf

File : Climate_Change_Low_Carbon_Economies_Resilient_Societies.pdf

108. The Stockholm Initiative on Global Security and Governance

Pakistan Horizon, Vol. 44, N° 4, October 1991, p. 89-139

Preface: The world today has a unique opportunity to meet the global challenges. Securing peace, sustainable development and democracy requires nations, in their common interest, to create a new system of global security and governance. We believe that the time is right for nations to take that great step forward, living up to their common responsibility. The transformation of relations between East and West has ended the Cold War, freeing minds and resources that for so long were bound by sterile confrontation. The momentous changes in East- West relations in the final years of the past decade have provided new openings for the world in the 1990's. Though the openings are real, the process is fraught with dangers, including, in particular, the extreme difficulties facing the transformation of the Soviet Union...

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109. STYAN, David

The Security of Africans beyond Borders: Migration, Remittances and London's Transnational Entrepreneurs

International Affairs, Vol. 83, N° 6, November 2007, p. 1171-1191

Introduction: The economic security of growing numbers of Africans is linked to migration. Employment and educational opportunities rest increasingly either on openings to leave the continent or on having a family member established overseas. This is hardly new, yet it has now become of increased economic importance, particularly for Africa's urban dwellers and middle classes, whose social and financial capital is increasingly transnational. Simultaneously, African governments are now acknowledging their growing reliance on remittances and inward investment sent home by Africans settled in OECD states. While these trends, which accelerated markedly in the final two decades of the twentieth century, are clearly of economic importance, for individuals as well as for both home and host states, their broader security implications are rarely considered...

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File: Styan_David_The Security of African Beyond Borders.pdf

110. SWATUK, Larry A.; VALE, Peter

Why Democracy is not enough: Southern Africa and Human Security in the Twenty-first Century

Alternatives: Global, Local, Political, Vol. 24, N° 3, July-September 1999, p. 361-389

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/40644945.pdf>

File: Swatuk_Larry and Vale_Peter_Why Democracy in not Enough.pdf

111. TAYLOR, Vivienne

From State Security to Human Security and Gender Justice
Agenda, N° 59, 2004, p. 65-70

Abstract: This briefing is based on a paper presented at a conference, 'Human Security: Women's Security? No sustainable Security without a Gender Perspective' which took place in Berlin, October 2003. The author writes that when it comes to security and human security in particular, feminists need to rethink the fundamental relationships of knowledge and power, and how these shape individual and community experiences. The briefing explores the significance of human security for women and for feminist discourse.

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112. TCHOTSOUA, Michel; FOGWE, Zephania Nji

Evaluation géographique de deux décennies de lutte contre les inondations dans la ville de Douala (Cameroun)
Actes des JSIRAUF, Hanoi, 6-9 novembre 2007, 6 p.

Résumé : Les problèmes les plus courants et défiants de l'urbanisation anarchique sont les inondations et les catastrophes afférentes. L'ampleur des dégâts causés par les inondations d'août 2000 à Douala (Cameroun) nous rappelle ceux du début des années 1980 qui obligèrent la mairie de Douala à créer un service technique municipale dont les efforts étaient de réduire ou de mettre fin aux inondations. Ce qui permit la mise en place en 1984 – 1986/87 du «crash programme » de prévention durant lequel certains canaux principaux et secondaires ont été dragués voire modifiés. Des travaux similaires ont été répétés après les inondations de 2000 dans les canaux de plusieurs cours d'eau de la ville. Cette contribution évalue les résultats obtenus au cours des deux décennies des programmes de dragage effectués dans la ville de Douala. L'étude de documents, les observations et les mesures de terrain révèlent qu'une variation spatio-temporelle dans la réduction des inondations a été enregistrée. La réduction des inondations résultant des dragages n'est que de courtes durées (quelques semaines à quelques mois). Pour des résultats meilleurs, il est faudrait tenir compte du profil en long de chaque cours d'eau jusqu'à son exutoire et ce progressivement jusqu'à l'estuaire du Wouri. Seulement, avec la fonte des glaciers et le relèvement du niveau de la mer, le dragage de ces collecteurs risque de renvoyer l'eau de mer dans la ville.

Abstract: One challenging problem of uncontrolled town growth is floods. Responding to the post 2000 floods just as those of the 1980s Douala Urban Council undertook strategies to stop floods. The 1984 - 1986/87 'crash programme' that permitted some stream channels to be dredged was repeated as the "programme de curage des drains" after the 2000 floods. The two decade repetition imposes the need for a geographical assessment of the mechanical dredging schemes to avoid a misuse of resources. Documentary and field data used reveals a spatiotemporal variation at reducing floods for only few weeks and months in the central town unlike the marginal slums. For a sustainable strategy, hydrological and geographical principles should be integrated in the dredging schemes. Considering the current thawing of continental glaciers and rise in sea level, such dredging may cause an overflow of ocean water into the city built up area.

Source : http://www.infotheque.info/fichiers/JSIR-AUF-Hanoi07/articles/AJSIR_2-p3_Fogwe.pdf

File : Tchotsoua_Michel_Evaluation géographique de deux décennies de lutte contre les inondations.pdf

113. TCHOTSOUA, Michel; FOTSING, J.-M.; MOUSSA, A.

Evaluation des risques d'inondation dans la vallée de la Bénoué en aval du barrage de Lagdo (Cameroun)
Actes des JSIRAUF, Hanoi, 6-9 novembre 2007, 9 p.

Résumé : A partir d'une combinaison d'informations multi-sources dans une base de données à référence spatiale, cet article présente les risques d'inondation en aval du barrage de Lagdo. Le montage de ce système d'Information Géographique repose sur la confrontation des données morpho-hydrologiques avec les données socio-économiques. L'exploitation de cette base de donnée montre qu'en année de pluviométrie normale, les inondations atteignent la cote 187 m. En année de pluviométrie excédentaire, les inondations atteignent la cote 195 m et couvrent 130 000 ha. L'analyse des hauteurs de précipitations journalières et des correspondances avec les surfaces inondées montre que la cote 200 m ne peut être atteinte qu'en cas de crue exceptionnelle ou de rupture du barrage. Dans ce cas, la surface inondée avoisinerait les 160 000 ha. De ces analyses, quelques recommandations prioritaires sont énoncées.

Abstract: Based on a combination of data from different sources in a spatial data – base, this article aims at evaluating flooding risks downstream of Lagdo dam. The compilation of this type of geographic information relies on the comparison of morpho-hydrologic data with socioeconomic ones. The exploitation of that data base shows that during the year having normal rainfalls, the floods reach the height of 187 m. In a year when rainfalls are excessive, the floods reach a height of 195 m and cover an area of 130 000 hectares. From an analysis of the heights of daily rainfalls, and the corresponding flooded surfaces it follows that a height of 200 m can only be reached with exceptional rainfalls or the burst of the dam. In such cases, the flooded surface would be near to 160 000 ha. In case the protection embankment of the western pass should burst, the waters would cover a surface of about 950 ha which are being urbanised. From the above analyses, some priority recommendations are made.

Source: http://www.infotheque.info/fichiers/JSIR-AUF-Hanoi07/articles/AJSIR_1-p2_Tchotsoua.pdf

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114. THOMAS, Caroline

Global Governance, Development and Human Security: Exploring the Links

Third World Quarterly, Vol. 22, N° 2, April 2001, p. 159-175

Abstract: This article draws attention to the convergence of the global development and security agendas at the beginning of the new millennium. It explores the links between global governance, development and human security. It argues that material sufficiency lies at the core of human security. Hence, the problems of poverty and deepening inequality are central concerns, and the unfolding of these problems in the 1980s and 1990s is highlighted. During the closing decades of the 20th century, a neoliberal vision dominated the global development policy agenda, while these problems of inequality deepened. The policy was developed, championed and implemented by a range of global governance institutions, working through state governments. The idea and the institutions of global governance are examined critically, with a view to establishing in whose interest global governance and its associated development policies may be operating, and whether this is in support of human security.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3993404.pdf>

File: Thomas_Caroline_Global Governance.pdf

115. TILLET, Tanya

Society Builds Sustainability in Africa

Environmental Health Perspectives, Vol. 115, N° 5, May, 2007, p. A246-A249

Introduction: With the speed of industrialization in today's global community, the costs of disparities in environmental health and risk assessment can be dangerously high in developing countries without broad, stable regulatory and protective measures in place. Addressing capacity-building problems will depend largely upon the implementation of proactive measures within the borders of these developing nations—measures that participants sought to create at the Risk Assessment and Quality Assurance Training Workshop of the African Society for Toxicological Sciences (ASTS), held 21-28 October 2006 in Limbe, Cameroon. The workshop was cosponsored by the NIEHS as part of its efforts to expand global environmental health initiatives, as outlined in the institute's Strategic Plan. Forty-seven experts in toxicology research, environmental policy, and government from Cameroon, Nigeria, Sudan, South Africa, the United States, and Europe convened for the purpose of generating ideas for new sustainable development initiatives. Attendees also took part in training modules and a site visit to a local oil refinery. Sanmi Areola, a toxicologist with the Metro Nashville/Davidson County (Tennessee) Public Health Department and incoming ASTS president, says that organizations such as the ASTS serve as necessary bridges of communication between developed and developing nations. "Continuing and emerging environmental [and] public health issues present differently in Africa compared to the developed countries of the world primarily because of the lack of enforceable policies and regulations and the nonexistence of infrastructures, [which are] poor where and when they exist," says Areola. He explains that the negative impacts of environmental stressors on public health in Africa are exacerbated by poverty, political instability, urbanization, and over-population, among other factors...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4489002>

File: Tillet_Tanya_Society Builds Sustainability in Africa.pdf

116. TINCANI, Lucrezia Stella

Resilient Livelihoods: Adaptation, Food Security and Wild Foods in Rural Burkina Faso

London, University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies, 2012. - 328 p.

Ph.D. Thesis, University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies, Centre for Development, Environment and Policy, Department of Financial and Management Studies

Abstract: The dominant livelihood form in rural Burkina Faso consists of a combination of crop production, livestock keeping and agro-forestry. This research set out to understand how rural populations choose their livelihood activities in order to maintain the flexible and resilient livelihood system which has hitherto allowed them to survive in the arid and highly variable climate of the Sahel. To ensure their food security, in addition to their own agricultural production, all families also bought food, gathered wild foods and received food from friends and relatives.

A quantitative analysis was undertaken of the seasonal distribution of different food sources, discussing key obstructing and enabling factors determining access to these food sources. It revealed that, in addition to climatic conditions, the seasonality of these different food sources depended on multiple labour, time and monetary constraints. Cultural norms, as well as ongoing negotiation over rights and resource access played an important role in the choice of strategies.

In order to examine the livelihood as a coherent system, and identify the combination of strategies which enhanced the resilience of the whole system, a new methodology was designed and tested. This Resilient Livelihood Analysis (RLA) revealed the components which allowed livelihoods to both persist and adapt in a risk-prone environment. 'Resilience' was found to be a more appropriate conceptual framework than 'sustainability', which over emphasises the capacity of a system to 'persist', under emphasising its capacity to adapt and change. A better understanding of the trajectories of livelihood resilience allows enabling factors to be included in agricultural and development policy, thus helping to maintain livelihood resilience even in the face of increasingly interdependent and interconnected global drivers.

Source: http://eprints.soas.ac.uk/13609/1/Tincani_3353.pdf

File: Tincani_3353.pdf

117. UNFCCC, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Bonn

Climate Change: Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation in Developing Countries

Bonn: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2007. – 68 p.

Source: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/impacts.pdf>

File: impacts.pdf

118. VALETTE, Jean-Charles ; RIGOLOT, Eric ; ETIENNE, Michel

Intégration des techniques de débroussaillage dans l'aménagement de défense de la forêt contre les incendies

Forêt méditerranéenne, T. xiv, N° 2, avril 1993, p. 141-154

Introduction : En région méditerranéenne française, la forêt, au moins dans la partie non montagneuse de la région, est présente sous la forme de massifs de quelques dizaines d'hectares pour certains à plusieurs milliers d'hectares pour d'autres, parfois contigus entre eux et s'inscrivant dans le paysage méditerranéen. Ces massifs, autrefois mités par des exploitations agricoles, se sont progressivement refermés au rythme de la désertification du milieu rural, essentiellement depuis la seconde guerre mondiale. Les anciennes terres cultivées ou pâturées se sont embroussaillées et la forêt a entamé sa phase de reconstitution en faisant appel à des espèces pionnières comme, par exemple, dans les milieux karstiques, le pin d'Alep. La mise en œuvre des récentes recommandations de mise en jachère de terres agricoles, élaborées par la C.E.E., va conforter cette évolution...

Source : http://www.foret-mediterraneenne.org/upload/biblio/FORET_MED_1993_2_141.pdf

File : Valette_Jean-Charles_Integration des techniques de debroussaillage.pdf

119. WARD, Thomas J.

The Political Economy of Ngos and Human Security

International Journal on World Peace, Vol. 24, N° 1, March 2007, p. 43-64

Abstract: This article reflects on the role played by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in furthering human security from the view of political economy. "Political economy" takes into account the economic, political, cultural and historical factors that contribute to the growth or the decline of NGOs. Being specialized, NGOs often demonstrate comparative or absolute advantages over government agencies in their delivery of goods and services. However, NGOs working in less developed countries face a variety of challenges. The most serious of these are political. Authoritarian rulers can view NGOs as a potential base for opposition to their regime and often take measures to hinder their efforts. NGOs have also created their own problems. When the integrity of any NGO is compromised, it impacts on other NGOs' abilities to survive economically and politically, especially in authoritarian states.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/20752764.pdf>

File: Ward_Thomas_J_The Political Economy of NGOs and Human Security.pdf

120.ZAIDI, S. Akbar

Peace, Human Security and Regional Cooperation

Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 39, N° 5, January 31 - February 6, 2004, p. 413-414

Introduction: The theme chosen for the Pakistan Social Forum 2004, 'Peace, Human Security and Regional Cooperation', encapsulates Pakistan's predicament and its relationship with that of south Asia. It also reflects a reality that underlies the political, economic and social context of over 1.3 billion people in south Asia and highlights the condition of south Asia, where there has been neither peace, nor security and well-being, nor any regional cooperation. It is the interconnection of all three, and their absence, which makes south Asia one of the poorest, least developed, most insecure and war-prone regions of the world. To add to that, it has two of the only seven nuclear states in the world as neighbours, countries that have been hostile to each other for nearly six decades. Clearly, the time is long overdue to change the balance in favour of peace, human well-being and security, and regional cooperation.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4414572>

File: Zaidi_S. Akbar_Peace Human Security and Regional Cooperation.pdf

PART III / 3^{ème} PARTIE

ANNEXES

Announcement / Annonce

III - Annexes: Announcement/Annonce

2014 Democratic Governance Institute
Building more resilient societies: human security and risk management in Africa

Date: 04 – 15 August, 2014

Venue: Dakar, Senegal

Call for Applications: Session 2014

The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) is pleased to announce the 2014 session of its annual Democratic Governance Institute. It therefore invites researchers to submit their applications for participation in this institute to be held from **4th to 15th August, 2014** in Dakar, Senegal. The Democratic Governance Institute, launched in 1992 by CODESRIA, is an interdisciplinary forum which every year brings together about fifteen researchers from various parts of the continent and the Diaspora, as well as some non-African scholars who are undertaking innovative research on topics related to the general theme of governance.

Organization

The activities of all CODESRIA Institutes centre on presentations made by African researchers, resource persons from the continent and the Diaspora, and participants whose applications for admission as laureates have been successful. The sessions are led by a scientific director who, with the support of the selected resource persons, ensures that the laureates are exposed to a wide range of research and policy issues. Each laureate is required to prepare a research paper to be presented during the session. The revised versions of such papers will undergo a peer review for publication by CODESRIA. The CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) will provide participants with a comprehensive bibliography on the theme of the institute. Access to a number of documentation centers in and around Dakar will also be also facilitated.

Languages

The CODESRIA Democratic Governance Institute will be held in French and in English through simultaneous translation.

2014 Governance Institute: Building more resilient societies: human security and risk management in Africa

Human societies are increasingly faced with political, socio-economic, environmental and ecological risks that have brought the issue of human security in acute focus. The question of the extent to which the concept of 'human security' helps us make sense of the multiple and complex challenges of ensuring peoples' wellbeing in the 21st century motivated CODESRIA to choose "Security and Democratic Governance in Africa" as the theme for the 2013 edition of the Governance Institute. The 2013 institute explored the shift from state security to human security while paying attention to the changing nature of threats in Africa. The 2014 edition of the Institute continues this reflection on human security but with increased focus on building more resilient societies.

As a global and local issue, human security is now probably the most complete expression of the interdependence and interrelatedness of human communities but also their vulnerability. The *2010 Stiglitz Report* reveals that the financial crisis that hit the West in 2008 and which has spread to other parts of the world is the result of a broader and more fundamental crisis that is at once economic, political, social and environmental. Some scholars have gone further in their analysis to refer to it as a crisis of civilization, emphasizing that capitalism, in its unbridled pursuit of profit, has brought about a systematic looting of the planet's natural resources and a breakdown of its ecosystem.

The consequences of this crisis are numerous as they continue to impact the most vulnerable societies in the world on account of the dependence on their countries on capital from developed countries that have been hit hard by the financial crisis. Security is not to be understood in its traditional sense as the state's protection of its territorial integrity, but rather as complex and historically rooted orientations devised by societies over time in specific environments that are at once local and enmeshed in global interactions. It is these orientations that enabled societies to cope with and recover from the multitude of threats to peaceful, sustainable and healthy lives in their environments. These threats could take the form of food crises, environmental disasters, chronic and persistent poverty, inter-group violence, human trafficking, climate change, pandemics, fundamentalism of various types, etc.

The vulnerability of African societies can be understood in terms of their resilience to disasters and threats of various kinds such as the floods in Senegal, inter-ethnic conflict in the CAR, religious crisis in Mali with the upsurge of Islamic fundamentalism, or the crisis that tore asunder the political elite in South Sudan. Evidence shows that societies that have long suffered from various crises, and which take local culture into account in the management of risks, have demonstrated strong resilience capacities during dire situations. To regenerate the fertility of their soils and fight

against land degradation resulting from heavy land pressure, the Mossi from the Yatenga region have unearthed and breathed life into the long-forgotten traditional practice of “zai” which consists in digging holes in soil scoured by erosion, filling them with organic matter and then sowing seeds right after the first rains. However, where new systems and modes of living were introduced without due consideration to practices embedded in long histories of societal evolution in specific environments there has been the danger of considerable damage to peoples’ lives and livelihoods.

On account of this it is worthwhile to initiate reflections on how to construct societies that are more resilient to shock or trauma of various types. As a means to identify, evaluate and rank the different risks African societies may face, the concept of “risk management” stands out as a potentially useful tool that may help societies design systems to better prevent and help them recover from threats.

All of this confronts researchers with a series of related issues and questions. Faced with the increasing vulnerability of African societies, how do we go about devising a holistic approach to augmenting their resilience at different levels? How do African populations build their social resilience in order to collectively deal with risk? What are the policies developed by states, drawing on experience at sub-regional, regional or global levels, to help societies develop their resilience? How do we formulate a gender-minded approach to the question of resilience bearing in mind that gender-based inequality significantly worsens vulnerability to disasters? How do we ensure coherent risk management at local, regional and sub-regional levels in order to ensure human security in ways that are grounded in democracy, the rule of law and human rights, peaceful conflict management and good governance?

The overarching objective of the institute is to facilitate a better comprehension of risk-management in African societies through an exploration of their levels of resilience.

The Director

CODESRIA will select a senior scholar or researcher who has been conducting research for many years on issues of human security and resilient societies in Africa to direct the 2014 Democratic Governance Institute. The director of the Institute will carry out the following tasks:

- Participate in the selection of laureates;
- Assist with the identification of appropriate resource persons;
- Interact with resource persons and laureates towards adequate preparation for the Institute;
- Design the courses for the session, including the specification of sub-themes;
- Deliver a set of lectures and conduct a critical analysis of the papers presented by resource persons and laureates;
- Submit a written scientific report on the session;

The director will (co-) edit the revised versions of the papers presented by the resource persons with a view to submitting them for publication in one of CODESRIA’s collections. He or she will also assist CODESRIA in assessing the papers presented by laureates during the Institute for publication.

Resource Persons

Lectures to be delivered during the session are intended to offer laureates an opportunity to advance their reflections on the theme of the Institute. Resource persons should therefore be senior scholars or researchers who have published extensively on the theme, and who have significant contributions to make to the debates on it. They will be expected to produce lecture materials which would stimulate laureates to engage in discussion and debate around their respective lectures and the general body of literature available on the theme.

Once selected, resource persons must:

- Interact with the director of the institute and laureates to help the latter readjust their research questions and their methodological approaches;
- Submit a copy of their course materials for reproduction and distribution to participants no later than one week before they deliver their lectures;
- Deliver their lectures, participate in debates and comment on the research proposals and the papers of the laureates;
- Review and submit the revised version of their lecture notes or research papers for publication by CODESRIA not later than two months following their presentation at the Institute.

Laureates

Applicants should be PhD candidates or scholars in their early career with a proven capacity to conduct research on the theme of the institute. Intellectuals active in the policy process and/or social movements and civil society organizations are also encouraged to apply. The number of places offered by CODESRIA at each session is limited to fifteen (15). Non-African scholars who are able to raise funds for their participation may also apply for a limited number of places.

Application Procedures

Applications for the position of resource person should include:

1. An application letter;
2. A curriculum vitae;
3. Two (2) published papers
4. A proposal of not more than five (5) pages in length, outlining the issues to be covered in their **three (3) proposed lectures**, including one on methodological issues;

Applications for laureates should include:

1. One duly completed application form;
2. An application letter;
3. A letter indicating institutional or organizational affiliation;
4. A curriculum vitae;
5. A research proposal not more than ten (10) pages including a descriptive analysis of the work the applicant intends to undertake, an outline of the theoretical interest of the topic chosen by the applicant, the relationship of the topic to the problematic and concerns of the theme of the 2014 Institute ;
6. Two (2) reference letters from scholars or researchers known for their competence and expertise in the candidate's research area (geographic and disciplinary), including their names, addresses, telephone and/or fax numbers and email addresses.
7. A copy of the passport.

NB: The uncompleted applications will not be examined by the selection committee.

Application Deadline

The deadline for the submission of applications is **13th June, 2014**. Selected applicants will be notified in the last week of **June 2014**. Laureates are expected to use the month of July to carry out their fieldwork or collect information to prepare a draft research paper to be presented during the Institute. This draft research paper should be submitted to CODESRIA not later than **20th July, 2014**. Laureates will be expected to work on this document (and not on the abstract of the proposal) and prepare it for publication during the Institute.

Submission of Applications

All applications or requests for additional information should be sent to:

**Democratic Governance Institute
CODESRIA**

Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop x Canal IV, BP 3304, CP 18524, Dakar, Senegal

Tel.: (221) 33 825 98 21/22/23 - Fax: (221) 33 824 12 89

E-mail: governance.institute@codesria.sn

Web Site : <http://www.codesria.org/>

Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/CODESRIA/181817969495>

Twitter: <http://twitter.com/codesria>

Institut sur la gouvernance démocratique 2014
Construire des sociétés plus résilientes : sécurité humaine et gestion du risque en Afrique

Date : 04-15 août 2014

Lieu : Dakar, Sénégal

Appel à candidatures: session 2014

Le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) a le plaisir d'annoncer la session 2014 de son Institut annuel sur la Gouvernance démocratique. Il invite les chercheurs à soumettre leurs candidatures afin de participer à cet Institut qui se tiendra du **4 au 15 août 2014** à Dakar (Sénégal). Lancé en 1992 par le CODESRIA, l'Institut sur la Gouvernance démocratique est un forum interdisciplinaire qui réunit chaque année une quinzaine de chercheurs africains des diverses régions du continent et de la diaspora, ainsi que des chercheurs non africains travaillant sur des sujets liés au thème général de la gouvernance.

Organisation

Les instituts du CODESRIA sont organisés autour des présentations de chercheurs africains du continent et de la diaspora et des participants dont les candidatures ont été sélectionnées. Les sessions sont dirigées par un directeur scientifique qui, avec le soutien de personnes ressources, s'assure que les lauréats sont exposés à un large éventail de recherches et de questions politiques. Chaque lauréat doit rédiger un article qui sera présenté au cours de l'Institut et découlant d'un travail de recherche. La version révisée de l'article sera évalué en vue d'une éventuelle publication par le CODESRIA. Le Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE) mettra à la disposition des participants une bibliographie aussi complète que possible sur le thème de l'Institut. Les participants auront également la possibilité de visiter des centres de documentation de Dakar et ses environs.

Langues

L'Institut sur la gouvernance démocratique du CODESRIA se tiendra en français et en anglais par le biais d'un système de traduction simultanée.

Institut sur la Gouvernance démocratique 2014: « Construire des sociétés plus résilientes : sécurité humaine et gestion du risque en Afrique »

De plus en plus, les sociétés humaines sont confrontées à des périls à la fois politiques, socio-économiques, environnementaux et écologiques qui posent avec acuité la question de la sécurité humaine. La question de la contribution du concept de « sécurité humaine » à la compréhension des enjeux multiples et complexes du bien-être des peuples au XXI^{ème} siècle avait conduit le CODESRIA à choisir « *Sécurité et gouvernance démocratique en Afrique* » comme thème de l'édition 2013 de l'Institut sur la gouvernance démocratique. La session 2013 de l'Institut a examiné l'évolution de la sécurité de l'Etat vers la sécurité humaine tout en prêtant attention à la nature changeante des menaces en Afrique. La session 2014 de l'Institut poursuit cette réflexion autour de la sécurité humaine mais en s'intéressant davantage à la construction de sociétés plus résilientes.

Comme préoccupation mondiale et locale, la sécurité humaine est sans doute aujourd'hui l'illustration la plus achevée de l'interdépendance et de l'interconnexion des communautés humaines mais aussi de leur vulnérabilité. Le *Rapport Stiglitz 2010* révèle que la crise financière qui s'est abattue sur l'Occident en 2008 et s'est étendue aux autres parties du monde résulte d'une autre, beaucoup plus importante, à la fois économique, politique, sociale et environnementale. Des penseurs sont allés plus loin dans leurs analyses en parlant d'une crise de civilisation, mettant ainsi en exergue, le capitalisme qui, dans sa quête effrénée de profit, a occasionné un pillage systématique des ressources naturelles de notre planète et une déstructuration de son écosystème. Les conséquences d'une telle crise sont nombreuses. Elles continuent d'affecter les sociétés les plus vulnérables dont les économies nationales dépendent fortement du capital des pays développés déjà très touchés.

La sécurité doit ici être comprise non pas dans son sens traditionnel (sécurité assurée par un Etat pour garantir l'intégrité de son territoire), mais plutôt comme des mécanismes, complexes et historiquement enracinés, développés avec le temps au sein d'environnements spécifiques, à la fois locaux et interagissant globalement. Ce sont ces mécanismes qui permettent à ces sociétés de faire face et de surmonter les multiples menaces qui pèsent sur les équilibres paisibles, durables et sains établis avec ces environnements. Ces menaces peuvent prendre la forme de crises alimentaires, de catastrophes naturelles, de pauvreté chronique et persistante, de violences entre groupes, de traite d'êtres humains, de changements climatiques, de pandémies et différentes sortes de fondamentalismes.

La vulnérabilité des sociétés africaines peut être comprise à travers leurs capacités de résilience face aux calamités et catastrophes de toutes sortes comme les inondations au Sénégal, le conflit inter-ethnique en RCA, la crise au Mali et la montée du fondamentalisme religieux, ou encore celle qui a déchiré l'élite au Soudan du Sud. Les sociétés qui ont longtemps souffert de crises diverses, et où les cultures locales sont prises en compte dans la gestion des risques, ont démontré des capacités de résilience certaines en période de désastre. Pour régénérer leurs sols et lutter contre la dégradation des terres, les Mossi du Yatenga ont mis au jour et ravivé le « zai », pratique traditionnelle longtemps oubliée qui consiste à creuser des trous dans les terrains décupés par l'érosion, à les remplir de matières organiques et à y semer des graines dès les premières pluies. En revanche, là où de nouveaux systèmes et modes de vie ont été introduits sans attention suffisante aux pratiques ancrées dans de longs processus d'évolution sociétale dans des environnements spécifiques, le risque de dégâts sur les vies et les moyens de subsistance des hommes est grand.

A la lumière de tout ceci, il est nécessaire de réfléchir à la manière de construire des sociétés plus résilientes aux chocs ou aux traumatismes. Comme moyen d'identification, d'évaluation et de classification des différents risques auxquels les sociétés africaines pourraient être confrontées, le concept de « gestion du risque » ressort comme un outil potentiellement utile qui pourrait aider les sociétés à concevoir des systèmes pour mieux prévenir et surmonter les menaces.

Tout ceci pose une série de questions aux chercheurs. Comment, face à la croissante vulnérabilité des sociétés africaines, concevoir une approche holistique à l'accroissement de leurs différents niveaux de résilience? Comment les populations africaines construisent-elles leur résilience sociale afin de gérer collectivement le risque? Quelles politiques, inspirées d'expériences aux niveaux local, sous-régional, régional et mondial, sont mises en œuvre par les Etats pour aider les sociétés à améliorer leurs capacités de résilience? Comment avoir une approche genrée quand on sait que l'inégalité des sexes accroît la vulnérabilité aux catastrophes? Comment articuler une gestion du risque cohérente aux niveaux local, sous régional et régional et assurer la sécurité humaine en respectant ces valeurs qui ont partie liée avec la démocratie, l'Etat de droit et des droits humains, la gestion pacifique des conflits et la bonne gouvernance?

L'objectif global de l'Institut est de permettre, à travers une exploration de leurs niveaux de résilience, une meilleure compréhension de la gestion du risque dans les sociétés africaines.

Le/la Directeur(trice)

Pour diriger l'Institut sur la Gouvernance démocratique 2014, le CODESRIA choisira un chercheur de haut niveau travaillant depuis plusieurs années sur des questions relatives à la sécurité humaine et à la résilience des sociétés en Afrique. En tant que Directeur de l'Institut, il/elle assurera les tâches suivantes:

- Participer à la sélection des lauréats ;
- Aider à identifier des personnes ressources appropriées ;
- Interagir avec les personnes ressources et les lauréats pour une bonne préparation de l'Institut ;
- Concevoir les cours de la session, y compris la spécification des sous-thèmes ;
- Faire une série de conférences et mener une analyse critique des articles présentés par les personnes ressources et les lauréats ;
- Rédiger et soumettre un rapport scientifique sur la session.

Le/la directeur(trice) devra (co-)éditer les versions révisées des communications présentées par les personnes ressources durant l'Institut en vue d'une éventuelle publication par le CODESRIA. Il/elle devra également assister le CODESRIA dans l'évaluation des communications présentées par les lauréats au cours de l'Institut.

Les personnes ressources

Les cours dispensés durant l'Institut offrent aux lauréats l'opportunité d'approfondir leurs réflexions sur le thème. Les personnes ressources doivent, par conséquent, être des universitaires ou des chercheurs confirmés qui ont beaucoup publié sur la thématique de l'Institut, et qui ont une contribution importante à apporter aux débats. Elles devront produire des supports de cours écrits qui inciteront les lauréats à engager la discussion et le débat sur leur exposé ainsi que sur la documentation disponible sur le thème.

Une fois sélectionnées, les personnes ressources doivent :

- Interagir avec le directeur de l'Institut et les lauréats afin d'aider ces derniers à réajuster leurs questions de recherche et leur approche méthodologique ;
- Soumettre un exemplaire de leurs supports de cours pour reproduction et distribution aux participants au plus tard une semaine avant la présentation de leurs exposés ;

- Présenter leur exposé, participer aux débats et commenter les propositions de recherche et les articles des lauréats ;
- Réviser et soumettre la version révisée de leurs notes de cours ou leurs articles pour éventuelle publication par le CODESRIA au plus tard deux mois après leur présentation dans le cadre de l'institut.

Les lauréats

Les candidats doivent être des étudiants en année de thèse ou des universitaires en début de carrière, ayant une capacité prouvée de faire de la recherche sur le thème de l'Institut. Les intellectuels actifs dans le processus politique et/ou dans les mouvements sociaux et les organisations de la société civile sont également encouragés à se porter candidats. Le nombre de places offertes par le CODESRIA pour chaque session est limité à quinze (15). Les chercheurs qui peuvent financer leur participation peuvent également faire acte de candidature sous réserve des places disponibles.

Les dossiers de candidature

Les dossiers de candidature de personnes ressources doivent comprendre :

1. Une lettre de candidature ;
2. Un curriculum vitae ;
3. Deux (2) articles publiés ;
4. Une proposition de cinq (5) pages au plus, décrivant les questions qui seront couvertes dans leurs **trois (3) exposés** dont un portant sur les questions de méthodologie.

Les dossiers de candidature de lauréats doivent comprendre :

1. Un formulaire de candidature dûment rempli ;
2. Une demande de candidature ;
3. Une lettre attestant de l'affiliation institutionnelle ou organisationnelle du candidat;
4. Un curriculum vitae ;
5. Une proposition de recherche de dix (10) pages comprenant une analyse descriptive du travail que le candidat veut entreprendre, un résumé exposant l'intérêt théorique du thème choisi par le candidat, la relation entre la problématique, le thème de l'Institut 2014 et les questions qui en découlent ;
6. Deux (2) lettres de référence provenant d'universitaires ou de chercheurs connus pour leur compétence et leur expertise dans le domaine de recherche du candidat (du point de vue géographique et disciplinaire), avec leurs noms, adresses, numéros de téléphone et/ou de fax et adresses électroniques ;
7. Une copie du passeport.

NB : Les dossiers incomplets ne seront pas soumis au Comité de sélection.

Date limite de soumission des candidatures

La date limite de soumission des candidatures est fixée au **13 juin 2014**. Les candidats seront informés du résultat de la sélection dans la dernière semaine du mois de **juin 2014**. Le mois de juillet pourra ainsi être utilisé au travail de terrain ou au recueil d'informations pour préparer le projet de rapport de recherches à présenter lors de l'Institut. Ce rapport de recherches devra être soumis au CODESRIA au plus tard le **20 juillet 2014**. Au cours de l'Institut, les lauréats seront appelés à travailler sur ce document (et non sur le résumé de la proposition) et le préparer pour éventuelle publication.

Soumission des candidatures

Toutes les candidatures ou demandes de renseignements complémentaires devront être adressées à :

**Institut sur la Gouvernance démocratique
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