

Sélection mensuelle d'articles et de documents sur le renseignement & la sécurité internationale
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ACTUALITÉ DU RENSEIGNEMENT

L'image - réflexions doctrinales - CICDE

Ce document a pour objet de présenter les réflexions doctrinales du domaine image, dont l'horizon d'application correspond au moyen terme. De portée très générale, il propose une harmonisation sémantique, une analyse de la chaîne image ainsi que des orientations aux organismes en charge du développement capacitaire, entendu ici au sens large. L'objectif est d'engager les évolutions jugées nécessaires répondant aux enjeux liés aux mutations de l'environnement et à la place prépondérante que l'image a d'ores et déjà prise au sein des armées.

Iran - Pakistan - Yémen - Arabie Saoudite : le jeu compliqué de la guerre secrète

Alain Rodier – Note d'Actualité n° 209, mars 2010 – CF2R

Concept exploratoire SA2R PIA 06.102 – Surveillance, Acquisition d'objectifs, Renseignement et Reconnaissance

Parvenir à constituer cet ensemble complexe exige de disposer d'une vision interarmées partagée, compatible avec celle de nos partenaires. Tel est l'objet du concept exploratoire Surveillance, Acquisition d'objectifs, Renseignement et Reconnaissance - SA2R. Ce document n'entend pas apporter de solutions définitives mais fixe des principes structurants. Il présente une vision française, cohérente avec les concepts ISTAR1 ou JISR2 de nos principaux partenaires stratégiques et des perspectives qui seront évaluées à travers des expérimentations3, et du retour d'expérience des opérations.

Extraterrestrial System Sharpens Tactical Eyes on the Ground – SIGNAL Magazine, March 2010

Satellite network provides over-the-horizon voice, data nets to warfighters on the move.

Ask any small unit deployed in theater, and troops will say their number one communications challenge is obtaining ready access to reliable, real-time voice and data connectivity. An innovative satellite-based tactical communications system featuring a unique multicast one-to-many architecture is helping warfighters solve that problem, and it works virtually anywhere, including the challenging terrain of Afghanistan.

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PRIVATISATION DU RENSEIGNEMENT & DE LA SÉCURITÉ

CRS – Department of Defense Contractors in Iraq and Afghanistan: Background and Analysis

Moshe Schwartz, CRS, December 2009

The use of contractors in Iraq and Afghanistan has raised a number of issues for Congress, including (1) what role contractors should play in contingency operations, (2) whether DOD is gathering and analyzing the right data on the use of contractors, (3) what steps DOD is taking to improve contract management and oversight, and (4) the extent to which contractors are included in military doctrine and strategy. This report examines current contractor trends in Iraq and Afghanistan, the steps DOD has taken to improve contractor oversight and management, and the extent to which DOD has incorporated the role of contractors into its doctrine and strategy. The report also reviews steps Congress has taken to exercise oversight over DOD contracting, including contracting issues that have been the focus of hearings and legislation.

Lend Me Your Ears: US Military Turns to Contractor Linguists – March 2010

The US military has come to rely more and more on contractors to provide linguist services to function effectively in non-English speaking regions. The need for these services is particularly acute in the Middle East and Central Asia where US troops are actively engaged.

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FORCES ET OPÉRATIONS SPÉCIALES

▶ **SAF's Special Operations Task Force** – Aug 09 – Singapore

This month's feature story is on the SAF's Special Operations Task Force, which looks at some of the capabilities of the new outfit. The news clip segment covers the following stories:

1. SAF Task Group returns from Gulf of Aden
2. Total Defence Awards 2009
3. Launch of 3rd Generation Army Medical Support System
4. MINDEF Volunteers' Dinner
5. Temasek Seminar
6. Defence Relations

◆ **DoD: U.S. Needs Stealthy Airlifter**

By the 2020s, U.S. special-forces troops will need a stealthy new airlifter to sneak past ever-improving radar and missile systems into «denied areas,» says the Pentagon's top civilian special operations official.

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GUERRE DE L'INFORMATION

◆ **Effects-Based Information Battle in the Muslim World** – Remy M. Mauduit (Madaoui)

One of America's most difficult challenges in the war on terrorism concerns the information battle now waging in the Islamic world. To mitigate these challenges, we must separate Islam from terrorism in Muslims' consciousness. Therefore, it is critical that US political, business, cultural, and religious leaders and their spokespeople refrain from framing terrorism in an Islamic religious context.

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CYBERMENACES

📖 **Le guide méthodologique EBIOS**

EBIOS et MEHARI, les deux méthodes françaises d'analyse des risques, ont récemment été mises à jour dans une version 2010. Elles vont permettre d'évaluer et de traiter les risques relatifs à la sécurité des systèmes d'information. Elles peuvent aussi être utilisées pour mieux communiquer sur la sécurité au sein de l'entreprise, en direction des responsables, dirigeants et partenaires. Ce sont de véritables boîtes à outils de la gestion des risques SSI.

📖 **La base de connaissances EBIOS**

📖 **Étude de cas : « Archimed »**

◆ **Cybersecurity Act of 2010 Draft** - Committee Amendment [Staff Working Draft], March 16, 2010

📖 **Directive-Type Memorandum (DTM) 09-026 - Responsible and Effective Use of Internet-based Capabilities**

Deputy Secretary Of Defense This memorandum establishes DoD policy and assigns responsibilities for responsible and effective use of Internet-based capabilities, including social networking services (SNS). This policy recognizes that Internet-based capabilities are integral to operations across the Department of Defense. This DTM is effective immediately; it will be converted to a new DoD issuance within 180 days.

📖 **Passeport de conseils aux voyageurs**

Ce guide a été réalisé avec le concours de plusieurs ministères, de grandes entreprises et d'organisations professionnelles. Au format « passeport » pour être facilement consultable lors des missions, il rappelle les menaces et présente une série de précautions à prendre avant, pendant et au retour d'un voyage. L'emploi de téléphones mobiles, d'ordinateurs portables et d'assistants personnels favorise le transport et l'échange de données. Parmi ces informations, certaines peuvent présenter une sensibilité importante, tant pour les entreprises que pour les administrations. Leur perte ou leur vol peut avoir des répercussions importantes sur l'activité des entités concernées.

◆ **Cybercriminals Find New Ways to Exploit Vulnerabilities** – SIGNAL Magazine, March 2010

Focused, sophisticated attacks target specific users, concentrate on social networking sites. Strategic efforts to access top executives' computers and to steal source code and intellectual property are taking cybercrime beyond simple financial theft. Criminals and foreign organizations are launching more sophisticated and targeted phishing and malware attacks, resulting in more prevalent infiltrations in 2009. Cybercriminals often target social media sites, such as Twitter and Facebook, and use an individual's personal data to fool friends and colleagues into revealing valuable personal and corporate data.

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The Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative

President Obama has identified cybersecurity as one of the most serious economic and national security challenges we face as a nation, but one that we as a government or as a country are not adequately prepared to counter. Shortly after taking office, the President therefore ordered a thorough review of federal efforts to defend the U.S. information and communications infrastructure and the development of a comprehensive approach to securing America's digital infrastructure.

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..... TERRORISME

Somalia: A New Approach – Bronwyn E. Bruton, Council on Foreign Relations Press, March 2010

In this Council Special Report, sponsored by CFR's Center for Preventive Action, Bronwyn E. Bruton proposes a strategy to combat terrorism and promote development and stability in Somalia. She first outlines the recent political history involving the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) formed in 2004 and its Islamist opponents, chiefly the Shabaab, which has declared allegiance to al-Qaeda. She then analyzes U.S. interests in the country, including counterterrorism, piracy, and humanitarian concerns, as well as the prospect of broader regional instability.

Lashkar-e-Taiba in Perspective – An Evolving Threat – New America Foundation, Stephen Tankel – February 2010

This paper is divided into four sections. The first assesses Lashkar's historical relations with the different actors operating in the NWFP/FATA. The second discusses the nature of Lashkar's expansion in the area from roughly 2006 onward. The third explores its collaboration and conflicts with other groups operating there, and the nature of its involvement in anti-Western and anti-Pakistan activities emanating from the region. The paper concludes with a brief assessment of Lashkar's threat to the West, particularly the impact of its presence in the NWFP/FATA.

The Open City: Social Networks and Violence in Karachi

The London School of Economics // Crisis States Research Centre, March 2010

EXCERPT: «The very features of Pakistani society that are represented so prominently in Karachi - ethnic and sectarian heterogeneity, political fragmentation, economic disparity, demographic pressures, steady erosion of the state's institutional capacity and the footprint of international conflict - are the ones that challenge the stability of the nation state. From being the national political pulse, the city withdrew into its own violent politics in the 1980s - development that paralleled a wider process of political disarticulation in Pakistan. This paper provides a perspective on institutional breakdown, using political violence as an index. The analysis of conflict and violence in Karachi presented here focuses on the processes that made Karachi an open city - openness to migration and informality. The informalisation of public provisioning, which was often aided and abetted by state organisations, was premised on the legitimisation of private non-state arrangements for contract enforcement, and the strengthening of social networks based on kinship, ethnicity and sectarian identity. Qualitative accounts of the histories of land use in six very different types of localities are interpreted using this approach, which offers an understanding of breakdown as well as recovery and the prospect of political negotiation.»

The Threat from Jamaat-ul Mujahideen Bangladesh – Asia Report N°187 – March 2010

Jamaat-ul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB), a terrorist organisation, remains active and dangerous despite the decimation of its ranks over the last five years. Its links to the Pakistan group Lashkar-e-Tayyaba (LeT) remain a particularly serious concern. Since its coordinated bombing attack across the country on 17 August 2005, police have arrested hundreds of JMB members; they have also executed every member of its original leadership, including its founder, Shaikh Abdul Rahman. Its last successful attack was in January 2006. The state has succeeded in tackling the Islamist extremist threat to the extent that organisations such as JMB are struggling to survive. But the arrest of 95 JMB operatives since October 2008 and discoveries of huge caches of explosives demonstrate that JMB was able to regroup, recruit and raise funds. No one should take its demise for granted: the possibility of another attack remains, and the government should move quickly to create a planned police-led counter-terrorism force. It should also step up counter-terrorism cooperation, particularly with neighbouring India.

Chechen terrorism: An Update - International Terrorism Monitor – Paper No. 637, March 2010 – B. Raman

The hasty return of Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin to Moscow from his tour of Siberia speaks of the seriousness with which he views the two suicide bombings in the Moscow Metro on the morning of March 29, 2010, for which responsibility is reported to have been claimed by Doku Umarov, the Chechen terrorist leader, who heads an organization called the Martyrs' Battalion Riyadus-Salikhniy. Umarov initially called himself the President of the «Chechen Republic of Ichkeria» -- the term the separatists use for a Chechen territory independent of Russia. He assumed this position in 2006 after the then Chechen rebel leader Abdul-Khalim Sadulayev was killed in an encounter with the Russian security forces. The next year, he designated himself the Amir of the Caucasian Islamic Caliphate. Umarov was born in April 1964 in the village of Kharsenoi in southern Chechnya. He graduated from the construction faculty of the Oil Institute in Grozny. He joined the anti-Russian movement in Chechnya in the 1990s and participated in both the Chechen wars in the 1990s. Till he took over the leadership of the movement in 2006, he was opposed to indiscriminate attacks on civilians. Since designating himself as the Amir, he has become as ruthless in killing people indiscriminately as his predecessors and other Chechen terrorists.

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◆ **Nouveau chef opérationnel pour les talibans afghans** – Alain Rodier – Note d'Actualité n° 208, mars 2010 – CF2R

◆ **The Year of the Drone: An Analysis of U.S. Drone Strikes in Pakistan, 2004-2010** – New America Foundation

◆ **Is Al-Qaeda Bankrupt?** – Nathan Vardi, Forbes Asia Magazine, March 2010

Desperate for funds, the terrorist group has turned to affiliates that rely more and more on crime.

📖 **Al-Qaeda and radical Islam: Economic realities and socio-political solutions**

The Henry Jackson Society - George Grant

Al-Qaeda and its allies are very much minority Islamist movements. Moreover, what drives many of al-Qaeda's so-called adherents is not ideology but poverty and a profound resentment at the corruption and mismanagement of ruling regimes. In contrast to al-Qaeda's globalist agenda, most Islamist movements are and always have been more concerned with rectifying the perceived failures of their own leaders and fellow Muslims. Conflating such organisations with al-Qaeda, particularly since many have renounced violence in recent years, is providing repressive regimes with an excuse to suppress all dissent in the name of aiding in the "War on Terror", as well as pouring fuel on the fire of violent anti-Westernism.

However, if these vital reforms are to succeed in the long-term, they must take place within a recognisably Islamic framework and be driven forward by Muslims themselves. This cannot become a dialectic with Islamism on the one hand and secularism on the other. A renaissance within Islamic intellectual and theological discourse is a fundamental prerequisite to dismantling al-Qaeda's claim to theological credibility and ultimately to bringing about its demise.

📖 **Organizing the U.S. Government to Counter Hostile Ideologies**

Douglas Feith and Abram Shulsky – Hudson institute, March 2010 -

The Project Team considered various concepts for how the government should be organized to counter hostile ideologies, including, initially, the re-creation of a new agency along the lines of the former United States Information (USIA) and the creation of a non-governmental (but congressionally-funded) organization along the lines of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED).

📖 **Contemporary Polemics between Neo-Wahhabis and Post-Khomeinist Shiites**

Isaac Hasson, October 2009

📖 **The Failure of Jihad in Saudi Arabia** – Belfer Center Combating Terrorism Center, February 2010 –

Thomas Hegghammer

This paper traces and assesses al-Qa'ida's efforts to launch an insurgency in Saudi Arabia from the mid-1990s until today. It examines the background of Usama bin Ladin's 1996 declaration of jihad, al-Qa'ida's activities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 1996 to 2002, and the causes and evolution of the campaign waged by the group «al-Qa'ida on the Arabian Peninsula» (AQAP) from 2003 to 2006.

The paper argues that despite the widespread view of Saudi Arabia as «al-Qa'ida country,» and despite the recent developments in Yemen, the jihad in Saudi Arabia has failed so far. The late 1990s saw no operations in the Kingdom because Bin Ladin's infrastructure there was too weak. The AQAP campaign, made possible by the massive influx in 2002 of al-Qa'ida members from Afghanistan, petered out in 2006. Today, practically nothing remains of the original AQAP organization. Nevertheless, its legacy and propaganda continues to inspire amateur cells, and al-Qa'ida in Yemen is actively planning operations in the Kingdom.

📖 **Combating International Terrorism: Turkey's Added Value** – RUSI, nov 2009

This collection of papers draws together some of the latest thinking about ways in which Turkey can and should cooperate with its international partners in tackling terrorism. Drawn from a conference held at the Royal United Services Institute in March 2009, it explores a wide range of topics, ranging from the ways in which Turkey is seeking to secure its energy infrastructure, through to the ways in which it has built a co-operative relationship with neighbours who once supported terrorist activities in Turkey. The conference discussions were based at the time on the UK's long-term CONTEST strategy and its four main pillars: PREPARE, PURSUE, PREVENT and PROTECT as they applied to Turkey, bringing experts together to explore the issues and ways of tackling them.

◆ **Counter-Terrorism Efforts in Canada** – South Asia Analysis Group, Sushant Deb – Mar-2010

Many people may be surprised to learn that, with the exception of US, there are more terrorist groups active in Canada today than in any other country in the world. Their presence can be attributed to Canada's proximity to the US, one of the world's pre-eminent terrorist targets.

📖 **CTC Sentinel – Volume 3, Issue 3, March 2010**

This issue includes the following articles: Anwar al-'Awaqi: Profile of a Jihadi Radicalizer, by Christopher Heffelfinger; The Taliban Arrest Wave in Pakistan: Reasserting Strategic Depth?, by Thomas Ruttig; Untangling the Punjabi Taliban Network, by Raheel Khan; Insight into a Suicide Bomber Training Camp in Waziristan, by S.H. Tajik; Iran's Ambiguous Role in Afghanistan, by Sajjan M. Gohel; The Nexus Between Salafism and Jihadism in the Netherlands, by Beatrice de Graaf; Pakistan's Anti-Terrorism Courts, by Huma Yusuf.

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PROLIFÉRATION ET TRAFIC D'ARMES

-  **Global Fissile Material Report 2009: A Path to Nuclear Disarmament**
Fourth annual report of the International Panel on Fissile Materials
-  **La menace du nucléaire iranien** – Alain Rodier – Note d'Actualité n° 207, mars 2010 – CF2R
-  **La contre-prolifération** – Centre interarmées de concepts, de doctrines et d'expérimentations
Tout comme ses principaux partenaires stratégiques, la France participe à l'œuvre de la sécurité collective par une activité diplomatique importante en matière de maîtrise des armements. Dans ce domaine, l'architecture internationale de sécurité a été l'objet ces dernières années de nombreuses évolutions. Mais dans l'hypothèse où les mesures préventives, tant de dialogue politique que de pression diplomatique, viendraient à échouer, des mesures coercitives dans le cadre du chapitre VII de la Charte des Nations Unies peuvent être envisagées, avec le cas échéant, le recours à la force. Aussi convient-il de s'interroger sur le rôle que les armées pourraient prendre dans la lutte contre la prolifération d'armes de destruction massive et, partant, esquisser les développements capacitaires nécessaires en la matière.
-  **NATO's Tactical Nuclear Dilemma** – RUSI – Malcolm Chalmers, Simon Lunn - March 2010
This paper considers the options available to NATO as it debates the future use of its collective nuclear deterrent. The status quo of NATO's tactical nuclear weapons appears unsustainable. The new strategic concept presents an opportunity for the reassessment of NATO's security requirements, which will decide the continued relevance of the tactical nuclear weapons.
-  **UN Arms Trade Treaty & Tackling Armed Non-State Groups** – South Asia Analysis
The United Nations is poised to bring an international agreement on global arms trade and finalise 'a strong and robust' Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) at the conference to be scheduled for July 2012. Already 153 nations have voted in favour of the resolution towards this while 19 countries including India abstained while one voted against it. Can ATT help to check the rising tide of terrorism and other forms of violence by armed non state groups (ANSG)? This question is of immediate relevance to South Asian nations, particularly India and Pakistan, who are facing sustained ANSG inspired violence for a few years now. This article tries to answer this question and examine some of the priority areas for action for using the ATT advantageously in the fight against ANSG violence in South Asia. Terrorism has become the number one scourge of 21st century. According to the January 2010 strategic comment of the International Institute of Strategic Studies (IIS) there is likelihood of violent extremism remaining high in 2010 due to continued geo-political conflict in Afghanistan and Kashmir. This is evident from the ever increasing number of lives lost due to violent extremism of armed non-state groups (ANSG) in India and Pakistan – the two nations most affected by the ANSG. In the year 2009, a total of 13,801 people lost their lives in these two countries due to ANSG related activities (see Table 1 for details). This means on an average of 38 lives are lost daily representing 3.8% of estimated loss of 1000 lives every day world wide due to ANSG related activities.
-  **Submarine Proliferation – Iran Current Capabilities**
Updated January 2010 – Monterey Institute's James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies
-  **Submarine Proliferation – Iran Import Behavior** – January 8, 2010

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CRIMINALITÉ ET MAFIAS

-  **Afghanistan Opium Survey 2010 – Winter Rapid Assessment**
UNODC – February 2010
-  **Afghanistan leads in hashish production**
Afghanistan, the world's biggest producer of opium, is also a major producer of cannabis. These are the findings of the Afghanistan Cannabis Survey, the first ever UNODC report on cannabis in Afghanistan, which was released today. The Survey estimates that between 10,000 and 24,000 ha of cannabis plant are grown in Afghanistan every year.
-  **Afghanistan cannabis survey 2009** – UNODC – April 2010
This first-ever Afghanistan Cannabis Survey is based on survey data from 1,634 villages in 20 provinces. It shows that there is large-scale cannabis cultivation in exactly half (17 out of 34) of Afghanistan's provinces.
-  **Afghanistan Drug Control: Strategy Evolving and Progress Reported, but Interim Performance Targets and Evaluation of Justice Reform Efforts Needed** – GAO – Report to Congressional Addressees, March 2010
In this report, GAO (1) examines how the U.S. counternarcotics strategy in Afghanistan has changed; (2) assesses progress made and challenges faced within the elimination/eradication, interdiction, justice reform, public information, and drug demand reduction program areas; and (3) assesses U.S. agencies' monitoring and evaluation efforts. To address these objectives, GAO obtained pertinent program documents and interviewed relevant U.S. and Afghan officials. GAO has prepared this report under the Comptroller General's authority to conduct evaluations on his own initiative.

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Urban safety and poverty in Asia and the Pacific

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Human Settlements Programme, 2009

The Dirty Money in Legitimate Financial Systems – Thobani Matheza, ISS Cape Town

In most countries, criminals have to find ways in which to legitimize their profit. This is often done through the laundering of money. Since 2000 Africa has experienced the growth of ways of infiltrating illegitimate profits into the legitimate economy. Money laundering, which is not a new phenomenon, is often linked to organized crime. The usual steps, even though they are not necessarily in this order, include placement, layering and integration of the funds to be laundered - all of which are intended to distance them from their origin. Organized crime affects individuals and institutions, impacting on the fabric of society and occasionally, on some of the basic elements of our democratic order.

Africa Must Lead on the Development of the Crime of Aggression – ISS TODAY, Mar 2010

Trafficking in the Mesoamerican Corridor – A Threat to Regional and Human Security

Center for Strategic and International Studies - Nov-2009

To facilitate discussion among the diverse law enforcement, advocacy and research sectors that play roles in surveillance, prevention, and control of trafficking involving Mexico, Central America, and the United States, the CSIS Americas Program convened a one-day meeting on September 24, 2009, at CSIS in Washington, D.C. The purpose of the meeting was to raise awareness of the relationships among arms trafficking, drug trafficking, human trafficking, and wildlife trafficking in the Mesoamerican region; identify similarities and differences in approaches to the organized movement of diverse illegal products in the region; discuss the challenges and opportunities for promoting cooperation not just among law enforcement agencies but also among advocacy groups, technical agencies, and research entities; and articulate recommendations for enhanced cooperation in the future. This report summarizes the views expressed at the meeting.

Organized Crime in Iraq: Strategic Surprise and Lessons for Future Contingencies

Phil Williams – The Matthew B. Ridgway Center for International Security Studies // University of Pittsburgh

After the invasion of Iraq in March 2003, the United States encountered a series of strategic surprises, including the hostility to the occupation, the fragility of Iraq's infrastructure, and the fractious nature of Iraqi politics. One of the least spectacular but most significant of these surprises was the rise of organized crime and its emergence as a postconflict spoiler. This development was simply not anticipated. Organized crime in Iraq in the months and years after March 2003 emerged as a major destabilizing influence, increasing the sense of lawlessness and public insecurity, undermining the efforts to regenerate the economy, and financing the violent opposition to the occupation forces.

This article delineates the key dimensions of organized crime in Iraq, identifies a number of factors that contributed to strategic surprise, and identifies several ways of reducing the prospects for similar surprises in future contingencies.

Narcotics and Pakistan

Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency – Siddiqui, Soufia – March 2010

Production and trafficking of narcotics and its nexus with insurgency and terrorism targeting Pakistan is a critical issue for Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan is about to announce its new Anti-Narcotics Policy 2010. As outlined in this paper, Pakistan has a long and troublesome history with narcotics. While the cultivation and production of narcotics has been drastically cut in Pakistan, the trafficking of drugs, rather than experiencing a reduction with the passage of time and efforts, is only gaining strength, a fact acknowledged within the Anti-narcotics Policy 2010 itself. This can largely be attributed to the country's porous Western border, low capacity of law-enforcement agencies, rapidly deteriorating socio-economic conditions and the ability of traffickers to evade the law by coming up with novel means and routes. Although Pakistan has had relative success in seizing narcotics (its heroin/morphine base seizures higher than other countries in the region,) much remains to be done.

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..... RISQUES INTERNATIONAUX

PROSPECTIVE géostratégique à l'horizon des trente prochaines années – synthèse

Le présent rapport de prospective géostratégique à l'horizon des trente prochaines années tente d'identifier les changements qui pourront affecter notre environnement stratégique et d'en tirer les conséquences pour la défense et la sécurité de l'Union européenne (UE) et de la France.

Se fondant sur l'étude d'un système global (évolution du contexte stratégique et des équilibres géopolitiques/nature et intensité des risques et des menaces), le rapport suit une démarche systémique afin de déceler l'émergence de phénomènes nouveaux et d'éventuelles ruptures, selon huit domaines de réflexion : relations internationales ; dimension militaire ; économie ; ressources et environnement ; démographie ; santé ; cultures et sociétés ; technologie.

Iran's Asymmetric Naval Warfare

Fariborz Haghshehass – The Washington Institute, Feb 2008

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◆ **China prepares for an ice-free Arctic**

China is preparing for the Arctic being navigable during summer months. An ice-free Arctic would provide China shorter shipping routes, possible access to natural resources and the incentive for closer cooperation with Arctic nations, especially the Nordic countries. But it also raises the possibility of new international tensions, according to a new SIPRI study launched in Oslo today. The prospect of the Arctic being navigable during summer months as a result of climate change has impelled the Chinese Government to allocate more resources to research in the High North. Several Chinese academics have encouraged their government to be aware of the political, economic and military implications of shorter shipping routes and untapped energy resources. However, Chinese officials advocate cautious Arctic policies for fear of causing alarm and provoking countermeasures among the Arctic states.

◆ **UN report: World's biggest cities merging into 'mega-regions'**

The world's mega-cities are merging to form vast «mega-regions» which may stretch hundreds of kilometres across countries and be home to more than 100 million people, according to a major new UN report.

The phenomenon of the so-called «endless city» could be one of the most significant developments - and problems - in the way people live and economies grow in the next 50 years, says UN-Habitat, the agency for human settlements, which identifies the trend of developing mega-regions in its biannual State of World Cities report.

◆ **Balochistan Darkness Visible – Ajai Sahni**

No perceived Western interests exist in Balochistan, no Coalition soldiers are dying on its soil, and the Baloch have not been involved in significant acts of terrorism against Western targets. That, perhaps, is why the world pays so little attention to the bleeding war in this vast and thinly populated province of Pakistan, in which the country's despotic Army has been engaged in a brutal campaign of repression, without interruption, for over five years now, and in repeated cycles since 1948, virtually since the moment of the forced accession of the province to Pakistan.

◆ **Yemen at risk of secessionist insurgency in south**

Yemen risks a sustained separatist insurgency in the south, scene of increased tit-for-tat violence, unless it seriously addresses grievances of southerners who say their region is neglected by the state.

◆ **Movement for the emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND): political marginalization, repression and petro-insurgency in the Niger Delta**

Courson, Elias (The Nordic Africa Institute, Conflict, Displacement and Transformation)

This Discussion paper addresses the linkages between the political economy of oil and violent conflict in Nigeria's main oil and gas producing region, the Niger Delta. It is based on a case study of the insurgent Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), which has targeted and attacked the interests of international oil companies and the federal government in the oil-rich, but impoverished, Niger Delta region of Nigeria, in its professed campaign for the control of the oil wealth of the region for the benefit of local people.

Through this study of MEND, fresh perspectives are brought to bear on the causes and ramifications of the oil conflict in the region, and the role of various actors at the local, national and international levels. This is important in grasping the nature of the violence in the Niger Delta and Nigeria and the enormity of the task of resolving the complex conflict in which the region is immersed. It is a challenge, which as the author argues, transcends the resort to the militarized or securitized solutions that often fail to adequately address the roots of conflict.

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..... CONFLITS ARMÉS

◆ **«Etat d'urgence en Malaisie : un exemple d'adaptation à la contre-insurrection par les forces britanniques 1948-1960» – CDEF, Janvier 2010**

De 1948 à 1960, l'armée britannique affronte une rébellion communiste en Malaisie qui la contraint à repenser les savoir-faire militaires et civils nécessaires au succès de la contre-insurrection. Ce conflit met en avant la notion de « conquête des cœurs et des esprits » et l'importance de la guerre au milieu des populations sur lesquelles les doctrines actuelles s'appuient. Cela concourt à faire de ce théâtre un cas d'école sur lequel des stratèges comme Galula ont beaucoup travaillé.

Ce cahier de la recherche doctrinale explique le processus par lequel les forces militaires et civiles britanniques ont su s'adapter aux défis posés par la guérilla. Avec le recul historique nécessaire, le lecteur pourra ici trouver les facteurs qui ont donné lieu à un exemple de succès d'une armée occidentale dans un conflit asymétrique.

◆ **Strategy and Credible Commitment. A game theoretic analysis of the conflict in Afghanistan**

Stankovic, Tatjana – NUPI Report

The study attempts to examine why international security actors, in particular the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), have failed to defeat the insurgency in Afghanistan.

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Concept des opérations contre un adversaire irrégulier – PIA 00.180

Face à un adversaire irrégulier, la manœuvre militaire traditionnelle n'est pas ou peu opératoire.

Celle-ci ne porte plus sur un front et contre un ennemi aisément caractérisable ; la destruction est moins que jamais un but en soi. Visant tout autant l'adversaire que son environnement local, régional et international, l'action militaire s'attache à affaiblir tout à la fois les capacités d'action, la volonté, la légitimité et la crédibilité adverses. Elle agit conjointement dans les champs physique et psychologique. Elle est intégrée dans une stratégie d'ensemble menée dans un cadre interministériel et le plus souvent international.

Prendre et conserver l'initiative sur ce type d'adversaire nécessite ainsi la formalisation de références stratégiques et opérationnelles pour les armées. Tel est l'objet du concept interarmées des opérations contre un adversaire irrégulier.

Enemies, Irregular Adversaries, Spoilers, Non-compliant Actors. How the Definition of Actors Influences Afghanistan Strategies

Dansie, Grant Angus – NUPI Working Paper 756

Towards Cross-Border Security – RUSI

Three regional experts contribute to this paper: Dr Muhammad Nasrullah Mirza examines Pakistan border security, Dr Maqsudal Nuri looks at post-colonial politics and Aziz Hakimi examines the cross-border challenges.

Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Baluchistan and southern Afghanistan are currently plagued by warfare and criminal activity. In early March 2009 the leaders of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan announced a new drive to seek solutions to mutual national security concerns affecting all three countries.

This paper is born out of a RUSI conference that brought together analysts to propose a trilateral response to the region, beginning with a shelving of existing border disputes. The focus instead should be on realistic solutions based upon capabilities within three areas; dialogue, deterrence and development. A consensus was made on the need for an understanding of respective national priorities and a 'grassroots' building of trust.

Fixing a Failed Strategy in Afghanistan – Gilles Dorronsoro, Carnegie Report, November 2009

Gilles Dorronsoro explains that more troops alone will not fix a flawed approach and details what a new, successful U.S. strategy should look like:

* *Secure key cities and roads:* If a state can be rebuilt in Afghanistan it will start in the cities, so less energy should be focused on the Pashtun countryside. This approach will decrease Coalition casualties and increase local participation.

* *Redistribute Coalition troops:* Troops are heavily deployed in the South and East where the prospects for success are low. They should be refocused on the North, where the Taliban can be stopped.

* *Redistribute development aid:* Development dollars are currently being directed most heavily to areas where Coalition control is weakest. These scarce resources should instead be focused on the more peaceful districts of Afghanistan.

* *Build an Afghan partner:* Increase the size and capabilities of the Afghan National Army, but understand that this will not happen overnight. An Afghan army of 150,000 by 2015 is a realistic and achievable goal.

Report of Inspection, Embassy Kabul, Afghanistan – Report Number ISP-I-10-32A, February 2010

WASHINGTON – A US government report cast doubt on the future success of the civilian side of the new US strategy in Afghanistan, with diplomats stretched to the limit and morale challenged at the embassy in Kabul.

The State Department inspector general's office, in a report completed last month and posted on the department's website, listed 89 formal recommendations for the embassy as well as 42 "informal ones," from greater oversight of government spending to a more realistic workload for staff.

Report of Inspection, Embassy Kabul, Afghanistan – Report Number ISP-I-06-13A, January 2006


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