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*The Impact Of Regional Crises On the Algerian  
National Security*

*Memoire Containing a Master's degree in the Maghreb Studies  
Requirements*

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## Dedication

All thanks for almighty Allah who has helped me to work this humble of my best prized possession .

First of all. I dedicate this simple and modest work to my sweet and beloved "mother" who shares me all my dreams and asked me to work hard and hard. Also I dedicate to my wonderful "father" who was and still a candle that enlightens my way and grant the attention and happiness .

A special dedication to my brothers " Ali, Houcine, Ahmed" and my beloved ,favorite and close friends "Amaria, Amina, Souad,Layla,Hafida,Ahlam,Noura, Houria, Asma, Fatima, Fatna, Nouria,Mariem,Chahra,Nor el hoda, Aicha, Khadidja, Fozia, Habiba,Mabroka , Alya, Zahra,Madiha,Soumia and Hafsa without forgetting the little angles Mohamed, Abd wadoud, Nidal, Nasredine, Ayoub, Amira ,Nihad,Mariem.

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## Introduction

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The theme of the thesis studies the Impact Of regional crisis on the Algerian national security and that by addressing . The most important crisis affecting the region, which threatens the Algerian national security .

The important of this subject , which is among the topics and issues. which sparked controversy both at the regional and international level and that is affecting the Algerian security especially regional and international security generally as considering Algeria a pivotal. State and a strategic locution surrounded by many crises from each side.

The Importance of the issue from a scientific point is highlighted in trying to test hypotheses from which to study the subject ,and scientific importance through the knowledge of the role of Algeria at the regional level to resolve the crisis and preserve its security and the security of its territory so that Algeria affect and are been affected by their environment and its neighboring countries especially after the emergence of crisis in both Libya and Mali ,as well as Moroccan and Algerian conflict over the western Sahara region the focus of this study.

Centered primary objective of this study was to reach conclusions about the direction of Algeria s strategy of regional crisis on the African and Arab level.

It has been new developments in the Arab countries of the Maghreb and Sahel direct impact on the security of the region and

the Maghreb who are stationed within it. The latter of which have been affected by crisis it is among the studies which focused on regional crises , whether in Libya or Mali , it is between these studies we find:

Alexis Arieff ,"crisis in Mali" and Hannah Aruestrong ,"crisis in Mali root causes and longterm solution". Simcene Hayson "security and humanitarian crisis in Mali". The most important studies that focused on the conflict in western Sahara , we find:

Claes Olson ,"the western Sahara conflict and Anouar Boukhars ,Simmering Siscontent in the western Sahara".

There is also a second type of studies focused on the crisis in Mali and Libya and its impact on the Sahel we find:

Shurk Bakrania,"libya,border security and regional cooperation and Christine Aghazarn, Patrice Quesada, Sarah tishler migrants caught in crisis" the IQSM experience in Libya and pere vilanova , Mali and the Sahel from crisis to military intervention.

With regard to the conflict in Algeria and morocco over the western Sahara ,we find:

Michael D.Jacocs,"Hegemonic Rivaly in the Maghreb :Algeria and Morroco in Western Sahara conflict and Derek Harvey , the Reagan doctrine , morocco and the conflict in western Sahara.

As far as our topic is concerned Algeria s strategy to wards the crisis in Mali Libya , as well as the conflict in western Sahara , we find that Algeria can not be in isolation from the surrounding

developments ,especially the neighboring ones and emergence of crisis in both Libya and Mali. In addition to the issue of western Sahara this leads us to discuss the following problematic:

What are the main regional menaçes threatening Algerian national security?

From this basic question we can derivate a set of related questions:

What is the impact of regional crises on the Algerian national security?

What are the strategies followed by Algeria to face these crisis?

As for the hypotheses it came as follows:

The Algerian long borders with destabilized countries causes a major threat on its national security.

The national interest in the basis in foreign transactions and the study has relied on a number of research and academic curriculum, including:

The historical method and who is studying the chronology of the crisis and as well as the transformations that have defined these countries in light of this crisis.

Case approach through the study of crisis in the Maghreb as well as the Sahel and study the case of Libya and the western Sahara region and as well as the case of Mali. And it has been relying on several references in English and as well as on electronic documents and the most Important difficulty faced in the preparation of thesis is the lack of references in the libraries in English. And this has been divided into two chapters out line so that the first chapter contains the theoretical aspect of the concept

of security divided into:

The first section is about :the traditional concept of security.

The First requirement contains : The concept

The second requirement contains: Security Demention

The third requirement contains: National Concept of Security

The fourth requirement contains : Military Concept of Security

The second section concerns : The Transformation in Security Content

The first requirement contains : The End of The cold War

The second requirement contains : The Human Security

The third requirement contains: the Theories explanation of security

The fourth requirement contains: Kinds of Threats

About the second chapter ,it ensures Regional Threats to Algerian National Security

So the first section contains : The crisis in the Region

The first requirement contains : The Algerian \_Morroco Conflict

The second requirement contains : The Lybian Crisis

The third requirement contains : TheMalian Crisis

As for the second section : The Algerian Strategies facing Regional threats this section includes three requirements

The first requirement contains : The Algerian Strategy to wards the conflict in Western Sahara

The second requirement contains : The Algerian Strategy to warlds the crisis in Libya

The third requirement contains :The Algerian Strategy to warlds the crisis in African Sahel

**Chapter one: framework of security**

**In this chapter we discuss the theoretical aspect of security. In the beginning we start this work with the definition of security and the security dimensions. After that we try to explain the concept of National Security focusing on Military Security.**

**In the other hand we talk about the transformation in security content**

**This content is change after the end of the cold war, without forget the Human Security and its importance, there are a lot of theories which explain the Security .Finally we talk about the kinds of threats.**



## **I) Traditional concept of security :**

The question of security has long since preoccupied the minds of international relationists. The traditional concept of security with the state as the main referent has been up for extensive debate. The realist view of security where it is seen as a « derivative of power » reduces the complex concept of security to a mere « synonym to power » . This view could be considered relevant during the period of the world wars. Where states seemed to be in a constant struggle for power. However , in the post-cold war era, the concept of security has become much more multifaceted and complex. In his book, *People, States and Fear* , Barry Buzan points out that the concept of security was « too narrowly founded »

## I.1 : The Concept :

➤ In the language of social science « security » is a controversial concept , as there is not a broad consensus about its meaning.

Depending on people's ideas, culture and perception of reality, the term security gets a different value. <sup>(1)</sup>

➤ Security means the absence of threats. Emancipation is the freeing of people ( as individuals and groups) from those physical and human constraints which stop them carrying out what they would freely choose to do. War and the threat of war are one of those constraints, together with poverty, poor education, political oppression and so on... <sup>(2)</sup>

➤ Security is absence of insecurity and threats, in realism security has usually been associated with threats to the survival of states. <sup>(3)</sup>

➤ Security is the degree of resistance to, or protection from harm. It applies to any vulnerable and valuable asset, such as a person, divelling, community, nation or organization. <sup>(4)</sup>

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(1) Dem Mario, **the evolution of the concept of security**, ( Spanish institute for strategic studies. Madrid. 1 June 2011-P01.)

(2) Nick Vaughan- Williams – taylor and francis group, **critical security studies a Nintroduction**. (2010-P191).

(3) Threat to national security – PDF / [www.d/su.edu.ph/offices/.../PDF/.../threat-national](http://www.d/su.edu.ph/offices/.../PDF/.../threat-national) security.

Time : 23 :09

date : 28/01/2015

(4) Threat securityFrom security – wikipedia. The free encyclopedia en.wikipedia.org/wiki/security. time : 01 :26

date :

31/01/2015.

➤ As noted by the **Institute** for security and open methodologies, security provides « a form of protection where a separation is created between the assets and the threat » these separations are generically called « controls » and sometimes include changes to the asset or the threat.

➤ Certain concepts recur through out different meaning of security :

1) Assurance : assurance is the level of guarantee that security system will behave as expected.

2) Countermeasure : countermeasure is a way to stop a threat from triggering a risk event defense in depth – never rely on one single security measure alone.

3) Risk : a risk is a possible event which could cause a loss.

4) Threat : a threat is a method of triggering a risk event that is dangerous.

5) Vulnerability : a weakness in a target **that** can potentially be exploited by a security threat. <sup>(1)</sup>

➤ Security is increasingly viewed as an all-encompassing condition in which people and communities live in freedom, peace and **safety**, participate fully in the fundamental rights, have access to resources and basic necessities of life, and inhabit an **environment** which is not detrimental to their health and well-being. The security of people and the security of the state are mutually reinforcing.<sup>(2)</sup>

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(1) Threat security

From security – wikipedia. The free encyclopedia en.wikipedia.org/wiki/security.time : 01 :26 date : 31/01/2015.

(2) Karim Hussien, Donata Gnisci and Julia Wanjiru, **security and human security : a Noverview of concepts and Initiatives what Implications for west Africa**, (France : Paris , December 2004.)

## The logic of security :

- This mutation in our understanding of security is not only an empirical one, as well-the conceptual logic of security has evolved significantly in the past decades. By conceptual logic, we mean the interacting function of three dimensions of the concept, it's object and it's agency. As the present volume documents, the concept **has** had a relatively short and significantly turbulent history. This is coupled with observable inflation in the use of the concept. Reaching far beyond. The scope of traditional national security. A new economy of security has been formed identifying analyzing re-tooling and voicing a new set of security threats to which it proposes to respond with a set of newly adapted security measures . this economy is a perpetual motion machine, threats we never knew we actually faced appear. To be answered. By new means of differentiation<sup>(1)</sup>
- This fact is supported by the important number of security definitions that have appeared, especially since the end of the cold war. National security, common security collective security, shared security human security or cooperative security make a description of what their ideologists consider must be understood by security and, what could even be more important, how to obtain it. In recent years, other terms have appeared apart from the one already quoted like sustainable security. As well as other hybrid concepts like « hard power », « soft power » or « smart power ». <sup>(2)</sup>
- In the end we can say that the security is not an idea of the world but an action in the world relative to a certain set of facts about this world<sup>(3)</sup>

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(1) Peter Burgess, **non – military security challenges**,( London : Palgrave , 2007 , P02.)

(2) Dem Mario, **the evolution of the concept of security, Spanish institute for strategic studies**. (Madrid. 1 June 2011-P01.)

(3) Peter Burgess, **non – military security challenges**, P15.

## I.2 : The levels of security :

Along with similar lienes to that of addressing the levels essential to understanding security Barry Buzan all so adresses the different sectors of security. In his article « new patterns of global security in the twenty – first century » Buzan analyses how five sectors of security ( political, military, economic, societal and environemental) might affect the « periphery » based on changes in the « center » . the five sectors of security are an important concept to understand when studying Barry Buzan.<sup>(1)</sup>

Elements of national security :

➤ **Military security** : this is traditionally, the earliest recognised capability of a nation to defend it self, and / oe deter military aggression. Alteratively military. Security implies the capability of a nation to enforce it's policy choices by use of military force. The term « military security » is considered synonymous with « security » in much of it's usage. One of the definitions of security given in the dictionary of military and associated terms, may be considered of definiotion of « military security ».<sup>(2)</sup>

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(1) Marrienne Stone, **security according to Buzan, comprehensive security analysis.**( Columbia university, school of international and public affairs, USA : New York, P04 – P05.)

(2) Threat securityFrom security – wikipedia. The free encyclopedia  
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/security.time : 01 :26 date : 31/01/2015.

- Political security : the political aspect of security has been offered by Barry Buzan, Ole Wæver, Jaap de Wilde as an important component of national security, political security is about the stability of the social order. Closely allied to military security and societal security. Other components proposed in a framework for national security in their book « Security: A New Framework for Analysis », it specifically addresses threats to sovereignty. System referent objects are defined, such as nations, transnational groups of political importance including tribes, minorities, some religious organisations, systems of states such as the European Union and the United Nations, besides others. Diplomacy, negotiation and other interactions form the means of interaction between the objects.
- Economic security : historically, conquest of nations had made conquerors rich through plunder, access to new resources and enlarged trade by controlling a conquered nation's economy. In today's complex system of international trade, characterised by multi-national agreements, mutual inter-dependence and availability of natural resources etc... the freedom to exercise choice of policies to develop a nation's economy in the manner desired, invites economic security. Economic security today forms, arguably, as important a part of national security today forms, arguably, as important a part of national security as military security. The creation and protection of jobs that supply defense and non-defense needs are vital to national security.<sup>(1)</sup>

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Threat security From security – wikipedia. The free encyclopedia  
 en.wikipedia.org/wiki/security.time : 01 :26 date : 31/01/2015.

- Environmental security : deals with environmental issues which threaten the nation in any manner. The scope and nature of environmental threats to national security and strategies to engage them are a subject of debate. While all environmental events are not considered significant of being categorised as threats, many transnational issues, both global and regional would affect national security.
- Transnational environmental problems that threaten a nation's security in its broad defined sense. These include global environmental problems such as climate change due to global warming, deforestation and loss of biodiversity, etc.<sup>(1)</sup>
- The environmental sector also proves difficult to define and can be considered. The most controversial of the five sectors. When thinking of possible ecological threats one often thinks of the « struggle humans have with nature » such as earthquakes and hurricanes. These events, in themselves, are impossible to control. The more recent issues of human impact on the planet that are resulting in phenomena such as global warming, pollution, and the ozone layer to name a few. Is where we can see more clearly a controllably variable. In relation to the environments. If these issues come to the forefront in years to come, the ecological sector will be getting more attention. Possible initiatives to address these issues will be dependent of economic security as well as political security, as these issues can be considered not only a threat to an individual state, but also global threats that will have a widespread effect.
- Societal security : is possibly the most intriguing of the five to consider. While it is difficult to separate it from the political sector, societal threats are about identity and the balance ( or lack there of ) that can be found within any given state. Weak states are often ill – equipped to deal with differences in identity and culture.<sup>(2)</sup>

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(1) Threat security From security – wikipedia. The free encyclopedia  
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/security.time : 01 :26 date : 31/01/2015.

(2) Marianne Stone, **security according to Buzan, comprehensive security analysis.**(  
Columbia university, school of international and public affairs, USA : New York, P05 – P10.)

- Finally Barry Buzan says that economic, societal and environmental factors are as important as political and military ones.
- All these elements are important to study the political system of states and their international relations but most politicians and scholars focus in their studies on two elements : military security and political security. <sup>(1)</sup>

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(1) Marianne Stone, **security according to Buzan, comprehensive security analysis**, P10.



### **I.3 : The national concept of security :**

- National security : is the requirement to the survival of the state through the use of economic power diplomacy power, projection and political power, accordingly in order to possess national security. A nation needs to possess economic security, energy security environmental security etc...<sup>(1)</sup>
- National security can be most fruitfully defined as the ability of a nation to protect its internal values from external threats, security may be defined as a protective condition which statesmen either try to acquire their polities from either external or or internal or internal threats.<sup>(2)</sup>
- The national security include :
  - 1) using diplomacy to really ally and isolate threats.
  - 2) Marshalling economic power to facilitate or compel cooperation.
  - 3) Maintaining effective armed forces.
  - 4) Implementing civil defense and emergency preparedness measures (including anti-terrorism legislation).
  - 5) Ensuring the resilience and redundancy of critical infrastructure.
  - 6) Using intelligence services to detect and defeat or avoid threats and espionage and to protect classified informations.
  - 7) Using counterintelligence services or secret police to protect the nation from internal threats.
- National security can be viewed primarily in terms of protecting the components of the state from outside threat and interference , and where the idea of state from outside threat institutions and its territory will be clearly defined and stable in their own right.<sup>(3)</sup>

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(1) Threat securityFrom security – wikipedia. The free encyclopedia en.wikipedia.org/wiki/security.time : 01 :26 date : 31/01/2015.

(2) Defining National Security : from : [www.voxprof.com/.../Hermann-Defining%20national%...](http://www.voxprof.com/.../Hermann-Defining%20national%...) 1909 – cf – Hermann

(3) Threat securityFrom security – wikipedia. The free encyclopedia en.wikipedia.org/wiki/security.time : 01 :26 date : 31/01/2015.

➤ From the academic debate on its definition two elements of national security can be drawn out first, in the context of military defense, several academics. Have highlighted the importance of territorial sovereignty as monitored internally. Within a state's jurisdiction and externally, beyond the state's borders. The modern etymology of the phrase dates to the US. Senate in August 1945 when navy secretary : James Forrestal spoke about military preparedness in the shadow of the second world war. The other element that presents itself in the academic writings is the protection of democratic constitutional values. As well be seen in state's interpretations. National security has been construed so as to include political and economic interests ( another ambiguous term ) not only domestically but world wide.<sup>(1)</sup>

➤ National security : is a state or condition where our most cherished values and beliefs, our democratic way of life, well-being as a nation and people are permanently protected and continuously enhanced.<sup>(2)</sup>

➤ There is no single universally accepted definition of national security. The variety of definitions provide an overview of the many usage of this concept of national security. The concept still remains ambiguous. Having originated from simpler definitions which initially emphasised the freedom from military threat and political coercion to later increase in sophistication and include other forms of non-military security as suited the circumstances of the time.

➤ A typical dictionary definition, in this case from the Macmillan dictionary ( on line version ) defines the term as « the protection of the safety of a country's secrets and its citizens »<sup>(3)</sup>

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What does « national Security » actually mean ?

Rightsni.Org/2013/05 national – security/PDF.

(1) Threat to national security – PDF / [www.d/su.edu.ph/offices/.../PDF/.../threat-national](http://www.d/su.edu.ph/offices/.../PDF/.../threat-national) security. Time : 23 :09 date : 28/01/2015

(2) Threat security From security – wikipedia. The free encyclopedia en.wikipedia.org/wiki/security.time : 01 :26 date : 31/01/2015.

➤ The origin of the concept of « national security » : the origin of modern concept of « national security » as a philosophy of maintaining a stable nation state can be traced to the peace of westphalia ,where in the concept of astate [ruled by a sovereign ] became the basis of a new Intrenational order of nation states . It was thomas hobbes in his 1651 work « leviathan » who staded that citizens yield to a powerful sovereign who in turn promises an end to civil and religious war , and to bring forth a lasting peace, and give him the right to conduct policy.

Immonuel kant , in his 1795 essay « perpetual peace » A philosophical sketch zum ewigen friedem , proposed a system where nation . states and dominating national interersts were replaced by an enlightened ,world order, a community of mankind where nation . states subsumed the national interests under the rule of the internatoinal law because of retional insight, common good and moral commitment. <sup>(1)</sup>

➤ Emphasising the overall security of a nation and a nation state. ‘Walter lippmann’ in 1973, defined it in terms of war saying. That « a nation has security when it does not have to sacrifice it’s legitimate interests to avoid war, and is able if challenged to maintain them by war » a later definition by Harold Lasswell, a plitical scientist in 1950, looks at national security from almost the same aspect, that of external coercion.

➤ A more comprehensive definition of security was proposed by Arnold Wolfers 1962 this definition has become a « standard » security in an objective sense, measures the absence of threats to acquired values, in a subjective sense, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked. <sup>(2)</sup>

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(1) Threat securityFrom security – wikipedia. The free encyclopedia en.wikipedia.org/wiki/security.time : 01 :26 date : 31/01/2015.

(2) Czeslaw mesjasz, **security as an analytical concept, gracow university of economics**,( gracow : Poland, September. 2004,P05.)

- Since international relations theory has been built upon the premise of relationship among nations. The term generally connotes « national security wolgers » also pointed out the ambiguity of the notion of national security. He warns us about the use of such notions an « National security » and « National interest » abserving that « while appearing to offer guidance and a basis for broad consensus , they may be permitting every one to label what ever policy he favors with an attractive and possibly deceptive.<sup>(1)</sup>
- In the early 1970, economic security began to get acadimic attention, and quickly received political interest. Later, in the 1980, environmental issues began to increase in silence, at least acadelmically.<sup>(2)</sup>

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(1) Hiroshi Ohta , **the interlinkage of climate security and human security : the convergence on policy requirement**, (Waseda university, copenhagen, Danmark. March 2009,P04.)

(2) Niklas Swanstrom, **tradictional and non tradictional security threats in Ontral Asai**,( china and Eurasia forum quarterly, Volume 08, 2010, P38-39.)

**I.4 : The military concept of security** :this is traditionally, the earliest recognised form of national security. Military security implies the capability of a nation to defend itself and or deter military aggression. Alternatively military security implies the capability of a nation to enforce its policy choice by use of military force. The term « military security » is considered synonymous with « security » in much of its usage. One of the definitions of security given in the dictionary of military and associated terms. May be considered a definition of « military security ».<sup>(1)</sup>

➤ The security debate has become part of the international development agenda, traditionally. It had focused on military activities, the control of military hardware, action against armed groups and networks and the reform of state military institutions.<sup>(2)</sup>

➤ The funds spent on military security have been as large globally as the combined income from 49 percent of the world's people. A similarly large quantity of consideration. Debate. And thought has gone into formulating and executing foreign policy analyses around the world. Unfortunately, although these funds may have increased the relative security of individual nations at times, and prevalence of military conflict has gradually declined over many years, the number of people who die as a direct or indirect result of military conflict each year has grown. At least until the early 1990s.<sup>(3)</sup>

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(1) Threat security From security – wikipedia. The free encyclopedia en.wikipedia.org/wiki/security.time : 01 :26 date : 31/01/2015.

(2) Karim hussien, Donata gnisci and Julia Wanjiru, **security and human security : a Nooverview ofconcepts and Initiatives what Implicaticens for west Africa**,( France : Paris , December 2004,P10.)

(3) Gery King and Christopher .J.L.Murray . **Rethinking human security**.(PDF,P588.)

➤ More in detail, Victoria Holt distinguishes the following potential role for military force in civilian protection :

- 1) Protection as an obligation within the conduct of war . in war military forces are required to abide by the Geneva convention and other international laws to minimise civilian death and injury, and the destruction of civilian objects, and to allow for relief provided by impartial humanitarian actors. The occupying power is responsible for the basic security and welfare of the civilian population.
- 2) Protection as a military mission to prevent mass killings according to the principles outlined by the international commission on intervention and state sovereignty. A protection mission is organised and deployed specifically to actively prevent large. Scale violence against civilians.
- 3) Protection as a task within united nations mandated peace operations civilian protection is seen as one of many tasks for peacekeepers but is unlikely to be the operation's central organising aim.
- 4) Protection as providing area security for humanitarian action. Military forces or peacekeepers establish the wider security of an area, enabling others to provide support to civilians in that area.
- 5) Protection through assistance operation design. Protection is a function of the design of relief and humanitarian programmes. Refugee camps, water supplies and latrines , for example, are placed so as to minimise threats to vulnerable populations. The potential military role is to assist in reducing threats, such as offering physical presence as a deterrent.
- 6) Protection as the use of traditional force. Some military point out the civilians will enjoy better protection after a war. Fighting force has been used to stop an enemy's action. <sup>(1)</sup>

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(1) Kees Homan, **the military and human security.**( 2008, P74-75.)

## **II. The transformation in security content :**

Since the end of cold war, there has been growing awareness on the need to widen the concept of security and distinguish between « hard traditional » and « soft non traditional » security threats.

This is increasingly accepted, even if the implementation of strategies to face « soft » security threats has been less prominent. The implementation has improved somewhat in the last few years, even if there is much to be hoped for.

One of the new challenges we now face is the intellectual separation between hard and soft security threats.

## II.1 : The end of the Cold War :

- The focus on non-traditional security challenges has been a positive trend in terms of elevating the soft security threats. However, there has also been a failure to understand how traditional and non-traditional security threats overlap, and in many ways, reinforce each other.<sup>(1)</sup>
- The alternative security concepts did not gain real momentum until after the dissolution of the end of the cold War in 1991. Then the focus shifted from « hard » military security to « softer » issues, and societal, political, environmental and economic security become more prominent. These changes in the perception of security have created a debate between the academics who wish to see a widened security definition and those wanting to keep it narrow.<sup>(2)</sup>
- The debate can, in simplified terms, be divided into military versus non-military sources of threat and state versus non-state actors. The political economy and the political sector have however become more closely connected to the military sector and this politic military focus has been widely used among « reformed » traditionalists.<sup>(3)</sup>
- According to the center for strategic international studies «smart power » must be understood as the ideal combination of soft and hard powers, through an strategy that integrates the resources and instruments of the three powers of external action : military power (defence), diplomacy and international help ( development ).<sup>(4)</sup>

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(1) Niklas Swanstrom, **Traditional and non-traditional security threats in central asia : connecting the now and the old**,( China and eurasia forum quarterly, volume 8 No° 2, 2010, PP 35-36.)

(2) John Gerard Ruggie, international regimes, transacts an

(3) Garcia Sanchez, **la primera revision estratégica cuatriental de la diplomacia y el desarrollo de los estados unidos de america analysis document** , (from the IEEE 20/2010, 23 december 2010.)

(4) Dem Mario, **the evolution of the concept of security**,( Spanish institute for strategic studies. Madrid.1 June 2011-P01.)



- With regard to sustainable security, it is necessary to indicate that there are different opinions about this term. This expression has been used by some thinkers in the already mentioned sense of harmonizing hard power and soft power, but it has also been used by others with exactly the same terminology to establish contrary criteria.<sup>(1)</sup>
- The perception of the cold war nuclear era in the west was of a clear and present threat from the soviet union that had to be matched by the united states and its allies. The cold War superimposed on the international security agenda a political and conceptual framework that simplified most issues while magnifying some and obscuring others. During this period, almost every western government defined national security in excessively narrow military terms. The end of the cold war revealed different set of threats and danger. Not really new but obviously kept out side the Cold War context. These new threats are again global in scope, persistent in nature and potent in their implication.<sup>(2)</sup>
- Since the end of the cold war have been marked by both the promise and perils of change. The circle of peaceful democracies has expanded, the specter of nuclear war has lifted, major powers are at peace, the global economy has grown commerce has stitched the individuals can determine their own destiny yet these advances have been accompanied by persistent problems. Wars over ideology have given way to wars over religious, ethnic, and tribal identity, nuclear dangers have proliferated, inequality and economic instability have intensified, damage to our environment, food insecurity, and dangers to public health are increasingly shared and the same tools that empower individuals to build enable them to destroy.<sup>(3)</sup>

Dem Mario, **the evolution of the concept of security**, ( Spanish institute for strategic studies.

Madrid.1 June 2011-P01.)

(1) Sean Lynn. Jones and Steve E. Miller, **global dangers : changing dimension of international security**, ( cambridge, mass, mit press, 1995, P3.)

(2) B.A.Hons, **transformation of the organisation of African unity universitat**, (Germany, May 2004.P1.)

➤ The dark side of this globalized world come to the forefront for the American people on septembre 11/2011. The deadliest attecks ever launched upon American soildemanded strong and durable approaches to defend it homeland. In the years since they have launched a war againstal.<sup>(1)</sup>

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(1) B.A.Hons, **transformation of the organisation of African unity universitat**,(Garmany, May 2004.P1.)

## II.2 : The Human Security :

- The concept of human security emerges in a moment of history between what will likely be considered as two momentous eras, between cold war geopolitics and the geopolitics of trans – National Terrorism.<sup>(1)</sup>
- At this point, the human security principle was (gradually introduced, promoted by the United Nations since 1994. Criticized by some politicians and analysts due to its lack of precision, this concept includes within the questions to be considered : economy, food, safety, politics, environment and people individual protection, as well as the communities in which this people live, its implementation is related to the controversial principle of the responsibility to protect this principle points out that each state is responsible to protect its population.<sup>(2)</sup>
- Human security is a critical component of the global political and development agenda. Two ideas lie at its heart : firstly, the protection of individuals is a strategic concern for national as well as international security , secondly, security conditions for people's development not bound to traditional matters of national defence law and order, but rather encompass all political, economic and social issues enabling a life free from risk and fear.<sup>(3)</sup>

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(1) Peter Burgess, **non-military security challengers**, (London Palgrave, 2007, P04.)

(2) Dem Mario, **the evolution of the concept of security**, (Spanish Institute for Strategic Studies.

Madrid. 1 June 2011-P04.)

(3) Karim Hussien, Donata Gnisci and Julia Wanjiru, **security and human security : a Noverview of concepts and Initiatives what Implications for West Africa**, (France : Paris , December 2004, P08.)

Human security means protecting vital freedoms. It means protecting people from critical and pervasive threat and situations. It also means creating systems that give people the building blocks of survival, dignity and livelihood. Human security connects different types of freedoms-freedom from want, freedom from fear and freedom to take action on one's own behalf.<sup>(1)</sup>

The characteristics of human security :

- 1) Tends to start from individual citizens and the communities in which they live, rather than from states.
- 2) Approches person – centred security as an integral element of international peace and security.
- 3) Recognises that the security of states is essential but not sufficient to guarantee person – centred security and well – being.
- 4) Focuses on threats to persons, whether thier origin may be military or non military.
- 5) Considers security a continuum that starts with conflict prevention and extends over intervention to conflict resolution.<sup>(2)</sup>

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(1) Karim hussien, Donata gnisci and Julia Wanjiru, **security and human secutity : a Noverview of concepts and Initiatives what Implicaticens for west Africa**,( France : Paris , December 2004,P16.)

(2) Kees Homan, **the military and human security**, 2008, P73.

### **II.3 : The theories explanation of security :**

There are a lot of theories spoken about security in the international relation so in our present work we introduce them as follow.

1) Realism :

➤ Realism is a term that is used in a variety of ways in many different disciplines. In philosophy, it is an ontological theory opposed to idealism and nominalism. « scientific realism » is a philosophy of science opposed variously to empiricism, instrumentalism, verificationism and positivism. In international relation, political realism is a tradition of analysis that stresses the imperatives states face to pursue a power politics of the national interest.<sup>(1)</sup>

➤ The states make decisions for war or peace on the basis of changes in the distribution of capabilities in the international system. War is always possible in the anarchical international system, because no sovereign power exists to prevent states from going to war. In the absence of world governmental agents, and under conditions of uncertainty, the international political process is shaped in a strictly competitive way. The anarchy structure of international politics, thus is expected to shape most international outcomes. International politics is fundamentally competitive. Taking place in a self-help realm.<sup>(2)</sup>

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(1) Scott Burchill, Andrew Linklater, Richard Devetak, **theories of international relations : third edition** ,( China, 2005, P29.)

(2) Christopher Layne, **Kant the Myth of the democratic peace international security**,( Vol 01.19,N°2 fall 1994, P10.)

- The most fundamental state concern is survival and interest maximization. The imperative of survival in a risky environment forces states to focus on strategies that maximize their power relative to their rivals, survival means. First and foremost, the safe guarding of sovereignty. In this sense, states behave strategically they « are instrumentally rational » although miscalculations are not unusual, since the conditions under which states operate are inherently uncertain and available information is imperfect. States there be certain a bout the intentions of the other states, even when the « others » strongly believe for themselves to be reliably benign. Uncertainty about a given stat's motives or the belief that a state is motivated by greed other than security concerns, will increase another stat's sense of insecurity. The impact of the security dilemma is one of the key reasons that peace under anarchy may not be stable.<sup>(1)</sup>
- National security revolves around the realist paradigm according to which globale policies are always a struggle between states to reach power, under the situation of anarchy where they compete for their own national interests. It's aim to protect, from an internal perspective national interests.<sup>(2)</sup>
- Structural realism after the cold war : some students of international politics believe that realism is obsolete. They argue that, although realism's concepts of anarchy, self-help, and power balancing may have been appropriate to a by gone era, they have been displaced by changed conditions and eclipsed by better ideas. New times call for new thinking . changing conditions require revised theories or entirely different ones.<sup>(3)</sup>

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(1) Alessandro politi, **European security : the new transnational risks**,( chaillot papers 29, WEU institute for security studies, October, 1997, P16.)

(2) Dem Mario, **the evolution of the concept of security**,( Spanish institute for strategic studies. Madrid.1 June 2011-P02.)

(3) Kenneth N. Waltz, **structural realism after the cold war**,( international security. Vol 25 , N°01, summer 2000, P05.)

2 : Liberalism :

➤ After the failure of the league of nations, the foundation of the united nations is ready to overcome the notion of national security as it includes in it's agenda non-military aspects. the article 55 from the united nation charted points out that « with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples the united nation shall promote :

A. Higher standards of living, full employment, and condition of economic and social progress and development.

B. Universal respect for, and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

C. Consequently, the united nation creates specialized agencies in order to promote this purpose in which the individual seems to become the centre of interest.

➤ This new view, claimed by the liberal political thinking is materialized in the concept of collective security through which the use of violence is proscribed in order to protect national interests, except in case of self-defence for ballesteros « collective security results from a joint decision of **certain** countries and in which the commitment to agree with the respective security policies of other countries is reached by balancing, in solidarity, differences in interests as well as by reducing uncertainty and discouraging aggressive behaviours ». however, influence by dipolar confrontation during the second half of the 20 century. The united nation collective security system. Shows it's limitation.<sup>(1)</sup>

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(1) Dem Mario, **the evolution of the concept of security**, ( Spanish institute for strategic studies. Madrid.1 June 2011-P02.)

**II.4 : Kinds of threats :** there are a lot of kind's of threat's in my studies I try to speak a bout 3 threat's :

1. Terrorism : terrorism is one of many threats that are more conequentia in global age.<sup>(1)</sup> However the terrorism is violence or the threat of violence calculated to create an atmosphere of fear an d alarm, in a word to terrorism and thereby bring a bout some social or political change.<sup>(2)</sup>

Terrorism origin of the word : to begin, it seems appropriate to define the term terrorism. Within terrorism lies the word terror. Terror comes from the lijtin terrere. Which means « fughten », « tremble » when coupled with the french suffix isme referencing « to practice » it become akin to « practicing » the trembling » or « causing the the frightening » trembling and frightening here are synonyms for fear, panic, and ancienty-what we would naturaly call terror.

➤ Definitions from various scholars and institutions :

1) Watler Lqueur : « terrorism is the use or the threat of the use of violence, method of combat, or a straregy to ackieve certain targets ».

2) Bruce Hoffman : « terrorism is ineluctably political in aims and motives, violent or equally important, threatens violence, designed to have far-reaching psychological epercussions beyond the immediate victim or target, conducted by an organization with an identifiable chain of command or conspiratorial all structure.

3) Davide Repoport : terrorism is the use of violence to provoke consciousness to evoke certain feelings of sympathy and revulision.

4) Stephen Sloan : the definition of terrorism has evolved over time, but it's political, religious, and ideological goals have practically never changed.<sup>(3)</sup>

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(1) President of the united states, **National Security Strategy**,( the White House, Washington, may 2010. P08.)

(2) William G. Cunningham, **Terrorism : Concepts and Conflict resolution**,( George Mason university, Virginia, January 2003, P19.)

(3) What is terrorism ? – Sage publications [www.sagepub.com/upm-data/51172-ch-1.PDF](http://www.sagepub.com/upm-data/51172-ch-1.PDF) , date : 01/04/2015 time : 17 :30.



(4) United states departement of defence definition of terrorism : terrorism refers to « the calculated use of unlewful violence or threat of unlewful violence to inculcate fear, interded to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuite of goals that are generally political, religious , or ideological.

(5) United states departement of state : terrorism is « premeditated politically motives violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine state agents »

(6) Arab convention of the suppression of terrorism : terrorism is « any act or threat of violence, whatever it's motives or surposes, that occurs in the advancement of an individual or collective crimional agend and seeking to sow panic among people, causing fear by harming them, or placing their lives, liberty or security in danger, or seeking to cause damage to the environment or to public or private installations or property or to occupying or seizing them, or seeking to jeeopardize a national resources ».<sup>(1)</sup>

➤ By nature terrorism is a complicated and emotionally laden phenomenon. Many disciplines study terrorism including most social science disciplines, history, law, journalism and in interdisciplinary fields such as comflict resolution. Intelligence agencies, militaries and law enforcement examine terrorism in the executive branch, while legislative and judical branches in governmental organisation around the world are also concerned wiht this troubling phenomenon. This is one of the factors that have led to such definitional confusion over the topic. People view it from their own institutional perspective, disciplinary fram work or personal experiences.<sup>(2)</sup>

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(1) What is terrorism ? – Sage publications [www.sagepub.com/upm-data/51172-ch-1.PDF](http://www.sagepub.com/upm-data/51172-ch-1.PDF), date : 01/04/2015 time : 17 :30.

(2) William G. Cunningham, **Terrorism : Concepts and Conflict resolution**,( George Mason university, Virginia, January 2003, P05-06.)

We examine it through our parochial lenses, whether academic, governmental or experiential. We focus on different aspects the problem legal, operational, theoretical and experiential and we exalt the importance of different issues and concerns.<sup>(1)</sup>

## 2. Poverty :

Poverty has been related to income which remains at the core of the concept to day. However, « income » isit self no less problematic a concept than « poverty », it too has to be carefully and elaboretaed. Other resceources such as assets, income in kind and subsidies to public services and enploment should be imputed to arrive at a comprehensive but accurate measure of insome.

in the late 20 cenrury a third social formulation of the meaning of poverty was developed : relative deprivation. « relativity » as suggested a bove, applies to both income and resources and all so to material and social conditions. In the 20 centry societies are passing through such rapid change that a poverty standard divised at some historical date in the past is difficult to justufy under new conditions. People living in the present are not subject to the same laws, obligations and customs that applied to a previous era.<sup>(2)</sup>

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(1) William G. Cunningham, **Terrorism : Concepts and Conflict resolution**, (George Mason university, Virginia, January 2003, P06.)

(2) Peter Townsend, **Poverty in focus : what is poverty concepts and measures**,(United Nations Development Programme, december 2006, P06.)

➤ Globalisation is connecting people and their standards of living, while inequalities within and between countries are growing. There are, therefore major objections to merely updating any historical benchmark of poverty on the basis of some index of prices. Over many years the « relativity » of meaning of poverty has come to be recognized, in part if not comprehensively Adam Smith, for example recognizes the ways in which « necessities » were defined by custom in the early part of the 19 century, citing the labourer's need to wear a shirt as an example.<sup>(1)</sup>

3. Migration : Migration has written the history of humanity. Social political and economic development and growth couldn't have happened without this exchange of ideas people and financial resources. All the great moments of humankind's history correspond to population movements from peripheral areas to central areas of intellectual, artistic, commercial, political and economic power.

➤ Migration issues have become a major topic world wide given the wide array of problems attached to this multifaceted phenomenon, although, beyond this complexity, there is a common denominator : human beings. Max Frisch said of the period in which Switzerland needed hands to shore up its economic growth during the 1950s.<sup>(2)</sup>

➤ Consequences of poverty, such as higher crime and violence rates and poor health and nutrition, which can then become factors contributing to illegal migration.<sup>(3)</sup>

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(1) Peter Townsend, **Poverty in focus : what is poverty concepts and measures**, (United Nations Development Programme, december 2006, P06.)

(2) Ivan Ureta, **Migration Development and police coherence in the Mediterranean**, (2005, P01.)

(3) Jean Monnet. Robert Schuman, **Mediterranean regional security in the 21 century : regional integration through development and security impact on euromed partnership**, (december. Vol 7 N° 09 . May 2007, P06.)

- No body knows how many migrants are in the world. According to United nation. Estimations, at the bigining of the 90, there were between 120-130 million international migrants and refugees compared to 70 million at the beginning of the 60. Nowadays, the proportion of international migrants and refugees is a bout three percent of the world's population, or, according to united nation estimations, roughly 200 million displaced persons worldwide most migration remains internal international migrants and almost aquarter the number of internal migrants and less than 30 percent of international migrants go from developing to developed economies.
- As was said before, policies regarding migration seen « inspired » according to the first and second groups of theories where economy utility is the main driving factor, expecially for industrialized countries. A report by the frontex 2009 anglysed the impact of the economic recession on illegal migration. These sources show that by 2009 illegal immigration figures dropped by 47 percent. This fact entails two subsequent factor : less availability of work and stronger border control and migration policies, these two cause effect the out flow amount of illegal migrations.<sup>(1)</sup>

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(1) Ivan Ureta, **Migration Development and police coherence in the Mediterranean**,(2005. P01.)

### **Chapter two: Regional threat to Algeria National Security.**

In the last chapter we present the Algerian and Morocco dispute then we talk about the crisis in both of Libya and Mali.

After that we speak about the Algerian Strategies facing Regional threats.

In the beginning we try to know the Algerian strategy of conflict in Western Sahara and its strategies in both of crisis in Libya and Mali.

## I) Algeria and Conflict in Western Sahara, the crisis in Libya and Mali:

Algeria sees it self as an important actor in the conflict of Western Sahara, and officially supports the Right of the Sahrawi people to self-determination. The efforts invested by Algeria of its International Relations, are comparable to the ones of an Involved party such as Morocco.

In the other hand we found the crises which begin in Libya and Mali. Algeria give the hand of help this countries to stop the War because the majority of citizens are killed in this war.

There are a lot of threats coming from this countries that is why the Algerian government will be care from the threats, in this way, Algeria can be Viewed as a stronger force in the Region to protect it self.

## **I.1: The Algeria-Morocco dispute :( WESTERN SAHARA)**

### **1-WESTERN SAHARA:**

➤ -western sahara is a strip of land a long the atlantic coast of Africa .The territory sits on 266,000 sq .km of land,which borders morocco Algeria and Mauritania .the territory has a total coastline of 1,110km and a total population of 522,928<sup>(1)</sup>According to the Spanish census of 1974 there were about 74.000 inhabitants in western sahara.At the time most of them were nomads:tribes linked by the same language –hassania-related to Arabic and the same culture <sup>(2)</sup>

### **2-historical:**

What is the Western Sahara disput?

➤ -the western sahara was originally seized by spain from the ruler of the sharifian.Empire in 1886.the sharifian empire was subsequently divided between france and spain during the turn of century European race for colonial possissions .france declared a protectorate over morocco and what is present day mouritania .spain took over the rif region in north of morocco ,the present enclaves of Melilla,Ifni,Ceuta,The protectorate of tekna and what is now called the western sahara <sup>(3)</sup>

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(1) Michael D.Jacobs,**hegemonic Rivalry in the Maghreb:Algeria and Morocco in the Western Sahara conflict**,(University of South Florida ,July ,2012,p22 .)

(2) Cleas Olsson ,**The Western Sahara Conflict ,the role of natural resource in decolonization**, No.33,2006,p12.

(3) Derek Harvey ,**the Reagan Doctrine, Morocco and the conflict in the western sahara**, (Anappraisal of united stated policy Department of Middle East Studies .The university of UTAH ,June 1988,p 06-07.)

➤ -In 1975,when Spain relinquished colonial control over the sparsely populated desert area South of Morocco ,Morocco sought to regain control of the territory ,over which it had exercised some ,degree of sovereignty for centuries before the Spanish colonization .The Polisario front,a separatist group backed by Algeria ,Cuba and Libya launched a guerilla war against Morocco .the war lasted until 1991 ,when the United Nation brokered a ceasefire ,which still remains in effect,currently ,Morocco controls 85% Of the western Sahara ,while the Polisario front set up and runs refugee camps in SouthWestern Algeria where tens of thousands of Sahrawi refugees live under desperate conditions ,subsisting entirely on international humanitarian aid.Sahrawis in Moroccan controlled Western Sahara enjoy the full rights and protections guaranteed by Morocco's constitutions <sup>(1)</sup>

➤ -Between 1975 and 1991,the Moroccan occupation forces increased from 56.000 to 250.000 and its air force used napalm and phosphorus to displace any civilians who had not already fled to the camps in Tindouf. Although the Polisario guerrillas were heavily outnumbered ,they sustained unconventional desert warfare which necessitated an increased commitment to the conflict of resources from Morocco and Mauritania. <sup>(2)</sup>

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(1) Western Sahara Conflict –Morocco on the move

[Http://Morocco the move .com/WP.content /Uploads /2004/02/FAQ.Western ...](http://Morocco%20the%20move.com/WP.content/U%20ploads/2004/02/FAQ.Western...)

Time:18:08

Date:03/10/2015

(2)Claus Olsson, **The Western Sahara Conflict**,( the role of natural resource in Decolonization, No.33,2006, p13.)



### 3-Algeria and Morocco conflict:

- -While the focus of the work is on the western sahara issue and how Algeria is trying to utilize the territory to undermine Morocco ,it is important to understand both the history of the Western Sahara conflict as well as the dispute between Algeria and Morocco.<sup>(1)</sup>
- -In Algiers ,the Western Sahara question is presented above all as a matter of principle .like the Algerians themselves ,the Sahrawis are seen as victims of colonization who are entitled to the right of self determination <sup>(2)</sup>
- -The historical conflicts between Algeria and Morocco help created political problems for both states in regards to Western Sahara and the future of the Maghreb .both see the possibility of being .the major power amongst its neighbors in the Maghreb and even beyond.As long as the Western Sahara conflict persistes,tension between the two states will lead to questions over who has more has power and influence in the region<sup>(3)</sup>
- -The dispute over Western Sahara has a serious affect on relations with neighbouring Algeria which has supported the polisario against Morocco indeed Many see the Western Sahara conflict as a(cold war) Between the two countries .the border between Algeria and Morocco has been closed <sup>(4)</sup>

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(1) Michael D.Jacobs,**hegemonic Rivalry in the Maghreb:Algeria and Morocco in the Western Sahara conflict**,(University of South Florida ,July ,2012,p30 .)

(2) International Crisis group, **Western Sahara :the cost of the conflict** ,(Middle East /North Africa Report N:65-11 June 2007,p04.)

(3) Michael D.Jacobs,**hegemonic Rivalry in the Maghreb:Algeria and Morocco in the Western Sahara conflict**,(University of South Florida ,July ,2012,p57-58.)

(4) Ben Smith and Grahame Allen ,**Morocco 2011**,17 January 2011,07.

since 1994, when an extremist Islamist guerrilla attack in Marrakech spurred the government to expel a majority of the Algerian residents and visitors in Morocco and require visas from future visitors. Algeria responded by closing the border indefinitely although other such crises have arisen periodically the two sides have avoided major direct conflict for decades.

In the other hand Algeria continues to be involved in the Western Sahara conflict from a power politics position against their rival Morocco, and that its political goals in the north west African region are supported by maintaining support for the Polisario front against Morocco. Which both Morocco and Algeria seek to be the dominant force in the region and over the future of Western Sahara, not as much scholarly work has been done on how Algeria has undermined Morocco, especially in regards to Western Sahara this makes examining Algeria's role in the conflict more relevant to the discussion and adds a new dimension to understanding the relationship between Morocco government and the Polisario. Singling out Algeria's role in the conflict allows its position to be analyzed against Morocco interests in Western Sahara to see how regional views on the conflict have shifted. It allows for further discussion on how Algeria could be viewed as viable hegemon in the region due to its ability to prevent Morocco from achieving its political goals in regards to Western Sahara.<sup>(1)</sup>

➤ -finding a way past the tension:

At a recent security conference in Morocco several terrorism experts warned that insufficient cooperation between Morocco and Algeria hampers the development of a coherent and coordinated security architecture and<sup>(2)</sup>

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(1) Vish Sakthivel, **Kerry's visit to Morocco and Algeria :navigating Between Competitors**, (Washington. November 04 ,2013,p01 .)

(2) Anouar Boukhars ,**Simmering Discontent in the Western Sahara** ,(Middle East, March 2012 p15)

narrows the flows of information that are vital to disrupting an upsurge in smuggling and hostage taking believed to be funding militants and racketeers with links to criminal syndicates in west Africa, Europe and latin America (the recent warning of relations) between the two countries, however, has renewed hope that Morocco and Algeria are seriously working to alleviate their disagreements and jointly address the dangers emanating from their southern flank.<sup>(1)</sup>

➤ -In the end,Algeria`s greatest argument agains Morocco`s claims on Western Sahara is that no state besides Morocco,not even it`s strongest supporter france-recognizes it.When Morocco made it`s 2007 autonomy proposal ,Algeria and the polisarario were able to reject it outright as it failed to include an option for independ ,and positioned Morocco the aggressor state yet again.It is this conflicting developement between them that Algeria has been able to use against Moroccan interests .Algeria`s while not forcing the matter beyond supporting .The Sahrawi cause ,will continue to benefit from Morocco`s inability to have it`s claims recognised In this way ,Algeria can be viewed as a stronger force in the region. <sup>(1)</sup>

➤ -cooperation between Morocco and Algeria with there credible intelligence sevices and military capabilities would help the region avert a slid ``into hell``,to use words chadian General Adoum Ngar Hassan Gean Francois daguzan of france`s foundation for strategic research echoed that sentiment when he recently told reuters ``if there is no Algerian –Morocco agreement on security of the Sahel ,there can not be true security ,simple because the terrorists will use this fundamental fault``.<sup>(2)</sup>

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(1) Michael D.Jacobs,**hegemonic Rivalry in the Maghreb:Algeria and Morocco in the Western Sahara conflict**,(University of South Florida ,July 5 ,2012,p46 .)

(2) Anouar Boukhars ,**Simmering Discontent in the Western Sahara** ,(Middle East, March 2012 p04.)

## I.2: Crisis in Libya:

### 1/ Background on Libya

➤ Libya is located in the North-Eastern part of the African continent and is considered both an Arab and African country, through the years, and as a result of its oil wealth and infrastructure development and the deliberate policies of Libya's late leader, Muammar al-Qadhafi, Libya became a magnet for many impoverished sub-Saharan Africans who fled their countries either. As a result of conflict or difficult living conditions and migrated to Libya seeking « greener pastures » others were absorbed into the Libyan army as regular officers and, reported that some of those individuals were used by the security apparatus of the regime to brutally and violently suppress. The population during the crisis and were thus much hated by the population.<sup>(1)</sup>

➤ Libya in the throes of a civil war, non represent the ugly facet of the much hyped Arab Spring. The country located in North Africa-Spring State. Egypt and Tunisia, Chad, Niger and Algeria, it is also not too far from Europe. Italy lies to its North just across the Mediterranean. With an area of 1, 8 million SQ KM, Libya is the fourth largest country in Africa, yet its population is only about 6, 4 Million one of the lowest in the continent. Libya has nearly 42 billion of oil in proven reserves, the ninth largest in the world, with a reasonably good per capita income of \$14000 Libya also has the highest. HDI (Human Development Index) in the African continent. However Libya's unemployment rate is high at 30 percent, taking some sheen off its economic credentials.<sup>(2)</sup>

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(1) United Nation, **Security Council report of the assessment mission on the impact of the Libyan crisis in the Sahel Region**, (23 December, 2011, P2.)

(2) Ajish Pjoy, **The crisis in Libya**, ORFISSUS Brief, April, 2011, p01.

Libya has always been better at internal repression than in dealing with foreign adventure. Its various paramilitary forces and security services are the primary instruments for regime protection, paramilitary forces are generally considered to be more loyal, not just to the regime but to Qaddafi personally and have taken the lead in fighting during the current uprising these forces have benefited from «militarization of libyan society. Mandatory military service has meant that over 300.000 people or 20 percent of the population belong to the paramilitary generation ».<sup>(1)</sup>

➤ The libyan revolution :

Protests in Libya began on 15 February 2011 in front of Benghazi's police head quarters following the arrest of a human rights attorney who represented. The relatives of more than 1,000 prisoners allegedly massacred by security forces in Tripoli's Abu Salim jail in 1996, what had began as a series of peaceful demonstrations turned in to confrontations which were met with military force.

A « day of rage » was declared for 17 february by the national conference for the libyan opposition Libya a military and security forces fired live ammunition on protesters on 18 february, security forces with drew from Benghazi after being overwhelmed by protesters.<sup>(2)</sup>

➤ In libya, violent responses by the government to the initial protest that began in february were coded as one sided violence, however soon gave way to battles between the government and newly formed rebel forces, which were subsequently counted under the category of state-based conflict.<sup>(3)</sup>

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(1)Varun Viara and Anthony H.Cordesman, **The Libyan uprising : an uncertain trajectory**,( center of strategic and international studies, 20 June, 2011, P24.)

(2) Libya- Arab Spring Cornell university research guides/guides. Library- connell- edu/c.pttp ?g :316888 P - Time :01 :10. Date31/01/2015.

(3)Human security Research group. **The decline in Global violence : Evidence**,( Explanation, and contestation Simon Fraser university, Canada, 2013 P83.)

➤ Libya's population revolted against Muammar Qaddafi's four decades of dictatorship. Qaddafi threatened a brutal repression in response. After initial hesitation, NATO allies acting under a mandate from the United Nations Security Council, attacked the regime and began a seven-month low intensity air campaign that eventually resulted in the demise of the regime.<sup>(1)</sup> The international community including the United Nations, the African Union, the European Union and the League of Arab States launched several diplomatic initiatives in a bid to bring the crisis to a quick end.<sup>(2)</sup>

The United Nations support mission in Libya (UNSMIL) has been charged with five primary tasks: assisting with democratic transition, preserving human rights and the rule of law, reestablishing internal security, controlling the trade of arms, and improving government capacity. However the role of (UNSMIL) has been detached from local actors and its impact has therefore remained limited.<sup>(3)</sup>

2012 a year after Qaddafi's death, the lightfoot print approach adopted for Libya's postwar transition is facing its most serious test. Security, the political transition, and economic development all present challenges. The security situation requires immediate attention and could worsen still. Until the militias are brought under state control, progress on other fronts will be very difficult to achieve.<sup>(4)</sup>

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(1) Christopher S. Chivvis, Jeffrey Martini, **Libya after Qaddafi, Lessons and Implications for the future**, (National Security Research Division, 2014, P01.)

(2) United Nations, **Security Council report of the assessment mission on the impact of the Libyan crisis in the Sahel Region**, (23 December, 2011, P2.)

(3) Arturo Varvelli, **Europe and the Libyan crisis : A failed state in the backyard ?** (analysis N° 237, March 2014, P07.)

(4) Libya- Arab Spring Cornell University research guides/guides. Library- cornell- edu/c.pttp ?g :316888 P - Time :01 :10. Date 31/01/2015.

Impact of the Libyan crisis on the political security, humanitarian and development situation in the affected countries:

➤ An overview of the impact of the Libyan crisis on the Sahel region in 2011 revealed that extent and degree of the impact differed depending on the geographic location and on political and economic agreements with the Qadhafi regime. It also revealed that the response of the United Nations System and its partners varied depending on the number of returnees, its capacity on the ground and ongoing programmatic interventions in the areas affected by the crisis. However, it should be noted that many of the challenges facing the Sahel region pre-dated the Libyan conflict.<sup>(1)</sup>

The crisis in Libya poses other security challenges for the region as it is compounded by the effects of food insecurity and the continued regional fallout of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire and, most recently, the political coup in Mali, in addition for many years Libya had hosted Tuareg rebels (numbers unconfirmed) who were fighting in Mali and Niger.<sup>(2)</sup>

The lack of border security in Libya: an overarching challenge:

➤ Libya's border control is weak and fragmented, allowing arms, people, and the trafficking of illicit goods to flourish with detrimental consequences for the Maghreb and Sahel. As the Libyan state's armed forces collapsed during the Libyan conflict, a large variety of local armed groups took control of border crossing points. Meanwhile, the revolutionary brigades that had fought against Qaddafi during the conflict merged into large well-organized coalitions and moved into Libya's central and southern borderlands to protect key infrastructure and to monitor border areas. The brigades eventually formalised their<sup>(3)</sup>

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(1) United Nations, **Security Council report of the assessment mission on the impact of the Libyan crisis in the Sahel Region**, (23 December, 2011, P05.)

(2) Christine Aghazarm, Patricia Quesada, Sarah Tishler, **Migrants caught in crisis: the IOM experience in Libya**, (International Organization Migration 2012, P27.)

(3) Shivit Bakrania, **Libya: Border security and regional cooperation**, (University of Birmingham, January, 2014 . P03.)

operation with the Libyan Ministry of Defence. And became known as the Libyan shield forces. Libya's National Transitional Council (NTC) and the Libyan shield forces subsequently attempted to integrate the local armed groups into a border guard, authorising them to act in the (NTC) name. However the integrate the local armed groups into a broader border management system has proved difficult, they operate in communication, and do not have a centrally recognised leadership.<sup>(1)</sup>

➤ The people of the Maghreb have been at the forefront of the historic events of 2011. More than other region within the Arab World, the Meghreb countries have embarked on a long process of change and reform.<sup>(2)</sup>

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(1) Shivit Bakrania, **Libya : Border security and regional cooperation**,( university of Briminigham, January, 2014 . P03.)

(2) European Commission,**The European Economic and the Social commitee and the commitee of the regions**,(Join 2012,p02.)



### **I.3: The Malian crisis:**

#### **Background on Mali:**

Politics, Mali peacefully gained independence from France in 1959, initially as part of a short lived federation with Senegal.<sup>(1)</sup> Mali inherited its centralized Jacobin state apparatus from French colonial rule, which lasted from 1892 until 1960. <sup>(2)</sup>In 1968 Keita was ousted in a military coup by Moussa Traoré, who went on to serve as president in 1991, Amadou Toumani Touri overthrew Traore in a military coup and organized democratic election, Mali's growing reputation for democratic rule was enhanced in 2002.

For the past year, Mali has been mired in overlapping security political and humanitarian crisis. After Mali's government was overthrown in a military coup in March 2012, insurgents, capitalizing on the ensuing power vacuum seized much of the country's vast and sparsely<sup>(3)</sup>

#### **Origines and underlying causes of the 2012 crisis:**

There have been recurrent episodes of conflict in Northern Mali since the Tuareg rebellion in 1963, 1964 with periods of revolt and unrest from 1990 to 1996 and 2006 to 2009. The 2012 crisis had its roots in multiple interlinked processes, including long, term problems in Mali's government institution, decades old grievances in the North. Fractious political relations between communities in the north and the central government to stop the expansion of cross border criminal and extremist networks<sup>(4)</sup>

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(1) Alexis Aieff, **crisis in Mali, Anglyst in African Affairs**,( January 14,2013. P06.)

(2) Hannah Armstrong, **crisis in Mali, root causes and long term solutions**,( united states institute of peace, May 31 2013, P01.)

(3) Alexis Aieff, **crisis in Mali, Anglyst in African Affairs**,( January 14,2013. P01.)

(4) Simone Hayson, **security and humanitarian crisis in Mali, the role of regional organization**,( london : United Kingdom. March 2014, P 01.)

## Context of the conflict :

The republic of Mali has long been seen as a democratic role model among low-income African countries. However tensions between the Malian state and the Tuareg independence movements have spurred multiple rebellions over the past half century. This case study concerns the recent conflict in Mali, which escalated dramatically in 2012. It can be characterized as a two sided crisis, involving both an occupation by nationalist and Jihadist forces and a military coup.

Several factors that may affect the course of the conflict include:

- 1) The participation of the Tuareg movements in the peace process if the Tuaregs commit to the framework of strengthening decentralization and regionalization proposed by the Malian government, this scenario also includes the disarmament of the rebels and their socio, economic reintegration.
- 2) Provocation by some extremist elements of the MNLA hostile to the peace process in complicity with their Jihadist allies. If further attacks occur, the Malian army may react with force, possibly resulting in civilian casualties. The deteriorating situation could lead the french and international militaries to interpose between the belligerents.
- 3) Talks on outonomy between the MNLA and the government. Malian public opinion the Malian government and a significant proportion of the northern populations including some Tuareg factions are hostile to the idea of independence or autonomy for the north. However if the second scenario accurs and the security situation deteriorates, it may be necessary for these talks on autonomy to take place. Indeed in discussing autonomy for the <sup>(1)</sup>

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(1) Alpha kergna and Mouasa Djiré, **The impact of conflict and political instability on Agricultural investments in Mali and Nigeria**,( Africa Growth Initiative, July 2014. P04.)

North, one might think that it is a homogeneous region with such a homogeneous population that on the basis of a regional consensus could take charge of its destiny. However this highly improbable the northern areas are fractured along several ancestral, tribal cultural and religious lines that would likely lead to feuds and internecine fighting.<sup>(1)</sup>

➤ On 17 January 2012 Mali's armed forces were driven out of the north of the country by an armed uprising. On 22 March president Toure was ousted the central government quickly crumbled in the wake of these two events, Immediately after the start of the crisis<sup>(2)</sup>

➤ The biggest and most danferous threat was the possibility that those political actors withe criminal and\or terrorist backgrounds would estabilish a dynamic of synergy and mutual cooperation, which indeed they did beginning in February 2012. However above all ,it was the period froum December 2012 to January 2013. which saw the sudden irruption of militias (with the ensuing rapid territorial conquest) now directly focused on seizing power in Bamako- that marked a turning point in the management of the whole conflict,culminating in the Frenchland international military intervantion at the start of 2013.<sup>(3)</sup>

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(1) Alpha kergna and Mouasa Djiré, **The impact of conflict and political instability on Agricultural investments in Mali and Nigeria**,( Africa Growth Initiative, July 2014. P07.)

(2) Bakary Sambe, **the crisis in Mali origins, development on the sub-region**,( Kes international reports, December 2012, P115.)

(3) Pere Vilanova, **Mali and the Sahel : from crisis to Military intervention**,( university of Barcelona 2013, P220.)

## Mali and the Sahel :

➤ The Sahel region emerged as a geostrategic priority beginning in 2000. This was the result of the return of combatants from Afghanistan, the need to protect US and EU energy interests in the Maghreb and West Africa, and the growing presence of China on the continent, today the events of the last few years. From the outbreak of the Arab Springs in 2010 and the fall of the Ben Ali and Gaddafi regimes in Tunisia and Libya to the 2012 Tuareg rebellion and the military intervention in Mali that began in January 2013- have shown that, from the point of view of security, every thing that happens in the Maghreb and West Africa directly or indirectly affects :

1) The success of the political transition processes in Maghreb countries

2) The spread of challenges and threats to regional and international security.

3) The implication of this lack of security for the international community's strategic interests<sup>(1)</sup>

➤ The West African country of Mali is undergoing a deep crisis that threatens its territorial integrity, and therefore its sovereignty, and that has worrying implications for large swathes of the Sahel and West Africa as a whole. The fall of president Amadou Toumani Touré prompted a national strike which in turn triggered an institutional crisis that has been made worse through the annexing of Northern Mali by the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA) resolving the crisis has been made more difficult by the number of different actors and groups involved, especially Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). Recently, the conflict has also taken on a sub-Regional dimension with the founding of the Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJWA). The sub-region faces many challenges in trying to resolve a conflict that raises many questions about the African state's<sup>(2)</sup>

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(1) Pere Vilanova, **Mali and the Sahel : from crisis to Military intervention**,( university of Barcelona 2013, P218.)

(2) Bakary Sambe, **the crisis in Mali origins, development on the sub-region**,( Kes international reports, December 2012, P115.)

Very survival and the clash between the principle of sovereignty and transnational non-institutional actors.<sup>(1)</sup>

➤ At the Mali crisis unfolded over 2012 the situation was framed on terms of stability, conceived at national, regional and global level. Within this focus on security and political transition, the abuses suffered by the population and their humanitarian needs – and did access and mechanisms for addressing human rights issues have been secondary concerns in regional and international engagement.<sup>(2)</sup>

➤ The United Nations Security Council, and Algeria, casting serious doubt on its plan to help Mali restore its authority in North.<sup>(3)</sup>

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(1) Bakary Sambe, **the crisis in Mali origins, development on the sub-region**, (Kes international reports, December 2012, P115.)

(2) Simone Hayson, **security and humanitarian crisis in Mali, the role of regional organization**, (London : United Kingdom. March 2014, P 13.)

(3) Anouar Boukhars, **the paranoid Neighbor, Algeria and the conflict in Mali**, (Middle East, Octobre 2012, P18.)

## **II) THE ALGERIAN STRATEGIES FACING REGIONEL THREATS**

Over the past decade, Algeria has made it self an Important player in the fight against the spread of violence and terrorism in the Maghreb and has become acrucial Strategic partner in the security of the region positioned at the crossroads of Europe,Africa,and the Middle East and valued for it s strong and experienced military forces and intelligence services Algeria has emerged from the International isolation that it suffered during it s civil War as a focal point and a source of confidence for Western power increasingly concerned with the growing phenomenon of extremism in the region and terrorist threats in the sahel .

## II.1) The Algerian Strategy of conflict in Western Sahara:

➤ -Although Algerian has always maintained .That the Sahara question is a matter of principal ,the cost of which can not be calculated ,it clearly has paid a significant price in terms of its own security .The conflict fuels a major source of tension on its western border ,requiring .the presence of several tens of thousands of soldiers in the Tindouf region .since the sand war and the western sahara conflict ,Algerian security analysis ,as well as the military strategies taught .Through the ranks,remains focused on the threat of an attack from the west <sup>(1)</sup>

➤ -Jacop Mundy says as much when examining Algeria`s role in conflict:

``.....self .determination is an important aspect of the normative framework through which Algerian Nationalism Constitutes it self and through which the Algerian government has tended to articulate its foreign policy .the ideal of self .determination indisputably played a key discursive role in Algeria`s struggle for independence and so there is sense in which Algerian leaders seen in polisario clear parallels with their struggle for independence .support for Western Saharan resistance is thus not only consistent with Algeia`s national values ,but also its history.<sup>(2)</sup>

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(1) International Crisis group, **Western Sahara :the cost of the conflict** ,(Middle East /North Africa Report N:65-11 June 2007,p17.)

(2) Michael D.Jacobs,**hegemonic Rivalry in the Maghreb:Algeria and Morocco in the Western Sahara conflict**(,University of South Florida ,July ,2012,p45.)

➤ -Algeria`s main strategy to words the conflict was to try and delegate the problem to the polisario when possible ,and to just act behind the scenes .Algeria`s success at prolonging and aggravating the problem in rather remarkable.even more remarkable is it`s success in helping to shape the terms of the conflict and it`s image in the world as she wishes .all the while appearing to care much less about the issue than Morocco .In terms of public relation ,both internationally and domestically ,Algeria`s strategy is two fold depending on the audience.<sup>(1)</sup>

➤ -Algeria has never laid claim to any part of the territory of Western Sahara .`rather,it (has) consistently cupported the Western Saharans right to self-determination and it (has) voted in favor of all the United Nations resolutions advencating a referndum .Algeria has consistently demonstrated that it will not tolerate a violation of the Saharwi people`s right to independence as the nation of self determination had become a conrnerstone of their policy and political philosophy since fighting for their own independence a gainst france<sup>(2)</sup>

➤ -Algeria`s parliament speaker Mohammed al- Arabi weld khalifa responded to Morocco officials statements with threats ,saying ``Algeria is peaceful with thoes who seek peace with it .But we warn anyone who tries to provoke or assault any part to it`s territories ,or to approach it`s red lines.especially the army``

➤ -Algerian Foreign Minister Ramtan Lamamra said that the escalation against Algeria stems ``from abad strategy aimed at creating tension ``adding`` that Algeria has declared it`s position ``and thies is all we have to say for now``<sup>(3)</sup>

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(1) Aminatou ,Western Sahara and The Algerian Strategy....

[https://Algerian review .word press.com/.../ Aminatou .we](https://Algerian%20review.wordpress.com/.../Aminatou%20we) Time:13:38 Date:07/10/2015

(2) The Western Sahara Conflict

[Atlismta.Org/on/ine .../The Western Sahara.Conflict/.](http://Atlismta.Org/on/ine.../The%20Western%20Sahara.Conflict/) Time:13:54 Date:07/10/2015

(3) Algeria and Morocco : using the Western Sahara Conflict to...

[English al-Akkbar .com /hode/22450](http://English%20al-Akkbar.com/hode/22450) Time: 13:45 Date: 07/10/2015



## II.2) the Algeria strategy of crisis in liby:

- -the people of the Magreb have been at the forefront of the historic events of 2011. More than in any other region with in the Arab World the Meghreb countries have embarked on a long process of change and reform.The situation has deteriorated following the conflict in Libya with increased trafficking of arms ,People and drugs and the presence of jihadist fighters who participated in the conflict making the Sahel \_Saharien region a zone of instability.<sup>(1)</sup>
- -while the impact of crisis reverberated across the world ,such neighbouring countries as Algeria,chad,Egypt ,Mali,Mauritania,The Niger and Tunisia bore the brunt of the challenges that emerged as a result of the crisis.In a relatively .short period of time,the government of these countries ,expencially thoes in sahel rigion.<sup>(2)</sup>
- -Algeria and the AQIM in Libya:

Despite its reputation for aggressively countering extermism, the Algerian army has rarely been involved in military engagements outside it`s borders and has been reticent to participate in joint operation with it`s neighbors a gainst AQIM.for that matter, Algeria does not have a robust military presence in it`s own Southern Region.<sup>(3)</sup>

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(1) European Commission,**The European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions** ,(Brussels,Join 2012,p02-05.)

(2) United Nation ,**Security Council Report of the assessment mission on the impact of the Libyan crisis on the Sahel Region** ,(23December2011,p02.)

(3) Laurence Aida Ammour, **Regional Security cooperation in the Maghreb and Sahel :Algerian`s Pivotel Ambivalence** ,(Apublication of the Africa center for strategic studies ,NO 18,February ,2012,p05.)

- -June 30,2011, attack by AQIM on Algerian security forces in tamanrasset province that killed 11 gendarm and border guards as well as February 2011 kidnapping of an Italian tourist in nearby Djanet province point to Algeria`s exposure in the region rather ,its counterterrorist operations are concentrated in it`s Northern Jurisdictions of kabylia and Algeria .like it`s Saharian neighbors,the Algerian government is incapable of maintaining control over it`s entire territory .Thus ,contrary to the government`s claims of military superiority and operational experience in desert zones ,the reality on the ground is considerably different<sup>(1)</sup>
- -Algerian is facing an upsurge in terrorist activity from AQIM,partly as a result of instability in Libya .A prominent event was the attack on Algeria`s inamenas gas field in January 2013.The alleged planner of the attack ,Mokhtar belmokhtar ,is believed to have travelled to South West Libya a in late 2011 and early 2012 to purchase weapons and establish contact with local extremists .At least two of the terrorists involved in the attack were identified as Libyan .As result of the insecurity that allowed ,this attack ,several Southern regions in Libya .Were declared a military zone. Algeria also increased it`s military presence on it`s border with Libya ,with deployment of infantry brigades to gether with increased airborne surveillance<sup>(2)</sup>
- -The Algerian army is barred by the constitution from carrying out any military action out side the border<sup>(3)</sup>

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(1) Laurence Aida Ammour, **Regional Security cooperation in the Maghreb and Sahel :Algerian`s Pivotal Ambivalence** ,(Apublication of the Africa center for strategic studies ,NO 18,February ,2012,p05.)

(2)Shivit Bakrania ,**Libya:Border Security and Regional Cooperation**,(University of Bir;ingham,January 2014,p05.)

(3)Algeria is aprincipal part of solving .The Libyan Crisis/ffm...

➤ **-The Algerian strategy:**

-Algeria has found in the United States an unexpected ally supporting its stance against military intervention in Libya .Washington has also backed Algeria's attempts to begin a national dialogue between Libyans, just as it did in Mali.

-Algeria, which has deployed large numbers of troops to secure its Southern and Eastern borders with Libya and Tunisia following the rise of Islamist militants, has publicly opposed talk of western military intervention in Libya following the recent battles among militias in the Libyan capital.

-Algeria realized that the crisis in Libya is not only political ,and it proposed the implementation of United Nation resolution 2174 to cut off the supply of arms to the fighting parties as a security solution .during the Madrid conference which Spain initiated ,Algeria recognised the importance of ``communicating`` for an immediate cease fire and implementing the(arms) ban decided by the United Nation <sup>(1)</sup>

-``The US side expressed support to Algeria's efforts for a political solution in Libya ,through an inclusive dialogue ,and hailed Algeria for its efforts in the achievement of an inter- Malian peace and reconciliation agreement``<sup>(2)</sup>

- Minister of Maghreb Affairs , African Union and Arab League Abdelkader Messahel reiterated in Cairo Algeria's call for all parties to the Libyan conflict to ``reach a consensual solution to form a legitimate National Unity government ``as quickly as possible`` <sup>(3)</sup>

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(1) Algeria Pushes for National Dialogue in Libya-Al-Monitor...

[WWW.Al-Monitor.com/.../Algeria.reject-foreign.interve](http://WWW.Al-Monitor.com/.../Algeria.reject-foreign.interve)

Time:13:21 Date:07/10/2015.

(2)Algeria-US reaffirms support for Political Solution to Libyan...

[WWW.Aps.DZ/.../aLGERIA/6280.Algeria-US-reaffirm.supp....](http://WWW.Aps.DZ/.../aLGERIA/6280.Algeria-US-reaffirm.supp....)

Time:12:41 Date:07/10/2015.

(3) Libyan Crisis.Algeria presse service. [WWW.Aps.DZ/en/Algeria/tag/Libya%20crisis.](http://WWW.Aps.DZ/en/Algeria/tag/Libya%20crisis.)

Time:12:48 Date:07/10/2015.

## **II) 3: the Algerian strategy of crisis in mali :**

1 -Terrorism and ethnic conflicts ,too threaten Algeria`s security .Violence blamed on Ismlamists has declined considerably in recent years ,but all –Qaeda in the Islamic maghreb (AQIM), mostly based in the North –Eastern mountains of kabilia and Algeria`s Southern region still operates within the country ,wher it remains the most active terrorist threat .Though the Algerian authorities claim that their security forces have managed to weaken AQIM`S ability to carry out attakcks the group`s spectacular take over in january 2013 of a gasplant near ain amenas that killed 39 workers shattered this claim .The attack while emphasising the rapidly growing insecurity not juset in Algeria but in the region too,revealed the government `s failure to accurately evaluate threats and secure national territory .At the same time ,the catastrophic mismanagement of the crisis illustrated the growing discored between the army and intelligence services ,which face countinuous challenges insecurity .The borders with , Mali , Libya and Tunisia under pressure ,the government has since been working with international oil companies to train security forces for the specific task of guarding important energy installation yet ,further AQIM attacks such as the one that killed 14 soldiers in Kabylia two days after the presidential election , underscore ,the difficulties .that Bouteflika faces in protecting and security the country and considerably damage Algeria`s reputation as a stable country in eyes of its European partners<sup>(1)</sup>

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(1)Mansouri Mokhefi,**Algeria.AN unsteady partner for Europe**,(London:United Kingdom, Jule 2014,p03.)

- -The Algeria`s role in responding to Mali`s security crisis has drawn intense international attention .secretary of state Clinton traveled to Algeria ,when bilateral discussions focused on the situation in Mali , Algeria`s constitution prohibits troop deployments beyond its National borders and noninterference in other states sovereignty is a cornerstone of Algerian foreign policy .still. Algerian could potentially provide support for a regional operation in other ways.<sup>(1)</sup>
- -In 2012 ,secretary of state Hillary Clinton .Visited Algiers to secure backing potential use of force –in a joient bid with France a gainst Malian extremist mtlitants. Algeria`s growing position as the regional broker an the hot –button issue of sahel security .for its part .Algiers has obstinately favored unilateral decisionmaking on regional policy, engaging in only limited consultation with its neighbors and trying to position it self as the central action actor in the regional war on terror by marginalizing the role for sahel states and rebuffing rabat.<sup>(2)</sup>
- -the Mali dossier has always been led by the Algerian intelligence services, Algeria`s attitude was no longer necessarily to wait and see: Algerian has expressed its preference for a political solution in Mali .<sup>(3)</sup>

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(1)Alescis Arieff,**Crisis in Mali**,(Anglyst in African Affairs,January 14, 2013,p12.)

(2)Vish Sakthivel,**Kerry visit to Morocco and Algeria: Navigating, Between competitors**,(Washinton,November 2013 p01.)

(3)Algeria s Role in the Sahelian Security Crisis [WWW.Stability Journal/ org/Article/new/sta.bp/ Time:13:30 Date:07/10/2015](http://WWW.Stability Journal/ org/Article/new/sta.bp/ Time:13:30 Date:07/10/2015).

➤ -In may 2014 the Malian and French government were in favor of Algerian mediation of the inter-Malian dialogue the French defence minister visited Algiers to discuss Algeria`s role in resolving the Northern Mali crisis with Algeria`s president Abdelaziz Bouteflika .France benefited from Algeria`s collaboration during its offensive against armed Islamist groupes in the Adrar ifoghas in the kidal region of Mali, and when nine terrorists hunted by the French troops were stopped and killed by Algerian security forces near Tinzaouatine (tmanrasset 2014)

➤ -Mali`s new stance on Algeria`s unavoidable role in its internal crisis established during Mali president IBRAHIM BOUBAKAR KEITA`S visit to Algiers in junuary 2014- Mali`s request is rooted in the fact that kidal remains out of control of the central power , and has always been a zone of influence of Algeria, with the whole economy of the region still dependent on trade exchanges with Algeria . according to the Mali foreign Minister abdoulaye diop `` Algeria represents an important partner for the development of Mali <sup>(1)</sup>

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(1)Is renewed Algeria Regional Diplomacy emerging? [WWW.The broker on line.eu/...Mali/](http://WWW.The broker on line.eu/...Mali/)  
Time:12:56 Date:07/10/2015.

## Conclusion

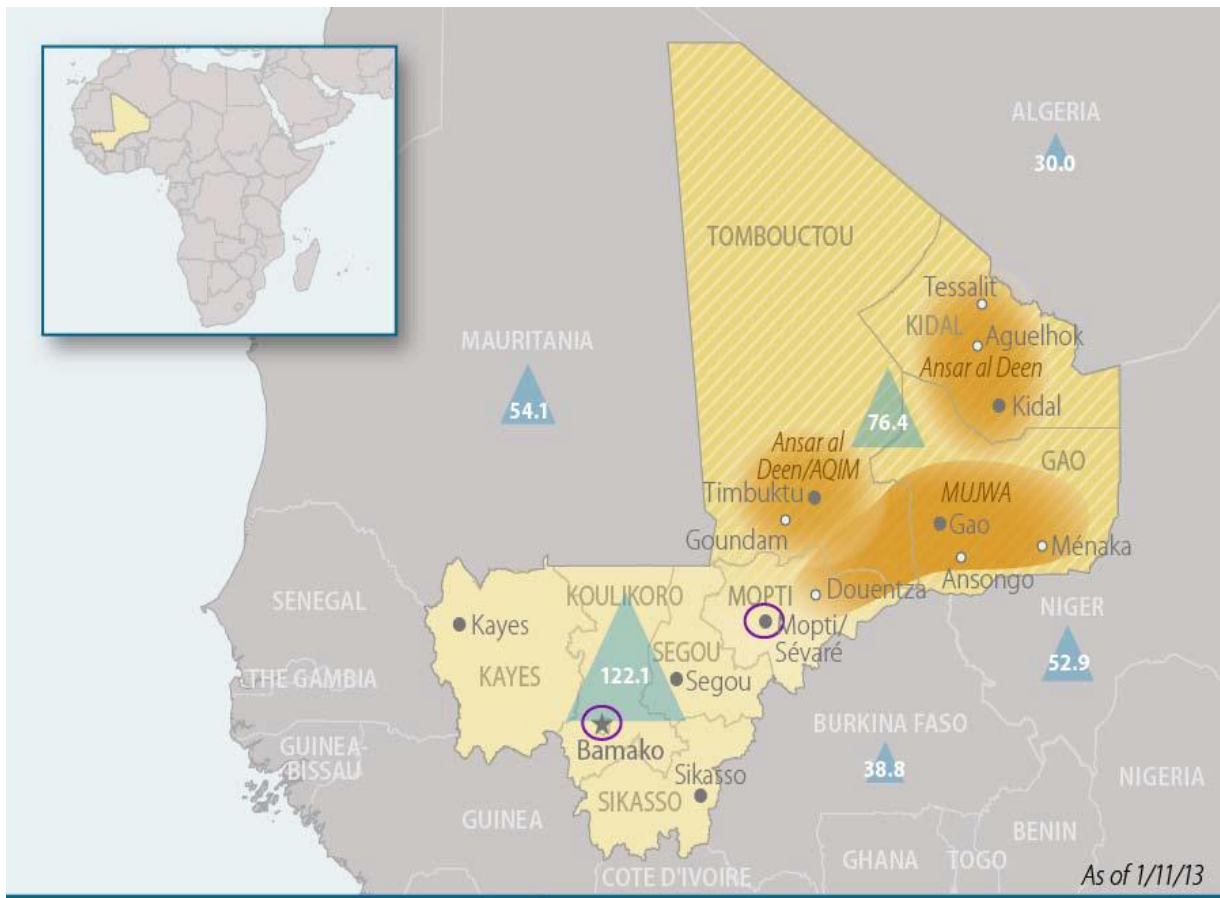
The most important thing saved him through this study is that the regional crises role determining the number of factors and determinants of whether internal and related crises experienced by some countries such as Mali and Libya at the domestic level or on the outer level and relates to the neighboring countries as Algeria, which has been affected by this crisis and of the most important results which conclude them in light of this:

Is that the changes at the regional level affect and be affected by this abuse as the countries that knew these crises affected as that developed by the internal knew many changes as these changes reflected on Algeria as the spinal cord, which are formed from this region and this aligned to these countries.

The geo strategic location of the islands and their importance at the regional and international level make it affected many of the threats , especially terrorism which has spread dramatically in the Maghreb region.

The most important determinants pursued by Algeria through established strategies in light of achieving security in the Maghreb region is growing and this effectively through its call to investigate the severity of regional crises and the need to achieve peace and security in the Maghreb countries and as well as in the Sahel.

For this, the Algerian strategic orientation had an active role in the activation of security in the region and this through the development of policies and orientation serve security and eliminate the sources that limit the threat of national security.



- Government control
- Insurgent control
- Malian Refugees and IDPs (*thousands*)
- Initial French deployments on January 11
- Insurgent groups
  - Ansar al Deen*
  - Ansar al Deen/AQIM*  
(*Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb*)
  - MUJWA* (*Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa*)
  - MNLA* (*National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad*)
- ★ Capital city
- Regional capitals
- Cities

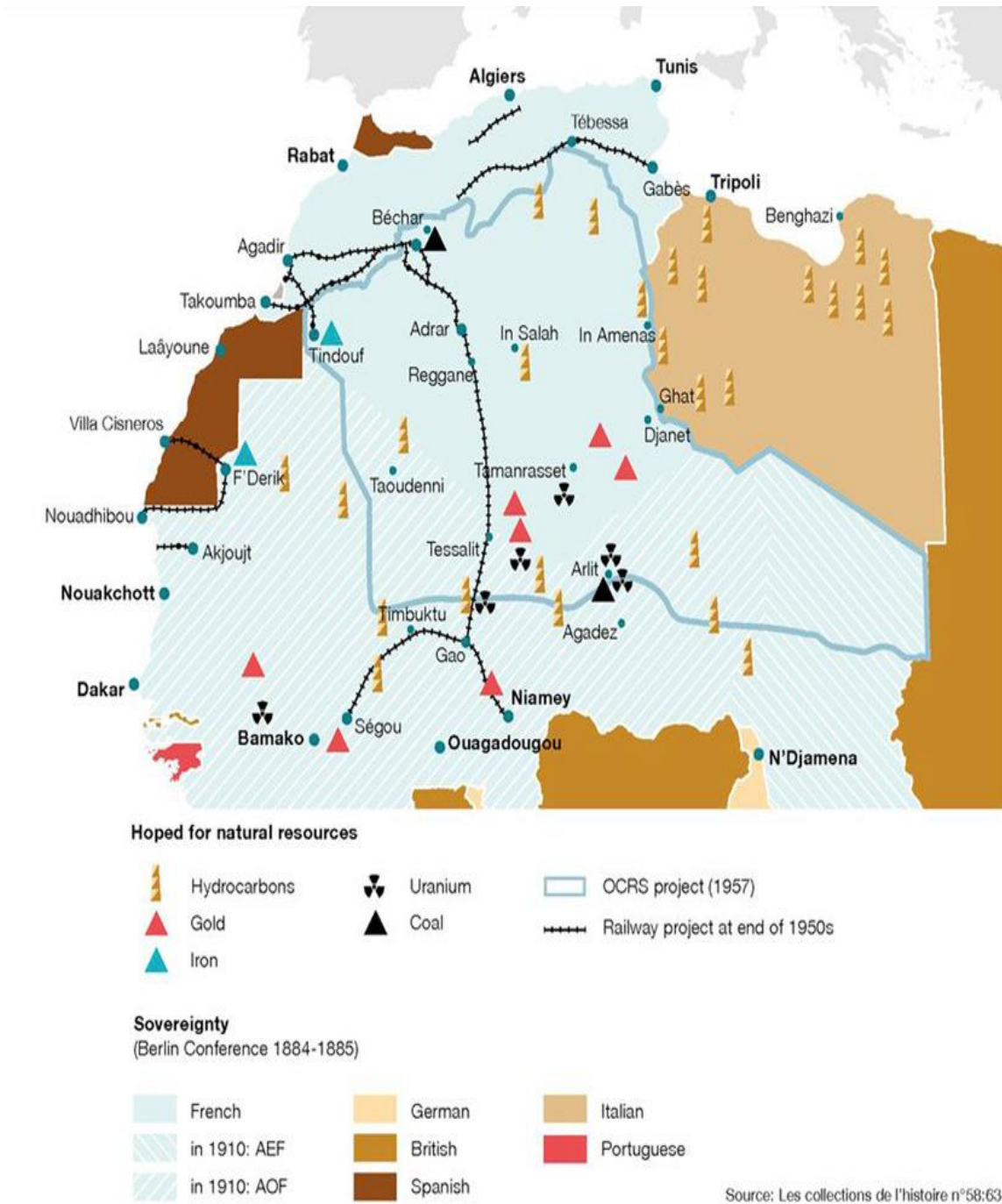
0 200 miles

**MALI AT A GLANCE**  
 Population: 14.5 million (2011 est.)  
 Religions: Muslim 90%, indigenous beliefs 9%, Christian 1%  
 Ethnic Groups: Mande 50%, Peul/Fulbe 17%, Voltaic 12%, Songhai 6%, Tuareg and Moor (Arab) 10%, other 5%  
 Languages: French (official), Bambara, other local languages  
 Median Age: 16.3 years (2011 est.)  
 Under-5 Mortality Rate: 178 per 1,000 live births (2010)  
 Life Expectancy: 53 years  
 Literacy Rate (adult total): 26% (2006)  
 Urban Population (% of total): 33% (2010)  
 Major Exports: cotton, gold, livestock  
 Major Imports: petroleum, machinery and equipment, construction materials, foodstuffs, textiles  
 Main Trading Partners: China, Senegal, France, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Thailand, Burkina Faso, South Korea, Morocco  
 Sources: CIA World Factbook and World Bank Development Indicators

Map created by CRS using Esri basemaps, Google Earth city coordinates, and news reports.

Figure1:Map as of January 11,2013.





Map2: The roots of Mali's conflict.

Map3:Al Qaida in the Sahel



## Map4: Western Sahara



Area 266,000 sq km.

Capital : El-Aaiún/Laayoune in the occupied area (about 200,000 inhabitants).

Climate : Hot, dry desert; rain is rare; cold offshore air currents produce fog and heavy dew.

Terrain Mostly low, flat desert with large areas of rocky or sandy surfaces rising to small mountains in the south and northeast.

Land boundaries : Algeria 42 km, Mauritania 1,561 km, Morocco 443 km.

Ethnic groups Original population nomad tribes from Yemen, Berbers and Africans.

Languages: Hassaniya Arabic and some Spanish.

Population :273,000 (est.), 170,000 Saharawis are living in refugee camps close to Tindouf in Algeria.

Religion : Muslim (Sunni).

Natural resources : Phosphates, iron ore, sand and probably oil/gas, uranium, titanium. Extensive fishing along the long Atlantic coastline.

Map5:Libya



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