

# SECURITY & DEVELOPMENT IN A WORLD OF CHALLENGES

**Lecturer: Amine Kherbi**  
**Academic Year 2018/2019: Fall semester**

## SHORT BIOGRAPHY

Amine Kherbi is a senior fellow at the Institute of Diplomatic and International Relations and a former Minister Delegate for Foreign Affairs and adviser to the President of the Republic of Algeria. After graduating with a Master degree in Social Science, he joined the Foreign Service as an assistant to the chief of the Economic and Financial Affairs section and was then appointed counselor at the Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations Office in Geneva. At headquarters he served as Director for Political Affairs for Western Europe and North America and Director General for Multilateral Relations. He was also Ambassador to Brazil, Spain, Indonesia, Austria and to the International Organizations in Vienna, China and the United States of America.

During the 70's, 80's and 90's he was one of the main negotiators on international economic, development and security issues on behalf of Algeria and other developing countries. He is the author of several articles and studies on development and security, international cooperation, Global Governance, Non Alignment, Mediterranean, Africa, Maghreb integration and Algeria's external action in the fight against transnational terrorism and the building of global security.

## COURSE OUTLINE

### **Session 1: Introduction. Security and Development in a context of complex transnational threats.**

This first session is aimed at clarifying the terms of present debate on international development and related security issues , explores conceptual and policy framework to describe a vision of international relations based on a new type of relationship between North and South in the current context of globalization.

#### **Required readings:**

- Jackson , Paul , 2016. Handbook of International Security and Development, Edward Elgar Eds.
- Beswick, Danielle et Jackson Paul, 2014. Conflict, Security and Development: An Introduction, Routledge, London.

- KHERBI, Amine, Fall 2007. Development's Security: A New Perspective on International relations, Harvard International Review, Vol. XXIX, No 3. id, 20015. Sécurité du développement et Nouvel Ordre Mondial, El Djazair.com No 86.
- SIPRI Yearbook 2015. Security and Development.

**References:**

- DAVID, Charles-Philippe, 2006. La Guerre et la Paix: Approches contemporaines de la sécurité et de la stratégie, Sciences Po les manuels, Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques.
- MONTBRIAL, Thierry de, sous la direction, 2000. Observation et Théorie des Relations Internationales, Institut Français des Relations Internationales.

**Session 2: Considering the different dimensions of security and the global treatment of development issues.**

Theory and practice suggest that nowadays there is a new situation for the relationship between states and regions and more complementarities of action in the regulation of development disparities and security building. Bearing in mind the importance of such an evolution, we shall consider the innovative examination of development which could lay the foundation for a new global policy for development centered on security concerns.

**Required Readings**

- Tschirgi, Necla, 2018. International Security and Development. The Oxford Handbook of International Security.
- Tschirgi N, Lund M., Mancini F, 2007. Security and Development: Critical corrections. Boulder, Lynne Rienner.
- Petrela, Ricardo, 2008. Le Développement Durable: défi du 21ème siècle in Confluences Internationales, Institut National d'Etudes de Stratégie Globale, Alger.

**References :**

- FURTADO, Celso, 1989. Brève Introduction au développement: une approche interdisciplinaire, Editions Publisud Paris.
- RIST, Gilbert, 2001. Le développement: histoire d'une croyance occidentale, Presses de Sciences PO.

**Session 3: Global Governance and Security-Development**

We shall examine the relationship between security and development and its implications for global governance. Focus should be placed on the role and functions of economic sectors in the context of multilateral development cooperation and the practices of states in terms of a common and shared security.

**Required Readings:**

- Tomas, Caroline, 2000. Global governance, development and human security, London, UK Pluto.
- Sécurité et développement : entre convergence et concurrence, 2008. Politique de sécurité : analyses du Center for Security Studies, Zurich.
- Kherbi, Amine, 2016. Réflexions sur les défis du développement global, El Djazair.com No 95.

**References :**

- MONTBRIAL, Thierry de, 2002. L'action et le système du monde, Presses Universitaires de France
- Schwab, Klaus, 2016. The Fourth Industrial Revolution, World Economic Forum, Switzerland.

**Section 4: Economic integration and interactive processes of cooperation between security actors.**

Because security-development affect every human activity and resort to every kind of constraint, emphasis should be put on the need for appropriate integration policies bases on human development and partnership. Also required is a more socio-constructivist explanation of nation building which is in dissociable from enhanced economic and political activity.

**Required readings:**

- Schmitter, Philippe C. 2007. Regional cooperation and region integration: concepts, measurements and a bit of theory, European University Institute.
- Sen, Amartya, 1999. Development as freedom, New York Knopf.
- Kherbi, Amine, Sept 2015. Mondialisation de la crise et sécurité nationale, El Djazair.com No 90.

**References :**

- Rosière, Stéphane et ali, 2009. Penser l'espace politique, Editions ellipses.

**Section 5: Strengthening state institutions and enhancing their capacity to provide security and development.**

In many states, economic, political and moral situation appears to be beyond control of the political class. This is why political consolidation and economic stabilisation are necessary. Good governance, rule of law, human and economic security should therefore be at the heart of policies aimed at reinforcing state institutions and their capacity to ensure social cohesion and solidarity by responding to the security and development needs of the society as a whole. The question, then, is what does success of global policy in achieving these objectives depend?

**Required readings:**

- Fukuyama, Francis, 2004. State-Building, Governance and World Order in the Twenty-First Century, Profile Books.
- International Peace Academy report, May 2004. The Security-Development Nexus: Conflict, Peace and Development in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.
- MacIntyre, Andrew, 2003. The power of institutions, Ithaco New York, Cornell UniversityPress.

**References:**

- World Bank, 1997. The state in a changing world, Oxford University Press.

**References:**

- Zakaria, Fareed, 2004. The Future of Freedom, Illeberal Democracyat home and abroad, w.w. Norton & Company, New York.

## **Section 6: Rethinking security to make it more efficient in facing new emerging threats and challenges.**

While considering the possible responses in the economic, social, human, environmental, political, diplomatic and military fields, the political principles of protagonists and the dynamics between states should be examined. The international community must attempt a new, forward-looking approach to security-development and greater commitment to economic integration.

### **Required readings:**

- Gee, David, 2016. Rethinking security: A discussion paper. The Ammerdow Group.
- King, Gary, Murray Christopher, 2013. Rethinking human security, Political Science Quarterly, Vol 116.issue 4.
- Acharya, Mitav, 2014. Rethinking Power, Institutions and Ideas in world Politics, Routledge London.

## **Session 7: Lessons that can be learned in order to enhance economic growth and development and manage regional and security processes.**

Regional and global peace and stability must go hand in hand with the development of security-development policy with regard to developing countries. This policy should be in keeping with the United Nations strategy post 2015. However, current prospects for peace and effective security system hinge on the ability of the international community to create mechanisms to engage all actors and open new prospects for lasting peace and security in the world.

### **Required readings:**

- Hettne, Björn, 1997. Development, Security and world order: A regionalist approach.
- The European Journal of Development and Research, Vol. 9 issue 1.
- Söderbaum, Fredrik, 2010. Regional security in global perspective, University of Gothenburg.
- Crocker, Chester A, Hampson Fel Olser, Aall, Pamela, 2011. Rewiring Regional Security in a Fragmented World, United States Institute of Peace Press Books.

## **Session 8: A new vision of international security based on global development and a broad consensus concerning the challenges which the international society must tackle.**

International events, whether it concerns the events themselves or diplomatic actions by states has become an essential fact taken into consideration by Governments in implementing global policy. Over the last two decades an increasing interest for security and development is taking place and calls for the reappraisal of the international organizations, especially the United Nations.

### **Required Readings:**

- Felo, Enrico, Kremer Frederik, Kronenberg, Katatina, 2012. Power in the 21st century: international Security and international political Economy in a changing World, Springer New York.
- Robinson, Mary, 2017. A new vision for Multilateral Cooperation, Keynote Address, UN Economic and Social Council

**Session 9: A strategy to catch up with development and security challenges and to establish spaces of consultation, efficient means of regulation and appropriate frameworks for cooperation adapted to the stakes of globalization.**

Although new forms of military threats are to be feared, war among states appears to be more difficult to engineer today. In the last few years, the necessity of creating an apparatus to ensure the strengthening of development and security spaces through legal standards and instruments is acknowledged by all.

**Required readings:**

- Bagoyoko, Nigalé, Gibert, Marie V, 2009. The linkage between Security, Governance and Development: the European Union in Africa, the Journal of Development studies, Vol. 49 issue 5.
- Moises, Naim, 2013. The end of power, Basic Books, New York.
- Nye, Joseph, 2011. The future of power, Public Affairs, New York.

**References :**

- Buhler, Pierre, 2011. La puissance au XXIème siècle, CNRS Editions

**Sessions 10: Establishing a new type of relations among states based on confidence and encouraging cooperative enterprises in order to narrow the economic and institutional gap between developed and developing countries.**

As the world economy enters a new stage of development with the 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution, that of an interconnected world, the international community faces formidable challenges. International cooperation has moved into the reverse gear. How can then new policies be considered in order to lay the foundation for a security system based on confidence, concertation and cooperation in the fight against inequalities engaging external and local actors from developed and developing countries.

**Required readings:**

- Morgenthau, Hans, 1985. Politics among Nations: the Struggle for Power and Peace, Knopf, New York.
- Fukuyama, Francis, 1996. Trust: The Social Virtues and the Creation of Prosperity,
- Kennedy, Paul, 1993. Preparing the Twenty First Century, Random House, New York.

**Sessions 11: The global management of international risk is a requirement for an effective response to the multifaceted forms of threats, namely transnational terrorism and organized crime.**

Policy consists of an ability to do something. However, if we are to consider this item and understand its relationship to security-development and their dynamics, we will realize the complexity of the problem because of the emergence of new actors on the international scene and the intrusion of transnational threats, especially terrorism, have a great impact on world security.

**Required readings:**

- Beall, Jo, Goodfellow Thomas, Putzel James: 2005. On the discourse of terrorism, security and development, Journal of International Development.
- Kherbi , Amine 2007. The impact of terrorism on human rights and democracy in developing countries, Keynote address, April 20, The Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.
- Idem: 2005. An African Perspective on Global Fight against Terrorism, Panel on Terrorism and Transnational Threats: Causes and Enablers, National Defense University, Washington, DC.

**Session12: The necessary promotion of global partnership and collective security to foster peace and development in the world.**

Since many years the role of the United Nations is under review in the field of peace, development and security. As the new world abounds with threats and uncertainties, to implement more efficient and imaginative preventive policy is the best manner to restore confidence among states by bringing collective security at the heart of the international dynamics. The new international geopolitical environment will require a major reform of United Nations institutions.

**Required readings:**

- Annan, Kofi, 2005. In larger freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights,A/59/2005 New York, United Nations.
- Transforming the World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development A/RES/70/1.
- Barnett, Michael, Funne more, Martha, 2004. Rules of the world: International Organizations in Global Politics. Ithaca , New York, Cornell University.
- Sarooshi Danesh, 1999. The United Nations and the development of collective security, Oxford University Press.
- Pick, Otto and Critchley, Julian, 1974. Collective Security, Macmillan London.

**References:**

- Sanarclens, Pierre de, 1988. La crise des Nations Unies, Presses Universitaires de France
- Bertand, Maurice, 2004. L'ONU, Editions La Découverte, Paris.
- Zorgbibe, Charles , 2003. L'avenir de la sécurité internationale, Presses de Sciences PO