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Panel 18

Security Institutions in the Arab and Muslim Worlds

The popular mobilizations that took place in 2011 in many Arab and Muslim societies resulted in very diverse political outcomes: reforms, the establishment of new political regimes, civil wars, or authoritarian restoration (Allal, Boutaleb, Vannetzel 2018).

During the demonstrations, security institutions and their practices, often synonymous with repression, abusive arrests and torture, were the targets of protests. This workshop thus aims to analyze the transformations, or lack of transformations, of these institutions - such as the Ministry of the Interior, the army or the police - following the popular uprisings (Al Sayed 2017).

Particular attention will also be paid to work in political science, sociology, history and anthropology dealing with the processes at work within these institutions before the events of 2011.

Formal institutional changes, relating to the rules that structure the interactions and power relations between the actors of the institution, as well as the transformations of norms, routines and individual uses within the institution will be envisaged (Lagroye and Offerlé 2010). Furthermore, how do the actors - both internal and external to these institutions - perceive these changes?

This workshop proposes to explore these institutional changes along three axes:

1- Measuring the effects of the post-revolutionary context on security institutions: (Re)emergence of forms of competition between or within security apparatuses, resistance to transformations, new practices.

2- More broadly, question the existence of a transformation of the security paradigm within these apparatuses.

3- Give priority to the analysis of institutional actors, their perceptions and practices, while integrating the perceptions and practices of external actors who are confronted with the practices of these institutions.

Person in charge : Sixtine Deroure (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne/CEDEJ – UMR D&S 201)

Program

Daoud Sarah (Sciences Po Paris - CERI)

Guaranteeing the Egyptian national security: the role of the military

Since 2013 security became an obsession for Al-Sisi's military regime. Thus, there is an obvious rivalry between institutions for security's monopoly especially between the army and the intelligence services (al-mukhābarāt al-'amma). The latter seems true to be the target of the army intelligence, which tries to infiltrate it or even to replace it in some files. It is the case with the Palestinian and the Sinai Peninsula files that will be the focus of our analysis. To some extent, these two allow us to better grasp the institutional changes of the balance of
power at stakes.

Delamare Thibault (Aix-Marseille Université – UMR DICE)

A comparative analysis of the relations between political regimes and security institutions in North Africa, 2010-2020

This paper aims at identifying the strategies of the Moroccan, Tunisian and Algerian regimes to ensure their survival following the protest movements started at the end of 2010 in the region. This analysis will focus on the reform processes - or lack of reforms - of these regimes' security institutions. Political decisions at stake oscillate between professionalization and concession towards security institutions. Adopting a comparative perspective, this analysis will emphasize the reforms carried out within the army, the police and the gendarmerie. Policing, intelligence policies, as well as jurisdictional processes in these three countries, will be taken into account.

Pluta Audrey (Institut d'Études Politiques d'Aix en Provence-CHERPA – ERC TARICALADYSS)

No revolution for the police? Police unions and «reform» in post- 2011 Tunisia

The period following Ben Ali's departure thus saw a series of readjustments within the security forces, in particular following an opening to new sources of influence, emanating from security professionals organized in the form of unions or associations. , or international actors. Police unions, which have become powerful actors through their ability to mobilize, constitute the main spheres of opposition to changing practices. Based on approximately 80 interviews with agents of the security forces, senior ministerial officials, employees of international organizations, this communication intends to show the reconfiguration of power struggles within the post-2011 Tunisian security apparatus, including the unions. are the instigators.