

**RECUEIL DES TERMES (FRANÇAIS-ANGLAIS)
 PROPRES AU DOMAINE DE PAIX ET SÉCURITÉ
 TIRES DE LA REVUE RASI 001/2019.**

- **FICHES TERMINOLOGIQUES**
- **GLOSSAIRE**
- **LEXIQUE**

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3	Organised crime	Crime organisé
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35	Sovereignty	Souveraineté
36	Awareness-raising	Sensibilisation
37	Dжихadism	Dжихadisme
38	Refugee	Réfugié
39	Food security	Sécurité alimentaire
40	Asylum	Asile

4.1.2 Les fiches terminologiques bilingues (anglais-français) relatives à la paix et la sécurité en Afrique

NB : Les abréviations ci-dessous indiquent comment lire et comprendre une fiche terminologique

- FT : fiche terminologique
- FR : langue française
- EN : langue anglaise
- VE : vedette (terme faisant l'objet de la fiche)
- DOM : domaine auquel appartient la vedette
- DF : définition de la vedette
- CTX : contexte d'utilisation de la vedette
- ID : identifiant de la fiche notamment ISTIC (Institut Supérieur de Traduction, d'Interprétation et de Communication), MEM2022 (mémoire rédigé en 2022), TZN (Tontsa Zedong Nathacha, l'auteure), FT 1, 2,3... (N° d'identification)
- SYN : synonyme
- OBS : observation
- REF : références (sources bibliographiques)
- NT : note

FT1

	EN	FR
VE	Insurgency	Insurrection

DEF	A rebellion instigated by at least one non-State movement whose means include the use of violence and subversion against an established authority to achieve political change	Rébellion lancée par au moins un mouvement non étatique qui a recours à des moyens, dont la violence et la subversion, contre une autorité afin d'obtenir un changement politique.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	Boko Haram in The Lake Chad Basin: A Transnational Insurgency	Boko Haram dans le bassin du Lac Tchad: une insurrection transnationale
OBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation and definition officially approved by the Joint Terminology Panel and the Defence Terminology Standardization Board. • Designation standardized by NATO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Désignation et définition uniformisées par le Groupe d'experts en terminologie interarmées et le Conseil de normalisation de terminologie de la défense. • Désignation normalisée par l'OTAN.
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT01	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT101
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT2

	EN	FR
VE	Displaced person	Personne déplacée
DEF	A person who has been forced to leave his or her home in order to avoid the consequences of an incident	Personne qui a été forcée de quitter son domicile pour éviter les conséquences d'un incident.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	On the ground, the United Nations Mission for the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), a UN police mission, militarily supported	Sur le terrain, la Mission des Nations Unies pour la République Centrafricaine et le Tchad (MINURCAT), mission de police de l'ONU, appuyée militairement

	by a European Union force (EUFOR Chad-RCA), was, according to this resolution, “intended to assist the return of refugees and displaced persons and to contribute to the protection of civilian populations at risk on the one hand, and to promote human rights and the rule of law, on the other “.	par une force de l’Union européenne (EUFOR Tchad-RCA), était, selon cette résolution, « destinée à aider au retour des réfugiés et des personnes déplacées et à contribuer à la protection des populations civiles en danger, d’une part, et à promouvoir les droits de l’homme et l’état de droit, d’autre part »
OBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Term usually used in the plural form. • Examples of incidents that cause people to be displaced include armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or man-made disasters • displaced person: term and definition standardized by the Canadian Capability-Based Planning Terminology Committee and the Translation Bureau. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terme habituellement utilisé au pluriel. • Les incidents en cause sont de divers ordres ; il peut s'agir d'un conflit armé, d'une situation de violence généralisée ou de violation des droits de la personne, ou encore d'une catastrophe naturelle ou causée par l'homme. • personne déplacée : terme et définition normalisés par le Comité de terminologie de la planification axée sur les capacités au Canada et le Bureau de la traduction
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT02	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT02
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT3

	EN	FR
VE	Organised crime	Crime organisé
DEF	Illicit activity carried out by individuals or groups structured as a network, with	Activité illicite exécutée par des personnes ou des groupes organisés en

	one or more leaders, whose negative impact could be considered significant from an economic, social, violence generation, health and safety and/or environmental perspective.	réseau, sous la gouverne d'un ou de plusieurs chefs, dont les répercussions négatives peuvent être considérées importantes sur le plan économique, social, de la violence qui en découle, de la santé et de la sécurité ou de l'environnement.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	Without any ideological substance, the struggle these groups are waging builds on a terro- criminal field, at the crossroads of terrorism and organised crime .	Vidés de toute substance idéologique, le combat que ces groupes mènent s'inscrit dans un champ terro-criminel, situé à l'intersection du terrorisme et du crime organisé .
OBS	organized crime; OC: term, abbreviation and definition officially approved by the Defence Terminology Standardization Board.	crime organisé : terme et définition uniformisés par le Conseil de normalisation de terminologie de la Défense.
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT03	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT03
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT4

	EN	FR
VE	Violent extremism	Extrémisme violent
DEF	Violent extremism, broadly speaking, refers to the process of taking radical views and putting them into violent action ... Homegrown and imported violent extremism ... is not limited to any specific race, ethnicity, religion or culture	L'extrémisme violent, de façon générale, fait référence au processus selon lequel une personne adopte des points de vue radicaux qui se traduisent par des comportements violents [...] Qu'il [provient] d'ici ou d'ailleurs, l'extrémisme violent [...] n'est pas l'apanage d'une race,

		d'une ethnie, d'une religion ou d'une culture en particulier.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	For prospects, it should be noted that the approach adopted here reflects the transnationality of factors which produce violent extremism .	En termes de perspectives, il convient de relever que l'approche adoptée ici fait ressortir la transnationalité des facteurs de production de l'extrémisme violent .
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT04	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT04
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT5

	EN	FR
VE	Threat	Menace
DEF	Any potential event or act, deliberate or accidental, that could cause injury to people or assets.	Tout événement ou acte éventuel, délibéré ou accidentel, qui pourrait porter préjudice aux personnes ou aux biens.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	Without limiting themselves to the transnational extent of the threat , many writers have shown interest in the material and immaterial consequences on Nigeria and neighbouring States.	Sans se limiter à la dimension transnationale de la menace , bien des auteurs s'intéressent à ses conséquences matérielles et immatérielles au Nigéria et dans les États voisins
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT05	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT05
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT6

	EN	FR
VE	Armed opposition force	Force d'opposition armée

DEF	A nation or person engaged in war or conflict, as recognized by international law.	Individu, un groupe, un pays ou une autre entité qui est engagé dans un combat reconnu par le droit international.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	Armed opposition forces exercising effective power over a significant segment of population and conducting sustained organized armed hostilities may for both conceptual and legal reasons be considered capable of violating human rights.	On peut, pour des raisons d'ordre conceptuel et juridique, considérer que les forces d'opposition armée qui exercent un pouvoir effectif sur un segment important de la population et qui se livrent à des opérations armées organisées et soutenues, sont capables de perpétrer des violations des droits humains [...]
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT06	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT06
OBS	opposing force; OPFOR: The plural form of this designation (opposing forces) and the definition are standardized by NATO.	Force d'opposition ; OPFOR : La désignation au pluriel (forces d'opposition) et la définition sont normalisées par l'OTAN.
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT7

	EN	FR
VE	Criminal network	Réseau criminel
DEF	A set of actors that are connected by ties which in some way or other support the commission of illegal acts	Un ensemble d'acteurs unis par des liens qui, d'une manière ou d'une autre, soutiennent la commission d'actes illégaux.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	Criminal networks - apart from the core - are based largely on loose coupling. Even if some parts of the network are	Dans les réseaux criminels , le noyau est généralement fait d'acteurs reliés par des liens forts, les relations entre le noyau et les sous-réseaux dans la périphérie étant

	destroyed, the effects are limited since other parts are left intact.	assurées par des liens faibles. Ces liens faibles sont des canaux par lesquels sont transmis des ordres [...], ou encore, de façon ascendante cette fois, des informations qui permettent au noyau d'être au courant de ce qui se passe dans la périphérie du réseau
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT07	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT07
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT8

	EN	FR
VE	Crisis situation	Situation de crise
DEF	Any event that occurs suddenly, that destabilises an organisation (State, company, etc.) and is followed by a strong emotional charge, causing the organisation to lose its bearings.	Tout événement qui survient brusquement, qui provoque une déstabilisation d'une organisation (État, entreprise..) et qui s'accompagne d'une forte charge émotionnelle faisant perdre à cette organisation ses repères.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	Up to 80 patients can be held by each field ambulance unit for short periods in a crisis situation .	En situation de crise , elles peuvent traiter chacune simultanément un maximum de 80 blessés pendant d'assez courtes périodes.
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT08	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT08
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT9

	EN	FR
VE	Cross-border crime	Criminalité transfrontalière
DEF	Any serious crime with a cross-border dimension committed at or along, or which is related to, the external borders.	Toute infraction grave ayant une dimension transfrontalière, commise aux frontières extérieures, le long de celles-ci ou liée à celles-ci.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	* Within the civilian population have emerged self-defence structures and mob “justice”, baptised vigilante groups involved mainly in rural areas. At the State level, hardening of the exceptional laws against aggravated theft and the creation of specialised units to fight against serious cross-border crime have been initiated, for example, the establishment of the Central Office for the repression of banditry (COR-B) in the CAR, and the creation of the Versatile Group of Intervention of the National Gendarmerie (GPIGN) in Cameroon, Operational Commands and Light Intervention Battalion (BLI) later became Rapid Intervention Battalion (BIR) to limit insecurity and to close down the “highway robbers” and other criminal gangs	Au niveau étatique, le durcissement des législations d’exception contre le vol aggravé et la création d’unités spécialisées de lutte contre la grande criminalité transfrontalière ont été initiés avec, à titre d’exemple, la mise en place de l’Office central de répression du banditisme (OCR) en RCA, ou encore la création au Cameroun du Groupement Polyvalent d’Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale (GIGN), des Commandements Opérationnels et du Bataillon Léger d’Intervention (BLIN) devenu plus tard Bataillon d’Intervention Rapide (BIRR) en vue de circonscrire l’insécurité et de mettre fin aux activités des « coupeurs de routes » et autres bandes criminelles.
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT09	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT09
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT10

	EN	FR
VE	Cultural assimilation	Assimilation culturelle
DEF	The process whereby a minority group (or individual) gradually adopts the customs and practices of the majority.	Pratique qui consiste à exiger d'une personne étrangère qu'elle adopte les mêmes comportements, les mêmes us et coutumes et traditions que la population qui l'accueille.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	discusses the individual and collective perception of vulnerability in an environment characterized by vulnerabilities embedded in the collective imagery; and, thirdly, it analyzes the different identities that emerge against a backdrop of cultural assimilation of the vulnerabilities that have become a strategic weapon for the survival of local Lake Chad residents.	environnement caractérisé par des vulnérabilités incrustées dans l'imagerie collective et au troisième niveau analyser les différentes identités qui émergent sur fond d'assimilation culturelle des vulnérabilités devenues arme stratégique de survie des riverains du Lac Tchad.
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT10	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT10
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT11

	EN	FR
VE	Deradicalisation	Déradicalisation
DEF	The action or process of causing a person with extreme views to adopt	Processus par lequel un individu ou un groupe radicalisé est conduit à

	more moderate positions on political or social issues.	abandonner une idéologie légitimant la violence comme mode d'action.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	The idea to organise a symposium on the deradicalisation of youths and the reintegration of former Boko Haram militants was supported by the political authority, thus enabling the Minister of Higher Education, Research and Innovation to present a paper on the said symposium during the Council of Ministers on 23 March 2017.	L'idée d'organiser un symposium sur la déradicalisation des jeunes et la réinsertion des repentis de Boko Haram a été soutenue par l'Autorité politique, ce qui a permis au Ministre de l'Enseignement Supérieur de la Recherche et de l'Innovation de faire une communication sur ledit symposium au cours du Conseil des Ministres du 23 mars 2017.
OBS		Désignation et définition publiées au Journal officiel de la République française le 7 décembre 2018.
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT11	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT11
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT12

	EN	FR
VE	Ecological crisis	Crise écologique
DEF	A situation that arises when the environment of a species or a population undergoes critical changes that destabilize its continuity.	une crise écologique se produit lorsque le milieu de vie d'une espèce ou d'une population évolue de façon défavorable à sa survie.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité

CTX	The natural mortgage refers to successive ecological crises that are known to be characterised by uncertainties related to fluctuations in Lake Chad water levels, which have impacted communities' lives for several decades. These nature-based crises experience dramatic historical sequences, giving birth to crisis-generating mobility and competition dynamics. The analysis spectrum of the link between environment and violence could be extended to all countries of the Lake Chad Basin, for some countries like the Central African Republic represent a model of preemption	L'hypothèque naturelle renvoie aux crises écologiques successives dont on sait qu'elles sont caractérisées par les incertitudes liées aux fluctuations du niveau des eaux du lac Tchad, lesquelles impactent, depuis plusieurs décennies, la vie des communautés. Ces crises sur la nature connaissent des séquences historiques dramatiques, accoucheuses des dynamiques de mobilité et de compétition particulièrement crisogènes.
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT12	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT12
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT13

	EN	FR
VE	Hate speech	Discours haineux/Discours de haine
DEF	Abusive or threatening speech or writing that expresses prejudice against a particular group, especially on the basis of gender, race, religion, or sexual orientation.	Contenu d'une communication qui, sur le fondement d'un motif de distinction illicite, exprime la détestation à l'égard d'un individu ou d'un groupe d'individus, ou qui manifeste de la diffamation à leur égard.

DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	Responses to a hate speech may therefore have different argumentative aims: reacting to hate speech with counter- arguments in order to persuade and change the point of view of an opponent.	Les réponses au discours de haine peuvent donc avoir des visées argumentatives différentes : réagir au discours de haine par des contre- arguments afin de persuader et modifier le point de vue de son adversaire.
OBS		discours haineux : terme tiré du mini-lexique «Violence faite aux femmes» et reproduit avec l'autorisation du Centre de ressources en français juridique de l'Université de Saint-Boniface.
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT13	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT13
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT14

	EN	FR
VE	Internally displaced person	Déplacé interne
DEF	A person who, as part of a mass movement, has been forced to flee his or her home or place of habitual residence suddenly or unexpectedly as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violation of human rights, fear of such violation, or natural or man-made disasters, and who has not crossed an internationally recognized State border.	Personne qui, dans le cadre d'un mouvement de masse, a été contrainte de fuir son domicile ou son lieu de résidence habituel de manière subite en raison d'un conflit armé, d'un conflit interne, de violations systématiques ou de crainte de violations des droits de l'homme, de catastrophes naturelles ou provoquées par l'homme, et qui n'a pas franchi une frontière internationalement reconnue d'un État.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité

CTX	The similarities end at this point; as a matter of fact, however, many virtually identical mechanisms aimed at perpetuating the management of refugees and other collateral victims (internally displaced persons , returned, stateless, etc.) are put in place.	La comparaison s'arrête là à priori mais, dans les faits, beaucoup de mécanismes quasi identiques sont déployés pour faire perdurer la gestion des réfugiés et les autres victimes collatérales (déplacés internes , retournés, apatrides, etc.)
OBS	internally displaced person; IDP: term, abbreviation and definition standardized by NATO.	personne déplacée à l'intérieur de son propre pays; PDI; personne déplacée; IDP : termes, abréviations et définition normalisés par l'OTAN
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT14	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT14
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT15

	EN	FR
VE	International force	Force internationale
DEF	An International United Nations Force or any force to which a contingent or a member of the Defence Forces may be assigned to for service outside the State for any purpose.	Une force internationale des Nations Unies ou toute force à laquelle un contingent ou un membre des forces de défense peut être affecté pour servir en dehors de l'État à quelque fin que ce soit.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	From a continent away, it might seem feasible for an international force to fight its way into Darfur without Khartoum's agreement, provide physical protection to all Darfur's	Piégée par la diplomatie belliqueuse américaine en Somalie, enlisée dans une autre tragédie, celle de Bosnie-Herzégovine, c'est avec beaucoup de prudence que l'ONU [Organisation des Nations Unies] s'engage comme force

	civilians, disarm the Janjaweed, and impose a political settlement.	internationale d'interposition dans le conflit rwandais qu'elle ne veut d'abord considérer que sous un angle inter-étatique
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT15	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT15
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT16

	EN	FR
VE	Living together	Vivre-ensemble
DEF	Accepting differences and having the ability to listen to, recognize, respect and appreciate others, as well as living in a peaceful and united way.	Concept qui exprime les liens pacifiques, de bonne entente qu'entretiennent des personnes, des peuples ou des ethnies avec d'autres, dans leur environnement de vie ou leur territoire.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	Such is the case of: The High Authority for Peace Consolidation (HACP) whose mission is to promote the spirit of peace and permanent dialogue among the various communities of the country, and maintaining mutual trust, tolerance and respect under the will of living together ;	C'est le cas, entre autres, de la Haute Autorité à la Consolidation de la Paix (HACH) qui a pour mission de promouvoir la culture de la paix et de dialogue permanent entre les différentes communautés du pays, et l'entretien de la confiance mutuelle, la tolérance et le respect dans une volonté de vivre ensemble
OBS	By the Ontario Human Rights Commission, 1978. Information found in DOBIS.	De la Commission ontarienne des droits de l'homme, 1978. Renseignements retrouvés dans DOBIS.
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT16	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT16

REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>
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FT17

	EN	FR
VE	Military conquest	Conquête militaire
DEF	Act of military subjugation of an enemy by force of arms.	Acte d'asservissement militaire d'un ennemi par la force des armes.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	.The Kanem, Bornu, Baguirmi and Sokoto kingdoms successively exercised their authority over the lake.Using raids, men and property, the lake and its surrounding territories have been a zone of economic opportunity and a space for military and political conquest . Sultan Idris Aloma of the Bornu Empire delivered several military conquests from 1571, to secure the fertile lands and resources available in the lake and in neighboring countries.	Les royaumes de Kanem, du Bornu, du Baguirmi et de Sokoto ont successivement exercé leur autorité sur le lac. Par l'usage des razzias des hommes et des biens, le lac et ses territoires environnants ont constitué une zone d'opportunité économique et un espace de conquête militaire et politique. Le Sultan Idris Aloma de l'empire du Bornju livre plusieurs conquêtes militaires à partir de 1571 afin de s'assurer les terres fertiles et les ressources disponibles dans le lac et les contrées voisines.
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT17	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT17
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT18

	EN	FR
VE	Military operation	Opération militaire

DEF	The coordinated military actions of a state, or a non-state actor, in response to a developing situation.	Action planifiée (dates et horaires, moyens déployés, personnel, encadrement et objectifs) menée par des forces armées.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	Visibly under its international branch called Ansaru which emerged in 2012 and is led by MammanNur, Boko Haram began some timid actions in 2012 and 2013, before engaging in quasi-conventional military operations in Cameroon and somehow in Niger in 2014.	Vraisemblablement sous l'impulsion de sa branche internationaliste appelée Ansaru apparue en 2012 et dirigée par Mamman Nur, Boko Haram entame quelques actions timides en 2012 et 2013, avant de s'engager dans des opérations militaires quasi-conventionnelles au Cameroun et dans une moindre mesure au Niger en 2014.
OBS	Military operation; MILOP: The plural form of this designation (military operations) and the plural abbreviation (MILOPs) are standardized by NATO	opération militaire ; MILOP : La désignation au pluriel (opérations militaires) et l'abréviation au pluriel (MILOPs) sont normalisées par l'OTAN.
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT18	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT18
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT19

	EN	FR
VE	Non-profit	À but non lucratif
DEF	Not established for the purpose of making a profit; not entered into for money.	Se dit d'un organisme qui n'a pas pour but de faire des gains, des bénéfices ou des profits.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	This paper aims to contribute to the ongoing debates on the implications of humanitarian to business shifting by exploring the theoretical and practical	Ce document vise à contribuer aux débats en cours sur les implications de la marchandisation de l'action humanitaire en explorant d'une part les interférences

	interferences into the humanitarian field on one hand and on the other, attempts to add to the critical reflections on the evolution of the humanitarian action by exploring to which degree, why and how business is imported into the non-profit humanitarian sector and the way out.	théoriques et pratiques dans ce domaine sensible. D'autre part, il tente d'apporter une contribution aux critiques sur l'évolution de l'action humanitaire en explorant dans quelle mesure, pourquoi l'action humanitaire à but non lucratif bascule vers l'affairisme, tout en proposant des voies de sortie.
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT19	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT19
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FT20

	EN	FR
VE	Power relation	Rapport de force
DEF	Relationships of dominance between individuals and/or groups of people. Also, the ability to exert influence on other people's behavior.	Relation de conflit entre plusieurs parties qui opposent leurs pouvoirs ou en un sens plus littéral leurs forces, que cette force soit physique, psychique, économique, politique religieuse ou militaire
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	The intent of intervention is to make aggressors take responsibility for their actions and to enable them to adopt non-violent behaviours in order to establish new relationships with their families. No matter what the peripheral problems associated with violence, the aggressive behaviour is analyzed as a function of the power associated with it and the power relation which it creates.	[Le cadre du projet-pilote d'intervention] inclût une analyse socio-politique de la violence. Ainsi la violence est analysée en fonction du rapport de force , de domination et d'oppression qu'elle crée.

OBS		
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FT21

	EN	FR
VE	Public order	Ordre public
DEF	The state of normality and security that is needed in a society and that should be pursued by the state in order to exercise constitutional rights and to thus benefit a harmonious development of society’.	Caractère des règles juridiques qui s'imposent pour des raisons de moralité ou de sécurité impératives dans les rapports sociaux.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	No person may renounce the exercise of his civil rights, except to the extent consistent with public order .	On ne peut renoncer à l'exercice des droits civils que dans la mesure où le permet l'ordre public .
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT21	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT21
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FR22

	EN	FR
VE	Radicalisation	Radicalisation

DEF	the process by which an individual or a group comes to adopt increasingly radical views in opposition to a political, social, or religious status quo. The ideas of society at large shape the outcomes of radicalization; for example, radical movements can originate from a broad social consensus against progressive changes in society or from a broad desire for change in society.	Processus par lequel un individu ou un groupe en vient à justifier, au nom d'une idéologie, le recours à la violence comme mode d'action.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	Essentially, radicalisation is the process whereby individuals move from holding moderate, mainstream beliefs towards adopting extremist political or religious ideologies. Individuals who become radicalized may support or become involved in violent extremism.	Bartlett (2015 : 4) considère que « l'utilisation des contre-discours est une réaction participative et couramment employée contre l'extrémisme violent et le contenu haineux. (...) ». Il est perçu comme argumentation au contenu positif, une réaction à un discours de haine ou de radicalisation d'un groupe mettant au jour leurs impostures, leurs propos mensongers et en leur opposant des arguments idéologiques ou théologiques.
OBS		radicalisation : désignation et définition publiées au Journal officiel de la République française le 7 décembre 2018.
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT22	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT22
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT23

	EN	FR
VE	Reconciliation process	Processus de réconciliation
DEF	Replacing fear by non-violent coexistence; building confidence and trust; and developing empathy. Coexistence, trust and empathy develop between individuals who are connected as victims, beneficiaries and perpetrators. This is reconciliation at the interpersonal level.	Le processus entre personnes, ou entre pays, ou entre entités, de s'accorder à restaurer des relations viables et constructives, malgré les plus fortes convictions de l'impossibilité de la tâche, et malgré la douleur immense précédemment infligée de part et d'autre.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	A reconciliation process will also provide for negotiated agreements on aboriginal governance in relation to health, education, family services, culture, and so on.	Les traités sont une partie importante du processus de réconciliation et ils guident la relation continue de la Couronne avec les groupes autochtones.
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT23	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT23
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FT24

	EN	FR
VE	Reintegration	Réintégration
DEF	The process by which personnel transition to former or new roles and functions either from restricted duty due to medical reasons or from a deployment.	Processus permettant aux membres du personnel de reprendre leurs anciens rôles et fonctions ou d'en assumer de nouveaux après avoir été en service restreint pour raisons médicales ou au retour d'un déploiement.

DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	The idea to organise a symposium on the de-radicalisation of youths and the reintegration of former Boko Haram militants was supported by the political authority, thus enabling the Minister of Higher Education, Research and Innovation to present a paper on the said symposium during the Council of Ministers on 23 March 2017.	L'idée d'organiser un symposium sur la déradicalisation des jeunes et la réintégration des repentis de Boko Haram a été soutenue par l'Autorité politique, ce qui a permis au Ministre de l'Enseignement Supérieur de la Recherche et de l'Innovation de faire une communication sur ledit symposium au cours du Conseil des Ministres du 23 mars 2017.
OBS	For military personnel, reintegration is the phase during which the casualty either resumes active duty or transitions to a civilian career following medical release.	Pour le personnel militaire, la réintégration est la phase où les membres reprennent leur service actif ou migrent vers une carrière civile à la suite d'une exemption médicale.
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REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT25

	EN	FR
VE	Security crisis	Crise sécuritaire
DEF	An intermediate period, which is characterised by a brief, sudden and violent outburst that has a history, a background, very precise origins.	Rupture d'équilibre, une période intermédiaire, qui se caractérise par un accès bref, soudain et violent qui a une histoire, un historique, des origines bien précises.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	Since the first wave of attacks by Boko Haram in 2015, the region of Diffa in the south-east of Niger has been	Depuis la première vague d'attaques par Boko Haram en 2015, la région de Diffa, dans le Sud-Est du pays, est en proie à une

	plagued by a security crisis and humanitarian emergency.	situation de crise sécuritaire , et à une urgence humanitaire.
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT25	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT25
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT26

	EN	FR
VE	Strategic weapon	Arme stratégique
DEF	A weapon to whose use or threat of use only the highest authority of the State can resort, conceptually and structurally.	Arme lancée par une superpuissance et pouvant frapper le territoire de l'autre superpuissance
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	discusses the individual and collective perception of vulnerability in an environment characterised by vulnerabilities embedded in the collective imagery; and, thirdly, it analyzes the different identities that emerge against a backdrop of cultural assimilation of the vulnerabilities that have become a strategic weapon for the survival of local Lake Chad residents.	Environnement caractérisé par des vulnérabilités incrustées dans l'imagerie collective et au troisième niveau analyser les différentes identités qui émergent sur fond d'assimilation culturelle des vulnérabilités devenues arme stratégique de survie des riverains du Lac Tchad.
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT26	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT26
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT27

	EN	FR
VE	Terrorist threat	Menace terroriste
DEF	A threat to commit a crime of violence or a threat to cause bodily injury to another person and terrorization as the result of the proscribed conduct. Several U.S. states have enacted statutes which impose criminal liability for "terroristic threatening" or "making a terroristic threat.	Une menace de commettre un crime de violence ou une menace de causer des lésions corporelles à une autre personne et de terroriser à la suite de la conduite interdite
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	This bipolarisation of the regional insurgency itself, and new security stakes may both constitute interesting avenues for research to better understand the evolutions of the terrorist threat in the Lake Chad basin.	Cette bipolarisation de l'insurrection régionale en elle-même, et les nouveaux enjeux sécuritaires qu'elle suscite peuvent, tous les deux, constituer des axes de recherche intéressants pour mieux saisir les évolutions de la menace terroriste dans le Bassin du Lac Tchad.
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT27	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT27
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT28

	EN	FR
VE	Vigilante group	Comité de vigilance
DEF	An unauthorized committee of citizens organized for the maintenance of order	Groupes d'auto-défense civils, à des forces de défense communautaires et à des

	and the summary punishment of crime in the absence of regular or efficient courts.	milices civiles, constitués pour protéger leurs communautés d'acteurs étatiques ou non étatiques ou pour combattre les insurgés.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	Therefore, he scrutinizes the atrocities that are still vivid in his memory as a volunteer in the vigilante group of his village.	Pour cela, il passe au crible les atrocités encore vivantes dans sa mémoire en tant que volontaire au sein du comité de vigilance de son village.
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT28	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT28
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT29

	EN	FR
VE	Vulnerable person	Personne vulnérable
DEF	A vulnerable adult is defined as an individual age 18 or older who has the functional, mental, or physical inability to care for themselves. It can also refer to one who is unable to protect themselves against significant harm or exploitation. A vulnerable adult is one that has a substantial mental or functional impairment	Un adulte vulnérable est défini comme une personne âgée de 18 ans ou plus qui a l'incapacité fonctionnelle, mentale ou physique de prendre soin d'elle-même. Il peut également faire référence à une personne qui est incapable de se protéger contre un préjudice ou une exploitation importante.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	Added to this is the fact that the concentration on quantitative indicators do not reveal the cognitive effects of interventions, so that all actions must	A cela s'ajoute le fait que la concentration sur les indicateurs quantitatifs ne permet pas de dégager les effets cognitifs de ces interventions, alors que toutes les actions

	contribute to raising mental barriers against extremism among vulnerable people .	doivent concourir à élever des barrières mentales contre l'extrémisme chez des personnes vulnérables .
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT29	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT29
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT30

	EN	FR
VE	War crime	Crime de guerre
DEF	A violation of the laws of war that gives rise to individual criminal responsibility for actions by combatants in action, such as intentionally killing civilians or intentionally killing prisoners of war, torture, taking hostages, unnecessarily destroying civilian property, deception by perfidy, wartime sexual violence, pillaging, and for any individual that is part of the command structure who orders any attempt to committing mass killings including genocide or ethnic cleansing, the granting of no quarter despite surrender, the conscription of children in the military and flouting the legal distinctions of proportionality and military necessity.	Violation des lois de la guerre ssassinat, mauvais traitements ou déportation pour des travaux forcés, ou pour tout autre but, des populations civiles dans les territoires occupés, assassinat ou mauvais traitements des prisonniers de guerre ou des personnes en mer, exécution des otages, pillages de biens publics ou privés, destruction sans motif des villes et des villages, ou dévastation que ne justifient pas les exigences militaires.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité

CTX	War crimes are those violations of international humanitarian law (treaty or customary law) that incur individual criminal responsibility under international law. As a result, and in contrast to the crimes of genocide and crimes against humanity, war crimes must always take place in the context of an armed conflict, either international or non-international.	Les crimes de guerre sont des violations du droit international humanitaire (traité ou droit coutumier) dont les auteurs encourent une responsabilité pénale personnelle au regard du droit international. En conséquence, à l'inverse des crimes de génocide et des crimes contre l'humanité, les crimes de guerre ont toujours lieu lors d'un conflit armé, international ou non.
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT30	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT30
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT31

	EN	FR
VE	Internal conflict	Conflit interne
DEF	A military conflict within a nation, such as a civil war. It is internal conflict that can be caused by political, economic or religious issues.	Situation de violence dans laquelle des affrontements éclatent de manière prolongée entre les forces gouvernementales et un ou plusieurs groupes armés organisés, ou entre de tels groupes, sur le territoire d'un État.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	In the 38 countries where girls in fighting forces were involved in armed conflicts, the conflicts were internal conflicts —that is, wars fought among forces within national borders.	Le droit international relatif aux droits de la personne revêt une importance particulière dans le cas des conflits internes , car les dispositions du droit humanitaire s'appliquent essentiellement aux conflits internationaux.
OBS		

ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT31	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT31
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT32

	EN	FR
VE	Humanitarian aid	Aide humanitaire
DEF	Assistance that is used to relieve suffering during emergency situations. That is, an activity that supports post-crisis and long-term humanitarian aid operations in third countries, that is intended to provide needs-based assistance aimed at preserving life, preventing and...	L'aide humanitaire est une aide d'urgence et ponctuelle mise en place lors d'une situation de crise exceptionnelle ou de catastrophe naturelle.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	The same source indicates that the humanitarian aid for 2017 was funded to the tune of only \$ 192.6 million out of an estimated \$ 497.3 million in needs estimated by the UN.	L'aide humanitaire 2017 n'a été financé qu'à hauteur de 192,6 millions de dollars, selon la même source, sur les 497,3 millions de dollars de besoins estimés par l'ONU.
OBS	humanitarian aid: term and definition standardized by NATO.	aide humanitaire : terme et définition normalisés par l'OTAN.
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT32	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT32
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT33

	EN	FR
VE	Allegiance	Allégeance

DEF	Obligation of fidelity and obedience to government in consideration for protection that government gives.	Obligation de fidélité et d'obéissance qui incombe à une personne à l'égard de la nation à laquelle elle appartient, et du souverain dont elle est sujette.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	Through this method, the sect psychologically destroys the allegiance of populations to the State order.	Par ce biais, la secte détruit psychologiquement l'allégeance des populations à l'égard de l'ordre étatique.
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT33	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT33
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT34

	EN	FR
VE	Suicide bomber	Kamikaze
DEF	A person who, for political, religious or ideological reasons, commits a bomb attack against people, property or facilities and deliberately accepts to die while causing the explosion.	Personne qui, pour des raisons politiques, religieuses ou idéologiques, commet un attentat à la bombe contre des personnes, des biens ou des installations, et accepte délibérément de mourir en provoquant l'explosion.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	Not far from there in N'djamena, a suicide bomber blew himself up near a police academy on 15 June 2015	Non loin de là à N'djamena, une kamikaze se fait exploser près d'une école de police le 15 juin 2015.
OBS	suicide bomber; human bomb: terms and definition standardized by the Canadian Capability-Based Planning	auteur d'un attentat-suicide à la bombe; bombe humaine : termes et définition normalisés par le Comité de terminologie

	Terminology Committee and the Translation Bureau.	de la planification axée sur les capacités au Canada et le Bureau de la traduction
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT34	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT34
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT35

	EN	FR
VE	Sovereignty	Souveraineté
DEF	State sovereignty is a term that refers to the legal authority and responsibility of an independent state to govern and regulate its political affairs without foreign interference. Sovereign states have supreme authority over their territory. In federations, sovereignty belongs to the federal government.	Pouvoir entier et exclusif qu'un État exerce en principe à l'égard de tous dans un espace déterminé et qui se distingue des compétences limitées que cet État peut exercer dans d'autres espaces, par exemple en vertu d'un Mandat ou d'un accord de Tutelle
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	By so doing, they shuffle the entire classical language including that sovereignty , for not only the states face internal struggles, but also face revolt and protests from transnational players	Ce faisant, ils bouleversent tout le langage classique, y compris celui de la souveraineté , car non seulement les États sont confrontés à des luttes internes, mais aussi à la révolte et aux protestations d'acteurs transnationaux.
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT35	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT35
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT36

	EN	FR
VE	Awereness-rising	Sensibilisation

DEF	a gaining or producing of greater awareness of one's condition, needs, motives, etc., as a means to achieving one's full potential as a person.	Action par laquelle on s'efforce de faire prendre conscience à quelqu'un de quelque chose.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	At the heart of these strategies is the counter discourse in public places awareness-rising against the extremists' ideology.	Au cœur de cette stratégie figure le contre-discours prononcé dans les espaces publics de sensibilisation contre l'idéologie des extrémistes
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT36	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT36
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT37

	EN	FR
VE	Djihadism	Djihadisme
DEF	An Islamist political and religious ideology that advocates the use of violence to establish an Islamic state or re-establish a caliphate.	Idéologie politique et religieuse islamiste qui prône l'utilisation de la violence afin d'instaurer un État islamique ou de rétablir un califat.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	The most dominant security threats are cross-border crime, trafficking of all kinds and jihadism .	Les menaces sécuritaires les plus dominantes se rapportent à la criminalité transfrontalière, les trafics de toutes sortes et le djihadisme .
OBS		djihadisme : terme tiré du mini-lexique Terrorisme et sécurité nationale et reproduit avec l'autorisation du Centre de ressources en français juridique de l'Université de Saint-Boniface.
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT37	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT37

REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>
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FT38

	EN	FR
VE	Refugee	Refugié
DEF	Any person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.	Toute personne qui, craignant avec raison d'être persécutée du fait de sa race, de sa religion, de sa nationalité, de son appartenance à un certain groupe social ou de ses opinions politiques, se trouve hors du pays dont elle a la nationalité et qui ne peut ou, du fait de cette crainte, ne veut se réclamer de la protection de ce pays; ou qui, si elle n'a pas de nationalité et se trouve hors du pays dans lequel elle avait sa résidence habituelle à la suite de tels événements, ne peut ou, en raison de ladite crainte, ne veut y retourner.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	The essay moves through a comparison of the social construction and uses of the refugee category in different social and institutional domains.	L'essai procède à une comparaison de la construction sociale et des utilisations de la catégorie de réfugié dans différents domaines sociaux et institutionnels.
OBS	refugee: term and definition standardized by NATO	réfugié : terme et définition normalisés par l'OTAN; terme uniformisé par le Comité de terminologie française du Conseil de doctrine et de tactique de l'Armée de terre.
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT38	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT38
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

FT39

	EN	FR
VE	Food security	Sécurité alimentaire
DEF	The condition in which adequate food supplies are available for a target population.	Fait d'avoir des quantités suffisantes de nourriture, en ce qui concerne une population donnée.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	Food security exists when all the people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.	La sécurité alimentaire existe lorsque tous les êtres humains ont, à tout moment, un accès physique et économique à une nourriture suffisante, saine et nutritive leur permettant de satisfaire leurs besoins énergétiques et leurs préférences alimentaires pour mener une vie saine et active
OBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security: term and definition standardized by the Canadian Capability-Based Planning Terminology Committee and the Translation Bureau. • Not to be confused with nutrition security which differs from food security in that it also considers the aspects of adequate caring practices, health and hygiene in addition to dietary adequacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sécurité alimentaire : terme et définition normalisés par le Comité de terminologie de la planification axée sur les capacités au Canada et le Bureau de la traduction. • Ne pas confondre avec la sécurité nutritionnelle qui se distingue de la sécurité alimentaire en ce sens qu'elle tient compte des pratiques de soins, de la santé et de l'hygiène en plus [du caractère adéquat] des régimes alimentaires.
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT39	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT39

REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>
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FT40

	EN	FR
VE	Asylum	Asile
DEF	the protection granted by a state to a foreign citizen against his own state. The person for whom asylum is established has no legal right to demand it, and the sheltering state has no obligation to grant it.	L'asile est la protection juridique accordée par un État d'accueil à une personne qui recherche une protection en raison de craintes d'être persécutée ou exposée à une menace dans son pays. La personne qui bénéficie du droit d'asile a alors le statut de réfugié.
DOM	Peace and security	Paix et sécurité
CTX	A person who has been granted asylum by another state is a refugee according to the Geneva Convention	Une personne à qui l'asile a été accordé par un autre État est un réfugié, conformément à la convention de Genève
OBS		
ID	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT40	ISTIC MEM2022 TZN FT40
REF	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>	<i>Termium Plus, IATE, Law Insider</i>

4.2 Présentation du glossaire bilingue anglais-français

No	ANGLAIS	DÉFINITION	FRANÇAIS
1	Political power	The summation of means, influences, and pressures available to a government, institution, group, or individual that are exploited to achieve respective objectives or to change targeted conditions. Political	Puissance politique

		<p>power may be exerted positively, in the form of incentives, or negatively, as in various types of sanctions. Domestic and international relations are influenced and at times dictated by the relative political power among parties. The attainment of political power is often a source of conflict in itself. Differentials in political power can be a crucial factor in determining the outcomes of disputes, but in such situations the underlying causes of the conflict in question are often purposefully ignored. Groups are often unaware of their full power capacity, creating distorted assumptions of the balance of power among contending parties. Shifts in power relationships can occur through a full realisation of political power or structural changes within or among societies.</p>	
2	Reconciliation	<p>A process that attempts to transform intense or lingering malevolence among parties previously engaged in a conflict or dispute into feelings of acceptance and even forgiveness of past animosities or detrimental acts. Reconciliation may involve recourse to justice, particularly where one party has suffered egregiously relative to or at the hands of the other party. In such cases, compensation for victims might be offered as an emollient. If proffered sensitively, compensation has tremendous healing capacity for the injured party as well as for the perpetrators of harmful acts. Although reconciliation is far from being standardised</p>	Réconciliation

		<p>or even fully understood, the process usually involves the oppressors' acknowledgement of their actions; their sincere expression of regret and remorse; and elements of forgiveness on the part of the victims for such acts. Therefore, it involves much more than telling, or a simple realisation, of truthful facts.</p>	
3	Security	<p>A subjective state in which an individual or collectivity feels free from threats, anxiety, or danger. Such insecurities have typically been defined in relation to nation-states, for example regarding borders or institutions responsible for governance. Security stands along a continuum and, therefore, cannot be understood in absolute terms. Given relative perceptions, reaching or maintaining security is almost always a contentious matter, subject to shifting perceptions. To ensure security at the national level, governments must trust their ability to deter attacks or to defend against them. Such capacity has centered historically on the uses of military power among nation/states.</p>	Sécurité
4	Social contract	<p>The notion that individuals and nation-states tacitly agree to a set of mutually binding stipulations and obligations. The social contract has long served as a philosophical foundation for understanding modern conceptions of citizenship and constitutionalism, whereby individuals willingly submit some of their personal freedoms to political authority in return for</p>	Contrat social

		the general benefit of all members of a given society. So-called con	
5	Strategy	The activity, process, or plan to attain desired objectives or goals as efficiently as possible, usually in the face of or in competition with others who are developing and implementing similar activities. Strategy is essentially the application of means to attain desired ends. Here, means are expressed widely, suggesting available or retrievable political, economic, social, and psychological resources	Stratégie
6	Weapons of mass destruction (WMD)	Any weapon capable of horrific human or material destruction. Weapons of mass destruction may be nuclear, chemical, biological, or radiological. The acronym abc is sometimes used to refer specifically to atomic, biological, and chemical weapons. The term 7‘weapons of mass destruction’ is literally tr8anslated from Russian. Since its inception int9o the English language, it has remained vague, imprecise, and ambiguous.	Armes de destruction massive (ADM)
7	War	A mutually recognised, hostile exchange of actions among two or more parties (such as between or within nation-states) conducted by conventional military forces, paramilitary forces, or guerrillas to achieve respective policy objectives. Warfare assumes a degree of continuity until such objectives are accomplished or a party concedes or is defeated.	Guerre
8	Sanctions	Penalties threatened or imposed by a government, institution, organisation, or	Sanctions

		<p>group on a targeted party for actual or anticipated failure to act in accordance with standards, obligations, or expectations. As countenance or encouragement, forms of sanctions may range from the political to the economic to the cultural. Punitive sanctions similarly have great variety. Economic sanctions include embargoes and prohibition of foreign aid. Political sanctions may target diplomatic links or international organisational participation. Cultural sanctions may limit educational exchanges and involvement in sporting events. Implementation may be unilateral or multilateral, comprehensive or selective, and initiated by official authorities or civil society organisations, although in common usage the term ‘sanctions’ is often used to describe penalties imposed among nation-states. In all cases, sanctions are enacted to coerce the party in question and influence its behaviour.</p>	
9	Reconciliation	<p>A process that attempts to transform intense or lingering malevolence among parties previously engaged in a conflict or dispute into feelings of acceptance and even forgiveness of past animosities or detrimental acts. Reconciliation may involve recourse to justice, particularly where one party has suffered egregiously relative to or at the hands of the other party. In such cases, compensation for victims might be offered as an emollient. If proffered sensitively, compensation has tremendous healing</p>	Réconciliation

		capacity for the injured party as well as for the perpetrators of harmful acts. Although reconciliation is far from being standardised or even fully understood, the process usually involves the oppressors' acknowledgement of their actions; their sincere expression of regret and remorse; and elements of forgiveness on the part of the victims for such acts. Therefore, it involves much more than telling, or a simple realisation, of truthful facts.	
10	Peacekeeping	The maintenance of public security, civil services, and cease-fire agreements in war and conflict zones by UN or regional military, police, and civilian forces with the consent of the nation-state on whose territory these forces are deployed.	Maintien de la paix
11	Peace	<p>A political condition that ensures justice and social stability through formal and informal institutions, practices, and norms. Several conditions must be met for peace to be reached and maintained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • balance of political power among the various groups within a society, region, or, most ambitiously, the world • legitimacy for decision makers and implementers of decisions in the eyes of their respective group, as well as those of external parties, duly supported through transparency and accountability • recognised and valued interdependent relationships among groups fostering long-term cooperation during periods of 	Paix

		<p>agreement, disagreement, normality, and crisis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reliable and trusted institutions for resolving conflicts • sense of equality and respect, in sentiment and in practice, within and without groups and in accordance with international standards • mutual understanding of rights, interests, intents, and flexibility despite incompatibilities 	
12	Nonviolence	<p>A holistic belief in and practice of abstaining from violent acts. Such belief systems may stem from various religions and ethical codes, with the range of understandings varying equally. These may include degrees of rejection of mental harm or physical damage to the environment, the self, or others. In some instances, a conviction in nonviolence rejects the notion of adversaries. Normative nonviolence—religious, ethical, or principled—may be a creed, matter of spirituality, or system of morality. It can also be an article of faith.</p>	Non-violence
13	Negotiation	<p>Communication, usually governed by pre-established procedures, between representatives of parties involved in a conflict or dispute. As a technique in the management and resolution of conflict, negotiation is conducted on various grounds: to identify common interests and develop unilateral or multilateral initiatives in pursuit of objectives, to de-escalate a conflict</p>	Négotiation

		situation, or to formulate mutually satisfactory solutions towards resolution of a given conflict.	
14	Mediation	A voluntary, informal, non-binding process undertaken with an external party that fosters the settlement of differences or demands between directly invested parties. Mediators often have a general interest in the resolution of a given conflict or dispute, but theoretically they are able to operate neutrally and objectively. Lacking the authority to coerce or impose judgements, conditions, or resolutions, such facilitators aim to transform the dynamics of the conflict situation by introducing new relevant knowledge or information, especially regarding the negotiation process between the disputants, and by revealing common interests and suggesting possible directions towards settlement. In acute situations, mediation acts as a means of facilitating communication, commonly termed ‘good offices’, through the consent of the vested parties that are unable to formulate mutually satisfactory resolutions on their own.	Médiation
15	Mechanisms of change	The four processes by which non-violent struggles succeed: conversion, accommodation, non-violent coercion, and disintegration. Conversion, the most desirable yet rare mechanism of change, occurs when an opponent accepts the justification of the objectives of those employing non-violent action and in turn	Mécanisme de changement

		concedes based upon this shift in perspective. Accommodation involves mutual compromise over select objectives between an adversary and non-violent protagonists.	
16	Genocide	Acts aiming to significantly reduce or eliminate entirely a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group through murder, physical or mental harm, unfit living conditions, birth prevention, or forcible population transfer. The crime of genocide was fortified and defined by the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948 and further elaborated in Statute Article 2(2) of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. Although the specific actions defining genocide are well articulated, murkiness surrounds what constitutes a recognised 'group'. Genocide excludes groups that individuals join voluntarily; membership must be by birth into a stable, permanent group. Thus, mass killings or violence perpetrated against groups not recognised by the Genocide Convention have sprouted terms such as 'politicide', 'democide', and 'gendercide'. Those suspected of the crime of genocide are bound by international law to face trial.	Génocide
17	Disarmament	The near elimination of military arsenals and forces, usually by a nation-state, through bilateral or multilateral agreements or unilaterally. Although complete disarmament is deemed idealistic, the concept is often considered interchangeable with arms	Désarmement

		<p>control, which is viewed as more practical and refers to restraints on specific weapons or forces. More of a process than an event, disarmament theoretically speaking contributes to a reduction in tensions, delegitimises the reflexive turn to military force in conflict, and redirects military expenditures and resources towards other endeavours. The first attempts towards international disarmament were discussed at conferences in The Hague in 1899 and 1907, but neither produced positive results. The most significant instances are associated with compulsory disarmament policies proposed for societies after defeat in war.</p>	
18	Demilitarisation	<p>The removal of military or paramilitary forces from a determined area or the concession of particular weaponry by one or all parties engaged in conflict. Demilitarisation normally occurs in the aftermath of a debilitating civil war. The intended immediate reduction of threat can be stabilising or volatile, depending on the timing of demilitarisation and its role within a wider post-conflict strategy. More successful efforts are commonly accompanied by endeavours to professionalise armed forces and reallocate military spending in an attempt to bridle the armed forces under legitimate civilian control. The political gains achieved in conflict or through the actual demilitarisation process must appear to outweigh the risks</p>	Démilitarisation

		associated with demilitarisation. It, therefore, is inherently linked to civil-military relations.	
19	Coup d'état	The illegal overthrow and seizure of a government apparatus through threatened or actual violence by individuals of the respective government. Often led by military, political, or governmental figures, successful coups d'état are normally conducted in less than seventy-two hours. Members of the armed forces typically guide the resulting governmental junta (council or bureau) that assumes direct or indirect control of the state apparatus. The new group in control of the government may cede power to democratically elected leaders, but more often its members retain control through some form of military rule.	Coup d'État
20	Conflict prevention	The anticipation of conflict that seeks to redress causal grievances to avoid the escalation of violent forms of conflict engagement or to curtail the re-occurrence of violent exchanges or some combination of these elements. The term 'conflict prevention' can be misleading, because theoretically none of the aforementioned aspects aspire to 'prevent' conflict as such. Instead, the aim is often to resolve a conflict at hand or more typically to prevent escalation or violent manifestations. Although at times referred to as 'preventive diplomacy' and 'crisis prevention', such activities usually involve maintaining the status quo due to potential threats associated	Prevention des conflits

		with crises or the anticipated outcomes from engaging in a dispute. Conflict prevention, however, recognises that in order to avoid the catastrophes associated with strife, particularly violent upheaval, change is usually necessary, for example, through new institutions, revitalised processes, or the sharing of power.	
21	Compromise	An outcome to a conflict in which the parties involved concede in order to obtain only a portion of their objectives. Such results often occur when the contending parties lack the strength or ability to achieve a complete victory, seek to avoid escalation because of mutual interdependence, or value a future relationship with one another. Compromises may be internally or externally proposed, with external propositions more likely to be received favourably when the third party is seen as neutral or trusted by both sides.	Compromis
22	Civilian-based defence	A policy designed to accomplish a full range of defensive objectives, including deterrence as well as preparations to defend against internal and external acts of aggression. The term is quite literal, indicating planned defence by citizens (as opposed to military personnel). Various methods of non-violent resistance are employed in place of military or paramilitary operations. Successful non-military civilian defence requires that general populations be provided with appropriate training, equipment, and funding to enact the policy. Such civilian defence has only been	Groupe de defense civile

		<p>adopted in limited cases and degrees. It works as follows: in the face of an attack, invasion, or military occupation, civilian defenders work to deny their opponent's objectives. Through non-cooperation measures, political defiance, and control of key social and political institutions, they make it difficult or impossible for their home country or territory to be ruled by the aggressor. Civilian-based defence has also been variously referred to as 'civil resistance', 'non-military defence', 'non-violent defence', and 'social defence'.</p>	
23	Civil society	<p>A sphere of society distinct and independent from the state system, the means of economic production, and the household. This collective realm, or 'public space', includes networks of institutions through which citizens voluntarily represent themselves in cultural, ideological, and political senses. The term 'civil society' is often employed in the context of mutual rights and responsibilities. From the midnineteenth century onwards, distinctions between civil society and the state became more pronounced, reflecting the view that independent sectors (within civil society) can defend themselves from a state. More recently, the notion of capitalist endeavours being at the heart of civil society has been replaced with a central concept of a sphere in which social activity protects the substance of democracy</p>	Société civile

24	Cease-fire	A bilateral or multilateral halt in all or select offensive military actions among parties engaged in official war, guerrilla warfare, or violent exchanges with one another. Cease-fires sometimes lead to more stable or permanent military or political agreements, but they minimally aim to reduce immediate tensions and extreme losses while providing opportunities for the initiation of other forms of conflict resolution or management efforts.	Cessez-le-feu
25	Capitulation	A conditional surrender or yielding of rights by a party engaged in a conflict. Capitulation is usually in the form of an official document.	Capitulation
26	Appeasement	A policy of granting concessions in response to aggressive or hostile demands with the intent of gaining some greater good or asset. Appeasement is usually portrayed as a willingness to accede to an immoral actor or entity. In extreme cases, practitioners may even be accused of cowardice.	Apaisement
27	Aggression	An unprovoked, offensive act of hostility, attack, or violence on the individual, communal, regional, or governmental level. In the legal sense, aggression refers to military attacks by one nation-state against another or its armed forces. I	Aggression
28	Accompaniment	The physical presence of civilians, sometimes foreign volunteers, with the aim of protecting activists from violent attacks or intimidation and encouraging their continued activities. The use of accompaniment, a method of non-violent struggle, carries with it the possibility that politically motivated	Accompagnement

		violence perpetrated against activists will result in undesirable consequences, usually in the form of international sanctions, against the sponsors of such violence.	
29	Alliance	A coalition of individuals, groups, or nation-states based on formal or informal agreement, open or secret, formed to assist one another to secure identified objectives according to specified and mutually accepted criteria.	Alliance
30	Arbitration	A mechanism for resolving conflicts whereby the disputants identify their grievances and demands, fix a procedural process, and willingly submit the decision of outcomes, which are to be final and binding, to an external entity. The contending parties often select the majority of the members of the third party, which normally takes the form of a tribunal. The third party is usually presented with arguments and evidence from both sides, but the process can vary according to the pre-established procedures. Although similar to adjudication, arbitration is informal, private, economical, and relatively quick.	Arbitrage

4.3 Présentation du lexique anglais-français

No	ANGLAIS	FRANCAIS
1	Atrocious	Atroce
2	Armistice	Armistice

3	Arms race	Course à l'armement
4	Assault	Assaut
5	Atrocities	Atrocités
6	Battalion	Bataillon
7	Belligerent	Belligérant
8	Camouflage	Camouflage
9	Cataclysm	Cataclysme
10	Cold war	Guerre froide
11	Collateral damage	Dommages collatéraux
12	Device	Dispositif
13	Disarmament	Désarmement
14	Enemy forces	Forces ennemies
15	Exercise	Exercice
16	Fleet	Flotte
17	Forgiveness	Pardon
18	Fraternity	Fraternité
19	Fugitive	Fugitif
20	Geneva convention	Convention de Genève
21	Guided bombs	Bombes guidées
22	Guns	Pistolets
23	Injuries	Blessures
24	Insurgent	Insurgé
25	Killed in action	Tué au combat
26	Lay down our arms	Déposer les armes
27	Loyalty	Fidélité, la loyauté
28	Military service	Service militaire
29	Missile	Missile
30	Missing	Disparu
31	Mistreatment	Mauvais traitement, maltraitance
32	Murder	Meurtre
33	Nuclear deterrence	Dissuasion nucléaire
34	Outbreak of the war	Début de la guerre

35	Violence	Violence
36	Pacifism	Pacifisme
37	Patriotism	Patriotisme
38	Consequence	Conséquence
39	Ratification	Ratification
40	Reinforcements	Renforts
41	Resistance	Résistance
42	Retaliation	Représailles
43	Retreat	Battre en retraite
44	Rifle	Fusil
45	Slaughter	Massacre
46	Spy	Espion
47	Stealth	Furtivité
48	Support	Soutien
49	Trench warfare	Guerre des tranchées
50	Warheads	Ogives

4.3.1 Présentation du lexique français-anglais

No	FRANÇAIS	ANGLAIS
1	Atrocité	Atrocity
2	Alerte	Alert
3	Balle	Bullet
4	Cible	Target
5	Confiance	Trust
6	Conquête	Conquest
7	Crise diplomatique	Diplomatic crisis
8	Culpabilité	Culpability
9	Phénomène	Phenomenon
10	Demander des renforts	To ask for assistance
11	Démanteler	Dismantle

12	Démolir	Demolish
13	Déployer	Deploy Dispatch
14	Anxiété	Anxiété
15	Détruire	Destroy
16	Disparaître	Vanish
17	Effrayer	Scare
18	Empoisonner	Poison
19	Enquête	Investigations
20	Entente	Agreement
21	Épidémie	Outbreak
22	Grenade	Grenade
23	Grenade à main	Hand grenade
24	Harmonie	Harmony
25	Hostilité	Hostility
26	Infiltrer	Infiltrate
27	Intensifier	Step up
28	Intercepter	Intercept
29	Intervenir	Intervene
30	Invasion	Invasion
31	Kidnapper	Kidnap
32	Manifestation de paix	Peace demonstration
33	Offensive	Offensive
34	Ogive	warhead
35	Patrouille	Patrol
36	Rançon	Ransom
37	Sacrifice	Sacrifice
38	Sécession	Secession
39	Stabilité	Stability
40	Stratégie	Strategy
41	Survie	Survival
42	Trahir	Betray
43	Traité de paix	Peace treaty

44	Tranchée	Trench
45	Traumatisme	Trauma
46	Triompher	Triumph
47	Tuer	Kill
48	Vaincre	Defeat
49	Victoire	Victory
50	Violation	Violation, abuse