Annex VIII

REFERENCE BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME, VICTIMIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

(Last updated 28.02.2006)


• Beaven, R. and Martini, R. *Africa Commission Paper on Strengthening the Quality and Use of Data in Africa.*
  [http://www.commissionforafrica.org/english/report/background/beaven_backround.pdf](http://www.commissionforafrica.org/english/report/background/beaven_backround.pdf) *The aim of this paper is to provide some background on information systems for the Commission for Africa. It highlights the poor quality of current data available in most parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, discusses the role of information in development, and proposes some recommendations for action for consideration by the Commission for Africa.*


An account of the conducting of a locally funded victim survey in a developing country, in this case, in four cities in southern India.


- Commission on Human Security (ed). *Human Security Now*. New York: Commission on Human Security, 2003. *In its work, the commission has concentrated on a number of distinct but interrelated areas concerned with conflict and poverty, protecting people during violent conflict and in post-conflict situations, defending people who are forced to move, overcoming economic securities, guaranteeing the availability and affordability of essential health care anand ensuring the elimination of illiteracy and educational deprivation and of schools that promote intolerance*.


conflicts are not caused by ethnicity. The argument here is that it is elitist rivalry, which mobilizes ethnic sentiments for narrow political, social and economic objectives.


- Medical Research Council, Every six hours a woman is killed by her intimate partner: A national study of female homicide in South Africa. June 2004.


- Nga Ndongo Valentin, Violence, délinquance et insécurité a Yaoundé.


- Pearson, E. Study on Trafficking in Women in East Africa. Eschborn: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), 2003. This study provides background information on the scope of trafficking in women and girls in four East African countries - Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda and one West African country, Nigeria. It explores the projects and activities of NGOs, especially women's NGOs, as well as other organisations and government agencies.


Senior representatives of 189 companies, non-profit organizations and government bodies were interviewed, providing us with an insight into the perceptions, awareness and impact of economic crime in Africa.

- Robertshaw, Rory, Antoinette Louw & Aki Stavrou, *Crime in Dar Es Salaam: Results from a city victim survey and in depth interviews on violence against women*. Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria & DRA Development: Durban July 2000


• United Nations Children's Fund. Innocenti Research Centre. **Child Trafficking in West Africa: Policy Responses.** Florence: Innocenti Research Centre, 2002. *The study builds upon previous UNICEF IRC work on child trafficking in eight countries in West Africa. It is framed by the important international normative framework agreed upon by the international community.***


• Utstein Anti-Corruption Resource Centre, Local Corruption Diagnostics and Measurement Tools in Africa. February 2004


• World Bank, Greed and Grievance in Civil War. Washington: World Bank, 2004

• World Bank, Selected World Development Indicators. Washington: World Bank, 2003


• World Economic Forum, Global competitiveness programme: Partner institutes for Africa. June 2003


INTERNAL DOCUMENTS


• United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Organized Crime and Corruption are Threats to Security and Development: The Role of the United Nations System. UNODC, 2004. This paper provides evidence that action against the
anti-social behaviours that rest at the heart of the mandate of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is an essential component of the achievement of UN goals.
