



Universiteit  
Leiden  
The Netherlands

**Policing the periphery: party-anchored hybrid policing in Luanda, Angola**  
Frank, A.

**Citation**

Frank, A. (2026, April 28). *Policing the periphery: party-anchored hybrid policing in Luanda, Angola*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/4303027>

Version: Publisher's Version

License: [Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/4303027>

**Note:** To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

**Propositions horend bij het proefschrift *Policing the Periphery: Party-anchored hybrid policing in Luanda, Angola*. PhD-kandidaat Antonio Frank.**

**Relating to the dissertation (4)**

1. In post-colonial Angola, traditional authorities such as Sobas continue to perform an intermediary role between the state and the population, much as they did during the colonial period.
2. In Luanda's informal neighbourhoods, hybrid policing networks primarily function as surveillance and control mechanisms rather than delivering citizen-centred policing services.
3. Shared party affiliation and institutional embeddedness are key factors in determining which actors constitute the core of hybrid policing networks in Luanda's informal urban areas.
4. The hybrid policing networks in Luanda's informal neighbourhoods are not spontaneously formed: they are deliberately created within, and reproduce, Angola's centralised party-state governance model at the neighbourhood level.

**Scientific propositions in the field (4)**

5. In authoritarian party-state regimes, hybrid governance arrangements are co-opted and steered by the party-state, thereby reproducing existing hierarchies of power.
6. In various post-colonial African countries, security governance practices often mirror colonial-era administrative practices, even as they are modified to suit new realities.
7. The composition and internal hierarchy of hybrid policing networks are shaped by the political economy in which they are embedded.
8. In many post-colonial African contexts, security is produced through networks of state, semi-state, and non-state actors rather than by the state alone.

**Societal propositions (2)**

9. Customary dispute-resolution should be acknowledged only if it adheres to the law, both in letter and spirit; cultural practices cannot justify the violation of rights.
10. Providing multilingual public services is essential for ensuring equal access to justice in areas where multiple languages are spoken.