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No. 1/2008

**POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION AND PEACE-
BUILDING**

**LA RECONSTRUCTION POST-CONFLIT ET LA
CONSOLIDATION DE LA PAIX**

Bibliographies thématiques
No. 1/2008

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PART I : BOOKS

PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

2008

341.2 /00361

Reconstructing Post-Saddam Iraq - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

x, 295 p. : ill.; 26 cm.

ISBN: 9780415413718

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
2. PEACE-BUILDING--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Added entry(s):

1. Barakat, Sultan, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'Post 9/11 the USA developed a policy of 'war on terror' and as part of this the decision was made to democratize the Middle East with a controversial policy of pre-emptive invasions in both Afghanistan and Iraq. This volume seeks to analyze and investigate to what extent this policy was justified or effective. It looks at the evidence of democracy post-invasion and also considers the global, regional and internal politics leading up to the decision to invade. It attempts to answer the questions most troubling the international community since the invasion of Iraq, such as : Were the invasion of Iraq and Afghanistan an exploitation of military supremacy to secure a favourable balance of power for the USA ? Is it possible to build a stable democracy after a pre-emptive invasion ? What is the current outlook for a stable democracy in Iraq ?'

ID number: 80021475

Year: 2008

Type: M

321 /00738

From Nation-building to State-building - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

ix, 211 p.; 26 cm.

ISBN: 9780415413787

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING

Added entry(s):

1. Berger, Mark T., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'In the post-Cold War and post-9/11 era, nation-building, or what is increasingly termed state-building, has taken on renewed salience, making it more important than ever to set the idea and practice of nation-building in historical perspective. This volume focuses on the history of nation-building during the era of decolonization and the Cold War and on the more recent post-Cold War and post-9/11 pursuit of nation-building in what have become known as 'collapsed', 'collapsing', 'failed' or 'failing' states. Focusing on both historical and contemporary examples the contributors explore a number of important themes that relate to 'successful' and 'unsuccessful' nation-building efforts from South Vietnam in the 1950s and 1960s to East Timor, Afghanistan and Iraq in the 21st century.'

* This list contains material received as of February 11th, 2008 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 11 février 2008.

ID number: 80021458
Year: 2008
Type: M

321 /00744

International State-Building after Violent Conflict : Bosnia Ten Years after Dayton - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

102 p.; 26 cm.

ISBN: 9780415420808

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA
2. DAYTON PEACE ACCORDS (1995)

Added entry(s):

1. Weller, Marc, ed.
2. Wolff, Stefan, ed.

Notes:

includes index.

'In December 1995, the Dayton Agreements ended the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and established a fragile peace between the former conflict parties. The Agreements were widely regarded as both a blessing and a curse from the very beginning. Bosnia and Herzegovina had been subjected to an armed campaign characterized by ethnic cleansing and genocide and the Dayton settlement seemed to freeze the situation on the ground to the benefit of those who had conducted the armed campaign against the Bosnian state and imposed such tremendous suffering on its population. The settlement seemed morally wrong and politically impracticable, but still necessary in order to end violence of a scale and intensity not seen in Europe since the end of the Second World War. Against this background, the expert contributors to this volume analyse various dimensions on the internationalised state-building process in Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1995 and conclude that internationalised state-building can thus only serve well in the stabilisation of states emerging from conflict if it draws on a well-balanced approach of consociational techniques, moderated by integrative policies, tempered by a wider regional outlook and sustained by resourceful and skilled international involvement. The experience of Bosnia and Herzegovina may not have scored full marks in all of these categories, but even, and perhaps especially where the internationalised state-building effort has lacked in effective policies, important lessons can be gleaned for other similar contemporary and future challenges that the international community no doubt will have to face.'

ID number: 80021526

Year: 2008

Type: M

2007

341.2 /00368

Swords and Ploughshares : Bringing Peace to the 21st Century - London : Weidenfeld & Nicolson.

xiii, 338 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9780297853039

Author(s):

1. Ashdown, Paddy

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION
2. NATION BUILDING
3. PEACEKEEPING FORCES
4. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book investigates modern peace-keeping missions, and reveals how to build a country out of the ruins of civil war. Not two

missions are the same, but there are already lessons enough to build on. This is a vital task that affects us all. 'Failed states' are simply too dangerous to be left alone, yet we cannot afford interventions that fail on such a massive scale as they have in Iraq. It is no good winning the war only to face a bloody insurrection by the very people the operation was intended to help.'

ID number: 80021703

Year: 2007

Type: M

341.2 /00356

Building a New Afghanistan - Cambridge, MA : World Peace Foundation.
ix, 242 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9780815775683

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. Rotberg, Robert I., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'Given resumed Taliban power and attacks, Afghanistan must tackle a host of serious problems before it can emerge as a confident, independent nation. Security in this battered state continues to deteriorate; suicide bombings, convoy ambushes, and insurgent attacks are still all too common. Effective state building depends upon eliminating the national security crisis and enhancing the rule of law. This book offers a blueprint for moving the embattled nation toward greater democracy and prosperity.'

ID number: 80021311

Year: 2007

Type: M

355.4 /01540

War in Iraq : Planning and Execution - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

xix, 263 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

(Strategy and History ; 21)

ISBN: 9780415420754

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
2. INSURGENCY--IRAQ
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
4. COUNTERINSURGENCY--IRAQ

Added entry(s):

1. Mahnken, Thomas G., ed.
2. Keaney, Thomas A., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'This volume brings together a group of essays on all phases of the Iraq War : both US-led major combat operations to defeat the Ba'athist regime as well as efforts to reconstruct the country and defeat the insurgency. The chapters were written by some of the leading scholars on the Iraq War, many of whom have practical first-hand experience. It is also the first work on the Iraq War to incorporate an understanding of the Iraqi side, based on a systematic analysis of captured Iraqi archives.'

ID number: 80021535

Year: 2007

Type: M

321 /00734

State-building : Theory and Practice - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.
xvi, 200 p.; 23 cm.
(Routledge Advances in International Relations and Global Politics ;
53)

ISBN: 9780415394352

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING

Added entry(s):

1. Hehir, Aidan, 1977- , ed.
2. Robinson, Neil, 1964- , ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'This study brings together internationally renowned academics to provide a detailed insight into the theory and practice of state-building. State-building is one of the dominant themes in contemporary international relations. This text addresses both the theoretical logic behind state-building and key practical manifestations of this phenomenon. Unlike 'how-to' manuals that seek to identify best practice, this book interrogates the normative assumptions inherent in this practice and the manner in which state-building impacts on contemporary international relations. The logic of state-building is explored and analysed providing insight into the historical context that catalysed this process, the relationship between international law and the practice of international administration and the political ramifications and implications of external governance. Case studies on Bosnia, Kosovo and East Timor provide practical examples of key contradictions within the state-building process, highlighting the lack of accountability, democracy and vision manifest in these operations.'

ID number: 80021319

Year: 2007

Type: M

341.2 /00366

The Search for Security in Post-Taliban Afghanistan - Abingdon, UK :
Routledge.

118 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

(Adelphi Papers ; 391)

ISBN: 9780415438834

Author(s):

1. Hodes, Cyrus
2. Sedra, Mark

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--AFGHANISTAN
3. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

'By the middle of 2007, Afghans had become increasingly disillusioned with a state-building process that had failed to deliver the peace dividend that they were promised. For many Afghans, the most noticeable change in their lives since the fall of the Taliban has been an acute deterioration in security conditions. Whether it is predatory warlords, the Taliban-led insurgency, the burgeoning narcotics trade or general criminality, the threats to the security and stability of Afghanistan are manifold. The response to those threats, both in terms of the international military intervention and the donor-supported process to rebuild the security architecture of the Afghan state, known as security-sector reform (SSR), has been largely insufficient to address the task at hand. NATO has struggled to find the troops and equipment it requires to complete its Afghan mission and the SSR process, from its

outset, has been severely under-resourced and poorly directed. Compounding these problems, rampant corruption and factionalism in the Afghan government, particularly in the security institutions, have served as major impediments to reform and a driver of insecurity. This paper charts the evolution of the security environment in Afghanistan since the fall of the Taliban, assessing both the causes of insecurity and the responses to them. Through this analysis, it offers some suggestions on how to tackle Afghanistan's growing security crisis.'

ID number: 80021614

Year: 2007

Type: M

341.2 /00355

Peacebuilding and Civil Society in Bosnia-Herzegovina : Ten Years after Dayton - Berlin : Lit.

xiv, 483 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9783825887933

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA
2. CIVIL SOCIETY--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA
3. DAYTON PEACE ACCORDS (1995)
4. BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1992-1995
5. NATION BUILDING--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Added entry(s):

1. Fischer, Martina, ed.

Notes:

'The Dayton Accords ended the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1995. The 10th anniversary gives reason to investigate the post-war period, today's realities and future perspectives. Authors from Bosnia and international experts express their views on recent developments. Insiders and outsiders, working in the conflict and on its transformation, have been invited to tackle the questions : which conflict lines mark the present society ? Did peacebuilding activities address the underlying causes ? What are obstacles for conflict transformation ? What are the potentials and limits of international support ? What does 'civil society' mean in Bosnia and how is it related to statebuilding and democratisation ? How can people constructively deal with the past in order to design the future in the region of former Yugoslavia ?'

ID number: 80021275

Edition: 2nd ed.

Year: 2007

Type: M

341.2 /00364

Iraq : Preventing a New Generation of Conflict - Boulder, CO : Lynne Rienner.

xiv, 351 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 9781588265043

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING--IRAQ
2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003---PEACE
4. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Added entry(s):

1. Bouillon, Markus E., 1975- , ed.
2. Malone, David, 1954- , ed.
3. Rowswell, Ben, ed.
4. International Peace Academy (US)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 315-325. Includes index.

'Having endured a generation of devastating conflict under Saddam

Hussein and in the chaos following his overthrow in 2003, Iraq may now be gearing up for another generation of violence. The potential consequences for Iraq, the region, and the world are incalculable. What drives this conflict ? Where do the sources of this ongoing instability lie ? What options do Iraqis have to bring stability to their country ? What levers does the international community have to help them ? These are the questions this volume seeks to address.'

ID number: 80021524

Year: 2007

Type: M

341.2 /00362

Conflict and Peace Building in Divided Societies : Responses to Ethnic Violence - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

x, 260 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9780415411615

Author(s):

1. Oberschall, Anthony

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING

2. ETHNIC RELATIONS

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 242-256. Includes index.

'This book provides an integrated account of ethnic, nationality and sectarian conflicts in the contemporary world, the causes of civil war and insurgencies. It explains how collective myths and threat propaganda promote violence and block conciliation, shows the dilemmas of counterinsurgency in the Occupied Territories, Balkan wars, Afghanistan, Iraq, highlights the shortcomings of humanitarian intervention and showcases peace negotiations and their implementation. The author analyzes peace building through constitutional design; power sharing governance; disarming combatants, post accord security and refugee return; transitional justice; economic and social reconstruction in a multiethnic society. In addition to many examples from the last two decades, the author provides a comprehensive overview of the conflict and peace processes for Bosnia, Northern Ireland, and Israel-Palestinians. He argues that insurgency creates contentious issues over and above the original root causes of the conflict, that the internal divisions within the adversaries trigger conflicts that jeopardize peace processes, and that security and rebuilding a failed state are a precondition for lasting peace and a democratic polity.'

ID number: 80021501

Year: 2007

Type: M

341.2 /00360

The Peacebuilding Commission = La Commission de consolidation de la paix - Geneva : UNIDIR.

47 + 54 p. ; 30 cm.

(Disarmament Forum ; 2/07 = Forum du Desarmement ; 2/07)

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING

Added entry(s):

1. Vignard, Kerstin, ed.

2. Linekar, Jane, ed.

3. Compagnion, Valerie, ed.

4. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Notes:

'This paper focuses on the recently established Peacebuilding Commission. What can be done now, in its early stages, to support it and assist in its success ? Contributors consider

how the PBC can be strengthened by the whole of the international system, address maximizing the effectiveness of civil society engagement with the PBC, examine the challenges of peacebuilding coordination as well as identify possible challenges and opportunities in both the shorter and longer term.'

ID number: 80021456

Year: 2007

Type: M

323 /01064

Intergovernmental Organisations and Security Sector Reform - Berlin : Lit.

xx, 291 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9783825807528

Subject(s):

1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM
2. INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

Added entry(s):

1. Law, David M., ed.
2. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (CH)

Notes:

'Intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) play a crucial role in security sector reform and governance (SSR/G). In virtually all instances of recent and current SSR programme delivery, IGOs have either led the SSR effort or supported the lead provided by other actors. How this role is played is of vital importance for the prospects of fostering durable security and development in a wide range of countries. This volume looks at a selection of organisations that have been in the forefront of SSR activity or that have the potential for significantly developing their SSR agendas in the future. It is divided into four parts : conceptual issues; case studies on how IGOs have approached SSR in programme areas that are particularly representative of their overall action; case studies on the way various actors, primarily but not exclusively IGOs, have worked with each other in implementing SSR and supporting its implementation; and conclusions drawn from the various case studies as well as policy recommendations for future IGO work in the area of SSR/G.'

ID number: 80021666

Year: 2007

Type: M

323 /01040

Security Sector Reform in Transforming Societies : Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro - Manchester : Manchester University Press.

xiii, 267 p.; 25 cm.

ISBN: 9780719068881

Author(s):

1. Edmunds, Timothy

Subject(s):

1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--CROATIA
2. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--SERBIA
3. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--MONTENEGRO

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book is about the relationship between societies and their security forces at times of great political and societal change. It uses the experiences of Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro to examine the control, management and reform of armed forces, police and intelligence agencies in the aftermath of conflict and authoritarianism. In so doing it addresses two underlying questions. First, how and in what ways does reform in the security sector interrelate with processes of domestic

political and societal transformation, particularly democratisation. Second, how and in what ways do these processes relate and respond to internationally-driven efforts to promote a particular type of security sector reform as a component of wider peacebuilding and democracy promotion strategies.'

ID number: 80021464

Year: 2007

Type: M

2006

355.4 /01517

The Iraq Study Group Report : The Way Forward - A New Approach - [s.l.] : Filiquarian Publishing.

108 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1599862409

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Notes:

'In this report, the authors make a number of recommendations for actions to be taken in Iraq, the United States, and the region. Their most important recommendations call for new and enhanced diplomatic and political efforts in Iraq and the region, and a change in the primary mission of US forces in Iraq that will enable the United States to begin to move its combat forces out of Iraq responsibly.'

ID number: 80021207

Year: 2006 ?

Type: M

341.2 /00365

Afghanistan's Uncertain Transition from Turmoil to Normalcy - New York : Council on Foreign Relations.

xi, 43 p. : ill. ; 28 cm.

(CSR ; 12)

ISBN: 087609356X

Author(s):

1. Rubin, Barnett R.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
3. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. Council on Foreign Relations (US)

Notes:

'Stabilization and reconstruction operations in Afghanistan have been overshadowed by developments in Iraq since the 2003 invasion. This overshadowing detracts from the achievements in Afghanistan since 2001, including the completion of the benchmarks in the Bonn Agreement, which has given Afghanistan a constitutional framework and nascent political institutions. However, much hard work remains before these institutions can be considered mature. Moreover, the security situation has deteriorated significantly, and long-term stability in Afghanistan remains elusive. This report analyzes the challenges Afghanistan faces, including sensitive issues not addressed in the compact, and proposes measures to meet them. By delineating tasks in the areas of security, governance, reconstruction, and regional cooperation that still require significant attention and resources, this report makes an important contribution to our understanding of what should be done in a country whose importance has for too long and too often been underestimated.'

ID number: 80021594

Year: 2006
Type: M

341.2 /00347

NATO-EU Cooperation in Post-Conflict Reconstruction - Rome : NATO Defense College.

72 p. ; 21 cm.

(NDC Occasional Paper ; 15)

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--NATO
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--EU
3. NATO--EU
4. EU--NATO

Added entry(s):

1. NATO Defence College (IT)

ID number: 80020858

Year: 2006

Type: M

341.2 /00339

My Year in Iraq : The Struggle to Build a Future of Hope - New York : Simon & Schuster.

417 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0743273893

Author(s):

1. Bremer, L. Paul

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
3. BREMER, L. PAUL

Notes:

Includes index.

'This memoir of fourteen months as America's proconsul in Iraq is the only senior insider's perspective on the crucial period following the collapse of Saddam Hussein's regime. Bremer describes negotiations with emerging Iraqi leaders as they struggle to forge the democratic institutions vital to Iraq's future; his resistance to the cut-and-run policy that would have quickly delivered governance of Iraq to a handful of unrepresentative anti-Saddam exiles; heated sessions among members of America's National Security Council; his frustration with intelligence operations that concentrated on the search for weapons of mass destruction while the insurgency gathered strength; the selfless and courageous work of thousands of American servicemen and -women and civilians; and working with Iraq's traumatized and divided population to find a path to a responsible government.'

ID number: 80020591

Year: 2006

Type: M

321 /00726

Iraq in Fragments : The Occupation and its Legacy - London : Hurst.
xii, 354 p. : ill.; 20 cm.
(Crises in World Politics)
ISBN: 1850657777

Author(s):

1. Herring, Eric
2. Rangwala, Glen

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

Includes index.

'When the US led the invasion of Iraq in March 2003, it expected to be able to establish a prosperous liberal democracy with an open economy that would serve as a key ally in the region. It sought to engage Iraqi society in ways that would defeat any challenge to that state-building project and US guidance of it. The authors argue that state-building in Iraq has been crippled less by pre-existing weaknesses in the Iraqi state, Iraqi sectarian divisions or US policy mistakes than by the fact that the US has attempted - with only limited success - to control the parameters and outcome of that process. They explain that the very nature of US state building in Iraq has created incentives for unregulated local power struggles and patron-client relations. Corruption, smuggling and violence have resulted. The main legacy of the US-led occupation, the authors contend, is that Iraq has become a fragmented state - that is, one in which actors dispute where overall political authority lies and in which there are no agreed procedures for resolving such disputes. As long as this is the case, the authority of the state will remain limited. Technocratic mechanisms such as training schemes for officials, political fixes such as elections and coercive tools of repression will not be able to overcome this situation. Placing the occupation within the context of regional, global and US politics, the authors demonstrate how the politics of co-option, coercion and economic change have transformed the lives and allegiances of the Iraqi population. As uncertainty about the future of Iraq persists, this volume provides a much-needed analysis of the deeper forces which give meaning to the daily events in Iraq.'

ID number: 80020956

Year: 2006

Type: M

341.2 /00349

Kosovo Between War and Peace : Nationalism, Peacebuilding and International Trusteeship - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.
viii, 198 p.; 24 cm.
(Cass Series on Peacekeeping ; 23)
ISBN: 0714655988

Subject(s):

1. INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIPS
2. KOSOVO (SERBIA)--INTERNATIONAL STATUS
3. PEACE-BUILDING--KOSOVO (SERBIA)
4. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--KOSOVO (SERBIA)

Added entry(s):

1. Knudsen, Tonny Brems, ed.
2. Laustsen, Carsten Bagge, 1970- , ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'Peacebuilding and reconstruction of war-torn societies have increasingly taken the shape of de facto trusteeship arrangements, with the ongoing administration of Kosovo being

the primary example. This book examines the obstacles to reconciliation and social reconstruction in Kosovo, and discusses the potential and problems of the revived trusteeship institution. Bringing together international scholars, the book presents the latest empirical knowledge alongside detailed theoretical analysis. After a re-examination of the background factors that continue to hamper the attempt to administrate and reconstruct the society of Kosovo, primarily the nationalist ideologies and the still growing record of ethnic violence, the book analyses the key challenges local parties and the international community have encountered in the country including the ones associated with the reconstruction of local governance, the educational system and the economic sector as well as the question of Kosovo's status. More generally, the volume asks whether the revived international trusteeship institution is the way forward for international society when faced with reconstruction challenges of the scale of Kosovo, Bosnia, East Timor, Afghanistan and Iraq. In this perspective, it discusses the underlying liberal aspirations as well as the ramifications of the increasing securitization, militarization and great-power domination of international trusteeship arrangements indicated by the examples of Afghanistan and Iraq. Fundamental questions concerning the relationship between trusteeship and sovereignty, national self-determination and the potential of world organization are raised as well.'

ID number: 80021054

Year: 2006

Type: M

341.2 /00337

Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding in Post-War Societies : Sustaining the Peace - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

xv, 280 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0415702135

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING
2. NATION BUILDING

Added entry(s):

1. Mason, T. David, ed.
2. Meernik, James David, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book provides an overview of the costs, benefits, consequences, and prospects for rebuilding nations emerging from violent conflict. The rationale for this comes from the growing realization that, in the post-Cold War era and in the aftermath of 9-11, our understanding of conflict and conflict resolution has to include consideration of the conditions conducive to sustaining the peace in nations torn by civil war or interstate conflict. First, whereas wars between sovereign nations had dominated international politics for the previous 300 years, civil wars within nations - revolutions, secessionist wars, ethnic conflicts, and terrorism - have become the most frequent and deadly forms of armed conflict since the end of World War II. Second, the Third World - Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East - has become the site of most of the armed conflict in the last half century. Third, not only has civil war become the dominant conflict modality in the international community but once it occurs in a nation, it is highly likely to recur at some time in the future. Fourth, while the end of the Cold War has not significantly diminished the frequency and destructiveness of war, the international community has compiled an unprecedented record of mediating peaceful settlements to a number of protracted conflicts in the Third World. These trends define a new agenda for the international community in the new century :

how do we sustain the peace in nations previously torn by civil war ? Each of the chapters here analyzes the prospects for building a sustainable peace from a number of different perspectives, examining : the role of economic development, democratization, respect for human rights, the potential for renewal of conflict, the United Nations, and other critical topics. In an age when 'nation-building' is once again on the international agenda, and scholars as well as policymakers realize both the tremendous costs and benefits in fostering developed, democratic, peaceful and secure nations, the time has truly come for a book that integrates all the facets of this important subject.'

ID number: 80020490

Year: 2006

Type: M

321 /00720

Nation-Building : Beyond Afghanistan and Iraq - Baltimore : Johns Hopkins University Press.

x, 262 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0801883342

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING

Added entry(s):

1. Fukuyama, Francis, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book brings together academics, political analysts, and practitioners to reflect on the US experience with nation-building, from its historical underpinnings to its modern-day consequences. The contributors dissect mistakes, false starts, and lessons learned from the cases of Afghanistan and Iraq within the broader context of reconstruction efforts in other parts of the world, including Latin America, Japan, and the Balkans. Examining the contrasting models in Afghanistan and Iraq, they highlight the Coalition Provisional Authority in Iraq as a cautionary example of inadequate planning. The need for post-conflict reconstruction will not cease with the end of the Afghanistan and Iraq missions. This volume offers the critical reflection and evaluation necessary to avoid repeating costly mistakes in the future.'

ID number: 80020681

Year: 2006

Type: M

40 /00155

United Nations as Peacekeeper and Nation-Builder : Continuity and Change : What Lies Ahead ? - Leiden : Nijhoff.

xlvi, 250 p. : ill.; 25 cm.

ISBN: 9004148264

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES

2. NATION BUILDING--UNITED NATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Azimi, Nassrine, ed.

2. Chang, Li Lin, ed.

3. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

4. Institute of Policy Studies (SG)

Notes:

Report of the 2005 Hiroshima Conference.

Includes index.

'In the wake of the Iraq War, what lies ahead for the United Nations as peacekeeper and nation-builder ? What lessons were learnt in Afghanistan and Iraq, what reforms could they entail, how do UN efforts fare as compared with those of the United

States, and what will be, in the next decade, the most pressing challenges confronting the Organization ? Will the United Nations, in its current form and within the new global power structure, be able to remain relevant, retain its ideals and still respond meaningfully to mounting international tensions ? These were some of the questions tackled by a group of eminent scholars and practitioners, many directly and personally involved with multilateral or unilateral peace operations.'

ID number: 80020454

Year: 2006

Type: M

40 /00164

Walking the Tightrope : Do UN Peacekeeping Operations Actually Contribute to Durable Peace ? - Amsterdam : Rozenberg Publishers.

vi, 411 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9036100372

Author(s):

1. Lijn, Jair van der

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES

2. PEACE-BUILDING

Notes:

Een wetenschappelijke proeve op het gebied van de Managementwetenschappen. Proefschrift ter verkrijging van de graad van doctor aan de Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen.

Bibliography: p. 345-388.

'The author argues here that UN peacekeeping operations that are to build peace once a peace agreement has been signed do contribute to durable peace. He concludes that even in the worst case - the failure of Rwanda - there was a contribution, albeit a contribution that was far too small and only temporary in nature. By analysing the UN peacekeeping operations in Cambodia, Mozambique, Rwanda and El Salvador in a structured, focused comparison, this book shows how UN operations do have a contribution to make. To conclude, the book formulates a number of factors for success and failure. What is most important is that the conflicting parties are willing and sincere, that they have the impression that their security is sufficiently well safeguarded, and that the UN peacekeeping operation pays sufficient attention to the actual causes of the conflict.'

ID number: 80021606

Year: 2006

Type: M

341.3 /00141

No War, No Peace : The Rejuvenation of Stalled Peace Processes and Peace Accords - Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan.

xii, 230 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

(Rethinking Peace and Conflict Studies)

ISBN: 1403946612

Author(s):

1. Mac Ginty, Roger

Subject(s):

1. WAR--TERMINATION

2. PEACE TREATIES

3. PEACE-BUILDING

4. CIVIL WAR

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 215-228. Includes index.

'Most peace accords reached in civil wars over the past decade have resulted in extremely dysfunctional peace : a grudging and exhausted hiatus in conflict rather than a process that results in sustainable peace and reconciliation between antagonistic groups. Despite the local and international peace-support

energy expended in Bosnia, Israel-Palestine, Cambodia, Northern Ireland, Democratic Republic of Congo and elsewhere, the quality of peace experienced by citizens in post-war locations is often appalling. This book adopts a critical perspective to investigate the stalled, tense and fragile peace that often follows orthodox peace processes and peace accords supported by the international community. It identifies the 'liberal democratic peace' as the increasingly standardised version of peace promoted by leading states, international organisations and international financial institutions. Based on extensive observations in societies emerging from civil wars, this book offers guidance on a rejuvenation and reorientation of stalled and dysfunctional peace accords.'

ID number: 80020830

Year: 2006

Type: M

448 /00056

European Union Peacebuilding and Policing : Governance and the European Security and Defence Policy - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

x, 184 p.; 24 cm.

(Routledge Advances in European Politics ; 40)

ISBN: 0415397901

Author(s):

1. Merlingen, Michael
2. Ostrauskaite, Rasa, 1974-

Subject(s):

1. EU--ESDP
2. POLICE
3. PEACE-BUILDING

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 160-176. Includes index.

'This book provides an in-depth analysis of the projects of improvement carried out by the civilian peacebuilding missions in Bosnia and Macedonia. This is the first book-length examination of the role and governance of international policing in the EU in relation to the European Security and Defence Policy. The authors explore the double-sided nature of peacebuilding missions, on the one hand, as a way to pacify, democratize, humanize and improve life in societies emerging from crisis or violence and, on the other hand, as a kind of political pastorate that limits the range of acceptable heterogeneity by refashioning, repositioning and reorganizing subjects in line with transcendentalized notions of good governance. The authors develop a limited reform agenda for how EU police missions can fold an agonistic generosity more deeply into their civilizing ethos in order to ensure they have a light expatriate footprint in their host countries. The prescriptive part of the book also discusses generic problems in the implementation of EU police reforms and suggests ways to overcome these challenges.'

ID number: 80020923

Year: 2006

Type: M

341.2 /00358

Can Might Make Rights ? : Building the Rule of Law after Military Interventions - Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press. x, 414 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9780521678018

Author(s):

1. Stromseth, Jane E.
2. Wippman, David, 1954-
3. Brooks, Rosa

Subject(s):

1. RULE OF LAW
2. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
3. PEACE-BUILDING

Added entry(s):

1. American Society of International Law (US)

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book looks at why it is so difficult to create 'the rule of law' in post-conflict societies such as Iraq and Afghanistan and offers critical insights into how policymakers and field-workers can improve future rule of law efforts. Aimed at policymakers, field-workers, journalists, and students trying to make sense of the international community's problems in Iraq and elsewhere, this book shows how a narrow focus on building institutions such as courts and legislatures misses the more complex political and cultural issues that affect societal commitment to the values associated with the rule of law. The authors place the rule of law in context, showing the interconnectedness between the rule of law and other post-conflict priorities, from reestablishing security to revitalizing civil society. The authors outline a pragmatic, synergistic approach to the rule of law that promises to reinvigorate debates about transitions to democracy and post-conflict reconstruction.'

ID number: 80021363

Year: 2006

Type: M

323 /01011

Security Sector Reform and Media in BiH : The Way Ahead to Security Sector Good Governance - Sarajevo : Centre for Security Studies. 47 p.; 21 cm.

Author(s):

1. Fittipaldi, Mariangela

Subject(s):

1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA
2. MASS MEDIA--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Added entry(s):

1. Centre for Security Studies (BA)

Notes:

'This report analyses media's coverage of security issues in BiH. Through an assessment of the complex relationship between media and the security sector in the country, the openness of the security sector itself is taken into account. The ultimate aim of this study is to evaluate the pace to a good governance of the security sector for BiH.'

ID number: 80021265

Year: 2006

Type: M

2005

341.2 /00354

After Intervention : Public Security Management in Post-Conflict Societies : From Intervention to Sustainable Local Ownership - Vienna : National Defence Academy.

422 p. ; 24 cm.

(Study Group Information)

ISBN: 3902275170

Author(s):

1. Ebnother, Anja H.
2. Fluri, Philipp H.

Subject(s):

1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

Added entry(s):

1. National Defence Academy (AT)
2. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (CH)

Notes:

'The transition from interventionist (military) peace-keeping to local (civilian) ownership of public security management has proved not only to be a severe challenge for most peace-keeping operations and their civilian administrators, but also a reason for such operations being prolonged at tremendous cost. In many cases, peace-keeping operations and/or other international agents rapidly became part of the local economy, and thus contributed to the preservation of the status quo rather than to a sustainable process leading toward local governance; meanwhile local police organs - often remnants of the winning force in the antecedent conflict - remained tribal or clannish in their approaches and interests. They could thus hardly be seen as enforcement agencies of a law which remains equally applied to all citizens. What seems to be needed instead of the scenario described above is a democratically overseen, systematic and cumulative process which involves confidence-building, legal, cultural (values) and institutional elements; each of which may need to be interpreted differently at different stages of the process : from utter local alienation from existing security structures to functional local ownership of public security management.'

ID number: 80021263

Year: 2005

Type: M

341.2 /00348

Peacebuilding in Postconflict Societies : Strategy and Process - Boulder, CO : Lynne Rienner.

xii, 255 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1588263355

Author(s):

1. Jeong, Ho-Won

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 225-243. Includes index.

'This integrative discussion of the multiple dimensions of peacebuilding in postconflict societies offers a systematic approach to strategies and processes for long-term social, political, and economic transformation. The author links short-term crisis-intervention efforts to a sustained process that encompasses the entire complex environment of a conflict. His broad analytic framework and wealth of concrete examples provide a sophisticated, yet accessible, guide to the many strands and interrelations in this critical arena of world

politics.'
ID number: 80020943
Year: 2005
Type: M

341.2 /00336

Losing Iraq : Inside the Postwar Reconstruction Fiasco - New York :
Westview Press.
ix, 292 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0813343046
Author(s):

1. Phillips, David L.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 255-274. Includes index.

'This book tells the story of the tragedy of Iraq, from the first discreet meetings to plan the political transition through the debacle the United States created even as President Bush was declaring 'mission accomplished', on up to the January 2005 Iraqi elections. The author was a senior adviser and foreign affairs expert working with the State Department's Future of Iraq Project, which was undermined when the US Defense Department was put in charge of postwar reconstruction on the eve of the war.'

ID number: 80020488
Year: 2005
Type: M

341.2 /00338

In the Wake of War : Improving U.S. Post-Conflict Capabilities - New York
: Council on Foreign Relations.
xvi, 53 p. ; 23 cm.
(Independent Task Force Report ; 55)
ISBN: 0876093462

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--USA
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--USA
3. USA--ARMED FORCES--OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR

Added entry(s):

1. Council on Foreign Relations (US)

Notes:

'This Task Force carefully assesses the status of America's nation-building capacities and recommends concrete ways for the US government to better plan for and carry out stabilization and reconstruction operations.'

ID number: 80020522
Year: 2005
Type: M

321 /00698

Nation-building : A Key Concept for Peaceful Conflict Transformation ? -
London : Pluto Press.
xi, 202 p. ; 22 cm.
ISBN: 0745323359

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING

Added entry(s):

1. Hippler, Jochen, ed.
2. Development and Peace Foundation (DE)

Notes:

Includes index.

'The term 'nation-building' has experienced a remarkable

renaissance since the early 1990s. It has been used to describe and to justify the military interventions in Somalia, Afghanistan and Iraq. Linked to the idea of 'failed' or 'failing' states, the concept is used to hide and legitimise a whole range of diverse policies, allowing foreign powers to control and reshape countries in areas of conflict. Currently the international debate on nation-building is heavily dominated by US actors and authors, especially by writers connected to the Bush administration or its policies. The book presents academic and political alternatives, presenting a critical view from 'Old Europe'. The book combines academic research and analysis with policy orientation, with contributors from both fields. It clarifies the terminology distinguishing developmental, peace-related, imperial and analytical approaches to nation-building. Highlighting its connections to globalisation, democracy, ethnic and religious minorities, the contributors consider case studies such as Somalia, the Balkans, Afghanistan, Iran and Nigeria.'

ID number: 80020252

Year: 2005

Type: M

323 /00889

Afghanistan : Reconstituting a Collapsed State - Carlisle Barracks, PA :

US Army War College.

viii, 22 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 158487192X

Author(s):

1. Millen, Raymond A.

Subject(s):

1. WARLORDISM--AFGHANISTAN
2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
3. DRUG TRAFFIC--AFGHANISTAN

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'The author examines warlordism as the principal impediment to Afghanistan's revival and offers a shift in strategy that addresses the war of ideas, the counternarcotics initiative, and the incorporation of the Afghan National Army into the provincial reconstruction teams. As he observes, all the resources are in place; they simply need a shift in focus. The author takes into account the historical, cultural, and economic factors that impede central authority and the reforms needed for modern states.'

ID number: 80019999

Year: 2005

Type: M

321 /00695

Iraq's Future : The Aftermath of Regime Change - Abingdon, UK :

Routledge.

72 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

(Adelphi Paper ; 372)

ISBN: 0415363896

Author(s):

1. Dodge, Toby

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

'It is hard to over-estimate what is at stake in Iraq today. The removal of Saddam Hussein's regime in April 2003 has proved to

be the beginning, not the culmination, of a long and uncertain process of state-building. This paper examines the process from a military, political and sociological perspective. Possible futures for Iraq are charted, first by studying the evolution of the criminal and politically motivated violence that has come to dominate the everyday lives of ordinary Iraqis. The paper then details the strengths and weaknesses of the political structures built after the fall of Saddam's regime, from the formation of the Iraqi Governing Council in 2003 to the elections of January 2005, and traces the forces driving political mobilisation in post-Saddam Iraq. It concludes by analysing the ramifications of regime change for US policy and the wider Middle East.'

ID number: 80020052
Year: 2005
Type: M

321 /00696

The UN's Role in Nation-Building : From the Congo to Iraq - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation.

xliiii, 273 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0833035894

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--UNITED NATIONS
2. UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES

Added entry(s):

1. Rand Corporation (US)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 253-273.

'This study contains the results of research on best practices in nation-building. Its purpose is to analyze United Nations military, political, humanitarian, and economic activities in post-conflict situations since World War II, determine key principles for success, and draw implications for future nation-building missions. The study contains the lessons learned from eight UN cases : Belgian Congo, Namibia, El Salvador, Cambodia, Mozambique, Eastern Slavonia, Sierra Leone, and East Timor. It also examines the nation-building effort in Iraq.'

ID number: 80020143
Year: 2005
Type: M

341.2 /00335

Shaping a Security Governance Agenda in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding - Geneva : Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces.

i, 25 p. ; 30 cm.

(Policy Paper ; 11)

ISBN: 929222039X

Author(s):

1. Bryden, Alan
2. Donais, Timothy
3. Hanggi, Heiner

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING
2. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

Added entry(s):

1. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (CH)

Notes:

'The goal of this paper is to provide suggestions for a more comprehensive and coherent approach to addressing the broad security challenges posed by post-conflict situations. The concrete policy recommendations set forth here flow from a focus on security governance as a means of conceptualising and linking post-war security challenges. The core argument is that

since the threats to security in post-conflict situations are multilayered, multifaceted, and inter-connected, addressing them effectively requires an approach that both acknowledges this reality and generates more systematic and holistic strategies for addressing them. The concept of security governance, in other words, recognises both the multidimensional nature of security and reality that in post-conflict situations, moving from insecurity to security requires a complex and lengthy process of reconfiguring the security roles and responsibilities of a wide range of actors - from local warlords to international organisations - in order to ensure that the provision of security is 'governed' in ways that contribute to, rather than undermine, sustainable peace. Not only must security be provided in the immediate aftermath of conflict; but the domestic security structures of the war-torn state must be reformed and/or reconstituted; non-statutory armed actors must be disarmed, demobilised, and re-integrated; and myriad additional obstacles to peace - from anti-personnel landmines and unexploded ordnance to small arms and light weapons to the lingering presence of war criminals - must be confronted. Rather than seeing these as discrete, independent tasks, the proposition put forward here is that addressing them all as part of a broader security governance strategy provides a more promising approach.'

ID number: 80020470

Year: 2005

Type: M

341.2 /00334

Security Governance in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding - Munster : LIT.

xiv, 290 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 3825890198

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING
2. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

Added entry(s):

1. Bryden, Alan, ed.
2. Hanggi, Heiner, ed.
3. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (CH)

Notes:

Includes index.

'Post-conflict peacebuilding has become a primary concern of international politics. Indeed, the UN reform agenda - including the creation of a Peacebuilding Commission - makes clear that more must be done to prevent societies from falling back into violent struggle. Building up domestic capacity to provide security in an accountable manner plays a crucial role in this context. Applying a security governance perspective, this volume examines a number of key issues that must be addressed by both post-conflict societies and the international community as they confront the task of rebuilding after armed conflict - including security sector reform (SSR), disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR), rule of law and transitional justice.'

ID number: 80020469

Year: 2005

Type: M

2004

341.2 /00315

Beyond Reconstruction in Afghanistan : Lessons from Development Experience - New York : Palgrave MacMillan.

x, 245 p. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 1403965110

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
3. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE--AFGHANISTAN
4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Added entry(s):

1. Montgomery, John Dickey, ed.
2. Rondinelli, Dennis A., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'The interaction of failed states, terrorism and the need for 'nation-building' is at the top of the international agenda, with particular focus on Afghanistan and Iraq. This collection brings together top analysts to examine the goals and challenges facing efforts to reconstruct states that have collapsed into anarchy or have been defeated in war. Drawing on lessons from fifty years of past experience with post-conflict reconstruction and development around the world, the authors provide historical context, identify difficulties that can impede progress, and recognize the realistic limitations of ambitions to create new states. They assess ongoing development plans in a country devastated by more than a century of conflict. Throughout, particular attention is paid to the interaction of the goals of external and domestic actors, highlighting the importance of understanding the internal social, economic, and political environment of the society receiving assistance. The authors explore Afghanistan's economic, political, social and physical needs, assess the Interim Government's and international organizations' plans for reconstruction, and review the prospects for developing a peaceful and productive society in the future.'

ID number: 80019467

Year: 2004

Type: M

341.2 /00324

Nation-Building Unraveled ? : Aid, Peace and Justice in Afghanistan - Bloomfield, CT : Kumarian Press.

xvi, 236 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1565491807

Subject(s):

1. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE--AFGHANISTAN
2. INTERNATIONAL RELIEF--AFGHANISTAN
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Added entry(s):

1. Donini, Antonio, ed.
2. Niland, Norah, ed.
3. Wermester, Karin, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'This volume deals with the challenges of aid, peace, and justice in Afghanistan and with the perils and opportunities of the international response to the Afghan crisis. It is intended to contribute to critical debate on the direction and effectiveness of international approaches to the management of crises. The volume focuses on Afghanistan's experience as an illustration of the way in which emerging international

'ordering' practices are affecting the role and policy of international organizations, their interaction with national authorities and local communities, and their ability to generate just and sustainable social outcomes.'

ID number: 80019826
Year: 2004
Type: M

321 /00693

What We Owe Iraq : War and the Ethics of Nation Building - Princeton, NJ : Princeton University Press.

154 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 0691121796

Author(s):

1. Feldman, Noah

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Notes:

Includes index.

'What do we owe Iraq ? America is up to its neck in nation building - but the public debate, focused on getting the troops home, devotes little attention to why we are building a new Iraqi nation, what success would look like, or what principles should guide us. This book sets out to shift the terms of the debate, acknowledging that we are nation building to protect ourselves while demanding that we put the interests of the people being governed - whether in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, or elsewhere - ahead of our own when we exercise power over them. The author argues that to prevent nation building from turning into a paternalistic, colonialist charade, we urgently need a new, humbler approach. Nation builders should focus on providing security, without arrogantly claiming any special expertise in how successful nation-states should be made. Drawing on his personal experiences in Iraq as a constitutional adviser, the author offers enduring insights into the power dynamics between the American occupiers and the Iraqis, and tackles issues such as Iraqi elections, the prospect of successful democratization, and the way home. Elections do not end the occupier's responsibility. Unless asked to leave, we must resist the temptation of a military pullout before a legitimately elected government can maintain order and govern effectively. But elections that create a legitimate democracy are also the only way a nation builder can put itself out of business and - eventually - send its troops home.'

ID number: 80020033
Year: 2004
Type: M

341.2 /00313

Transforming for Stabilization and Reconstruction Operations - Washington : National Defense University Press.

xix, 134 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1579060668

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--USA
2. NATION BUILDING--USA
3. USA--ARMED FORCES--OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR

Added entry(s):

1. Johnson, Stuart E., 1944- , ed.
2. Binnendijk, Hans, ed.
3. National Defense University. Center for Technology and National Security Policy (US)

Notes:

'This volume reports conclusions and recommendations on military

requirements for the stabilization and reconstruction phase of military operations. It is based on numerous studies, internal discussions, external briefings, and scholarly research. It includes chapters on lessons learned, force sizing, organization, active and reserve components, military culture, technological support, interagency coordination, and international capabilities.'

ID number: 80019372

Year: 2004

Type: M

321 /00691

Failing States : A Global Responsibility - The Hague : Advisory Council on International Affairs.

91 p. ; 30 cm.

Subject(s):

1. STATE, THE
2. NATION BUILDING

Added entry(s):

1. Advisory Council on International Affairs (NL)
2. Advisory Committee on Issues of Public International Law (NL)

Notes:

'Chapter I of the report considers the definition of the term failed or failing state. Chapter II deals with some specific issues of international law. Chapter III is given over to an examination of the causes and consequences of state failure and the grounds for the international community to combat such failure. Chapter IV deals with the non-military instruments that can be deployed. Chapter V describes on what grounds military instruments can be lawfully deployed and in what circumstances they can be deployed most efficiently. Chapter VI examines past experience of rescuing failed and failing states. Chapter VII contains a proposal for greater involvement of the UN. Finally, Chapter VIII gives a brief summary and sets out some general policy conclusions. Specific recommendations are given at the end of each of the relevant chapters.'

ID number: 80019913

Year: 2004

Type: M

321 /00665

When States Fail : Causes and Consequences - Princeton, NJ : Princeton University Press.

x, 335 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0691116725

Subject(s):

1. STATE, THE
2. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. NATION BUILDING

Added entry(s):

1. Rotberg, Robert I., ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'Since 1990, more than 10 million people have been killed in the civil wars of failed states, and hundreds of millions more have been deprived of fundamental rights. The threat of terrorism has only heightened the problem posed by failed states. This is the first book to examine how and why states decay and what, if anything, can be done to prevent them from collapsing. It defines and categorizes strong, weak, failing, and collapsed nation-states according to political, social, and economic criteria. And it offers a comprehensive recipe for their reconstruction. The book comprises fourteen essays by leading scholars and practitioners who help structure this disparate field of research, provide useful empirical descriptions, and

offer policy recommendations. The editor's substantial opening chapter sets out a theory and taxonomy of state failure. It is followed by two sets of chapters, the first on the nature and correlates of failure, the second on methods of preventing state failure and reconstructing those states that do fail. Economic jump-starting, legal refurbishing, elections, the demobilizing of ex-combatants, and civil society are among the many topics discussed.'

ID number: 80019126

Year: 2004

Type: M

341.2 /00330

At War's End : Building Peace After Civil Conflict - Cambridge, UK :
Cambridge University Press.

xi, 289 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0521834120

Author(s):

1. Paris, Roland

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 237-279. Includes index.

'All fourteen major peacebuilding missions launched between 1989 and 1999 shared a common strategy for consolidating peace after internal conflicts : immediate democratization and marketization. This volume argues that transforming war-shattered states into market democracies is a basically sound idea, but that pushing the process too quickly can have damaging and destabilizing effects. A more sensible approach would first establish a system of domestic institutions capable of managing the disruptive effects of democratization and marketization, and only then phase in political and economic reforms as conditions warrant. Avoiding the problems that marred many peacebuilding missions in the 1990s will require longer-lasting, better-planned, and ultimately more intrusive forms of intervention in the domestic affairs of war-torn states.'

ID number: 80020182

Year: 2004

Type: M

2003

323 /00806

The Battle for Hearts and Minds : Using Soft Power to Undermine Terrorist Networks - Cambridge, MA : MIT Press.

xii, 392 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0262621797

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

2. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY--USA

3. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, AMERICAN

4. NATION BUILDING

5. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

Added entry(s):

1. Lennon, Alexander T. J., ed.

Notes:

'Although military operations have dominated media coverage of the war on terrorism, a much broader array of policy options may hold the key to reducing the appeal of global terrorist networks, particularly in economically destitute areas. These strategies involve the use of 'soft power', a term first used by political scientist Joseph Nye in a 1990 article in 'Foreign Policy' to describe nonmilitary strategies to shape international relations and behavior. This book discusses four

aspects of soft power. The first section of the book considers failed or failing states as havens for transnational terrorist networks, and examines the most effective ways to build stable nations in unstable regions, including focused looks at Afghanistan and Sierra Leone. The second section explores postconflict reconstruction, including in-depth examination of security, justice and reconciliation, opportunities for achieving socioeconomic well-being, and increased participation in government. The third section then examines public diplomacy, asking whether the United States needs new policies or simply a new image to increase its appeal in the Arab and Muslim world. The final section of the book looks at foreign assistance, and assesses the potential of the current administration's 'Millennium Challenge Account' to combat poverty, increase democracy, and reduce the appeal of terror. This book presents a balanced assessment of the role that nonmilitary options can play in combating transnational terrorist networks.'

ID number: 80018923

Year: 2003

Type: M

341.2 /00353

Who Rebuilds after Conflict ? - Muscatine, IA : Stanley Foundation.

32 p. : ill. ; 28 cm.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

Added entry(s):

1. Stanley Foundation (US)

Notes:

38th Conference on the United Nations of the Next Decade, sponsored by The Stanley Foundation, June 15-20, 2003, Cameron House, Loch Lomond, Scotland.

'Clear and unambiguous assignment of the responsibility for reconstruction is essential. A job that is everyone's responsibility soon becomes no one's, particularly if it involves a significant commitment over a long period of time. How and to whom should leadership responsibility be assigned ? Beyond this, what is the best way to proceed with rebuilding so that the outcome is both positive and lasting ?'

ID number: 80021261

Year: 2003

Type: M

341.2 /00307

At a Crossroads in Afghanistan : Should the United States Be Engaged in Nation Building ? - Washington : Cato Institute.

12 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(Cato Foreign Policy Briefing ; 81)

Author(s):

1. Atal, Subdoh

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN

3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Added entry(s):

1. Cato Institute (US)

Notes:

'Despite progress in the return of refugees and the prevention of humanitarian disasters, stability in Afghanistan is threatened by ethnic tension, feuding warlords, and violence perpetrated by regrouping elements of the Taliban and their allies. The United States is being asked to increase its level of commitment to rebuilding Afghanistan as a means of stabilizing the country, even as American troops battle the resurgent

Islamic extremists who operate along the Afghan-Pakistan border. An increase in the US commitment to Afghanistan's reconstruction is unlikely to speed up that nation's progress toward stability and peace. With fighting between rival warlords still raging, and neighboring nations vying for influence in Afghanistan, American entanglement in Afghan civil affairs will only distract from the major goal of eliminating the anti-American forces that were instrumental in the 9-11 attacks. The United States can best aid Afghanistan by accelerating the war against Islamic extremists, paving the way for Afghans to reconstruct their own political and economic systems. The alternative - a US-imposed political structure - will only serve to increase anti-American sentiment. America's prior nation-building experiences suggest that external aid has a limited effect in the reconstruction of so-called failed states. Afghanistan provides a model for a broader policy framework wherein American intervention would be confined to eliminating national security threats rather than getting entangled in counterproductive nation-building exercises around the globe.'

ID number: 80018880
Year: 2003
Type: M

323 /00803

Confronting Afghanistan's Security Dilemma : Reforming the Security Sector - Bonn : Bonn International Center for Conversion.

74 p. ; 30 cm.

(BICC Brief ; 28)

Subject(s):

1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--AFGHANISTAN
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Added entry(s):

1. Sedra, Mark, ed.
2. Bonn International Center for Conversion (DE)

Notes:

'From 4-11 June 2003, BICC hosted a e-conference on 'Afghanistan : Assessing the Progress of Security Sector Reform, One Year After the Geneva Conference'. The conference focused on three aspects of the security sector reform process : military reform; police reform; and the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants. The dialogue resulted in 36 policy recommendations on how to refocus and reenergize the security sector reform process and address rising insecurity.'

ID number: 80018905
Year: 2003
Type: M

355.4 /01399

The Iraq War : Strategy, Tactics, and Military Lessons - Washington : Center for Strategic and International Studies.

xiv, 572 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Significant Issues Series ; vol. 25, no. 5)

ISBN: 0892064323

Author(s):

1. Cordesman, Anthony H.

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Added entry(s):

1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (US)

Notes:

'In April of 2003, a stunned world looked on as the armed forces of the United States and Britain conducted a lightning-fast

military campaign against Iraq. Confounding predictions of failure, the Anglo-American victory brought down not just the Iraqi regime, but also much of the conventional wisdom about modern war. But even as US and British forces occupied Basra, Tikrit, and Mosul, the Iraqi nation slipped into anarchy - and new military and security challenges emerged. Such has been the twisted trail of dramatic events that we call the Iraq War. But like so many other conflicts, the war ultimately seemed to pose more questions than it resolved. What about the prewar political fights in Washington, Paris, and the UN ? Was victory really due to the brilliance of Anglo-American arms, or has Saddam's regime simply been too rotten to stand ? Why didn't Baghdad become a second Stalingrad ? Why weren't the occupying forces prepared to impose order ? And then there is the mother of all questions : where are Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, and what went wrong with intelligence estimates ? The author provides here the first in-depth examination of the key issues swirling around the most significant US war since Vietnam. Finding answers is essential if we are to understand the United States' awesome power and its place in a new age of international terror and regional conflict. Finding answers is also essential if we are to draw the proper lessons and understand the new challenges of conflict termination, peacemaking, and nation building.'

ID number: 80019151

Year: 2003

Type: M

341.2 /00299

Reconstructing Iraq : Insights, Challenges, and Missions for Military Forces in a Post-Conflict Scenario - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.

vi, 78 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1584871121

Author(s):

1. Crane, Conrad C.
2. Terrill, W. Andrew

Subject(s):

1. USA--ARMED FORCES--OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR
2. DEMOCRACY--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
4. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'In October 2002, the US Army War College's Strategic Studies Institute, in coordination with the Office of the Army Deputy Chief of Staff/G-3, initiated a study to analyze how American and coalition forces can best address the requirements that will necessarily follow operational victory in a war with Iraq. The final report of the project consists of three parts : a discussion of historical insights from 20th century postwar occupations and post-conflict operations; an analysis of the unique challenges Iraq will present for an occupying power; and a mission matrix that lists 135 specific tasks that must be performed to build and sustain a state. The matrix arrays those tasks across four phases of occupation and designates whether coalition military forces or civilian agencies should perform them. The study has much to offer planners and executors of operations to occupy and reconstruct Iraq, but also has many insights that will apply to achieving strategic objectives in any conflict after hostilities are concluded.'

ID number: 80018504

Year: 2003

Type: M

341.2 /00303

Establishing the Rule of Law in Iraq - Washington : United States

Institute of Peace Press.

15 p. ; 30 cm.

(Special Report ; 104)

Subject(s):

1. RULE OF LAW--IRAQ
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Added entry(s):

1. Institute of Peace (US)

Notes:

'The United States and its allies have taken military action to restore democracy and the rule of law in Iraq. Prior to the intervention, the United States Institute of Peace held a workshop on February 19, 2003 on 'Establishing the Rule of Law in Iraq' to examine this challenge.

ID number: 80018563

Year: 2003

Type: M

341.2 /00302

Guiding Principles for U.S. Post-Conflict Policy in Iraq - New York :

Council on Foreign Relations.

v, 29 p. ; 30 cm.

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Added entry(s):

1. Council on Foreign Relations (US)

Notes:

Report of an Independent Working Group Cosponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations and the James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy of Rice University.

'This memorandum recommends that the administration adopt a three-phased approach that distinguishes between short-term necessities and long-term goals and objectives. In the medium-term, the key challenge will be to devise a transitional strategy that takes Iraq from the current situation to a more secure and prosperous future. There should be no illusions that the reconstruction of Iraq will be anything but difficult, confusing, and dangerous for everyone involved. However, segmenting the strategy into distinct phases and ensuring that Iraqis play a major role in determining the fate of their country will reduce the chance that one brutal strongman will be substituted for another - reproducing historical patterns and necessitating future interventions - and will also help increase the likelihood that the United States is seen internationally, in the region, and in Iraq to be working to promote Iraqi interests as opposed to assumed US ones. Finding the right Iraqi allies will be key to restoring Iraqi sovereignty and making possible an early American exit.'

ID number: 80018535

Year: 2003

Type: M

327 /01123

Iraq at the Crossroads : State and Society in the Shadow of Regime Change
- Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press.

178 p.; 24 cm.

(Adelphi papers, 0567-932X ; 354)

ISBN: 019852837X

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. IRAQ--SOCIAL CONDITIONS
5. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
6. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Added entry(s):

1. Dodge, Toby, ed.
2. Simon, Steven, ed.
3. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

'A US-led assault on Iraq will have unpredictable and possibly profound effects on Iraqi society. Moreover, those effects will vary with the objectives and strategy adopted by the US and its allies as well as by the pace and scope of the collapse of Iraqi resistance. Further, the reach of Washington's post-war objectives has not yet been settled. Given these multiple sources of uncertainty, understanding the relationship between Iraqi society and the Iraqi state after three decades of Ba'ath rule is all the more crucial to the success of post-war efforts to reconstruct the country and reconstitute its political system. Yet that relationship is poorly understood in the West. The Iraq of today cannot easily be mapped on to a neat diagram of sect, tribe, or party. The rentier structure of the state economy, the regime's manipulation of group identity to control the population, the emergence of a shadow state that distributes public goods to advance regime interests, and pervasive violence have transformed Iraq's socio-political landscape into dangerous and unfamiliar ground for intervention. These essays delineate the options now being debated in Washington and provide up-to-date assessments of how Iraqi state and society will respond to the impact of war and the removal of a deeply-rooted authoritarian regime.'

ID number: 80018444

Year: 2003

Type: M

341.2 /00300

Iraq : The Day After - New York : Council on Foreign Relations.

59 p.; 30 cm.

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Added entry(s):

1. Council on Foreign Relations (US)

Notes:

Report of an Independent Task Force on Post-Conflict Iraq sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations.

'The Task Force made the following major points, backed with specific recommendations : first, to urge President Bush to publicly explain America's and the world's vital interest in making Iraq a better and safer place. Further, the president must explain to the American people why the United States must be prepared to stay the course to get that job done. Without the public commitment, Iraqis would certainly believe the United States and others would disappear on them before their lives were made better and safer; and American planners would never know where they stood and their effectiveness would be dissipated. Second, to stress that first priority on the ground

in Iraq must go to prevent lawlessness and humanitarian suffering. Without public safety and a strong humanitarian aid program, nothing else will work. Third, to work very hard to involve the international community in the post-conflict transition and reconstruction effort, meaning shared responsibility and decision-making, without undercutting the unity of effort. Fourth, making sure that plans and efforts to ensure continuing administration of public affairs and Iraqi responsibilities.'

ID number: 80018529

Year: 2003

Type: M

496.3 /00359

Opportunities for NATO's Engagement in the Post War Reconstruction of Iraq - Praha : Informacni Centrum o NATO.

64 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--IRAQ
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Added entry(s):

1. Informacni Centrum o NATO (CZ)

Notes:

Proceedings of the workshop held on the 13th May 2003 in Prague.

ID number: 80019941

Year: 2003

Type: M

341.2 /00301

Post-War Iraq : Are We Ready ? - Washington : Center for Strategic and International Studies.

20 p. ; 30 cm.

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Added entry(s):

1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (US)

Notes:

'The Bush Administration has done considerable planning for the postwar phase in Iraq, and comprehensive preparations on many fronts have been made in advance. Nonetheless, significant gaps remain. This document sets forth a 'scorecard' of the Administration's preparations for the post-conflict reconstruction phase thus far, drawing on all available information the Administration has chosen to make public. Overall, this scorecard gives the Administration a mixed grade on its planning and preparations, which have been significant in certain areas but are still seriously lagging in others.'

ID number: 80018534

Year: 2003

Type: M

323 /00791

Nationalism, Sectarianism, and the Future of the U.S. Presence in
post-Saddam Iraq - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.
vi, 44 p. ; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584871296

Author(s):

1. Terrill, W. Andrew

Subject(s):

1. NATIONALISM--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
4. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
6. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'The ouster of the Saddam Hussein regime in Iraq has led to a variety of new and important questions about the evolution of Iraqi society and national identity. These questions concerning how Iraqis view themselves have serious implications for the US military presence in Iraq which remains in the aftermath of Saddam's removal. A new Iraqi nationalism or sectarian chauvinism may feed anti-US efforts and actions, endangering US troops and disrupting Iraqi reconstruction. It is correspondingly vital that Iraqi nationalism does not begin to define itself with anti-Americanism as a major component. This monograph addresses the critical questions involved in understanding the background of Iraqi national identity and the ways in which it may evolve in the future to either the favor or detriment of the United States. The monograph also provides particular attention to the issue of Iraqi sectarianism and the emerging role of the Shi'ite Muslims, noting the power of an emerging but fractionalized clergy. The result is a thoughtful and probing report including policy recommendations for US military and civilian decisionmakers that helps to illuminate the complex subjects of Iraqi nationalism and sectarianism and their relevance to the US presence in Iraq.'

ID number: 80018770

Year: 2003

Type: M

321 /00660

America's Role in Nation-Building : From Germany to Iraq - Santa Monica,
CA : Rand Corporation.
xxxv, 244 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.
(RAND Publications ; MR-1753-RC)
ISBN: 083303460X

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Rand Corporation (US)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 225-242.

'In Iraq, the United States is facing its most challenging nation-building project since the 1940s. The authors draw lessons from seven case studies - Germany, Japan, Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, Kosovo, and Afghanistan - then apply these to the Iraq case. The results suggest that nation-building will be difficult but possible. Success will, however, require investing sufficient financial, military, and political resources - and time.'

ID number: 80018849

Year: 2003

Type: M

2002

323 /00758

Challenging the Warlord Culture : Security Sector Reform in Post-Taliban
Afghanistan - Bonn : Bonn International Center for Conversion.

54 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(BICC Paper ; 25)

Author(s):

1. Sedra, Mark

Subject(s):

1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--AFGHANISTAN

2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

3. WARLORDISM--AFGHANISTAN

4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Added entry(s):

1. Bonn International Center for Conversion (DE)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 49-53.

'The overarching question that this paper addresses is : how can the security sector be reformed to curtail the power and influence of the warlords and challenge the underlying culture of warlordism that is so deeply ingrained in Afghan society ? The study focuses on three specific elements of the security reform agenda that have been prioritized by stakeholders in the Afghan reconstruction process because of their significance to ongoing efforts to restore a basic level of security and stability to the country. These three pillars are : the reconstruction of a broadly representative national armed forces, the creation of a national police force, and the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs on the regional and national level. Comprehensive security sector reform is not limited to these pillars. Quite the contrary, they should serve as a foundation upon which further reform initiatives, such as judicial and prison reform, can be developed. This report aims to identify and assess the plans established to address the three pillars, the progress made thus far in the implementation of these plans, and the challenges that face the reform process at various levels.'

ID number: 80018266

Year: 2002

Type: M

321 /00649

Democratic Mirage in the Middle East - Washington : Carnegie Endowment
for International Peace.

7 p. ; 30 cm.

(Policy Brief ; 20)

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRACY--IRAQ

2. DEMOCRACY--MIDDLE EAST

3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

4. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Added entry(s):

1. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (US)

Notes:

'The increasingly popular idea in Washington that the United States, by toppling Saddam Hussein, can rapidly democratize Iraq and unleash a democratic tsunami in the Middle East is a dangerous fantasy. The US record of building democracy after invading other countries is mixed at best and the Bush administration's commitment to a massive reconstruction effort in Iraq is doubtful. The repercussions of an intervention in Iraq will be as likely to complicate the spread of democracy in the Middle East as promote it. The United States has an

important role to play in fostering democracy in the region,
but the task will be slow and difficult given the unpromising
terrain and lack of US leverage over key governments.'

ID number: 80018240

Year: 2002

Type: M

327 /01118

Iraq : Consequences of a War - Oxford, UK : Oxford Research Group.

19 p. ; 30 cm.

(Briefing Paper)

Author(s):

1. Rogers, Paul

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Added entry(s):

1. Oxford Research Group (GB)

Notes:

'The commitment of the Bush administration to regime termination in Iraq is so strong that a war with Iraq early in 2003 is now highly likely. Regime termination is thought necessary, in part, because of Iraq's likely development of weapons of mass destruction, but the control of the region's oil resources is also a major factor. Although the regime is weaker than eleven years ago, it is probable that most of its elite forces will resist attack. The regime will seek to draw foreign forces into a war in the greater Baghdad region, US war plans are expected to focus on destroying Iraq's military and administrative infrastructures, denying the regime access to its energy supplies and drawing out the elite forces so that they can be subject to intensive air attack. Evidence from the 1991 war indicates that it is highly likely that the regime will use all available military means, including chemical and biological weapons, if its very survival is threatened. In such circumstances, and especially if high casualties result, there is a possibility of a nuclear response. The British Government, in particular, has been candid in conceding this as a potential response to CBW use by Iraq. The United States has sufficient forces to ensure regime destruction but the regime's replacement by occupying forces or by a client regime, even if the war is not greatly destructive, should be expected to increase regional opposition to the US presence. It is likely, in particular, to increase support for organisations such as al-Qaida and to prove counter-productive to peace and stability in the region. Given these major consequences of a war - high civilian casualties, risk of the use of weapons of mass destruction and post-war regional instability - alternatives to war should be sought as a matter of urgency.'

ID number: 80018367

Year: 2002

Type: M

321 /00662

Bosnia after Dayton : Nationalist Partition and International
Intervention - London : Hurst.
viii, 295 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.
ISBN: 1850655855

Author(s):

1. Bose, Sumantra

Subject(s):

1. BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. DAYTON PEACE ACCORDS (1995)
3. PARTITION, TERRITORIAL
4. NATION BUILDING--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 283-290. Includes index.

'Since 1996, Bosnia and Herzegovina has been the site of a remarkable project of political engineering. A complex consortium of international agencies backed by Western governments have been transforming a devastated, ethnically partitioned, post-war territory into a multiethnic, democratic and economically viable state. Despite an enormous investment of personnel and resources, six years later BiH's post-Yugoslav future remains tenuous. Did the engineering project work ? In an era when countries from Somalia to Afghanistan are confronting questions of state legitimacy amidst international intervention, this book is a fascinating study on the dilemmas of the post-Cold War international order. How effective are international 'peace-building' interventions in fractured states ? Is the preservation of a multinational state desirable - or even possible - where the majority of citizens only reluctantly acknowledges its legitimacy ? Drawing on the author's extensive field experience, this book takes a hard look at the issues that Bosnia continues to face. Juxtaposing big-picture analysis with an intimate knowledge of the region, Bose situates the international community's extensive program of state-building and democratization in BiH since the Dayton Peace Agreement in the context of Bosnia's - and the former Yugoslavia's - complex historical legacy of coexistence and conflict. Bose tells the gripping story of the divided city of Mostar, and analyzes the post-Dayton institutional structure and process. He dissects the making of the Dayton peace accords through American-led coercive diplomacy, and provides a constructive critique of international peace-building.'

ID number: 80018919

Year: 2002

Type: M

341.2 /00292

Approaches to Peacebuilding - Houndmills, UK : Palgrave.
x, 203 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
(Global Issues Series)
ISBN: 0333981928

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING
2. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES

Added entry(s):

1. Jeong, Ho-Won, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'Peacebuilding has become a particularly important subject as more countries move toward the stage of reconstructing their societies following communal violence. Failure in peacebuilding for violence-ridden societies can create not only national but also regional and international security problems. This volume is designed to provide a conceptual map of various approaches to the transformation of violent social and psychological structures. The chapters focus on designs and models of

peacebuilding through negotiation, reconciliation, the role of gender in social reconstruction, and policy coordination among different components of peacebuilding. Understanding the effectiveness of different elements of peacebuilding is enhanced by examining how security, political, social, and economic components support each other in rebuilding the fabric of divided societies. The analysis illustrates past and current experiences of peacebuilding and suggests conceptual and policy approaches that can overcome the weaknesses of existing strategies.'

ID number: 80018211
Year: 2002
Cost: 0.00 EU
Receive date: 04/10/2002
Type: M
Circ. Status: On the shelf

341.2 /00293

Investing in Peace : Aid and Conditionality after Civil Wars - Oxford, UK
: Oxford University Press.

85 p. ; 24 cm.

(Adelphi papers, 0567-923X ; 351)

ISBN: 019851669X

Author(s):

1. Boyce, James K.

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING
2. CONDITIONALITY (INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
3. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE
4. CIVIL WAR

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

'This book analyses the provision of aid to countries that have undergone negotiated settlements to civil wars, drawing on recent experiences in Bosnia, Cambodia, El Salvador, and Guatemala. It focuses on the potential for peace conditionality, linking aid to steps to implement accords and consolidate the peace. The book explores how aid can encourage domestic investment in peace-related needs; the reconciliation of long-run peacebuilding objectives with short-run humanitarian imperatives; and the obstacles that donors' priorities and procedures pose to effective aid for peace. It concludes that investing in peace requires not only the reconstruction of war-torn societies but also the reconstruction of aid itself.'

ID number: 80018230

Year: 2002

Type: M

323 /00743

Security Sector Reform : Issues, Challenges and Prospects - London :
Oxford University Press.

82 p. ; 24 cm.

(Adelphi papers, 0567-932X ; 344)

ISBN: 0198516746

Author(s):

1. Chanaa, Jane

Subject(s):

1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

'Over the last decade the failure of countries to emerge from conflict and the rise of 'failed states' has focused attention

on state security sectors. External actors involved in 'protectorates' such as Kosovo and East Timor and peace agreements such as Cambodia, El Salvador or Bosnia have come face to face with the problems exposed by factionalised, wrong-sized, dictatorial and non-professional security sectors. Consequently, international institutions, the UN or World Bank, for example, and individual government ministries in countries such as the UK, USA and Germany have been increasingly concerned with promoting security sector reform (SSR). This paper argues, however, that while there is much discussion about capabilities for SSR and its technical requirements, there has been insufficient analysis of how to mobilise such resources. Three central questions, therefore, are examined : how have the external approaches to SSR evolved and what do they entail; what specific problems does the SSR agenda face operationally; and what concrete policy recommendations for engagement can be drawn from reform experiences to date.'

ID number: 80018013

Year: 2002

Type: M

2001

338.9 /00663

Kosovo : A Strategy for Economic Development - Brussels : International Crisis Group.

iii, 34 p. : ill.; 30 cm.

(ICG Balkans Report ; 123)

Subject(s):

1. KOSOVO (SERBIA)--ECONOMIC POLICY
2. KOSOVO (SERBIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1998-1999--RECONSTRUCTION
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--KOSOVO (SERBIA)

Added entry(s):

1. International Crisis Group (BE)

Notes:

'Kosovo cannot have a stable future without sustainable economic development. This report considers the task of promoting such development. After surveying the present state of the economy, it assesses the international efforts so far to lay the groundwork for future prosperity. It also considers the prospects for the former socially owned sector, including plans for privatisation and prospects for restructuring and investment.'

ID number: 80017778

Year: 2001

Type: M

341.2 /00298

Peacebuilding as Politics : Cultivating Peace in Fragile Societies - Boulder, CO : Lynne Rienner.

viii, 248 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1555879217

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING

Added entry(s):

1. Cousens, Elizabeth M., ed.
2. Kumar, Chetan, ed.
3. Wermester, Karin, ed.

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 225-233. Includes index.

'Although the idea of postconflict peacebuilding appeared to hold great promise after the end of the Cold War, within a very few years the opportunities for peacebuilding seemed to pale beside the obstacles to it. This volume examines the successes and failures of large-scale interventions to build peace in El Salvador, Cambodia, Haiti, Somalia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.'

The authors shed light on the unique conditions for and constraints on peacebuilding in each country and examine the quality and coherence of international responses. Arguing that the defining priority of peacebuilding initiatives should be the development of authoritative, legitimate political mechanisms to resolve internal conflicts without violence, they present 'peacebuilding as politics' as an effective organizing principle for determining the best range, timing, and priorities of international action.'

ID number: 80018509

Year: 2001

Type: M

341.2 /00317

Peacebuilding : A Field Guide - Boulder, CO : Lynne Rienner.

xiv, 573 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1555879373

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING
2. PEACEKEEPING FORCES

Added entry(s):

1. Reychler, Luc, ed.
2. Paffenholz, Thania, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'A milestone in the search for sustainable peace, this handbook highlights the invaluable contributions of people working in the field. The authors clarify how field-workers 'fit' in the overall peacebuilding process; provide details of the most effective practices; and offer guidelines for preparing for the field. Part 1 of the book introduces concepts and tools for sustainable peacebuilding, including chapters on selecting and training field-workers. Part 2 focuses on seven specific peacebuilding activities : mediation, monitoring, linking development aid and peacebuilding, training local peacebuilders, dealing with the media, reconciliation, and peacekeeping. Part 3 addresses the practical and emotional problems that field-workers confront on an almost daily basis. And Part 4 provides an overview of the lessons learned from the previous chapters. Written for a broad readership, the book offers a repertoire of concrete methods that researchers and practitioners can use to analyze contemporary conflict dynamics to develop a better peacebuilding architecture and to heighten the synergy of their efforts.'

ID number: 80019540

Year: 2001

Type: M

2000

341.2 /00316

Democracy by Force : US Military Intervention in the Post-Cold War World

- Cambridge, MA : Cambridge University Press.

xii, 224 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0521659558

Author(s):

1. Hippel, Karin von

Subject(s):

1. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)--USA
2. NATION BUILDING--USA
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--USA

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 207-214. Includes index.

'Since the end of the Cold War the international community, and the USA in particular, has intervened in a series of civil conflicts around the world. In a number of cases, where actions

such as economic sanctions or diplomatic pressures have failed, military interventions have been undertaken. This book examines four US-sponsored interventions (Panama, Somalia, Haiti, and Bosnia), focusing on efforts to reconstruct the state which have followed military action. Such nation-building is vital if conflict is not to recur. In each of the four cases, the author considers the factors which led the USA to intervene, the path of military intervention, and the nation-building efforts which followed. The book seeks to provide a greater understanding of the successes and failures of US policy, to improve strategies for reconstruction, and to provide some insight into the conditions under which intervention and nation-building are likely to succeed.'

ID number: 80019513

Year: 2000

Type: M

327.5 /00381

Beyond Kosovo : A Regional Approach to the Balkans - Washington : Atlantic Council of the United States.

xi, 10 p. : ill. ; 28 cm.

(Policy Paper)

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--BALKAN PENINSULA
2. YUGOSLAV WAR, 1991-1995--RECONSTRUCTION
3. KOSOVO (SERBIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1998-1999--RECONSTRUCTION
4. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--KOSOVO (SERBIA)

Added entry(s):

1. Atlantic Council of the United States (US)

Notes:

'This paper aims to address the crisis in Kosovo by developing a regional approach toward future peace and prosperity of the entire Balkan region. It lists the essential components of an effective regional settlement and elaborates on security, economic, and political requirements. The members of the task force encountered two major areas of disagreement : the international treatment of Serbia and re-drawing borders in the region. This paper provides arguments for both the isolation of Serbia (with the exception of the humanitarian aid), and the augmentation of contact with the Serbian people. Some members of the task force argue for redrawing regional borders while others advocate promoting the status quo with enhanced regional cooperation.'

ID number: 80016805

Year: 1999

Type: M

1999

341.3 /00125

After the Peace : Resistance and Reconciliation - Boulder, CO : Lynne Rienner.

xiii, 265 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1555878288

Subject(s):

1. WAR--TERMINATION
2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
3. RECONCILIATION
4. PEACE-BUILDING

Added entry(s):

1. Rothstein, Robert L., ed.

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 249-253. Includes index.

'The fragile peace agreements of the post-Cold War years that have sought to resolve protracted conflicts fall well short of being genuine, stable settlements. This volume is concerned with how

those agreements might be strengthened and, especially, how best to conceptualize the period after a tentative peace has been negotiated. Six case studies explore three major conflicts from differing perspectives : Northern Ireland is discussed by Catholic and Protestant scholars, and Palestinian and Israeli researchers examine the Arab-Israeli relationship. Bosnia and the Dayton Accords are addressed in the third set of cases. The concluding section of the book focuses on more general aspects of peacemaking and peace building, incorporating psychological, moral, and political approaches. In the final chapter, Rothstein suggests that attention to the ways in which the pre- and postpeace periods are different might inform a carefully constructed strategy with the potential to transform a tentative settlement into the reconciliation of ancient enemies.'

ID number: 80019550

Year: 1999

Type: M

PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES

DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES**

2007

De rol van NGO's in wederopbouw.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 61, nr. 2, februari 2007, p. 84-86.)

Author(s):

1. Boer, Diederik de

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

2. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Notes:

The author deals with the delicate process of reconstruction by non-governmental organizations in post-conflict countries. The natural role of NGOs is to link grass-roots societies with the local, national and even international actors for poverty alleviation. Usual NGO approaches are (1) providing aid which is not provided by other actors; and (2) acting as a countervailing power to the government in order to provide a platform for the poor. The author suggests that the role of local government is not always properly addressed by the NGO community, which provides basic services to the population in need and therefore runs the danger of pushing aside interests of the fledgling government in reconstruction. The local and provincial government would deserve much more attention, efforts and resources from the NGO community as the local level is the natural working environment for NGOs. Traditional local grassroots institutions should become an integrated aspect in the overall state-building process. The critical problem here is the countervailing power role of NGOs. Supporting local government makes it impossible for them to fulfil the role of countervailing power as conflicts of interest might occur. The two roles should not be mixed.

ID Number: JA023377

Year: 2007

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Veiligheid en wederopbouw : integratie met beperkingen ?.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 61, nr. 2, februari 2007, p. 93-95.)

Author(s):

1. Nooy, Gert de

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

2. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

Notes:

The author looks at the intricate and complex relationship between 'human security' and successful reconstruction in post-conflict situations. Introducing the dilemma, it is argued that restoring order is by no means a guarantee for lasting security. Moreover, military intervention is only a very first step towards a very complicated transition, with reconstruction of the state as the ultimate objective. But blueprints of future state structures guaranteeing and providing both collective and individual security are - in most cases - shrouded in dense fog. Analysing two recent incidents in Iraq and Afghanistan, the author argues that, although the areas for

** This list contains material received as of February 11^h, 2008 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 11 février 2008.

reconstruction activities are in theory well-defined, in practice the presence of security guarantees and 'guarantors' is the overriding precondition for a successful state reconstruction. However, as the transition process unfolds, this precondition is influenced by three separate developments : transferring security tasks from external to internal guarantors; developing of both a normative compass and proper risk-management tools; and the day-to-day prioritising of security as such. To minimise the negative effects the author advocates an integrated, localised approach to the provision of security whilst reconstructing. The relatively successful PRT model used in Afghanistan should include local and regional security-needs assessments and introduce a variety of field specialists in order to improve local and regional capacity building.

ID Number: JA023378
Year: 2007
Language: Dutch
Type: ART

Afghanistan in Transition : Security, Governance and Satebuilding.
(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 14, no. 1, January 2007, Special Issue.)

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
3. PEACE-BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

The purpose of this volume is twofold. First, it is to survey the issues that remain in the wake of the political transition mandated in Bonn in 2001 that concluded with the establishment of parliament in 2005. Many of these hinge on complex economic and political relations within society, region and the world. Central to all, is how to manage them within the context of the state. Second, the aim is to shed light on the question : what are the the implications of this new type of peace operation for its practice in Afghanistan and elsewhere ? Among the generic observations that are made, it is evident that elements of peace operations - military peacekeeping, civil military relations, humanitarian aid, governance and political assistance, human rights, rule of law and policing - are all necessary components of a single, comprehensive effort. The requirement for security and stability on a global scale appears to foreshadow more such statebuilding operations in the future, and it is likely that the practice of peacekeeping and its derivatives will continue to be subsumed as a constituent part of this new approach to security.

ID Number: JA023441
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

De militair en wederopbouw : zo civiel als mogelijk en zo militair als nodig.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 61, nr. 2, februari 2007, p. 63-67.)

Author(s):

1. Homan, Kees

Subject(s):

1. CIMIC--NETHERLANDS
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
3. ISAF
4. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
5. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

The author deals with the role of the military in post-conflict reconstruction. Closer interaction between military and civil actors in peace support operations has become a new phenomenon. The Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) concept which has been developed by the Netherlands Ministry of Defence in support of military missions, honours the dictum 'as civilian as possible, as military as necessary'. The four objectives of CIMIC are : force protection, force acceptance, signal function towards the population and reconstruction activities on a limited scale. As all this requires an integrated approach, the Dutch government has introduced the Defence, Diplomacy and Development (DDD) concept. This is implemented in the current Dutch mission to Uruzgan in Afghanistan. The leadership of the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) consists of a military commander, a political adviser from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and two advisers from Development Cooperation. 'Defence' is emphasising stability through developing national security organizations, 'Foreign Affairs' focuses on improving local, regional and national government, while 'Development Cooperation' is improving perspectives for the rural population.

ID Number: JA023374

Year: 2007

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Afghaanse problematiek vereist regionale aanpak.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 61, nr. 9, september 2007, p. 435-439.)

Author(s):

1. Homan, Kees

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

2. ISAF

Notes:

The author presents an overview of problems encountered by United Nations and NATO forces involved in Afghanistan's reconstruction. Of October 2006, the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) is carrying out its UN-mandated mission throughout the whole of Afghanistan. ISAF's principal mechanism for rebuilding Afghanistan is the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT), composed of military and civilian officials. PRT's are charged with extending the reach of the Afghan government by improving governance and rebuilding the economy. ISAF is hampered in its operations by insufficient troops, limitations that some allies have placed on their troops and significant differences in how individual NATO governments run their PRT's. In recent years the Taliban have become stronger in the southern part of Afghanistan. They have found a particularly hospitable environment in the radicalized tribal border areas in Pakistan, from which they cross the porous borders into Afghanistan to attack ISAF-forces. Security studies have highlighted the difficulty of putting together societies that have broken down without the support of neighbouring states and of suppressing well established insurgencies that enjoy external support and sanctuary on the other side of the border. In conclusion, Afghanistan has to be dealt with as a regional problem that involves India, Iran, Russia and in particular Pakistan.

ID Number: JA023992

Year: 2007

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

El Pacto por Afghanistan, en peligro.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 21, no. 116, marzo - abril 2007, p. 63-81.)

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Los atentados suicidas han pasado de 27 en 2005 a 139 en 2006, el cultivo de amapola se ha incrementado un 59 por cien y numerosos personajes corruptos ocupan altos cargos. Que ha fallado ? El fracaso en Afghanistan sera el fracaso de la comunidad internacional.

ID Number: JA023550

Year: 2007

Language: Spanish

Type: ART

Civiel-militaire samenwerkingsprocessen in Afghanistan.

(VREDE EN VEILIGHEID, jg. 36, nr. 1, 2007, p. 47-71.)

Author(s):

1. Rietjens, Bas

Subject(s):

1. CIMIC--NETHERLANDS
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
3. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
4. ISAF
5. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

Hoewel er geen blauwdruk bestaat voor een effectieve wederopbouw van conflictgebieden, kunnen drie dimensies worden onderscheiden : (1) veiligheid en stabiliteit, (2) bestuur, en (3) sociaaleconomische ontwikkeling. Bij een geïntegreerde aanpak zijn militaire en civiele actoren van elkaar afhankelijk en civiel-militaire samenwerkingsprocessen bepalen daarom in belangrijke mate de uitkomst van de wederopbouw. Dit artikel gaat in op de bijdrage van civiel-militaire samenwerkingsprocessen aan de drie dimensies van wederopbouw. Door gebruik te maken van meervoudig casestudieonderzoek worden acht samenwerkingsverbanden tussen het Nederlandse Provinciaal Reconstructie Team (PRT) en civiele actoren zoals non-governmentele organisaties, districtgouverneurs en lokale aannemers in de Afghaanse provincie Baghlan geanalyseerd. Deze samenwerkingsverbanden richten zich onder andere op het ruimen van explosieven, de bouw van elektriciteitscentrales en politietrainingen. Uit de analyse wordt geconcludeerd dat de bijdrage van de civiel-militaire samenwerkingsprocessen aan de wederopbouw zijn : de militaire eenheid was slecht op de hoogte van de aanwezige actoren in het gebied en hun programma's, de samenwerking was vaak aanbodgestuurd in plaats van vraaggedreven, de rolverdeling tussen onderdelen van de militaire eenheid en de politieke adviseur was niet duidelijk, en militair personeel dat was betrokken bij civiel-militaire samenwerking had vaak weinig ervaring met of expertise in het vakgebied.

ID Number: JA023958

Year: 2007

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Buying Time in Afghanistan.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 24, no. 2, Summer 2007, p. 1-10.)

Author(s):

1. Robichaud, Carl

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

ID Number: JA024181

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Saving Afghanistan.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 1, January - February 2007, p. 57-78.)

Author(s):

1. Rubin, Barnett R.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
3. TALIBAN

Notes:

With the Taliban resurgent, reconstruction faltering, and opium poppy cultivation at an all-time high, Afghanistan is at risk of collapsing into chaos. If Washington wants to save the international effort there, it must increase its commitment to the area and rethink its strategy - especially its approach to Pakistan, which continues to give sanctuary to insurgents on its tribal frontier.

ID Number: JA023301

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Increasing ISAF's Impact on Stability in Afghanistan.

(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 23, no. 1, March 2007, p. 7-25.)

Author(s):

1. Sky, Emma

Subject(s):

1. ISAF
2. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

According to the author, NATO and ISAF need a clear vision of what they want to achieve and be clear in their own minds of what is pragmatically possible. This requires them to decide what constructive contribution they can make and to define when an end state has been reached. This in turn requires ISAF to establish an exit strategy from Afghanistan, one that leaves the country with a stable Afghan government and effective security forces. In the process of achieving these objectives, it is important that NATO also establishes and builds on strategic partnerships with other actors, especially the UN Security Council's United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). For these reconstruction and development objectives to be possible the author argues that contributing NATO nations, and allies, should better understand the country and its people, find out what motivates the many insurgents opposing them, the Taliban in particular, and the extent of external involvement in the country.

ID Number: JA023529

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

The Causes of US Failure in Iraq.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 1, Spring 2007, p. 85-106.)

Author(s):

1. Dodge, Toby

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
3. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
4. CIVIL WAR--IRAQ
5. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

None of the proposals for extracting the United States from the debacle in Iraq recognise the root causes of the violence and instability that has plagued the country since April 2003. The origins of the Iraqi civil war lie in the complete collapse of both the administrative and coercive capacity of the state. The Iraqi state, its ministries, their civil servants, police force and army ceased to exist in a meaningful way in the aftermath of regime change. It is the United States' inability to reconstruct them that lies at the heart of the Iraq problem. Until the state's capacity is substantially rebuilt - if ever - Iraq will continue to be violently unstable. Unless the United States can commit the generation-long project of rebuilding the Iraqi state, Iraq will continue to be a place of misery for its population and instability for its region. This is a defeat of historic proportions for US foreign policy.

ID Number: JA023650

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Iraq : Exception to, or Epitome of, Contemporary Post-conflict Reconstruction ?.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 14, no. 2, April 2007, p. 237-250.)

Author(s):

1. Lacher, Wolfram

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

In the literature on post-conflict reconstruction, the intervention in Iraq has been understood as an exception to, if not an aberration from, contemporary state-building. This article argues that whether Iraq is an exception to, or the epitome of post-conflict reconstruction depends on the genealogy one attributes to the latter. Denying that Iraq is an exemplary instance of contemporary reconstruction means neglecting the continuity of state-building from interwar trusteeship via Germany and Vietnam to the contemporary state-building from reproduction of the neoliberal model - continuities which the example of Iraq exposes more clearly than prior cases. An outline of the genealogy of state-building and an analysis of Iraqi reconstruction both point to the reproduction of a hegemonic international order as the rationale of statebuilding now and then.

ID Number: JA023566

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

The Critical Battles : Political Reconciliation and Reconstruction in Iraq.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 30, no. 3, Summer 2007, p. 7-19.)

Author(s):

1. Pascual, Carlos
2. Pollack, Kenneth M.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
4. CIVIL WAR--IRAQ

Notes:

We have almost certainly reached the last chance for serious US efforts at a political strategy to achieve a sustainable peace and set in motion processes to begin to rebuild Iraq's capacities for self-governance and economic regulation, the essential components for stability.

ID Number: JA023726

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Toward a Horizon of Hope : Considerations for Long-term Stability in Postconflict Situations.

(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 45, 2007, p. 41-45.)

Author(s):

1. Ward, William E.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--USA

ID Number: JA023492

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Building 'National' Armies - Building Nations ? Determinants of Success for Postintervention Integration Efforts.

(ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY, vol. 33, no. 4, July 2007, p. 571-590.)

Author(s):

1. Simonsen, Sven Gunnar

Subject(s):

1. ARMED FORCES
2. ETHNIC RELATIONS
3. NATION BUILDING
4. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

Notes:

This article surveys recent cases of internationalized statebuilding in postintervention, post-(ethnic) conflict societies in the light of an academic tradition that has seen military forces as a particularly effective vehicle for integrating a country's diverse population. It is argued that armed forces that are ethnically representative in their ranks and leadership can encourage a sense of commonality across ethnic boundaries, which can help secure a fragile peace. However, the connection between representativeness and integration is intricate; and whereas outside powers may enable otherwise unlikely outcomes, their leverage is circumscribed by a number of factors. The article also suggests that an ethnically representative army may 'tie up' capabilities in ways that reduce the likelihood of military intervention in politics or (ethnic) violence perpetrated by military personnel.

ID Number: JA023899

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Laying the Foundations of Democracy ? Reconsidering Security Sector Reform under UN Auspices in Kosovo.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 38, no. 1, March 2007, p. 71-92.)

Author(s):

1. Bernabeu, Irene

Subject(s):

1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--KOSOVO (SERBIA)
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--KOSOVO (SERBIA)
3. UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES--KOSOVO (SERBIA)

Notes:

This article explores the relationship between security sector reform (SSR) and democratic transition in post-conflict contexts, drawing on Kosovo as a case. The study focuses in particular on the justice sector in Kosovo, reviewing the ways in which security, the rule of law and democracy have been intertwined. The article first outlines the context of the international mission in Kosovo, before proceeding to consider how the objectives, needs and constraints of different actors have influenced the reform of the security institutions and the democratization process. Thereafter, it discusses the concepts of SSR and democratic transition, briefly reviewing the UN discourse and record in SSR-related activities. Finally, it explores the interplay of these factors in the Kosovo justice sector reform process. The main finding stemming from this analysis is that not only do SSR and democratization agendas interfere with each other, but measures adopted to cope with security challenges related to the post-conflict context can also affect them both. Furthermore, this finding demonstrates that a well-developed UN theoretical discourse is still not matched by the reality of UN practices in the field.

ID Number: JA023608

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Can Peacekeepers Be Peacebuilders ?.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 14, no. 3, June 2007, p. 323-338.)

Author(s):

1. Hazen, Jennifer M.

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES
2. PEACE-BUILDING

Notes:

The role of UN peacekeeping missions has expanded beyond the traditional tasks of peacekeeping to include a wide range of political, economic, and humanitarian activities. While such expansion indicates an improved understanding of the complexities and challenges of post-conflict contexts, it also raises questions about whether UN peacekeeping missions are equipped to handle peacebuilding tasks. Evidence from a study of the peacekeeping mission in Sierra Leone suggests they are not. This article argues that peacekeeping missions are a poor choice for peacebuilding given their limited mandates, capacity, leverage, resources and duration. Peacekeepers should focus on peacekeeping, by which they can lay the foundation for peacebuilding. Peacebuilding should be the primary task of national governments and their populations.

ID Number: JA023946

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Problematische ambities van vredesopbouw : naar een rehabilitatie van de staat.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 61, nr. 12, december 2007, p. 607-611.)

Author(s):

1. Hellema, Duco

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING

Notes:

The author reviews recent debates in the field of peace building. Several commentators have questioned the liberal assumptions and goals of the peace-building operations of the past ten to fifteen years. The attempts to transform war-shattered states as fast as possible into 'liberal market economies' have sometimes had disastrous consequences. Peace builders should postpone the introduction of democratic and market-oriented reforms until state institutions are strong enough to ensure the rule of law. The author points out that these conclusions may seem to be logical, but are nonetheless vary alarming. State formation is - as history shows - a violent and complicated process, and it is very unlikely external peace builders can direct that process without becoming directly involved in the conflicts and violence which are always part of it and which in the long run will undermine the humanitarian idealism that justifies peace-building operations.

ID Number: JA024291

Year: 2007

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Legal Discourses on Peacemaking, Peacekeeping, Peacebuilding :

International Law as a New Topos for Human Security.

(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 62, no. 3, Summer 2007, p. 519-537.)

Author(s):

1. Sarigiannidis, Miltiadis

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES

2. PEACE-BUILDING

3. INTERNATIONAL LAW

4. HUMAN SECURITY

ID Number: JA024248

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Corporate Security Responsibility : Towards a Conceptual Framework for a Comparative Research Agenda.

(COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 42, no. 3, September 2007, p. 294-320.)

Author(s):

1. Wolf, Klaus Dieter

2. Deitelhoff, Nicole

3. Engert, Stefan

Subject(s):

1. CORPORATIONS

2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

3. PEACEKEEPING FORCES

4. PEACE-BUILDING

5. PRIVATE SECURITY SERVICES

Notes:

The political debate about the role of business in armed conflicts has increasingly raised expectations to governance contributions by private corporations in the fields of conflict prevention, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building. The political agenda seems far ahead of the research agenda, in which the negative image of business in conflicts, seen as

fuelling, prolonging and taking commercial advantage of violent conflicts, still prevails. So far the scientific community has been reluctant to extend the scope of research on 'corporate social responsibility' to the area of security in general and to intra-state armed conflicts in particular. As a consequence, there is no basis from which systematic knowledge can be generated about the conditions and the extent to which private corporations can fulfil the role expected of them in the political discourse. The research on positive contributions of private corporations to security amounts to unconnected in-depth case studies of specific corporations in specific conflict settings. Given this state of research, the authors develop a framework for a comparative research agenda to address the question : Under which circumstances and to what extent can private corporations be expected to contribute to public security ?

ID Number: JA024056

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Peacebuilding as Practice : Discourses from Post-Conflict Tajikistan.
(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 14, no. 2, April 2007, p. 219-236.)

Author(s):

1. Heathershaw, John

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING--TAJIKISTAN

2. TAJIKISTAN--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1992-1994

Notes:

Peacebuilding is a contested concept which gains meaning as it is practised. While academic and policy-relevant elaboration of the concept is of interest to international experts, interpretations of peacebuilding in the Central Asian arena may depart immensely from those envisaged within the western-dominated 'international community'. This article opens up the dimensions and contingent possibilities of 'peacebuilding' through an investigation of two alternative approaches found in the context of Tajikistan. It makes the critique that peacebuilding represents one contextually grounded basic discourse. In the case of Central Asia, and in particular post-conflict Tajikistan, at least two other basic discourses have been adopted by parties to the post-Soviet setting : elite mirotroitelstvo (Russian : peacebuilding) and popular tinji (Tajik : wellness/peacefulness). Based largely on fieldwork conducted in Tajikistan between 2003 and 2005, the argument here is that none of these three discourses is merely an artificial or cynical construct but that each has a certain symbolic and normative value. Consequently, a singular definition of Tajik 'peacebuilding' proves elusive as practices adapt to the relationships between multiple discourses and identities in context. The article concludes that 'peacebuilding' is a complex and intersubjective process of change entailing the legitimation of new relationships of power.

ID Number: JA023565

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Organising for Nation Building.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 2, Summer 2007, p. 43-76.)

Author(s):

1. Bensahel, Nora

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING

Notes:

Recent years have seen numerous initiatives to build organisational capacity for nation-building operations in both national governments and international organisations. These initiatives have made some progress, but they share a number of common problems, including bureaucratic turf wars, interagency and intergovernmental coordination challenges, limited financial resources, and shortages of qualified personnel. If left unchecked, these problems may prevent these initiatives from addressing the capacity challenges they were designed to solve.

ID Number: JA023753

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Preserving Hope in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 2, Summer 2007, p. 21-41.)

Author(s):

1. Chivvis, Christopher S.

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)
2. UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES--CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)
3. EU--PEACEKEEPING FORCES--CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)

Notes:

In the late 1990s the Democratic Republic of the Congo collapsed into one of the most devastating wars in modern history. In 2006 it held successful elections, and appears, albeit haltingly, on the road to long-term stability. The progress achieved owes a good deal to the cooperative nation-building efforts of the United Nations and the European Union. The EU has given the UN's long-standing mission critical military support and engaged deeply in economic, humanitarian and democratisation projects. This military strategy of 'punctuated' intervention has allowed EU governments to avoid a costly long-term commitment of troops while capitalising on the marginal value of Europe's highly capable forces when necessary.

ID Number: JA023755

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Stabilizing Lebanon : Peacekeeping or Nation-Building.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 37, no. 3, Autumn 2007, p. 28-41.)

Author(s):

1. Mooney, William K.

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES--LEBANON
2. NATION BUILDING--LEBANON
3. LEBANON WAR, 2006
4. HIZBALLAH (LEBANON)

Notes:

In this insightful review of the 2006 Israel-Hezbollah war the author identifies the mistake that Israel made in viewing Hezbollah geo-strategically, a proxy of Syria and Iran. He then details how the United States may be making the same mistake. The author warns that attempts to eradicate Hezbollah and its

influence by military means is a strategy flawed in its design (and in Israel's case) failed in execution. He concludes that the current situation in Lebanon should be viewed in the context of the series of conflicts that have afflicted the nation throughout its history. He cautions that attempts by the international community to stabilize and reconstruct the country should be primarily focused on the political objective of strengthening the current Lebanese government.

ID Number: JA024085
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Appetite for Construction.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 91, September - October 2007, p. 27-32.)

Author(s):

1. Abramowitz, Morton
2. Hurlburt, Heather

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--USA

Notes:

Nation-building always looks so easy on paper. Time to let reality be a harsh teacher.

ID Number: JA024045
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

America's Quagmire Mentality.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 4, Winter 2007 - 2008, p. 47-65.)

Author(s):

1. Tierney, Dominic

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--USA

Notes:

Americans usually perceive nation-building missions as failures even when they succeed on the ground. In interventions such as Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan and Iraq, win or lose, America will be seen to lose. Four factors underlie this 'quagmire mentality': American ideals, elite rhetoric, memories of Vietnam, and media manipulation. The quagmire mentality undermines public approval for nation-building, thereby limiting the United States' capacity to carry out such operations, and it also influences the ways in which Americans learn from past missions.

ID Number: JA024173
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

US Aid for Foreign Justice and Police.

(ORBIS, vol. 50, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 469-479.)

Author(s):

1. Bayley, David H.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION
2. CRIMINAL JUSTICE, ADMINISTRATION OF
3. POLICE

Notes:

The fundamental objective of the United States in its efforts to reform justice systems abroad has been to develop effective institutions of criminal justice that can support transitions to democratic government. Unfortunately, the United States has not been doing this as well as it might, Iraq being the most

dramatic case. These efforts lack coherent Congressional oversight and strategic vision, neglect improving the normative quality of local justice systems and developing the capability to manage by results, and subordinate local reform to the security needs of foreign countries. To remedy these shortcomings, the United States needs to develop and coordinate justice assistance programs that are context specific, recruit and deploy justice specialists from all sectors and levels of the American justice system, incorporate a developmental perspective in justice assistance programs, and formulate programs that are based on proven 'best practices'.

ID Number: JA022593
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Reconstructing Weak and Failed States.

(JOURNAL OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES, vol. 31, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 143-162.)

Author(s):

1. Coyne, Christopher J.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION
2. DEMOCRATIZATION

Notes:

It is argued that the process of reconstructing weak and failed states along liberal democratic lines is a cultural rather than a merely technical issue. The work of Alexis de Tocqueville provides key insights into the foundations of liberal democracy and the limitations on the ability of foreign countries to export liberal democratic institutions via military occupation and reconstruction. After considering these insights, the implications for reconstruction efforts are considered.

ID Number: JA022740
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Regime Change : Planning and Managing Military-Led Interventions as Projects.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 151, no. 5, October 2006, p. 20-29.)

Author(s):

1. Fielding, Marcus

Subject(s):

1. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

Notes:

Replacing an unsatisfactory government, then reconstructing and reforming a society from one condition to a better condition, is a complex, time consuming, expensive and difficult venture. It is important in light of recent regime change ventures to consider how future military-led interventions might be better planned and managed. To this end, this article offers a conceptual construct for military-led interventions. It first considers the nature of military-led interventions intended to effect regime change, and then develops a conceptual construct for reconstruction and societal reform that intervention forces can apply at the national, provincial and local levels of society.

ID Number: JA022995
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Security Sector Reconstruction and Reform in Peace Support Operations.
(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 13, no. 1, March 2006, Special
Issue.)
Subject(s):
1. INTERNAL SECURITY
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION
ID Number: JA022325
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Afghanistan : Settlement Stages and Aftermath of the Post-Conflict
Situation.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2006, p. 63-71.)
Author(s):
1. Akmalov, Shoislam
Subject(s):
1. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
ID Number: JA022777
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Clueless in Hindu Kush.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 7, no. 1, Spring 2006, p. 87-91.)
Author(s):
1. Danner, Franz X.
Subject(s):
1. GERMANY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GERMANY
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
Notes:
In 2001 Germany took the lead in the international rebuilding and
administration of post-conflict Afghanistan. The process is now
at a (successful) end. But does Berlin know how it will go
forward from here ?
ID Number: JA022448
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Retooling the Nationbuilding Strategy in Afghanistan.
(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 43, 2006, p. 34-39.)
Author(s):
1. Dreyer, Vincent M.
Subject(s):
1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
ID Number: JA022886
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Democracy and Economics in Afghanistan : Is the Cart Before the Horse ?.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 17, no. 1, Winter 2006, p. 102-115.)

Author(s):

1. Frank, Kevin K.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. DEMOCRATIZATION--AFGHANISTAN
4. AFGHANISTAN--ECONOMIC POLICY
5. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

Is Afghanistan ready for elections, and how does that factor into the rest of the development strategy ? For an emerging state such as Afghanistan, do democracy and free market economics represent a heady mixture too strong for success ? In this paper the author explores the linkages between democracy and economics in Afghanistan and considers whether the pursuit of both concurrently might result in the attainment of neither.

ID Number: JA022462

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

The Role of Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Stabilization.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 151, no. 3, June 2006, p. 46-51.)

Author(s):

1. Lane, Roger
2. Sky, Emma

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
3. ISAF
4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

ID Number: JA022615

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Calibrating Ink Spots : Filling Afghanistan's Ungoverned Spaces.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 151, no. 4, August 2006, p. 16-25.)

Author(s):

1. Mills, Greg

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--AFGHANISTAN
3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

ID Number: JA022850

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Remember Afghanistan ? A Glass Half Full, On the Titanic.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 23, no. 1, Spring 2006, p. 17-24.)

Author(s):

1. Robichaud, Carl

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

Since the Taliban were ousted in 2001, the nation has made substantial progress in refugee repatriation and education, women's rights, and democratic governance. Yet this progress has been wholly contingent upon international aid and security forces - neither of which will persist indefinitely. The nation

now has but a brief window of opportunity to achieve self-sufficiency and escape the cycle of poverty and violence that has enveloped it for more than a generation.

ID Number: JA022510
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

The Lead Nation Approach : The Case of Afghanistan.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 151, no. 6, December 2006, p. 22-26.)

Author(s):

1. Sky, Emma

Subject(s):

1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--AFGHANISTAN
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

This case study focuses on security sector reform (SSR) in post-conflict Afghanistan, a process driven by foreign actors with insufficient co-ordination, domestic ownership and local capacity-building. The case first describes the context and 'lead nation' approach to SSR, and then considers the negative consequences of the lack of local ownership. At the time of writing, it seems highly unlikely that the international approach to SSR will lead to national institutions and security forces capable of maintaining security in Afghanistan.

ID Number: JA023326
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Mission Not Accomplished : What Went Wrong with Iraqi Reconstruction.

(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 29, no. 3, June 2006, p. 453-473.)

Author(s):

1. Bensahel, Nora

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

This article argues that the prewar planning process for postwar Iraq was plagued by myriad problems, including a dysfunctional interagency process, overly optimistic assumptions, and a lack of contingency planning for alternative outcomes. These problems were compounded by a lack of civilian capacity during the occupation period, which led to a complicated and often uncoordinated relationship with the military authorities who found themselves taking the lead in many reconstruction activities. Taken together, these mistakes meant that US success on the battlefield was merely a prelude to a postwar insurgency whose outcome remains very much in doubt more than three years later.

ID Number: JA022702
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Who Killed Iraq ?.

(FOREIGN POLICY, no. 156, September - October 2006, p. 36-43.)

Author(s):

1. Chandrasekaran, Rajiv

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Notes:

After the invasion, the United States was supposed to help Iraq become a model democracy. Instead, the arrogance and incompetence of L. Paul Bremer and his team of naive neocons only helped Iraq become the world's most dangerous nation. This is the inside story of how it all went wrong - before it ever had a chance to go right.

ID Number: JA022833

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

CIMIC in Iraq.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 151, no. 6, December 2006, p. 36-40.)

Author(s):

1. Heywood, Louise

Subject(s):

1. CIMIC--GREAT BRITAIN

2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Notes:

The author worked as CIMIC officer in Brigade Headquarters in Iraq from October 2005-May 2006. Drawing on that experience, this article assesses the development of governance, the economy and infrastructure, and public sector reform in Iraq. Although not traditional military functions, nonetheless the military took the lead in these areas because of the security situation in the country prior to the arrival of the Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs).

ID Number: JA023401

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

L'Iraq et la communauté internationale face au défi de construire l'Etat.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 64, hiver 2006 - 2007, p. 7-18.)

Author(s):

1. Hoop Scheffer, Alexandra de

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ

2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Notes:

Cet article apporte un éclairage particulier sur la phase de reconstruction de l'Iraq, en s'intéressant notamment à la relation triangulaire qui lie l'Iraq, les Etats-Unis et les organisations internationales, dans le processus de transition politique du pays. Il expose les difficultés auxquelles ces acteurs sont confrontés alors qu'ils tentent de poser les fondements d'un Etat irakien démocratique. L'auteur propose enfin d'expliquer ces obstacles - notamment la persistance de l'insécurité et des milices - par l'absence d'une vision commune d'un contrat social en Iraq.

ID Number: JA023214

Year: 2006

Language: French

Type: ART

Building a Republican Peace : Stabilizing States after War.
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 30, no. 4, Spring 2006, p. 87-112.)

Author(s):

1. Barnett, Michael

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING

Notes:

Although peacebuilders do not operate from a common template, liberal values so define their activities that their efforts can be called 'liberal peacebuilding'. Many postconflict operations aspire to create a state that contains the rule of law, markets, and democracy. Growing evidence suggests, however, that liberal peacebuilding is re-creating the conditions of conflict; states emerging from war do not have the necessary institutions or civic culture to absorb the pressures associated with political and market competition. In recognition of these problems and dangers, there is an emerging call for greater attention to the state and institutionalization before liberalization. These critiques, and lessons learned from recent operations, point to an alternative - republican peacebuilding. Drawing from republican political theory, this article argues that the republican principles of deliberation, constitutionalism, and representation can help states after war address the threats to stability that derive from arbitrary power and factional conflict and, in the process, develop some legitimacy. Republican peacebuilding is not only good for postconflict states; it also is appropriate for international peacebuilders, who also can exercise arbitrary power.

ID Number: JA022489

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Coordination in Conflict Prevention, Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding : Perspectives from Scholars and Practitioners involved with the Alliance for Peacebuilding.

(INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATION, vol. 11, no. 1, 2006, Special Issue.)

Subject(s):

1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

2. PEACE-BUILDING

Notes:

This issue focuses on coordination in conflict resolution. It includes nine articles that discuss theoretical concerns and practical insights about coordination among organizations involved in various aspects of conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding, highlighting the utility of applying negotiation theory to the analysis of their relationships, interactions, and cooperative processes.

ID Number: JA022746

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Preparing for Nation-Building.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 3, Autumn 2006, p. 27-39.)

Author(s):

1. Dobbins, James

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING

Notes:

Preparation for nation-building requires that responsible political leaders consult both with regional and functional experts, those who know why the society in question descended into conflict and those who know from experience elsewhere how

to put such societies back together. Goals must be established which transcend the most immediate and normally negative purposes of the intervention, e.g. halting conflict, stopping genocide or turning back aggression. These positive goals must be commensurate with the scale of military manpower and economic assistance likely to be committed. The larger the social transformation envisaged, the greater the resistance likely to be encountered. The most common cause for the failure of nation-building endeavours is a mismatch between objectives and commitments.

ID Number: JA022693
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Is It too Late to Learn Lessons for the Future of Iraq ?.
(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 27, no. 2, August 2006, p. 282-307.)

Author(s):

1. Quirk, James M.

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING
2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

A wide range of efforts has been offered on 'winning the peace' in Iraq. This article examines the judgements of several comparative studies on post-conflict nation-building, and introduces 1990s Russia as an additional source of 'lessons learned'. Beyond the widely recommended attention to the large and small technical tasks in the areas of security, democracy, administrative capacity, and economic reconstruction, this paper points to the importance of dynamics such as a real and lasting commitment by the United States and the coalition, the emergence of widely supported and particularly talented Iraqi leadership, and increased evidence of 'learning' among Iraqi elites and masses and among the coalition and international community.

ID Number: JA022744
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

The Imperial Lure : Nation Building as a US Response to Terrorism.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 17, no. 1, Winter 2006, p. 34-47.)

Author(s):

1. Carpenter, Ted Galen

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--USA
2. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

Notes:

Given the growing appeal of nation building as a strategy during the 1990s, it is not surprising that it quickly became - and remains - a major feature of Washington's war on terror in the twenty-first century.

ID Number: JA022388
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

In Praise of Warlords.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 84, Summer 2006, p. 50-57.)

Author(s):

1. Hulsman, John C.
2. Debat, Alexis Y.

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--USA
2. WARLORDISM

Notes:

Nation-building requires working with effective local leaders - some of whom aren't ready for primetime.

ID Number: JA022720

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

2005

Why Humanitarian Interventions Succeed or Fail : The Role of Local Participation.

(COOPERATION AND CONFLICT, vol. 40, no. 4, December 2005, p. 363-383.)

Author(s):

1. Gizelis, Theodora-Ismene
2. Kosek, Kristin E.

Subject(s):

1. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

Notes:

Why do interstate interventions, even when carried out with the best of intentions, so often fail to contain conflicts and support a peaceful settlement ? The authors argue that the extent of local participation exerts a strong effect on the prospects for successful peace-building and reconstruction efforts in the wake of humanitarian interventions. Even though the population in target countries may sympathize with the goal of the intervention, local populations are unlikely to feel a personal attachment to a solution externally imposed unless actively consulted or involved in the intervention strategy. Humanitarian interventions without some form of local participation are likely to create cognitive dissonance among the local population between the outcome and the means chosen to implement it. The authors evaluate their hypotheses about the relationship between local involvement and successful post-conflict reconstruction by looking at variation in conflict and local involvement over time in two humanitarian interventions, Bosnia (1991-95) and Somalia (1987-97). Consistent with their hypotheses about how lack of local involvement can undermine post-conflict reconstruction efforts in the wake of interventions, they find that phases with more local involvement are associated with lower levels of conflict.

ID Number: JA022060

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Neue Wege bei der Planung und Durchführung von militärischen Einsätzen im Rahmen von Friedensmissionen.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 43. Jg., Heft 2, März - April 2005, S. 217-220.)

Author(s):

1. Millotat, Christian

Subject(s):

1. PEACEKEEPING FORCES
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

ID Number: JA021312

Year: 2005

Language: German
Type: ART

Das PRT als innovatives Instrument des internationalen Krisenmanagements in Afghanistan.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 54. Jg., Nr. 9, September 2005, S. 16-19.)

Author(s):

1. Gauster, Markus

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
3. ISAF
4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

ID Number: JA022139

Year: 2005

Language: German

Type: ART

Stabilization and Reconstruction in Afghanistan : Are PRTs a Model or a Muddle ?.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 35, no. 4, Winter 2005 - 2006, p. 32-46.)

Author(s):

1. MacNerney, Michael J.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-
3. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
4. ISAF

Notes:

The author not only examines how the PRTs evolved in Afghanistan, but it also recommends that organizations with a similar structure and strategy of employment serve as a model for operations worldwide. The author notes that although there have been some challenges in the development and employment of the PRTs, they have been one of the few initiatives in Afghanistan to approach the civil and military stabilization and reconstruction missions in a coordinated fashion.

ID Number: JA022173

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghanistan Four Years On : An Assessment.

(PARAMETERS, vol.35, no. 3, Autumn 2005, p. 21-32.)

Author(s):

1. Maloney, Sean M.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

The author examines the history and future of America's recent involvement in Afghanistan. He postulates that success in Afghanistan hinges on 'four moving parts'. First is the continuing success of the Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs), supported by the American-led Coalition of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). The second factor is what the author terms the 'main cog', the development and expansion of the Afghan National Army (ANA). Complementing the first two factors is the continuing expansion of the role of the 4,500-strong European-led, International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). The final 'moving part' is the institution-building and coordination efforts of the OEF, ISAF, the Afghan Ministry of Defense, the National Directorate of Security, and police forces in Kabul. The author says that in 2005 the situation in

Afghanistan has progressed to a point where guarded optimism is justified.

ID Number: JA021946
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Revisions in Need of Revising : What Went Wrong in the Iraq War.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 47, no. 2, Summer 2005, p. 7-31.)

Author(s):

1. Hendrickson, David C.
2. Tucker, Robert W.

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Notes:

Though critics have made a number of telling points against the Bush administration's conduct of the Iraq war, the most serious problems facing Iraq and its American occupiers - criminal anarchy and lawlessness, a raging insurgency and a society divided into rival and antagonistic groups - were virtually inevitable consequences that flowed from the act of war itself. Military and civilian planners were culpable in failing to plan for certain tasks, but the most serious problems had no good solution. Even so, there are lessons to be learned. These include the danger that the imperatives of 'force protection' may sacrifice the broader political mission of US forces and the need for scepticism over the capacity of outsiders to develop the skill and expertise required to reconstruct decapitated states.

ID Number: JA021593
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

La reconstruction de l'Irak aura-t-elle lieu ?.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 70e annee, no. 2, ete 2005, p. 343-354.)

Author(s):

1. Lafarge, Gabrielle
2. Novosseloff, Alexandra

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Notes:

L'impreparation de l'apres-guerre, la desorganisation de la Coalition, les erreurs de strategies changeantes ont cree en Irak une obsession de l'insecurite qui limite toute possibilite de reconstruction. Le processus politique est decale par rapport aux attentes des populations, les organisations internationales sont peu presentes, et les services de securite irakiens encore incapables de prendre le relais. Le reinvestissement international, necessaire, apparait dans ces conditions problematique.

ID Number: JA021581
Year: 2005
Language: French
Type: ART

The Paradox of the International Law of Military Occupation : Sovereignty and the Reformation of Iraq.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT & SECURITY LAW, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2005, p. 43-74.)

Author(s):

1. MacCarthy, Conor

Subject(s):

1. MILITARY OCCUPATION
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Notes:

One of the myriad of questions confronting international law as a result of the invasion and occupation of Iraq has been whether and how the need to reconstruct Iraq economically and politically can be reconciled with the demands of the law of military occupation. Moreover, did the occupying powers adequately address this problem prior to the handover of power to Iraqi authorities on 28 June 2004 ? This article explores some of the key issues raised in this context. It analyses the juridical basis for the law of military occupation and then examines some of the key political, institutional and economic reforms that have been instituted in Iraq. Three potential sources of authority for these reforms are suggested and then critically examined as to their validity and scope. These are the vicarious authority arguably provided by the Iraqi Governing Council (IGC), Security Council authority which may supervene conventional international humanitarian law in this area and, of course, the authority provided by the treaties regulating military occupation themselves, in particular article 43 of the Hague Regulations.

ID Number: JA021573

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Reforming Iraq's Security Sector : Our Exit Strategy from Iraq ?.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 150, no. 1, February 2005, p. 8-11.)

Author(s):

1. Rathmell, Andrew

Subject(s):

1. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--IRAQ
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

ID Number: JA021308

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Planning Post-Conflict Reconstruction in Iraq : What Can We Learn ?.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 5, October 2005, p. 1013-1038.)

Author(s):

1. Rathmell, Andrew

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

Efforts to improve national and international capabilities to plan and manage post-conflict reconstruction operations are underway in many countries and are high on the agenda of several multilateral institutions. The international community has learned lessons from the numerous post-conflict reconstruction and nation-building operations that it has engaged in since the end of the Cold War but Iraq represented the most difficult and ambitious operation undertaken to date. Although the coalition effort in Iraq had many unique features, we can nonetheless draw lessons from the tenure of the Coalition Provisional

Authority (CPA) both for the ongoing effort in Iraq and more broadly for future post-conflict reconstruction operations. This article discusses the challenges of post-conflict reconstruction planning and mission management and assesses what happened under the CPA. It draws lessons for the future international effort in Iraq and for the international community as it considers how to plan and organize future such missions.

ID Number: JA021914
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

State-building in Southern Iraq.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 47, no. 2, Summer 2005, p. 33-55.)

Author(s):

1. Synnott, Hilary

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Notes:

The Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) in Iraq was a civilian administration conjured up from almost nothing after the initial conflict was already over. It was inevitable that it should have suffered from grave shortcomings in management, organisation, staffing, direction and resources. But some of these were avoidable. While governments and the headquarters in Baghdad focussed on high political and constitutional matters and the organisation of large-scale contracts, CPA staff on the ground elsewhere faced very different challenges with which they were ill equipped to deal. The prevailing security environment was the key to all other activity, but there was a close relationship between this and progress over reconstruction, the development of local as well as national government, and the perceptions of the Iraqis.

ID Number: JA021594
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Post-Conflict Peacebuilding : Security, Welfare and Representation.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 36, no. 4, December 2005, Special Issue.)

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING

ID Number: JA022051
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Constructing Sovereignty for Security.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 47, no. 4, Winter 2005 - 2006, p. 93-105.)

Author(s):

1. Rubin, Barnett R.

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING
2. PEACE-BUILDING

Notes:

In a global order based on juridical sovereignty of nation-states, the missions called 'peacebuilding' by the UN or 'stabilisation operations' by some governments necessarily require the building of states. The international organisations and governments involved in such efforts, however, have neither the doctrine nor organisation for such tasks. Problems encountered in recent efforts signal the need for a unified international

counterpart for the recipient national government. Peacebuilding and statebuilding require transitional governance institutions that incorporate the concurrent need for internal and external legitimacy transparently, rather than in a fragmented, secretive and ad hoc way. The peacebuilding mechanisms proposed by the Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change have the potential to bring order into the anarchy often created by multiple agendas, doctrines and aid budgets.

ID Number: JA021994

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

The Seven Pillars of State-Building.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 6, no. 2, Summer 2005, p. 78-82.)

Author(s):

1. Hulsman, John C.

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING

Notes:

Lawrence of Arabia was no ivory tower theorizer, but an on-the-ground practitioner of politics and warfare. His and Emir Feisal's force of 3000 pinned down 50,000 Turks. We could do worse than following his example as we try to do 21st-century state-building around the world.

ID Number: JA021525

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Addressing Ethnic Divisions in Post-Conflict Institution-Building :

Lessons from Recent Cases.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 36, no. 3, September 2005, p. 297-318.)

Author(s):

1. Simonsen, Sven Gunnar

Subject(s):

1. ETHNIC RELATIONS

2. NATION BUILDING

Notes:

Where the lines of an armed conflict coincide with ethnic boundaries, the political salience of ethnicity increases. In post-conflict situations that may seem defined by 'ancient hatreds', the political salience and character of ethnic identities remain dynamic. Bringing together contributions from the comparative politics literature on power-sharing and the policy-dominated field of post-conflict peacebuilding, this article examines how ethnic divisions have been addressed in recent cases of institution-building directed by international forces following military intervention - in Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan, and Iraq. It finds that an 'assumption of intransigence' has often influenced decisions on institutional design, and that the institutionalization of ethnicity has become an important hindrance to peacebuilding. Against this background, the article argues in favor of institutional designs that do not fixate the accentuation on ethnicity in politics : more flexible ways should be sought to assure inclusivity and representativeness for different ethnic groups. There exists a wide range of institutional-design options that can be combined, on the basis of in-depth assessments of each individual conflict, to de-ethnicize politics and build sustainable peace.

ID Number: JA021859

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

How to Nation-Build.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 80, Summer 2005, p. 19-27.)

Author(s):

1. Khalilzad, Zalmay

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

Ten simple rules from the US experience in Afghanistan.

ID Number: JA021767

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Peace without Politics ? Ten Years of International State-Building in Bosnia.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 12, no. 3, Autumn 2005, Special Issue.)

Subject(s):

1. DAYTON PEACE ACCORDS (1995)
2. NATION BUILDING--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Notes:

It is ten years since the Dayton peace settlement, which formally ended the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina in November 1995. Since then there has been much discussion about the steep learning curve necessary for the new international tasks of state-building and post-conflict peacebuilding. BiH was the first such extensive international project since the post-Second World War US-led occupations of the defeated Axis powers Germany and Japan. Today, with the end of cold war geo-political divisions, BiH has become widely seen as a template for new experiments in international administration and external assistance in state reconstruction and post-conflict reconciliation. The contributions in this collection seek to probe the lessons of the BiH experience and highlight the nature of the problems confronted by international policy-making institutions; exploring the limitations and possibilities for external influence and drawing attention to some of the unintended consequences of projects of this kind.

ID Number: JA021602

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Iraq after Elections : Beyond Resistance.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 61, no. 1, January 2005, p. 10-12.)

Author(s):

1. Rathmell, Andrew

Subject(s):

1. ELECTIONS--IRAQ
2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ

Notes:

All eyes have been on the elections in Iraq scheduled for this month. Can they be held, and with reasonable freedom and safety ? But the real task starts after the polls close.

ID Number: JA021180

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

In the Wake of War.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 81, Fall 2005, p. 49-53.)

Author(s):

1. Scowcroft, Brent
2. Berger, Samuel R.

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--USA

Notes:

Warfighting has two important dimensions : winning wars and winning the peace. The United States excels in the first, but without an equal commitment to stability and reconstruction, combat victories can be lost. Just as initial combat operations require advance planning and substantial commitment of money and manpower to succeed, so does the second phase of victory, commonly called 'nation-building'.

ID Number: JA022100

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

2004

Neue Wege bei Planung und Durchführung von militärischen Einsätzen bei Friedensmissionen.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 53. Jg., Nr. 10, Oktober 2004, S. 8-11.)

Author(s):

1. Millotat, Christian

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION
2. NATION BUILDING
3. UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES

ID Number: JA020923

Year: 2004

Language: German

Type: ART

Afghanistan : Lehren für ein Zusammenwirken von NATO und EU im internationalen Krisenmanagement.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 53. Jg., Nr. 7, Juli 2004, S. 12-14.)

Author(s):

1. Brok, Elmar
2. Gresch, Norbert

Subject(s):

1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--AFGHANISTAN
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
3. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--EU
4. ISAF
5. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

Important steps towards the reconstruction of and state-building in Afghanistan have been taken. In January 2004, the constituent Loya Jirga has adopted a constitution. Elections are scheduled for fall of 2004. However, they will take place only if the security situation is going to be improved and elections in the more remote provinces are possible to be held in a safe and secure environment. The increase in the number of PRTs could contribute to supporting the confidence of the people in the state-building process. At the international Afghanistan Conference in Berlin on 31 March/1 April 2004 the political perspectives for the country were possible to be demonstrated by having the elements of security, reconstruction, and democratization tied up in a compact package. Afghanistan must remain on the top of the agenda of NATO and EU. This is also a test to show how Europe is going to handle the new threats in the 21st century.

ID Number: JA020681

Year: 2004
Language: German
Type: ART

La reconstruction de l'Afghanistan aura-t-elle lieu ?.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 69e annee, no. 3, automne 2004, p. 611-624.)

Author(s):

1. Gayer, Laurent
2. Novosseloff, Alexandra

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

Après l'opération américaine en Afghanistan, à l'automne 2001, l'accord de Bonn du 5 décembre a fixé les étapes du processus de paix, sous l'égide de l'ONU. Celle-ci exerce un rôle d'encadrement et de soutien à la reconstruction du pays, tout en laissant une coalition d'Etats gérer le volet sécuritaire. Ce processus a donné lieu à un phénomène d'afghanisation de la démocratie qui rend tout relatif le succès de l'aide internationale. Le président Karzai a posé les bases d'un régime néo-monarchique, dont la nouvelle armée nationale, formée par les Etats-Unis, la France et le Royaume-Uni, est l'instrument privilégié. Mais cette stratégie centralisatrice suscite de nombreuses résistances parmi l'élite afghane issue de la guerre et du djihad. Pour réussir, le président Karzai devra à la fois se doter d'un appareil d'Etat efficace et légitime et, surtout, élargir ses soutiens politiques en montrant sa capacité à redistribuer les ressources de l'Etat, en particulier les subsides internationaux.

ID Number: JA020872

Year: 2004

Language: French

Type: ART

(Re)Building Afghanistan : The Folly of Stateless Democracy.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 672, April 2004, p. 165-170.)

Author(s):

1. Rubin, Barnett R.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

Unlike Iraq, in Afghanistan an international consensus supports common goals for the entire operation, providing a test of whether the 'international community' is capable of effective joint action to make societies secure, even when their insecurity threatens the whole world. So far the results indicate that governments and international institutions are not up to the job.

ID Number: JA020398

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghanistan, Iraq and the 'War' on Terror : Struggle for the Global Soul.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2004, p. 7-10.)

Author(s):

1. Saikal, Amin

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
4. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

Afghanistan, Iraq and the US-led 'war' on international terrorism are at different critical phases, but the fates of all three are now interlocked. The outcome in one is capable of seriously affecting the fortunes of the others. Afghanistan has achieved a great deal during its two-year transition from a theocratic past, but is now balanced on a knife-edge. By comparison, Iraq, where the United States and its allies are both politically and militarily in serious trouble, faces further upheaval with uncertain outcomes. Meanwhile, the war on terror has lost its initial focus.

ID Number: JA020790

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Reconstructing Iraq's Economy.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 4, Autumn 2004, p. 73-93.)

Author(s):

1. Crocker, Bathsheba

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--ECONOMIC POLICY

Notes:

Iraq's economic recovery in the short to medium term remains wholly dependent on security and political stability, legal certainty, and Iraqis buying in to the CPA's economic program. The US must now move from dictating Iraq's economy to enabling an indigenous Iraqi course.

ID Number: JA020891

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

What Went Wrong in Iraq.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 83, no. 5, September - October 2004, p. 34-56.)

Author(s):

1. Diamond, Larry

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Although the early US blunders in the occupation of Iraq are well known, their consequences are just now becoming clear. The Bush administration was never willing to commit the resources necessary to secure the country and did not make the most of the resources it had. US officials did get a number of things right, but they never understood - or even listened to - the country they were seeking to rebuild. As a result, the democratic future of Iraq now hangs in the balance.

ID Number: JA020830

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Irak : comment eviter la partition ?.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 103, printemps 2004, p. 141-160.)

Author(s):

1. Luizard, Pierre-Jean

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

A year after the third Gulf war and the fall of Saddam Hussein, the process of political reconstruction in Iraq under US stewardship is beginning to reveal its weaknesses. From the outset, the United States centered on two communities that had been kept out of power since the founding of the Iraqi nation, the majority Shiites and the Kurds. The Sunni Arabs, the foundation of Saddam's regime, felt marginalized. The problem is that a 'Lebanese' style reconstruction where each faction is accorded power not according to its political opinions or competences, but rather simply its membership in a given community, could rapidly reach an impasse. Worse, it could lead to confrontations that could degenerate into civil war. To avoid this predictable catastrophe, the US needs to get out of an 'occupation' mentality and place American troops under UN command. Under the auspices of the United Nations it must implement a national patriotic program that recognizes the three identities that define Iraq.

ID Number: JA020473

Year: 2004

Language: French

Type: ART

America's Iraq Strategy : Democratic Chimeras, Regional Realities.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 669, January 2004, p. 17-20.)

Author(s):

1. Salmoni, Barak A.

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ

2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

When US policy makers discuss the democratization of Iraq and the Middle East, have they set out concrete criteria for what that means ? Have they put together the indicators for when it is time to go home ? Have they established, in short, what is enough democracy, and who decides ?

ID Number: JA020108

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Peacekeeping's Poor Cousin : Canada and the Challenge of Post-Conflict Policing.

(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 59, no. 4, Autumn 2004, p. 943-963.)

Author(s):

1. Donais, Tomothy

Subject(s):

1. POLICE

2. PEACE-BUILDING

3. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--CANADA

Notes:

This article examines Canadian experiences, policies, and practices with regard to police reform - a key element of the security sector reform agenda - in post-conflict or failed states. While an entire mythology has developed around Canada's role as originator and long-standing champion of peacekeeping in its military guise, less attention has been paid to policing as the second core pillar of security in transitions from conflict to peace. The article assesses Canada's contributions, and the possibilities for greater Canadian involvement, in this area. It considers both domestic and international obstacles to a greater Canadian role and examines ways in which some of these challenges might be overcome.

ID Number: JA021250

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

A Self-restrained Approach to Nation-building by Foreign Powers.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 1, January 2004, p. 1-17.)

Author(s):

1. Etzioni, Amitai

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING

Notes:

Nation-building by foreign powers can rarely be accomplished and tends to be very costly, not merely in economic resources and those of political capital, but also in human lives. Foreign powers often attempt to tackle numerous tasks with little discernible effect. Therefore, whatever resources foreign powers are willing and able to commit should be focused on a modest agenda - what is termed in this article a 'restrained approach'. A restrained approach focuses first and foremost on pacification and security, it deals with whoever is in power initially and it requires local people to overcome some challenges by themselves. Greatly curtailing foreign ambitions and promises will lead to much greater credibility of drives for democratization; will provide stronger domestic support for such efforts among the taxpayers and donors who have to foot the bills; and will pay off by focusing more resources on the few facets of society that are relatively easy to change.

ID Number: JA020157

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Neotrusteeship and the Problem of Weak States.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 28, no. 4, Spring 2004, p. 5-43.)

Author(s):

1. Fearon, James D.
2. Laitin, David D.

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING
2. STATE, THE
3. INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Notes:

As recent efforts in Bosnia, East Timor, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, and now Iraq attest, state building has become a growth industry. Even the Bush administration, once highly resistant to US involvement in such missions, is now willing to engage in state-building projects based on the recognition that failed states and rogue regimes seeking weapons of mass destruction post the main security threats to the international community. The authors examine several cases in which major powers and international institutions have sought to prop up or rebuild a weak or collapsed state. Concluding that 'the international system remains badly organized and badly served for dealing with the implications of state collapse', the authors propose a system of neotrusteeship to facilitate coordination of future state-building activities.

ID Number: JA020551

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Bush, the United Nations and Nation-building.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 46, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 101-116.)

Author(s):

1. Chesterman, Simon

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN
2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
3. NATION BUILDING--USA

Notes:

Would greater UN involvement have avoided any of the mistakes made by the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) in administering Iraq ? Three of the most egregious errors - failing to provide for emergency law and order, disbanding the Iraqi army and blanket de-Ba'athification - ran counter to lessons from previous operations. But the greatest mistake by US planners may have been the assumption that previous UN nation-building efforts have achieved limited success because of UN incompetence, rather than because of the inherent contradictions in building democracy through foreign military intervention. The United States is now engaged, in Afghanistan and Iraq, in two of the most ambitious nation-building projects in its history. The US took a predominant role in part because of the circumstances in which the two conflicts commenced, but also as an extension of the present administration's more general suspicion of multilateral institutions such as the United Nations. This suspicion now undermines the changes of either operation concluding successfully.

ID Number: JA020591

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Recovering from Dayton : From 'Peace-Building' to 'State-Building' in
Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 15, no. 2, 2004, p. 76-90.)

Author(s):

1. Ducasse-Rogier, Marianne

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Notes:

Progress in Bosnia has been time-consuming, money-consuming and energy-consuming, resting mostly (if not exclusively) on international shoulders. This article aims, first, at analysing why state-building in Bosnia and Herzegovina has proved to be such a difficult process, identifying both structural (Dayton-related) and contextual (lack of a clear and integrated international strategy) problems. A second objective is to provide an assessment of the attempts at overcoming those various obstacles and to offer an analysis of the reform path currently followed by the High Representative Paddy Ashdown and his team. Ultimately, the aim is to assess if the massive international involvement characterizing post-conflict Bosnia has started to bear fruit and if the country today has a real opportunity to move at a quicker pace towards European integration.

ID Number: JA020717

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Quelles perspectives politiques a venir pour l'Irak ?.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 6, juin 2004, p. 167-181.)

Author(s):

1. Ishow, Habib

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ

2. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ

3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Après une présentation des motifs de l'intervention militaire des Etats-Unis, l'auteur expose d'abord les structures sociales de l'Irak. Ensuite, il examine le plan politique américain visant à y établir la démocratie. Cela amène à montrer les deux obstacles majeurs à la réalisation de ce plan : les structures sociales et l'islam. Enfin, est suggérée, comme alternative, la création d'une fédération en vue de sauvegarder les droits des différents groupes en plaçant ce pays sous le mandat de l'ONU afin de prendre le temps nécessaire à la réalisation d'un tel projet, ce qui est dans l'intérêt de l'Irak et de la communauté internationale.

ID Number: JA020555

Year: 2004

Language: French

Type: ART

Nationbuilding as Peacebuilding : Racing to Define the Kosovar.
(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 11, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 289-311.)

Author(s):

1. Simonsen, Sven Gunnar

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--KOSOVO (SERBIA)
2. KOSOVO (SERBIA)--ETHNIC RELATIONS

Notes:

Nationbuilding - (re)building a sense of community within a polity - can contribute towards peacebuilding. This article examines how the ambition to reduce the salience of ethnic identities and stimulate new integrative ones in Kosovo has figured in the international post-war reconstruction efforts. A number of arenas are surveyed - where contacts could emerge to break the present pattern of segregation and mistrust. In assessing the success thus far of international efforts to promote multi-ethnicity in Kosovo, the article contends that a mixed record of achievement is evident.

ID Number: JA020719

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

The UN's Role in Nation-Building : From the Belgian Congo to Iraq.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 46, no. 4, November 2004, p. 81-102.)

Author(s):

1. Dobbins, James

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--UNITED NATIONS
2. NATION BUILDING--USA

Notes:

Since the end of the Cold War, the United States and the United Nations have both been heavily engaged in nation-building and have developed their own distinct approaches to the conduct of such missions. In the aftermath of its early and widely publicised failures in Somalia and Yugoslavia, the UN's reputation for competent nation-building was seriously damaged, and demand for its services fell off noticeably. More recently, the US reputation for competence in the field has suffered as a result of setbacks in Afghanistan and Iraq. A new study by the RAND corporation indicates that UN-led operations tended to be smaller, shorter, less expensive and, on average, more successful than those led by the United States. This divergence in performance can be explained in part by the greater inherent difficulty of some of the US-led operations, but is also a product of the UN's greater success in learning from experience.

ID Number: JA021154

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

2003

Afghanistan : The Difficult Road to National Revival.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 49, no. 4, 2003, p. 80-86.)

Author(s):

1. Kabulov, Z.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

ID Number: JA019583

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Afghanistan : The Reconstruction Process.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 79, no. 1, January 2003, p. 91-105.)

Author(s):

1. Marsden, Peter

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

In this article the author focuses initially on the degree of support provided by the international community to the interim administration of Afghanistan and notes that the pledges made at the Tokyo Conference do not equate to the per capita levels of funding made available for other recent emergencies. He draws attention to the inter-relationship between security and funding for reconstruction and comments that the recent decision of the US government to join with others in agreeing to finance work to upgrade the major highway system is very timely in shoring up the regime in the wake of the recent assassination attempt on Hamid Karzai. He stresses that the international community needs to provide sustained support to the new government if it is to survive. He also analyses the complex relationship between the administration and the aid community and reports on the calls by the government to be given the major part of the resources allocated by international donors and to be supported to take the lead in determining policy and strategy. The author notes the nature of the Afghan economy and the potential for reconstruction, taking into account the economic impact of the conflict, the progress made by the aid community since 1992, the humanitarian crisis arising from the drought of 1999-2001 and the large scale, mainly involuntary, return of refugees from Pakistan and Iran since March 2002. He comments on the fact that the agricultural economy cannot support its population, on the need for economic safety valves in the form of migration to Pakistan and Iran, on the availability of camps for internally displaced people, and on urbanization. In concluding the author is both optimistic and cautious, noting the fragility of the situation, but also acknowledging that the international community is taking timely action to address it through reconstruction assistance although it remains reluctant to give sufficient priority to security provision.

ID Number: JA018813

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Regional Issues in the Reconstruction of Afghanistan.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 20, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 31-40.)

Author(s):

1. Rubin, Barnett R.

2. Armstrong, Andrea

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN

2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

ID Number: JA019166

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Peace and Development in Post-war Iraq.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 10, no. 3, Fall 2003, p. 22-32.)

Author(s):

1. Barnett, Jon
2. Eggleston, Beth
3. Webber, Michael

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

This paper discusses some of the larger political and economic challenges in reconstructing Iraq in order to foster domestic peace and development. It does not speculate about the motives for, or the legality of, the US-led invasion of Iraq, nor does it consider the regional security implications of developments in Iraq. The author's concern is broadly to consider the capacity of a US-imposed reconstruction to promote peace and sustainable development in Iraq, and the problems that must be resolved.

ID Number: JA019554

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Winning the Peace in Iraq.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 2, Spring 2003, p. 7-22.)

Author(s):

1. Barton, Fredericj D.
2. Crocker, Bathsheba

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

Recent experience in Haiti, the Balkans, East Timor, Afghanistan, and elsewhere has demonstrated that winning the peace is often harder than fighting the war. The United States and the United Nations should take 10 steps now to prepare for any postconflict challenges in Iraq.

ID Number: JA019029

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Constructing a Democratic Iraq : Challenges and Opportunities.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 28, no. 1, Summer 2003, p. 47-78.)

Author(s):

1. Byman, Daniel

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

This article focuses on the feasibility of installing a democratic government in Iraq now that Saddam is gone and suggests ways to increase the chances that pluralism will take root. It seeks to answer the following questions : what problems are inherent to democratization in divided societies such as Iraq ? What are the strengths and limits of a federal solution to Iraq's problems ? What risks are likely during Iraq's transition to democracy ? What challenges specific to Iraq will further complicate matters ? How can (and should) the United States and other intervening powers influence democratization ? These concerns - though of immediate policy interest - are in essence social science problems, and existing scholarship can shed

considerable light on them. This article concludes that, if Iraq does not receive massive help from the United States and other powers, a range of problems will make democracy hard to establish. Challenges that may arise include a weak government that engenders security fears, a lack of a cohesive identity to unify Iraq's different communities, a risk of meddling from Iran and Turkey, bellicose elites who pursue adventurism abroad and whip up tension at home, a poorly organized political leadership, and a lack of a history of democracy.

ID Number: JA019620

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Building the New Iraq : The Role of Intervening Forces.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 2, Summer 2003, p. 57-71.)

Author(s):

1. Byman, Daniel L.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

Occupying Iraq will be more difficult than conquering it.

Intervening forces face a gamut of daunting tasks : ensuring order, ending Iraq's weapons-of-mass-destruction programmes, helping Iraqis build a power-sharing system, reforming Iraq's military and transforming the regional security environment. Even if all goes well, Iraq's many problems will take years to resolve. Coalition forces must prepare to keep a large (and expensive) troop presence in the country for many years. Success will require both the careful application of force and diplomacy. Most importantly, Iraqis must play a role to minimise charges of imperialism. Although the burden of occupation is heavy, shirking it will lead to disaster.

ID Number: JA019832

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

How to Build a Democratic Iraq.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 3, May - June 2003, p. 36-50.)

Author(s):

1. Dawisha, Adeed

2. Dawisha, Karen

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

2. DEMOCRACY--IRAQ

3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

What follows the war in Iraq will be at least as important as the war itself. Nurturing democracy there after Saddam won't be easy. But it may not be impossible either. Iraq has several assets going for it, including an educated middle class and a history of political pluralism under an earlier monarchy.

ID Number: JA019124

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Policekeeping is the Key : Rebuilding the Internal Security Architecture
of Postwar Iraq.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 79, no. 2, March 2003, p. 299-313.)

Author(s):

1. Day, Graham
2. Freeman, Christopher

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
2. INTERNATIONAL POLICE
3. INTERNAL SECURITY--IRAQ
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

The main problem following a US-led international intervention in Iraq will be re-establishing widespread and sustainable governance. It is probable that with the removal of repressive political authority, state control will falter and crime rates boom. This can be countered through an international civil administration with law and order as a guiding mandating principle. Order could be ensured by 'policekeeping', via a large 'blue force' of primarily Muslim gendarmerie from surrounding nations. Reliance on military peacekeeping is precarious because of the political sensitivities in the case of Iraq. The blue force would form the foundation of the new internal security architecture in Iraq, and would act to prevent fragmentation and civil war. The role of policekeeping is to preempt and combat ethnic, religious, and political violence, economic crime and the establishment of shadow networks, as well as policing regular crime including those of property and public order. A further vital task would be the development of domestic judicial and policing capacity, which provide an exit strategy for the international mission and the beginnings of a representative and regionally devolved governance structure. These tasks could be financed through a modification of the current oil for food programme, finally transferring this wealth back into Iraqi society. The goal would be to construct a self-sustaining democratic and economically functional state governed by the rule of law, one that can serve as a political beacon for the region.

ID Number: JA019026

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

America's Role in Nation-building : From Germany to Iraq.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 4, Winter 2003 - 2004, p. 87-109.)

Author(s):

1. Dobbins, James F.

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--USA
2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

Since the end of the Cold War the United States has led six major nation-building operations - that is to say, the use of military force in the aftermath of a conflict to underpin a transition to democracy. In Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan and most recently Iraq, the US has renewed with varying success a form of activity upon which it had embarked in Germany and Japan at the end of the Second World War. Study of these past missions suggests a host of lessons applicable today in Iraq, and raises the question of why, in light of its substantial and recent experience, the US government's learning curve appears so flat.

ID Number: JA019946

Year: 2003

Language: English
Type: ART

US Intervention and Possible Iraqi Futures.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 3, Autumn 2003, p. 103-122.)

Author(s):

1. Dodge, Toby

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

Saddam Hussein ruled through the 'shadow state' a network of patronage and violence that transformed Iraqi society. For the United States to successfully break the shadow state and build a stable government, it has to change how it interacts with the Iraqi population. This would involve the move from despotic power, the deployment of military force to facilitate the state's survival, to infrastructural power, and the creation of legal rational and legitimate state institutions that rule by consent. The only way to do this administratively and politically is to adopt a 'micro-management' approach. This would mean building state capacity and democratic institutions locally, from the ground up. By doing this, resentment and nationalist anger among the population could be reduced.

ID Number: JA019842

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Iraq : Postwar Landscape.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 49, no. 4, 2003, p. 50-59.)

Author(s):

1. Konovalov, A.

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
3. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

ID Number: JA019823

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

La reconstruccion de Irak.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 17, no. 96, noviembre - diciembre 2003, p. 93-106.)

Author(s):

1. Moreno, Fernando Diez

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

No sera posible la reconstruccion de Irak si el pais no recupera la seguridad y la estabilidad necesarias para generar la confianza que ampare dicha reconstruccion. Espana participa en todos los ambitos con la aportacion de expertos, recursos economicos y experiencia empresarial.

ID Number: JA019900

Year: 2003

Language: Spanish

Type: ART

Scoring the Iraq Aftermath.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 74, Winter 2003 - 2004, p. 31-36.)

Author(s):

1. O'Hanlon, Michael
2. Albuquerque, Adriana Lin de

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Notes:

How can we tell if we are making progress in Iraq or not ? If you already know what answer you want, it is easy to find someone to provide it. If you oppose the war, locate a prominent Democrat; if you prefer good news, find a Bush Administration official. In both cases, you are likely to hear accurate but, alas, highly selective and incomplete data. How do we move beyond the war of competing factoids to assess progress and to know when policies need to be adjusted ?

ID Number: JA020114

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Occupational Hazards.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 72, Summer 2003, p. 35-47.)

Author(s):

1. Porch, Douglas

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

Many Americans, including some of senior rank, appear to hold candy-coated views of the post-World War II US occupations of Germany and Japan. Dealing with Iraq will be hard enough without enshrouding ourselves in myth.

ID Number: JA019467

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

The Reluctant Nation Builders.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 668, December 2003, p. 407-410.)

Author(s):

1. Sorensen, Alan

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
2. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ
3. NATION BUILDING
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

America has shown itself ill-prepared for reconstruction in Iraq. Multilateral institutions could do a better job of nation building, especially in regions where states crumble and terrorists find haven.

ID Number: JA019889

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Local Level Challenges to Post-conflict Peacebuilding.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 10, no. 3, Autumn 2003, p. 25-43.)

Author(s):

1. Manning, Carrie

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING
2. NATION BUILDING

Notes:

Laying the basis for a sustainable political order in the aftermath of civil war requires a broader perspective on the state than the one commonly taken by analysts and practitioners of peacekeeping and peacebuilding. In particular, it calls for closer attention to the building of state authority and capacity at local levels. While there is a growing literature on the political imperatives of building a lasting peace following negotiated termination of civil wars, for the most part research has focused on the construction of the central political institutions. However, negotiated peace settlements often face their greatest challenges at the local level, when the principles of the political settlement negotiated at the centre are extended throughout the national territory. This article reviews local level challenges to peacebuilding in the 1990s and urges an approach to peacebuilding informed by closer attention to the multiple layers of the state and the statebuilding process.

ID Number: JA019856

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Networks of Effective Action : Implementing an Integrated Approach to Peacebuilding.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 34, no. 4, December 2003, p. 445-462.)

Author(s):

1. Ricigliano, Robert

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING

Notes:

Organizations in the peacebuilding field face the imperative of taking a holistic, integrated approach to peacebuilding that combines traditionally distinct disciplines such as human rights, humanitarian assistance, sustainable development, environment, conflict resolution, security, and the rule of law in order to be effective in today's complex conflicts. The concept of a Network of Effective Action is proposed as a set of practices for collaboration that is capable of facilitating integrated approaches to peacebuilding both on the ground and in terms of the theoretical development of the field.

ID Number: JA020002

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Nation-Building in a Time of Terror.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 4, no. 4, Winter 2003, p. 29-36.)

Author(s):

1. Rotberg, Robert I.

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING

Notes:

Nation-building is noble, but time-consuming. In Iraq the US should not just declare victory, and leave. It's late in the day, but the US should enlist UN help and make partners of the Iraqis who cheered the departure of Saddam Hussein. Whatever the UN's shortcomings, it has experience in Afghanistan and Bosnia that is applicable to Iraq.

ID Number: JA020084

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

US Nation-building Policy in the Greater Middle East.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 38, no. 4, October - December 2003, p. 21-32.)

Author(s):

1. Ottaway, Marina

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--USA

2. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ

3. NATION BUILDING--AFGHANISTAN

Notes:

The author gives a critical assessment of the US' attempts at nation-building in Afghanistan and Iraq. In both cases, the author points out, the main reason for the lack of progress is the failure to empower local government. In the case of Afghanistan, the government exists but does not receive the necessary funding whereas substantial financial means continue to be in the hands of warlords. In Iraq, the US is caught between the imperative to hand over real power to the Iraqi people as soon as possible and the need to maintain a forceful occupation to maximise the possibility of turning the country into a stable and reasonable democracy.

ID Number: JA019995

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

The Paradox of Sovereignty : International Involvement in Civil Service Reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 10, no. 3, Autumn 2003, p. 102-120.)

Author(s):

1. Zaum, Dominik

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

2. SOVEREIGNTY

Notes:

This article explores the normative framework within which international administrations engage in post-conflict statebuilding. By looking at the aims and justifications for the involvement of the international community in the reform of the civil service in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it shows how this intervention is shaped by a liberal conception of state sovereignty that emphasizes legitimate state authority by pushing for certain reforms. The article concludes that international involvement can be characterized as a 'paradox of sovereignty' : the international administration compromises aspects of Bosnia's sovereignty to enable BiH to fulfil its obligations as a sovereign. The tensions this creates have

important implications for liberal thinking about the subject of international relations, and for the policymaking of international administrations.

ID Number: JA019859
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Irak : la impostura de la ocupacion.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 17, no. 96, noviembre - diciembre 2003, p. 109-122.)

Author(s):

1. Munoz, Gema Martin

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--IRAQ
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
3. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

EE UU ha cometido un gran error al querer reconstruir Irak a su imagen y semejanza. La situacion del pais solo podria enderezarse si Washngton transfiriese la responsabilidad y la transicion politica a las Naciones Unidas con un mandato dirigido a restaurar lo antes posible la soberania iraqui.

ID Number: JA019901
Year: 2003
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

2002

Recovering from Civil Conflict : Reconciliation, Peace and Development.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 9, no. 2, Summer 2002, Whole Issue.)

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING
2. CONFLICTS
3. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

ID Number: JA018173
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Rebuilding Afghanistan.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 653, March 2002, p. 133-138.)

Author(s):

1. Ottaway, Marina
2. Lieven, Anatol

Subject(s):

1. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHAN WAR, 2001-

Notes:

In the past several decades, the international community has relied on three approaches to deal with countries that descend into chaos. It has supported strongmen capable of reimposing order by force; it has given up in despair, leaving the country to sort out its problems as best it can; and, most recently, it has embarked on ambitious projects to reconstruct the country in the image of a modern secular, multiethnic, and democratic state. None of these approaches should be used in Afghanistan.

ID Number: JA017630
Year: 2002
Type: ART

Postwar Scenarios in Iraq and Regional Re-ordering.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 37, no. 4, October - December 2002, p. 21-26.)

Author(s):

1. Perthes, Volker

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
5. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Notes:

The author examines the war scenarios in Iraq and their possible short- and long-term implications for the regional context. He argues that, while the US-led military action will probably meet with weak Iraqi resistance, it is likely to become an additional factor of regional instability and, in particular, cause a further intensification of the already intractable Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The author notes that following the occupation of Iraqi territory, the US will face formidable challenges such as humanitarian assistance, management of refugees flows and internal policing, for which it seems ill-prepared. Recalling the past record of conflict in the Middle East, he underlines that the US's ability to influence the main regional actors and enforce a postwar regional order has serious limits. Hence, the Bush administration's expectation that an Iraqi defeat will generate a positive 'domino effect' in the region seems to be overly optimistic.

ID Number: JA018940

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

After Saddam.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 44, no. 4, Winter 2002 - 2003, p. 23-37.)

Author(s):

1. Tripp, Charles

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-
5. POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION--IRAQ

Notes:

If Saddam Hussein is overthrown by an internal coup, his regime could be succeeded by something similar, albeit with softer edges. A US-led invasion, however, could cause the United States to embark on an ambitious plan for 'state reconstruction'. In doing so, the stamina of the United States will be severely tested by the resistance of the 'shadow state', the lure of communal politics, the indispensability of the security forces and the temptations of massive oil revenues. Faced by regional states determined to play a 'spoiler' role, the United States may reduce its exposure and accept much of the status quo in Iraq. Saddam would have gone, but the Iraqis would be left a government little more representative than they have at present.

ID Number: JA018631

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Bosnie-Herzegovina op weg naar volwassenheid.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 56, nr. 1, januari 2002, p. 46-52.)

Author(s):

1. Hijden, Sebastiaan van der

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Notes:

The author analyses three striking developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina on its rocky road to lasting peace and mature democracy: 1) an increase in local criticism of the international guardianship by the powerful Office of the High Representative; 2) a local call for ownership of the peace process and a demand for equality through partnership and; 3) recent attempts to restructure the international presence to enhance its performance, the streamlining process. The major stimuli behind these developments are a radical change in the political climate through the election of the moderate, multi-ethnic Alliance for Change and the international desire to withdraw from Bosnia within the foreseeable future. Incremental progress in Bosnia illustrates that it is still too early to initiate a process of withdrawal, but the international authority can take advantage of the new dynamism by re-adjusting its strategy. A commonly agreed upon agenda for the next decade, containing realistic benchmarks (linked to gradual withdrawal), may be a valuable guide. Moreover, the authority guiding the process can only seize the window of opportunity by assisting the peace process in a way that is both accountable to the Bosnian citizenry and yet leaves room for Bosnian politics to develop.

ID Number: JA017355

Year: 2002

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Nation Building.

(FOREIGN POLICY, no. 132, September - October 2002, p. 16-24.)

Author(s):

1. Ottaway, Marina

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING

Notes:

From Afghanistan to Sierra Leone, the list of nation-building projects grows by the day. Unfortunately, good intentions have yielded, at best, mixed results. For nation building to work, harsh compromises are necessary - including military coercion and the recognition that democracy is not always a realistic goal.

ID Number: JA018241

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Failed States in a World of Terror.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 4, July - August 2002, p. 127-140.)

Author(s):

1. Rotberg, Robert I.

Subject(s):

1. STATE, THE

2. NATION BUILDING

Notes:

State failure is not new, but recently it has become more dangerous than ever. Weak states threaten not only themselves but also their neighbours and even global security. Preventing state failure is thus a strategic and moral imperative. If nation building is done on the cheap, the war against terror

will be lost.
ID Number: JA018040
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Intervention as Nation-Building : Illusion or Possibility ?.
(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 33, no. 1, March 2002, p. 27-43.)

Author(s):

1. Talentino, Andrea Kathryn

Subject(s):

1. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
2. NATION BUILDING
3. NATION BUILDING--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA
4. BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

This article analyzes whether nation-building-style interventions can work. Rather than seeking to debate the propriety of interventions in theory, it asks more practically whether the strategy has any hope of succeeding. History shows that intervention can indeed serve power interests, but holds fewer examples demonstrating the success of nation-building attempts, particularly in enforcement contexts. The article addresses this question by examining the most comprehensive and long-lasting nation-building attempt to date, the NATO and OSCE effort in Bosnia. By posing four questions which can be used to assess progress, the article attempts to determine the value of nation-building as an international strategy by assessing the political, social, and economic efforts to rebuild the country. Finally, it seeks to define the lessons learned by six years in Bosnia in terms of both constructing more effective operations in the future and informing world publics more adequately about their length and complexity.

ID Number: JA017753
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Nation Building in East Timor.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 19, no. 2, Summer 2002, p. 76-87.)

Author(s):

1. Steele, Jonathan

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES--TIMOR ISLAND (INDONESIA)
2. NATION BUILDING--TIMOR ISLAND (INDONESIA)

ID Number: JA018206
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Nation Building's Newest Disguise.

(ORBIS, vol. 46, no. 3, Summer 2002, p. 415-434.)

Author(s):

1. Dempsey, Gary T.

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
2. NATION BUILDING--USA

Notes:

Many analysts and politicians have claimed that the September 11 terrorist attacks on the United States provide concrete evidence that the United States should incorporate 'nation building' into its national security strategy as a tool for preventing the formation or continued existence of states where international terrorists can organize and operate. The more

partisan of those observers further claim that George W. Bush was wrong to criticize nation building during the 2000 presidential campaign and that the Clinton administration's much-maligned efforts in Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, and Kosovo are vindicated as a result. Such claims, however, are simplistic and amount to little more than an attempt to dress up nation building in the realist attire of national self-interest.

ID Number: JA018216

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

2001

Civil Society and Peacebuilding in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 38, no. 2, March 2001, p. 163-180.)

Author(s):

1. Belloni, Roberto

Subject(s):

1. CIVIL SOCIETY--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

2. PEACE-BUILDING--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Notes:

The concept of civil society has acquired an unprecedented worldwide popularity, especially in development programs. This article investigates the international effort to build civil society in Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to foster peace and democratization, this in response to disappointment with traditional economic, military, and political strategies. The results of this major investment of resources, however, have been unsatisfactory. The international community's lack of a coherent long-term strategy and the adoption of a conception of civil society that is often at odds with Bosnian context and history hinder the transition to genuine reconciliation among the three ethnic groups. Examining two major areas of intervention - facilitating the advocacy role of local civic groups and fostering citizens' participation - the author shows that the international community has failed to comprehend both the political and the social meaning of its involvement. Although the focus on civil society is meant to overcome the limits of external regulation and to emphasize indigenous and community-based contributions to peacebuilding, the international community's approach is to make local development dependent upon the international presence. The result is a failure to address the structural problems that affect the country and to hinder, rather than foster, the formation of an open and democratic civil society.

ID Number: JA016378

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Alice in Wonderland Meets Frankenstein : Constructivism, Realism and Peacebuilding in Bosnia.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 22, no. 1, April 2001, p. 1-30.)

Author(s):

1. David, Charles-Philippe

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Notes:

Using the constructivist and realist approaches, this article explores the philosophy and results of the peacebuilding mission in Bosnia. The author outlines the two approaches and especially delves into their divergent views of peace, on how to obtain and implement it. The theoretical interpretations are then applied to the explanation of the conflict in Bosnia and what it takes in the long run to build a durable peace. The

constructivist and realist prescriptions prove to be quite divergent in that regard. The main thrust of the article analyses three particular dimensions of peacebuilding in Bosnia : the security, political-democratic and socio-economic transitions, toward reconciliation and prevention of renewed conflict. The results of these transitions are measured up against the theoretical assertions and are compared in order to conclude on the validity of constructivism and realism as applied to the Bosnian case. Reconciling Alice (the peacebuilder) and Frankenstein (the realist) indeed proves to be an almost insurmountable task.

ID Number: JA016840
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

Bosnia in Fear and Hope.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 18, no. 2, Summer 2001, p. 43-53.)

Author(s):

1. Shriver, Donald W.

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

ID Number: JA016864

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

The OSCE Mission in Kosovo : Two Years into Institution Building.

(HELSINKI MONITOR, vol. 12, no. 4, 2001, p. 245-256.)

Author(s):

1. Everts, Daan W.

Subject(s):

1. OSCE--KOSOVO (SERBIA)

2. PEACE-BUILDING--KOSOVO (SERBIA)

Notes:

The OSCE Mission in Kosovo (OMIK) was established on 1 July 1999, on the basis of Decision No. 305 of the OSCE Permanent Council. Since then, it has focused its policies and programmes on two main objectives: democratic governance and human rights/rule of law. In comparison with the UN-pillar dealing with current day-to-day administration, the OMIK mandate has been directed towards building institutions and capacities for the future.

ID Number: JA017440

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Intelligence and Post-Conflict Reconstruction in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT & LAW ENFORCEMENT, vol. 10, no. 2, Summer 2001, p. 72-83.)

Author(s):

1. Siry, Stan

2. Reveron, Derek

Subject(s):

1. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

2. NATION BUILDING--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Notes:

Intervention lessons of the last decade underscore the importance of non-traditional intelligence support to post-conflict reconstruction efforts. Political exploitation of ethnicity, organized crime, political corruption, and at-large war criminals undermine international efforts of nation building. For American and coalition forces to be successful in peacekeeping, peace enforcement and nation building, a new

approach to intelligence is required. Analysis of US European Command intelligence reporting suggests that not enough tactical intelligence is produced for SFOR to combat crime and corruption in Bosnia-Herzegovina. With this disadvantage, international attempts to rebuild Bosnia-Herzegovina will continue to stagnate. Intelligence to support these missions requires expertise normally resident in law enforcement agencies. For the international community to be successful, intelligence must not only shift from the strategic level to the street level in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but also from US ONLY to UN RELEASABLE.

ID Number: JA019721
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

Fool's Errands : America's Recent Encounters with Nation Building.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 12, no. 1, Winter 2001, p. 57-80.)

Author(s):

1. Dempsey, Gary T.

Subject(s):

1. NATION BUILDING--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)--USA

Notes:

Is the US government really any good at 'helping people' in troubled places ? America's recent encounters with nation building suggest the contrary. Indeed, Washington said it would bring order to Somalia but left chaos; it went to Haiti to restore democracy but produced tyranny; it intervened in Bosnia to reverse the effects of a civil war but now oversees an unsustainable peace; and it occupied Kosovo to build a multiethnic democracy but has instead witnessed ethnic cleansing on a widespread scale. That all these recent attempts at nation building have not actually solved the problem they set out to address seems not to have phased policy makers.

ID Number: JA016522
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

2000

Organizing for Effective Peacebuilding.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 7, no. 1, Spring 2000, p. 80-96.)

Author(s):

1. Last, David

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING

Notes:

There are two gaps in our ability to build peace. We need to organize more effectively both on control violence and to build relationships. Game theory gives us a picture of how these two processes are related. To control violence, we need different types of organizations for different security challenges, including the full spectrum of military, paramilitary and police assets. Transitional police forces with civilian oversight at local level can help to bridge the gap between military security and public order. Mixed teams of local and international civilian facilitators can help to build grass-roots relationships, by drawing on expertise in areas of security, development, governance and reconciliation. Working from the bottom up presents an opportunity to compare the results of different organizational solutions to the problems of peacebuilding.

ID Number: JA015491

Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART

Reflections on UN Post-Settlement Peacebuilding.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 7, no. 1, Spring 2000, p. 169-189.)

Author(s):

1. Ramsbotham, Oliver

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING
2. UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES

Notes:

This study offers some reflections on the remarkable attempt by the international community between December 1988 and February 1999 to bring a number of prolonged and vicious internal wars to an end by securing and consolidating peace agreements through UN-run peacebuilding operations. Based on an original 1978 UN Security Council mandate for ending colonial rule in Namibia, surprisingly revived and extended ten years later in entirely different circumstances, it envisaged two complementary tasks for the international community : the negative task of helping to prevent a relapse into war, and the positive task of assisting in the construction of a self-sustaining peace. The former, defined here as a response to the challenge of 'Clausewitz in reverse' - the continuation of the politics of war into the ensuing peace - predominates in the early stages, involving a number of uncomfortable trade-offs and compromises hazardous for the long-term prospect of sustainable peace. The latter, premised on the liberal universalist assumption that market democracy best guarantees an enduring peace, may nevertheless in the short term increase instability and undermine attempts to prevent a relapse into war. The ensuing tensions seem unavoidable. Has the experiment been successful ? Are there better alternatives ? In addressing these questions, the literature on post-settlement peacebuilding is reviewed from a conflict resolution perspective. It is concluded that, despite severe criticism, the experiment has not been shown to have failed. In particular, the experience of UNPROFOR and UNOSOM II, which were not post-settlement peacebuilding operations, should not serve to discredit the undertaking. Although the withdrawal of MONUA from Angola in February 1999 may be seen to have brought to an end the heroic age of UN post-settlement peacebuilding, a number of more modest recently initiated missions suggest that the enterprise has not been entirely abandoned. This offers hope for the future.

ID Number: JA015493

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

Temoignage : le Kosovo.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 56eme annee, no. 10, octobre 2000, p. 21-47.)

Author(s):

1. Thomann, Jean-Claude

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING--KOSOVO (SERBIA)
2. KOSOVO (SERBIA)--INTERNATIONAL STATUS
3. KOSOVO (SERBIA)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA015829

Year: 2000

Language: French

Type: ART

1999

Outside Agents and the Politics of Peacebuilding and Reconciliation.
(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 55, no. 1, Winter 1999 - 2000, p.
80-106.)

Author(s):

1. Abiew, Francis Kofi
2. Keating, Tom

Subject(s):

1. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
2. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
3. PEACE-BUILDING

ID Number: JA015053

Year: 1999

Language: English

Type: ART

Does Peacebuilding Build Peace ? : Liberal (Mis)steps in the Peace
Process.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 30, no. 1, March 1999, p. 25-41.)

Author(s):

1. David, Charles-Philippe

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING

Notes:

'Peacebuilding' is a popular concept today in UN missions.
Elements of this practice have been present in various forms in
over a dozen UN operations since the end of the Cold War.
However, the solutions proposed and implemented can aggravate
rather than alleviate problems. Risks must be weighed before
liberal premises are applied to conflict resolution and the
promotion of peace. 'Gradualists' and 'synergists' disagree as
to the timing, the consent of the parties involved and the
proper executors of such missions. The various phases of
security, democratic and socio-economic transition all pose
problems to peacebuilding in practice. The expectations of
peacebuilding must be scaled down to enable the procession
through these phases to be accomplished circumspectly and
gradually, once the nature of the mission has been established.

ID Number: JA013915

Year: 1999

Language: English

Type: ART

Peacebuilding and Police Reform.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 6, no. 4, Winter 1999, Special
Issue.)

Subject(s):

1. POLICE
2. CIVIL SOCIETY
3. PEACE-BUILDING

Notes:

This volume addresses the issue of internationally-assisted police
reform in transitions from war to peace. The authors' purpose
is to show how this is becoming an increasingly important
element in peace settlements today. They also wish to provide a
mixture of theoretical insights and informed case-studies which
may help in developing such assistance further, while avoiding
the pitfalls of the past. This volume also focuses on 3 main
variants of international support for police reform. First,
there is international support channelled through and
coordinated by the UN or by regional organizations, within the
CIVPOL concept. Second, it discusses international support
channelled through the UN, but not within the CIVPOL concept;

and third, it looks into bilateral support for such reform processes.

ID Number: JA015191
Year: 1999
Language: English
Type: ART

The Limits of Peacebuilding : International Regulations and Civil Society Development in Bosnia.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 6, no. 1, Spring 1999, p. 109-125.)

Author(s):

1. Chandler, David

Subject(s):

1. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES
2. UNITED NATIONS--ARMED FORCES
3. YUGOSLAV WAR, 1991-1995
4. CIVIL SOCIETY--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA
5. PEACE-BUILDING--BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Notes:

This article questions the assumption that solutions to 'complex political emergencies' necessitate extended long-term international regulation over the civil and political reconstruction process. One example where international peacekeeping has extended beyond the traditional remit of disarmament and the separation of combatants to civilian democratization and civil society development is that of Bosnia. The limited success of civil society development suggests that the extension of international supervision over the Bosnian state may risk institutionalizing division and political fragmentation. The comprehensive nature of new international peacebuilding mandates could become counter-productive if they result in the marginalization of locally accountable solutions.

ID Number: JA014282
Year: 1999
Language: English
Type: ART

The Kosovo Conflict and the Swiss Contribution.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 8, no. 4, Winter 1999, p. 165-190.)

Author(s):

1. Bochert, Heiko

Subject(s):

1. KOSOVO (SERBIA)--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 1998-1999
2. PEACE-BUILDING--KOSOVO (SERBIA)

Notes:

This article analyses Swiss policy during the Kosovo conflict and the subsequent peace-building process. It advocates first of all the establishment of a robust, coherent and long-term civilian and military framework to reconstruct the war-torn region and therefore favours an integrated approach to peace-building in Kosovo that overcomes the Dayton approach of institutional separation. Second, Switzerland's present and future participation is analysed. Although the country's options are limited, it can make valuable contributions to the ongoing international aid efforts. The study advocates the establishment of a civilian peace-building unit which provides the technical backbone of an international peace-building mission, favours technical assistance to several international activities and argues that Switzerland could make a major contribution to the establishment of subsistent agricultural structures. The conclusion draws lessons from the Kosovo conflict for Switzerland's security policy.

ID Number: JA015220
Year: 1999

Language: English
Type: ART

Securing Peace in Kosovo : The Challenges Ahead.
(CIVILIAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE (NATO Parliamentary Assembly), 1999, 25 p.
(491.6/19).)

Author(s):
1. Chauveau, Guy-Michel

Subject(s):
1. PEACE-BUILDING--KOSOVO (SERBIA)

Notes:
This report is largely based on information garnered during a visit of the Civilian Affairs Committee to Kosovo on 30 September - 1 October 1999 and builds on the Secretariat Report issued immediately after the visit. The report is divided in five chapters addressing, respectively : the security challenge; the coordination of international action; medium-term political challenges; long-term security challenges.

ID Number: JA015969
Year: 1999
Language: English
Type: ART

Joint Actions for Peace-building in the Mediterranean.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 34, no. 4, October - December 1999, p.
75-90.)

Author(s):
1. Tanner, Fred

Subject(s):
1. EMP
2. MEDITERRANEAN REGION--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES
4. PEACE-BUILDING--MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Notes:
This article explores the extent to which the future Charter will be able to prescribe and promote Euro-Med cooperation in peace support, responses to humanitarian emergencies and election monitoring. All these activities fall into the broad category of peace-building. They are 'soft' in nature and should therefore be palatable to the various views of security cooperation in the Mediterranean.

ID Number: JA015106
Year: 1999
Language: English
Type: ART

1998

Les limites du concept de consolidation de la paix.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 31, automne 1998, p. 57-75.)

Author(s):
1. David, Charles-Philippe

Subject(s):
1. PEACE-BUILDING

Notes:
L'un des concepts populaires dans les missions actuelles de l'ONU est celui de la consolidation de la paix. A l'instar de plusieurs autres notions utilisees depuis la fin de la Guerre froide, surtout dans le cadre des operations de paix des Nations unies, le 'peacebuilding' est desormais un terme consacre. Que signifie ce concept ? Quelle est la theorie et l'application de celui-ci ? Quels criteres peut-on retirer de son analyse pour permettre ulterieurement de juger de son applicabilite dans des missions precises ? Ces questions

orientent cette presentation, articulee autour de trois dimensions : en premier lieu, l'auteur examine le concept et souleve certains problemes de definition; en second lieu, il lie le concept a la theorie liberale sur la securite et, enfin, il analyse sa portee empirique en signalant les difficultes et les contradictions qui decoulent de son application.

ID Number: JA013301

Year: 1998

Language: French

Type: ART

1997

Peacebuilding and the Limits of Liberal Internationalism.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 22, no. 2, Fall 1997, p. 54-89.)

Author(s):

1. Paris, Roland

Subject(s):

1. PEACE-BUILDING

Notes:

The proliferation of peacebuilding operations in recent years has given rise to a burgeoning academic literature on the subject. Although many of these studies have helped identify the strengths and weaknesses of particular operations, scholars have devoted relatively little attention to analyzing the concept of peacebuilding itself, including its underlying assumptions. What paradigm, or paradigms, of conflict management inform the work of peacebuilding agencies ? How do these paradigms shape the conduct of peacebuilding operations in practice ? Are current approaches to peacebuilding well suited to the task of consolidating peace in war-shattered states ? Is there a better alternative ? By addressing these questions, this article investigates the conceptual foundations of peacebuilding, and analyzes the relationship between these conceptual foundations and the actual effectiveness of peacebuilding as a method of preventing the recurrence of civil violence.

ID Number: JA012235

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

1995

Peacebuilding as Developmentalism : Concepts from Disaster Research.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 16, no. 3, December 1995, p. 320-346.)

Author(s):

1. Pugh, Michael

Subject(s):

1. INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES

2. DISASTER RELIEF

3. PEACE-BUILDING

Notes:

This article begins by establishing what is meant by 'peacebuilding' and explains how it has evolved as a concept for propelling economic and social development. It then argues that evolutions in disaster research render that field a relevant source of ideas for UN peacebuilding. Allowing for significant distinctions between civil disasters and complex emergencies with violence, the article shows that there are parameters and principles, and indeed predicaments, which can be applied to the concept of peacekeeping as developmentalism.

ID Number: JA010594

Year: 1995

Language: English

Type: ART

1989

Military Withdrawal and Peace Building.

(BULLETIN OF PEACE PROPOSALS, vol. 20, no. 3, 1989, Whole Issue.)

Subject(s):

1. WAR--TERMINATION
2. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
3. PEACE-BUILDING

ID Number: JA007256

Year: 1989

Language: English

Type: ART

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