

The New Un Peacekeeping Building Peace In Lands Of Conflict After The Cold War

Making War and Building PeaceNew Un PeacekeepingThe Nexus Between Peacekeeping and Peace BuildingHuman Rights Education for the Twenty-First CenturyChanging Security ScenarioThe New UN PeacekeepingEthnic Conflict: Settlement of ethnic conflictMen, Militarism, and UN PeacekeepingAccountability for Human Rights Atrocities in International LawChallenges for the New PeacekeepersEmerging Challenges in UN Peacekeeping OperationsThe United Nations And Changing World PoliticsExit Strategies and State BuildingPeacekeeping & International RelationsDangers of Co-deploymentBuilding a New Global OrderThe UN's Role in Nation-Building: From the Congo to IraqThe United States and UN PeacekeepingCurrent and Contemporary Issues in the New World OrderMaking War and Building PeaceThe Causes of War and the Consequences of Peacekeeping in AfricaBurma ReduxUnited Nations PeacekeepingFinancial CrimesA Peacekeeper in AfricaUnited Nations Secretaries GeneralWestern SaharaThe United NationsPeace StudiesPeacebuilding and Transitional Justice in East TimorNATO and Peace Support Operations, 1991-1999Capacity Building for PeacekeepingThe United Nations And Changing World Politics, Third EditionAn Agenda for PeaceUnited Nations Peace Operations in a Changing Global OrderUnited Nations Peacekeeping in the Post-Cold War EraDeterminants of Success in UN Peacekeeping OperationsInternational Territorial AdministrationThe Beginner's Guide to Nation-BuildingUN Peacekeeping Doctrine in a New Era

Making War and Building Peace

A case study of an increasingly necessary "military operation other than war"

New Un Peacekeeping

Making War and Building Peace examines how well United Nations peacekeeping missions work after civil war. Statistically analyzing all civil wars since 1945, the book compares peace processes that had UN involvement to those that didn't. Michael Doyle and Nicholas Sambanis argue that each mission must be designed to fit the conflict, with the right authority and adequate resources. UN missions can be effective by supporting new actors committed to the peace, building governing institutions, and monitoring and policing implementation of peace settlements. But the UN is not good at intervening in ongoing wars. If the conflict is controlled by spoilers or if the parties are not ready to make peace, the UN cannot play an effective enforcement role. It can, however, offer its technical expertise in multidimensional peacekeeping operations that follow enforcement missions undertaken by states or regional organizations such as NATO. Finding that UN

missions are most effective in the first few years after the end of war, and that economic development is the best way to decrease the risk of new fighting in the long run, the authors also argue that the UN's role in launching development projects after civil war should be expanded.

The Nexus Between Peacekeeping and Peace Building

International trusteeship and the civilizing mission never ended with the self-determination entitlement that led to decolonization in the second half of the 20th century. International organizations, whose modern form emerged during the height of colonialism, took on this role in the "post-colonial" era, internationalizing trusteeship and re-legitimizing it as a feature of international public policy into the bargain. Through analysis of the history of and purposes associated with the involvement of international organizations in territorial administration, such as the recent UN missions in Kosovo and East Timor, a comparison between this activity and colonial trusteeship, the Mandates and Trusteeship arrangements, and an exploration of the modern ideas of international law and public policy that underpin and legitimize contemporary interventions, this book relates a new history of the concept of international trusteeship. From British colonialist Lord Lugard's "dual mandate" to the High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina Lord Ashdown's "state-building" agenda, wide-ranging links between the complex peace operations of today and the civilizing mission of the colonial era are established, offering a historical, political and legal framework within which the legitimacy of and challenges faced by complex interventions can be appraised. This new history of international trusteeship raises important questions about the role of international law and organizations in facilitating relations of domination and tutelage, and necessitates a re-evaluation of the current significance of the self-determination entitlement.

Human Rights Education for the Twenty-First Century

Jensen explores the long-standing conflict over the sovereignty of Western Sahara-from its colonial roots to its present manifestation as a political stalemate.

Changing Security Scenario

The New UN Peacekeeping

As the United Nations passes its fiftieth anniversary, it has undergone a sea change in its approach toward peacekeeping. Originally a stopgap measure to preserve a cease-fire, peacekeeping has, since the waning of the Cold War, become a

means to implement an agreed political solution to conflict between antagonists. Placed inside war-torn states, UN peacekeepers have encountered manifold new challenges through oversight of elections, protection of human rights, and reconstructing of governmental administration. In this study, Steven R. Ratner offers a comprehensive framework for scholars, policy-makers, and all those seeking to understand this new peacekeeping. He sees the UN as an administrator, mediator, and guarantor of political settlements - roles that can conflict when peace accords unravel, as is all too common. He describes the numerous actors, inside and outside the UN, who are engaged in this process, often with competing interests. And in historical review, beginning with the League of Nations, he reveals many striking precedents long before the 1990s. In the central case-study, Ratner applies his thesis to the most ambitious UN operation completed, the Cambodia mission of 1991-93. After reconstructing the process leading to the massive UN role, he reviews and appraises its performance, offering a sophisticated critique demonstrating the dangers of quick 'success' or 'failure' verdicts. With the experiences of those operations in mind, he concludes with a set of compelling recommendations for the UN's members.

Ethnic Conflict: Settlement of ethnic conflict

Alan Doss offers a rare window into the real world of UN peacekeeping missions in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Doss's story is one of presidents and prelates, warlords and warriors, heroes and villains, achievements and disappointments-and innocent people caught in the midst of deadly violence. As he shares his front-line experiences, he reflects on the reasons for successes and failures and on the qualities that leaders need to successfully guide efforts to rebuild peace and prosperity in devastated societies. Not least, he also considers the UN's future role in conflict prevention and peacekeeping in a climate of increasing resistance to intervention in "other people's wars."

Men, Militarism, and UN Peacekeeping

The end of the Cold War era has not brought greater security to the world community. Although the likelihood of a global strategic nuclear war has been reduced significantly, we have already witnessed the impact of other challenges to international peace. The Gulf War raised the spectre of expanding regional conflicts adopting the means and methods of the previous superpower confrontation. The disintegration of the Horn of Africa, the Civil War in the Balkans, and the resurgence of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia all reveal the continuing power of historic ethnic, religious, and national rivalries, and the seeming inability of the international community to deal effectively with these tragedies. Weapons technologies, modern telecommunications and transportation, demographic changes and resource imbalances, and the globalization of production together raise enormous challenges as we move into the 21st century. Are the international institutions with which we have lived since the end of the Second World War up to the task? This book addresses many of these basic and profound issues.

Accountability for Human Rights Atrocities in International Law

Ethnic conflicts in various scales and forms are a feature of the post-Cold War international landscape from which no region of the world is completely free. In terms of impact, it has been equally devastating for both developed and developing states. Therefore, there has never been a more appropriate time to study ethnic conflict in all its dimensions. This four-volume collection examines the many facets of ethnic conflict including their causes, consequences and resolution. Volume I - Ethnic Identity includes articles dealing with the various interpretations and meanings of ethnicity and the debate surrounding the formation, persistence and salience of ethnic identity. Volume II - Causes of Ethnic Conflict focuses on causal explanations of ethnic conflict. Volume III - The Consequences of Ethnic Conflict then focuses on the consequences or impacts of ethnic conflict. Finally Volume IV - The Settlement of Ethnic Conflict discusses articles that cover the settlement of ethnic conflict

Challenges for the New Peacekeepers

In this important, controversial, and at times troubling book, Sandra Whitworth looks behind the rhetoric to investigate from a feminist perspective some of the realities of military intervention under the UN flag. Whitworth contends that there is a fundamental contradiction between portrayals of peacekeeping as altruistic and benign and the militarized masculinity that underpins the group identity of soldiers. Examining evidence from Cambodia and Somalia, she argues that sexual and other crimes can be seen as expressions of a violent hypermasculinity that is congruent with militarized identities, but entirely incongruent with missions aimed at maintaining peace. She also asserts that recent efforts within the UN to address gender issues in peacekeeping operations have failed because they fail to challenge traditional understandings of militaries, conflict, and women. This unsettling critique of UN operations, which also investigates the interplay between gender and racial stereotyping in peacekeeping, has the power to change conventional perceptions, with considerable policy implications.

Emerging Challenges in UN Peacekeeping Operations

Reviews UN efforts to transform eight unstable countries into democratic, peaceful, and prosperous partners, and compares those missions with U.S. nation-building operations. The UN provides the most suitable institutional framework for nation-building missions that require fewer than 20,000 men-one with a comparatively low cost structure, a comparatively high success rate, and the greatest degree of international legitimacy.

The United Nations And Changing World Politics

"Did the United Nations successfully help to build a just, peaceful state and society in postconflict East Timor? Has transitional justice satisfied local demands for accountability and/or reconciliation? What lessons can be learned from the UN's efforts? Drawing on extensive field work, James DeShaw Rae offers a grassroots perspective on the relationship between peacebuilding and transitional justice. Rae traces the effects of the political violence perpetrated in East Timor during the Indonesian occupation, as well as the UN-authorized intervention and the ultimate formulation of the rebuilding effort. In the process, he explores the results of hybrid (mixed domestic-international) tribunals and the attempt to conduct war crimes tribunals and truth and reconciliation commissions in tandem. Not least, his account of the impact of international actors working with the East Timorese to construct a new nation from the ground up suggests important policy prescriptions for all postconflict societies."--Publisher description.

Exit Strategies and State Building

"This book is essential for enhancing one's understanding of international conflict and for the continued relevance of the UN as a key stakeholder and participant in world affairs." --Maj. Gen. Kristin Lund, Head of Mission and Chief of Staff, UN peacekeeping mission in the Middle East (UNTSO) "This outstanding collection is a must-read for anyone interested in the challenges of peacekeeping today." --Dr. Lise Howard, Georgetown University, USA "I would recommend this book to policy makers, peacekeepers and scholars who wish to understand and improve the effectiveness of modern peacekeeping." --Lt. Gen. Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz, former Force Commander in the UN missions in the DRC (MONUSCO) and Haiti (MINUSTAH) "This exceptional collection of analyses by experts from both the global North and South will be of interest to practitioners and scholars alike - highly recommended." --Prof. Ramesh Thakur, Australian National University This open access volume explores how UN peace operations are adapting to four trends in the changing global order: (1) the rebalancing of relations between states of the global North and the global South; (2) the rise of regional organisations as providers of peace; (3) the rise of violent extremism and fundamentalist non-state actors; and (4) increasing demands from non-state actors for greater emphasis on human security. It identifies emerging conflict and peace trends (robustness of responses, rise of non-state threats, cross-state conflicts) and puts them in the context of tectonic shifts in the global order (rise of emerging powers, North-South rebalancing, emergence of regional organisations as providers of peace). The volume stimulates a discussion between practitioners and academics, offering an analysis of how the international community collectively makes sense of the changing global order and its implications for UN peace operations. Cedric de Coning is Senior Research Fellow at the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), Norway and Senior Advisor for the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), South Africa. Mateja Peter is Lecturer at the University of St. Andrews, UK and Senior Research Fellow at the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), Norway.

Peacekeeping & International Relations

As the United Nations passes its fiftieth anniversary, it has undergone a sea change in its approach toward peacekeeping. Originally a stopgap measure to preserve a cease-fire, peacekeeping has, since the waning of the Cold War, become a means to implement an agreed political solution to conflict between antagonists. Placed inside war-torn states, UN peacekeepers have encountered manifold new challenges through oversight of elections, protection of human rights, and reconstructing of governmental administration. In this study, Steven R. Ratner offers a comprehensive framework for scholars, policy-makers, and all those seeking to understand this new peacekeeping. He sees the UN as an administrator, mediator, and guarantor of political settlements - roles that can conflict when peace accords unravel, as is all too common. He describes the numerous actors, inside and outside the UN, who are engaged in this process, often with competing interests. And in historical review, beginning with the League of Nations, he reveals many striking precedents long before the 1990s. In the central case-study, Ratner applies his thesis to the most ambitious UN operation completed, the Cambodia mission of 1991-93. After reconstructing the process leading to the massive UN role, he reviews and appraises its performance, offering a sophisticated critique demonstrating the dangers of quick 'success' or 'failure' verdicts. With the experiences of those operations in mind, he concludes with a set of compelling recommendations for the UN's members.

Dangers of Co-deployment

Over the last few years, and with the collapse of the bipolar world order, new and complex conflicts have emerged which, in some cases, have ignited into larger and devastating regional wars. In the very midst of peacekeeping operations for such conflicts, experts claim, the requirements of peace-building should be considered a priority as well. It is for this reason that the United Nations, even as it deploys military and civilian forces in the four corners of the globe, seeks to set the foundations for sustainable peace. The task is daunting but the challenge impossible to ignore. Against such a background, and even as events were unfolding in East Timor and Kosovo, the fourth in a series of prestigious conferences organised on lessons learnt from peacekeeping operations was held under the auspices of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) of Singapore, and the Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA). Throughout two intense days in Singapore, in November of 1999, an eminent group of academics, government officials, representatives of international organisations, and military scholars gathered behind closed doors to reflect upon what has been coined "the nexus between peacekeeping" "and peace-building," This volume contains all the papers commissioned for that event. It also includes a summary of the many animated debates that took place during the conference. The broad range of opinions and perspectives it contains provides insights into a difficult and important topic, and demonstrates how dangerous it would be for the international community to ignore it. Four past cases - Angola, Haiti, Mozambique, and Cambodia- and two ongoing operations - Kosovo and East Timor - were analysed. The findings should give policy makers, researchers and international affairs analysts a candid review and critique of past experiences that is essential for the comprehension of current peacekeeping missions and the requirement of peace-building strategies.

Building a New Global Order

This book makes an attempt to look into the evolving role of peace operations in the context of changing security scenario which includes the role of peacekeepers in conflict resolution; analysis of some of the past UN peace operations in Africa, Europe and Southeast Asia; military intervention in foreign countries; effect of new threat of terrorism on peace operations; role of security forces in the post conflict peace building; a trend analysis of the current operations and the main inadequacies of the UN peace operations.

The UN's Role in Nation-Building: From the Congo to Iraq

Providing a comprehensive and contemporary examination of the United Nations, the authors provide a thematic approach exploring its role in three core issues in international relations: International Peace and Security; Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs; and Building Peace Through Sustainable Development. Historically informed and analytically rich, *The United Nations and Changing World Politics* introduces the reader to the opportunities and limits of the central international organization. The authors bring to bear both extensive practical experience and scholarly depth in assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the UN's performance, as well as providing practical suggestions for improvements. Thoroughly updated to take into account recent experiences, including the Balkan crises, this book is an important resource for readers interested in international relations, peace and war, third world development, and human rights.

The United States and UN Peacekeeping

Contemporary Myanmar faces a number of political challenges, and it is unclear how other nations should act in relation to the country. Prioritizing the opinions of local citizens and reading them against the latest scholarship on this issue, Ian Holliday affirms the importance of foreign interests in Myanmar's democratic awakening, yet only through committed, grassroots strategies of engagement encompassing foreign states, international aid agencies, and global corporations. Holliday supports his argument by using multiple sources and theories, particularly ones that take historical events, contemporary political and social investigations, and global justice literature into account, as well as studies that focus on the effects of democratic transition, the aid industry, and socially responsible corporate investing and sanctions. One of the only volumes to apply broad-ranging global justice theories to a real-world nation in flux, *Burma Redux* will appeal to professionals researching Burma/Myanmar; political advisers and advocacy groups; nonspecialists interested in Southeast Asian politics and society and the local and international problems posed by pariah states; general readers who seek a richer understanding of the country beyond journalistic accounts; and the Burmese people themselves—both within the country and in diaspora. *Burma Redux* is also the first book-length study on the nation to be completed after the

contentious general elections of 2010.

Current and Contemporary Issues in the New World Order

Making War and Building Peace

The Causes of War and the Consequences of Peacekeeping in Africa

This edited volume offers a thorough review of peacekeeping theory and reality in contemporary contexts, and aligns the two to help inform practice. Recent UN peacekeeping operations have challenged the traditional peacekeeping principles of consent, impartiality and the minimum use of force. The pace and scope of these changes have now reached a tipping point, as the new mandates are fundamentally challenging the continued validity of the UN peacekeeping's core principles and identity. In response the volume analyses the growing gap between these actual practices and existing UN peacekeeping doctrine, exploring how it undermines the effectiveness of UN operations, and endangers lives, arguing that a common doctrine is a critical starting point for effective multi-national operations. In order to determine the degree to which this general principle applies to the current state of UN peacekeeping, this book: Provides a review of conceptual and doctrinal developments in UN peacekeeping operations through a historical perspective Examines the debate related to peace operations doctrine and concepts among key Member States Focuses on the actual practice of peacekeeping by conducting case studies of several UN peacekeeping missions in order to identify gaps between practice and doctrine Critically analyses gaps between emerging peacekeeping practice and existing doctrine Recommends that the UN moves beyond the peacekeeping principles and doctrine of the past Combining empirical case-based studies on UN peace operations, with studies on the views and policies of key UN Security Council members that generate these mandates, and views of key contributors of UN peacekeepers, this volume will be of great use to policy-makers; UN officials and peace operations practitioners; and academics working on peace and conflict/security studies, international organizations and conflict management.

Burma Redux

The academic field of Peace Studies emerged during the Cold War to address the nature and sources of interstate and internal conflict and methods to prevent it and deal with its consequences.

United Nations Peacekeeping

Financial Crimes

Since the end of the Cold War, the United States, NATO, the United Nations, and a range of other states and nongovernmental organizations have become increasingly involved in nation-building operations. Nation-building involves the use of armed force as part of a broader effort to promote political and economic reforms, with the objective of transforming a society emerging from conflict into one at peace with itself and its neighbors. This guidebook is a practical ?how-to? manual on the conduct of effective nation-building. It is organized around the constituent elements that make up any nation-building mission: military, police, rule of law, humanitarian relief, governance, economic stabilization, democratization, and development. The chapters describe how each of these components should be organized and employed, how much of each is likely to be needed, and the likely cost. The lessons are drawn principally from 16 U.S.- and UN-led nation-building operations since World War II and from a forthcoming study on European-led missions. In short, this guidebook presents a comprehensive history of best practices in nation-building and serves as an indispensable reference for the preplanning of future interventions and for contingency planning on the ground.

A Peacekeeper in Africa

Making War and Building Peace examines how well United Nations peacekeeping missions work after civil war. Statistically analyzing all civil wars since 1945, the book compares peace processes that had UN involvement to those that didn't. Michael Doyle and Nicholas Sambanis argue that each mission must be designed to fit the conflict, with the right authority and adequate resources. UN missions can be effective by supporting new actors committed to the peace, building governing institutions, and monitoring and policing implementation of peace settlements. But the UN is not good at intervening in ongoing wars. If the conflict is controlled by spoilers or if the parties are not ready to make peace, the UN cannot play an effective enforcement role. It can, however, offer its technical expertise in multidimensional peacekeeping operations that follow enforcement missions undertaken by states or regional organizations such as NATO. Finding that UN missions are most effective in the first few years after the end of war, and that economic development is the best way to decrease the risk of new fighting in the long run, the authors also argue that the UN's role in launching development projects after civil war should be expanded.

United Nations Secretaries General

This Book Is The Result Of An Intense Dialogue Over Two Days Between Senior Indian And Japanese Experts On Un Peacekeeping Operations In The Early 21St Century. It Examines The Challenges Faced In Un Peacekeeping In The Light Of The Brahimi Committee Report, Examines The Impact Of The Un High Level Panel S Report And International Commission Report On The Responsibility To Protect. There Is An Excellent Case Study Of The Sierra Leone Operations And The Transition Of The Timor-Leste Operations. Finally, It Examines Frankly The Constraints On Un Peacekeeping In The Current International Order And The Crisis It Confronts Today.

Western Sahara

The political changes in the world have profoundly altered the United Nations. This new book is one of the first to describe the structure of the world organization in the present context of international relations. "The United Nations: Law and Practice" is a no-nonsense book, concise, informative and up-to-date. In their respective careers as diplomats or academics, all authors combine vast practical and theoretical experience in dealing with the UN.

The United Nations

In the past two decades, states and multilateral organizations have devoted considerable resources toward efforts to stabilize peace and rebuild war-torn societies in places such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Kosovo, and Sierra Leone. Despite these prodigious efforts, there has been relatively little consideration of the critical questions arising from the "end game" of state-building operations. In Exit Strategies and State Building, sixteen leading scholars and practitioners focus on relevant historical and contemporary cases of exit to provide a comprehensive overview of this crucial issue. By examining the major challenges associated with the conclusion of international state-building operations and the requirements for the maintenance of peace in the period following exit, this book provides unique perspective on a critical aspect of military and political intervention. Deftly researched, Exit Strategies and State Building sheds new light on what is not merely an academic issue, but also a pressing global policy concern.

Peace Studies

FROST (Copy 2): From the John Holmes Library Collection.

Peacebuilding and Transitional Justice in East Timor

The United Nations has fought an uphill battle since its formation in 1945. One General Secretary after another has fought

unruly members, the tendency of several countries to ignore UN resolutions and continuous budget difficulties caused in part by the refusal of deadbeat countries to pay their dues. In spite of these problems, the UN has numerous successes to its credit. If the world is not to go up in flames the United Nations will play an even larger role in the future. Before this can happen, however, the world will require leaders with more foresight and courage than those around now. The Secretaries General of the UN have laboured, sometimes in obscurity, to accomplish their missions. This book gathers together citations, including abstracts, from the journal literature, books, government reports and edited collections.

NATO and Peace Support Operations, 1991-1999

In seeking to examine whether peacekeeping fundamentally changed between the Cold War and post-Cold War periods the author concludes that most peacekeeping operations were flawed due to the failure of UN members to agree upon various matters such as achievable objectives, provision of necessary resources and unrealistic expectations.

Capacity Building for Peacekeeping

Financial market reform has focused chiefly on the threats to stability arising from the risky, uncontrolled activity of the leaders of financial institutions. Nevertheless, organized crime, white-collar crime, and corruption have a huge impact on financial systems worldwide and must also be confronted if true reform is to be achieved. A collection

The United Nations And Changing World Politics, Third Edition

This new book addresses the key question of how NATO and three of its member states are configuring their policies and military doctrines in order to handle the new strategic environment. This environment is increasingly dominated by 'new wars', more precisely civil wars within states, and peacekeeping as the strategy devised by outside actors for dealing with them. The book seeks to explain how this new strategic environment has been interpreted and how the new conflicts and peacekeeping have been fitted into 'defence' and 'war' - key concepts in the field of security studies.

An Agenda for Peace

This book examines forty-six UN peacekeeping operations, initiated from 1956 through 2006 to manage cases of intrastate and interstate conflicts, to identify the most significant factors that could help to explain the success or lack of success of such operations. Factor analysis is used to exploit the correlations between independent variables in order to regroup them into a smaller set of factors explaining the success or failure of these operations. The results show that the success of a UN

peacekeeping operation can be explained by factors that are related to four categories of variables: i) the scope of resources invested in peacekeeping; ii) the duration and intensity of conflict and time of preparation for peacekeeping intervention; iii) the political support for peacekeeping from the UN Security Council; and iv) the type of conflict.

United Nations Peace Operations in a Changing Global Order

United Nations Peacekeeping in the Post-Cold War Era

In this fresh, thematic text, the authors bring the UN alive from its historical foundations to its expanding role in the post-Cold War arena. Students of all levels will learn what the UN is, how it operates, and what its relationships are with external actors and institutions. Using insights from their practical as well as academic experience with the UN, the authors show how the UN has influenced norms and operations in three key areas—security, human rights, and sustainable development—and provide recommendations for improved UN performance in the future. Well-documented and illustrated, *The United Nations and Changing World Politics* is essential to a comprehensive and contemporary understanding of the world's leading intergovernmental organization.

Determinants of Success in UN Peacekeeping Operations

The contributors discuss the limitations of traditional military peacekeeping, and the importance of geopolitics and political economy in the resolution of disputes.

International Territorial Administration

This book explores the promises and limitations of holding individuals accountable for violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. It analyses the principal crimes under international law, such as genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes, and appraises both prosecutorial and other key mechanisms developed to bring individuals to justice. After applying their conclusions in a detailed case study, the authors offer a series of compelling conclusions on the prospects for accountability. This fully updated new edition contains expanded coverage of national trials under universal jurisdiction, international criminal tribunals including the International Criminal Court, new hybrid tribunals in Cambodia and elsewhere, truth commissions, and lustration. It also explores individual accountability for terrorist acts and for abuses committed in the name of counter-terrorism policy.

The Beginner's Guide to Nation-Building

I. Theories and contexts

UN Peacekeeping Doctrine in a New Era

Tracing the evolution of UN peacekeeping, this engaging volume explores its historical background and, by way of pertinent case studies, focuses on the changing nature of UN peacekeeping with particular reference to Africa, a continent that has been instrumental in shaping theory and practice. The concept of co-deployment between the UN and regional/sub-regional organizations is constantly evolving, and is therefore studied in detail here. In this context, case studies of co-deployment such as Britain's IMAT, France's RECAMP and America's ACRI enable the authors to ascertain how they link to regional peacekeeping efforts in Africa. The book provides a comprehensive and critical analysis of the capacity of the African Regional Intergovernmental Organizations in collective security, peacekeeping, conflict management and resolution, and the collaboration between the UN and ECOWAS in Liberia and Sierra Leone.

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