PEACEKEEPING

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Call Number: 341.2758 S371 - RA

The applicability of human rights standards to international policing / Boris Kondoch. In: Journal of international peacekeeping. 15(1/2) 2011 : 72-91
Call number: Pp 795a

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La délégation à l’épreuve du terrain : les difficiles interventions militaires et civiles des organisations internationales dans les conflits et les crises / Anessa Kimball et Irving Lewis. In: Conflits dans le monde = Conflicts around the world. 2011 : 73-97
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Global politics and the responsibility to protect : from words to deeds / Alex J. Bellamy. London ; New York : Routledge, 2011.
Call Number: 341.2 B435g - RA

Call Number: 341.2758 M173h - RA

Call Number: 341.2 O671i - LP


Electronic journal articles


Abstract: African states have been confronted with myriad challenges, especially in the areas of peace and security. As a result of the perceived reluctance or inability of the international community, specifically the United Nations, to intervene in a timely fashion in Africa's conflicts, regional and subregional organizations in Africa have assumed a greater role in conflict prevention, management, resolution, and peacekeeping in Africa. Notably, the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union have intervened in various African conflicts with either retrospective or prior endorsement by the UN Security Council to protect civilians from the adverse effects of conflicts. However, interventions by these African institutions have sometimes had unintended consequences. In this paper we discuss some of the dilemmas and challenges that arise during the use of force as a last resort for civilian protection in Africa. We argue that the use of force as a last resort for humanitarian intervention by African regional and subregional organizations for protecting civilians from mass atrocities often results in positive as well as negative unintended consequences for both interveners and civilians. However, for multiple reasons, such as the lack of political will, loopholes in the judicial systems of troop contributing countries, and resource constraints, interveners are rarely held accountable for their actions that constitute violations against the very civilians whose protection provided the basis and rationale for such interventions in the first place.


Abstract: The concept of robust peacekeeping emerged in response to the failures of the UN in Rwanda and Bosnia and Herzegovina, where peacekeepers were passive witnesses
of massive violations to human rights, allegedly because they were not 'robust enough'. Although robust peacekeeping is not a new concept and has been partially implemented in some operations (Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Lebanon), it attracted renewed attention in 2008-10 with developments in its conceptualization. While it recognizes the necessity and virtue of a robust approach as a protection mechanism for peacekeepers, this article questions the extent to which robust peacekeeping is politically acceptable and operationally viable. Beyond the doctrinal difficulty of ensuring compatibility of robustness with the principles of peace operations, robust peacekeeping is directly challenged by the perennial constraints of contemporary peace operations, such as weak political support, the erratic availability and quality of troops, and the reticence of troop contributors to embrace a robust approach. Overall, while robustness is presented as a solution to the 'credibility gap' that the UN faces, its relevance in the light of these problems is dubious.

DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD and UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING. By: BILDT, CARL. In: UN Chronicle, 2011, Vol. 48 Issue 2, p4-7, 4p. Full text
Abstract: The article discusses the role of Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations, to its peacekeeping operations. It says that Hammarskjöld had a firm belief in the UN's role as an international peacekeeping body and protector of the interests and integrity of less powerful nations. It also examines the Brahimi Report and the New Horizon non-paper which offered an encouraging direction, while honouring the basic principles of UN peacekeeping.

Abstract: The article presents a case study on the role of diplomacy and peacekeeping efforts by United Nations secretary-general Ban Ki-moon surrounding Kosovo's declaration of independence in 2008. The article reviews the author's thoughts on the issues concerning peacekeeping that faced Ban upon taking office in January 2007. The author also considers Ban's responses to peacekeeping efforts in Darfur, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Côte d'Ivoire.

Abstract: This article presents a lecture given by former under-secretary-general of the United Nations (UN) Margaret Joan Anstee, given at the UN Office at Vienna in 2011. In the lecture, Anstee discusses international security in terms of global peace-building and peacekeeping. The speech also includes information on economic and social development, narcotics, and the role of women.

Abstract: The 'Responsibility to Protect' (RtoP) principle represents a commitment to prevent and halt mass atrocity crimes. However, in his 2009 report on implementing the RtoP, the UN Secretary-General noted that more work was needed to understand the measures that states might take to exercise their RtoP. Given that UN peace operations are now customarily mandated to 'protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence', it would seem prudent to ask how peace operations can contribute to operationalising the RtoP and how the RtoP might support peacekeeping. This article explores the potential for implementing the RtoP through peace operations. It argues that the RtoP and peace operations are mutually reinforcing. Notwithstanding systemic challenges, peace operations offer a legitimate vehicle for implementing RtoP, whereas RtoP provides a facilitating norm for harnessing political will and buttressing the legitimacy and credibility of contemporary peace operations.
Abstract: Consent to UN peacekeeping has faced powerful challenges. Host governments have either called for premature withdrawal of missions or so obstructed operations that fulfilling mandates became almost impossible. This article argues that strategies for managing deteriorating consent can be devised from relational contract theory. That theory envisages peace agreements as embodying a dynamic set of relationships among multiple actors, not only the signatories to the agreement but all stakeholders in a peace process. Original consent to the agreement - and to a peace operation deployed to support its implementation - matters, but the terms of the agreement should be understood as also encompassing the shared expectations that emerge from the ongoing relationship and the normative context in which it is embedded. The effective management of consent must account for that as well as the peacekeeping operation’s own evolving relationship with the relevant actors, both internal and external.

Abstract: The issue of making the UN Security Council, specifically its peacekeeping efforts, more effective has become particularly topical in recent years. What is Russia's position on the issue of UN reform? What are the main forms of peacekeeping that are currently dominating in the United Nations? How much of a priority is peacekeeping for Russia? How actively does Russia present in UN peacekeeping operations? We have addressed these questions to the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations, Representative of the Russian Federation at the UN Security Council Vitaly Churkin.

Abstract: The article focuses on preventive diplomacy which captivated the United Nations (UN) since it was first articulated by Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld. According to Article 99 of the UN Charter, preventive diplomacy allows the Secretary-General to bring to the Security Council's attention the threats to international peace and security and to do whatever he could to head off crises of international concern. Moreover, the success of utilizing preventive diplomacy is also discussed.

Abstract: Civilian police have become such a sought-after commodity for use in peace support operations that the phrase 'international police peacekeeping' is now in common usage in the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The nomenclature is, however, rather misleading, as police personnel may now be tasked with peace enforcement and peacebuilding tasks in addition to more traditional peacekeeping roles. Police personnel bring new capabilities and skill sets to bear in peace operations, and operational difficulties regarding quantity, quality and standardization are beginning to be addressed. However, concerns over the relevance of current policing models to post-conflict settings suggest that future international policing efforts would benefit from a closer consideration of how to balance the demands of international and local policing norms.

Abstract: The article focuses on the uncertainties and developments in global peace operations described on the book The Annual Review of Global Peace Operations 2011, by New York University's Center on International Cooperation. It says that peacemaking transitions differ in various missions but share in terms of coping with national ownership
of governance and security transition from a peacekeeping presence. It adds the increase of deployment levels amidst the talk of peacekeeping transitions.

**UN Peacekeeping and the International Private Military and Security Industry.**
**By: Spearin, Christopher.** In: International Peacekeeping, Apr 2011, Vol. 18 Issue 2, p196-209, 14p. **Full text**
Abstract: UN peacekeeping continues to confront qualitative and quantitative difficulties. Arguments in favour of using private military and security companies (PMSCs), particularly those referring to the 1990s-era when Executive Outcomes was operating, have been aired. The article examines earlier operational arguments for PMSC participation in UN peacekeeping, which at times have been reintroduced in more recent assertions: (1) PMSCs have better organization, training, and equipment; (2) they have a heightened willingness to apply force to serve UN mandates; and (3) they enjoy enhanced readiness to respond. The article argues, however, that it would be difficult for contemporary PMSCs to respond effectively, quickly, and robustly should the UN turn to them for enforcement operations. State and market pressures have conditioned PMSCs to operate in a manner dissimilar to that in the 1990s.

Abstract: The article focuses on the stability operations of the United Nations (U.N.) in Africa. It notes that the budget of the U.N. peacekeeping and stabilization support on Africa reached to 4.7 billion dollars which are intended for internal conflict management. It mentions that the U.N. missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Darfur, Sudan are moving against active fighting which are permitted to utilize lethal force to protect U.N. personnel and civilians.

**UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.** In: UN Chronicle, 2011, Vol. 48 Issue 2, p34-35, 2p. **Full text**
Abstract: The article offers information on the figures of peacekeeping operations of United Nations (UN) such as its personnel and financial aspects.

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