

**CONFLICT, SECURITY
AND
DEVELOPMENT**

917 MI

MA in Conflict, Security and Development
Department of International Relations
University of Sussex



Convenor and Lecturer:

Dr. Lisa Smirl
Office: Arts C357
l.m.smirl@sussex.ac.uk

COURSE SUMMARY

Part I: Introduction to the CSD Nexus: policy oriented approaches/interpretations

Week 1: Introduction to CSD: Themes and Actors

- Overview of theories of CSD
- The ethics of researching CSD

Week 2: Diagnostics and analysis:
Case study and conflict mapping – Afghanistan

Week 3: Presentations & debrief; methodological and conceptual challenges

Part II: Interrogating causality

Week 4: When is a war (not) a war? Defining and understanding violence

Week 5: Identity as source of conflict? Case Study: Bosnia

Week 6: Economic sources of conflict? Case Study: West Africa¹

Part III: Considering the solutions

Week 7: Essay Preparation week

Week 8: Who's responsibility to protect? Defining State Failure and Refining State- building Case study: East Timor

Week 9: Conflict is elsewhere the construction of the "third world"; and the changing dynamics of aid
Case Study: China in Africa

Week 10: "Security first" and the militarization of humanitarian assistance?
Case Study: Afghanistan in the context of British Development Policy

The **aim** of this course is threefold:

1. Examine the extent to which destructive cycles of insecurity and violence affect the possibility of development for large sections of the world's population.
2. Investigate whether underdevelopment can be said to constitute a security threat. Some Western governments, for example, claim that underdevelopment in the global South could threaten their national security by facilitating the international spread of terrorist and criminal networks.
3. Analyze the difficulties that aid agencies, non-governmental organisations, governments, and international organizations encounter when trying to negotiate these spirals of violence and insecurity - be it through armed intervention, the

¹ While a particular county may be used as the primary focus, a regional focus is encouraged for this week.

provision of aid, the sponsoring of peace-building processes, or assisting states in post-conflict reconstruction.

The **learning objectives** are:

1. Provide students with an overview of contemporary perspectives on CSD;
2. Provide students with the theoretical and conceptual frameworks that will allow them to critique these approaches on process grounds; and
3. Reposition current CSD debates within a wider, critical frame.

The course combines contemporary policy approaches and frameworks with a solid grounding in relevant, cross-disciplinary, social theory. Doing so allows students to both develop practical **skills** that will prepare them for a policy oriented career in the public or non-government sectors but also provide them with the opportunity to hone their **critical abilities**. Other skills that will be developed include:

- Presentation skills in weekly seminars
- Research skills through developing a presentation on a particular case study
- Team work through the development and presentation of the group project.
- Writing skills through composing an essay that requires them to read widely from the reading list and to synthesize the information for the purposes of the essay
- Problem solving skills by exploring complex contemporary issues of conflict, security and development
- Reflective skills by critically evaluating and synthesizing competing conceptions and theories of security
- Information technology skills by using word processing for the essay and seminar notes and on the internet to obtain further information on issues of conflict, security and development

Given the short time frame, certain topics could not be included such as security sector reform & demobilization; climate change as security threat; conflict prevention & resolution; natural disasters; peacekeeping; the privatization of humanitarian assistance; international humanitarian law; and many others. Many of these topics are covered in the various optional courses, including Complex Humanitarian Emergencies. If you are intent upon covering any of these (or related) topics within CSD, I am happy to work with you to develop a reading list and research agenda as part of your long essay (provided they are linked into the main themes of this course).

Coursework & Assessment

This work is cumulatively assessed as followed:

GROUP PRESENTATION – 25 %

DUE DATE: IN CLASS ON WEEK ASSIGNED

Students will be assigned to a group and week. They are required to present, as a group to the seminar on the case study of that week. The presentation must be prepared according to specifications in Annex 1. Marking criteria are also set out there.

ESSAY OUTLINE – FORMATIVE (PEER ASSESSED IN CLASS)

DUE DATE: IN CLASS WEEK 7

Prepared according to specification in Annex 2

FINAL ESSAY – 75 %

DUE DATE: Please refer to your Sussex Direct 'Assessment Deadlines and Exam Timetable'.

5,000 word essay due at the beginning of Spring Term. Students may pick from one of the "Sample Essay Topics" listed in Annex 4, or may define their own question. The final essay must conform to the standards as laid out in the PG handbook as follows:

Term papers and dissertations should be word processed or typed on one side of paper only. They should conform to professional standards of punctuation, grammar and academic discourse. Clear references to sources and bibliography should be provided and all direct quotations should be clearly marked. **Consequently, all students must be aware of the following definitions of collusion and plagiarism.**

Collusion is the preparation or production of work for assessment jointly with another person or persons unless explicitly permitted by the examiners. An act of collusion is understood to encompass those who actively assist others as well as those who derive benefit from others' work. **Plagiarism** is the use, without acknowledgement, of the intellectual work of other people, and the act of representing the ideas or discoveries of another as one's own in written work submitted for assessment. To copy sentences, phrases or even striking expressions without acknowledgement of the source (either by inadequate citation or failure to indicate verbatim quotations), is plagiarism; to paraphrase without acknowledgement is likewise plagiarism. Where such copying or paraphrase has occurred the mere mention of the source in the bibliography shall not be deemed sufficient acknowledgement; each such instance must be referred specifically to its source, Verbatim quotations must be either in inverted commas, or indented, and directly acknowledged.

Format of essay:

I don't have formal style requirements, but the following points are important.

- Please use clear 12 pt. font, double spaced, with adequate margins for all work.
- Please be consistent in your style (paragraphs, spelling, capitalisation). It all contributes to the overall impression and legibility of your argument.
- For informal work (presentations, etc.) please make sure your name is on the document itself.
- Proper referencing is essential both on grounds of avoiding plagiarism, and to support your argument. A consistent referencing style must be used throughout your submitted work. See <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/library/infoplus/reference/introduction.html> for more information. I don't have a preference as long as it's clear and consistent.

Submission of Essay:

The essay will need to be submitted to the School Office (C168) between 9:00 and 16:00 on January 10th, 2011. Students need to submit two copies of the essay, one with a green cover sheet for the first examiner and one with a blue cover sheet for the second examiner. The cover sheets will be available from the School Office in Week 10 of Autumn Term.

Feedback & Questions

I am happy to consider your evaluations of this course. Please raise any difficulties as they arise. You will be able to anonymously assess the course via Sussex Direct near the end of term and I ask that you take the time to fill in the questionnaire, as it is taken very seriously by the department, school and university. Your feedback is important.

Learning Methods

There will be a series of weekly seminars of 1h and 50 min duration. The seminars are designed to provide an overview of the course syllabus with commentary on the literature and are an opportunity to explore in depth particular issues and to engage in discussion in a small group context. Students will be expected to at a minimum read the “essential reading” which is included in the course pack and come to seminar armed with two or three questions/issues that the readings raised. Most importantly, students will also be expected to engage in continuous independent study, employing the reading list (below) to deepen their knowledge of the subject. In the second week of term we will be undertaking a mock “strategic conflict assessment”. Students are expected to prepare for this exercise as they would any other seminar and to fully participate. A debrief will be held in Week 3 at which point each team will present their SCA.

Use of Study Direct

Study Direct will be the primary mode of communication for the course. Information will be posted to the News discussion forum (and emailed to all course members) by the course convenor. Likewise, students are expected to post any relevant information such as presentations or handouts that they have produced to Study Direct as soon as possible (preferably prior to the class in question). Discussion groups will be set up by the course convenor for this purpose.

Office Hours

Are posted on my University website. Please use them.

Using the Library

Arrangements will be made so that important course texts will be made available in the library. Other useful texts that are not in the library’s normal collection will be made available where necessary. If material listed appears to have disappeared altogether or damaged please let the library staff know about this, and they will inform the course supervisor, so we can make alternative sources available wherever possible. Similarly if you cannot find any of the material listed, because it is out on loan, do search through the rest of the collection to find other relevant texts. The reading lists are deliberately extensive to allow you to consult other works if your first choice is not available. Remember also that the reading list does not exhaustively list all the available material in the library on a given subject. If you find anything particularly valuable let the course

convenor know so that material can be added to subsequent years reading lists. You're urged to take the time to familiarize yourselves with the library resources including electronic databases such as Web of Knowledge. In addition, the library has put together "subject pages" which may be of use. See, for example - http://www.sussex.ac.uk/library/subjects/international_relations.php for International Relations. You may also want to consult the Anthropology, Geography, Development Studies (forthcoming) or Politics pages. Google Scholar is another useful resource for locating articles, but be aware that there's no quality control.

Useful Journals (Bold are highly recommended):

- *Alternatives*
- *Civil Wars*
- *Community Development Journal*
- *Conflict*
- ***Conflict, Security and Development***
- *Development and Change*
- *Development in Practice*
- *Development Policy Review*
- *Disasters*
- *Ethics & International Affairs*
- *Ethnopolitics*
- *Global Governance*
- *Human Rights Quarterly*
- *IDS Bulletin*
- *International Affairs*
- *International Organization*
- *International Peacekeeping*
- ***International Security***
- ***Intervention and State Building***
- *Journal of Conflict Resolution*
- *Journal of Conflict, Security and Development*
- *Journal of Developmental Studies*
- *Journal of Humanitarian Assistance*
- *Journal of Human Development*
- *Journal of International Development*
- *Journal of Peacebuilding and Development*
- ***Journal of Peace Research***
- *Oxford Development Studies*
- *Progress in Development Studies*
- *Public Administration and Development*
- *Review of African Political Economy*
- *Review of International Political Economy*
- *Security and Development*
- *Security Dialogue*
- *Survival*
- ***Third World Quarterly***
- ***World Politics***

Additionally, region-specific journals, such as *Journal of Modern African Studies*, etc., will carry articles relevant to the themes covered in this course and may be a good source for case-study materials.

Useful Websites (please let me know of others you come across):

- Berghof Centre: http://www.berghof-center.org/std_page.php?LANG=e&id=13
- Centre for International Development and Conflict Management: <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/>

- Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (Johannesburg): <http://www.csvr.org.za/>
- Centre for the Study of Violence, University of Sao Paulo: <http://nevusp.org/english> or another Brazilian site on public security: <http://www.ucamcesec.com.br/>
- Center on International Cooperation <http://www.cic.nyu.edu/index.html>
- Chronic Poverty Research Centre: <http://www.chronicpoverty.org>
- Clingendael Institute: www.clingendael.nl
- CMI: <http://www.cmi.no/>
- Department for International Development (DFID): <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/>
- Development Studies Association: <http://www.devstud.org.uk/>
- Global Facilitation Network for SSR: <http://www.ssrnetwork.net>
- Governance and Social Development Resource Center: <http://www.grc-exchange.org/>
- Human Rights Watch: <http://www.hrw.org>
- Human Development Reports: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/>
- Human Security Gateway <http://www.humansecuritygateway.info/>
- Human Security Report: <http://www.humansecurityreport.info/>
- Human Security Network: <http://www.humansecuritynetwork.org/>
- ID21: <http://www.id21.org/>
- Institute of Development Studies: <http://www.ids.ac.uk>
- International Alert: <http://www.international-alert.org/>
- International Crisis Group: www.crisisweb.org
- International Institute for the Environment and Development: <http://www.iied.org/>
- International Peace Institute (formerly Academy): <http://www.ipacademy.org/>
- IRIN: <http://www.irinnews.org/>
- MandE News: <http://mande.co.uk/>
- ODI: <http://www.odi.org.uk>
- OECD DAC: http://www.oecd.org/departement/0,2688,en_2649_33721_1_1_1_1_1,00.html
- Oneworld: <http://www.oneworld.net/>
- Paris Declaration: <http://www.aidharmonization.org/ah-overview/secondary-pages/editable?key=205>
- Reality of Aid: <http://www.realityofaid.org/>
- Reliefweb: <http://www.reliefweb.int/w/rwb.nsf>
- Reuters Alert Net <http://www.alertnet.org/>
- Small Arms Survey <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/>
- Stimson Center: <http://www.stimson.org/pubs/>
- The Correlates of War Project, University of Michigan: <http://www.umich.edu/~cowproj/>
- United States Institute of Peace: www.usip.org
- UNRISD: <http://www.unrisd.org>
- Uppsala Conflict Data Project: <http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/>

See also the websites of the major International Organizations (UN, World Bank, IMF), bilateral agencies (CIDA, SIDA, USAID, JICA) and NGOs (Oxfam, Care, Save the Children...) as all will have CSD oriented programmes or thematic areas. For news, and news magazines and broadsheets see BBC News, The Economist, Financial Times, Guardian, Washington Post, and New York Times.

Background texts:

If you are considering buying any texts, I would highly recommend purchasing (and reading) Cramer, Christopher (2006) *Civil War Is Not a Stupid Thing : Accounting for Violence in Developing Countries*. London: Hurst & Co. It covers the themes of the course in a thorough and sophisticated manner and you will find it useful throughout the term. Other useful "overview" books and articles are listed below under "Additional Readings".

Weiss, Thomas George; and Cindy Collins. (2000) *Humanitarian Challenges and Intervention. Dilemmas in World Politics*. 2nd ed. ed. Boulder, Colo. ; Oxford: Westview Press. provides a good overview of the humanitarian themes and you'll notice that other books such as Kalyvas, Stathis N. (2006) *The Logic of Violence in Civil War*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. come up in multiple weeks.

Kalyvas, Stathis N., Ian Shapiro; and Tarek E. Masoud. (2008) *Order, Conflict, and Violence*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. and Scheper-Hughes, Nancy; and Philippe I. Bourgois. (2004) *Violence in War and Peace : Edited by Nancy Scheper-Hughes and Philippe Bourgois*. Blackwell Readers in Anthropology. Oxford: Blackwell. are both thought provoking anthologies covering various aspects and concepts covered by the course.

Additional Readings:

- Brahimi, Lakhdar. (2000) Report of the Panel on United National Peace Operations. New York: United Nations (DPKO).
- Chesterman, Simon. (2001) *Just War or Just Peace? : International Law and Humanitarian Intervention*. Oxford Monographs in International Law. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Crocker, Chester A., Fen Osler Hampson; and Pamela R. Aall. (2006) *Leashing the Dogs of War : Conflict Management in a Divided World*. Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press.
- Duffield, Mark R. (2001) *Global Governance and the New Wars : The Merging of Development and Security*. London ; New York: Zed Books.
- . (2007) *Development, Security and Unending War : Governing the World of Peoples*. Cambridge: Polity.
- Hutchinson, John F. (1996) *Champions of Charity : War and the Rise of the Red Cross*. Boulder, Colo. ; Oxford: Westview.
- Jackson, Robert. (2004) International Engagement in War-Torn Countries. *Global Governance* 10:21-36.
- Jacoby, Tim. (2008) *Understanding Conflict and Violence : Theoretical and Interdisciplinary Approaches*. London: Routledge.
- Kaldor, Mary. (2006) *New & Old Wars*. 2nd ed. ed. Cambridge: Polity.
- Kalyvas, Stathis N. (2001) 'New' and 'Old' Civil Wars: A Valid Distinction? *World Politics* 54:99-118.
- . (2006) *The Logic of Violence in Civil War*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Keen, David. (2008) *Complex Emergencies*. Cambridge: Polity.
- Lepard, Brian D. (2002) *Rethinking Humanitarian Intervention : A Fresh Approach Based on Fundamental Ethical Principles in International Law and World Religions*. University Park,

- Pa.: Pennsylvania State University Press ; London : Eurospan.
- Moyo, Dambisa. (2009) *Dead Aid : Why Aid Is Not Working and How There Is Another Way for Africa*. London: Allen Lane.
- OECD DAC. (2008) Introduction and Chapter 1 In *Resource Flows to Fragile and Conflict-Affected States*, edited by OECD DAC. Paris: OECD DAC.
- Paris, Roland. (2006) *At War's End: Building Peace after Civil Conflict*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Power, Samantha. (2008) *Chasing the Flame : Sergio Vieira De Mello and the Fight to Save the World*. London: Allen Lane.
- Pugh, Michael. (2005) Peacekeeping and Critical Theory In *Peace Operations and Global Order*, edited by Alex J. and Paul Williams Bellamy, pp. 39-58. London and Oxford: Frank Cass and Routledge.
- UN Secretary-General,, UN Secretary-General. 1992. An Agenda for Peace: Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking and Peace-Keeping.
- Weiss, Thomas George; and Cindy Collins. (2000) *Humanitarian Challenges and Intervention. Dilemmas in World Politics*. 2nd ed. ed. Boulder, Colo. ; Oxford: Westview Press.
- Welsh, Jennifer M. (2004) *Humanitarian Intervention and International Relations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Wheeler, Nicholas J. (2000) *Saving Strangers : Humanitarian Intervention in International Society*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Part I: Introduction to the CSD Nexus and mainstream approaches/interpretations

The first part of the course is devoted to introducing students to the emergence of the CSD debate post-1990, and to provide them with a working understanding of current policy approaches from both a diagnostic and prescriptive perspective.

Week 1: Introduction to CSD: Themes and Actors

In this seminar, the various components of the course outline will be explained including coursework and assessment requirements. Following this, the themes and issues that form the basis for the course will be outlined. The central thesis of the course will be advanced: namely, that current policy and mainstream academic discussions of “Conflict, Security and Development” approach the topic from an overly narrow perspective, and fail to problematize its basic conceptual apparatus such as the “nation state”; “conflict” and “security” or to contextualize these concepts within a longer socio-historical narrative.

In this seminar, students will be introduced to the analytic modelling approach to conflict, security and development (CSD), as it emerged as the dominant policy perspective post-1990. You will be introduced to the Strategic Conflict Assessment to be used next week.

Guiding Questions:

- When did CSD emerge as a concept and how has it evolved?
- Who are the actors involved?

Essential Readings (in pack):

Berger, Mark T and Heloise Weber (2009) *War, Peace and Progress: conflict, development,*

- (in)security and violence in the 21st century *Third World Quarterly* 30 (1):1-16
- Chandler, David. (2008) Review Article: Theorising the Shift from Security to Insecurity - Kaldor, Duffield and Furedi. *Conflict, Security & Development* 8:265-76.
- Collier, Paul (2008) Chapter 2 from *The Bottom Billion*. New York: OUP
- Duffield, Mark. (2001) *Chapter 2 in Global Governance and the New Wars : The Merging of Development and Security*. London: Zed (2001).
- Mac Ginty, Roger; and Andrew Williams. (2009) Introduction In *Conflict and Development*, edited by Roger Mac Ginty and Andrew Williams. London: Routledge.

Additional Readings: (See also, Background Readings, above)

- Chandler, David. (2008) Theorising the Shift from Security to Insecurity - Kaldor, Duffield, Furedi. *Conflict, Security & Development* 8:265-76.
- Dower, Nigel. (1999) Development, Violence and Peace: A Conceptual Exploration. *The European Journal of Development Research* 11:44 - 64.
- Edkins, Jenny. (2003) Humanitarianism, Humanity, Human. *Journal of Human Rights* 2:253-58.
- Fox, Fiona. (2001) New Humanitarianism: Does It Provide a Moral Banner for the 21st Century *Disasters* 25:275-89.
- Gasper, Des. (1999) Violence and Suffering, Responsibility and Choice: Issues in Ethics and Development. *The European Journal of Development Research* 11:1 - 22.
- Kaldor, Mary. (2007) Chapter 3. In *Human Security*, edited by Mary Kaldor, pp. ix, 228 p. Cambridge: Polity.
- Mills, Kurt. (2005) Neo-Humanitarianism: The Role of International Humanitarian Norms and Organizations in Contemporary Conflict. *Global Governance* 11:161-83.
- OECD DAC. (2008) Introduction and Chapter 1 In *Resource Flows to Fragile and Conflict-Affected States*, edited by OECD DAC. Paris: OECD DAC.
- Secretary General's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change. (2004) Secretary General's High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change. New York: United Nations.
- Tausig, M. (2004) Culture of Terror - Space of Death: Roger Casement's Putumayo Report and the Explanation of Terror In *Violence in War and Peace : Edited by Nancy Scheper-Hughes and Philippe Bourgois*, edited by Nancy Scheper-Hughes and Philippe I. Bourgois, pp. xv, 496 p. Oxford: Blackwell.
- UN Secretary-General,, UN Secretary-General. 1992. An Agenda for Peace: Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking and Peace-Keeping.
- UN Secretary-General. 2005. In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All. United Nations
- Wheeler, Nicholas J. (2000) *Saving Strangers : Humanitarian Intervention in International Society*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Wood, William B. (1996) From Humanitarian Relief to Humanitarian Intervention: Victims, Interveners and Pillars. *Political Geography* 15:671-95.

Week 2: Diagnostics and analysis: Case study and conflict mapping – Afghanistan

Students will be broken up into small groups to do a Strategic Conflict Assessment on Afghanistan. Students will be given detailed instructions at the beginning of class.

Students should prepare for this class by (a) familiarizing themselves with several of the “conflict assessment methodologies” listed below*, as well as with (b) the ongoing conflict situation in Afghanistan.

Essential Readings on Afghanistan

BBC. 2010. Country Profile: Afghanistan.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/south_asia/country_profiles/1162668.stm

CIA. 2010. The World Factbook: Afghanistan. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/af.html>

International Crisis Group. 2010. Afghanistan.

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/asia/south-asia/afghanistan.aspx>

Essential Readings on Conflict Assessments

Governance and Social Development Resource Centre: *Conflict Analysis Frameworks and Tools* <http://www.gsdrc.org/go/conflict/chapter-1-understanding-violent-conflict/conflict-analysis-framework-and-tools> (on line) - have a look at the various approaches to analyzing conflict **and choose one or two that you are most comfortable with to analyse in depth.**

Additional Readings:

Bank, The World. (2009) Afghanistan: Data, Projects & Research.

DFID. (2007) Preventing Violent Conflict London: DFID.

———. (2009) Eliminating World Poverty: Building Our Common Future. London: DFID.

Felbab-Brown, Vanda. (2006) Kicking the Opium Habit? Afghanistan's Drug Economy and Politics since the 1980s. *Conflict, Security & Development* 6.

Giustozzi, Antonio. (2007) War and Peace Economies of Afghanistan's Strong Men. *International Peacekeeping* 14.

World Health Organisation. (2002) World Report on Violence and Health. edited by Etienne G Krug and et al. Geneva.

Week 3: Debrief and discussion of measurement and conceptual problems

During the first part of the seminar, each group will briefly present their SCA from the previous week, highlighting why they used a particular approach and the challenges that they faced using the methodology. It will introduce a discussion of the underlying assumptions of this approach to modelling conflict and discuss the implications that this had on the types of interventions that are proposed.

Part II: Interrogating Causality

The next three sessions (Weeks 4 through 6) examines the relationship between causal factors and conflict and violence, highlighting two common themes: identity and economics.

Week 4: When is a war (not) a war? Defining, measuring and understanding violence

This week considers the idea of conflict, and the commensurate idea of violence (and conversely peace).

Guiding Questions:

- How do we measure violence and conflict? What assumptions are made, and limits met? How is correlation established? Is there a spectrum of violence?

- What are the methodological and measurement issues encountered during field work? Is it realistic for agencies and researchers to try and 'do no harm'?
- Is the violence that we are seeing somehow 'new'?
- What is peace?

Essential Readings:

- Suhrke, Astri and Ingrid Samset (2007) What's in a Figure? Estimating Recurrence of Civil War. *International Peacekeeping* 14:195-203.
- Collins, Randall "Micro and Macro causes of Violence" *International Journal of Conflict and Violence* 3(1) 2009: 9-22.
- Kalyvas, Stathis N. (2001) 'New' and 'Old' Civil Wars: A Valid Distinction? *World Politics* 54:99-118.
- Sambanis, Nicholas. (2004) What Is Civil War?: Conceptual and Empirical Complexities of an Operational Definition. *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 48:814-58.
- Wood, Elisabeth Jean. (2006) The Ethical Challenges of Field Research in Conflict Zones. *Qualitative Sociology* 29.

Additional Resources:

- Arendt, H. (1969) Reflections on Violence. *Journal of International Affairs* 23:1-35.
- Barakat, S., M. Chard, T. Jacoby and W. Lume (2002) The Composite Approach: Research Design in the Context of War and Armed Conflict. *Third World Quarterly* 23:991-1003.
- Blok, Anton. (2000) Chapter 1 - the Enigma of Senseless Violence. In *Meanings of Violence : A Cross Cultural Perspective*, edited by Go ran Aijmer and J. Abbink, pp. xvii, 220 p. Oxford: Berg.
- Brennan, W. (1998) Aggression and Violence: Examining the Theories. *Nursing Standard* 12:36-38.
- Browning, Christopher R. (1992) *Ordinary Men : Reserve Police Battalion 101 and the Final Solution in Poland*. New York, NY: Aaron Asher Books.
- Chomsky, Noam. (1967) The Legitimacy of Violence as a Political Act.
- Collins, Randall. (2008) *Violence : A Micro-Sociological Theory*. Princeton, N.J. ; Woodstock: Princeton University Press.
- Collins et al. A mini-forum on Violence in *The British Journal of Sociology* (2009) Vol. 30:3.
- Courtney, Morgan (Lead), Hugh Riddell, John Ewers, Rebecca Linder, Craig Cohen. . (2005) In the Balance: Measuring Progress in Afghanistan. In *Post-Conflict Reconstruction Project* edited by Frederick Barton, Bathsheba Crocker (Co-Directors): CSIS.
- Cramer, Christopher (2006) *Chapters 2 & 3 in Civil War Is Not a Stupid Thing : Accounting for Violence in Developing Countries*. London: Hurst & Co.
- Csete, Joanne; and Juliane Kippenberg. (2002) *The War within the War : Sexual Violence against Women and Girls in Eastern Congo*. New York ; London: Human Rights Watch.
- CSIS. (2004) Progress or Peril: Measuring Iraq's Reconstruction In *Post-Conflict Reconstruction Project*, edited by Frederick Barton, Bathsheba Crocker (Co-Directors): Center for Strategic and International Studies.
- Davenport, C; and B Ball. (2002) View to a Kill: Explaining the Implications of Source Selection in the Case of Guatemalan State Terror, 1977-1995. *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 46:427-51.
- Dauphinee, Elizabeth (2007) Chapter 2 in *The Ethics of Researching War*. Manchester: Manchester University Press

- Ehrenreich, Barbara. (1997) *Blood Rites : Origins and History of the Passions of War*. London: Virago.
- Eldringham, Nigel. (2004) *Accounting for Horror: Post Genocide Debates in Rwanda*. Vancouver: Pluto Press.
- Gilligan, James. (2000) Chapter 5 In *Violence : Reflections on Our Deadliest Epidemic*, edited by James Gilligan, p. 306 p. London: Jessica Kingsley.
- Girard, Rene. (1996) Chapter 1 - 3 & 6. In *The Girard Reader*, edited by Rene Girard and James G. Williams, pp. xii,310p. New York: Crossroad.
- Grossman, Dave. (1995) *On Killing : The Psychological Cost of Learning to Kill in War and Society*. Boston, Mass. ; London: Little, Brown.
- Hanssen, Beatrice. (2000) On the Politics of Pure Means: Benjamin, Arendt, Foucault. In *Critique of Violence : Between Poststructuralism and Critical Theory*, edited by Beatrice Hanssen, pp. vi, 314 p. London: Routledge.
- Hoffman, Danny. (2005) Warscape Ethnography in West Africa and the Anthropology Of "Events". *Anthropological Quarterly* 78:315-27.
- Holsti, K. J. (1996) *The State, War, and the State of War*. Cambridge Studies in International Relations. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hussein, Karim, James Sunberg; and David Seddon. (1999) Increasing Violent Conflict between Herders and Farmers in Africa: Claims and Evidence. *Development Policy Review* 11:397-418.
- Jacoby, Tim. (2008) *Understanding Conflict and Violence : Theoretical and Interdisciplinary Approaches*. London: Routledge.
- Kalyvas, Stathis N. (2004) "The Urban Bias in Research on Civil War" *Security Studies* Vol 13(3): 160-190.
- Kalyvas, Stathis N., Ian Shapiro; and Tarek E. Masoud. (2008) Introduction In *Order, Conflict, and Violence*, edited by Stathis N. Kalyvas, Ian Shapiro and Tarek E. Masoud, pp. xiii, 436 p. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kassimeris, George. (2006) The Barbarisation of Warfare - a User's Manual. In *The Barbarisation of Warfare*, pp. xii, 321 p. London: Hurst.
- Keane, John. (1996) *Reflections on Violence*. London: Verso.
- Kriger, Norma J. (2003) *Guerrilla Veterans in Post-War Zimbabwe : Symbolic and Violent Politics, 1980-1987*. African Studies. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Leach, Fiona. (2006) Researching Gender Violence in Schools: Methodological and Ethical Considerations. *World Development* 34:1129-47.
- Mawdsley, Emma; and Jonathan Rigg. (2002) A Survey of the World Development Reports I: Discursive Strategies. *Progress in Development Studies* 2:93-111.
- Milgram, Stanley. (1974) *Obedience to Authority: An Experimental View*. London: Tavistock Publications.
- Mitchell, Timothy. (2002) *Rule of Experts : Egypt, Techno-Politics, Modernity - Chapter 5*. Berkeley, Calif. ; London: University of California Press.
- Nordstrom, Carolyn; and Antonius C. G. M. Robben. (1995) *Fieldwork under Fire : Contemporary Studies of Violence and Survival*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Rubinstein, Robert A. (1998) Methodological Changes in the Ethnographic Study of Multilateral Peacekeeping. *PoLAR: Political and Legal Anthropological Review* 21:138.
- Sartre, Jean Paul (1969) Preface. In *The Wretched of the Earth*, edited by Frantz Fanon and Constance Farrington, p. 255. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- Scheper-Hughes, Nancy; and Philippe I. Bourgois. (2004) *Violence in War and Peace : Edited by Nancy Scheper-Hughes and Philippe Bourgois*. Blackwell Readers in Anthropology. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Shaw, Martin. (2000) The Contemporary Mode of Warfare? Mary Kaldor's Theory of New Wars.

Review of International Political Economy 7:171-80.

Smyth, Marie; and Gillian Robinson. (2001) *Researching Violently Divided Societies : Ethical and Methodological Issues*. Tokyo ; New York: United Nations University Press ; London : Pluto Press.

Tausig, M. (2004) Culture of Terror - Space of Death: Roger Casement's Putumayo Report and the Explanation of Terror In *Violence in War and Peace : Edited by Nancy Scheper-Hughes and Philippe Bourgois*, edited by Nancy Scheper-Hughes and Philippe I. Bourgois, pp. xv, 496 p. Oxford: Blackwell.

Tilly, Charles. (2000) Introduction: Violence Viewed and Reviewed. *Social Research* 67.

Wallensteen, Peter; and Margareta Sollenberg. (1998) Armed Conflict and Regional Conflict Complexes, 1989-97. *Journal of Peace Research* 35:621-34.

World Bank/DSF. (2009) Aceh Conflict Monitoring Update. World Bank/Decentralization Support Facility.

Week 5. Identity as source of conflict?

Identity in its various forms – ethnicity, nationalism, race, religion – has frequently been considered as the leading cause of conflict and instability. This week looks at the various theories which propose that identity and violent conflict are linked and asks how and when this is so. It asks what is meant by “identity” and whether it is a fixed or constructed category, and whether this matters.

Guiding Questions:

- What role has identity played in theories of CSD?
- How has identity become a mobilizing factor in conflict, and more specifically terrorism?
- Is identity constructed?
- Has development practice constructed “the victim” as an identity?
- Is there a difference between religion and ethnicity?

Essential Readings:

Fearon, James D., D Laitin. (2000) Violence and the Social Construction of Ethnic Identity. *International Organization* 54.

Kalyvas, Stathis N. (2002) The Ontology of Political Violence: Action and Identity in Civil Wars. *Perspectives on Politics* 1:475-94.

Khotari, Ammina (2010) “The Framing of the Darfur Conflict in the New York Times:2003-2006” *Journalism Studies* Vol 11(2):209-224.

Stewart, Francis. (2009) Religion Versus Ethnicity as a Source of Mobilisation: Are There Differences? Oxford: CRISE.

Young, Crawford. (2003) Explaining the Conflict Potential of Ethnicity. In *Contemporary Peacemaking*, edited by John Darby, Roger MacGinty. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan

Case Study: Bosnia

To get you started see: Susan Woodward's *Balkan Tragedy*; Mary Kaldor's *New and Old Wars (sections on Bosnia)*; Laura Silber and Alan Little's *Death of Yugoslavia*.

Additional Readings:

African Rights. (1994) *Rwanda : Death, Despair and Defiance*. London: African Rights.

Anderson, Benedict R. O'G. (1991) *Imagined Communities : Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*. Rev. and extended ed. London: Verso.

- Bennett, Christopher. (1995) *Yugoslavia's Bloody Collapse: Causes, Course and Consequence*. New York: New York University Press.
- Besancon, Marie L. (2005) Relative Resources: Inequality in Ethnic Wars, Revolutions and Genocides *Journal of Peace Research* 42.
- Bhavani, Ravi. (2006) Ethnic Norms and Interethnic Violence: Accounting for Mass Participation in the Rwandan Genocide. *Journal of Peace Research* 43:651-69.
- Bowen, John. (1996) The Myth of Ethnic Conflict *Journal of Democracy* 7.
- Burg, Steven L.; and Paul S. Shoup. (1999) *The War in Bosnia-Herzegovina: Ethnic Conflict and International Intervention*. Armonk: M.E. Sharp.
- Campbell, David. (1998) Chapters 1 & 7. In *National Deconstruction : Violence, Identity, and Justice in Bosnia*, edited by David Campbell, pp. xv,304p. Minneapolis, Minn. ; London: University of Minneapolis Press.
- Collett, Moya. (2006) Ivorian Identity Constructions: Ethnicity and Nationalism in the Prelude to Civil War. *Nations and Nationalism* 12.
- Devare, Aparna. (2009) Secularizing Religion: Hindu Extremism as a Modernist Discourse. *International Political Sociology* 3:156-75.
- Eldringham, Nigel. (2004) *Accounting for Horror: Post Genocide Debates in Rwanda*. Vancouver: Pluto Press.
- Eller, J; and R Coughlan. (1993) The Poverty of Primordialism: The Demystification of Ethnic Attachments. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 16.
- Fearon, James D., D Laitin. (2000) Violence and the Social Construction of Ethnic Identity. *International Organization* 54.
- Fearon, James D.; and David D. Laitin. (2003) Ethnicity, Insurgency, and Civil War. *American Political Science Review* 97:75-90.
- Gurr, Ted Robert. (1993) *Minorities at Risk : A Global View of Ethnopolitical Conflicts*. Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press.
- Hoffman, Bruce. (2006) *Inside Terrorism*. Rev. and expanded ed. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Huntington, S. P. (1993) The Clash of Civilizations? *Foreign affairs* 72:22-49.
- Kaldor, Mary. (2007) Chapter 3. In *Human Security*, edited by Mary Kaldor, pp. ix, 228 p. Cambridge: Polity.
- Kalyvas, Stathis N. (2001) 'New' and 'Old' Civil Wars: A Valid Distinction? *World Politics* 54:99-118.
- Kaufman, Stuart J. (2001) Chapter 1 - Stories About Ethnic War and Chapter 2 - the Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War. In *The Symbolic Politics of Ethnic War*, edited by Stuart J. Kaufman. New York: Cornell University Press.
- Lake, David A.; and Donald Rothchild. (1996) Containing Fear: The Origins and Management of Ethnic Conflict. *International Security* 21.
- Mamdani, Mahmood. (2002) *When Victims Become Killers : Colonialism, Nativism, and the Genocide in Rwanda*. Princeton, N.J. ; Oxford: Princeton University Press.
- Mann, Michael. (2005) Chapter 1 - the Argument In *The Dark Side of Democracy : Explaining Ethnic Cleansing*, edited by Michael Mann, pp. x, 580 p. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Mueller, John. (2000) The Banality of Ethnic War. *International Security* 25.
- Sageman, Marc. (2008) *Leaderless Jihad : Terror Networks in the Twenty-First Century*. Philadelphia, Pa.: University of Pennsylvania Press ; Bristol : University Presses Marketing [distributor].
- Tilly, Charles. (2003) *The Politics of Collective Violence*. Cambridge Studies in Contentious Politics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Turton, David. (1997) *War and Ethnicity : Global Connections and Local Violence*. Studies on the

Nature of War. Rochester, N.Y.: University of Rochester Press.

Walker, Brian M. (2007) *Ancient Enmities and Modern Conflict: History and Politics in Modern Ireland. Nationalism and Ethnic Politics* 13.

Week 6. Economic sources of conflict?

The occurrence of violent conflict is often attributed to economic factors. This week provides an introduction to the various approaches to the topic. Specifically it looks at (i) natural resources as cause of conflict (ii) the political economy of war and (iii) globalization & trade as source of conflict. The majority of the focus will be on the first two, as we will return to the third in more depth in Part III of the course.

Guiding Questions:

- Do natural resources cause conflict? In scarcity or abundance? Is war a resource?
- What role does the “grey economy” play in conflict and peace?
- Is the “greed vs. grievance” framework useful?
- Do root causes matter?

Essential Readings:

Andreas, Peter. (2004) ‘The Clandestine Political Economy of War and Peace in Bosnia’ in *International Studies Quarterly* 48:29-51.

Cramer, Christopher (2006) *Pp. 108-138 in Civil War is not a Stupid Thing*

Le Billon, Philippe. (2007) Geographies of War: Perspectives on 'Resource Wars'. *Geography Compass* 1:163-82.

Murshed, Syed Mansoob and Mohammad Zulfan Tadjoeeddin. (2009) ‘Revisiting the Greed and Grievance Explanations for Violent Conflict’ in *Journal of International Development* Vol 21:87-111.

Woodward, Susan L. (2007) “Do the Root Causes of Civil War Matter” *Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding* Vol 1(2): 143-170.

...and if you want to see where the controversy started Collier, Paul and Anke Hoeffler (2004) “Greed and Grievance in Civil War” *OEP* Vol.56:563-595.

Case Study: West Africa

To get started see...Will Reno’s *Warlord Politics and African States*; Collier et al.’s *Understanding Civil War Volume 1: Africa* (on order); Philippe LeBillon (2003) “The Political Ecology of War and Resource Exploitation” *Studies in Political Economy* Vol 70(Spring):59-95.

Additional Resources:

Aspinall, Edward. (2009) *Combatants to Contractors: The Political Economy of Peace in Aceh. Indonesia* 87:1-34.

Aspinall, Edward. (2007) *The Construction of Grievance: Natural Resources and Identity in a Separatist Conflict. Journal of Conflict Resolution* 51:950-72.

Ballentine, Karen; and Heiko Nitzschke. (2004) *Profiting from Peace : Managing the Resource Dimensions of Civil War*. Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner.

Bannon, Ian; and Paul Collier. (2003) *Natural Resources and Violent Conflict : Options and Actions*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Berdal, Mats; and David Keen. (1997) *Violence and Economic Agendas in Civil Wars. Millennium*

- *Journal of International Studies* 26.

- Boas, Morton. (2001) Liberia and Sierra Leone - Deadringers? The Logic of Neo-Patrimonial Rule. *Third World Quarterly* 22.
- Collier, Paul. (2000) Doing Well out of War: An Economic Perspective. In *Greed and Grievance: Economic Agendas in Civil Wars*, edited by Mats Berdal and David Malone. Boulder: Lynne Rienner.
- Cramer, Christopher Dr. (2002) Homo Economicus Goes to War: Methodological Individualism, Rational Choice and the Political Economy of War. *World Development* 30.
- Deudney, Daniel. (1990) The Case against Linking Environmental Degradation and National Security. *Millennium - Journal of International Studies* 19.
- Diamond, Jared M. (2005) *Collapse : How Societies Choose to Fail or Survive*. London: Allen Lane.
- Duffield, Mark. (1998) Post-Modern Conflict: Warlords, Post-Adjustment States and Private Protection. *Civil Wars* 1.
- . (2000) Globalization, Transborder Trade and War Economies. In *Greed and Grievance : Economic Agendas in Civil Wars*, edited by Mats R. Berdal and David M. Malone. Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Felbab-Brown, Vanda. (2006) Kicking the Opium Habit? Afghanistan's Drug Economy and Politics since the 1980s. *Conflict, Security & Development* 6.
- Ferguson, James. (2005) Seeing Like an Oil Company: Space, Security, and Global Capital in Neoliberal Africa. *American Anthropologist* 107:377-82.
- Giustozzi, Antonio. (2007) War and Peace Economies of Afghanistan's Strong Men. *International Peacekeeping* 14.
- Goodhand, Jonathan. (2003) Enduring Disorder and Persistent Poverty: A Review of the Linkages between War and Chronic Poverty. *World Development* 31.
- Haugh, W.; and T. Ellingsen. (1998) Beyond Environmental Scarcity: Causal Pathways to Conflict. *Journal of Peace Research* 35.
- Hirsch, John L. (2001) War in Sierra Leone. *Survival* 43.
- Homer-Dixon, Thomas F. (1999) *Environment, Scarcity, and Violence*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.
- . (1999) *Environmental Scarcity and Violence*. Princeton University Press.
- Kalyvas, Stathis N. (2001) 'New' and 'Old' Civil Wars: A Valid Distinction? *World Politics* 54:99-118.
- Karl, Terry. (1997) *Paradox of Plenty: Oil Booms and Petrol States*. Berkeley: University of California.
- Keen, David. (1997) A Rational Kind of Madness. *Oxford Development Studies* 25.
- . (2008) Chapters 2 & 3 In *Complex Emergencies*, edited by David Keen, pp. viii, 293 p. Cambridge: Polity.
- Kolko, Gabriel. (1994) *Century of War : Politics, Conflicts, and Society since 1914*. New York: New Press.
- Krueger, Alan B. (2008) *What Makes a Terrorist : Economics and the Roots of Terrorism*. Princeton, N.J. ; Woodstock: Princeton University Press.
- Le Billon, Philippe. (2000) *The Political Economy of War : What Relief Agencies Need to Know*. London: Humanitarian Practice Network.
- . (2000) *The Political Economy of War : An Annotated Bibliography*. Overseas Development Institute, Humanitarian Policy Group.
- . (2001) *Fuelling War or Buying Peace : The Role of Corruption in Conflicts*. Wider Discussion Paper, 1609-5774. Helsinki: UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research.
- . (2005) *Geopolitics of Resource Wars : Resource Dependence, Governance and*

- Violence*. Cass Studies in Geopolitics, 1466-7940. London: Frank Cass.
- . (2005) *Fuelling War: Natural Resources and Armed Conflict*. In *Adelphi Papers*. London: IISS.
- Malaquias, Assis. (2001) *Diamonds Are a Guerillas Best Friend: The Impact of Illicit Wealth on Insurgency Strategy*. *Third World Quarterly* 22.
- Marten, Kimberly. (2006-7) *Warlordism in Comparative Perspective*. *International Security* 31.
- Nordstrom, Carolyn. (2004) *Shadows of War : Violence, Power, and International Profiteering in the Twenty-First Century*. California Series in Public Anthropology. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- OECD DAC. (2008) Introduction and Chapter 1 In *Resource Flows to Fragile and Conflict-Affected States*, edited by OECD DAC. Paris: OECD DAC.
- Regan, Patrick M. (2005) *Green, Grievance and Mobilization in Civil Wars*. *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 49.
- Reno, William. (2000) *Shadow States and the Political Economy of Civil Wars*. In *Greed and Grievance: Economic Agendas in Civil Wars*, edited by Mats Berdal and David Malone. Boulder: Lynne Reiner.
- Ross, Mark. (2004) *How Does Natural Resource Wealth Influence Civil Wars? Evidence from 13 Cases*. *International Organization*.
- Ross, Michael L. (2004) *What Do We Know About Natural Resources and Civil War*. *Journal of Peace Research* 4.
- Selby, Jan. (2003) *Water, Power and Politics in the Middle East : The Other Israeli-Palestinian Conflict*. Library of Modern Middle East Studies. London: I. B. Tauris.
- . (2005) *The Geopolitics of Water in the Middle East: Fantasies and Realities*. *Third World Quarterly* 26:329-49.
- Sen, Amartya. (2008) *Violence, Identity and Poverty*. *Journal of Peace Research* 45.
- Stewart, Frances; and E. V. K. Fitzgerald. (2001) *War and Underdevelopment. Volume 1, the Economic and Social Consequences of Conflict*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Suhrke, Astri. (1994) *Environmental Degradation and Populations Flows*. *Journal of International Affairs* 47.
- UNEP. (2007) *Sudan: Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment*
- Vinci, Anthony. (2006) *Greed-Grievance Reconsidered: The Role of Power and Survival in the Motivation of Armed Groups*. *Civil Wars* 8.
- Walter, Barbara F. (2004) *Does Conflict Begat Conflict? Explaining Recurring Civil War*. *Journal of Peace Research* 41.
- Walton, John; and Seddon David. *Free Markets & Food Riots*. OXFORD: BLACKWELL (1994) P. 1-22.
- Zack-Williams, Alfred B. (1999) *Sierra Leone: The Political Economy of Civil War 1991-98*. *Third World Quarterly* 20.

Week 7: Essay Preparation Workshop

This class will brief you on what is expected from your end of term essay, introduce you to common mistakes and give you peer-to-peer feedback on your essay outline. You will need to bring copies of your outline to class. Please read Annex 2 for details.

Part III: Considering the Solutions

This third part of the course steps back from the contemporary CSD problematique in order to interrogate its underlying assumptions regarding development, war, security, and

international relations. It does so through an examination of 3 contemporary approaches to CSD.

Week 8. Who's responsibility to protect? Defining State Failure and Refining State-building

Problems of violent conflict and insecurity are commonly blamed on the condition of the state in question be it “weak”, “failed” or “fragile”. This week looks at how the discourse of state failure has evolved, and with it, the practice of “statebuilding”. It examines what constitutes a “state” and how this differs from a nation; the ubiquity of “institution building” in international assistance and the associated ideas of “good” and “democratic” governance. It interrogates the emerging benchmarks such as elections and the underlying normative consensus of what constitutes a legitimate state.

Guiding questions:

- When has a state failed? According to whom?
- Should non-democratic governance arrangements be considered as legitimate? Whose responsibility is it to protect?
- Can state building be separated from peace building? From nation building? Can states be built or do they need to evolve?
- Do current theories of state-building underplay the historic role played by violence in the state building process?
- If it's all about micro-politics, where is the room for the state?

Essential Reading:

Brooks, Rosa Ehrenreich (2005) “Failed States, or the State as Failure” *University of Chicago Law Review* Vol 72(4): 1159-1196.

Call, Charles T. (2010) “Beyond the ‘failed state’: Toward conceptual alternatives” *EJIR* Vol 20(10): 1-24.

Jackson, Robert. (1990) Chapter 1 in *Quasi-States: Sovereignty, IR and the Third World* Cambridge: CUP.

Paris, Roland. (2010) “Saving liberal peacebuilding” *Review of International Studies* Vol 36:337-365

Tilly, Charles. (1990) Chapter 4 in *Coercion, Capital, and European States, A.D.990-1990*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

Also have a look at

DFID. (2009) Building the State and Securing the Peace. London: DFID available at <http://www.gsdr.org/docs/open/CON64.pdf> (accessed August 11, 2010)

International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect at <http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/> (accessed August 11, 2010)

Case Study: East Timor

To get you started see *chapters in* Jennifer Milliken’s *State failure, collapse and reconstruction*; Dominic Zaum’s *The Sovereignty Paradox* and Roland Paris’ *At War’s End*

Additional Readings:

- Barnett, Michael. (1997) Bringing in the New World Order: Liberalism, Legitimacy and the United Nations. *World Politics* 49.
- Barnett, Michael N.; and Raymond Duvall. (2005) *Power in Global Governance*. Cambridge Studies in International Relations: Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2005.
- Beck, Ulrich. Neither Order nor Peace. *Common Knowledge* 11:1-11.
- Call, Charles; and Vanessa Wyeth. (2008) *Building States to Build Peace*. Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner ; London : Eurospan [distributor].
- Campbell, David. (1998) Chapters 1 & 7. In *National Deconstruction : Violence, Identity, and Justice in Bosnia*, edited by David Campbell, pp. xv,304p. Minneapolis, Minn. ; London: University of Minneapolis Press.
- Carothers, Thomas. (2007) The Sequencing Fallacy. *Journal of Democracy* 18.
- Chandler, David. (2006) Chapters 2 & 3 In *Empire in Denial : The Politics of State-Building*, edited by David Chandler, pp. xii, 221 p. London: Pluto.
- Chesterman, Simon. (2004) Intro & Chapter 4 In *You, the People : The United Nations, Transitional Administration, and State-Building*. Simon Chesterman, edited by Simon Chesterman, pp. xx, 296 p. Oxford ; New York: Oxford University Press.
- Chetail, Vincent. (2009) *Post-Conflict Peacebuilding : A Lexicon*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Collier, Paul. (2009) *Wars, Guns, and Votes : Democracy in Dangerous Places*. London: Bodley Head.
- Debrix, Francois. (1999) *Re-Envisioning Peacekeeping : The United Nations and the Mobilization of Ideology*. Borderlines. Minneapolis, Minn. ; London: University of Minnesota Press.
- Dobbins, James. (2004) The U.N.'S Role in Nation Building: From the Belgium Congo to Iraq. *Survival* 46:81-102.
- Englebort, Pierre; and Denis M. Tull. (2008) Postconflict Reconstruction in Africa: Flawed Ideas About Failed States. *International Security* 32:106-39.
- Finkelstein, Lawrence S. (1995) What Is Global Governance? . *Global Governance* 1.
- Hay, Colin, Michale Lister, David Marsh. (2006) *The State: Theories and Issues*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Hurd, Ian. (1999) Legitimacy and Authority in International Politics. *International Organization* 53.
- International Crisis Group. 2008. Crisis Group, the Responsibility to Protect (R2p), and Sri Lanka. <http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5421>
- Jackson, Robert. (2004) International Engagement in War-Torn Countries. *Global Governance* 10:21-36.
- Jahn, Beate. (2007) The Tragedy of Liberal Diplomacy: Democratization, Intervention, Statebuilding (Part I). *Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding* 1:87-106.
- . (2007) The Tragedy of Liberal Diplomacy: Democratization, Intervention, Statebuilding (Part II). *Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding* 1:211-29.
- Jones, Branwen Gruffydd (2008) "The Global Political Economy of Social Crisis: Towards a critique of the 'failed state' ideology" *Review of International Political Economy* Vol. 15(2):180-205l.
- Kant, Immanuel. (1990) Perpetual Peace: A Philosophical Sketch. In *Political Writings*, edited by Immanuel Kant and Hans Reiss, p. [288] p. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kaplan, Seth (2010) "Rethinking State-building in a Failed State" *The Washington Quarterly* Vol 33(1):81-97.
- Latour, Bruno. Whose Cosmos, Which Cosmopolitics? *Common Knowledge* 10:450-62.
- Le Billion, Philippe (2008) "Corrupting Peace? Peacebuilding and Post-conflict Corruption" *International Peacekeeping* Vol 15(3):344-361
- Milliken, Jennifer. (2003) *State Failure, Collapse and Reconstruction*. Development and Change Book Series. Oxford: Blackwell.

- OECD DAC. (2007) Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations. Paris: OECD DAC.
- . (2008) Introduction and Chapter 1 In *Resource Flows to Fragile and Conflict-Affected States*, edited by OECD DAC. Paris: OECD DAC.
- . (2009) Preventing Violence, War and State Collapse: The Future of Conflict Early Warning and Response.
- Paris, Roland. (2000) Broadening the Study of Peace Operations. *International Studies Review* 2:27-44.
- . (2006) *At War's End: Building Peace after Civil Conflict*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Pouligny, Béatrice, Simon Chesterman; and Albrecht Schnabel. (2007) *After Mass Crime : Rebuilding States and Communities*. Tokyo: United Nations University Press.
- Reno, William. (2004) The Privatization of Sovereignty and the Survival of Weak States In *Privatizing the States*, edited by Beatrice Hibou. London: Hirst.
- Richmond, Oliver P. (2008) "Reclaiming Peace in International Relations" *Millennium* Vol 36:439-470.
- Richmond, Oliver P. and Jason Franks (2009) *Liberal Peace Transitions: Between Statebuilding and Peacebuilding*. Edinburgh: EUP. (good case studies – book is on order)
- Roodman, David. (2007) Macro Aid Effectiveness Research: A Guide for the Perplexed. In *Working Paper*. Center for Global Development.
- Rotberg, Robert I. (2002) "The new nature of the nation state discourse" *Washington Quarterly* Vol. 25(3).
- Smillie, Ian. (1997) NGOs and Development Assistance: A Change in Mind-Set? *Third World Quarterly* 18:563-77.
- Trudeau, Dan and Luisa Veronais (2009) "Enacting State Restructuring: NGOs as 'translation mechanisms' *EPD: Society and Space* Vol 27(6):1117-1134.
- Vincent, Andrew. (1987) *Theories of the State*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- Walls, Michael (2009) "The Emergence of a Somali State: Building Peace From Civil War in Somaliland" in *African Affairs* pp. 1-19.
- Zizek, Slavoj. (2008) Chapter 5 - Tolerance as an Ideological Category. In *Violence*, edited by Slavoj Zizek. London: Profile Books

Week 9: Conflict is elsewhere – the construction of the “third world”; and the changing dynamics of aid

This week looks at the construction of geographical and functional categories associated with the practice of “international development assistance”. In particular it draws upon post-colonial critiques of the construction of the “third world” and frameworks and campaigns such as “structural adjustment”, “poverty eradication”, the “Millennium Development Goals” as conditions which are external and “Other” to a developed Global North. It examines how these paradigms are(n)’t being challenging by the rise of so-called ‘emerging donors’

Guiding Questions:

- What is the “third world” and how is it constructed? How has it, in turn constructed the “First World”
- Is CSD a “North-South” issue? How is this changing?

- What does the behaviour of 'emerging donors' tell us about the nature of development cooperation?
- What place do conflict and security concerns play in the 'emerging donors' agenda.

Essential Readings:

- Adelman, Carol (2009) "Global Philanthropy and Remittances: Reinventing Foreign Aid" *Brown Journal of World Affairs* Vol 15(2):23-33.
- Ayoob, Mohammed. (2004) Third World Perspectives on Humanitarian Intervention and International Administration. *Global Governance* 10:99-118.
- Escobar, Arturo. (1994) *Chapter 2 in Encountering Development : The Making and Unmaking of the Third World*. Princeton Studies in Culture/Power/History. Princeton, N.J. ; Chichester: Princeton University Press.
- Kapoor, Ilan (2008) Chapter 5 in *The Postcolonial Politics of Development* Oxon: Routledge.

PLUS two of the following depending on your interest:

- Mawsdley, Emma and Gerard McCann (2010) "The Elephant in the Corner? Reviewing India-Africa Relations in the New Millennium" *Geography Compass* Vol 4(2):81-93
- Raposo, Pedro Amakasu and David M. Potter (2010) "Chinese and Japanese development co-operation: South-South, North-South, or what?" *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* Vol 28(2):177-202.
- White, Lyal (2010) "Understanding Brazil's new drive for Africa" *South African Journal of International Affairs* Vol 17(2):221-242

Case Study: China in Africa

- To get you started read Brautigam, Deborah (2010) *China, Africa and the International Aid Architecture* ABD Working Paper Series No. 107; Alden, Chris (2005) "China in Africa" *Survival* Vol. 47(3):147-164.; Brautigam, Deborah (2009) *The dragon's gift the real story of China in Africa* Oxford: OUP.

Additional Readings:

- Alesina, Alberto; and David Dollar. (2000) Who Gives Foreign Aid to Whom and Why? *Journal of Economic Growth* 5:33-63.
- Alden, Chris (2005) "China in Africa" *Survival* Vol. 47(3):147-164.
- Ayoob, Mohammed. (1995) *The Third World Security Predicament : State Making, Regional Conflict, and the International System*. Emerging Global Issues. Boulder, Colo. ; London: Lynne Rienner.
- Bankoff, Gregory. (2001) Rendering the World Unsafe: 'Vulnerability' as Western Discourse. *Disasters* 25:19-35.
- Brautigam, Deborah (2010) *China, Africa and the International Aid Architecture* ABD Working Paper Series No. 107
- Brautigam, Deborah (2009) *The dragon's gift the real story of China in Africa* Oxford: OUP.
- Brenner, N. (1998) Between Fixity and Motion: Accumulation, Territorial Organization, and the Historical Geography of Spatial Scales. *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 16:459-81.
- Cole, Alyson Manda. (2007) *The Cult of True Victimhood : From the War on Welfare to the War on Terror*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press.
- Dahlman, Carl and Gerard Toal. (2005) Broken Bosnia: The Localization of Geopolitics of Displacement and Return in Two Bosnian Places. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 95:644-62.

- Doty, Roxanne Lynn. (1996) *Imperial Encounters : The Politics of Representation in North-South Relations*. Borderlines. Minneapolis ; London: University of Minnesota Press.
- Duvall, S. (2007) "Ambassador Mom": Angelina Jolie, Celebrity Activism, and Institutional Power. In *Annual Meeting of the International Communication Association*. San Francisco, CA.
- Edkins, Jenny. (2000) Sovereign Power, Zones of Indistinction and the Camp. *Alternatives* 25:3-25.
- Elden, Stuart. (2006) Spaces of Humanitarian Exception. *Geografiska Annaler, Series B* 88:477-85.
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- Ferguson, James. (2006) *Global Shadows : Africa in the Neoliberal World Order*. Durham, N.C. ; London: Duke University Press ;.
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Week 10: Aid as part of the problem?

From humanitarian assistance to peace-keeping to development and financial assistance, international aid is presented as the solution to underdevelopment, conflict and insecurity. However increasingly, aid is seen as problematic for a series of reasons. As we have seen, at the macro level, the structures of international assistance may be seen as both creating and reinforcing power imbalances between the Global North and South. At the micro level, the resource of aid and its various externalities may contribute to changing the societal dynamic in a way which increases the propensity for conflict or protracts existing ones.

This week will review these arguments and look at recent trends in CSD which have seen the introduction and evolution of development to incorporate security concerns. On the one hand, the "human security agenda" has expanded the idea of "security" into traditionally non-securitized aspects of assistance such as poverty reduction and education. Simultaneously, on the other hand, the expansion of military operations into areas such as rural reconstruction in Afghanistan and the increased use of civil-military partnerships has brought military actors into the domain traditionally occupied by aid agencies. This week looks at these trends and asks what is the future of CSD? It brings

our discussions full circle by examining the approaches to counter-insurgency currently being used by Western forces in Afghanistan – methods which are strikingly similar to those which have been used by development practitioners over the last two decades.

Guiding Questions:

- What is the Human Security Agenda? Has it changed development assistance?
- Have understandings of security changed over the last century? For whom?
- Can humanitarian and military organizations work together? Does it affect the safety of aid workers?
- Does the provision of aid make conflict/insecurity more or less likely in a given society? How so?
- How does the organizational culture/approaches of humanitarianism frame discussions of CSD and effect outcomes?

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- Fast, Larissa A. (2010) "Mind the Gap: Documenting and explaining violence against aid workers" *EJIR* Vol 20(10):1-25.
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Case Study: Afghanistan in the context of British Development Policy

Have a look at news reports and websites such as The UK's Stabilisation Unit <http://www.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/> and statements by DFID and the Ministry of Defense.

Additional Readings (policy documents):

- Human Security Center. 2005. Human Security Report 2005: War and Peace in the 21st Century <http://www.humansecurityreport.org/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=28&Itemid=63>
- The UK Approach to Stabilisation* (2008) UK Stabilisation Unit <http://www.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/index.php/about-us/key-documents/62-stabilisation-guides/105-stabilisation-guidance-note-executive-summary> (accessed August 11, 2010)
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- US Army (2006) Counterinsurgency. www.usgcoin.org/library/doctrine/COIN-FM3-24.pdf

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- Drury, A. Cooper, Richard Stuart Olson; and Douglas A. Van Belle. (2005) The Politics of Humanitarian Aid: U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, 1964 - 1995. *Journal of Politics* 67:454-73.
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- Feinstein International Famine Center, and International Alert. (2001) The Politicisation of Humanitarian Action and Staff Security: The Use of Private Security Companies by Humanitarian Agencies. In *The Politicisation of Humanitarian Action and Staff Security: The Use of Private Security Companies by Humanitarian Agencies*. Tufts University, Boston.
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- Hoffman, Danny. (2004) The Civilian Target in Sierra Leone and Liberia: Political Power, Military Strategy, and Humanitarian Intervention. *Afr Aff (Lond)* 103:211-26.
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- Kennedy, David. (2004) *The Dark Sides of Virtue : Reassessing International Humanitarianism*. Princeton N.J. ; Oxford : Princeton University Press c2004.
- Kenny, Sue. (2005) Reconstruction in Aceh: Building Whose Capacity? . *Community Development Journal* 42:206-21.
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- Marriage, Zoe. (2006) *Not Breaking the Rules, Not Playing the Game, International Assistance to Countries at War*. London: Hurst & Co.,; Palgrave & Macmillan.
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- Noxolo, Patricia. (2006) Claims: A Postcolonial Geographical Critique of 'Partnership' in Britain's Development Discourse. *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography* 27:254-69.
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- Pandolfi, Mariella. (2003) Contract of Mutual (in)Difference: Governance and the Humanitarian Apparatus in Contemporary Albania and Kosovo. *Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies* 10:369-82.
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- Smirl, Lisa. (2008) Building the Other, Constructing Ourselves: Spatial Dimensions of International Humanitarian Response. *International Political Sociology* 2:236-53.
- Spees, Pam. (2004) Gender, Justice and Accountability in Peace Support Operations London: International Alert.
- Stoddard, Abby, Adele Harmer; and Victoria DiDomenico. (2008) The Use of Private Security Providers. London: Humanitarian Policy Group.
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- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2003) Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: Guidelines for Prevention and Response. Geneva: UNHCR.
- Weiss, Thomas George; and Cindy Collins. (2000) *Chapter 5 - Main Actors, Humanitarian Challenges and Intervention*. Dilemmas in World Politics. 2nd ed. ed. Boulder, Colo. ; Oxford: Westview Press.
- Whitworth, Sandra. (2004) *Men, Militarism, and UN Peacekeeping : A Gendered Analysis*. Critical

Security Studies. Boulder, Colo. ; London: Lynne Rienner.

Additional Readings (on human security and the merging of development and military concerns):

- Basaran, Tugba. (2008) Security, Law, Borders: Spaces of Exclusion. *International Political Sociology* 2:339-54.
- Bauman, Zygmunt. (2000) *Community : Seeking Safety in an Insecure World*. Polity.
- Bigo, Didier. (2006) Protection: Security, Territory and Population. In *The Politics of Protection : Sites of Insecurity and Political Agency*, edited by Jef Huysmans, Andrew Dobson and Raia Prokhovnik, pp. 84-100. London: Routledge.
- Blakeley, Ruth. (2009) *State Terrorism and Neoliberalism : The North in the South*. London: Routledge.
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- Duffield, Mark. (2001) *Chapters 1, 2 & 5 Global Governance and the New Wars : The Merging of Development and Security*. London: Zed.
- Füredi, Frank. (2007) *Invitation to Terror : The Expanding Empire of the Unknown*. London: Continuum.
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- Harmer, Adele. (2008) Integrated Missions: A Threat to Humanitarian Security? *International Peacekeeping* 15:528-39.
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- Hyndman, Jennifer. (2007) The Securitization of Fear in Post-Tsunami Sri Lanka. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 97:361-72.
- International Federal of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. (2007) Stay Safe: The International Federations Guide to a Safer Mission. Geneva: IFRC.
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- Nelson, Diane M. (2005) Chapter 9 - Life During Wartime. In *Anthropologies of Modernity* edited by Jonathan Xavier Inda. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Pupovac, Vanessa. (2005) Human Security and the Rise of Global Therapeutic Governance *Conflict, Security & Development* 5:161-81.
- Report of the Secretary General. (2003) Safety and Security of Humanitarian Personnel and Protection of United Nations Personnel. edited by UN General Assembly. New York: United Nations.
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- Slim, Hugo. (2003) Humanitarianism with Borders? NGOs, Belligerent Military Forces and Humanitarian Action. In *ICVA Conference on NGOs in a Changing World Order: Dilemmas and Challenges*. Geneva.
- Smith, General Sir Rupert. (2006) *The Utility of Force: The Art of War in the Modern World*. London: Penguin.
- Stoddard, Abby, Adele Harmer, Katherine Haver. (2006) Providing Aid in Insecure Environments: Trends in Policy and Operations. In *Humanitarian Policy Group: Overseas Development Institute*.
- Stoddard, Abby, Adele Harmer; and Katherine Haver. (2009) Providing Aid in Insecure Environments: 2009 Update. In *Humanitarian Policy Group: Overseas Development Institute*.
- Templeman, Jon. (2008) Humanitarian Aid Politicized. In *Policy Innovations: Carnegie Council*
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- Van Brabant, Koenraad. (1998) Cool Ground for Aid Providers: Towards Better Security Management in Aid Agencies. *Disasters* 22:109-25.
- . (2000) Operational Security Management in Violent Environments. In *Good Practice Review*, edited by ODI. London: HPN.
- Vincenzo, Bollettino. (2008) Understanding the Security Management Practices of Humanitarian Organizations. *Disasters* 32:263-79.
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- World Health Organisation. (2002) World Report on Violence and Health. edited by Etienne G Krug and et al. Geneva.
- Yamashita, Hikaru. (2004) *Humanitarian Space and International Politics : The Creation of Safe Areas*. Aldershot ; Burlington, VT: Ashgate.

ANNEX 1

PRESENTATIONS

Groups: Will be announced on Study Direct by Week 2. They will be allocated according to student preferences for specific topics, as much as possible however, the convenor retains the right to make final decisions on group allocation according to international best practice.²

Objective & Approach: The objective of the presentation is two fold. First, the group must introduce and familiarize the class to a given case study from within the 'conflict, development, and security' literature. Second, the group must critically assess the given case study through the theoretical theme of the given week.

Example: Analyze the recent conflict in South Kyrgyzstan from the perspective of environmental degradation.

This presentation might spend the first 5 minutes giving a brief overview of the conflict, security and development situation in South Kyrgyzstan, focusing on the most pertinent events: in this case, the recent ethnic clashes. It would then move on to demonstrating how theories of environmental degradation would explain these events. For example, climate change has led to a to a reduction of fertile land available for agriculture which has led to an increase in regional migration and demand for land which has broken down along ethnic lines leading to increased inter-ethnic tensions, as recently shown. The last few minutes of the presentation should be used to assess whether the group agrees with this theoretical framework and pointing out any problems or shortcomings that the framework misses. Example: Your team questions whether the ethnic categories used in the mainstream analysis of the conflict are applicable. You feel that they are constructed categories and the violence is the result of conflict over trade routes within the region rather than purely ethnically motivated.

Please note that the presentation should NOT spend time detailing the theoretical positions as these will be discussed in the initial part of the seminar and all students are expected to have done the theoretical readings before coming to class. The focus is on the application of these frameworks.

Format & Supporting Materials:

- Ideally, the group can email handouts and presentation to the convenor at least 24 hours before the presentation. The convenor will then post them on Study Direct and it is the responsibility of individual students to bring a print out to class
- Where this hadn't been done, the group must provide handouts to the class.
- The content is up to the group, but it should cover the basic points and include a short bibliography of works consulted. It is up to the group to research the topic. There are ample articles available in the library and in the electronic journals on

² See http://www.essex.ac.uk/assessment/allocating_groups.htm

the case studies. Finding and synthesizing this material is part of the task. A 'notes' version of the power point presentation is appropriate however, groups may wish to include supplementary material.

- The group is encouraged to use visual aids – either through power point, keynote or overheads. Facilities for power point and overhead are available in most classrooms. Mac users will need to organize the electronic connectivity themselves. In all cases it is up to the group to ensure that they have sufficiently prepared the equipment beforehand so that the presentation runs smoothly.
- The group will have 20 minutes to present followed by 10 minutes of questions. Groups will have a 2 minutes warning. At 20 minutes groups must end their presentations even if they are not done or risk an automatic 10 mark penalty.
- It is up to the group how they divide up the presentation. Each member of the whether they all want to speak. Some people may have a talent for designing presentations, or for doing research rather than public speaking. However at least half the team must present verbally (all may do so if they wish) and those who have not presented must answer at least one question each following the presentation. The presentation must include a final slide which clearly details the roles and responsibilities of each member of the team.
- In the case of problems within the team – for example, one team member not turning up to planning meetings, or failing to do contribute fairly to the groups workload, please send me at email detailing the difficulty, and I will intervene to resolve the problem. Please note that it is not uncommon to have tensions within a group, and dealing with these in a constructive way is part of the task. Particularly in international settings, there will be occasions when you are working with people from very different backgrounds than your own. Being able to constructively negotiate this challenge will be an important part of the skill set that you develop over the course of this MA.

Written Component : To be submitted in class on the day of the presentation

- The class must submit a written portfolio to the convenor composed of:
 - a one page description of the teams working method including when they met, who was present, how they decided upon roles, what difficulties they faced and how they resolved them
 - All handouts
 - A copy of the visual presentation
 - A complete bibliography of works consulted, with the most useful works indicated in bold font

Marking Criteria:

1. Substance:

- How well does the presentation identify and present the relevant aspects of the case study?
- How well does the presentation apply the theoretical framework to the case study?

- Has the group identified appropriate literature?
- How have they used this literature? Have they merely described it or have they presented it in a way which demonstrates critical analysis
- Is the team able to answer the questions that are raised in a professional manner?
- Are the materials handed in clear and well written?

2. Presentation

- Is the verbal presentation succinct, clear and easy to understand?
- Is the information included relevant?
- How appropriate are the handouts?
- Are the visual aids and handouts clear and visually appealing? Do they complement or detract from the overall presentation?
- Does the team work together well? Have they fulfilled the criteria that all members contribute?
- Have they stayed within the allocated time?

Marking Criteria for Presentations

Descriptor	Alpha Scale	%	Criteria
Excellent	A+	95	This category of marks is given for a flawless presentation both in terms of content and style. It is of the standard that could be presented in front of a high level professional audience (for example, Chatham House) and should bring to the topic a novel and scintillating approach. All team members will contribute to the overall presentation. It will stay within the time limit. Questions will be answered in a professional manner.

	A A-	90 85	Such marks are given for an excellent or outstanding presentation. A presentation of this standard will exhibit excellent levels of knowledge, understanding and presentation skills comprising all the qualities stated above, with additional elements of originality and flair. It will exhibit a critical engagement with the material presented and include independent argument regarding the theme, issue or topic being presented. It will be excellently presented in a fluent speaking style supported by excellent visual aids and handouts. All team members will contribute to the overall presentation. It will stay within the time limit. Questions will be answered in a professional manner.
Good	B+ B B-	80 75 70	A mark in this range is indicative of a good or very good presentation. A presentation of this quality will show a good level of knowledge and understanding of the material covered. It will be well focussed, show evidence of very thoughtful preparation and a very clear comprehension of the material delivered. The material will be well structured, accurate, very coherently delivered and exhibit high level presentation and speaking skills well supported by good use of clear visual aids and handouts. All team members will contribute to the overall presentation. It will stay within the time limit. Questions will be answered in a professional manner.
Satisfactory	C+ C C-	65 60 55	A mark in this range is indicative that the presentation is of a satisfactory to very satisfactory standard. A presentation of this quality will show clear knowledge and understanding of the material covered. It will be focused and show evidence of thoughtful preparation and clear comprehension of the material delivered. The material will be reasonably well structured, coherently presented and exhibit clear speaking skills supported by adequate use of clear visual aids and handouts. There may be some omission of relevant material or limited develop of a topic, theme or argument, it may contain minor factual errors and not all team members may have contributed. It may be too long or too short. Team members may have some difficulty dealing with questions from the audience.

Pass	D +	50	A mark in this range is indicative that the presentation meets the minimum standard expected. A presentation of this quality will show limited knowledge and understanding of the material covered. It will show evidence of some preparation and comprehension, but the presentation may be weakly organized and/or cover only a limited range of the relevant material. It may exhibit weak presentation or speaking skills, lack appropriate visual aids and/or handouts and may contain some significant factual errors. Some team members may not have contributed and it may be significantly too short or too long.
	D	45	
	D	40	
Fail	E +	35	A mark in this range is indicative that the presentation is below, but at the upper end of the range is approaching, the minimum standard expected. It indicates a weak presentation below the minimum standard expected. This will be because either the presentation is too short, poorly organized, poorly structured and difficult to comprehend, or is poorly focused on the issue, topic or theme required. It will exhibit minimal knowledge or understanding of the material covered and may display very weak presentation or speaking skills, or contain substantial factual errors. Material may be missing.
	E	15	
	F	0	Work not submitted. Fail.

Annex 2: Essay Outlines

You should prepare a one page outline of your essay comprised of a research question (See Annex 2), basic outline and short bibliography for class in Week 7. On that day, I will be holding an essay writing workshop where you will have the chance to review each others' outlines, and provide feedback.

You will be asked to assess each others' outlines according the following criteria.

- Is the research question well formulated?
- Is there a clear argument?
- Is the structure logical and does it work to support the argument?
- Is the bibliography appropriate?
- Is the project viable in a 5000 word essay format?
- What elements/issues need to be included for a well supported argument?

- What pitfalls do you anticipate?

Based on these criteria you will assign a mark to the outline. Marking sheets will be distributed in class. Please bring 4 copies of your outline to class (one for you, one for 2 or your peers and one for me). You are strongly encouraged to organize a follow up meeting to discuss your outline with me before embarking on your final essay.

You should use these criteria when formulating your own outlines. When submitting your final essay, please include a short paragraph, prior to the essay which describes how the feedback you received influenced your work.

Annex 3:
Sample Essay Topics

(please feel free to develop your own)

1. "Experience shows that helping states to become more responsive and supporting durable peace are both fundamental to making progress toward the MDGs." Discuss.
2. Critique at least 2 of the OECD DAC "Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations" including a discussion of the emergence of the neologism "fragile states and situations".
3. A certain degree of corruption is beneficial to post-conflict peace processes. Discuss.
4. Is it possible for aid to "do no harm"?
5. Does migration challenge the established CSD paradigm?
6. Does CSD contribute the construction of "the victim" as identity category?
7. Is aid just a continuation of war by other means?
8. Is development the new counter insurgency?
9. Can peace building be seen as separate from nation building?
10. Has humanitarianism changed the nature of war?
11. Development is inseparable from conflict. Discuss.

Annex 4: Essay Marking Criteria

Descriptor	Alpha Scale	%	Criteria
Excellent	A+	95	is awarded for work of exceptional quality based on a comprehensive knowledge of the chosen topic, a sustained high level of critical analysis combined with a genuine originality of approach. The essay or dissertation will be tightly argued, meticulously organised, extremely well documented and will approach, in principle, publishable standard.
	A	90	is awarded when candidates show evidence of extensive relevant reading, a significant grasp of current major issues in the field and offer an original approach to their chosen topic. This knowledge will have been reviewed critically and with sufficient insight to challenge received ideas. The arguments will be clearly and persuasively put.
	A-	85	
Good	B+	80	is awarded when candidates show consistency and fluency in discussing and evaluating evidence and theories from a wide range of sources. They will demonstrate an ability to relate this reading to their chosen topic and will clearly have understood and assimilated the relevant literature. The argument will be clear and well structured.
	B	75	
	B-	70	
Satisfactory	C+	65	is awarded when there is clear evidence of knowledge and understanding but where ideas, critical comment or methodology are under-developed or oversimplified. There may be room for significant improvement in the clarity and structure of the argument and although there will be appropriate reference to relevant reading, this may not be sufficiently extensive. Some irrelevancy may be present.
	C	60	
	C-	55	
Pass	D +	50	This is a pass. It is awarded for work that exhibits some knowledge of the chosen topic, but displays weaknesses of understanding and thoroughness. Arguments will be weakly structured and important information and references may be lacking. There may be a considerable proportion that is irrelevant
	D	45	
	D	40	
Fail	E +	35	This indicates a fail. It is awarded to work that is seriously flawed, displaying a lack of awareness of essential texts and incoherent arguments. The research involved may be poorly organised and inadequately discussed, offering a fundamentally inadequate response to the chosen topic. Large parts of the answer may be irrelevant
	E	15	

	F	0	Work not submitted. Fail.
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