

Contents

The Rationale: Responding to Conflict and Fragility (Foreword by the editor)	III
Foreword by The Federal President of the Republic of Austria	V
The Authors	XIII
List of Abbreviations	XVII
Introduction: The State of Fragility	XXI

Chapter 1

Fragile Situations revisited – new Perspectives	1
I. Framing the Debate	1
A. The Emerging Paradigm of Sustained Peace	1
1. Transformative Power of the SDGs	1
a) The intrinsic link between peace and development	1
b) The aspect of fragility and peace in the SDG framework	3
c) Focus on new actors	3
2. From UNSCR 2086 to 2282	6
a) First upcoming of the notion of sustained peace – a milestone forward	6
b) From the Capstone Doctrine to the Horta Report	7
c) The main messages of UNSCR 2086 and 2282	7
3. Towards a Right to Peace?	12
a) The new package and what it still lacks	13
b) How is this debate linked to the right to peace?	13
c) A right to peace in distant future?	15
B. What's in a Strategy?	20
1. Definition: Security today	20
a) State security means	21
b) Security dilemma	22
c) The System of Collective Security, from 1945 onwards	22
d) Beyond UN mandated action – the world after 1989 and future arrangements	23
2. Key trends – A Political Scientist's Summary	23
a) Human security	23
b) The new image of the soldier	24
c) The EU Global Strategy	24
d) UN authorization	24
3. Goals and Means: The Case of the EU Global Strategy	26
a) The new EU security concept – a mirror of our times	26

b) New features	26
c) Specific profile of EU external action	28
d) Striking points of the new conceptual approach	29
4. Vision: A Responsibility to Build?	33
a) Human security, individualisation and the responsibility to protect	33
b) Normative shape of a possible “just war instrument”	34
c) Pillar two, the decisive ground-braker	35
II. Between Fragility and Resilience	37
A. Knowledge in a State of Flux – New Features in Terminology and Concepts	37
1. Protracted Crisis	37
2. Violence and Militias	38
a) Multiple forms and modalities	39
b) Surprising places and patterns	40
3. Hybridisation and Political Settlements	41
a) A post conflict society’s condition	42
b) Hybridisation. (Unintended) consequences of international intervention	42
c) Inclusive political settlements	43
4. What is Fragility?	45
a) Root causes of fragility linked to conflict	46
b) Different views on fragility	46
c) Dysfunctional state-citizen relationship	47
d) The broader concept of resilience	48
5. What is Resilience?	49
a) Resilience is the answer to fragility	50
b) Ethymology	50
c) Building blocks of resilience	51
d) Critics	52
B. Seminal Events and Trends in Responding to Conflict and Fragility	57
1. History	57
2. New Forms of Dialogue and Partnership – The New Deal	58
a) The New Deal	58
b) The Fragility Assessments	61
c) Peacebuilding and statebuilding indicators	62
3. The Socio-Economic Impact of International Presence on the Ground	69
a) The role of expectations and a prosperous future	70
b) When a peace operation intervenes	70
4. Humanitarian Space – Turn to the Local	76
a) Living apart together	77
b) The change in perspective	78

Chapter 2

Solutions. State of Play 83

I. Crisis Management and beyond 83

 A. Transformative Interventionism 83

 1. International Crisis Management revisited 83

 a) Some Considerations on the future of international crisis management 84

 2. The Framework of International Humanitarian Law 95

 a) What is “Law of War”, “International Humanitarian Law”, “Law of Armed Conflict”? 95

 b) When does LOAC apply? 96

 c) Categories of persons in armed conflict 97

 d) Basic principles of IHL 98

 3. UN Peace Operations Today 101

 a) Peacekeeping in a changing environment 102

 b) Strategic considerations 103

 c) Operational obstacles 106

 d) Way ahead 107

 4. Conflict Transformation and Prevention 111

 a) Definition 112

 b) Best Practices of facilitation 114

 c) Nourishing new thinking on responding to conflict and fragility 114

 5. Migration Policies 117

 a) The lessons of 2015 117

 b) Individual decisions bear collective effects 118

 c) Mobility and communication – two main drivers of globalization 118

 d) From pure ethics to ethics of responsibility 120

 e) A look at future EU strategy 123

 f) A complementary global clearing-house mechanism – “Leaving no one behind” 127

II. Societies and States 133

 A. Relational Statebuilding – Building States and Why 133

 1. Human Security Approach to Fragility 133

 a) Conceptual origins 134

 b) A more pragmatic approach – relational networks in fair power systems 135

 c) Stepping up development for peace 136

 d) A third generation of statebuilding? 136

 2. Towards Self-Determination – New Ways to Go? 137

 a) Ownership and empowerment – two sides of the same coin .. 138

 b) A normative framework for all in fragile situations 139

 c) Human Rights-based Principles for Sustained Peace 139

3. Manifestations of Legitimacy	141
a) What is legitimate politics?	142
b) Democracy and peace – mutually reinforcing?	143
c) Principle of limited governance	144
d) Résumé	145
4. Sovereignty: Stimulating New Insights	146
a) Status of the old “Lotus order”	147
b) What does self-determination mean in substance?	147
c) How can external engagement contribute to fostered self-determination?	148
d) Critics	148
e) Brainstorming on sovereignty – think out of the box	148
5. Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment	150
a) Gender issues as an essential part of statebuilding	151
b) Key terms and the evolution of the normative framework	152
c) Challenges and ways forward	152
Chapter 3	
Ways forward	157
I. International Law of Transition. Status quo and Future Contours	157
A. Ius Post Bellum – or more?	157
1. Why the discourse on ius post bellum has stuck	157
a) Point of origin	158
b) A short review	158
c) Creating and applying modern ius post bellum	159
2. The test of practice and experiences	159
a) How to operationalize “fuzzy sovereignty”	160
b) Responsibilities resulting from intervention?	161
B. Elements to rethink IPB in the future	162
II. On the Way to Resilience. Towards a Novel Lex Pacificatoria	163
A. Pioneering work	163
1. Embarkment for new strands	164
2. A set of principles for mediators and external actors	164
3. Concretising the “right to peace”	165
4. Six factors to be reflected in road maps to peace	166
B. The body of a future lex pacificatoria	167
III. Comprehensive Approach. A Proposal	172
A. Where We Stand	172
1. Status quo	172
2. Remaining Challenges	173
B. Creating a Planning and Operating Mechanism – a Stance by a Military	176

1. The Proposal	176
2. The Outset	178
3. The “Comprehensive Approach”	179
a) International scene – a traceable way toward joint engagement	179
b) The intrinsic interdependence of development issues	183
c) The Multi-dimensional aspect of the Comprehensive Approach	187
4. The “Planning and Operating Mechanism” and its tools	189
a) Establishing sector strategies, measuring progress and secure inclusion	191
b) “Blueprint Document”	198
c) Knowledge Development Process	200
d) Interoperable Reporting System	201
5. Interacting Triangle of Peacebuilding and Statebuilding	203
a) Transparency – What is being done by whom?	203
b) Ownership – Who is accountable for what?	204
c) Progress – How much has been achieved so far?	205
6. The Way Ahead	206
a) First step	206
b) Second step	206
c) Third step	207

Chapter 4

Impact Management Tools for Field Work:

Enhancing Operability in Times of crisis	211
---	------------

Tool A: Preventive Diplomacy and Early Peacebuilding	212
---	------------

Tool B: Transitional Justice and Human Rights Dialogue	219
---	------------

a) Conflict in society	220
b) Definitions and instruments	220
c) Guiding principles	221
d) Challenges and critical voices	222
e) Compatibility with human rights	222

Tool C: Mindfulness-based Approaches to Mediation	223
--	------------

a) Origin and intention	223
b) Benefit	224

Tool D: The Way to Influence Political Settlements	226
---	------------

a) What is Track 2 mediation?	226
b) Track 2 activities	227
c) Implementation	228
d) Challenges	228

Tool E: Security Sector Reform: Who is in the Lead?	230
--	------------

a) Two porcupines in love	230
---------------------------------	-----

Contents

b) The case of Security Sector Reform (SSR)	231
c) Lasting influence of statebuilding for peace	231
Tool F: The Case of Social Entrepreneurs	232
a) What is Social Entrepreneurship and how can it be used in the context of economics for peace?	233
b) The idea	233
c) Some examples	234
d) Critical voices	234
Tool G: Inclusion and the Role of Media	235
a) Internet 4.0 and more	235
b) Experiences from Haiti	236
c) A code of conduct needed	236
d) Nepal earthquake, an example	237
Tool H: Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration:	
Community Violence Reduction	237
a) Fight against Radicalisation. Interlinkages	238
b) Lessons learned from Iraq	238
 Chapter 5.	
Food for Thought.	
Conclusions in a World of Diminishing Universality	241
I. Security Strategies, Development Policies – Politics of Peace?	242
II. Involved, Therefore Responsible.	243
III. A Theory of Change in Times of Crisis	244
A. New trajectories	245
B. Paradigm shifts so far	245
1. Embarkments in development policy	245
2. Progress in international crisis and conflict management	245
3. Anti-hegemonic trends of the international order	246
C. What remains open to date: Self-determination revisited	246
 Index	 249