

## Humanitarian Intervention In Post Cold War Africa The

*How do we frame decisions to use or abstain from military force? Who should do the killing? Do we need new paradigms to guide the use of force? And what does “victory” mean in contemporary conflict? In many ways, these are timeless questions. But they should be revisited in light of changing circumstances in the twenty-first century. The post–Cold War, post-9/11 world is one of contested and fragmented sovereignty: contested because the norm of territorial integrity has shed some of its absolute nature, fragmented because some states do not control all of their territory and cannot defeat violent groups operating within their borders. Humanitarian intervention, preventive war, and just war are all framing mechanisms aimed at convincing domestic and international audiences to go to war—or not, as well as to decide who is justified in legally and ethically killing. The international group of scholars assembled in this book critically examine these frameworks to ask if they are flawed, and if so, how they can be improved. Finally, the volume contemplates what all the killing and dying is for if victory ultimately proves elusive.*

*This book explores attempts to develop a more acceptable account of the principles and mechanisms associated with humanitarian intervention, which has become known as the ‘Responsibility to Protect’ (R2P). Cases of genocide and mass violence have raised endless debates about the theory and practice of humanitarian intervention to save innocent lives. Since the humanitarian tragedies in Rwanda, Burundi, Bosnia, Kosovo and elsewhere, states have begun advocating a right to undertake interventions to stop mass violations of human rights from occurring. Their central concern rests with whether the UN’s current regulations on the use of force meet the challenges of the post-Cold War world, and in particular the demands of addressing humanitarian emergencies. International actors*

*tend to agree that killing civilians as a necessary part of state formation is no longer acceptable, nor is standing by idly in the face of massive violations of human rights. And yet, respect for the sovereign rights of states remains central among the ordering principles of the international community. How can populations affected by egregious human rights violations be protected? How can the legal constraints on the use of force and respect for state sovereignty be reconciled with the international community's willingness and readiness to take action in such instances? And more importantly, how can protection be offered when the Security Council, which is responsible for authorizing the use of force when threats to international peace and security occur, is paralyzed? The author addresses these issues, arguing that R2P is the best framework available at present to move the humanitarian intervention debate forward. This book will be of interest to students of the responsibility to protect, war and conflict studies, human security, international organisations, security studies and IR in general.*

*A concise and analytical overview of the theoretical and moral issues raised by humanitarian intervention, relating this to the recent historical record. Divided into two parts, it will first explore the setting of contemporary humanitarian interventions i*

*Humanitarian Intervention After the Cold War*

*Rules, Norms, and Interests*

*Humanitarian Intervention and International Relations*

*International Intervention*

*Humanitarian Intervention in the Post-Cold War Order*

*The Ethics of War and Peace Revisited*

*Haiti and Bosnia : a Study of when and why Washington Intervenes*

**The extent to which humanitarian intervention has become a legitimate practice in post-cold war international society is the subject of this book. It maps the changing legitimacy of humanitarian intervention by comparing the international response to cases of humanitarian intervention in the cold war and post-cold war periods. Crucially, the book examines how far international society has recognised humanitarian intervention as a legitimate exception to the rules of sovereignty and non-intervention and non-use of force. While there are studies of each case of intervention-in East Pakistan, Cambodia, Uganda, Iraq, Somalia, Rwanda, Bosnia and Kosovo-there is no single work that examines them comprehensively in a comparative framework. Each chapter tells a story of intervention that weaves together a study of motives, justifications and outcomes. The legitimacy of humanitarian intervention is contested by the 'pluralist' and 'solidarist' wings of the English school, and the book charts the stamp of these conceptions on state practice. Solidarism lacks a full-blown theory of humanitarian intervention and the book supplies one. This theory is employed to assess the humanitarian qualifications of the cases of intervention analysed in the book, and this normative assessment is then compared to the moral practices of states. A key focus is to examine how far humanitarian intervention as a legitimate practice is present in the**

**diplomatic dialogue of states. In exploring how far there has been a change of norm in the society of states in the 1990s, the book defends the broad based constructivist claim that state actions will be constrained if they cannot be legitimated, and that new norms enable new practices but do not determine these. The book concludes by considering how far contemporary practices of humanitarian intervention support a new solidarism, and how far this resolves the traditional conflict between order and justice in international society.**

**Should states use military force for humanitarian purposes? What are the challenges to international society posed by humanitarian intervention in a post-September 11th world? This path-breaking work brings together well-known scholars of law, philosophy, and international relations, together with practitioners who have been actively engaged in intervention during the past decade. Together, this team provides practical and theoretical answers to one of the most burning issues of our day. Case studies include Somalia, Rwanda, the Balkans, and East Timor, as well as the recent US intervention in Afghanistan. The book demonstrates why humanitarian intervention continues to be a controversial issue not only for the United Nations but also for Western states and humanitarian organizations.**

**Abstract: What factors appear influential to U.S. decisions of armed**

**humanitarian intervention and nonintervention? Utilizing the "story model" mode of problem representation first utilized by psychologists Pennington and Hastie (1986; 1988) and adapted to the domain of foreign policy by Sylvan and Charlick-Paley (2000), this research seeks to answer this question by exploring how top decision makers within the Bush and Clinton administrations collectively represented problems in Somalia, Rwanda and Bosnia in the early to mid-nineteen nineties. In particular, it explores whether decisions of armed humanitarian intervention and nonintervention appear linked to: (1) the invocation of historical analogies, (2) perceptions of threats and or opportunities to vital national interests, (3) perceived moral/legal imperatives, (4) pressure and interests related to domestic actors, such as the Congress, the public and the media, (5) institutional pressures and interests pertaining to U.S. membership in international organizations or alliances, such as NATO and or the United Nations, (6) the perceived relative ease and utility of intervention, and (7) vested military interests. An analysis of the collective elite discourse and evolving representations (or "stories") of each crisis reveals, among other things, that decisions of armed humanitarian intervention and nonintervention appear strongly linked to perceived pressure and interests pertaining to U.S. membership in international institutions, such as the United Nations**

**and NATO and to perceptions of the relative ease and utility of such intervention. In addition, although analogies appear to influence and constrain elite representations of problems, they were invoked in the discourse in a piecemeal as opposed to a holistic fashion. Meanwhile analogies of past foreign policy "failures" and "successes" did not appear to correlate with decisions of armed humanitarian intervention and nonintervention as originally posited, although a correlation did exist when stories were classified according to a less stringent "activist" or "nonactivist" classification. Finally, the research also supports the importance of perceived domestic pressure - notably public opinion - to intervention decisions; the importance of "multilateralism" as a norm constraining elite decision making; and the tendency on behalf of decision makers to "demonize" one actor or groups of actors in extended conflict situations.**

**Twisting Arms and Flexing Muscles**

**Making the Case for Humanitarian Intervention**

**Moral Challenges in an Era of Contested and Fragmented Sovereignty**

**Sovereignty Under Pressure**

**The ethics of armed humanitarian intervention**

**Selective Humanitarian Intervention After the End of the Cold War**

## **United States Humanitarian Intervention in the Post-Cold War Era**

This examination of humanitarian intervention reviews the foreign policy context and debate within the U.S. government across three case studies: Rwanda, Kosovo, and Libya. Each case study reveals the role of national interest and moral imperative in driving policymakers to a tipping point at which they make the final determination to use or refrain from military force. Both national interest and the desire to end human suffering serve as incentives for intervention, and one may be stronger than the other in any given situation. Complex considerations challenge U.S. political leaders when faced with the possibility of humanitarian intervention by means of military force. Humanitarian intervention is a delicate matter in which decision makers are constrained or compelled by circumstances of national interest and moral imperative.

CHAPTER I \* INTRODUCTION \* A. SIGNIFICANCE \* B. DEFINITION \* C. BEGINNINGS OF HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION \* D. PERSPECTIVES ON HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION \* E. NEW ATTITUDES \* 1. Media Impact Post-Cold War \* F. RESEARCH DESIGN \* CHAPTER II \* RWANDA \* A. BACKGROUND \* B. THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT. 1. PDD-25 \* C. NATIONAL INTEREST \* 1. Somalia, Bosnia, and Haiti \* D. WHAT GENOCIDE? \* 1. Media \* E. SUMMARY \* CHAPTER III \* KOSOVO \* A. THE BALKANS \* B. THE KOSOVO CONTEXT \* C. NATIONAL

INTEREST: ESTABLISHING THE THREAT \* D. CRITICS OF KOSOVO \* E. MEDIA: ESTABLISHING THE MORAL IMPERATIVE \* F. SUMMARY \* CHAPTER IV \* LIBYA \* A. BACKGROUND \* B. CONTEXTUAL FACTORS \* C. CIRCUMSTANCES FOR INTERVENTION \* D. THE INTERNAL DEBATE \* 1. Congress \* E. MISSION IN TRANSITION \* F. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE \* G. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT \* H. SUMMARY \* CHAPTER V \* CONCLUSION

Since the end of the Cold War, humanitarian interventions have continued to evolve and respond to a wide range of political crises. These insightful essays focus on the challenges associated with interventions when facing conflict and human rights violations, unmitigated systematic violence, state re-building, human mobility and dislocation. Each chapter is linked to the rest through three defining themes that permeate the book: the evolution of humanitarian interventions in a global era; the limits of sovereignty and the ethics of interventions; and the politics of post-intervention: (re)-building and humanitarian engagement. The authors incorporate a variety of case studies including Kosovo, Timor-Leste, Syria, Libya and Iraq, and examine the complexity of interventions across their different dimensions, including relevant doctrines such as R2P, 'Use of Force' and Human Security. Examines multilateral interventions in civil conflicts and the evolution of the role

such interventions in world politics. It focuses primarily on the Cold War and post-Cold War eras and the differences between them. It contests the notion that there is an emerging norm of humanitarian intervention in international politics, arguing that political interests remain essential to the practice of intervention.

From ECOMOG to ECOMIL

Intervention in Contemporary World Politics

An Introduction

Humanitarian Intervention and Conflict Resolution in West Africa

A Place for Altruism

Humanitarian Intervention in an Evolving World Order

Humanitarian Intervention and International Law in US Post-Cold War "order-shaping" Strategy

Over the centuries, societies have gradually developed constraints on the use of armed force in the conduct of foreign relations. The crowning achievement of these efforts occurred in the midtwentieth century with the general acceptance among the states of the world that the use of military force for territorial expansion was unacceptable. A central challenge for the twenty-first century rests in reconciling these constraints with the increasing desire to protect innocent persons from human rights deprivations that often take place during civil war or result from persecution by autocratic governments.

## Read PDF Humanitarian Intervention In Post Cold War Africa The

Humanitarian Intervention is a detailed look at the historical development of constraints on the use of force and at incidents of humanitarian intervention prior to, during, and after the Cold War.

The end of the Cold War has been characterized by a wave of violent civil wars that have produced unprecedented humanitarian catastrophe and suffering. Although mostly intra-state, these conflicts have spread across borders and threatened international peace and security. One of the worst affected regions is West Africa which has been home to some of Africa's most brutal and intractable conflicts for more than a decade. This volume locates the peacekeeping operations of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) within an expanded post-Cold War conceptualization of humanitarian intervention. It examines the organization's capacity to protect civilians at risk in civil conflicts and to facilitate the processes of peacemaking and post-war peace-building. Taking the empirical case of ECOWAS, the book looks at the challenges posed by complex political emergencies (CPEs) to humanitarian intervention and traces the evolution of ECOWAS from an economic integration project to a security organization, examining the challenges inherent in such a transition. This study addresses the acutely relevant international politics' topics of humanitarianism and military interventionism in the post-Cold War, global world. It considers the present climate of global media and communications, the increasing international awareness of humanitarian emergencies and the human rights agenda;

and the increasingly complex national and strategic interests of the interventionists. The study is particularly concerned with interventionism in Africa; providing a detailed account and analysis of the troubled experience of Somalia to draw wider conclusions for the continent, issues of state sovereignty and international law, the roles of civil society of individual countries, regional organisations such as the African Union and the broader United Nations system. It also covers the experiences of military interventions in Iraq in 1991, Kosovo and East Timor and outlines some general policy recommendations and guidelines for humanitarian interventions.

An Essential Element in Moral and Intellectual Leadership in the Context of Global Hegemony'

Identities in the Post Cold War Era' : How Former Imperial Power Construct Their Identity and Legitimize Their Intervention? : why the Actions and Discourse of One of Them Appears So Much More Legitimate Than the Other?

Moral Responsibility and Power Politics

US Humanitarian Interventions

The Cases of Iraq, Somalia, Kosovo, and East Timor

Military Humanitarian Intervention in the Post-Cold War Era

Humanitarian Intervention and the Responsibility to Protect

***Essay from the year 2007 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade:***

*Distinction, Macquarie University, course: IRPG 840 The International System, language: English, comment: short essay, 9 pages text, 3 pages sources, no index., abstract: This paper will argue, that the decision to intervene or not, depends on political will to do so, which itself derives from a correlation between anticipated costs and benefits. Intervention will occur only when, under consideration of all factors, the benefits outweigh the costs. After a brief review of cold war conditions, this essay will concentrate on key factors, which influence political will for humanitarian intervention in the post cold war era. All factors will be considered by supportive cases compared to Rwanda as an example for lacking political will. With the end of the Cold War has come an upsurge in humanitarian interventions-military campaigns aimed at ending mass atrocities. These wars of rescue, waged in the name of ostensibly universal norms of human rights and legal principles, rest on the premise that a genuine "international community" has begun to emerge and has reached consensus on a procedure for eradicating mass killings. Rajan Menon argues that, in fact, humanitarian intervention remains deeply divisive as a concept and as a policy, and is flawed besides. The advocates of humanitarian intervention have produced a mountain of writings to support their claim that human rights precepts now exert an unprecedented influence on states' foreign policies and that we*

*can therefore anticipate a comprehensive solution to mass atrocities. In The Conceit of Humanitarian Intervention, Menon shows that this belief, while noble, is naïve. States continue to act principally based on what they regard at any given time as their national interests. Delivering strangers from oppression ranks low on their list of priorities. Indeed, even democratic states routinely embrace governments that trample the human rights values on which the humanitarian intervention enterprise rests. States' ethical commitment to waging war to end atrocities remains episodic and erratic-more rhetorical than real. And when these missions are undertaken, the strategies and means used invariably produce perverse, even dangerous results. This, in no small measure, stems from the hubris of leaders-and the acolytes of humanitarian intervention-who have come to believe that they possesses the wisdom and wherewithal to bestow freedom and stability upon societies about which they know little.*

*This Brief sheds light on the motivation of humanitarian intervention from a theoretical and empirical point of view. An in-depth analysis of the theoretical arguments surrounding the issue of a legitimate motivation for humanitarian intervention demonstrate to what extent either altruism or national/self-interests are considered a righteous stimulus. The question about what constitutes a just intervention has*

*been at the core of debates in Just War Theory for centuries. In particular in regards to humanitarian intervention it is oftentimes difficult to define the criteria for a righteous intervention. More than in conventional military interventions, the motivation and intention behind humanitarian intervention is a crucial factor. Whether the humanitarian intervention cases of the post-Cold War era were driven by altruistic or by self-interested considerations is a question is covered within and enables a comprehensive and holistic evaluation of the question of what motivates Western democracies to intervene or to abstain from intervention in humanitarian crises. Understanding U.S. Decisions of Armed Humanitarian Intervention and Nonintervention in the Post-Cold War Era Ethical Foreign Policy?*

*Was NATO Right?*

*The United Nations in an Evolving World Order*

*U.S. intervention policy in the post-cold war world*

*Post-Cold War Humanitarian Intervention in Eastern Europe*

*National Interest and Moral Imperative - Media, Rwanda, Somalia, Bosnia, Haiti, Genocide, Kosovo, Libya, Congressional Action, Implications for Future*

*While the 1990s gave rise to a wealth of literature on the notion of ethical foreign policy, it has tended to simply focus on a version of realism, which overlooks the role of ethics in*

*international affairs, lacking an empirical analysis of foreign policy decision-making, with relation to ethical values in the post-Cold War period. This book addresses this gap in the literature by exploring ethical realism as a theoretical framework and, in particular, by looking at US humanitarian interventions at an empirical level to analyse ethical foreign policy in practice. Furthermore, it moves beyond the debate on legality or legitimacy of humanitarian interventions and focuses on whether a state would intervene for humanitarian purposes. Chang provides a deeper understanding of ethical foreign policy in theory and practice by applying ethical realism as a theoretical framework to evaluate the Clinton administration's foreign policy on humanitarian intervention. She addresses concepts of moral leadership and pragmatic foreign policy in the field of international relations in general and foreign policy analysis in particular.*

*A singular development in the post-Cold War era is the use of military force to protect human beings. From Rwanda to Kosovo, Sierra Leone to East Timor, and Libya to Côte d'Ivoire, soldiers have rescued civilians in some of the world's most notorious war zones. But what about Syria? Why have we observed the Syrian slaughter and done nothing? Is humanitarian intervention in crisis? Is the so-called responsibility to protect dead or alive? In this fully revised and expanded third edition of his highly accessible and popular text, Thomas Weiss explores these compelling questions. Drawing on a wide range of case studies and providing a persuasive overview of the theory and practice of humanitarian intervention in the modern world, he examines its political, ethical, legal, strategic, economic, and operational dimensions to highlight key debates and controversies. Neither celebratory nor complacent, his analysis is an engaging exploration of the current quandaries and future challenges for robust*

*international humanitarian action in the twenty-first century.*

*Thesis (M.A.) from the year 2009 in the subject Orientalism / Sinology - Chinese / China, grade: 2,0, University of Heidelberg (Institut für Sinologie), language: English, abstract: This work tries to answer these questions by analyzing China's changing policy on the principle of national sovereignty and international military intervention, especially since the end of the Cold War era. The result is of course a much more complex picture than the one painted by the Western media: Beijing's interpretation of national sovereignty is by no means static, despite all its conservative rhetoric. In addition, China has increasingly acquiesced to some forms of international military intervention, while continuing to oppose it in certain cases. Although there are some visible red lines, there seems to be no ideologically-driven Chinese strategy on international intervention. Beijing rather seems to follow a pragmatic approach of muddling through (mosuo, ), testing a number of different approaches in order to find the best possible way to promote its interests. This thesis is structured as follows: Chapter 2 provides an analysis of the general development of Chinese foreign policy since the end of the Cold War era. This chapter focuses especially on the issues and motivations that have dominated Chinese foreign policy in the past twenty years. It starts with a brief analysis of the Chinese foreign policy decision-making process and of the Chinese foreign policy think tank landscape. Chapter 3 looks into China's changing position on the principle of national sovereignty. The chapter also discusses the historical development of the principle of national sovereignty, and the factors constraining and conducting change in the Chinese position towards it. Chapter 4 examines Beijing's changing approach to international intervention. To illustrate this approach, two concepts of international military intervention will be examined: UN Peacekeeping*

*Operations and a new concept, the R*

*Humanitarian Intervention and the United Nations*

*Motivations for Humanitarian intervention*

*Humanitarian Intervention: "Why Do States Intervene in Some Humanitarian Crises and Not Others?"*

*Nato in Kosovo*

*A Reconceptualization*

*International Intervention in the Post-Cold War World: Moral Responsibility and Power Politics*

*A Convergence of Realist and Liberal Strategy*

*This is the first comprehensive account of humanitarian intervention in contemporary conflict.*

*International intervention on humanitarian grounds has been a contentious issue for decades. First, it pits the principle of state sovereignty against claims of universal human rights. Second, the motivations of intervening states may be open to question when avowals of moral action are arguably the fig leaf covering an assertion of power for political advantage. These questions have been salient in the context of the Balkan and African wars and U.S. policy in the Middle East. This volume undertakes a serious, systematic, and broadly international review of the issues.*

## Read PDF Humanitarian Intervention In Post Cold War Africa The

*A broad-ranging introduction to the theory, practice and politics of humanitarian intervention in the contemporary world. This second edition has been fully updated and includes a new chapter on Libya and the Arab Spring.*

*Humanitarian Intervention*

*The International Doctrine of Humanitarian Intervention in the Post-Cold War Era*

*Chinas Changing Approach to International Intervention*

*Humanitarian Intervention in Contemporary Conflict*

*Humanitarian Intervention in International Society*

*The Conceit of Humanitarian Intervention*

*Rethinking Humanitarian Intervention in the 21st Century*

***Military force is considered essentially a non-military pursuit in international relations, specifically, humanitarian intervention and peacebuilding. This coherent and interrelated study makes an important contribution to the existing literature by concentrating on empirical analyses. It is illustrated by key case studies which consider the complexities and dynamics associated with the application of military force. Of particular importance in this context is the emphasis***

*on areas of recent crisis, such as Africa and the Balkans. The book considers whether our understanding of military force and its utility is outdated and finds that new considerations are required in order to capture the demands of the new environment and generate more appropriate and effective responses. The volume will have wide appeal, ranging from students and academic researchers to high-level policy makers and policy analysts in the military, governance and democratization and peacebuilding communities, as well as area-specialists and non-governmental organizations.*

*This timely book is a wide-ranging assessment of the international response to devastating contemporary conflicts, such as those in Bosnia, Somalia and Rwanda. As such, it is the first comprehensive account and examination of humanitarian intervention in the post-cold war period. After a thorough survey of the traditional debates, the authors concentrate on an analysis of contemporary conflict, using illustrations from a range of post-cold war examples. Various options, including non-intervention, peacekeeping, and forcible humanitarian intervention, are illustrated and discussed, with profiles of the most destructive contemporary conflicts and the responses to them by the*

*international community. The roles of governments, UN agencies, the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations are carefully examined. From this material, the authors argue for a reconceptualization of humanitarian intervention and develop principles which, they argue, should govern all of its uses. The book ends with detailed accounts of Bosnia and Somalia. In broadening and updating the theory of humanitarian intervention, this book balances clear explanation with detailed examples. It contains recommended further reading, diagrams and tables, and a full bibliography of references, making it an ideal introduction for students of international relations, international conflict and conflict resolution.*

*Security and human rights*

*Saving Strangers*

*'French and Russian Humanitarian Intervention*

*Lessons from Somalia and the Balkans*

*Stories and Past Lessons*

*Fact Or Fiction? : an Analysis of International Law and Post-Cold War*

*State Practice*

*New Norms in the Post-cold War Era?*