**SABANCI UNIVERSITY**

**CONF 400/500 INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT AND PEACE**

**SPRING 2022**

**PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS IS THE LATEST VERSION!**

Instructor: Ayşe Betül Çelik

Meeting Times:

**Zoom meetings:** M 8:40-9:30 at https://sabanciuniv.zoom.us/j/94241617340?pwd=SWkzdXVjeGpXZytKU3B0L2FOazFDUT09

Meeting ID: 942 4161 7340 and Passcode: 243470

**Physical meetings**: T 15:40-17:30 FENS G029

Office Hours: By appointment

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*Peace is not merely a distant goal that we seek, but a means by which we arrive at that goal. --Martin Luther King, Jr.*

This course provides an overview of the related fields of peace studies and conflict resolution by exploring different definitions, perspectives, actors, and tools available to practitioners and scholars. It is a survey of the theoretical and empirical literature on the causes, conditions and resolution of international conflict and peace. It examines the history and development of contending approaches to conflict and peace, their basic assumptions and methodologies, and their application to current international conflict situations. The course aims to develop the following course objectives:

**Course Objectives:**

1. **Objective:** To become more knowledgeable concerning the role of peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peacebuilding during all phases of conflict: pre-conflict, conflict, and post-conflict.

**Outcomes:** Students will be able to discuss the concepts of peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peacebuilding during all phases of conflict and apply the principles to specific conflicts.

1. **Objectives:** To examine the steps involved in putting a conflict resolution plan to work and methods of dealing with ambiguity and change in such contexts.

**Outcomes:** Students will be able to articulate the methods used to implement a conflict resolution plan.

1. **Objectives:** To understand theories and concepts of peace and conflict and their application to global, regional and local contexts.

**Outcomes:** Students will be able to evaluate different explanations of conflict and conflict resolution.

**Course Rules, Requirements and Expectations:**

Attendance to each class is compulsory and crucial (If you cannot come to the lectures on campus, you need to attend online. You are kindly asked to keep your cameras on during the online class hours and engage in the class discussions). Absence is only acceptable with a valid excuse (This usually means a documented illness). Every student who is taking the course for credit is required to participate in the discussions. Students are required to come to class having read the assigned articles for the week. Graduate students (and volunteered undergraduate students) are also expected to **lead discussion for *at least* one class**. During the discussion leading, you have to present questions to bring about a good class discussion. You are also welcome to bring extra resources (e.g. news, videos, etc.) **You have to submit your presentation draft, questions and relevant material to the instructor via e-mail at the latest on Thursday before the week you will be leading.**

Make-up examinations are given only with prior instructor approval and with appropriate documentation. Note that the documentation must indicate why you could not be in class at the exact time of the test. Failure to complete any paper assignment or failure to take any exam will result in a failing grade for the entire course; a passing grade requires completion of all course requirements. **Late work will be assessed a substantial penalty (one letter grade per day that it is late).** Any work rephrasing without proper citation and/or copying someone else’s work in length will be considered as **plagiarism** and will subject to failure.

All students must treat the instructor, the other students, and the classroom setting with respect. This includes arriving on time and staying for the entire class (or notifying the instructor in advance if this will not be possible), turning off cell phones and similar devices during class, and refraining from reading, passing notes, talking with friends, and any other potentially disruptive activities. This also means showing respect for alternative opinions and points of view, listening when either the instructor or a fellow student is speaking to the class, and refraining from insulting language and gestures.

**MISSING 20% OF CLASS ATTENDANCE WITHOUT A VALID EXCUSE RESULTS IN FAILURE.**

**Readings:** There is a reading package of all assigned articles in the SuCourse+.

**Evaluation:** The following is a guide to the distribution of points in the course:

**Graduate Students:**

Assignments (3\*15) ................….………........................45%

Final Paper.................………..…………….……………35%

Participation and discussion leading.................................20%

Graduate students are expected to write 3 assignment papers. These papers are expected to be reflection papers on the readings of any of the 3 weeks (between the 4th and 11th weeks) you choose. You are expected to find a recent article on the topic, read it, and discuss it in relation to the readings you made on that week. The objective of the assignment is to develop a critical analysis of the article and the readings and/or compare them. You can choose to write a reflection paper on the week that you will be a discussion leader.

Reflection papers need to be around 3 pages (with correct citations) and delivered before class (uploaded to SuCourse+). Late uploaded papers will be counted as late and penalized. Papers uploaded after class time **will not be accepted.**

All graduate students will write a 10-page research paper (counted as final paper) describing a conflict and an international intervention. **Format and topic are open but must be approved by the instructor**. Format of the paper will be given during the semester.

**Undergraduate Students:**

Midterm..................................….………..........................40%

Final Exam.................……….….………….……………45%

Participation.......................................................................15%

Extra Credit (Discussion Leading) ....................................7%

**LECTURES:**

1. **INTRODUCTION (February 28, 2022- Online)**

Getting to know each other, going over course expectations and requirements.

1. **INTRODUCTION TO CONFLICT ANALYSIS AND RESOLUTION (March 1, and 7-8, 2022)**

Conflict Analysis and Resolution is a new interdisciplinary field. This week we will learn the basics of this field and conflict-mapping. This week is crucial to understand the basics that the other weeks will build on.

* Contemporary Conflict Resolution, Chapters 1 and 3.

1. **CHANGING NATURE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT AND ITS RESOLUTION (March 14-15, 2022)**

This week, we will consider the definition of different types of conflict, as well as some important terminology that is used in studying conflict and some recent patterns and trends in armed conflict and its changing nature.

**Assignment:** Bring in class some recent examples of international or “internationalized” conflicts. Be ready to discuss what makes them international.

* Jack Levy, “Theories of Interstate and Intrastate War: A Levels of Analysis Approach,” in Chester A. Cracker, Fen Osler Hampson & Pamela Aall (eds.). *Turbulent Peace: The Challenges of Managing International Conflict*. Washington D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press.
* Rasmussen, J. Lewis (1997) “Peacemaking in the Twenty-First Century: New Rules, New Roles, and New Actors,” in Zartman, I. William and J. Lewis Rasmussen, eds. *Peacemaking in International Conflict: Methods and Techniques*. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace Press.
* Bercovitch & Jackson, Chapter 1.

1. **EARLY WARNING & PREVENTION (March 21-22, 2022)**

Prevention is one of the highly debated topics in the international relations. Is prevention possible? If so, how? If not, what are the barriers? What are some early warning measures developed by the international community?

* Bercovitch and Jackson, Ch. 7
* Stedman, Stephen J. (1995) "Alchemy for a New World Order." *Foreign Affairs* 75(3), pp. 14-20.
* Jentleson, Bruce W. (2001) "Preventive Statecraft: A Realist Strategy for the Post-Cold War Era." Chester A. Crocker, Fen Osler Hampson, and Pamela Aall, eds. *Turbulent Peace: The Challenges of Managing International Conflict.* Washington: United States Institute of Peace, pp. 249-26.
* John N. Clarke (2005) Early Warning Analysis for Humanitarian Preparedness and Conflict Prevention, Civil Wars, 7(1), pp. 71-97

1. **HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION (March 28-29, 2022)**

Especially after the Rwandan deadly conflict, the international community started to ask the question of when and with what capacity the international actors should intervene to bring humanitarian aid to the victims of deadly conflicts. This week we will learn the arguments about the limitations and effectiveness of humanitarian interventions.

* Bercovitch & Jackson, Chapter 8
* Walling, Carrie Booth (2015). “Human Rights Norms, State Sovereignty, and Humanitarian Intervention,” *Human Rights Quarterly,* 37(2), pp. 383-413.
* Averre, Derek and Lance Davies (2015). “Russia, Humanitarian Intervention and the Responsibility to Protect: the case of Syria,” *International Affairs*, 91(4), pp.813-834.

**IN CLASS MID-TERM EXAM FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

**5 APRIL 2022 (INSTRUCTOR WILL BE AWAY ON 4 APRIL 2022)**

**6) INTRODUCTION TO PEACEMAKING: INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATION AND MEDIATION (April 11-12, 2022)**

In the following two weeks, we will learn the peaceful resolution of domestic and international conflicts. We will discuss the effectiveness and limitations of these international mechanisms laid down in the UN Charter.

* Bercovitch & Jackson, Chapter 2, 3
* Contemporary Conflict Resolution, Chapter 6.
* Saadia Touval and William Zartman, “International Mediation in the Post-Cold War Era.” Chester A. Crocker, Fen Osler Hampson, and Pamela Aall, eds. *Turbulent Peace: The Challenges of Managing International Conflict.* Washington: United States Institute of Peace.
* Paul Meerts (2020). “Diplomatic Negotiation at the Crossroads?” *International Negotiation*, 25(1) pp.18-30.
* Zartman, I. William (2020). “Structuring in a Vacuum: Negotiating in the Current World Disorder,” *International Negotiation*, 25(1) pp.5-17.

**7) PEACEMAKING 2: ARBITRATION, ADJUDICATION AND INTERNATIONAL LAW (****April 18-19, 2022)**

* Bercovitch & Jackson, Chapter 4
* Gent, Stephen E. and Megan Shannon (2010). “The Effectiveness of International Arbitration and Adjudication: Getting Into a Bind,” The Journal of Politics, 72(2), pp. 366-380.
* Dixon, William J. (1996). “Third-Party Techniques for Preventing Conflict Escalation and Promoting Peaceful Settlement,” *International Organization*, 50(4), pp. 653-681
* D. M. Malone (2003). “The Security Council: Adapting to Address Contemporary Conflicts”. *Negotiation Journal*, January 2003.
* Doyle, Michael W. (2001) "War Making and Peace making: The United Nations' Post-Cold War Record." Chester A. Crocker, Fen Osler Hampson, and Pamela Aall, eds. *Turbulent Peace: The Challenges of Managing International Conflict*. Washington: United States Institute of Peace, pp. 529-560.

**8) PEACEKEEPING (April 25-26, 2022)**

This week, we will examine another way that international organizations or institutions can help to prevent conflict, focusing on the deployment of lightly armed peacekeepers between two enemies to prevent them from restarting their armed conflict. How successful does this approach seem likely to be? Are there certain conditions where it seems likely to be more or less effective? Which causes of war, if any, seem most likely to be addressed by this solution?

* Bercovitch & Jackson, Chapter 6.
* Howard, Lise Morje (2015). “Peacekeeping, Peace Enforcement and UN Reform,” *Georgetown Journal of International Affairs*, 16(2), pp. 6-8.
* Karlsrud, John (2015). “The UN at War: Examining the Consequences of Peaceenforcement Mandates for the UN Peacekeeping Operations in the CAR, the DRC and Mali,” *Third World Quarterly*, 36(1), pp. 40-54.

**WEEK OF 2-6 MAY 2022 SPRING BREAK**

**9) NON-OFFICIAL DIPLOMACY (****May 9-10, 2022)**

This is one of the most practiced ways to address consequences of international conflict. We will specifically learn about training, dialogue groups, problem solving workshops and cultural exchanges to address the images of the “other” and the potential impacts of these techniques.

* Bercovitch & Jackson, Ch.10
* Janice Gross Stein (2001). “Image, Identity, and the Resolution of Violent Conflict,” in A. Chester Crocker, Fen Osler Hampson and Pamela Aall (ed.s) *Turbulent Peace: The Challenge of Managing International Conflict* Washington D.C. United States Institute of Peace Press, pp. 189-208*.*
* Ronald Fisher (2002). “Historical Mapping of the Field of Interactive Conflict Resolution,” in John Davies and Edward Kaufman. *Second Track/Citizen’s Diplomacy: Concepts and Techniques for Conflict Transformation*. Rowman& Littlefield Publishers, Inc.

**10) PEACE PROCESSES AND IMPLEMENTATION (May 16-17, 2022)**

This week, we will talk about peace processes, settlements, and implementations. We will specifically talk about what accounts for successful peace processes and possible barriers for implementation such as the existence of ‘spoilers’.

* Stedman, Stephen J. (2002) "Introduction." Stephen J. Stedman, Donald Rothchild, and Elzabeth M. Cousens, eds. *Ending Civil Wars: The Implementation of Peace Agreements*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc., pp. 1-40.
* Downs, George and Stephen J. Stedman. (2002) "Evaluation Issues in Peace Implementation." Stephen J. Stedman, Donald Rothchild, and Elizabeth M. Cousens, eds. *Ending Civil Wars: The Implementation of Peace Agreements*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc., pp. 43-69.
* Dicker, Lisa K. and C. Danae Paterson (2020). “Covid-19 and Conflicts: The Health of Peace Processes During a Pandemic” *Harvard Negotiation Law*, 25, pp.101-136.

**11) POST-CONFLICT: DDR, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION (May 23-24, 2022):**

Post-conflict is a misnomer. Conflicts do not end right away. Transition to more peaceful societies inherently contain conflicts, especially between the old and new ways of governing and acting. We will look at the ways to overcome this phase with less violence as possible. At the core lies the DDR (disarming, demobilizing and rehabilitating the ex-combatants). At this phase we will also discuss the pros and cons of international involvement.

* Greener, B. K. (2011) “Revisiting the politics of post-conflict peacebuilding: reconciling the liberal agenda?” *Global Change, Peace & Security*, 23(3), pp. 357-368
* Muggah, Robert (2006). “Emerging from the shadow of war: A critical perspective on DDR and weapons reduction in the post-conflict period,” *Contemporary Security Policy*, 27(1), pp. 190-205.
* Jennings, Kathleen M. (2007). “The Struggle to Satisfy: DDR Through the Eyes of Ex-combatants in Liberia,” *International Peacekeeping*, 14(2), pp. 204-218
* Johannes M. Botes, Structural Transformation

**12) PEACEBUILDING: TRUTH, JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS (May 30-31, 2022)**

Peace agreements only end armed conflict. It is essential to address root causes of conflicts to prevent their emergence. That is why, scholars working on conflicts focused on issues of truth; justice and human rights and trainings and capacity building provided by international civil society to address these problems. We will learn about these mechanisms in this week.

* Priscilla Hayner, “Why a Truth Commission?” in Lederach, *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies*.
* Joanna Santa-Barbara, Reconciliation
* Putnam, Tonya L. (2002) "Human Rights and Sustainable Peace." Stephen J. Stedman, Donald Rothchild, and Elizabeth M. Cousens, eds. *Ending Civil Wars: The Implementation of Peace Agreements*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc., pp. 237-271.
* Lekha Sriram, Chandra & Johanna Herman (2009) DDR and transitional justice: bridging the divide? Conflict, Security & Development, 9:4, pp. 455-474

**13) CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH PAPERS (****June 6-7, 2022)**