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Peacebuilding: dalla Pace Liberale al dominio della Complessità

Giulio Levorato
Assegnista di Ricerca



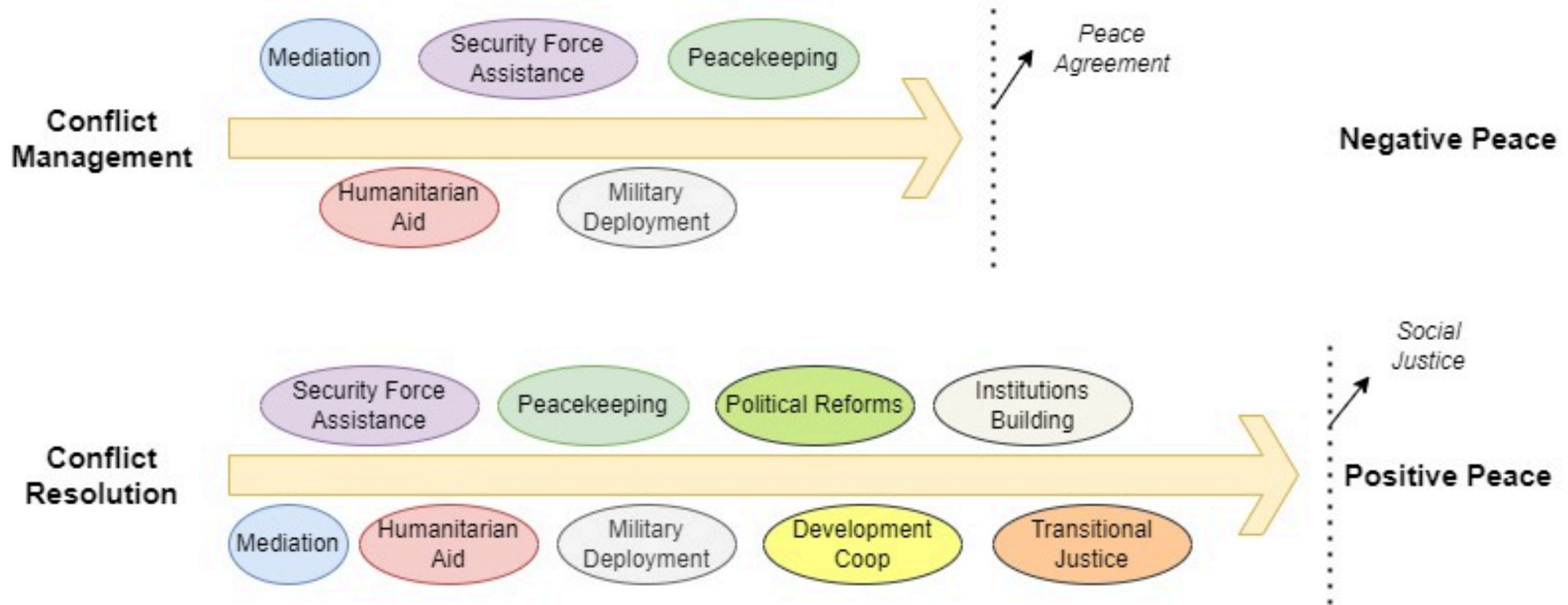
Nigeriens call for a withdrawal of U.S. troops from the country amid a shift in regional alliances - May 2024. The Guardian.

PEACEBUILDING: Molteplici Definizioni

	Conflict management	Conflict resolution
Tasks	Tasks ensuring end of violence (negative peace)	Tasks addressing root causes of conflict (positive peace)
Approach	State-centric approach	Societal approach

Source: *Badache et al., 2022*

Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution Tasks



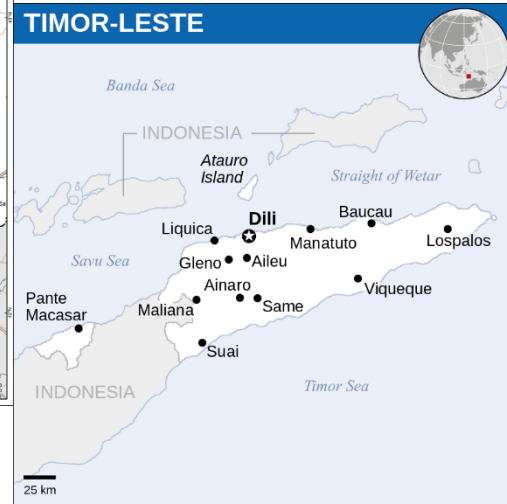
L'Ascesa e la Caduta della «Pace Liberale» (1992-2014)

*“Democracy at all levels is essential
to attain peace for a new era of
prosperity and justice”*

(UNSG Ban Ki Moon_An Agenda for Peace, 1992)



INTERIM ADMINISTRATIONS (Kosovo, Timor Leste)



STATE-BUILDING (Iraq, Afghanistan)



RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (Libya)



Pace Democratica come Teoria del Cambiamento

Liberal peacebuilding can be defined as “**the promotion of democracy, market-based economic reforms and a range of other institutions associated with ‘modern’ states as a driving force for building ‘peace’**”

(Newman et al., 2009)

Principali Critiche

***On Form* (Idea-based critique; Osland and Peter, 2021; Chandler, 2010)**

- Heavy top-down approach
- Imposes conditionality from above
- Prioritizes international over local expertise
- Blueprint approach (*one size fits all*)

***On Substance* (Power-based critique; Osland and Peter, 2021; Chandler, 2010)**

- Reflects the practical and ideological interests of the global north
- Claims of Universality
- Stems from a Colonial perspective

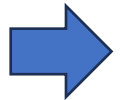
Approcci Alternativi

- Hibridity (Richmond, 2011; Mac Ginty and Richmond, 2013)
- Pragmatism (De Coning, 2018; Karlsrud, 2019)
- Illiberal/authoritarian (Lewis et al., 2018; Cheung, 2019; Peter and Rice, 2022)
- Post-modern «*utopian*» approaches («Post-growth Peace» - Simangan, 2024; «Entangled Peace» - Torrent, 2021; «Anarchist Peace» - Rusche, 2022)

Stabilization as Restoring Normalcy

«The current understanding of stabilization focuses on the restoration of local authority structures while concerns for normative [...] have slipped down the list of international priorities» (Belloni and Costantini, 2019).

«The main objective is to support the delivery of basic services and the maintenance of security» (Ibidem)



REGAIN CONTROL OF THE TERRITORY
(MILITARY MEANS)



EXTEND STATE PRESENCE (CIVILIAN AND
POLICE MEANS)



La “crisi” dell’Ordine Internazionale Liberale

“We live in a world shaped by raw power politics, where everything is weaponised and where we face a fierce battle of narratives”

(EU Strategic Compass, 2022:4)

“We are now at an inflection point. The post-cold war period is over. A transition is under way to a new global order”

(UN New Agenda for Peace, 2023:3)

Multipolar or multiplex?

Interaction capacity, global cooperation
and world order

AMITAV ACHARYA, ANTONI ESTEVADEORDAL AND
LOUIS W. GOODMAN*

Three Worlds:

the West, East and South

and the competition to shape global order

G. JOHN IKENBERRY*

Polymorphic justice and the
crisis of international order

CHRISTIAN REUS-SMIT AND AYŞE ZARAKOL*

Western and non-Western Peacebuilding Opposite Approaches?

LIBERAL PEACE	ILLIBERAL PEACE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Priority to political reforms (Democratization)• Participation of Civil Society• Local Ownership• Aid Conditionalities• Privilege Multilateral Fora	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Priority to development cooperation• CSO as government extension• Relation only w/t authorities• No conditionalities (support to autocratic regimes)• Privilege bilateral relations



A Wagner militiaman and a Rwandan soldier side by side during a political rally in the Central African Republic. Source: Andr.B/Xinhua News Agency

It's more Complex than That

Niger's junta ends security agreements with EU, turns to Russia for defence cooperation

Niger's junta on Monday scrapped two key military agreements that the West African nation signed with the European Union to help fight the violence in Africa's Sahel region as the country's army leaders and a senior Russian defence official discussed military cooperation.

Issued on: 04/12/2023 - 23:51 1 min



Niger: Italy aims to become the leader of European interests to the detriment of France

The Italian presence was welcome. The French one, after the coup d'état, is no longer tolerated by the military junta in Niamey

Rome, March 13 2024 - © Agenzia Nova - Reproduction reserved



When Private Military Operations Fail: the Case of Mozambique



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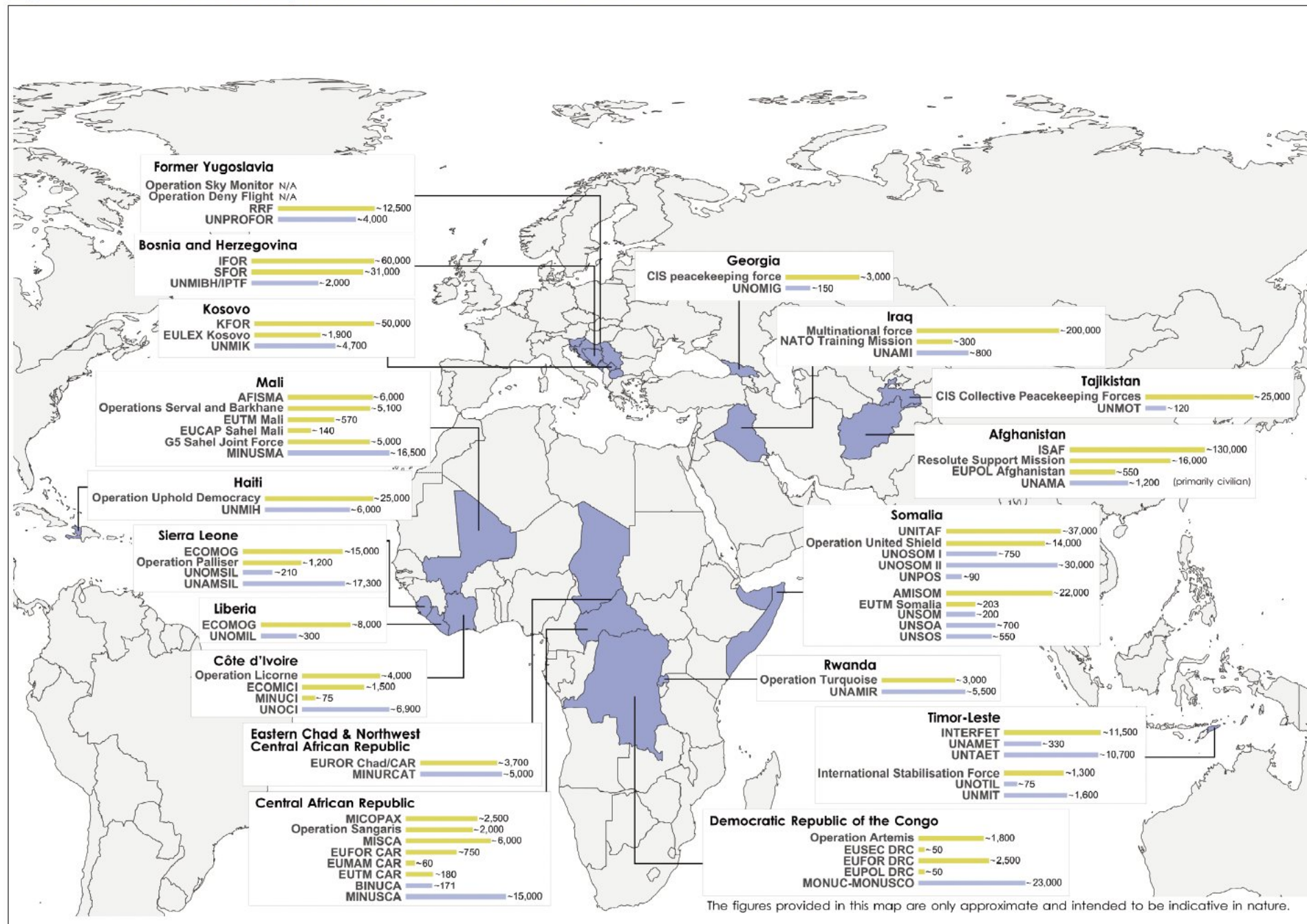
EU starts mission to train Mozambique troops to fight insurgency

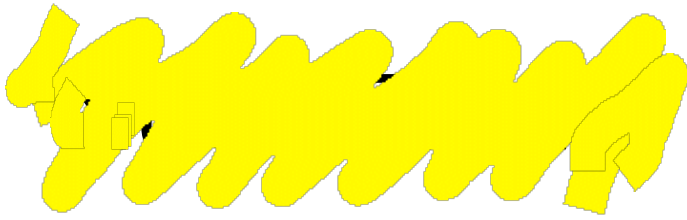
By Reuters

November 3, 2021 6:08 PM GMT+1 · Updated 3 years ago



Figure 1. Past and current parallel forces around the world





1. De-istituzionalizzazione del peacebuilding

How ad hoc coalitions
deinstitutionalize international institutions

MALTE BROSIG AND JOHN KARLSRUD*

2. Riforma delle Organizzazioni Internazionali (IOs as Liberal peace Guardians)

ADVOCACY AND CHANGE IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS



*Communication, Protection,
and Reconstruction in
UN Peacekeeping*

Kseniya Oksamytna



3. Peacebuilding come strumento di politica estera

Undoing the Liberal versus Illiberal Peacebuilding Dichotomy

Giulio Levorato ^a and Federico Donelli ^b

^aDepartment of Political Sciences, University of Genova, Genova, Italy; ^bDepartment of Political and Social Sciences, University of Trieste, Trieste, Italy

ABSTRACT

Peacebuilding necessitates a re-evaluation of the Western/liberal, non-Western/illiberal dichotomy. After numerous failures in liberal peacebuilding and the lack of innovative intervention approaches, scholars sought potential alternatives in emerging powers' involvement in post-conflict reconstruction. However, the debate often oversimplifies the issue, categorizing Western peacebuilding as inherently liberal and non-Western peacebuilding as illiberal. This dichotomic understanding is problematic and hinders progress in the analysis of the subject. We contend that peacebuilding has become institutionalized as a foreign policy tool driven by national interests, with similar strategies employed by different governmental actors irrespective of their stated objectives.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 21 June 2023


Accepted 12 December 2023

KEYWORDS

Peacebuilding; rising powers; illiberal peace; foreign policy; Somalia

4. Maggiore Agency dei Paesi Ospitanti

Beyond neo-imperialist intentionality: explaining African agency in liberal peace interventions

Babatunde F. Obamamoye 

Department of International Relations, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia

ABSTRACT

The extant critical literature on international interventions has not only discussed liberal peace interventions from Western subject positions but has also explained its drivers principally from the intention of Western actors to perpetuate neo-imperialism. This analysis, while not illogical, ignores the non-Western involvement in the liberal peace project and, therefore, cannot offer insights into how and why some non-Western actors equally commit to this enterprise. This article moves beyond Western subject positions of this discourse to focus on how and why African interveners engage in liberal interventions despite its Western neo-imperialist instrumentality. Drawing on official documents, interview data and the framework of hegemony, it uncovers African regional actors as practitioners of liberal peace interventions. It argues that they became involved in this practice mainly because they consented to the hegemony of the liberal world order as the only social vision suitable for maintaining domestic stability. Overall, the study offers a broad lens for understanding why the undertaking of liberal projects in many non-Western societies, especially in Africa, cannot be solely explained from the standpoint of Western neo-imperial intentions.

ARTICLE HISTORY


Received 8 February 2022
Accepted 3 March 2023

KEYWORDS

Peace interventions
liberal peace
African agency
hegemony
The Gambia

5. Accettazione della Complessità da parte degli attori statali

A Perturbed Peace: Applying Complexity Theory to UN Peacekeeping

Adam Day^a and Charles T. Hunt  ^{a,b}

^aUnited Nations University Centre for Policy Research, New York, USA; ^bSchool of Global, Urban and Social Studies, RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia

ABSTRACT

This article explores the application of complexity theory to UN peacekeeping. To date, peacekeeping has been dominated by linear models of change, assuming that conflict settings can be addressed by elite-driven peace processes, gradual improvements to state institutional capacity, and development programming. However, this article argues that complexity theory offers a far more accurate and useful lens through which to view the work of peacekeeping: conflict settings represent complex, interdependent socio-political systems with emergent qualities giving them the capacity to self-organize via feedback loops and other adaptive activity. Self-organization means such systems are highly resistant to attempts to change behaviour via top-down or input-output approaches. In fact, peacekeeping itself is endogenous to the systems it is trying to change, often displaying the same kinds of self-organization typical of complex systems elsewhere. Drawing on experience working and conducting fieldwork in the UN peacekeeping mission in Democratic Republic of the Congo, this article argues that UN peacekeeping operations should view themselves as actors within the complex conflict ecosystem, looking to enable transformational change from within, rather than impose liberal Western models from without.



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Giulio Levorato

Assegnista di Ricerca

Università di Napoli «L'Orientale»

E-mail: giulio.levorato@unior.it

Website: www.giuliolevorato.com
