



Internet Resources on Peacekeeping in Africa

1. Websites

The Fund for Peace

<http://www.fundforpeace.org/>

The Partnership for Effective Peace Operations

<http://www.effectivepeacekeeping.org/>

The Henry L. Stimson

www.stimson.org

United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/>

United Nations Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit

www.un.org/peacekeeping/bestpractice

United States Institute for Peace

<http://www.usip.org/>

2. Articles

United Nations Panel on United Nations Peace Operations, **The Brahimi Report**, 2000

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/lessons/>

Summary: In March 2000, the Secretary-General convened a High-Level Panel to undertake a thorough review of the United Nations peace and security activities, and to present a clear set of specific, concrete and practical recommendations to assist the United Nations in conducting such activities better in the future. Lakhdar Brahimi, the former Foreign Minister of Algeria, was asked to chair the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations, which included a number of eminent personalities from around the world with a wide range of experience in the fields of peacekeeping, peace-building, development and humanitarian assistance. After an intensive five month review, the Panel presented its findings in August 2000 to the UN and Member States.

Chesterman, Simon, **The Use of Force in UN Peace Operations**, NYU School of Law, 2004

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/lessons/>

Summary: "The Use of Force in UN Peace Operations" is a PBPU External Study by Simon Chesterman, Executive Director of the Institute for International Law and Justice at New York University School of Law. The paper reviews the changing approaches to the use of force in UN peace operations, with particular emphasis on responses to security vacuum that typically arises in a post-conflict environment. In general, the UN has been reluctant to use force, which is consistent with the traditional concept of peacekeeping. The three characteristics of traditional peacekeeping, consent, impartiality and minimum use of force, however, are being questioned. Situations of internal armed conflict, combined with the absence of sufficient civilian police capacity, led to a reliance on the military to undertake responsibility for emergency law and order. Examples show, however, that the UN has been reluctant to accept this role in law and order and to plan accordingly.

Olonisakin Funmi, **African Peacekeeping at the Crossroads: An Assessment of the Continent's Evolving Peace and Security Architecture**, International Policy Institute, King's College London, 2004

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/lessons/>

Summary: In the last decade, African security institutions have been undergoing a process of transformation triggered by events at both the global and continental levels. The emergence of new security threats, including armed conflicts that often have a regional dimension, has prompted the international community to focus on strengthening African peacekeeping capacities. The African Union (AU), for its part, appears determined to take a more proactive stance on regional security issues than its predecessor, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and has placed the establishment of an African Standby Force (ASF) at the heart of its peace and security agenda. Sub-regional organizations such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) will play a central role in establishing the ASF. However, their capacity to contribute effectively to peacekeeping operations remains uneven. The ASF should therefore be built-up incrementally with a view to creating a division of labor between countries with a tradition of contributing to peace support operations.

Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit, **Handbook on United Nations Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations**, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, 2003

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/lessons/>

Summary: This Handbook is intended to serve as an introduction to the different components of multidimensional peacekeeping operations. It is not intended to provide strategic or policy guidance. Rather, it is intended to provide field personnel staff who are new to the United Nations, or who are being deployed to one of our multi-dimensional peacekeeping operations for the first time, with general background on the responsibilities of each component of our operations and how these fit together to form the whole. We have tried to make the Handbook as brief and practical as possible, while doing justice to the broad areas of work in which many of our operations are engaged.

William T., J. Durch, Victoria K. Holt, Caroline R. Earle, and Moira K. Shanahan, **The Brahimi Report and the Future of UN Peace Operations**, The Henry L. Stimson Center, December 2003.

<http://www.stimson.org/fopo/pubs.cfm?ID=90>

Summary: The *Future of Peace Operations* project at The Henry L. Stimson Center critically assesses and helps advance both U.S. policy and United Nations capacity for peace operations and peacebuilding through expert research and analysis and vigorous outreach and education.

3.Fact Sheets

U.S. Personnel Contributions to U.N. Peacekeeping Operations, The Henry L. Stimson Center. July 2004

<http://www.stimson.org/fopo/?SN=FO20011221168>

U.S funding for peace operations: A look at the FY03 Budget request & selected state department programs, The Henry L. Stimson Center, February 2002

<http://www.stimson.org/fopo/?SN=FO20020227316>

UN Peacekeeping Operations, United Nations

www.un.org/peace/bnote010101.pdf

UN Political and Peace-building Missions, United Nations

<http://www.un.org/peace/ppbm.pdf>