What is an Intra-State Conflict?

Parties	Government vs non-government actor
	25 battle-related deaths a year
	Has to be fought over governing territory. Otherwise usually not counted

Fragile States

Fragile state index	En index with states and a respective number. Higher number = more fragility = more conflict prone
	States with insufficient will or capacity to meet the needs of its people. States that are less able to deal with crisis and more vulnerable to political and violent conflicts
"Failed States"	Cannot sustain themselves or their population
Perception US 2003	That failed states are more dangerous than states with ambitions of conquest. (With hindsight can one say that Somalia is more dangerous than Russia?)
Critique	Simplistic tool
	Does fragility cause conflict or does conflict cause fragility?
	Conflict is part of the index

UN's Role

Security Council	Council consting of 5 members and 10 chosen members. Legitimises and is legally binding

UN's Role (cont)

UN	The great legitimiser for use of force or any controversial political choice for that matter
	Why care if you can do it? If you do it without mandate can backfire (Tony Blair)
	Article 51 for self-defence
Problem	Inherent problem is that the UN cannot be like NATO, it cannot do war. It relies on being respected, which it traditionally has been, but not so much anymore
	Only works when P5 agrees
UN Peacek-eeping	it is a peace operation Carried out by the UN
	Prevention, observation and assisting
Peacek-eeping does	Edict levels of violence
	Prevents the spread of violence
	Helps mediation and negotiation
	Maintain peace in the aftermath of conflict
Peacek-eeping does not	Establish democracy or economic growth
	Solve the underlying causes of conflict
	Tend to fight well
	Moreover: scandals galore
Does Peacek-eeping work?	Depends on expectations and threshholds
	Not a "quick fix", but a good tool for keeping peace

Causes of Civil War - Walter 2009

Structural Approach	Civil War happening is a probability with several factors
	Large population, low GDP, horizontal inequalities (across groups), inconstistent democratic institutions, low coercive ability, rough terrain
Process Based Approach	Civil War as result of process where different actors want different things
	Bargaining theory - War is a very inefficient way to solve conflict, but when civil war occurs it occurs for 3 reasons
1. Private info, incentives to misrep-resent	Parties withhold information in order to get a better deal in settlments or to prevent good defence. Esp rebel groups
	Decreases chances of settlement

Causes of Civil War - Walter 2009 (cont)

2. Commitment and Credibility Issues	states cannot agree on a post-war solution in a pre-war situation because it might be hard to commit to such a solution. Hard for the government to not suppress the oiposition. The promise the government is making is hard for the opposition to trust.
3. Indivisible stakes	Symbolic areas - Kosovo, Jerusalem. Technically you can divide it, but would population let you?
	Who will get throne after king dies? Daughter, Brother or Son from second marriage

State Capacity - Fjelde, De Soysa

Government options	Coercion, co-optation or cooperation
	threat capacity, economic capacity, and integrative capacity of states
	Every state has grievances, few have opportunities
	more money into society (co-optation) - less likely civil war
	If the system functions, you are less likely to rebel
	Co-optation > coercion

Third-Party Intervention

International intervention	illegal, Interference in the territory or domestic affairs of another state with military force, typically in a way that compromise a sovereign government's control over its own territory and population
	R2P - Right to protect (from genocide and intervene if one goes on)
Humanitarian Intervention	Entry into a country by the armed forces of another country or international organisation with the aim of protecting citizens from violation of their human rights
	So interference but in the name of humanity (conflict between sovereignty and human rights)
Multilateral Peace Operation	Operations conducted under UN authority and or the Security Council
	a) facilitating implementation of peace agreements that are already in place. b) supporting a peace proccess. c) assisting conflict prevention and/or peacebuilding effects.
UN Peacekeeping	Keeping up peace

Third Party Intervention - Kalyvas

After the Cold War Civil Wars are fought differently	Normal Intrastate down
	Internationalised intrastate up
How conflict formes based on tech of parties	High tech rebels + high tech state= conventional
	Low tech rebels + high tech state= irregular
	High tech rebels + low tech state= coup
	Low tech rebels + low tech rebels= symmetrical nonconventional
Aid	Aid increases win probability of side supported

Third Party - Balch-Lindsay 2008

Intervention	1000 troops on the ground counted as intervention
	Intervention for government, rebels, both parties
Government	Government more likely to win, slightly negotiated solution
Rebels	Rebels more likely to win, though still not very likely. Negotiated solution
Balanced (salt)	Long wars, not likely negotiated solution
Takeaway	Involvement one-sided increases probability of one party winning and negotiated solution