**Patterson School**

The Weak State in International Security (DIP 712-001)

**Spring 2014**

**Dr. Stacy R. Closson Meeting Time: Mondays 1000-1230**

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**COURSE dESCRIPTION**

The American and European Union national security strategies name weak states as the number one threat to security. Weak states have also been the subject of research in several academic spheres, including post-Soviet transition, African studies, development studies, security studies, political science, and historical sociology.  Despite, or perhaps because of, the numerous approaches to statehood in general, and the weak state in particular, there does not appear to be an agreed upon definition of the weak state nor a concise policy to deal with such states.

This course will begin with a review of how the policy community has measured the weak state, revealing discrepancies in the quantifiable parameters, definitions, and categorizations, and analyze the efforts taken to address state weakness, particularly foreign economic and security assistance.  Following this, we will review the five theoretical approaches to the weak state in the literature, which are informed by the international community’s concerns with state weakness: development, intervention, post-colonialism, globalization and terrorism. The theory will be applied to specific cases of weak states in several regions (e.g., Africa, Asia, the Balkans, Latin America, the Middle East, and the Former Soviet States) and we will analyze the threats they pose to international security.

**PREREQUISITES**

There are no prerequisites for the course.

**STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES**

By the end of the course, you will be able to identify the challenges in defining, assessing, and addressing weak states in various regions of the world. You will be better prepared to take a timed multi-question exam, as well as to give professional presentations and handle questions. Finally, you will be able to write a comprehensive country study with policy prescriptions.

**REQUIRED MATERIALS**

All reading materials aside from one book will be provided by instructor at the beginning of the semester in drop box format.

NOTE: References are not required reading, but rather sources for assignments as needed.

**Required purchase:**

Stewart Patrick, *Weak Links: Fragile States, Global Threats, and International Security,* Oxford University Press, 2011.

Natasha Ezrow and Erica Frantz. *Failed States and Institutional Decay.* Bloomsbury: London, 2013.

*In addition, you will refer to the following material throughout the course.*

**Basic Guide to Literature on Weak States:**

Claire Mcloughlin, “Topic Guide on Fragile States,” Governance and Social Development Resource Centre, DFID, November 2011, http://www.gsdrc.org/index.cfm?objectid=4D340CFC-14C2-620A-27176CB3C957CE79

**Conceptualizations of the Weak State:**

* United Nations University in 1996 sponsored a research project on states and sovereignty, which included a section on failed states.
* United Nations *Agenda for Peace* and establishment of peace building mission.
* Purdue University, sponsored in part by the US Army War College, held three conferences between 1998 and 2001which discussed the nexus of failed states and international security, failed states and globalisation, and the causes of state failure.
* Political Instability Task Force, The Central Intelligence Agency sponsored two major studies in the 1990s initiated by Vice President Gore’s *US Task Force on State Failure.*

<http://globalpolicy.gmu.edu/pitf/>

* Asian Development Bank, “Approach to Weakly Performing Member Countries: A Discussion Paper,” February 2002, and “Achieving Development Effectiveness in Weakly Performing Countries,” November 2006. http://www.adb.org
* The US Center for Global Government, ‘Commission on Weak States and U.S. National Security’ created a bi-partisan panel of thirty former government officials, senior business leaders, academics, and NGO representatives to issue a report.

Weinstein, Jeremy, Stuart E. Eizenstat and John Edward Porter. *On the Brink: Weak States and US National Security*. 2004. Available from <http://www.cgdev.org/doc/books/weakstates/Full_Report.pdf>

* Magui Moreno Torres and Michael Anderson, “Fragile States: Defining Difficult Environments for Poverty Reduction,” PRDE Working Paper 1, August 2004

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTLICUS/64137341-1094571451760/20357055/PRDE_WP_1%20Defining%20Fragile%20States.pdf>

* Department for International Development. *Why We Need to Work More Effectively in Fragile States*. Government of the United Kingdom, January, 2005. <http://inec.usip.org/resource/why-we-need-work-more-effectively-fragile-states>
* Office of Economic and Development Cooperation, *Principles for Fragile States and Situations,* 2007. *http://www.oecd.org/site/0,3407,en\_21571361\_42277499\_1\_1\_1\_1\_1,00.html*
* The World Bank’s Fragile and Conflict-Affected Countries Group.

<http://go.worldbank.org/JHPKRCXS40>

* Ashraf Ghani, Clare Lockhart, and Michael Carnahan, “Closing the Sovereignty Gap, An Approach to Statebuilding” June 2005, Overseas Development Institute.

<http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/docs/2482.pdf>

* Fragile States Resource Center <http://www.fragilestates.org/>

**Ranking Weak States:**

* The Fund for Peace, in cooperation with *Foreign Policy,* ‘Failed States Index’

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/failed\_states\_index\_2012\_interactive

* Brookings Institution Index of State Weakness in the Developing World, 2008. <http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/Files/rc/reports/2008/02_weak_states_index/02_weak_states_index.pdf>
* USAID “Fragile States Strategy,”2006 <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/2005_fragile_states_strategy.pdf>
* George Mason University, Polity IV Project, “Global Report 2009” and “State Fragility Matrix 2009” by Monty G. Marshall and Benjamin R. Cole. <http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm>
* Canadian International Development Agency, ‘The 2006 Country Indicators for Foreign Policy Project, *Canadian Foreign Policy Journal* 13, no. 1, 2006. [http://indicatorsinfo.pbworks.com/f/Carment+et+al+Canada+Indicators+2006.pdf](http://indicatorsinfo.pbworks.com/f/Carment%2Bet%2Bal%2BCanada%2BIndicators%2B2006.pdf)
* Mo Ibrahim Foundation’s Index of African Governance, 2007, produced by Harvard’s Robert I. Rotberg and Rachel Gisselquist. <http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/en/section/the-ibrahim-index>
* University of Maryland, Center for International Development and Conflict Management, “Peace and Conflict Instability Ledger” by J. Joseph Hewitt, Jonathon Wilkenfled, and Ted Robert Gurr, ch. 2 (Hewitt) <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/pc/executive_summary/exec_sum_2010.pdf>
* US *Millennium Challenge Corporation, http://www.mcc.gov/pages/selection*
* World Bank. *World Bank Group Work in Low-Income Countries Under Stress: A Task Force Report*. September, 2002, <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTLICUS/Resources/388758-1094226297907/Task_Force_Report.pdf>
* Department for International Development. *United Kingdom Government's Contribution to Millennium Development Goals*. 2002, <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/uk-cont-mdg-report.pdf>.
* National Intelligence Council ‘Global Trends’, <http://www.dni.gov/nic/NIC_2025_project.html>
* Bertelsmann Transformation Index <http://www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de/cps/rde/xchg/SID-7416E337-45920379/bst_engl/hs.xsl/307.htm>

**Indicators of Political and Governance Change:**

* World Bank, Country Policy and International Assessment
* World Bank, World Governance Indicators
* Freedom House Index
* Human Rights Report
* IMF economic data
* Major Episodes of Political Violence (MEPV), 1946-2006
* Transparency International
* UNDP Human Development Index
* International Crisis Group country reports
* The Economist ‘Unrest in the Arab World’ <http://www.economist.com/node/21016164>
* Reuters, Chrystia Freeland, ‘Uprising Index’, <http://blogs.reuters.com/chrystia-freeland/tag/uprising-index/>

**COURSE FORMAT**

Each class will be comprised of both a lecture and class discussion. The instructor will provide the lecture for the first two parts of the course. For the third part on case studies, assigned students will provide the lectures. The rest of the class will take on several roles during the case study presentations, including serving as the lead discussant, posing questions, and grading the lecturer. In addition to the two assigned by the professor, 1-2 addition readings for the case studies will be agreed upon between the instructor and assigned students at least one week prior to the class.

**DESCRIPTION OF COURSE ACTIVITIES AND ASSIGNMENTS**

**Course Assignments and Grading**

* Class participation - 20% (including presentation of a case study)
* Response Essay – 20%
* Mid-term – 30%
* An in-depth 15-20 page case study of a weak state - 30%

**Summary Description of Course Assignments**

* **Class participation** grade will be based on mandatory attendance (see below), and active (speaking) participation in the class. Professor will provide guidelines in the first class.
	+ Students will do the mandatory readings, and stay abreast of energy security current events in the local papers and/or in the national news.
	+ If a student is not participating actively in class discussions, instructor will send an email to the student to encourage participation. A second email will result in a letter drop in the participation grade.
	+ Laptops are permissible as long as they are used strictly for class note taking, though the instructor reserves the right to change this policy during the semester.
* In addition, to get a maximum participation grade:
	+ A well rehearsed and presented power point presentation of your case study (20 minutes maximum).
* **Response Essay** of 6-7 pages at 1.5 spacing is a critical analysis paper that responds to the assigned readings for one sub-topic in either parts I or II of the class. Your task in this paper is to critically assess a theme or particular debate within the sub-topic by articulating your position and defending it with evidence presented in the readings, class lectures, and some additional research. You must address the debate or theme from both a theoretical perspective and with a single chosen case study, and can use up to a maximum of 3 scholarly research sources in addition to the assigned readings. More details will be provided at the beginning of the term. Assignment will drop a letter grade for each day it is late.
* **The mid-term** will be given in-class and be comprised of 2 sets of questions, of which you choose 2, to be answered in 2.5 hours. This will replicate the comprehensive exams.
* Over the course of the semester, you will be drafting a **15-20 page research paper** on a weak state. You will write about the same weak state that you presented on in class. You will ask why the state is weak and choose an approach (or a combination of approaches, if appropriate) to analyze the state’s weakness, including state-societal relations, colonial legacies, violence, and regime type. You will also assess the threats that the state may pose both to the citizens and to the global community. Finally, you will suggest policy options for mitigating the state’s weakness. The paper should have 1.5 spacing with normal margins. Use the Harvard citation system and include a list of references. Assignment will drop a letter grade for each day it is late.

**ATTENDANCE POLICY:**

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| Students need to notify the professor of absences prior to class when possible. S.R. 5.2.4.2 defines the following as acceptable reasons for excused absences: (a) serious illness, (b) illness or death of family member, (c) University-related trips, (d) major religious holidays, and (e) other circumstances found to fit “reasonable cause for nonattendance” by the professor. Students may be asked to verify their absences in order for them to be considered excused. Senate Rule 5.2.4.2 states that faculty have the right to request “appropriate verification” when students claim an excused absence because of illness or death in the family. Appropriate notification of absences due to university-related trips is required prior to the absence.Students anticipating an absence for a major religious holiday are responsible for notifying the instructor in writing of anticipated absences due to their observance of such holidays no later than the last day in the semester to add a class. Information regarding dates of major religious holidays may be obtained through the religious liaison, Mr. Jake Karnes (859-257-2754).Students are expected to withdraw from the class if more than 20% of the classes scheduled for the semester are missed (excused or unexcused) per university policy.  |
| **ACADEMIC INTEGRITY:**  |
| Per university policy, students shall not plagiarize, cheat, or falsify or misuse academic records. Students are expected to adhere to University policy on cheating and plagiarism in all courses. The minimum penalty for a first offense is a zero on the assignment on which the offense occurred. If the offense is considered severe or the student has other academic offenses on their record, more serious penalties, up to suspension from the university may be imposed. Plagiarism and cheating are serious breaches of academic conduct. Each student is advised to become familiar with the various forms of academic dishonesty as explained in the Code of Student Rights and Responsibilities. Complete information can be found at the following website: <http://www.uky.edu/Ombud.> A plea of ignorance is not acceptable as a defense against the charge of academic dishonesty. It is important that you review this information as all ideas borrowed from others need to be properly credited. Part II of *Student Rights and Responsibilities* (available online <http://www.uky.edu/StudentAffairs/Code/part2.html>) states that all academic work, written or otherwise, submitted by students to their instructors or other academic supervisors, is expected to be the result of their own thought, research, or self-expression. In cases where students feel unsure about the question of plagiarism involving their own work, they are obliged to consult their instructors on the matter before submission.When students submit work purporting to be their own, but which in any way borrows ideas, organization, wording or anything else from another source without appropriate acknowledgement of the fact, the students are guilty of plagiarism. Plagiarism includes reproducing someone else’s work, whether it be a published article, chapter of a book, a paper from a friend or some file, or something similar to this. Plagiarism also includes the practice of employing or allowing another person to alter or revise the work which a student submits as his/her own, whoever that other person may be. Students may discuss assignments among themselves or with an instructor or tutor, but when the actual work is done, it must be done by the student, and the student alone. When a student’s assignment involves research in outside sources of information, the student must carefully acknowledge exactly what, where and how he/she employed them. If the words of someone else are used, the student must put quotation marks around the passage in question and add an appropriate indication of its origin. Making simple changes while leaving the organization, content and phraseology intact is plagiaristic. However, nothing in these Rules shall apply to those ideas which are so generally and freely circulated as to be a part of the public domain (Section 6.3.1).**Please note:** Any assignment you turn in may be submitted to an electronic database to check for plagiarism. |
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| **ACCOMODATIONS DUE TO DISABILITY:** |

If you have a documented disability that requires academic accommodations, please see me as soon as possible during scheduled office hours. In order to receive accommodations in this course, you must provide me with a Letter of Accommodation from the Disability Resource Center (Room 2, Alumni Gym, 257-2754, email address: jkarnes@email.uky.edu) for coordination of campus disability services available to students with disabilities.

**Course Overview**

**Part I: Defining and Assessing Weak States**

1. **Defining Weak States [January 27, 2014]**
2. **The Discourse on Weak States [February 3, 2014]**

**Part II: Causes of Weakness**

1. **Strong Societies, Weak States [February 10, 2014]**
2. **Post-Colonial Weak States** **[February 17, 2014]**
3. **State Weakness, Semi-Formal Economies and Violence[February 24, 2014]**

**Guest Speaker: DOS Office of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement, Skype**

**Part III: Engaging and Containing Weak States**

1. **Reward and Rebuild [March 3, 2014]**
2. **Punish and Isolate [March 10, 2014]**

**NB: March 17-21 Spring Break [questions provided for mid-term]**

**Part IV: Case Studies of Weak States**

1. **Mid-term [March 24, 2014]**
2. **Case study 1: India, Ukraine and energy insecurity [March 31, 2014]**
3. **Case study 2: Pakistan, Mali and transnational terrorism [April 7, 2014]**
4. **Case study 3: Mexico, Iraq and transnational crime [April 14, 2014]**
5. **Case study 4: Indonesia, Zimbabwe and infectious disease [Monday, April 21, 2014]**
6. **Case study 5: Bangladesh, Haiti and perpetual poverty [April 28, 2014]**

**Guest Speaker: Stewart Patrick, 10-11 a.m., Skype**

1. **Final Research Paper Due 5PM by email [May 5, 2014]**

**COURSE SCHEDULE**

**Part I: Defining and Assessing Weak States**

## Week 1: Defining Weak States [January 27, 2014]

## How do definitions and rankings of weak states vary across several studies?

## What threats are posed by weak states? What are the differences between ‘hard’ and ‘soft’ security threats?

* Whom do weak states threaten?

## Readings:

Natasha Ezrow and Erica Frantz. *Failed States and Institutional Decay.* ‘What is state failure?’ Bloomsbury: London, 2013, chp. 1, pp. 15-42.

Edward Newman. “Failed States and International Order: Constructing a Post-Westphalian World” in Contemporary Security Policy Vol 30 No 3 (Dec 2009): p1-23.<http://www.contemporarysecuritypolicy.org/assets/CSP-30-3-Newman.pdf>

Robert I. Rotberg, *When States Fail,* Princeton University Press, 2004, chp. 1, pp. 1-50

James Traub, Think Again Failed States. *Foreign Policy.* Jul/Aug 2011, Issue 187, pp. 51-54.

Stewart Patrick, *Weak Links: Fragile States, Global Threats, and International Security,* Oxford University Press, 2011, Chapter 1

References:

Department for International Development. *Why We Need to Work More Effectively in Fragile States*. Government of the United Kingdom, January, 2005, pp. 1-27. <http://inec.usip.org/resource/why-we-need-work-more-effectively-fragile-states>

The Fund for Peace, in cooperation with *Foreign Policy,* ‘Failed States Index’ http://www.foreignpolicy.com/failed\_states\_index\_2012\_interactive

## The National Security Strategy of the United States, September 2002. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/policy/national/nss-020920.pdf>

European Union. *European Union Security Strategy: A Secure Europe in a Better World,* 2003. <http://ue.eu.int/uedocs/cmsUpload/78367.pdf>.

## Week 2: The Discourse of Failure [February 3, 2014]

* What is the difference between a nation and a state? Are most developing countries nations?
* Is it fair that weak states are held up to the standard theory of strong states, particularly the European state building process?
* What problems are posed when a state that lacks sovereign authority internally is granted juridical sovereignty by the international community?
* What alternative conceptualizations of the failed state are viable?

**Readings:**

Charles T. Call, “Beyond the ‘failed state’: Toward conceptual alternatives’” in European Journal of International Relations Vol. 17, No. 2, 2010, pp. 303-326.

Volker Boege, Anne Brown, Kevin Clements and Anna Nolan. “On Hybrid Political Orders and Emerging States: What is Failing – States in the Global South or Research and Politics in the West?” in Building Peace in the Absence of States: Challenging the Discourse on State Failure. Berghof Handbook Dialogue Series, 2009, pp. 15-31.<http://www.berghof-handbook.net/documents/publications/dialogue8_failingstates_complete.pdf>

**Stephen D. Krasner, “**Sharing Sovereignty: New Institutions for Collapsed and Failing States.” *International Security,* Fall 2004, vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 85-120.

Robert Jackson and Carl Rosberg, “Why Africa’s Weak States Persist: The Empirical and the Juridical in Statehood.” *World Politics* October 1982, pp. 1-24.

Charles Tilly, “Reflections on the History of European State-Making” (chapter 1). In Charles Tilly, ed., *The Formation of National States in Western Europe,* Princeton University Press, 1975.

**References:**

Ashraf Ghani and Clare Lockhart, *Fixing Failed States: A Framework for Rebuilding a Fractured World,”* Chapter 7, “The Framework: The Ten Functions of the State.”

Ernest Gellner, *Nations and Nationalism* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1983), 1-7. Available through google books.

Michael Mann,"The Autonomous Power of the State: Its Origins, Mechanisms and Results." In *States in History*, edited by John A. Hall, 109-136. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1986.

Max Weber, *Economy and Society*, Guenther Roth and Claus Wittich eds. Bedminster Press, 1968. Pp. 50-58; “The Types of Legitimate Domination”, pp. 212-261; pp. 901-905 (Definition of the State); Selections on “Patrimonialism” pp. 1006-1042.

**Part II: Statehood and Causes of Weakness**

### Week 3: Strong Societies, Weak States [February 10, 2014]

* The weak state lacks physical administrative capabilities, including the capability to distribute resources. How does this impede state institutions’ ability to influence societal groups?
* How do weak state governments become a predator instead of protector of society?
* Do you agree that the break-down of state-societal relations is an international security threat?

Natasha Ezrow and Erica Frantz. *Failed States and Institutional Decay.* Bloomsbury: London, 2013, chps. 4, 5, and 7, pp. 93-172; 217-253.

Joel Migdal, *Strong Societies and Weak States,* Princeton University Press, 1988, Chapter 1.

Barry Buzan, *People, States and Fear: An Agenda for International Security Studies in the Post-Cold War Era*. 2nd ed. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 1991, Chapter 2.

Kalevi J. Holsti, *The State, War, and the State of War*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996, Chapter 6.

**References:**

Kristian Coates Ulrichsen, “The Durability of Weak States in the Middle East,” in **Denisa Kostovicova Vesna Bojicic-Dzelilovic,eds. *Persistent State Weakness in the Global Age,* pp.** 83-96

Barry Buzan, *People, States and Fear: An Agenda for International Security Studies in the Post-Cold War Era*. 2nd ed. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 1991, Chapter 1.

Joel Migdal, *Strong Societies and Weak States,* Princeton University Press, 1988, Chapter 6.

Minxin Pei, "Transforming the State: from Developmental to Predatory,” in *China’s Trapped Transition: The Limits of Developmental Autocracy,* Harvard University Press, 2006, chapter 4.

Sean Yom, “Authoritarian State Building in the Middle East: From Durability to Revolution,” CDDRL Working Papers, No. 121, February 2011, <http://iis-db.stanford.edu/pubs/23105/No.121-_Authoritarian_State.pdf>

### Week 4: Post-Colonial Weak States [February 17, 2014]

* How have waves of colonialism affected institutional development?
* According to the post-colonial literature, how has the legacy of colonialism influenced the development of informal political and economic systems that challenge and sometimes usurp the state?
* How has colonialism in Asia varied and how would you compare it to the African and Latin American experience?

Natasha Ezrow and Erica Frantz. *Failed States and Institutional Decay.* ‘Challenges to Institutional Development in the Developing World.’ Bloomsbury: London, 2013, chp. 3, pp. 55-92.

Sebastian Conrad and Marion Stange, “Governance and Colonial Rule,” in *Governance without a State*, ed. Thomas Risse. New York: Columbia University Press, 2011, chp. 2

James Mayall, “The Legacy of Colonialism,” in *Making States Work: State Failure and the Crisis of Governance,* ed. Simon Chesterman, Michael Ignatieff, and Ramesh Thakur (New York: United Nations University Press, 2005), 36-58.

Gabriel L. Negretto and Antionio A. Rivera, “Rethininking the Legacy of the Liberal State in Latin America: The cases of Argentina (1853-1916) and Mexico (1857-1910), *Journal of Latin American Studies,* Volume 32, Issue 02, May 2000, pp. 361-397.

Wonik Kim, '[Rethinking **Colonialism** and the Origins of the Developmental State in East **Asia,’**](http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/viewarticle?data=dGJyMPPp44rp2%2fdV0%2bnjisfk5Ie46bZMsqeuSLak63nn5Kx95uXxjL6nrUq2pbBIr6eeSriqtVKwrJ5oy5zyit%2fk8Xnh6ueH7N%2fiVa%2brr1G1prdIta6khN%2fk5VXj5KR84LPfiOac8nnls79mpNfsVbKpsVC2qbJNpNztiuvX8lXk6%2bqE8tv2jAAA&hid=111) *Journal of Contemporary* ***Asia***, Vol. 39 Issue 3, August 2009, pp. 382-399.

**References:**

Mahmood Mamdani, *Citizen and Subject: Contemporary Africa and the Legacy of Late Colonialism*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1996, chps. 2 and 3, pp. 37-108.

### Week 5: State Weakness, Semi-Formal Economies and Violence [February 24, 2014]

* How do the state and semi-formal economic actors interact and what is the result?
* What do certain groups gain from the prolongation of conflict and instability?

Boaz Atzili, “State Weakness and Vacuum of Power in Lebanon,” [*Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db%3Dall~content%3Dt713742821), Volume [33](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db%3Dall~content%3Dt713742821~tab%3Dissueslist~branches%3D33#v33), Issue [8](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db%3Dall~content%3Dg924333926) August 2010, pp. 757 - 782

Stacy Closson, “State Weakness in Perspective: Strong Politico-Economic Networks in Georgia's Energy Sector,” *Europe-Asia Studies*; July 2009, Vol. 61 Issue 5, pp. 759-778.

Natasha Ezrow and Erica Frantz. *Failed States and Institutional Decay.* ‘Security Institutions’ and ‘Warning sign: Corruption.” Bloomsbury: London, 2013, chp. 6, pp. 173-216, chp. 8, pp. 257-283.

Vanda Felbab-Brown, “Rules and Regulations in Ungoverned Spaces: Illicit Economies, Criminals, and Belligerents, ed. Anne L. Clunan and Harold A. Trinkunas, *Ungoverned Spaces* Palo Alto: Stanford University Press, 2010, chp. 9.

Michael Johnston, “Oligarchs and Clans: we are family – you’re not,” in *Syndromes of Corruption: Wealth, Power, and Democracy,* Cambridge University Press, 2005, Chapter 6.

William Reno.  “Persistent Insurgencies and Warlords: Who is Nasty, Who is Nice, and Why?” in *Ungoverned Spaces: Alternatives to State Authority in an Era of Softened Sovereignty*. Anne L. Clunan and Harold A. Trinkunas. Palo Alto: Stanford University Press, 2010, chp. 3

**References:**

Henry Hale, “Regime Cycles: Democracy, Autocracy, and Revolution in Post-Soviet

Eurasia,” *World Politics*, Volume 58, Number 1, October 2005, pp. 133-165.

Mehran Kamrava, “The Politics of Weak Control: State Capacity and Economic Semi-Formality in the Middle East,” *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East,* Vol. XXII, Nos. 1&2, 2002.

Michael T. Klare, “The Deadly Connection: Paramilitary Bands, Small Arms Diffusion, and State Failure, In Robert I. Rotberg (ed), *When States Fail,* Princeton University Press, 2004, chp. 5 pp. 94-115.

Robert Legvold, “Corruption, the Criminalized State and Post-Soviet Transitions,” In Robert I. Rotberg, *Corruption, Global Security, and World Order,* Brookings Institution Press, 2009, Chapter 8.

**Part III: Engaging and Containing Weak States**

**Week 7: Reward and Rebuild [March 3, 2014]**

* What have been the general approaches to rebuilding weak states?
* What have been the criticisms of these approaches?

**Readings:**

Christopher Coyne, “Reconstructing Weak and Failed States: Foreign Intervention and the Nirvana Fallacy,” *Foreign Policy Analysis,* vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 343-360, October 2006.

Natasha Ezrow and Erica Frantz. *Failed States and Institutional Decay. “*State Building, Foreign Aid, and Interventions.” Bloomsbury: London, 2013, chp. 9, pp. 285-314.

Michael Mazarr, “The Rise and Fall of the Failed-State Paradigm.” *Foreign Affairs,* vol. 93, issue 1, pp. 113-121.

Pierre Englebert and Denis M. Tull, “Postconflict Reconstruction in Africa,” *International Security,* Vol. 32, No. 4, Spring 2008, pp. 106-139.

Ulrich Schneckener, “State Building or New Modes of Governance? The Effects of International Involvement in Areas of Limited Statehood,” in *Governance without a State*, ed. Thomas Risse. New York: Columbia University Press, 2011, chp. 9.

Fukuyama, Francis and Michael McFaul. "Should Democracy Be Promoted or Demoted?" The

Washington Quarterly 31.1 (2008): 23-45 http://www.mafhoum.com/press10/312P6.pdf

**References:**

Asian Development Bank “Achieving Development Effectiveness in Weakly Performing Member Countries,” April 2007, <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Policies/Achieving-Development-Effectiveness/SecM30-07.pdf>

Stephen Browne, “Aid to Fragile States, Do Donors Help or Hinder?” United Nations University Discussion Paper No. 2007/01, <http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/working-papers/discussion-papers/2007/en_GB/dp2007-01/>

DFID, “Building Peaceful States and Societies,” 2010. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/governance/Building-peaceful-states-and-societies.pdf>

James Dobbins, et al. America's Role in Nation-Building From Germany to Iraq. RAND Corporation, Available at: http://www.rand.org/pubs/monograph\_reports/MR1753 (Read executive summary, skim rest as inclined)

Ashraf Ghani and Clare Lockhart, *Fixing Failed States: A Framework for Rebuilding a Fractured World,”* Chapter 5.

Liana Sun Wyler, “Weak and Failing States: Evolving Security Threats and U.S. Policy”, Congressional Research Service, 2008, <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL34253.pdf>

“DAC Guidelines on Conflict, Peace and Development Cooperation,” Development Advisory Committee, OECD, 1997, pp. 37-52, <http://www.fas.org/asmp/campaigns/smallarms/eguide.pdf>

Marie-Joëlle Zahar, *“*Foreign Intervention and State Reconstruction: Bosnian Fragility in Comparative Perspective,” in **Denisa Kostovicova Vesna Bojicic-Dzelilovic, eds *Persistent State Weakness in the Global Age,* pp. 115-128**

**Week 8: Punish and Isolate [March 10, 2014]**

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**NB: March 17-22, 2014 Spring Break**

**Part IV: Case Studies: Define and Assess the Threats and Identify Policy Challenges**

**Week 9: Mid-term [March 24, 2014]**

**Week 10: India, Ukraine and energy security [March 31, 2014]**

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**Week 11: Pakistan, Mali and transnational terrorism [April 7, 2014]**

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**Week 12: Mexico, Iraq and transnational crime [April 14, 2014]**

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**Week 13: Indonesia, Zimbabwe and infectious diseases [April 21, 2014]**

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Richard Coker, Benjamin Hunter, James Rudge, Marco Liverani, and Piya Hanvoravongchai, “Emerging Infectious Diseases in Southeast Asia: Regional Challenges to Control,” *The Lancet,* [Volume 377, Issue 9765](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/01406736/377/9765), 12–18 February 2011, Pages 599–609, <http://mail.elsevier-alerts.com/AEM/Clients/ELA001/Articles/ph_emerging.pdf>

Laurie Garret, “The Challenge of Global Health,” *Foreign Affairs,* January/February 2007

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**Week 14: Bangladesh, Haiti, and poverty [April 28, 2014]**

**Guest Speaker: Stewart Patrick, 10-11 a.m. via Skype**

Devon Hagerty, “Bangladesh in 2007: Democracy Interrupted, Political and Environmental Challenges Ahead,” *Asian Survey,* Vol. 48, No. 1, January/February 2008, pp. 177-183.

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Marlye Gélin-Adams and David A. Malone. “Haiti: A Case of Endemic Weakness” in State Failure and State Weakness in a Time of Terror, Robert I. Rotberg (ed). Washington DC: Brooking Institution Press, 2003: p 287-304.

Habib Zafarullah and Redwanur Rahman, “The Impaired State: Assessing State Capacity and Governance in Bangladesh,” International Journal of Public Sector Management, Vol. 21, No. 7, 2008, pp. 739-752.

**Week 15: Final Research Paper Due by email and paper copy in mail box [May 5, 5PM]**