



Highlights of Recent RAND Research on Nation-Building

For more information, contact Shirley Ruhe, Director of Congressional Relations, at 703-413-1100, x5632 or Shirley_Ruhe@rand.org, or Kurt Card, National Security Legislative Analyst, at 703-413-1100 x5259 or Kurt_Card@rand.org.

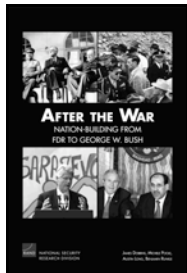
The success of nation-building activities depends on the wisdom with which all resources are employed. The RAND Nation-Building series is just this kind of resource, having drawn from more than 20 U.S., UN- and European-led nation-building operations since World War II. The series and the other RAND publications listed below serve as an indispensable reference for the planning of successful future interventions.



Withdrawing from Iraq Alternative Schedules, Associated Risks, and Mitigating Strategies

Walter L. Perry et al., 2009

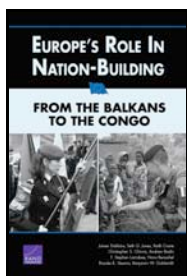
In studying the withdrawal from Iraq, RAND assessed logistical constraints, trends in insurgent activity, the readiness of Iraqi security forces, and implications for the size of the residual U.S. force and for security in Iraq and the region. This report presents alternative schedules: one consistent with the Obama administration's intentions, one somewhat slower, and another faster. It also identifies steps to alleviate constraints and risks.



After the War Nation-Building from FDR to George W. Bush

James Dobbins et al., 2008

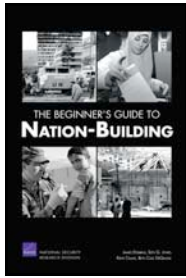
The United States has gained considerable experience in nation-building operations through its participation in the post-World War II cases of Germany and Japan under the administrations of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman; the post-Cold War cases of Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, and Kosovo under the administrations of George H.W. Bush and Bill Clinton; and the post-9/11 cases of Afghanistan and Iraq under the administration of George W. Bush. Exploring both the decisionmaking style and structure of government can lead to a deeper understanding of American decisionmaking on, and capacity for, nation-building.



Europe's Role in Nation-Building From the Balkans to the Congo

James Dobbins et al., 2008

The authors investigate the use of armed force as part of broader nation-building efforts led by European powers and its success at achieving the objective of transforming a society emerging from conflict into one at peace with itself and its neighbors. They then evaluate Europe's performance against the U.S. and UN records in past nation-building operations. The authors focus on factors that can be influenced by outside powers, making valuable recommendations that address the pitfalls of and lessons learned from past operations.



The Beginner's Guide to Nation-Building

James Dobbins et al., 2007

Nation-building operations—often referred to as stabilization and reconstruction, peace-building, or state-building—have become more frequent, more complex, and more ambitious. As U.S. forces entered Iraq, little effort was made to marshal America's abundant, recent, and relevant experience in support of the new nation-building mission there, and the consequences have been severe. This guide is intended to help practitioners avoid repeating earlier mistakes, help political leaders evaluate the cost and likelihood of success in any proposed operation, and help citizens evaluate their government's consequent performance.



The UN's Role in Nation-Building From the Congo to Iraq

James Dobbins et al., 2005

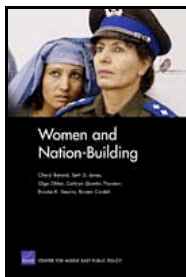
The authors reviews nearly 50 years of UN nation-building efforts to transform unstable countries into democratic, peaceful, and prosperous partners, including experiences in the Congo, Namibia, El Salvador, Cambodia, Mozambique, Eastern Slavonia, Sierra Leone, and East Timor, as well as recent events in Iraq. Despite being undermanned and underfunded, the success of UN missions—seven out of eight societies left peaceful, six out of eight left democratic—substantiates the view that nation-building can be an effective means of terminating conflicts, insuring against their reoccurrence and promoting democracy.



America's Role in Nation-Building From Germany to Iraq

James Dobbins et al., 2003

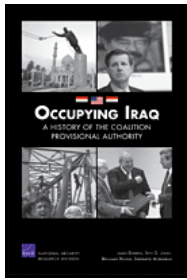
The post-World War II occupations of Germany and Japan set standards for post-conflict nation-building that have not since been matched. The authors review seven case studies—Germany, Japan, Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, Kosovo, and Afghanistan—and seek lessons about what worked well and what did not. They then examine the situation in Iraq in light of these lessons.



Women and Nation-Building

Cheryl Benard et al., 2008

The authors analyze the roles of women in the nation-building process and consider outcomes that might occur if current practices were modified. Using recent nation-building activities in Afghanistan as a case study, the authors recommend three shifts in emphasis to strengthen the prospects of stability and enhance the outcomes of nation-building programs: (1) a broader concept of human security from the earliest phases of the nation-building effort; (2) a focus on establishing governance based on principles of equity and consistent rule of law; and (3) economic inclusion of women in the earliest stages of reconstruction activities.



Occupying Iraq A History of the Coalition Provisional Authority

James Dobbins et al., 2009

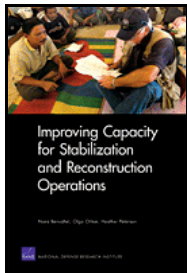
The American engagement in Iraq has been looked at from many perspectives, from planning to invasion and the long ensuing occupation. The activities of the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) and its administrator L. Paul Bremer are recounted in this study through interviews with policymakers, former officials' memoirs, journalists' accounts, and the nearly 100,000 never-before-released CPA documents.



Reconstruction Under Fire Unifying Civil and Military Counterinsurgency

David C. Gompert et al., 2009

Effective civilian reconstruction work can help convince people to support their government against insurgency. Therefore, insurgents typically target such work, thereby threatening the civilian population. This too often results in a postponement of reconstruction efforts and/or excessive reliance on force to defeat insurgents.



Improving Capacity for Stabilization and Reconstruction Operations

Nora Bensahel et al., 2009

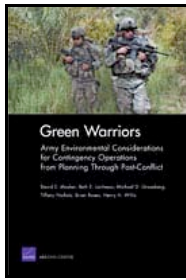
Recent stabilization and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq have underlined the need for the United States to shift the burden of these operations away from the U.S. Department of Defense and onto other government agencies better suited to the work.



Guidebook for Supporting Economic Development in Stability Operations

Keith Crane et al., 2009

This guidebook is designed to help U.S. Army personnel more effectively use economic assistance to support economic and infrastructure development. Suggestions on providing assistance are grouped into the following areas: humanitarian assistance; infrastructure and essential services; agriculture; currencies, budgets, finance, and foreign trade; private-sector development and employment generation; natural resource management; and the effects of the U.S. military on local economies. The authors visited commanders in Afghanistan; conducted interviews with returning U.S. military officers; drew on their own experiences in Iraq, Liberia, and the Balkans; and tapped the substantial literature about effective economic assistance.



Green Warriors **Army Environmental Considerations for Contingency Operations from Planning Through Post-Conflict**

David E. Mosher et al., 2008

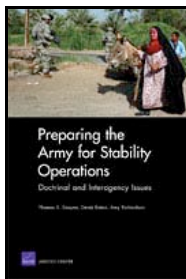
Recent experiences in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Balkans have highlighted the importance of environmental considerations. These range from protecting soldier health and disposing of hazardous waste to building water supply systems and other activities that help achieve national goals in the post-conflict phase of contingency operations. The Army has become increasingly involved with environmental issues in every contingency operation and must be better prepared to deal with them. This study assesses whether existing policy, doctrine, and guidance adequately address environmental activities in post-conflict military operations and reconstruction.



Stabilization and Reconstruction Staffing **Developing U.S. Civilian Personnel Capabilities**

Terrence K. Kelly et al., 2008

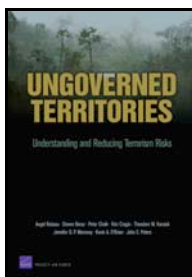
Recent experiences in Afghanistan and Iraq have shown that engaging in stability and reconstruction operations is a difficult and lengthy process that requires appropriate resources, and that such operations require a realistic understanding of the capabilities needed for them. The authors present the results of research on the U.S. civilian personnel and staffing programs for stability and reconstruction operations undertaken in other countries under U.S. leadership or with the participation of the United States.



Preparing the Army for Stability Operations **Doctrinal and Interagency Issues**

Thomas S. Szayna et al., 2007

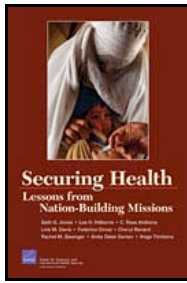
A great deal of activity has been aimed at revising the approach to the planning and implementation of Stabilization, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction (SSTR) operations, with an emphasis on ensuring a common U.S. strategy in the face of multiple departmental and agency efforts. Using a template to assess the extent of progress in building collaborative interagency capacity for SSTR operations, the authors find that some elements essential to the success of the process are not yet in place and provide a series of recommendations on how the Army, as a major stakeholder, can act to advance the interagency process.



Ungoverned Territories **Understanding and Reducing Terrorism Risks**

Angel Rabasa et al., 2007

Ungoverned territories—failed or failing states or ungoverned areas within otherwise viable states—generate all manner of security problems and can become terrorist sanctuaries. The authors examine the conditions that give rise to ungoverned territories and what makes some ungoverned territories more conducive to a terrorist or insurgent presence than others. On the basis of this groundbreaking analytical work, they identify three types of ungoverned territories and their effects on U.S. security interests and develop strategies to improve the U.S. ability to mitigate these effects.



Securing Health Lessons from Nation-Building Missions

Seth G. Jones et al., 2006

Rebuilding public health and health care delivery systems has been an important component of nation-building efforts conducted after major conflicts. The study assesses seven cases of nation-building operations following major conflicts and concludes that two factors increase the likelihood of successful health outcomes: planning and coordination, and infrastructure and resources. In addition, the study argues that health can have an independent impact on broader political, economic, and security objectives during nation-building operations.



Securing Tyrants or Fostering Reform? U.S. Internal Security Assistance to Repressive and Transitioning Regimes

Seth G. Jones et al., 2006

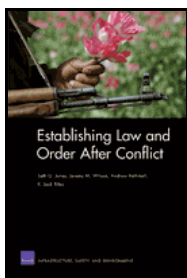
The United States has provided assistance to the security forces of a number of repressive states that do not share its political ideals. This practice raises several questions, the answers to which have significant policy implications: Has U.S. assistance improved the effectiveness of internal security forces in countering security threats? Has it improved the accountability and human rights records of these forces? What is the relationship between improving security and improving accountability and human rights? This study addresses these questions by examining the results of U.S. assistance to four states: El Salvador, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.



Building a Successful Palestinian State

The RAND Palestinian State Study Team, 2005

This study examines how an independent Palestinian state, if created, can be made successful. The authors describe options for strengthening governance, security, economic development, access to water, health and health care, and education, while estimating the financial resources needed for successful development over the first decade of independence.



Establishing Law and Order After Conflict

Seth G. Jones et al., 2005

In a nation-building operation, outside states invest much of their resources in establishing and maintaining the host country's police, internal security forces, and justice system. Strengthening all these elements is crucial for achieving sustainable law and order. This book examines in detail the post-Cold War reconstruction efforts of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Kosovo, three major cases in which the United States and its allies have attempted to reconstruct security institutions. It then compares them with similar but smaller projects in Panama, El Salvador, Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, and East Timor.

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