Governance in Post-Conflict Societies: Rebuilding Fragile States (Contemporary Security Studies) - Derek W. Brinckerhoff 2007-01-24 Foreword Frederick D. Barton Preface Derek W. Brinckerhoff 1. Governance Challenges in Fragile States: Re-Establishing Security, Rebuilding Effectiveness, and Reconstituting Legitimacy Derek W. Brinckerhoff Part 1. Governance and Post-conflict: Perspectives on Core Issues 2. Does Nation Building Work? Reviewing the Record Arthur A. Goldsmith 3. Constitutional Design, Identity and Legitimacy in Post-Conflict Reconstruction Aliza Belman Inbal and Hanna Lerner 4. Election Systems and Political Parties in Post-Conflict and Fragile States Eric Bjernland, Glenn Cowan, and William Garry 5. Democratic Governance and the Security Sector in Conflict-affected Countries Nicole Ball Part 2. Actors in Governance Reconstruction: Old, New, and Evolving Roles 6. From Bullets to Ballots: The U.S. Army Role in Stability and Reconstruction Operations Tammy S. Schultz and Susan Nierell 7. The Private Sector and Governance in Post-Conflict Societies Virginia Hazler 8. Reforming and Relocating Government in Post-Conflict Societies Harry Blair 9. Contributions of Digital Diasporas to Governance Reconstruction in Fragile States: Potential and Promise Jennifer M. Brinckerhoff Part 3. Reforming and Rebuilding Governance: Focus on the Local 10. Decentralization, Local Governance, and Conflict Mitigation in Latin America Gary Bland 11. Subnationalism and Post-conflict Governance: Lessons from Africa Joshua B. Forrest 12. Subnational Administration and State Building: Lessons from Afghanistan Sarah Lister and Andrew Wilder About the Contributors Index Security Governance in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding Alan Bryden 2005 Post-conflict peacebuilding has become a primary concern of international politics. Indeed, the UN reform agenda, including the creation of a peacebuilding commission, makes clear that more must be done to prevent societies from falling back into violent struggle. Building up domestic capacity to provide security in an accountable manner plays a crucial role in this context. Applying a security governance perspective, this volume examines a number of key issues that must be addressed by both post-conflict societies and the international community as they confront the task of rebuilding after armed conflict. This includes security sector reform (SSR), disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), rule of law and transitional justice. Alan Bryden is deputy head of research at the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces. 1. Governance in Post-Conflict Societies: Re-Establishing Security, Rebuilding Effectiveness, and Reconstituting Legitimacy. This study covers post-conflict reconstruction in nine countries, assessing relevant, recent Bank experience. It also presents case-studies for ongoing and future operations, which analyze: (a) the Bank’s role in this context. Applying a security governance perspective, this volume examines a number of key issues that must be addressed by both post-conflict societies and the international community as they confront the task of rebuilding after armed conflict. This includes security sector reform (SSR), disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), rule of law and transitional justice. Alan Bryden is deputy head of research at the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (Switzerland). Heiner Huggett is assistant director and head of research at the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces. African Democracy and Development—Cassandra Rachel Veen 2013 “The chapters in this edited volume are the result of a conference held in April 2009 at the University of Illinois at Chicago”—Introduction. DAC Guidelines and Reference Series Supporting Stabilization in Situations of Conflict and Fragility Policy Guidance—OEC 2011-02-08 This book provides an internationally accepted conceptual framework for statebuilding, informed by today’s realities of conflict-affected and fragile situations. Governance in Post-Conflict Societies: Re-Establishing Security, Rebuilding Effectiveness, and Reconstituting Legitimacy Derek W. Brinckerhoff Part 1. Governance and Post-conflict: Perspectives on Core Issues 2. Does Nation Building Work? Reviewing the Record Arthur A. Goldsmith 3. Constitutional Design, Identity and Legitimacy in Post-Conflict Reconstruction Aliza Belman Inbal and Hanna Lerner 4. 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Subnational Administration and State Building: Lessons from Afghanistan Sarah Lister and Andrew Wilder About the Contributors Index Post-conflict Economic Recovery John F. E. Oliheman 2008 The UNDP Crisis Prevention and Recovery Report 2008 titled Post-Conflict Economic Recovery: Enabling Local Ingenuity, is a comprehensive analysis focusing on three critical factors: the importance of local ingenuity to guide recovery, the state’s role in promoting this ingenuity, and the policies needed to rebuild battered economies and reduce the risk of conflict recurrence. The study cites examples of countries that have succeeded in rekindling post-conflict economies and those that continue to flounder, discussing the foundations that are so vital to foster post-conflict economic recovery. Post-conflict Reconstruction Post-conflict Reconstruction-Sadia Salimah 2020-06-08 Post-conflict Reconstruction: From Extremism to Peaceful Co-Existence is a comprehensive presentation on the root causes of state fragility, which provides an enabling environment for violent religious extremism. It addresses various security, political, socio-economic and external factors that contribute to state fragility, which is further enhanced in a conflict environment. The book deals closely with the use of violence due to ideological reasons, religious and political reasons. By analyzing the situations in the post-conflict states of Afghanistan, Iraq, Yemen, Pakistan, Nigeria and Libya, the book establishes the co-relation between state fragility and religious extremism in post-conflict settings. The book emphasizes the need to address the grievances of marginalized sections in all countries with fragile state structures that usually take to violence to make their voices heard. It also highlights the imperative for swift rehabilitation of peaceful people—who typically bear the brunt of conflicts and are often displaced forcefully—for restoring peace and security, and averting future terrorism. Reform and Reconstruction of the Security Sector-Alan Bryden 2004 “Security sector reform (SSR) is widely recognised as key to conflict prevention, peace-building, sustainable development and democratisation. SSR has gained most practical relevance in the context of post-conflict reconstruction of so-called failed states’ and states emerging from violent internal or inter-state conflict. As this volume shows, almost all states need to reform their security sectors to a greater or lesser extent, according to the specific security, political and socio-economic contexts, as well as in response to the new security challenges resulting from globalisation and post-9/11 developments. Contributions from academics and practitioners elaborate on both the conceptual underpinnings and the practical realities of security sector reform and - a crucial aspect of post-conflict peace-building - security sector governance.” Greater Than the Sum of Its Parts? Stewart Patrick 2007 Assesses the efforts to bring together diplomatic, defense, and development instruments - the so-called 3Ds of whole of government strategies - made by seven major donor countries: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Concluding with a detailed agenda for strengthening these efforts. DAC Guidelines and Reference Series Supporting Stabilization in Situations of Conflict and Fragility Policy Guidance—OEC 2012-03-15 This volume presents clear policy recommendations for better practice in order to improve the speed, flexibility, predictability and risk management of international support during post-conflict transition. Post-conflict Reconstruction and Local Government-Paul Jackson 2012-06-30 The subject of local government and post-conflict reconstruction sits at the intersection of several interrelated research areas, notably conflict/peacebuilding, governance, and political economy. This volume addresses a gap in the academic literature: whilst decentralisation is frequently included in peace agreements, the actual scope and role of local government is far less frequently discussed. This gap remains despite a considerable literature on local government in developing countries more generally, particularly with regard to decentralisation; but also, despite a considerable and growing literature on post-conflict reconstruction. This volume provides a mixture of case study, cross-case studies, practitioner reflection, and conceptual material on the function of local government in the post-conflict reconstruction process. It focuses on the military as one of the most important factors in post-conflict reconstruction, from both academic and policy-makers’ perspectives. This book demonstrates that post-conflict and multi-country case study analysis is complemented by practitioner reflections and framed within the 2030 Agenda building on the New Urban Agenda, and particularly the Sustainable Development Goal 16 to ‘promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice and for all build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.’ The chapters in this book were originally published in the online journal Third World Thematics. Reconstructing our Understanding of State Legitimacy in Post-conflict States: Reviewing the Evidence—Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (Switzerland). Heiner Huggett is assistant director and head of research at the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces. Guiding Principles for Stabilization and Reconstruction—United States Institute of Peace 2009 “Guiding principles for stabilization and reconstruction presents the first-ever, comprehensive and set of shared principles for building sustainable peace in societies emerging from violent conflict — a product of the collaboration between the United States Institute of Peace and the United States Army Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute, this manual reflects the input of dozens of institutions across the peacebuilding community. It is based on a comprehensive review of major strategic policy documents from state ministries of defense, foreign affairs and development, along with major intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations that toll in war-shattered landscapes around the globe.” Pages 4 of cover. Rehashing the Future? 2005 This publication focuses on the role that education can play, both in terms of conflict prevention and in the reconstruction of post-conflict societies, drawing on research in 52 conflict-affected countries and a review of 12 country studies. These case studies include Angola, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Timor Leste, Cambodia, Lebanon, El Salvador and Nicaragua, and is considered to be given to lessons drawn might be applied to recent conflict situations in Afghanistan and Iraq. Issues discussed include: the relationship between conflict, poverty and education; the challenges of reform and reconstruction; teacher training and teaching resources; governance and financing; the legacy of conflict, and the role of the World Bank in supporting education reconstruction. The World Bank’s Experience with Post-Conflict Reconstruction 1998-01-01 Clearing landmines, rehabilitating and integrating of excombatants, rehabilitating the infrastructure, coordinating aid sources—these are just some of the issues confronting the Bank in post-conflict situations. The explosion of civil conflicts in the post-Cold War world has tested the World Bank’s ability to address unprecedented devastation of human and social capital. This study covers post-conflict reconstruction in nine countries, assessing relevant, recent Bank experience. It also presents case-studies for ongoing and future operations, which analyze: 1. the Bank’s...
main strengths or comparative advantages; 2. its partnership with other donors, international organizations, and NGOs; 3. its role in reconstruction strategy and damage and needs assessment; 4. its role in rebuilding the economy and institutions of governance; 5. its management of resources and processes; 6. implications for monitoring and evaluation.

Aid, Policy, and Growth in Post-conflict Societies—Paul Collier 2002

Governance, Natural Resources and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding—Carl Bruch 2016-04-07 When the guns are silenced, those who have survived armed conflict need food, water, shelter, the means to earn a living, and the promise of safety and a right to return to civil society. Meeting these needs while sustaining peace requires more than simply having governmental structures in place; it requires good governance. Natural resources are essential to sustaining peace and people in post-conflict countries, but governance failures often jeopardize such efforts. This book examines the theory, practice, and often surprising realities of post-conflict governance, natural resource management, and peacebuilding in fifty conflict-affected countries and territories. It includes thirty-nine chapters written by more than seventy researchers, diplomats, military personnel, and practitioners from governmental, intergovernmental, and non-governmental organizations. The book highlights the mutually reinforcing relationship between natural resource management and good governance.

Post-Conflict Reconstruction—Sadia Sulaiman 2020-06-08 Post-Conflict Reconstruction: From Extremism to Peaceful Co-Existence is a comprehensive presentation on the root causes of state fragility, which provides an enabling environment for violent religious extremism. It addresses various security, political, socio-economic and external factors that contribute to state fragility, which is further enhanced in a conflict environment. The book deals closely with the use of violence due to ideological, religious and political reasons. By analyzing the situations in the post-conflict states of Afghanistan, Iraq, Yemen, Pakistan, Nigeria and Libya, the book establishes the co-relationship between state fragility and religious extremism in post-conflict settings. The book emphasizes the need to address the grievances of marginalized sections in all countries with fragile state structures that usually take to violence to make their voices heard. It also highlights the imperative for swift rehabilitation of poor people—who typically bear the brunt of conflicts and are often displaced forcefully—for restoring peace and security, and averting future disturbances.

Guide to Rebuilding Public Service Structures in Stability Operations—Derick W. Brinkerhoff 2009 “This guide examines the role of restoration of public services within the broader context of stability operations. The extent to which public service reconstruction takes place depends on the location of the resources, and the host country context. This paper provides guidance helpful to U.S. peacekeeping personnel in planning and executing stability tasks related to restoration of public services and infrastructure. It is designed to supplement existing and emerging guidance, and is specifically relevant to addressing the needs of public sector rebuilding in a post-conflict situation by peacekeeping forces. The material presented here draws both from theory and analytic frameworks and from on-the-ground experiences of practitioners.”

The Peacemaking Puzzle—

Transnational Actors in War and Peace—David Malek 2017-06-01 Transnational Actors in War and Peace provides a comparative examination of a range of transnational actors who have been key to the conduct of war and post-war reconstruction, with a focus on the role of law, combatting corruption, how peacekeeping and accounting, and peacemaking. While the study of transnational politics has been a rapidly growing field, to date, the disparate actors have not been analyzed alongside each other, making it difficult to develop a common theoretical framework or determine their influence on international security. This book brings together a diverse set of scholars focused on a range of transnational actors, such as: foreign fighters, terrorists, private military security firms, NGOs, corporate groups. Malek and Anderson provide the standard for future study of transnational actors in this work intended for those interested in security studies, international relations, conflict resolution, and global governance.

Youth and Post-conflict Reconstruction—Stephanie Schwartz 2010 In Youth and Post-conflict Reconstruction: Agents of Change, Stephanie Schwartz goes beyond these highly publicized cases and examines the roles of the broader youth population in post-conflict scenarios, taking on the complex task of distinguishing between the legal and societal labels of “child,” “youth,” and “adult.”

Rebuilding War-Torn States—Graciana del Castillo 2008-09-25 Post-conflict economic reconstruction is a critical part of the political economy of peacebuilding and one of the most important challenges in any peace-building or state-building strategy. After war ends, countries must negotiate a multi-pronged transition to peace: Violence must give way to public security; lawlessness, political exclusion, and violation of human rights must give way to the rule of law and participatory government; ethnic, religious, ideological, or class/caste confrontations must give way to national reconciliation; and ravaged and mismanaged war economies must be reconstructed and transformed into functioning market economies that enable people to earn a decent living. Yet, how can these vitally important tasks each be successfully managed? How should we go about rehabilitating basic services and physical and human infrastructure? Which policies and institutions are necessary to reactivate the economy in the short run and ensure sustainable development in the long run? What steps should countries take to bring about national reconciliation and the consolidation of peace? In all of these cases, unless the political objectives of peacebuilding prevail at all times, peace will be ephemeral, while policies that pursue purely economic objectives can have tragic consequences. This book argues that any strategy for post-conflict economic reconstruction must be based on five premises and examines specific post-conflict reconstruction experiences to identify not only where these premises have been disregarded, but also where policies have worked, and the specific conditions that have influenced their success and failure.

Higher Education and Post-Conflict Recovery—Sambon Milton 2018-12-07 This book offers a critical review of higher education and post-conflict recovery. It provides the first systematic study with a global scope that investigates the role of higher education systems in conflict-affected contexts. The first part of the book analyzes the long-standing neglect of higher education in post-conflict recovery, the impact that conflict can have on the sector, and efforts to rebuild and reform higher education systems affected by violent conflict. The second part of the book considers the positive and negative contributions that higher education can make to a range of areas of recovery including humanitarian action, forced displacement, post-conflict reconstruction, statebuilding, and peacebuilding. With its reasoned defence of the importance of higher education for post-conflict recovery, the book will appeal to researchers, universities, students of international security, and policy-makers and practitioners.

Policy and Governance in Post-conflict Settings—Puthosdary Tat 2019-08-30 Post-conflict societies are commonly constructed as weak, fragile, and failed states. Economic recovery, risks of renewed violent conflict, natural resource degradation, and poverty alleviation become prioritized agendas of donor countries and international institutions. Billions of dollars on development policy and governance reform have been invested. However, misapplication, ineffectiveness, and foreign aid dependency have become a controversial debate on “whose policy, whose governance, and whose outcomes.” To understand the problems, the author employs a blend of theoretical and empirical approaches to research the role of policy, governance, and political economy on conflict-affected contexts. The book sheds light on some of the most common characteristics of “post-conflict governance” are socially, economically, and politically constructed and used in state building, state apparatuses, institutional building, and policy-making process. He reveals that the philosophical and theoretical insights into the interface between the mode of governance and policy design create the consensus of values, norms and indicators between experts, public servants, donors and communities in post-conflict settings. The author also shares illuminating case studies of how some of his considerable wealth of experience leading reconstructive efforts in Afghanistan and Cambodia.

Security Sector Reform in Conflict-Affected Countries—Mark Sodra 2016-11-03 This book examines the evolution, impact, and future prospects of the Security Sector Reform (SSR) model in conflict-affected countries in the context of the wider debate over the liberal peace project. Since its emergence as a concept in the late 1990s, SSR has represented a paradigm shift in security assistance, from the realist, regime-centric, train-and-equip approach of the Cold War to a more liberal, holistic and people-centred model. The rapid rise of this model, however, belied its rather meagre impact on the ground. This book critically examines the nature and achievements of the Sally model in the past two decades, looking into the broader context of peace-building and state-building theory and practice. It focuses attention on the most common, celebrated and complex setting for SSR, conflict-affected environments, and comparatively examines the application and impacts of donor-supported SSR programs in a series of conflict-affected countries over the past two decades, including Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of Congo, East Timor and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The broader aim of the book is to better understand how the contemporary SSR model has coalesced over the past two decades and become mainstreamed in international development and security policy and practice. This provides a solid foundation to investigate the reasons for the poor performance of the model and to assess its prospects for the future. This book will be of much interest to students of international security, peacebuilding, statebuilding, development studies and IR in general.

Institutional Reform and Diaspora Entrepreneurs—Jennifer M. Brinkoff 2016-08-08 Externally-promoted institutional reform, even when nominally accepted by developing country governments, often fails to deliver because the reform process often lacks a coherent strategy for institutional reform, and a comprehensive institutional reform strategy that has the vision for incorporating diaspora entrepreneurs’ solutions, and encompasses vision, impact, operational, and psycho-social advantages. Individuals with entrepreneurial characteristics can catalyze institutional reform. Diasporas may have particular advantages for entrepreneurship, as they behave both psychologically and materially between the place of origin they left and the new destination they have embraced. Their entrepreneurial characteristics may be accidental, cultivated through their circumstances, or learned, or a combination. The book bridges the theoretical and practical perspectives on diaspora entrepreneurship and makes important theoretical contributions in three areas. First, it builds on existing and emerging critiques of international development assistance that articulate prescriptions related to alternative theories of change. Second, it fills an gap in the important literature by focusing squarely on the role of agency in institutional reform processes while still accounting for organizational systems and socio-political contexts. In doing so, it integrates a more expansive view of entrepreneurship into extant understandings of institutional entrepreneurship, and it sheds light on what happens in the frequently-invoked black box of agency. Third, it demonstrates the fallacy of many theoretical frameworks that seek to order institutional change processes into nearly definable linear shapes.

The Post-Conflict Environment—Daniel BertrandMom 2018-13-22 In case studies focusing on contemporary crises spanning Africa, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe, the scholars in this volume examine the dominant prescriptive practices of late neoliberal post-conflict interventions—such as statebuilding, peacebuilding, transitional justice, refugee management, reconstruction, and re-deployment—and contend that the post-conflict period is a time of rapid and direct innovation that can transform post-conflict societies, and organize post-conflict societies—characterize disparate sites as “weak,” “fragile,” or “failed” states and, as a result, prescribe peacebuilding techniques that paradoxically disable effective management of post-conflict spaces while perpetuating neoliberal political and economic conditions. Treatment of all efforts to represent post-conflict environments as problematic, the goal becomes understanding the underlying connection between post-conflict conditions and the actions and interventions of peacebuilding technocracies. The project has generated six books of case studies and analyses, with contributions from practitioners, policy makers, and researchers. Other books in this series address high-value resources, land, water, livelihoods, and assessing and restoring natural resources.

State Legitimacy in a Fragile Context—Mar De Santa 2020-02-18 During the course of the last decades, the state experienced a revival on the stage of international development as there has been a growing

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