

Effective Statebuilding Oecd

This edition explores the potential of networks and partnerships to create incentives for responsible action, as well as innovative, fit-for-purpose ways of co-ordinating the activities of diverse stakeholders. It looks at a number of existing partnerships and provides practical guidance.

The 2011 WDR on Conflict, Security and Development underlines the devastating impact of persistent conflict on a country or region's development prospects - noting that the 1.5 billion

people living in conflict-affected areas are twice as likely to be in poverty. Its goal is to contribute concrete, practical suggestions on conflict and fragility.

This review analyses Thailand's integrity system. It takes stock of the country's recent efforts to tackle corruption, such as the creation of anti-corruption commissions and legislation.

The guidance presented in this book provides step-by-step guidance on the core steps in planning, carrying out and learning from evaluation, as well as some basic principles on programme design and

management.

Global Power Through Classification and Rankings

State-Building and Tax Regimes in Central America

Development Co-operation Report 2015 Making

Partnerships Effective Coalitions for Action

Effective Governance Under Anarchy

Global Report

Strengthening Governance and the Rule of Law

Supporting Security and Justice

There is growing recognition of the need for new approaches to the ways in which donors support accountability, but no broad agreement on what

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changed practice looks like. This publication aims to provide more clarity on the emerging practice. This publication provides an overview of the key issues, challenges and opportunities for ensuring more systematic consideration of gender issues in statebuilding in fragile and conflict-affected countries. States of Fragility 2020 sets a policy agenda for fragility at a critical turning point: the final countdown on Agenda 2030 is at hand, and the pandemic has reversed hard-fought gains. This report examines fragility as a story in two parts: the global state of fragility that existed before COVID-19, and the dramatic impact the

pandemic is having on that landscape.

After civil wars end, what can sustain peace in the long term? In particular, how can outsiders facilitate durable conflict-managing institutions through statebuilding - a process that historically has been the outcome of bloody struggles to establish the state's authority over warlord traditional authorities, and lawless territories? In this book, Timothy Sisk explores international efforts to help the world's most fragile post-civil war countries today build viable states that can provide for security and deliver the basic services essential for development. Tracing the historical roots of statebuilding to the

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present day, he demonstrates how the United Nations, leading powers, and well-meaning donors have engaged in statebuilding as a strategic approach to peacebuilding after war. Their efforts are informed by three key objectives: to enhance security by preventing war recurrence and fostering community and human security; to promote development through state provision of essential services such as water, sanitation, and education; to enhance human rights and democracy, reflecting the liberal international order that reaffirms the principles of democracy and human rights, . Improving governance, alongside the state's ability to

integrate social differences and manage conflicts over resources, identity, and national priorities, is essential for long-term peace. Whether the global statebuilding enterprise can succeed in creating a world of peaceful well-governed, development-focused states is unclear. But the book concludes with a road map toward a better global regime to enable peacebuilding and development oriented statebuilding into the 21st century.

Timing and Sequencing of Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Peacebuilding

Policy Guidance

Do All Good Things Go Together?

Conflict and Fragility Monitoring the Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations Global Report
States of Fragility 2020

Understanding Violence

Conflict and Fragility International Engagement in Fragile States Can't We Do Better?

The world is getting more violent, and violence is occurring in surprising places. Over the past 15 years, 3.34 billion people, or almost half of the world's population, have been affected by violence. The number of violent conflicts is decreasing, but conflicts

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are killing more people: conflict-related deaths have tripled since 2003. Violent extremism and terrorism are also on the rise. The economic cost of violence is rising too: the global economic impact of violence is a staggering USD 13.6 trillion, equivalent to 13.3% of Global GDP. And civilians, especially children and women, are most at risk. States of Fragility 2016: Understanding Violence takes a long hard look at violence in the world – and what we should do about it. The report showcases emerging thinking about violence, presents a new risk-based approach to monitoring various dimensions of fragility, and looks

at financial flows in support of fragile contexts. Understanding Violence finds that development, peace and security efforts in the developing world have not kept pace with the new reality of violence. We need to dedicate more resources and attention to violence. And to be effective, we need to put people – especially you – at the centre of our efforts.

The OECD DAC Handbook on Security System Reform: Supporting Security and Justice contains valuable tools to help encourage a dialogue on security and justice issues and to support a security system reform (SSR) process through the assessment, design

and implementation phases.

This book explores the contradictions that emerge in international statebuilding efforts in war-torn societies. Since the end of the Cold War, more than 200 major peace operations have been deployed to countries emerging from internal conflicts. This book argues that international efforts to construct effective legitimate governmental structures in these countries are necessary but fraught with contradictions and vexing dilemmas.. Drawing on the latest scholarly research on postwar peace operations, the volume: addresses cutting-edge issues of statebuilding including

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coordination, local ownership, security, elections, constitution making, and delivery of development aid features contributions by leading and up-and-coming scholars provides empirical case studies including Afghanistan, Cambodia, Croatia, Kosovo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, and others presents policy-relevant findings of use to students and policymakers alike The Dilemmas of Statebuilding will be vital reading for students and scholars of international relations and political science. Bringing new insights to security studies, international development, and peace and conflict research, it will also interest a range of

policy makers.

There is a broad and enduring international consensus that good governance and the rule of law are important for the attainment of sustainable development results. But recognizing that good governance is important for development is one thing; carrying out effective international programs to support improved governance is something very different.

States of Fragility 2016

Making It Big

Conflict and Fragility Gender and Statebuilding in

Fragile and Conflict-affected States

The OECD DAC Handbook on Security System

Reform Supporting Security and Justice

Trends in the Practice of Development Cooperation

Statebuilding

Politicizing Masculinities

This book presents a set of practical steps related to harmonising donor practices that should significantly improve the effectiveness of development assistance.

There is a widespread concern that, in some parts of the world, governments are unable to exercise effective authority. When

governments fail, more sinister forces thrive: warlords, arms smugglers, narcotics enterprises, kidnap gangs, terrorist networks, armed militias. Why do governments fail? This book explores an old idea that has returned to prominence: that authority, effectiveness, accountability and responsiveness is closely related to the ways in which governments are financed. It matters that governments tax their citizens rather than live from oil revenues and foreign aid, and it matters how they tax them. Taxation stimulates demands for representation, and an effective revenue authority is the central

pillar of state capacity. Using case studies from Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America, this book presents and evaluates these arguments, updates theories derived from European history in the light of conditions in contemporary poorer countries, and draws conclusions for policy-makers. Three years into the 2030 Agenda it is already apparent that those living in fragile contexts are the furthest behind. Not all forms of fragility make it to the public's eye: fragility is an intricate beast, sometimes exposed, often lurking underneath, but always holding progress back. Conflict

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Countries emerging from civil war or protracted violence often face the daunting challenge of rebuilding their economy while simultaneously creating the political and social conditions for a stable peace. The implicit assumption in the international community that rapid political democratisation along with economic liberalisation holds the key to sustainable peace is belied by the experiences of countries such as Iraq and Afghanistan. Often, the challenges of post-conflict reconstruction revolve around the timing and

sequencing of different reform that may have contradictory implications. Drawing on a range of thematic studies and empirical cases, this book examines how post-conflict reconstruction policies can be better sequenced in order to promote sustainable peace. The book provides evidence that many reforms that are often thought to be imperative in post-conflict societies may be better considered as long-term objectives, and that the immediate imperative for such societies should be 'people-centred' policies.

Building Sustainable Peace

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*Accra Agenda for Action
Evaluation Methodologies for Aid in Conflict
Conflict and Fragility The State's Legitimacy
in Fragile Situations Unpacking Complexity*

*World Development Report 2011
DAC Guidelines and Reference Series
Evaluating Peacebuilding Activities in
Settings of Conflict and Fragility Improving
Learning for Results*

Indicators and rankings are widely used by governments and international organizations to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, and success of policy decisions. The role of indicators is however

little examined. This book closes this gap by evaluating the creation of indicators, their impact on policy decisions, and the implications of their use.

Designed to strengthen and deepen implementation of the Paris Declaration, the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) takes stock of progress and sets the agenda for accelerated advancement towards improving the quality and impact of aid.

This publication focuses on the gender dimensions of intrastate conflicts (civil wars), organised around eight key themes of gender and warfare, sexual violence, formal and informal peace processes, post-conflict legal frameworks, work issues, rehabilitation of social services and community-driven development. For each theme, the authors examine the impact

on gender roles of conflict situations, the development challenges involved, and the policy options available to help build more inclusive and gender balanced post-conflict societies.

State legitimacy matters because it transforms power into authority and provides the basis for rule by consent, rather than by coercion. In fragile situations, a lack of legitimacy undermines constructive relations between the state and society, and ...

DAC Guidelines and Reference Series Harmonising Donor Practices for Effective Aid Delivery

Capacity and Consent

DAC Guidelines and Reference Series International Support to Post-Conflict Transition Rethinking Policy, Changing Practice

International Support for Statebuilding

The Dilemmas of Statebuilding

Confronting the contradictions of postwar peace operations

Governance by Indicators

The agenda of external actors often includes a number of objectives that do not necessarily and automatically go together. Fostering security and stability in semi-authoritarian regimes collides with policies aimed at the support of processes of democratization prone to conflict and destabilization. Meanwhile, the promotion of national self-determination and political empowerment might lead to forms of democracy, partially incompatible with

liberal understandings. These conflicting objectives are often problematized as challenges to the effectiveness of international democracy promotion. This book presents systematic research about their emergence and effects. The contributing authors investigate (post-) conflict societies, developing countries, and authoritarian regimes in Southeast Europe, Latin America, Africa, and Asia. They identify the socio-economic and political conditions in the recipient country, the interaction between international and local actors, and the capacity of international and local actors as relevant for

explaining the emergence of conflicting objectives. And they empirically show that faced with conflicting objectives donors either use a 'wait and see'-approach (i.e. not to act to overcome such conflicts), they prioritize security, state-building and development over democracy, or they compromise democracy promotion with other goals. However, convincing strategies for dealing with such conflicts still need to be devised. This book was published as a special issue of Democratization. Policy makers and academics alike have mistakenly promoted an agenda which takes well-governed

democratic and consolidated 'Weberian' states as the model for the world and the goal of development programs. Whilst Western industrial democracies are the exception, areas of limited statehood where state institutions are weak and ineffective, are everywhere, and, this books argues, can still be well-governed. Three factors explain effective governance in areas of limited statehood: Fair and transparent institutions 'fit for purpose,' legitimate governors accepted by the people, and social trust among the citizens. Effective and legitimate governance in the absence of a functioning state is

not only provided by international organizations, foreign aid agencies, and non-governmental organizations but also by multi-national companies, rebel groups and other violent non-state actors, 'traditional' as well as religious leaders, and community-based organizations. Börzel and Risse base their argument on empirical findings from over a decade of research covering Latin America, the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Asia. By looking at the post-conflict international administrations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, and East Timor, the book examines how particular

ideas about the state, and about the appropriate relationship between the state and its population, have influenced the statebuilding efforts of the international community.

Economic and social progress requires a diverse ecosystem of firms that play complementary roles. *Making It Big: Why Developing Countries Need More Large Firms* constitutes one of the most up-to-date assessments of how large firms are created in low- and middle-income countries and their role in development. It argues that large firms advance a range of development objectives in ways that other

firms do not: large firms are more likely to innovate, export, and offer training and are more likely to adopt international standards of quality, among other contributions. Their particularities are closely associated with productivity advantages and translate into improved outcomes not only for their owners but also for their workers and for smaller enterprises in their value chains. The challenge for economic development, however, is that production does not reach economic scale in low- and middle-income countries. Why are large firms scarcer in developing countries? Drawing on a rare set of data

from public and private sources, as well as proprietary data from the International Finance Corporation and case studies, this book shows that large firms are often born large—or with the attributes of largeness. In other words, what is distinct about them is often in place from day one of their operations. To fill the “missing top†?” of the firm-size distribution with additional large firms, governments should support the creation of such firms by opening markets to greater competition. In low-income countries, this objective can be achieved through simple policy reorientation, such as breaking

oligopolies, removing unnecessary restrictions to international trade and investment, and establishing strong rules to prevent the abuse of market power. Governments should also strive to ensure that private actors have the skills, technology, intelligence, infrastructure, and finance they need to create large ventures. Additionally, they should actively work to spread the benefits from production at scale across the largest possible number of market participants. This book seeks to bring frontier thinking and evidence on the role and origins of large firms to a wide range of readers, including

academics, development practitioners and policy makers.

The Sovereignty Paradox

Conflict and Fragility Do No Harm International

Support for Statebuilding

Rethinking Canadian Aid

Making Partnerships Effective Coalitions for Action

Towards Coherent and Effective Integrity Policies

DDR and SSR in War-to-Peace Transition

Improving Learning for Results

**DAC Guidelines and Reference Series Supporting Statebuilding
in Situations of Conflict and Fragility Policy Guidance**

GuidanceOECD Publishing

This book provides an internationally accepted conceptual framework for statebuilding, informed by today's realities of conflict-affected and fragile situations.

This book is a resource for implementing the recommendations on civil society and aid effectiveness emerging from the Accra High Level Forum and its preparatory process.

This report looks at ways in which the implementation of the Fragile States Principles does and does not work, based on evidence from the ground across six countries – Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste.

Better Aid Civil Society and Aid Effectiveness Findings, Recommendations and Good Practice

**The Challenges of Supporting Effective Security and Justice
Development Programming**

Orientations and Principles for Development

Unpacking Complexity

Why Developing Countries Need More Large Firms

Routledge Handbook of International Statebuilding

The Norms and Politics of International Statebuilding

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.

This new Handbook offers a combination of theoretical, thematic and empirical analyses of the statebuilding regime,

written by leading international scholars. Over the past decade, international statebuilding has become one of the most important and least understood areas of international policy-making. Today, there are around one billion people living in some 50-60 conflict-affected, 'fragile' states, vulnerable to political violence and civil war. The international community grapples with the core challenges and dilemmas of using outside force, aid, and persuasion to build states in the wake of conflict and to prevent such countries from lapsing into devastating violence. The Routledge Handbook of International Statebuilding is a comprehensive resource for this emerging area in International Relations. The volume is designed to guide the

reader through the background and development of international statebuilding as a policy area, as well as exploring in depth significant issues such as security, development, democracy and human rights. Divided into three main parts, this Handbook provides a single-source overview of the key topics in international statebuilding: Part One: Concepts and Approaches Part Two: Security, Development and Democracy Part Three: Policy Implementation This Handbook will be essential reading for students of statebuilding, humanitarian intervention, peacebuilding, development, war and conflict studies and IR/Security Studies in general. This report synthesises main findings and recommendations

from a survey of 13 countries on international engagement in fragile states.

Early 2010, the DAC International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) Task Team on Peacebuilding, Statebuilding and Security commissioned an analysis of the critical impediments to effective donor engagement in the area of security and justice development in conflict-affected and fragile environments. This analysis seeks to inform a change agenda to help make donor support to justice and security more effective. It is intended to serve as the base of a larger piece of work, and builds on the World Bank's 2011 World Development Report and the OECD's 2011 Policy Guidance on Supporting Statebuilding in Situations of

Conflict and Fragility ...

Conflicting Objectives in Democracy Promotion

Taxation and State-Building in Developing Countries

Rethinking Policy, Changing Practice

Can't We Do Better?

*Institutions, Legitimacy, and Social Trust in Areas of
Limited Statehood*

*DAC Guidelines and Reference Series Supporting
Statebuilding in Situations of Conflict and Fragility Policy
Guidance*

*DAC Guidelines and Reference Series Accountability and
Democratic Governance Orientations and Principles for
Development*

A wide-ranging volume featuring contributions from some of today's leading thinkers and practitioners in the field of men, masculinities and development. Together, contributors challenge the neglect of the structural dimensions of patriarchal power relations in current development policy and practice, and the failure to adequately engage with the effects of inequitable sex and gender orders on both men's and women's lives. The book calls for renewed engagement in efforts to challenge and change stereotypes of men, to dismantle

the structural barriers to gender equality, and to mobilize men to build new alliances with women's movements and other movements for social and gender justice. This book contributes to a “rethinking” Canadian aid at four different levels. First, it undertakes a collective rethinking of the foundations of Canadian aid, including both its normative underpinnings - an altruistic desire to reduce poverty and inequality and achieve greater social justice, a means to achieve commercial or strategic self-interest, or a projection of Canadian values

and prestige onto the world stage - and aid's past record. Second, it analyzes how the Canadian government government is itself rethinking Canadian aid, including greater focus on the Americas and specific themes (such as mothers, children and youth, and fragile states) and countries, increased involvement of the private sector (particularly Canadian mining companies), and greater emphasis on self-interest. Third, it rethinks where Canadian aid is or should be heading, including recommendations for improved development assistance. Fourth, it

highlights how serious rethinking is required on aid itself: the concept, its relation to non-aid policies that affect development in the Global South, and the rise of new providers of development assistance, especially “emerging economies”. Each of these novel challenges holds important implications for Canada, for its development policies and for its declining influence in the morphing global aid regime.

What should states in the developing world do and how should they do it? How have

states in the developing world addressed the challenges of promoting development, order, and inclusion? States in the developing world are supposed to build economies, control violence, and include the population. How they do so depends on historical origins and context as well as policy decisions. This volume presents a comprehensive theory of state capacity, what it consists of, and how it may be measured. With historical empirical illustrations it suggests that historical origins and political decisions help drive the

capacity of states to meet their goals. Knowledge and rigorous evidence around the role of external development partners in situations of conflict and fragility is still lacking. There is little accountability for the billions in aid being spent in places like Afghanistan, Iraq and the Democratic Republic of Congo. This book analyses evaluation theory and practice in order to help fill this knowledge gap and advocates a realistic and rigorous approach to evaluating international engagement. Through a series of case studies, this book

highlights both the promise, and potential pitfalls, of taking a more evaluative approach to understanding aid in conflict regions. These illustrate the methodological and analytical approach taken by researchers working to understand the results and effectiveness of conflict prevention and peacebuilding support. While well-grounded in current theoretical and methodological debates, the book provides valuable practical information by examining how and why different choices were made in the context of each evaluation.

The book shows what future steps may be envisaged to further strengthen evaluations of support for conflict prevention and peacebuilding. The analysis draws on a wealth of perspectives and voices to provide researchers and students in development studies and conflict and peace studies as well as development evaluators with a deep and broad understanding of evaluation methods and approaches.

**Gender, Conflict, and Development
Men and Development**

Findings, Recommendations and Good

Practice

**OECD Public Governance Reviews OECD
Integrity Review of Thailand Towards
Coherent and Effective Integrity Policies
Second Edition**

States in the Developing World

Conflict, Security, and Development

***Based on comparative case studies of
Afghanistan, Bolivia, Democratic
Republic of Congo, Nepal, Rwanda, and
Sierra Leone, this book addresses how
the interventions of OECD countries may***

risk undermining positive statebuilding processes, and makes recommendations as to how this may be avoided.

While disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and security sector reform (SSR) have become integral statebuilding tools in post-conflict states, the existing empirical literature examining their relationship has focused on supply-side considerations related to the programming of both processes. In practice, though, DDR and SSR are

implemented in the wider context of war-to-peace transitions where the state is attempting to establish a monopoly over the use of force and legitimize itself in the eyes of domestic and international communities. This paper therefore assumes that to identify opportunities and constraints for establishing closer practical linkages between DDR and SSR it is important to take the local politics into consideration. It examines two past externally driven peacebuilding

interventions in West Africa, namely Liberia and Sierra Leone, featuring cases in which the central state had essentially fragmented or collapsed. Through this comparative analysis, the paper aims to provide a stepping-stone for future studies examining demand-side considerations of DDR and SSR in post-conflict contexts.

Explores the politics of raising revenue from the most dynamic sectors of an economy as an expression of the

***relationship between state and society
and the capacity of state institutions.
States of Fragility 2018***