

1: MODERN VIOLENCE

2: CAUSES AND REMEDIES

3: HOME-GROWN SOLUTIONS

**4: RECOMMENDATIONS TO
INTERNATIONAL ACTORS**

the research process

builds on

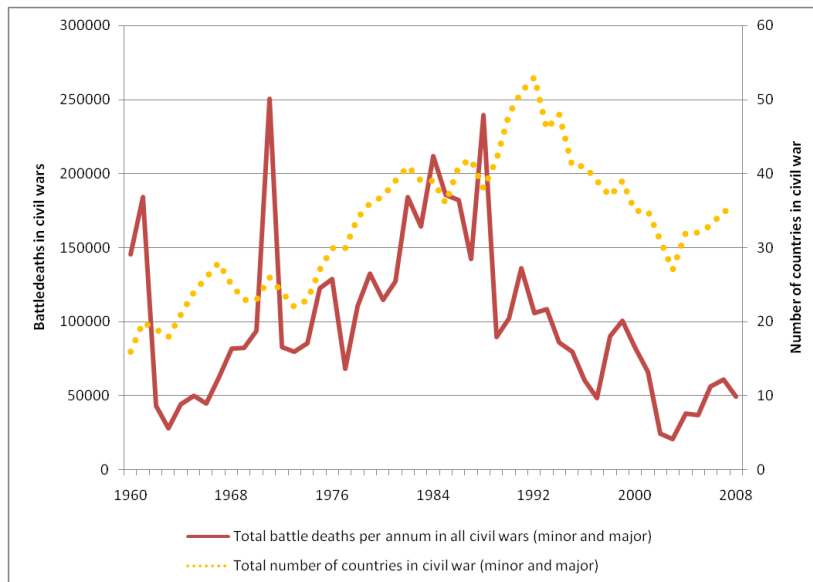
- extensive statistical and case-study research on the causes of violence
- 'new institutional economics' emerging after the Washington Consensus period of market radicalism
- post-Cold War policy work on fragility and conflict: Paul Collier and LICUS; whole-of-government work esp. by DfID and AusAID; OECD/INCAF; United Nations

adds

- new quantitative work on linkages between human rights abuse and violence, institutional transitions
- analysis of transitions out of violence based in large part on consultations with practitioners (inc. WDR Advisory Council) and regional organizations

1: THE NATURE OF MODERN VIOLENCE

the end of the cold war



21st century violence

multiple forms

- 'conventional' contests for state power (Afghanistan, Iraq)
- subnational conflict (N. Ireland, S. Sudan, Aceh, S. Thailand)
- popular uprisings (post Cold War: Eastern Europe, FSU, Middle East)
- atomized, localized disputes powered by resources, ethnicity, exclusion (Balkans, India, DRC) sometimes spilling across neighboring borders (Central Africa)
- international trafficking esp. drugs (Central America, West Africa, Eastern Europe)
- transnational ideological movements (Al Qaeda)

... which mutate and/or commingle, esp. political and criminal

- e.g. Balkans, Nepal, Central America, DRC

... in repetitive cycles, and with second generation challenges

- 90% of civil wars in 2000s are in countries with civil wars in the past 30 years

prolonged violence attacks development ...

an 'average' civil war costs a developing country 30 years of growth

- it takes 14 years for a country to return to its previous growth path after a civil war
- it takes 20 years for trade levels to return to pre-war levels

prolonged civil war deepens poverty

- countries with major violence throughout 80s and 90s have 20% more people in poverty than those that remained stable

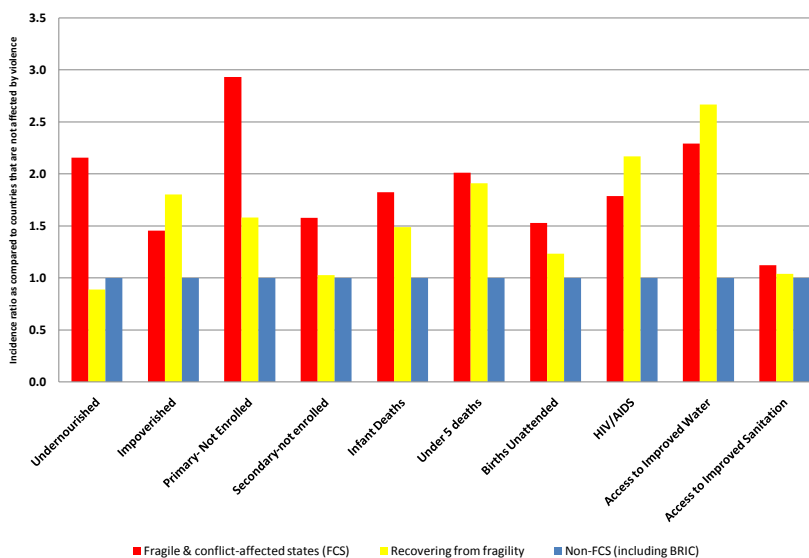
human rights deteriorate

- gender-based violence increases during and after civil wars
- an 'average' civil war results in a fall of 3.6 points on the Physical Integrity Index (0-8) – and it takes 10 years to get back to pre-war levels

and people are displaced

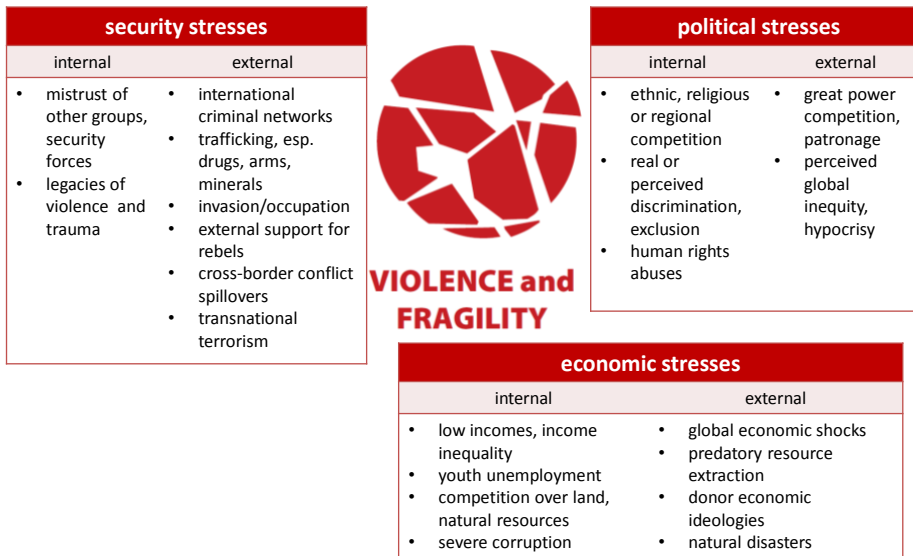
- 42 million people were displaced in 2009 due to war, violence or human rights abuse

... with disastrous social consequences: MDGs

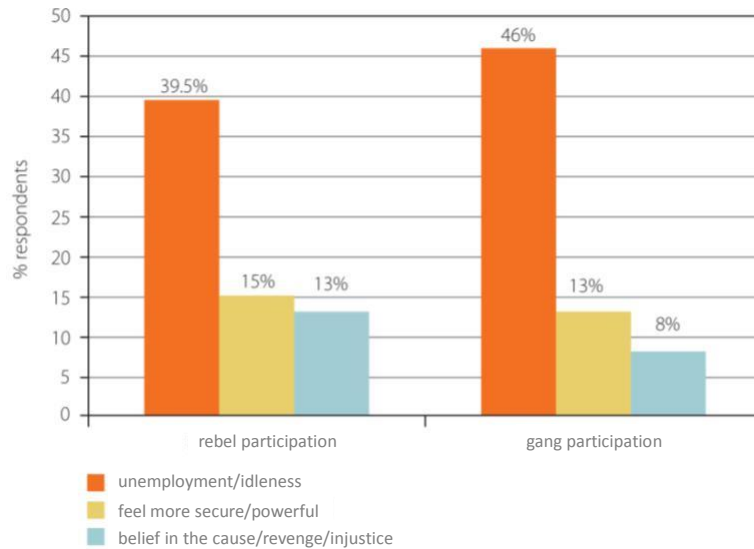


2: WHAT CAUSES VIOLENCE? WHAT CAN PREVENT IT?

security, political and economic stresses



perceptions of the public: those involved in political and criminal violence have similar motives

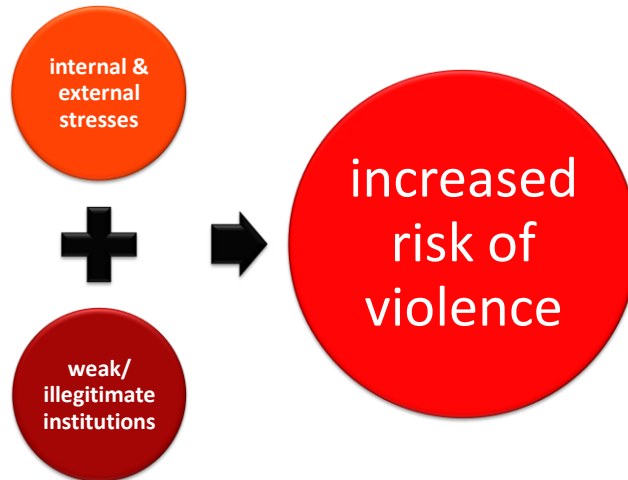


state-society relations and institutions

***institutions*: rules of the game and shared values, usually transacted through/enforced by 'populated organizations'; not just state institutions**

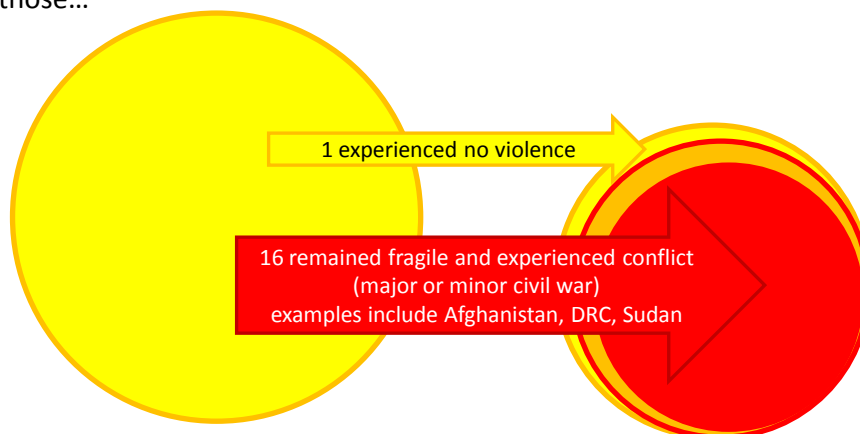
- *both* political and criminal violence correlate strongly with weak and/or predatory institutions
- legitimate institutions: technical capacity *plus* accountability and inclusion

legitimate institutions: the key to preventing or managing violence?



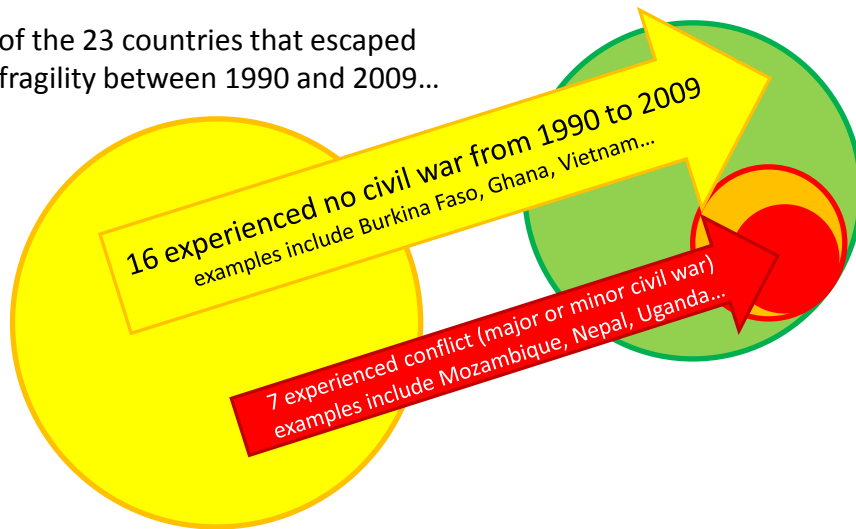
sustained fragility: almost always associated with violence ...

of the 40 countries that were 'fragile' (CPIA<3.2) for five or more years between 1978 and 1990, 17 remained fragile in 2009: and of those...



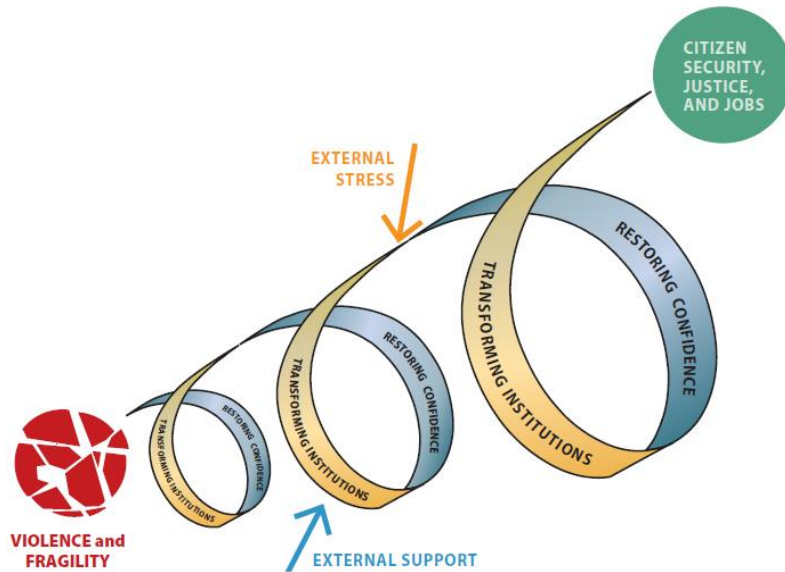
... while countries that strengthen their institutions often avoid severe violence

of the 23 countries that escaped fragility between 1990 and 2009...



3: DURABLE SOLUTIONS ARE HOME-GROWN SOLUTIONS

contested cycles, gradual improvements, continuous prevention



restoring confidence

coalitions and leadership	immediate signals	'commitment mechanisms'	realism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "inclusive enough" politically and socially • drawing widely on available institutions • 'capturing the narrative' • listening and communicating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credible appointments • transparency in expenditures • budget for excluded groups • vetting security forces • fixing discriminatory laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • peace-keeping • dual-key systems, international execution of key functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'best fit' approaches, • 2-3 early results

transforming institutions

citizen security	social justice	jobs and livelihoods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • citizen protection is paramount • community policing • security forces accountable to public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • link judicial to security reform; faster caseload processing; extending justice services • phased anti-corruption measures • multi-sectoral community empowerment programs (CDD etc.) • political representation: elections do not = democracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community-based/public employment programs • macroeconomic policies, risk measures to encourage labor-intensive private employment

NB: institutional transformation takes time

ICRG indicators 1985 - 2009	years it took the fastest 20 countries
bureaucratic quality	20
corruption	27
military in politics	17
govt effectiveness	36

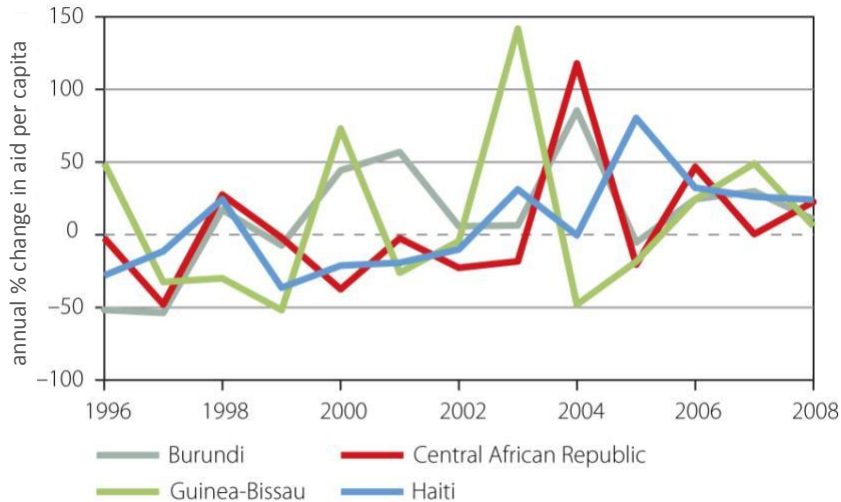
4: RECOMMENDATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ACTORS

international support: shortcomings

international efforts are often...

- too slow...
- too volatile...
- too quick to exit...
- too stove-piped...
- too focused on “post-conflict” windows of opportunity

stop-go aid undermines institution building



international policy reform – four tracks

(1) combined programs and fewer priorities

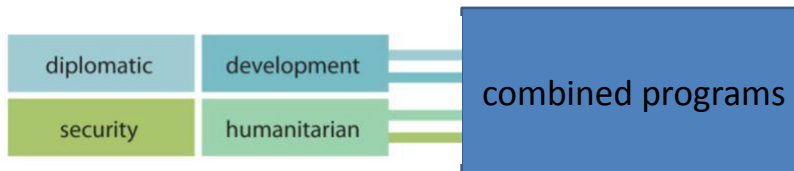
(2) reforming internal agency procedures, risk management

(3) external stresses: regional and global action

(4) emerging countries, regional institutions

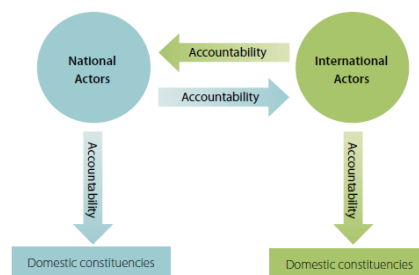
(1) combined programs and fewer priorities

- national /subnational conflict risk management strategies to drive donor strategy
- “selectivity” ... focus on institutions that provide citizen security, address injustice and tackle unemployment
- deficits: support for justice reform, lack of solutions to job creation
- from rhetoric of donor harmonization to operational integration
- more attention to mediation



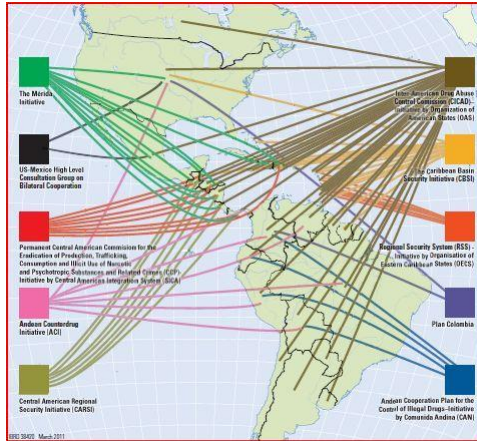
(2) reforming internal procedures, risk management

- **dual accountability syndrome**, and risk of inaction
- **speed**: procurement, disbursements
- **volatility**: varying oversight mechanisms, not funding flows
- **staying power**: long-term commitment to institution-building, resilience to (inevitable and often healthy) setbacks
- **interim measurement**: since legitimacy is essential, ask citizens



the dual accountability syndrome

(3) external stresses: regional and global action



- cross-border development programming, shared administrative capacity
- “follow the money” in illicit trafficking
- better standards for land purchase, natural resource extraction (Kimberley, EITI ++)
- drug trafficking: international responsibility

(4) emerging countries, regional institutions

- renewed attention to global standards of behavior
- south-south and north-south exchanges: learning from *practitioners*, not copying technocratic ‘best practice’
- support regional governance efforts (regional organizations may possess comparative political legitimacy)

in summary

- *1.5 billion people live in countries affected by repeated cycles of political and criminal violence*
- *violence is a major human and developmental problem*
- *resilience to violence comes from institutions that provide citizen security, social justice and livelihoods*

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World Bank & Mine Action Research

- *Landmine Contamination, Casualty & Clearance Database (LC3D)*
- *Part of World Bank's Open Data Initiative*
- *Draws on data from Landmine Monitor & UNMAS Surveys*
- *Open for use by researchers*

<http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do>

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