# Stakeholders of Post-Conflict Reconstruction

Definitions of Civil Society

- Is a voluntary associations, organizations, movements and networks that live and work in the social space outside the state and the private sector (Word Watch Glossary)

- "All civic organizations, associations and networks which occupy the 'social space' between the family [**individuals**] and the state except firms and political parties; and who come together to advance their common interests through **collective action**. Includes volunteer and charity groups, parents and teachers associations, senior citizens groups, sports clubs, arts and culture groups, faith-based groups, workers' clubs and trades unions, non-profit think-tanks, and 'issue-based' activist groups. By definition, all such civic groups are non-government organizations (NGOs)."
(From a DFID glossary.)

The Role of Civil Society in Post-Conflict Reconstruction

Civil Society

Supplementing of human Services		Monitoring the Government and Reconstruction
Advocating norms, standards, and human rights		Promoting social and cultural agenda for reconstruction
Advocating good governance		Promoting peace and mitigating conflicts
Channeling and disseminating information		Empowering: minorities, women, indigenous groups…

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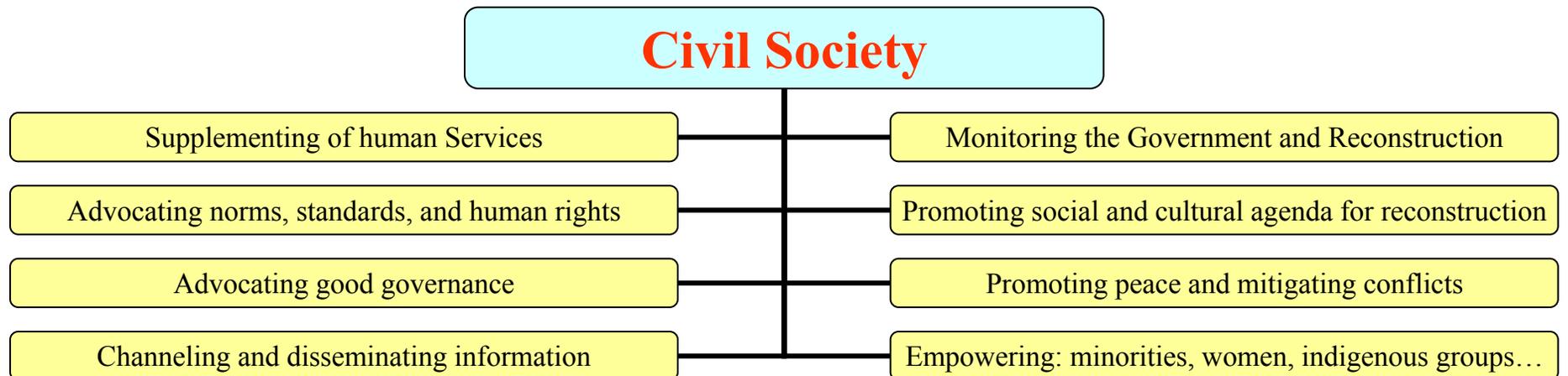
Generations of U.S. Post-Conflict Reconstruction Efforts

Generations of US Post-Conflict Reconstruction

Examples: Germany, Japan

Post-World War II

Cambodia, El Salvador, Mozambique, Eritrea

Post-Cold War "Humanitarian Interventions"

Afghanistan, Iraq

Post-9/11 Interventions
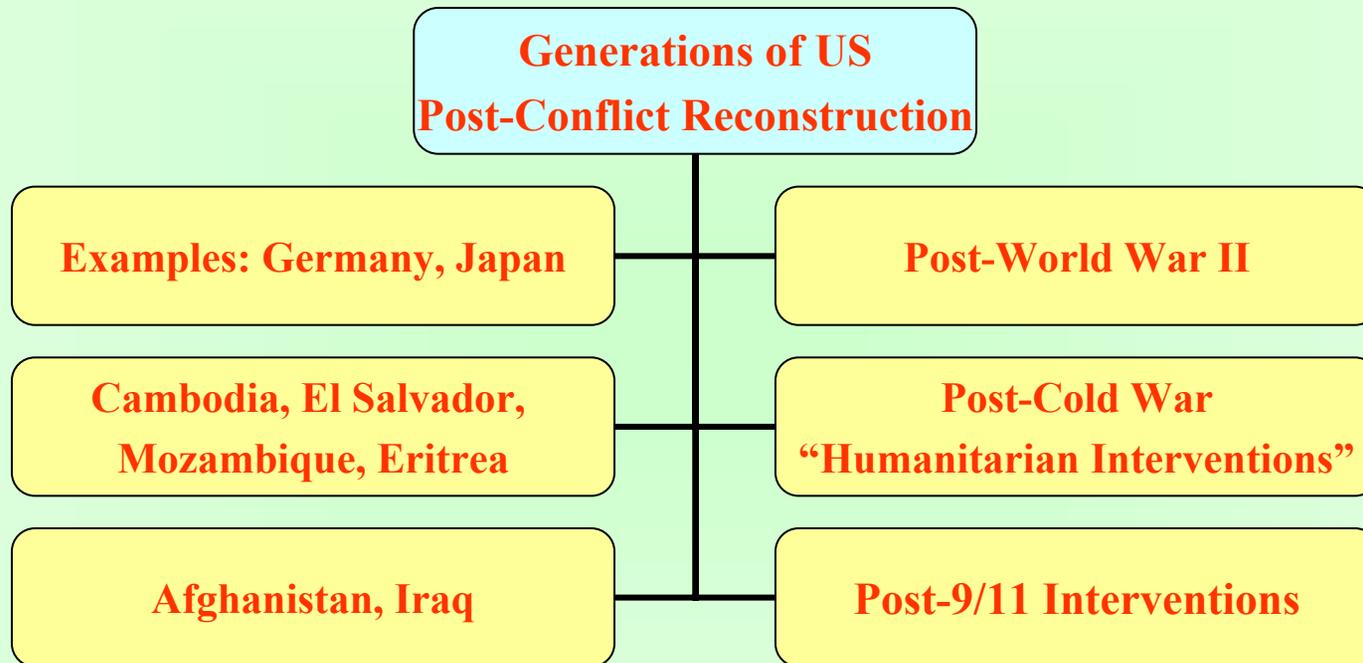
Strategies for Post-Conflict Reconstruction

Post-World War II Reconstruction

- U.S. leaders thought that the destruction of World War II could spur the fascism or accelerate the growth of communism

  - Strategy against the return of fascism
  - Strategy against the growth of communism
  - Strategy for building an **Icon of Capitalism**

- The U.S. undertook massive rebuilding efforts to establish SECURITY and PROSPERITY in the defeated countries

Post-World War II Reconstruction

- ☐ In Japan and Germany: Wide-ranging programs such as
  - ▪ Reform
  - ▪ Institutional rebuilding
  - ▪ Writing a new constitution
  - ▪ Free press
- ☐ In Italy and Austria, less ambitious, more political strategy
  - ▪ "picking winners" and Supporting political parties

Post-Cold War Reconstruction

- With the end of the Cold War, the demand for peace operations accompanying rebuilding efforts dramatically expanded throughout the course of 1990s
  - Strategy for achieving stability
  - Strategy for answering humanitarian concern
  - Strategy for creating a **New Order**

- The U.S. made
  - Financial contribution
  - Political contribution
  - Let other countries and the United Nations take the lead

Post 9/11 (2001) Reconstruction

- Concern about
  - Terrorism
  - WMD-weapons of mass destruction

Post 9/11 (2001) Reconstruction

- "Indeed, although **weak**, **failed**, and **defeated** states have long been a part of the international landscape, the threat they pose today to the United States and the **civilized** world is greater than ever. Terrorists and criminal networks can and do use these weak links of the international state system to wreak damage and commit crimes anywhere around the globe" (📖 Robert Orr).

- President Bush: "America is now threatened less by conquering states than we are by failing ones."

- 📖 Robert Orr (2004) *Winning the Peace*, The CSIS Press. P. 3

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Strategies of Reconstruction

□ Ambitious and a Grand Experiment

- ■ To create unprecedented democratic structure
- ■ To develop new security infrastructure
- ■ To impose economic, institutional, and legal reforms
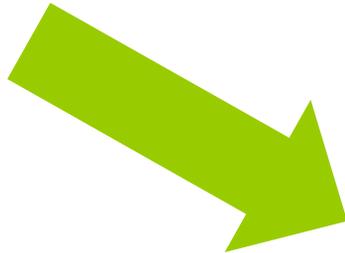
To establish a new point of reference for all future efforts

The Four Pillars of Post-conflict Reconstruction

- A Pillar: distinct set of tasks

- The four pillars aim to rebuild countries after conflict

- PCR "supports the **transition** from conflict to peace in an affected country through the rebuilding of the socioeconomic framework of the society."

(The World Bank, 1998, Post-Conflict Reconstruction: The Role of the World Bank, p. 14)

The Security Pillar

- Addresses all aspects of public safety
  - Establishment of a safe and secure environment and development of legitimate and stable security institutions
  - Provision of public and individual security
  - Securing the restoration of territorial integrity
  - Securing the lives of civilians from immediate and large-scale violence

The Governance and Participation Pillar

□ Addresses the need for **legitimate**, effective political and administrative institution and **participatory** process

- Governance involves setting rules and procedures for political decision making, and strengthening public-sector management and administration to deliver public services in an efficient and **transparent** manner

- Participation encompasses the process for ensuring active and open participation of the citizenry in the formulation of government and its politics

- Enhancing civil society

The Social and Economic Well-Being Pillar

- Addresses fundamental social and economic needs of the population
  - Provision of emergency relief
  - Restoration of essential services
  - Protecting the population from starvation and disease
  - Laying the foundation for viable economy
  - Long term economic development
  - Long term of social development

The Justice and Reconciliation Pillar

- Addresses the need for impartial and accountable legal system
  - Dealing with past abuses and redressing grievance
  - Creating an effective law enforcement
  - Creating an open judicial system
  - Creating fair laws
  - Using also traditional efforts for reconciliation