



World Development Report 2011 – Background Papers and Case Studies

Data Papers

- 1. Trends in Conflict, Crime and Violence**
An analysis of global and regional data on trends of conflict considered “state-threatening”, aiming inter alia to establish the significance of non-traditional forms of conflict (sub-national, gang- and drug-related etc).
- 2. Human, Economic and Social Consequences of Fragility and Conflict**
A statistical analysis of the consequences of conflict, including the effects on mortality, health and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; economic growth; and political and social systems.
- 3. Cost-Benefit Analysis of Different Types of Intervention**
An analysis of the costs and benefits of different types of intervention (peacekeeping, developmental etc), in order to compare their effectiveness in helping create stability and sustained peace in conflict environments.
- 4. Financing/Resources for Fragile and Conflict-Affected States**
A review of the quantities and composition of different types of expenditure in fragile and conflict-affected states, both governmental and international, and including security-related expenditure; from this, identification of major financing inequities between countries and of sectoral gaps, as well as a diagnosis of delivery/implementation problems in delivering financial resources.
- 5. Causes and Correlates of Violent Conflict**
A review of the literature on the causes/correlates of civil war and other forms of violent conflict and organized violence.

Thematic Papers

- 6. Legitimacy and State-Building**
A review of the literature on state-building, and on the definitions of and importance ascribed to legitimacy in state-building efforts, including establishing the rule-of-law.
- 7. Institutions and Innovation**
Based on an analysis of how systems, organizations and interact, this paper will discuss actual approaches to institution-building in fragile and conflict-affected states and the importance of allowing space for local adaptation/innovation.
- 8. Political, Security, Development Links and Meso-Sequencing**
An elaboration of the actions intended to create short-term confidence and medium-term legitimacy.
- 9. Service Delivery in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States**
A review of government and non-government service delivery (political, security and economic) in fragile and conflict-affected states, identifying deficiencies and gaps, discussing transitions from humanitarian and NGO provision to government provision and analyzing the place of service delivery in confidence-building and legitimacy.



10. The Private Sector in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States

An analysis of the role played by private investors both in exacerbating conflict and in its amelioration, along with an identification of approaches and measures for risk-sharing appropriate to fragile and conflict-affected countries. Natural resource governance issues will be discussed.

11. Gender and Conflict

A review of gender in conflict, including gender identity in response to violence and crime, violence to women in conflict situations, the role of women in peace-building in post-conflict situations, and options for support by national and international actors.

12. International Norms and Standards

This paper will summarize the relevant body of international law, conventions, standards and codes that serve to constrain the actions of states and state actors, and will discuss their effectiveness and the extent to which countries adhere to them and can be held accountable.

13. Public Security, Criminal Justice, and Reforming the Security Sector

A discussion of short-term stabilization, security and justice measures which aim to enhance citizen's confidence in the state and related peacebuilding processes and lay the groundwork for longer-term statebuilding efforts. The paper will review the role of military forces, the development and use of policing, good and bad examples of international provision/assistance, transitions to national direction/provision, how the accountability of military and paramilitary forces can be assured, and the role of security and provision of justice in creating confidence in the state.

14. Economic Stability and Growth

The paper will showcase successful examples of policies and initiatives that have created 'quick economic wins' in immediate post-conflict environments, as well as ways in which growth can be sustained; it will also discuss the need for tailoring/sequencing policies to environments with limited administrative capacity in which private sector investment is hard to induce. The potential for regional economic initiatives will also be reviewed.

15. Public Financial Management

A review of different approaches to public financial management by countries in/recovering from conflict, and of successes and failures in the effective and accountable delivery of budgeted services. Particular attention will be given to the choice of models and their appropriateness to the local context, and to the potential for PFM actions to both contribute to peace and recovery or fuel grievances and a resumption of conflict.

17. Perceptions of Legitimacy

A presentation of results from c. one dozen WDR household surveys in fragile and conflict-affected states, intended to capture views by citizens of the political, security and economic dimensions of legitimacy.

18. Adapting Programs to Political Goals

A brief overview of how coordination between political, security and development actors in operational contexts can be achieved in practice in contexts where sensitivity to political realities is essential.

19. Memory and Trauma: Psycho-Social Aspects of Violent Conflict

This paper will discuss the impact of trauma on populations living with conflict, and the importance of addressing it as an integral part of conflict resolution and peace-building.



20. Youth, Exclusion and Radical Ideologies

Examining the motivations of those joining extremist religious movements and the evidence that radicalism moderates where movements are included in government.

21. Resource Scarcity, Climate Change and Conflict

This paper will examine potential impacts of climate change and increasing resource scarcity on conflict risk.

22. Measurement of Progress and Performance

A review of approaches for measuring progress and impact of interventions to address conflict and instability.

23. Acting on Corruption in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States

This paper will review different approaches taken for addressing corruption in fragile and conflict-affected states, including in the immediate post-conflict context and over time, by local communities, national authorities and international donors.

24. Natural Resource Management

This paper will explore how the management of natural resources can exacerbate conflict or sustain peace, including in reviewing use and distribution of revenues from natural resources by governments, and the role of illicit trafficking in natural resources in fueling conflict.



Country Case Studies

Primary Cases

1. **West Bank & Gaza**
The study will focus on the period since 1987 and will seek to explain why two decades of intensive diplomatic and developmental activity have so far failed to deliver a durable political settlement, or any clear path towards one.
2. **Nepal**
The study will discuss the Maoist insurgency in the context of the shortcomings of the early 1990s democratization movement, and will review events since the November 2006 peace agreement with a focus on evolving citizen/state dynamics and the sequencing of political and security sector reforms.
3. **Mali and its Sahelian neighbors**
The nine countries of the Sahel are among the poorest in the world, and have been subject to frequent conflicts since independence. Factors associated with Sahelian conflict include serious state fragility/institutional instability, harsh climatic conditions and limited agricultural potential, and external interference and predation. While focusing on Mali, the case will explore common issues and regional interconnections.
4. **Drugs, Gangs, Crime: Latin America and international connections**
Globalized drug-trafficking is associated with serious violence and represents a major threat to municipal or sub-national governance in poor, middle-income and rich countries alike. The study will focus on Latin America (Colombia, Mexico, Central America) but will also look at other key sources of supply (Afghanistan), transshipment (West Africa) and consumption (the US and Europe). The study will assess the extent to which traditional responses are adequate to the threat. In addition, a complementary paper will discuss the evolution of conflict and of political systems in Central America from the 1980s to the present.
5. **Afghanistan and its neighbors**
The study will review the international involvement in Afghanistan since 9/11 and its impact on security, political development, justice and economic development. The case will pay particular attention to how international actors have coordinated their efforts, whether coherent policies have emerged (e.g. the integration of counter-insurgency and state-building objectives), and the extent to which traditional/national norms and expectations have been catered to in peace-building and state-building efforts. The influence of Afghanistan's neighbors, and the implications for them of the current conflict will also be explored.
6. **Democratic Republic of Congo and the Great Lakes**
This study will look at the causes of violent conflict in eastern Congo, and at what has prevented its resolution. The paper will also explore the interaction between the Congolese conflict and conflict in neighboring countries.
7. **Melanesia: Papua New Guinea (inc. Bougainville), Solomon Islands, Vanuatu**
The study will focus on the causes and consequences of violent conflict in four Melanesian countries, and will review the approaches taken to addressing conflict and building viable institutions. The case will focus on the provision of justice, policing and public financial management assistance, as well as on the history



of natural asset exploitation, and will explore ways in which external assistance has interacted with and adapted to existing formal and informal governing arrangements.

8. Sudan

This study will deal both with the situation in Darfur and the implementation of the peace agreement in Southern Sudan. In each case the success of actions intended to build public confidence will be assessed, as will the effectiveness of international actions, including the speed of response and coordination between political, security and development actors.

Secondary Source Cases

1. *Partial International Isolation (inc. coups): to include Myanmar, Zimbabwe*

The study will review the effectiveness of international isolation as a strategy to induce behavior change in terms of results achieved, while taking account of the role of regional neighbors and organizations in reinforcing or countering international efforts at isolation. The study will also examine support programs tailored to such situations (e.g. funding parallel systems of service provision in order to protect livelihoods, maintain human and institutional capacity, provide space for civil society and bypass the state apparatus).

2. *Sub-National Conflict: to include Aceh/Indonesia, Mindanao/Philippines, N. Ireland*

Sub-national conflicts in several Middle-Income and High-Income countries will be compared, with a focus on the challenges posed to the authority and legitimacy of the central government, and the effects on non-combatants and economic growth. Strategies used to resolve these conflicts and address explicit grievances will also be discussed.

3. Former Yugoslavia

By reviewing the different interventions by external parties in the 1990s, the case aims to assess the extent to which the various legal, security and developmental models promoted have proven sustainable--as well as the extent to which the precipitators of violence have been addressed. The advantages and drawbacks of the multi-institution coordination mechanisms developed in this region will be discussed.

4. *The Horn of Africa*

In the context of 20 years of instability in the Horn, the case will focus on developments during the past two years under the ARS-TFG government, and will discuss the role of international and regional parties, the phenomena of governed regions which have not been granted international recognition, the coping strategies of communities bereft of 'normal' government and what is needed to create confidence in government under such conditions. The study will also look at how international support is perceived by a government composed of persons previously opposed by many external parties.

5. Haiti and the Dominican Republic

The divergent development paths of two countries that share many important characteristics will be compared, with a focus on a divergent history of conflict and state-building. The study will review Haiti's post-Aristide programs, including the timing and composition of the international security presence, capacity building in the Haiti national police, and the trade-offs between addressing corruption and building effective state capacity.

6. *Out of Defeat: Germany, France & Poland post-WWII*

Three divergent post-WWII experiences will be discussed: that of France, a defeated but ultimately victorious power; Germany, defeated and occupied; and Poland, which suffered the greatest human toll



of any combatant nation and came under the Soviet sphere after 1945. The paper will discuss the salient characteristics of the Marshall Plan, contrasting it to the approach taken in Eastern Europe and exploring how this pioneering initiative might inform today's state-building efforts.

7. *Different Exit Pathways: Cambodia, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa, Vietnam*

These five countries have all experienced several years without major internal conflict, and the study will examine the manner in which each has managed its 'exit'. Among the issues to be discussed are approaches to transitional justice and overcoming social trauma; the adaptation of institutional models; the creation of national identity; the influence of diaspora communities; and the role of dominant parties and internal party democratization. The paper will also examine how the legacy of conflict continues to affect these countries.

8. *Avoidance or Prevention: Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Tanzania*

This study will contrast the experiences of two countries that have managed to avoid conflict with those of two countries that were widely considered stable until recent eruptions of violence.

9. *Sri Lanka*

With an end to hostilities, the Government of Sri Lanka faces the challenge of reconciliation alongside the obligation to provide governance, services and welfare to citizens recently outside its full span of control. Opportunities and pitfalls will be illustrated by reference to the post-conflict experiences of South Africa and Rwanda.

Mini-Cases

1. *Norms and Incentives: EU Accession*

This brief vignette will review the impact on political, security and economic reform in accession states of clear EU entry criteria across a multitude of governance categories.

2. *Reconstruction: The American South 1865--1980*

The experience of the US South following the American Civil War will be discussed, demonstrating how the after-effects of conflict can compromise growth for extended periods even in situations of enduring peace and stability.

3. *Missed Opportunities and Subsequent Prevention: Timor-Leste*

This paper will review the crisis of 2006 by examining both proximate causes (e.g. unresolved conflicts between the military and the police) and underlying contradictions (e.g. a traumatized population, a donor-created public finance system incapable of delivering results). It will then explore the new government's strategy of 'buying the peace' through public spending, and will discuss the challenge of transitioning from these short-term measures towards a pursuit of medium-term institutional consolidation and sustained economic growth.

4. *Portugal 1975*

This vignette will examine Portugal's democratic transition, focusing on the manner in which the military surrendered power, and the incentives for reform provided by potential entry into the European Economic Community.