

# RESILIENCE: THE ROLE OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

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# The Elements of Good Governance

- ▣ Fragile , failing and failed states face three deficits:
  - Security: failure to protect people and property.
  - Effectiveness: failure to provide basic services and economic opportunity.
  - Legitimacy: failure to provide responsive and accountable government, protection of basic rights, representation and inclusiveness for all.

# Functions of a State:

- ▣ National treasury manages public finances;
- ▣ National actors oversee international relations and public borrowing;
- National enterprise actors invest in natural, industrial, intellectual assets;
- ▣ National economists/trade actors regulate and oversee the market;

# State Functions

- ▣ National military controls a monopoly on the means of violence ;
- ▣ National judiciary and police uphold the rule of law;
- ▣ National legislature define social contract, delineate citizenship rights and duties;
- ▣ National actors in education, training, health and welfare, invest in human capital;
- ▣ National executive control the public administration, and
- ▣ National utilities actors, run effective infrastructure services.

1. Dr. Ashraf Ghani, Fixing Failed States, Institute for State Effectiveness



# State Legitimacy: A Critical Prerequisite for Resilience

- Legitimacy is the perception by the populace that the governing regime has authority, the ability to govern, and responds to citizen needs. Without legitimacy, states have difficulty in functioning, and a loss of legitimacy is one element that can lead to state failure. Legitimacy for a governing regime involves the meeting of citizen expectations .

Societal  
Expectations



State Capacity  
+  
Political Will

# State Effectiveness

Ability of the state to provide basic services: education, and health;

Public sector services include: clean water , electricity, roads, sewerage, transportation, etc.;

Service delivery by State, Non-governmental actors, and private sector with government as guarantor. If citizens perceive that it was an external party such as donors, humanitarian agencies, or military forces, are providing services – this decreases the perception of government legitimacy.

# Security

- Security is defined as the failure to protect people and property . Failed and failing states are coping with a lack of safety and security.
- Security includes “ physical security, human security, freedom of movement, border security”
- ▣ - Security is the first requirement of stability and a foundation for the other governance functions .
  - Re-establishing security requires dealing with the police, military, and paramilitary units, and private militias through a mix of rebuilding forces, professionalizing, reforming and revised force structure.

# The Resilience Cycle

## State-society linkages

- Processes, structures, institutions
  - Inclusion
  - Equity
  - Transparency
  - Accountability
  - Responsiveness
  - Individual/group rights
  - Checks and balances
- Actors
  - State
  - Civil society
  - Private sector
  - Diaspora



## Government

### “steering and rowing”

- Government as guarantor of:
  - Services
  - Welfare and security
  - Economic opportunity
- With delivery by:
  - Government
  - NGOs
  - Private sector

## Social contract

- Rule of law
- Human rights
- Coercive power