GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT pdf

1: Peacebuilding - Wikipedia

potential conflict in society is an integral part of good governance and is fundamental to sustainable peace. Governance and public administration systems at the national, regional and international levels.

By articulating what you want to accomplish, providing support for talented subordinates, overcoming obstacles, exploiting opportunities, demanding excellence, behaving ethically, you set a good example for your organization. An effective leader builds teams that work well together. As a leader, you facilitate the resolution of conflicts that distract the team members, decrease productivity, destroy motivation and lead frustration and anger. You also recognize that some conflict is natural and necessary to produce innovative solutions to problems, encourage meaningful communication between team members and leads to clarification and cooperation. Thomas and Ralph H. Kilmann, you can identify the best way to handle conflict in your organization. Competitive Leaders use their position, expertise or persuasive ability to exercise control over their subordinates. In an emergency situation, when a decision needs to made quickly, you typically use the autocratic leadership style to resolve the problem. On an ongoing basis, however, to prevent conflict from festering in the organization, effective team leaders take the time to gather input from subordinates and refrain from behaving as if decisions represent a win or loss for subordinates. Collaborative By using the participative leadership style, you foster an environment of cooperation and collaboration that typically enables employees to function effectively as a team. An effective leader quickly diagnoses issues that hinder team productivity, takes prompt corrective action to resolve disagreements and helps the team members to develop the skills necessary to resolve conflicts on their own, without management intervention. Compromising By compromising, both sides in a conflict give up something in order to gain an agreement. Effective leaders encourage team members to accept concessions when necessary to maintain a level of productivity rather than continuing to debate or argue. They help team members overcome interpersonal conflicts and promote acceptance of other cultures and experiences in the workplace. Accommodating To meet the needs of the team, a team member may surrender his position. When the stakes are low, accommodating the needs of others can promote harmony and foster a productive work environment. Effective leaders monitor their team environment and provide coaching and mentoring to members that enables them to function productively together without operating at the expense of others. Avoiding When a conflict involves a controversial or unpopular decision, resist the temptation to ignore or avoid it. By defining the root cause of the problem, encouraging active listening, negotiating a resolution and reminding participants to forgive each other once the conflict is over, you can foster a productive team. However, effective leaders also recognize that delegating conflict resolution to a third party, such a facilitator or mediator, can be effective in a situation where emotions remain high even after lengthy discussion. References 1 Mind Tools: For over 25 years she has developed quality training materials for a variety of products and services supporting such companies as Digital Equipment Corporation, Compaq and HP. Her freelance work is published on various websites.

2: Capacity Building in Conflict Resolution

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Storytelling and airing of grievances Emphasis on relationships Top-down: PBF funding is either given for a maximum of two years immediately following conflict to jumpstart peacebuilding and recovery needs or given for up to three years to create a more structured peacebuilding process. The International Monetary Fund deals with post-conflict recovery and peacebuilding by acting to restore assets and production levels. Conflict prevention and management entails stopping the imminent outbreak of violence and encouraging a broad peace process. Rehabilitation and reconstruction deals with rebuilding the local economy and institutional capacity. Its main peacebuilding programmes focus on 1. Sudan , South Sudan and the Horn of Africa , 3. West Africa and Sahel , 4. Middle East , 5. South Eastern Europe and 7. Nongovernmental organizations[edit] Alliance for Peacebuilding: Berlin-based independent, non-governmental and non-profit organisation that supports efforts to prevent political and social violence, and to achieve sustainable peace through conflict transformation. Baltimore-based Catholic humanitarian agency that provides emergency relief post-disaster or post-conflict and encourages long-term development through peacebuilding and other activities Conscience: Taxes for Peace not War: London-based independent organisation working with people in conflict to prevent violence and build peace. Helsinki-based organization that works to resolve conflict and build sustainable peace by bringing international peacebuilding experts and local leaders together Generations For Peace: An Amman -based global non-profit peace-building organization dedicated to sustainable conflict transformation at the grassroots with a focus on youth. London-based charity that works with people affected by violent conflict to improve their prospects for peace and helps shape and strength peacebuilding policies and practices International Crisis Group: Brussels-based nonprofit that gives advice to governments and intergovernmental organizations on the prevention and resolution of deadly conflict Interpeace: Geneva-based nonprofit and strategic partner of the United Nations that works to build lasting peace by following five core principles that put people at the center of the peacebuilding process Jewish-Palestinian Living Room Dialogue Group: Since models and supports relationships among adversaries, while creating how-to documentary films. London-based charity that provides financial and administrative assistance to grassroots peacebuilding efforts and increases international awareness of both specific projects and grassroots peacebuilding in general; Saferworld: UK-based independent international organisation working to prevent violent conflict and build safer lives; Search for Common Ground: New York City-based nonprofit that works to empower youth from areas of conflict by inviting them to an international camp in Maine for leadership training and relationship building; United Network of Young Peacebuilders UNOY Peacebuilders: Launched in , Project COMMON BOND has so far helped teenagers from 15 different countries and territories turn their experiences losing a loved one to terrorism into positive actions that can help others exposed to similar tragedy. Brussels-based nonprofit that promotes and implements unarmed civilian peacekeeping as a tool for reducing violence and protecting civilians in situations of violent conflict Research and academic institutes[edit] Center for Justice and Peacebuilding: Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies: They are especially likely to be unrepresented or underrepresented in negotiations, political decision-making, upper-level policymaking and senior judicial positions. The report outlines the challenges women continue to face in participating in recovery and peacebuilding process and the negative impact this exclusion has on them and societies more broadly. To respond to these challenges, it advocates a comprehensive 7-point action plan covering the seven commitment areas: The action plan aims to facilitate progress on the women, peace and security agenda. The monitoring and implementation of this action plan is now being led jointly by the Peacebuilding Support Office and UN Women. When the book was written, seven countries prone to violent conflict had female heads of state. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf of Liberia and Michelle Bachelet of Chile were the first female heads of state from their respective countries and President Johnson-Sirleaf was the first female head of state in Africa.

Both women utilized their gender to harness "the power of maternal symbolism - the hope that a woman could best close wounds left on their societies by war and dictatorship. The TFET has assisted reconstruction, community empowerment and local governance in the country. After the election riots in Kenya in , civil society organisations started programmes to avoid similar disasters in the future, for instance the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission TJRC and peace meetings organised by the church and they supported the National Cohesion and Integration Commission. Regarding the debate about the role of the liberal democratic model in peacebuilding, one side contends that liberal democracy is a viable end goal for peacebuilding activities in itself but that the activities implemented to achieve it need to be revised; a rushed transition to democratic elections and market economy can undermine stability and elections held or economic legislation enacted are an inappropriate yardstick for success. Institutional change is necessary and transitions need to be incremental. Another side contends that liberal democracy might be an insufficient or even inappropriate goal for peacebuilding efforts and that the focus must be on a social transformation to develop non-violent mechanisms of conflict resolution regardless of their form. Any third party attempt at institution building without genuine domestic support will result in hollow institutions - this can lead to a situation in which democratic institutions are established before domestic politics have developed in a liberal, democratic fashion, and an unstable polity. Autesserre stresses that international peacebuilders do not fully understand the conflicts they are trying to resolve because they rarely include local leaders in decision making, do not speak the local languages, and do not stay posted long enough to oversee effective change. This leaves decision makers out of touch with the key players in the peacebuilding process. Jeremy Weinstein challenges the assumption that weak and failing states cannot rebuild themselves. He contends that through the process of autonomous recovery, international peacekeeping missions can be unnecessary for recovery because they assume that conflicts cannot be resolved by the country internally. He claims that war leads to peace by allowing the naturally stronger belligerent gain power, rather than a brokered peace deal that leaves two sides still capable of fighting. Secondly he claims that war provides a competition among providers of public goods until one can control a monopoly. He says that war can create an incentive to create institutions at all levels in order to consolidate power and extract resources from the citizens while also giving some power to the citizens depending upon how much the institutions rely on them for tax revenues. Virginia Fortna of Columbia University, however, holds that peacekeeping interventions actually do substantively matter following the end of a civil war. Fortna says that peacekeeping missions rarely go into easily resolvable situations while they are sent into tougher, more risky post war situations where missions are more likely to fail, and peace agreements are unlikely to be committed to. When all factors of a certain peacekeeping case study are properly considered, Fortna shows that peacekeeping missions do in fact help increase the chances of sustained peace after a civil war. Implementation[edit] Barnett et al. He argues that international donors typically do not have the knowledge, skills or resources to bring meaningful change to the way post-conflict societies are governed. Mac Ginty states that although peacebuilding does not project all aspects of Western culture on to the recipient states, it does transmit some of them, including concepts like neoliberalism that the West requires recipients of aid to follow more closely than most Western countries do. Local and international actors, norms, institutions and interests engage with each other in various different contexts, according to their respective power relations and their different conceptions of legitimate authority structures.

Study Guide Series on Peace and Conflict 2 Governance, Corruption, and Conflict Preface The international system has witnessed dramatic changes in the recent past.

It has become apparent that there is an indisputable link between peace and development. Development without peace is not sustainable and peace without development is not durable. The linkage between the two needs to be understood, strengthened and operationalized so that policy and practice in these related areas can be mutually reinforcing. Moreover, actualizing the linkage between development and peace is directly related to building governance capacity. It requires developing institutional and human resources for managing diversity and disputes in stable environments, building capacity to mitigate disputes in emerging conflict situations, and developing governance mechanisms to support reconciliation, co-existence and conflict management efforts in post-conflict situations. Such an integrated approach to capacity-building in conflict management will assist sub-Saharan African countries as well as intergovernmental and bilateral aid agencies working with them to strengthen their local capacities to regulate internal and inter-state disputes constructively and non-violently. It will redirect conflict management policy and practice toward upstream measures that decrease the likelihood of outbreak, recurrence or continuation of violent conflict and strengthen prospects for peaceful coexistence, human security and sustainable development. Over time, this can transform conflict-habituated systems locked in cycles of destruction and promote coexistence in ways that are sustainable and have beneficial impacts on overall development objectives. OBJECTIVES While the international community has recognized the need for broader, systemic conflict prevention and management, the current orientation is often still limited to "early" warning, conventional diplomacy, emergency operations and peace-keeping, all of which are usually too late, piece-meal, and reactive, rather than proactive. A developmental concept of preventive action would formulate and implement proactive preventive strategies for communities at risk of violent conflict. The overall objective of this project is to develop diagnostic, analytical, planning and training instruments that will help African governments and their civil society partners to formulate proactive policies and strategies for managing disputes and diversity in their societies in preemptive, constructive, non-violent ways. These objectives will be accomplished through an integrated programme of research, policy consultations, resource development and information dissemination focused on four major themes: The resources gathered from thematic specialists will inform a series of policy consultations, round table discussions, brainstorming sessions and training modules which will be formulated for government and civil society decision-makers. Written manuals, which will include instruments for analysis and programme development in each of the core areas, will emerge as tangible products of these seminars. The objective of the advisory services will be to conduct needs assessments and provide subject-specific expertise to help infuse conflict prevention and management principles into available aid instruments, policy frameworks, project formulation and implementation as well as the working practices of development ministries, aid agencies, NGOs, CBOs, etc. The aim of informational services will be to provide current and relevant information, materials, literature and bibliographic references to governments, civil society actors, UNDP, and other UN system and aid agencies. This project aims to develop and test instruments that can be used to build national capacity for managing diversity and conflict by transferring analytical, policy-making and practical skills to government and civil-society decision-makers to: In order to provide assistance to national entities on these broad range of issues within the conflict continuum, the project will address four core thematic areas: It will elicit indicators for the onset of violence, as well as opportunities for peace-building, by drawing on a range of different sources and actors, making use of local knowledge, expertise and interpretations, and formulating an understanding of the type of peace sought by the local community. It will provide an opportunity for discussion on a range of issues in early warning and conflict analysis, articulate a general framework for early warning analysis, and apply this framework to the development of conflict-mitigating responses. The framework for conflict analysis and early response development will include a step-by-step process, first seeking to elicit the factors which underlie conflict and

the kind of peace sought by the community. From this explicit understanding of conflict and peace dynamics, the next step identifies key conflict and peace indicators. Further steps involve deeper levels of analysis, such as categorizing the indicators according to their structural or dynamic nature, weighing their relative importance, and assessing the synergy among them. From this analysis, a framework for response is developed which would enumerate the range of available conflict prevention and management instruments, the actors in position to take action, the synergies that can be created among actors and instruments, and finally, the feasibility of responses in the specific conflict environment, looking at both short-term and long-term structural, governance and developmental linkages to conflict. Conflict management capacity-building needs to be infused into national development strategies in a pre-emptive manner in pre-conflict environments, as well as in post-conflict situations, in order to develop an enabling environment for non-violent resolution of disputes, collaborative problem-solving and tolerance-building and ending the spiral of conflict. Consultations and advisory services in this area will develop diagnostic and prescriptive tools to assist government officials in formulating strategies and programmes that will strengthen their governance capacities for managing conflict. This diagnostic tool will provide guidance to: In sum, this will help government and civil society examine their conflict regulating mechanisms, assess their conflict management needs and articulate a strategy to build appropriate capacity. Cooperative negotiation and problem-solving skills within government help improve decision-making and coordination among ministries, resolve policy issues between branches of government and smooth implementation problems between central, regional and local levels of government. They can also assist government officials to improve their negotiating capacity with civil society, organized labour, the public sector, and in commercial, economic and geo-political negotiations, as well as with bi-lateral donors and inter-governmental agencies. This thematic consultation will provide a conceptual overview of the field and develop a menu of practical tools for dispute resolution, principled negotiation and mediation. The theoretical overview will be complemented by an analysis of recent practices on the continent that can be tested for relevance in specific country situations. These consultations will help government officials develop a repertoire of conflict analysis and dispute resolution skills applicable to a broad range of disputes. This thematic exploration will look at both the general policy implications and country-specific initiatives. Issues to be addressed include: In sum, the sessions will offer a matrix of tools which governments and civil society partners can use to design pre-emptive, conflict-mitigating development policies, programmes and activities. In addition, cross-cutting concerns regarding gender, power relationships and decision-making with regard to conflict; the inclusion of diversity; and, an acknowledgment of all vulnerable social groups will be integrated into the outputs of this project in terms of the content of the material to be developed, as well as in the process of selecting the composition of specialists and target groups. A secondary result will be that such assistance, in the form of thematic studies, dialogues, information dissemination and networking, can be made available more broadly, to staff of national governments, UN staff, staff of regional organizations, and relevant international and local NGOs working in sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, the project will link with and support several on-going initiatives within UNDP and the UN system as a whole. Similarly, this project will be part of a three-pronged approach to strengthen conflict-related competencies of UNDP field staff, the UN system as a whole, and country nationals. The Staff College has expressed strong interest in contributing to the project and, conversely, agrees that the tools, models and training materials produced under this initiative will have great utility in that they will be transferable and replicable by TAPI for other audiences. Tentative themes are being explored, including one on the role of the public sector in conflict management. This proposed meeting, in cooperation with the Uganda Institute of Management in Kampala, will introduce innovative methodologies and training programmes for the public service, civil society and the private sector. These programmes will utilize the diagnostic tools and analytical instruments compiled and developed by the specialists. Comprehensive day programmes will be designed for each theme. Key concepts and information will be extracted to develop one-day condensed seminars for senior policy-makers. Advisory services will be available to: A resource collection and database will be developed, serving to disseminate information to government officials, civil society representatives, UNDP field offices and headquarters and UN system staff, in order to help support and shape government development policy formulation related to

conflict mitigation and transformation. It will include the development of a database and hard-copy files of conflict resolution organizations and specialists, information on programmes, relevant literature, journal articles and bibliographic materials. This service will also include dissemination of information, through electronic means and hard copy distribution, including articles, noteworthy programmes, worthwhile events and new publications in the field. DESA will work with several conflict resolution and development organizations with expertise in sub-Saharan Africa to develop the diagnostic tools and planning instruments. Outreach will also be made to relevant management development institutes and academic institutions to solicit their inputs in the development of the materials, as well as to involve them in the eventual use and institutionalization of the materials in various academic and training sites around the continent. The content, duration and processes of training, as well as the selection of trainers, target groups and venues will be carefully determined in order to ensure that the project will have maximum impact. In order for UNDP field offices to fully support the project and infuse the concepts into their development assistance programmes, it will be advantageous for field staff to fully participate in these programmes together with government and civil society officials. Since funding under this SPPD is limited to the design and testing of the instruments, further national workshops from other sources of funding, will be suggested to participating countries as part of a follow-up process, that will hopefully expand into a comprehensive regime of training. Consultations will be held with conflict resolution specialists with specific geopolitical expertise and will inform the design process and produce preliminary understandings of the core issues to be covered in each of the four thematic areas. The group will include specialists from African NGOs, research and academic institutions, conflict resolution organizations, universities and management institutes with expertise in conflict dynamics and best practices in this geo-political region. It will also include representatives of regional and sub-regional organizations, including officials working with the OAU Conflict Mechanism. This will avoid duplication, ensure consistency of format in presentation and develop the necessary linkages between the thematic presentations. Consultative processes on each theme will then be held with relevant specialists to develop appropriate materials and documentation as a basis for the specific analytical tools and instruments related to each theme. This will be followed by joint consultation and debriefing with the thematic specialists. Based upon the debriefing, participant feedback and analysis of the completed evaluation instruments, the programmes will be refined and inputs made to appropriately modify the pilot and fine-tune the condensed and comprehensive versions of each of the programmes. The pilot seminars, both condensed and comprehensive, will introduce the concepts and help refine and expand the programme content according to needs expressed by the participants. Additional evaluation and debriefing sessions will be held to further refine the presentations, analytical tools and planning instruments. A comprehensive collection of material, both hard copy and virtual, will be collected. A resource collection and database will be developed that can serve as the basis for an informational website and for the periodic dissemination of information to relevant governmental and non-governmental actors and international agencies. A web-site of conflict management-related material, resources, and hyperlinks to related sites will be available to assist with networking, institutional strengthening and dissemination of materials and information to the field. The thematic seminar designs, will be available, in condensed and comprehensive formats, for dissemination to governments and civil society. They will also be ready for replication in national settings, in regional or sub-regional meetings, and other venues.

4: Good governance - Wikipedia

Discusses five topics of relevance to governance and conflict management in Sub-Saharan Africa: (1) managing conflict by building competent and impartial institutions to resolve land disputes; (2) strengthening governance and property rights by improving land acquisition laws and procedures; (3) improving management of public land and reducing corruption by creating inventories of government.

A conflict of interest can involve avoiding personal disadvantage as well as gaining personal advantage. Your private interests may include social and professional activities and interests with individuals or groups, including family and friends, as well as financial interests. The policy principle underlying this is that all staff, volunteers and board members of a non-governmental organisation have a duty to avoid situations of potential conflict of interest. The perception of a conflict of interest can be as damaging as an actual conflict because it undermines public confidence in the integrity of the organisation involved, its staff and its board. Good governance includes not only having a policy to address conflicts, but also defining the types of conflicts that board members are expected to disclose. A board member makes a decision motivated by considerations other than the best interests of the nonprofit organisation. A board member or close family member personally contracts for the organisation. A board member assists a third party in their dealings with the organisation, where such assistance could result in favourable or preferential treatment being granted to the third party by the nonprofit organisation. A board member receives gifts or loans from the organisation. Being employed by a funding body that provides grants to the nonprofit organisation. Having an association with another body, for example a Local Council, whose decision may affect the nonprofit. Participating in making direct decisions that may be of personal benefit, such as selling a property. Will these activities impede our ability to raise funds? Could these activities harm our reputation in the community? Conflicts can be avoided most easily when the organisation has a stated conflict of interest policy and annually canvasses the members of the board of directors and key administrative personnel to document potential conflicts. Outcomes should be recorded in a Conflict of Interest Register. Critical risk management steps include awareness of the policy, the obligation to disclose a conflict and the procedures that should be followed to manage each conflict. The board should have a clear procedure for addressing issues where members have, or appear to have, a conflict of interest. For example, some board members may not be allowed to vote on specific issues. The board chair should also be aware of those areas where an individual board member may feel compromised and intervene when necessary. Most policies focus on financial conflicts of interest; however, conflicts can arise because of a personal or professional relationship, including board members who serve on the boards of other nonprofits.

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5: Good Governance as a Path to Peace | Peace Policy

The concept of good governance and management has been a topic of great interest for the scholars; where most of the studies in this respect were confined to corporate giants and businesses and the impact of these two on the profitability of them.

As a result, the field of peace studies is increasingly reaching a consensus on what predicts peace. We know that higher per-capita GDP, more education, the inclusion of women and religious or ethnic minorities in the public life of a society, and many other specific indicators are associated with stable peace. Today the challenge for evidence-based practice in supporting peace is less a lack of knowledge about what leads to peace and more a challenge of understanding how all the different predictors fit together. Agencies, foundations, and individuals seeking to prevent war or build sustainable peace can look at the diversity of research findings and struggle to answer the question of what this means for practice. How can this research be brought together to provide a coherent lens that helps us understand what causes conflict and how to prevent it? Our argument is that, at the end of the day, all predictors of peace or conflict can be understood as a question of governance. Governance is broader than government. Although governments are one of the primary institutions for making and implementing public decisions, there are many other mechanisms that communities use to structure the group and make collective decisions. Our analysis of the diverse predictors of peace links these mechanisms to governance and the systems of decision-making, dispute resolution, and social interaction that structure human society. Research identifies two critical elements that link governance systems to peace. One is system capacity, which refers to the resources and strengths of institutional structures. Governance must have sufficient security capacity in terms of the resources devoted to military and police forces to prevent the formation of armed groups within the area governed and deter incursions by hostile militaries. Capacity is broader than security, though. Social capacity programs and resources for the provision of social goods also appears to be important in predicting peace. Social welfare support, particularly a robust commitment to education and health care, are directly related to reduced risk of armed conflict. The capacity to provide social goods is an important role for governance systems and helps to sustain peace. The second critical way that governance leads to peace is through institutional quality. Governance systems promote peace when they are inclusive, participatory, and accountable. Inclusive systems incorporate all social groups into decision-making procedures and provide for the equitable receipt of system benefits and resources. Inclusive systems offer mechanisms for all stakeholders to voice their concerns and grievances. Participatory systems go beyond structures of decision-making to encourage social, political, and economic engagement of all groups within society. Accountable systems operate according to formal rules and have systems in place by which the decision-makers can be held liable for violations of these rules. Governmental systems that allow for full and equitable participation of all social groups in public life are more peaceful. States with higher rates of education and gender equality are also more peaceful. So are states with higher per-capita GDP and greater levels of trade and economic growth. Peace is most likely in democratic systems with high levels of social service provision; full inclusion of ethnic and religious groups in decision-making; and high levels of economic opportunity and development. All of this suggests that peacebuilding policy should focus on supporting good governance â€" at the state and international level and within civil society and the private sector. The One Earth Future Foundation is working to put this approach into practice in programs addressing maritime piracy and political instability in Somalia. Good governance is a pathway toward a more peaceful world.

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6: Conflict of Interest - Governance & Management

The governance and peace research project of the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies and the One Earth Future Foundation attempts to answer this question. Our argument is that, at the end of the day, all predictors of peace or conflict can be understood as a question of governance.

Instead of considering them as equal, many scholars refer to them as features that are likely to be related in different ways. In fact, the importance that authors give to good governance, is due to the impact it may have on development and economic growth. According to Grindle , [6] the relevance of getting good governance comes precisely from its relationship with the development of a country and the reduction of poverty. In the construction of this "simpler" agenda, the idea is to revisit policies that have worked in the past, set priorities in a strategically way, consider policies with greater impact in alleviating poverty and reaching development, and look for innovative ways of implementing such policies. In other words, scholars have been intrigued by the relationship between good governance and economic or political development. Grindle [7] mentions there are many relations to be found between indicators of good governance and economic growth, however those associations are difficult to measure and even harder to be attributed as causal. Nevertheless, she mentions the work of Kauffman , [8] who found a causal and positive relationship between different dimensions of good governance and the GDP per capita in the long run, i. These dimensions are how the government is elected and oversighted, the accountability power of citizens, the credibility in the government, the respect for institutions, both from government and citizens, and the effective delivery of public goods. He found that the relation between these two variables does not hold in the reverse direction, meaning that higher levels of economic growth do not lead to better governance. For example, Quain points out that China and Vietnam are frequent examples of countries that have made remarkable leaps in economic development and poverty reduction, but nevertheless retain many characteristics of poor governance. In international affairs IR [edit] In international affairs, analysis of good governance can look at any of the following relationships: Legislation has been enacted in an attempt to influence good governance in corporate affairs. Whistleblowing has also been widely used by corporations to expose corruption and fraudulent activity. According to Fukuyama , [10] there are two dimensions to qualify governance as good or bad: They both complement, in the sense that when the state is more capable, for instance through the collection of taxes, there should be more autonomy because the bureaucrats are able to conduct things well without being instructed with a lot of details. In less capable states, however, less discretion and more rules setting are desirable. Another way to think about good governance is through outcomes. Since governments carry out with goals like the provision of public goods to its citizens, there is no better way to think about good governance other than through deliverables, which are precisely the one demanded by citizens, like security, health, education, water, the enforcement of contracts, protection to property, protection to the environment and their ability to vote and get paid fair wages. Lawson differs with him in that this impartial application of law ignores important factors like the economic liberalism, which matters due to its relation with economic growth. In local governments[edit] Good governance is argued to be the most important in local governments. It tries to promote more relationships between government and Neighborhood councils Community councils Good governance with local government aims to increase civil engagement with more members of the community in order to get the best options that serves the people. The criteria or "stage-gate" that they must pass before performing their experiment included the following; identify safe and principle risks, test must be compliant with relevant regulations, future applications and impacts, and mechanisms put in place to review these in the light of new information, and that the stakeholders must be regarded and taken into account. Each movement for reform establishes criteria for what they consider good governance based on their own needs and agendas. The following are examples of good governance standards for prominent organizations in the international community. According to former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan , "Good governance is ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law; strengthening democracy; promoting transparency and capacity in public administration. Rule of Law - Legal framework should be enforced impartially, especially on human right laws. Consensus Oriented - Mediates differing interests to

meet the broad consensus on the best interests of a community. Equity and Inclusiveness - People should have opportunities to improve or maintain their well-being. Effectiveness and Efficiency - Processes and institutions should be able to produce results that meet the needs of their community while making the best of their resources. Accountability - Governmental institutions, private sectors, and civil society organizations should be held accountable to the public and institutional stakeholders. Transparency - Information should be accessible to the public and should be understandable and monitored. Responsiveness - Institutions and processes should serve all stakeholders. In , the IMF declared "promoting good governance in all its aspects, including by ensuring the rule of law, improving the efficiency and accountability of the public sector, and tackling corruption, as essential elements of a framework within which economies can prosper". Worldwide Governance Indicators[edit] Main article: Worldwide Governance Indicators The Worldwide Governance Indicators is a program funded by the World Bank to measure the quality of governance of over countries. They have been studying countries since However, a literature review analyzing the link between democracy and development by Alina Rocha Menocal of the Overseas Development Institute stresses the inconclusiveness of evidence on this relationship. But with good governance, nothing can stop Nigeria. We believe that delivering on roads and on electricity and on education and all the other points of that agenda will demonstrate the kind of concrete progress that the people of Nigeria are waiting for. Role of political parties[edit] Researchers at the Overseas Development Institute have criticised past studies of good governance to place too little importance on developing political parties , their capacity and their ties to their grassroots supporters. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. A Philosophy of History and Civilisational Triumph, proposed eight minimum criteria for ensuring good national governance. In the book, he argues that good national governance is an important component in creating a history of sustainability for the human race. For Al-Rodhan, the eight minimal criteria of good governance are expressions of the fundamental values of democracy and more liberal constitutionalism. This law outlined basic ethical ways in which research is to be carried out. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare DHEW made regulations that required voluntary agreements for anyone who was to take part in their studies. Governance is used in scientific studies to ensure that policies are safe and ethical when studies are being done on human subjects. After the National Research Act there have been other organization put in place such as the Ethics Advisory Board, which reviews biomedical research. In President Bill Clinton established the National Bioethics Advisory Commission led by the Department of Health and Human Services with the task of reviewing regulations and policies to ensure the safety of research volunteers. Many individuals tend to either wave away and be bored with the idea of governance, or not have a clue to what it has at all. This book is a generalized discussion on what the purpose of good governance is and how it serves that purpose throughout our society. Munshi targets the book toward anyone doing research or just simply "those concerned with the issue of governance". Crozier, is another work analyzing good governance. This allows the reader to be able to see what contemporary governance is like from different viewpoints.

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