

# Governance in Areas of Limited Statehood

## Theoretical Concepts and Empirical Findings

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# Outline

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1. Starting Assumptions and Concepts
2. Degrees of Statehood and Governance: Some Data
3. The Governance Puzzle
4. Governance Configurations
5. What Explains the Variation?
6. Conclusions for Future Research

# A Story From Langa

## Governance in Areas of Limited Statehood: The Township Langa near Cape Town, South Africa



# Starting Assumptions

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- Western developed statehood as “governance package” providing (democratic) institutions, rule of law, security, and collective goods  
= historical as well as contemporary exception
- „Limited statehood“ as degrees of lacking state capacity to rule authoritatively and/or to enforce decisions  
= historical as well as contemporary default condition
- Limited statehood ≠ lack of governance

# Guiding Question

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How and under what conditions can effective and legitimate governance be sustained in areas of limited statehood?

# Concepts

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## Limited Statehood

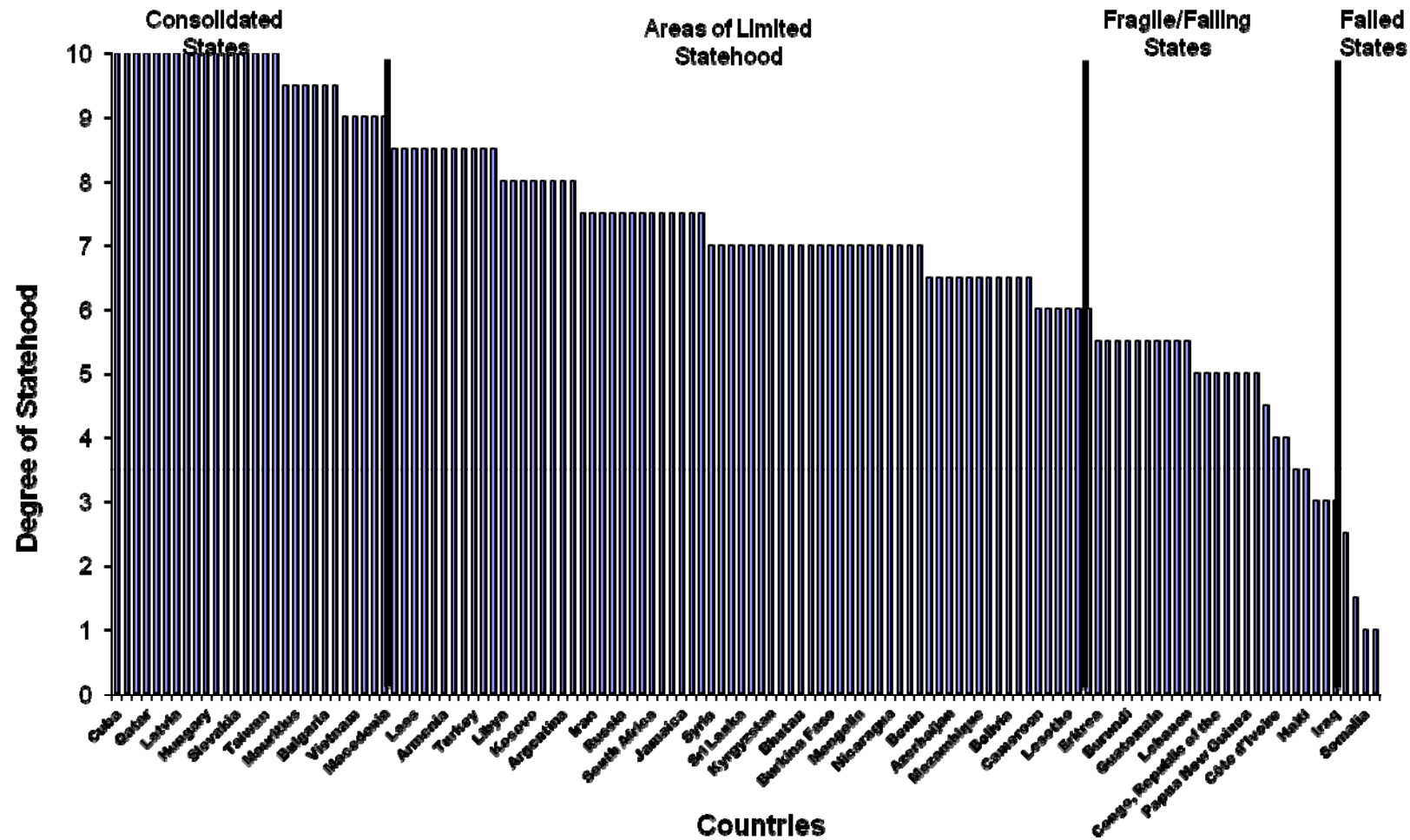
Various degrees of lacking...

- effective territorial rule
- (legitimate) monopoly over the means of violence
- ability to authoritatively implement and enforce political decisions

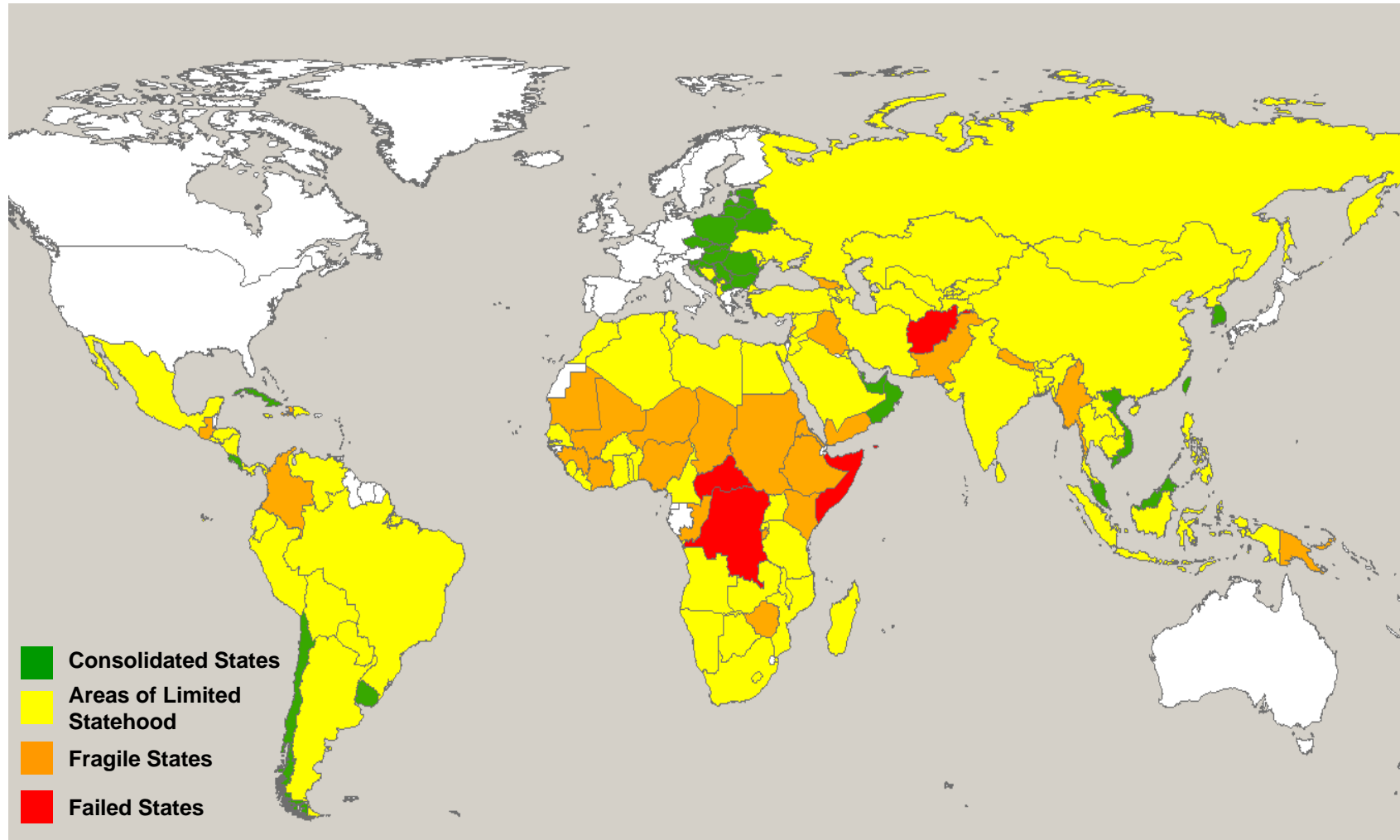
## Governance

Institutionalized modes of social coordination to produce binding rules and/or to provide collective goods (e.g. security, infrastructure, education, a clean environment)

# Degrees of Statehood

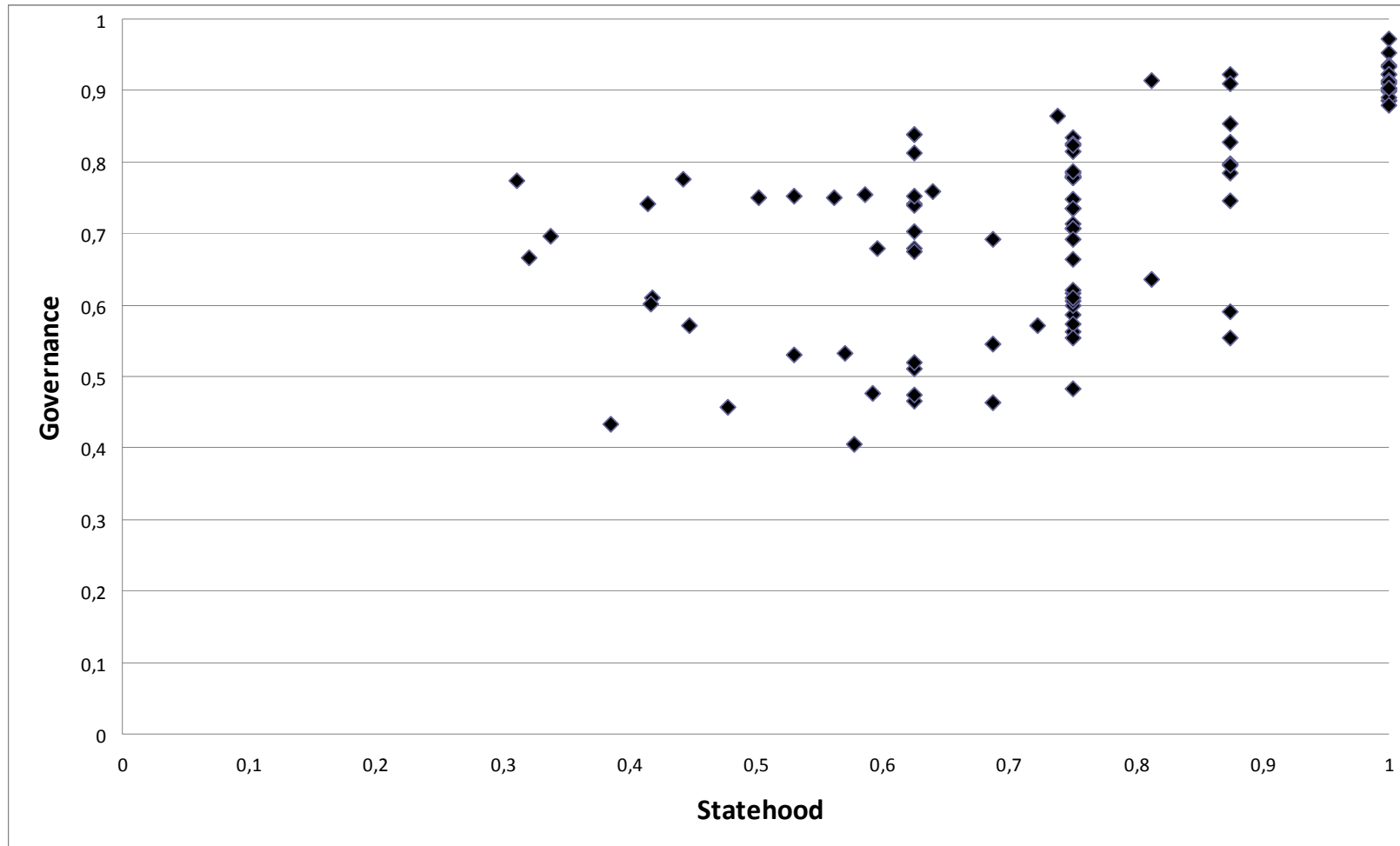


# Degrees of Statehood

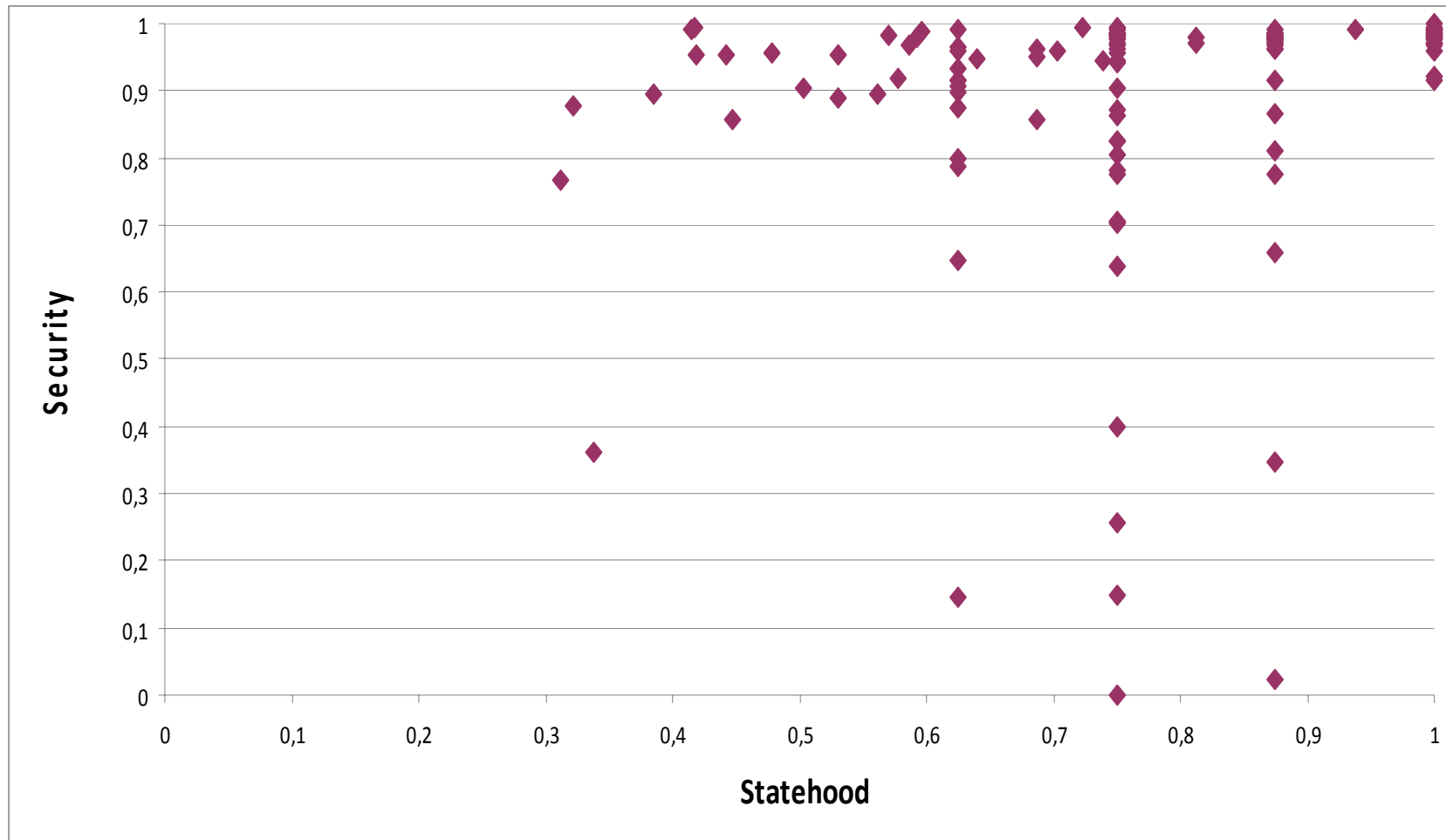




# Statehood and Governance



# Statehood and Public Security



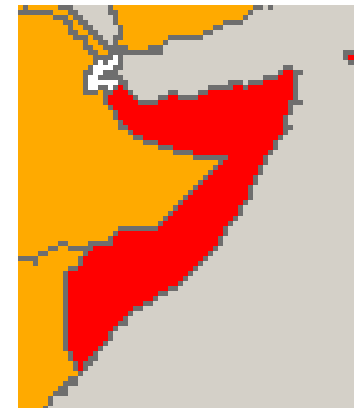
# Qualitative Examples

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... even in failed states:

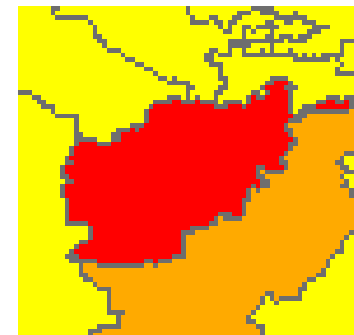
## Somalia

Somaliland is a comparatively well-functioning political community within a completely failed state.



## Afghanistan

strong variation: In some provinces, international and local actors provide health services, education, infrastructure, etc.



# The Governance Puzzle

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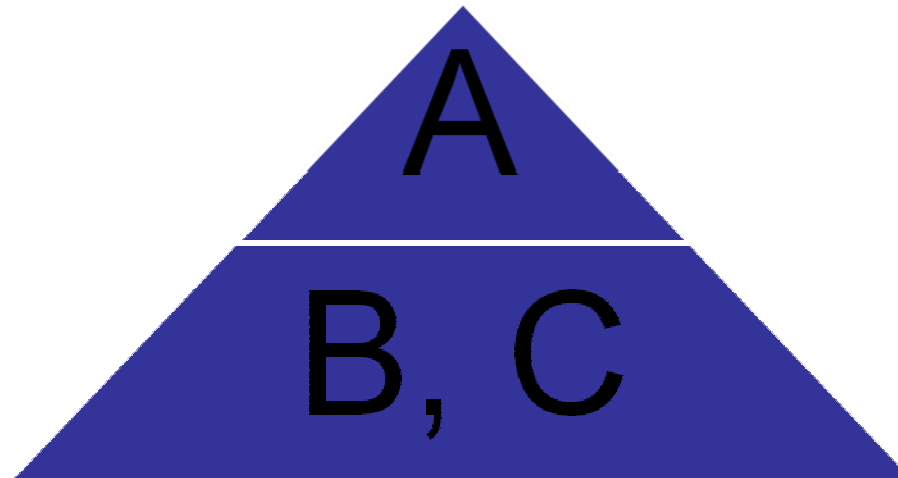
1. Degrees of statehood cannot explain degrees of governance.
  2. Variation remains if we control for regime type or levels of economic development.
- So, how to explain the governance puzzle?

# The “Governors”

<b>Governance Actors</b>		<i>Local/Domestic</i>	<i>Trans- and international/ external</i>
<b>state</b>		government/executive parliament/legislature judiciary	international (inter-state) organizations (IO); other states and their agencies (e.g. donor agencies)
<b>non- state</b>	<i>civil society (not for profit)</i>	associations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), etc.	International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs); Transnational Social Movements, etc.
	<i>private sector (for profit)</i>	companies	multinational companies
	<i>“traditional”</i>	clan chief, village elder	transnational religious organizations (e.g. catholic church); transnational associations of indigenous peoples etc.

# Governance Configurations

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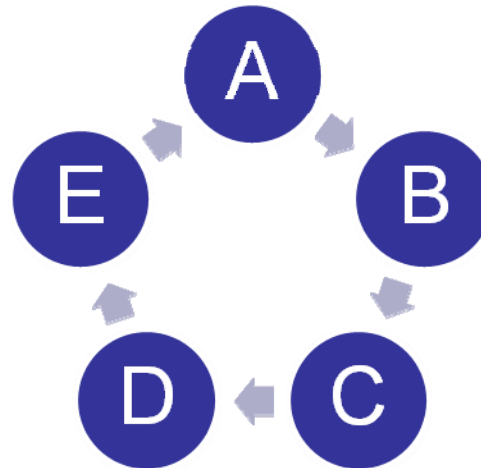


## Provision of Statehood by External Actors

- Actors: foreign governments and international organizations as principal „governors“
- Mode of Governance: hierarchy
- Problems: legitimacy and effectiveness

# Governance Configurations

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## Negotiation Systems

- Actors: state and non-State, domestic and external
- Modes of Governance: non-hierarchical (bargaining and arguing)
- Problems: power asymmetries, legitimacy

# What Explains the Variation?

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## Propositions

- Shadow of hierarchy and its „functional equivalents“: external shadow of hierarchy; risk of anarchy; norms of local communities
- Task properties: simple vs. complex; loosely vs. tightly coupled
- Degrees of institutionalization: obligation, precision, delegation
- Process management: organizational learning and deliberation
- Legitimacy and effectiveness: virtuous and vicious cycles



# Conclusions

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## Findings

1. Effective and legitimate governance is possible under conditions of limited statehood.
2. There is huge variation of governance in the context of limited statehood

## Future Research

1. Exploring the scope conditions of governance in areas of limited statehood
2. Exploring the processes of adaptation, translation, and resistance „when governance travels“
3. Exploring normative and legal pluralism in areas of limited statehood

# Conclusions

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## Policy Conclusion for External Actors

- Governance Promotion Instead of State-Building

## Normative Concerns

- Governance Promotion Without Paternalism/Neo-Colonialism
- Coping with Normative Pluralism and the Lack of Collision Regimes