

## Research Questions

**1.** Under which conditions do external actors contribute to effective and legitimate governance in areas of limited statehood?

**2.** How does (il)-legitimacy of governance arise in the eyes of the addressees?

**3.** To what extent do external governance actors encourage strengthening or restructuring statehood, and which forms of statehood develop in the process?

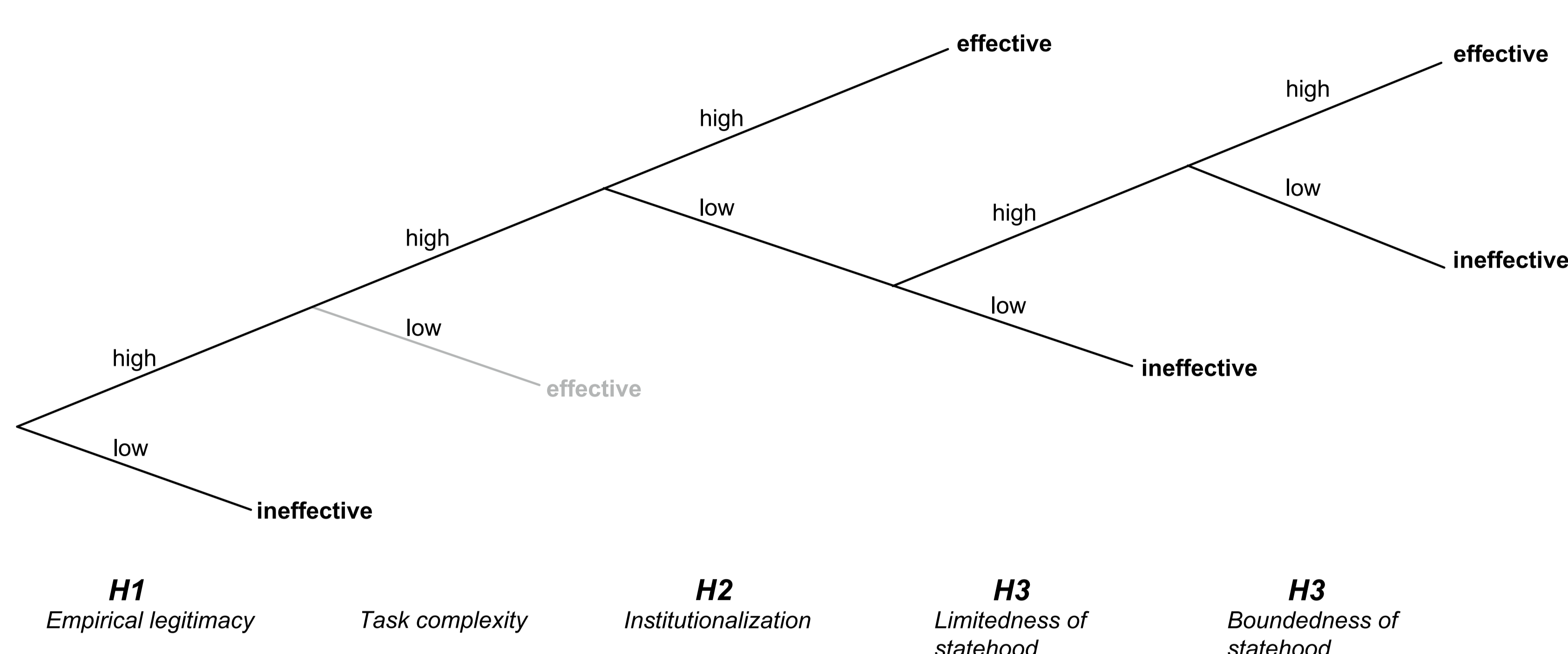
We investigate these questions by means of comparative case studies in Tanzania, South Africa, Guinea, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

## Project Team



## Implementation

### Conditions for Effectiveness

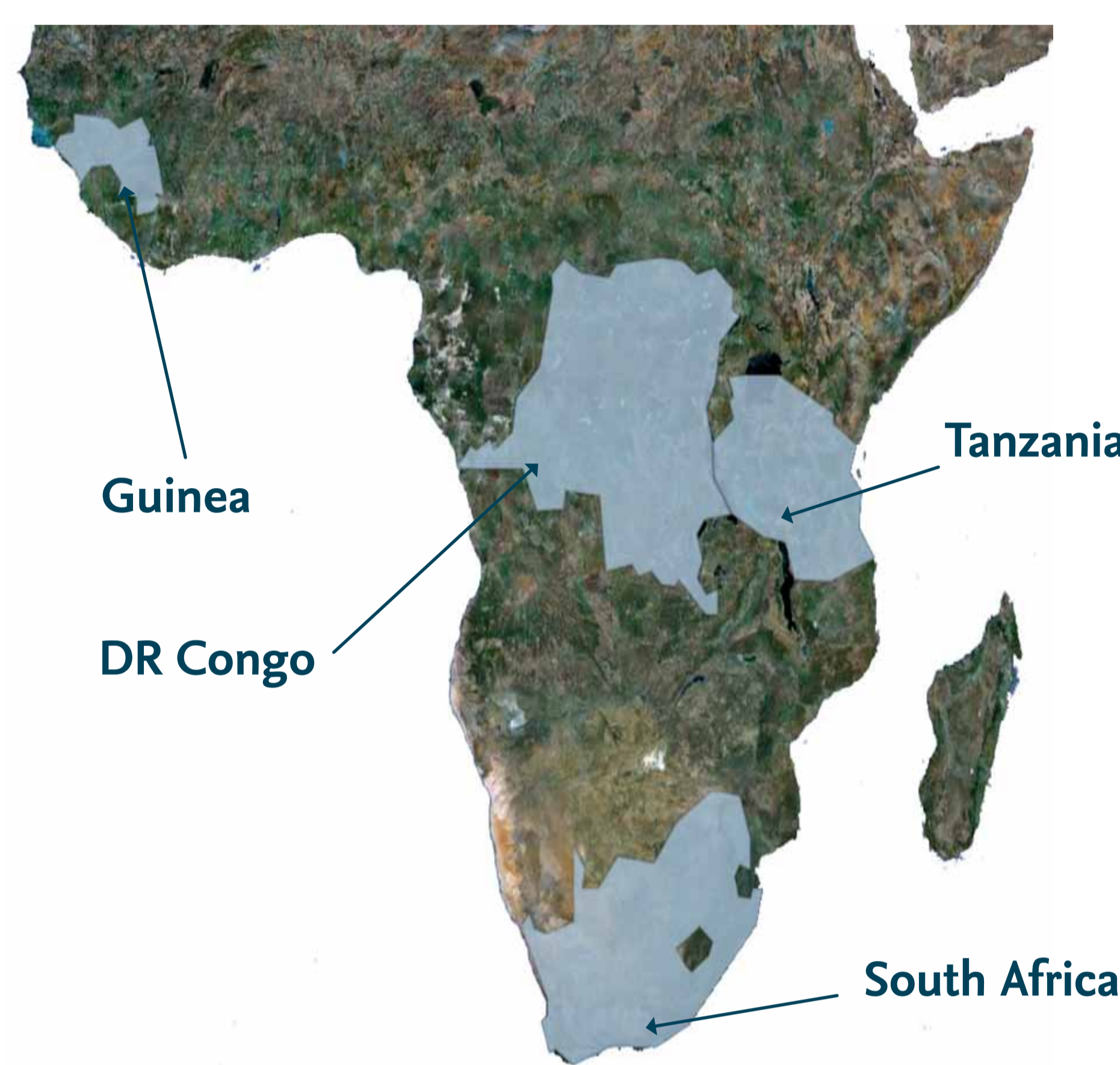


### Effectiveness

B2 examines the conditions under which governance contributions by external actors succeed in areas of limited statehood. To this end, the project formulates hypotheses and maps their relationship in a causal model. In order to systematically vary the central explanatory factors of the SFB 700, B2 began to test these hypotheses in comparative case studies on the governance contributions of regional organizations and multinational corporations in Sub-Saharan Africa in the first two project phases; in the current phase, the analysis will be expanded through data collection on effectiveness and empirical legitimacy.

The effectiveness of complex governance contributions by external actors depends on:

- the empirical legitimacy of the external actors (H1)
- the degree of institutionalization of the governance constellation (H2)
- the "boundedness" of (residual) statehood (H3)



### Empirical Legitimacy

Among the various conditions for success, the SFB 700 emphasizes the importance of empirical legitimacy for effective governance in areas of limited statehood. Therefore, B2 examines the question of how (il)-legitimacy of governance arises in the eyes of the addressees. The empirical legitimacy of regional organizations and multinational corporations varies depending on their public and private frameworks of action. Our research will also identify other sources of legitimacy through qualitative-empirical analyses.

The (empirical) legitimacy of complex governance contributions by external actors depends on:

- institutionalized frameworks of action as central attributes of governance actors
- the anticipated effectiveness of governance contributions
- the inclusiveness of the governance constellation
- compatibility through localization and translation

### Consequences

In addition to conditions for effective and legitimate governance, the B2 project is interested in the consequences of external governance contributions for the state and statehood in our areas of study. The manifold governance constellations require an institutionalized division of labor between state and non-state actors that rarely exists. B2 asks whether external actors can potentially become "governance managers" themselves, or whether they expect of the host state to fulfill this task and shape their capacity building actions accordingly.

### Contribution to the SFB 700

B2 systematically tests the conditions under which external actors contribute to governance in areas of limited statehood. With its broad, comparative design, the project assumes an interdisciplinary function for the SFB 700. B2 takes into account the empirical findings of other research projects that also investigate governance contributions by external actors. Based on this synthesis, B2 draws theoretical conclusions which are continually brought together and connected with the work of A1 by means of a shared postdoctoral position.

# DFG Collaborative Research Center (SFB) 700

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