







Forging Resilient Social Contracts:

A Pathway to Preventing Violent Conflict and Sustaining Peace

SUMMARY FINDINGS





Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

United Nations Development Programme

Oslo Governance Centre Kongens gate 12, 0153 Oslo, NORWAY www.undp.org

Copyright © UNDP 2018. All rights reserved

UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in nearly 170 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

Design & Production: Phoenix Design Aid A/S, Denmark









Forging Resilient Social Contracts:

A Pathway to Preventing Violent Conflict and Sustaining Peace

SUMMARY FINDINGS

A Research and Policy Dialogue Project

Erin McCandless

~ with Rebecca Hollender, Marie-Joelle Zahar, Mary Hope Schwoebel, Alina Rocha Menocal, Alexandros Lordos, and case study authors

Acknowledgements

These summary findings were developed by the 'Forging Resilient Social Contracts' Research Director, Erin McCandless, with support of Rebecca Hollender and the methods team of the project, Marie Joelle Zahar, Mary Hope Schwoebel, Alina Rocha Menocal and Alexandros Lordos. All entries of country material, more detailed in the full report were developed from country cases and have been reviewed by authors and/or developed with their support. (See Annex A for list of the project working group). The report also benefited from the views of two anonymous reviewers.

Validation workshops also took place in Zimbabwe, Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and policy dialogues around our findings, in New York, Geneva, Oslo, and Washington DC. Insights from these events contributed to the strengthening of the findings.

The research framing of this project was developed by Erin McCandless, with multiple reviews and feedback from advisers, notably the project methods team.

Diagrams were developed by Gabrielle Belli and Julia Levin.

The project gratefully acknowledges the financial support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Oslo Governance Centre (OGC), the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) in Berlin and New York, the Julian J. Studley Fund of the Graduate Program of International Affairs at The New School in New York, in this work.

The views expressed do not necessarily represent the views of the funders and partners, the United Nations or its Member States, or working group advisers.

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms	4
INTRODUCTION	5
	8
PROJECT FRAMING OVERVIEW	11
Study questions, propositions and research	13
Explanation of drivers, cross-cutting issues and sustaining peace	14
Methods	20
FINDINGS	21
Driver 1: Inclusive political settlements addressing core conflict issues	21
Driver 2: Institutions delivering effectively and inclusively	23
Driver 3: Social cohesion broadening and deepening	26
Cross-cutting issues	28
Resilient social contracts and sustaining peace	29
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	31
PROJECT WORKING GROUP	34

List of acronyms

ANC African National Congress (South Africa)

CA Constitutional Assembly (Nepal)

CCIs Core Conflict Issues

CODESA Convention for a Democratic South Africa
CPA Comprehensive Peace Agreement (Nepal)

DAC Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)

DPA Dayton Peace Accord EU European Union

FES Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung
GBV Gender-Based Violence
GCC Gulf Cooperation Council

GNU Government of National Unity (South Africa)
GNU Government of National Unity (Zimbabwe)
GPA Global Political Agreement (Zimbabwe)
GPC General People's Congress (Yemen)

IDEA Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

IFI International Financial Institution

MDC Movement for Democratic Change (Zimbabwe)

NDC National Dialogue Conference (Yemen)
NGOs Non-governmental organisations
NP National Party (South Africa)
ODA Official Development Assistance

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OGC Oslo Governance Centre

ONHRI Organ for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration

(Zimbabwe)

RDP Reconstruction and Development Plan (South Sudan)

SAIS Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies

SeeD Centre for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development

SPLA Sudan People's Liberation Army
SPLM Sudan People's Liberation Movement

TRC Truth and Reconciliation Commission (South Africa)

UN United Nations

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNGA United Nations General Assembly
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
UNMIN United Nations Mission in Nepal
UNSC United Nations Security Council

US United States of America

USIP United States Institute for Peace

WB World Bank

ZANU-PF Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front

Executive Summary

'Forging Resilient Social Contracts: Preventing Violent Conflict and Sustaining Peace'

is an 11-country research and policy dialogue project that aims to revitalise the social contract amidst conflict and fragility and to advance policy and practice for preventing violent conflict and for achieving and sustaining peace. The comparative findings provide evidence and insight into what drives social contracts that are inclusive and resilient, and how they manifest and adapt in different contexts, transcending what are often unsustainable, ephemeral elite bargains into more inclusive ones, with durable arrangements for achieving and sustaining peace. The project involves international scholars, policy advisers and authors from the countries examined: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Colombia, Cyprus, Nepal, Somalia, South Sudan, South Africa, Tunisia, Yemen and Zimbabwe. The project activities reported on here took place from 2016-mid 2018 and include case research in these countries, a series of policy and scholarly dialogues¹ and this summary. Future project work could include policy papers on critical themes emerging from the research, knowledge products featuring the case studies, and a social contract assessment tool. The project gratefully acknowledges the financial support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Oslo Governance Centre (OGC), the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) in Berlin and New York, the Julian J. Studley Fund of the Graduate Program of International Affairs at The New School in New York, in this work.

This Summary Findings Report introduces the project context, the project's research framing, and findings from nine of the 11 case studies. Numerous validation workshops and policy dialogues in the case study countries and elsewhere inform the findings. Policy recommendations for national and international policymakers are shared. These findings and recommendations provide a basis for deepened future research and related policy and project activity.

Research findings illuminate how three 'drivers' facilitate resilient social contracts to attain and sustain peace: i) inclusive political settlements addressing core conflict issues, ii) institutions delivering effectively and inclusively; and, iii) social cohesion broadening and deepening. Highlights include:

 The early stages of peace negotiations, especially the peace agreement, can redefine parameters for inclusion and exclusion and for positioning different groups and issues, often with long-term effects; advances, however, can be difficult to maintain.

Dialogues for sharing and validating our research finding have taken place in Bogotá, Sarajevo, Harare, Washington DC, Geneva and Oslo, with upcoming sessions in Stockholm and New York.

² Afghanistan and Somalia are not included as the cases are not completed, although their high relevance to these findings must be acknowledged.

- Core issues of conflict are often not effectively addressed over time or through previous peace processes and political agreements, directly undermining the inclusiveness of the political settlement.
- Social contract-making mechanisms are often not well-linked in ways that
 promote the coherent and effective implementation of peace agreements and
 a more inclusive political settlement. This is true for state institutions, the
 'hardware' for carrying forward peace agreement implementation and, similarly,
 for non-state and customary institutions, which are often not sufficiently or
 systematically engaged, especially at subnational levels.
- Vertical and horizontal social cohesion are linked in important ways and interact
 with the other drivers, offering apertures for catalytic action across initiatives and
 efforts.
- In addition to progress within the three drivers, resilient national social contracts
 help attain and sustain peace when: i) the drivers interact in mutually reinforcing
 ways; ii) resilience capacities are mobilised and supported towards peace efforts;
 and ii) parallel systems and structures and competing social contracts are
 brought into dialogue, supporting the forging of a national social contract.

Together, these findings offer a valuable way to assess and understand how peace agreements and the political settlements underlying them can deal with the core issues of conflict and can lead to a more lasting formula – namely, an inclusive, resilient social contract.

Policy recommendations, appearing at the end of this document, show how this is relevant for policymakers. Highlights include the need to:

- Identify and strengthen social contracting mechanisms (i.e. dialogue, constitutions, national development plans, subnational arrangements) that inclusively and coherently address conflict issues and new forms of responsive governance that support transforming institutions at all levels.
- Target conflict issues broadly important to state and society with the explicit goal
 of building consensus around the issues, and agreed mechanisms to address
 them, thereby building momentum and trust in the ability of these processes to
 address other conflicts.
- Strengthen social cohesion across drivers in catalytic and context-specific ways,

预览已结束,完整报告链接和二维码如下:

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_11876



