



DOI: 10.22363/2312-8313-2023-10-1-102-115

EDN: CUDUZG

Research article / Научная статья

Multidimensional Perspective Analysis to Ensure Effective Governance in War-Torn Countries

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Abstract. In many post-conflict and war-torn countries governance issue is intricately linked to multifaceted aspect. Because rebuilding governance and re-establishing trust in government does not only need the adoption of specific strategies but also reshaping the whole nation from the scratch. Some nations may need a large scale of reforms to ensure effective governance whilst other may require narrow reforms to address small deficiencies. Considering the paper's heavy reliance on secondary information sources collected from articles published in credible scientific journals, and diverse working papers, governmental reports, book chapters, conference papers, and online sources, the paper used content analysis techniques. Moreover, in order to address the problem multiple factors such as politics, institutional reforms, economic initiatives, human capital development, and the need for expenditure in education in war-torn countries are inspected. The study reveals that in the case of politics and institutional reforms, a war-torn nation must emphasize a transparent political system and solid legal framework that makes it simpler to choose, oversee, and replace persons in positions of responsibility, also a favorable ecosystem that promotes prosperity and growth through solid legislation and different governmental branches. The second crucial measure is reanimating the economy by taking advantage of the agriculture and banking sector since they are the least affected by the war. The third measure is to allocate specific funds to education before any other sector. Besides that, through education and training, war-torn countries will achieve a skilled workforce. Finally, the analysis will offer war-torn nations tangible proof of which socioeconomic factors, reforms, and policies to implement in order to achieve effective governance.

Keywords: effective governance, war-torn countries, political stability, institutional reforms, economic initiatives, education, human capital

Conflicts of interest: The author declared no conflicts of interest.

Article history:

The article was submitted on 25.12. 2022. The article was accepted on 12.01.2023.

For citation:

Sadik A.D. Multidimensional Perspective Analysis to Ensure Effective Governance in War-Torn Countries. *RUDN Journal of Public Administration*. 2023;10(1):102–115. <https://doi.org/10.22363/2312-8313-2023-10-1-102-115>

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Introduction

Beginning in the 1980s, the phrase “good governance” became popular as a strategy for achieving both poverty reduction and sustainable development. When this idea first emerged, numerous governments, particularly those of industrialized nations, international institutions, along with regional bodies, had already recognized its significance as an instrument for development. The concept of governance has been a central topic in current debates in the field of social science, particularly in the division of public administration, during the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century [1].

Over the past thirty years, the concept of good governance has come under scrutiny, as has the methodology used to assess how states or governments used their authority. The word “good” refers to the idea that government should carry out its duties in a morally upright way. The concept of “governance” has a broad definition and several connotations. This notion has existed for a long time since the 14th century, depending on how it’s viewed, it has two distinct meanings. The first aspect pertains to governing methods, whereas the second side relates to controlling activities. A fundamental component of contemporary society, good governance facilitates relations between the governed and the ruling in order to set up the achievement of important objectives [2].

One cannot presume powerful states with excellent levels of governance. Notwithstanding the advancements during the last five decades as far as how nations and civilizations are administered as well as how governmental structure is maintained. Approximately 1.6 billion individuals remain in nations that are characterized by an insufficient capacity to rule and uphold peace in the twenty-first century [3]. For nations struggling to recover from a long-term war, governance is an important concern that needs to be addressed. Policy-makers vocalized their concern about the current increasing number of fragile nations, in which governance reform represents a key challenge. According to [4] countries with post-conflict records encounter inadequate governance that damages social development, economic progress, investment channels, outside assistance, and access to essential services, especially for the most vulnerable individuals. Although nations must improve governance if they wish to successfully recover from a war. However, the majority of vulnerable and post-conflict nations confront substantial barriers to doing so because crises frequently impair or damage institutions and raise the cynicism of the public toward the government.

Reports demonstrated that inefficient and fraudulent government policies frequently contribute to instability in war-torn countries. Authorities that are ineffective in managing the nation’s needs are incapable of giving citizens a sense of security and order or offering the public goods and services they have grown to anticipate. In war-torn countries, the human capital is likely to be underqualified or uninterested in their work, and policy formation is probably to be inadequate. Thus, Significant portions of society believe that the government, acts arbitrarily, or treats their citizens unfairly and doesn’t carry on sufficient amendments

to improve the different aspects of their life. Additionally, Accountability systems are poor, and corruption is frequently seen as widespread [5].

[6] mentioned that countries that exhibit a fragile state typically have weak institutions or, occasionally, powerful but oppressive ones. They run a greater danger of facing crises as well as being unable to achieve the ambitions of their inhabitants for equal and inclusive growth. Future political, social, or humanitarian failure may be highly likely due to historical, political, and social causes, which frequently include a weakened social contract and an inability to cope with shocks and stresses. Therefore, for now, ensuring the caliber of services offered by various institutions is one of the most crucial concerns for the government. To raise the level of living of the populace and foster confidence, all governments must provide easy-to-access, affordable, and prompt services. For this reason, many governments are now concentrating on citizen-oriented initiatives.

Arising studies have begun to provide crucial insights into how politicians in their different guises act, compete, implement choices, and rule in war contexts in an attempt to better comprehend as well as propose alternatives to the governance and institutional issues faced by troubled nations [7].

The expanding studies have enabled academics and decision-makers to address real issues with governance in war nations and suggest workable solutions. Particularly, some success has indeed been achieved with several ongoing and recent operations aimed at tackling appropriate governance issues in nations experiencing violent conflict. These reforms have mainly concentrated on the following categories: regional governance and strengthening the local ability for common goals; enhancing transparency, credibility, and attainment of state organs; and initiatives aimed at altering norms and regulations that influence governing systems. Nevertheless, nations can also experience internal conflicts such as genocides, religious and military revolts. Consequently, through an examination of international and regional conflict, this research aims to provide guidance for the creation of a paradigm for dealing with governance reform in unstable and war-affected nations. Both nations that successfully transitioned to stability and those that relapsed into conflict are examined in this study. Relevant insights will be selected taken from Somalia, Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, Rwanda, Bosnia, and other fragile and previous conflict-affected nations. Furthermore, various perspectives from Political, Institutional, Economical, Educational, and Human capital will be analyzed.

The article is separated into many sections for analytical purposes, while this stage serves as an introduction and the establishment of the research question, the second section involves assessing background information. The third section consists of establishing the conceptual framework and the methodology adopted. The fourth section provides insight into the political situation of war-torn countries and the Institutional reforms that need to be addressed. The fifth section scrutinizes the economic initiatives and strategies that are adhered to accomplish sustainable growth. In section six we will elaborate on the importation of expenditure in education additionally, we will shed the light on the urgency to promote human capital. The last section consists of summarizing the paper.

Background information

Governance is not a brand-new idea. Equally old as human civilization itself. Simply stated, governance refers to the procedures involved in making choices and carrying them out. Corporate governance, international governance, national governance, and municipal governance are just a few of the situations in which the word “governance” can be employed [8]. A governance analysis is necessary because governance is the process of making decisions and the mechanism by which those decisions are carried out. focuses on the formal and informal actors involved in making choices and carrying them out, as well as the formal and informal institutions that have been established to do so decisions. One of the actors in governance is the government, other participants are based on the scale of government that is being discussed, governance varies. Other actors in rural settings, for instance, might include prominent landowners, groups of small-scale farmers, unions, non-governmental institutions, research centers, leaders of the religious community, financial institutions, politicians, the army, etc. [9].

[10] stated that there are eight key traits of good governance. It adheres to the rule of law and is participative, consensus-oriented, responsible, transparent, responsive, effective, and efficient. It ensures that corruption is kept to a minimum, that minorities’ opinions are taken into consideration, and that the voices of those in society who are most vulnerable are heard when making decisions. Additionally, it responds to the present and the future required by society. Conflict impairs or restrains the ability of the government. Restoration of governance and government reconstitution were essential to Rwanda’s recovery from years of horrific conflict. In the lack of a robust government, the corporate market and social order needed to be adequately developed to play significant roles in the nation’s reconstruction. Whilst poor administration and inefficient government are frequently the effects of war, they can also be its causes. In societies where the government either fails to meet public requirements and provide necessary services or is unable to address fundamental development issues, dissension tends to increase [11]. For instance, ongoing hostilities in Liberia that began in the late 1980s may be largely attributed to the country’s high levels of poverty, widespread discontent with living circumstances, and lack of faith in the government, all of which fueled tensions between rival political factions. Many Liberians had little to no hope under a government marked by extreme corruption, cronyism, and unequal wealth distribution along ethnic and political lines [12].

In one of his studies [13] explained that during wartime armed actors create “wartime institutions” to govern, which are the game rules that emerge through interactions between armed factions and civilians. Institutions in times of war have three crucial aspects: (1) they limit armed sides’ absolute authority; (2) they set bounds for civilian behavior; and (3) they are negotiated, depending on the circumstances of changes in the balance of power between opposing sides in specific areas.

Maintaining the peace requires reestablishing governance and fostering confidence in the government among social groups who had previously

expressed dissatisfaction with or been excluded from political and administrative processes, and doing so in a manner that represents the values and goals of all social groups. History in post-conflict reconstruction and restoration over the past 25 years has made it abundantly evident that good governance must be restored in order to address humanitarian needs and foster long-term political stability. The ideas and definitions of good governance have been impacted by the crucial role that foreign assistance organizations have come to play in aiding post-conflict countries. Hence, this study adopts a multidimensional analysis to inspect the achievement of good governance in war-torn countries. By emphasizing on factors such as Political stability, institutional reforms, Economic strategies, Human capital development, and the allocation of adequate resources to education.

Conceptual framework

The figure below illustrates the multidimensional aspects that need to be analyzed when seeking measures to ensure effective governance. The paper selected this model to identify the different phases in order to guarantee efficient and sound governance. First, we present the addressed problem which is the war-torn countries. Then we identify the adequate measures and enabling environment that facilitate the layout of various reforms. Among these reforms, we selected institutional reforms, economic initiatives, political stability, expenditure in education, and human capital development. Finally, after executing these reforms war-torn countries shall be able to accomplish effective governance.

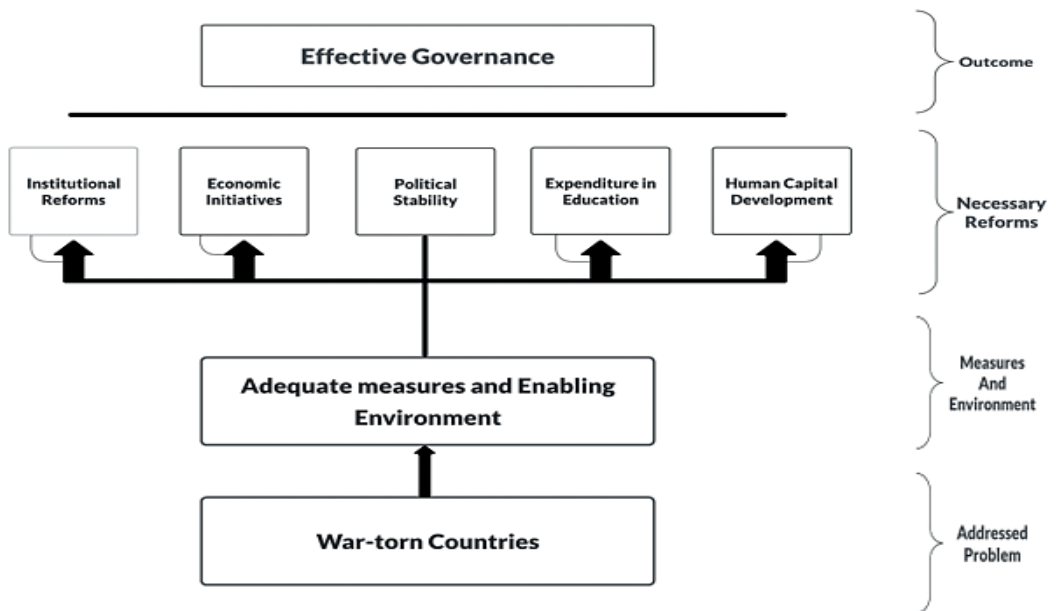


Fig. 1. Conceptual model about the measures to ensure effective governance.

Methodology

As it relies on secondary data gathered from documentation found in books, online sources, and journal articles, this work utilized a qualitative research strategy. Its content was examined in light of the study's objectives. The data are a systematic analysis of the factors that contribute to achieving and ensuring effective governance in war-torn countries.

The hope of achieving political stability and institutional reforms amidst the turmoil

Political stability is a factor of immense significance in a nation's development since, throughout time, it has been demonstrated in order to realize sustainable development goals nations must first stabilize their politics. In nations such as Somalia, Afghanistan, Yemen, Myanmar, and Burkina Faso where development is still in its infancy phase, political stability is a big concern. This issue keeps resurfacing in one form or another in the form of various crises that have a negative impact on the nation. Most of these governments aspire to run their affairs in a manner that fosters political stability, a crucial prerequisite to growth. Therefore, in order to achieve political stability for public goals, good governance is a manifestation of this desire [14]. The ability of the government to maintain peace and security at all times depends on the political stability of the country. Political stability is one method the government upholds and sustains itself. Because stabilizing a country's political environment helps to reduce state fragility and assures efficient governance, political stability is a crucial prerequisite for good governance. The international development community began to place more emphasis on governance and institutions as a result of the use of governance performance indicators as a foundation for foreign aid. A crucial component of the development is now more than ever thought to be good governance [15].

States need to be politically stable in order to exist and continue to exist, hence anything that compromises this stability makes the state unstable. An underlying meaning of this is that political stability depends on equilibrium, specifically, a dynamic equilibrium characterized by stability in the course, aims, objectives, and aspirations that the political equilibrium is going towards. In order to ease the dilution and distribution of social tensions and to foster social harmony, stability primarily entails the creation of conditions that allow a governing system to fulfill its commitments towards its citizens in a fair and equal manner. As per the author [16] manifest the following four elements support political stability, cabinet stability, and the stability of the judicial system, the government's structure, which consists of its three branches the political executive, legislature, and judiciary; bureaucracy; The military; and The Public, which comprises the media and opinion leaders.

Prior to any governance reform being able to develop sustainably, an ideal political settlement or political discussions are needed to put an end to a violent conflict. Political agreements often pave the way for future governance reforms

in addition to ending wars. The relationships are illustrated using observations from South Africa, Northern Ireland, Indonesia, Rwanda, and Indonesia. Therefore, political agreements are essential to ensuring good governance, and the ensuing institutions perform what is referred to as “anticipated functions” and “survival functions”. Fostering safety and the legal system as well as raising funds through taxes and other means to fund governmental functions are among the survival strategies. The delivery of commodities and services that authorities often provide is alluded to as one of the expected functions [17].

In war-torn countries politicians and bureaucrats in sectors including business laws, customs, licensing, taxation, health, education, and order are prone to incorrect money allocation and corruption. For instance, in Syria where the Al-Assad family is considered a personalist dictatorship since they appointed a family member in every sector, as a result, monopolizing the wealth of the country which can be defined as a family-owned country. The country may be considered a failed state because of the war that a political instability and corruption thus ineffective governance. Another example is in Nigeria in which the Boko Haram crisis impacted the governing elite’s style of rotating the presidency and signaled the apparent start of a serious rebellion. At first, the issue was brought on by allegations of corruption and extrajudicial killings, but it quickly got out of hand and manifested itself in all kinds of homicides, destruction, property destruction, and bloodshed. This resulted from the nation’s inability to resolve the conflicting interests of the Nigerian racial community while dealing with a number of other issues, such as the oil decline, misuse of funds, and a severe party conflict.

Furthermore, in war-torn nations, we have seen an upsurge in interethnic violence, revolts, corruption, and ethnic, religious, social, and political issues over the years. This is a result of the government’s inability to provide effective governance to reduce these problems by establishing the necessary institutions and ideals to solve this issue. This has slowed down progress and caused political unrest, which makes it difficult to pursue sustainable development. It has also had a detrimental impact on the nations and prompted the need for more attention to good governance. In this case, it is impossible to overstate the impact effective governance has on development. To place it in perspective, when a state performs poorly, resources are misused, facilities are not provided, and populations, especially the poor, are not provided the benefits of the law, the economy, and society. For instance, according to the global economy concerning 200 countries, the political stability index that consists of (-2.5 weak: 2.5 strong) revealed worrying numbers in war-torn countries we observe Somalia (-2.68) Syria (-2.66) Yemen (-2.59), Afghanistan, (-2.53), Iraq (-2.40), Libya, (-2.37), Mali, (-2.35) Burkina Faso (-1.64), Burma (-2.07), and Sudan (-1.94).

As a result, we urge in order to ensure effective governance factors such as human right protection, maintaining a solid legal system, regulatory quality, absence of violence, control of corruption, open information system, democracy, transparency, reliability, and accountability in public administration must be adopted. Making wise choices over time in a variety of economic, social, environmental, and

other domains is a necessary component of excellent administration. This is related to the government's ability to know, mediate, allocate resources, implement, and maintain crucial relationships. In addition, war-torn countries must adopt the separation of power which provides two advantages that can help increase the productivity of effective good governance, according to academics and practitioners. First, it aids parties in putting an end to conflict and maintaining peace. Moreover, separation of power offers a chance to increase inclusion and engagement. For instance, political agreements in nations like South Africa and Rwanda have incorporated promises to main political rivals as well as some kind of long-term form of representation and power. Balance of power has shown to be a successful strategy for fostering trust in these nations, ensuring that parties with the potential to derail plans are involved in decision-making. One intrinsic benefit of cohesive power sharing is that it encourages flexible partnerships that overcome conflicts.

Economic initiatives to rescue what is being lost

The consequences of insecurity on economic activity can be significant and long-lasting and can occur through a variety of avenues. Fear brought on by violence and devastation can directly impede economic activity by raising the cost of transport, causing funds to escape, or delaying investments. Property rights can be in danger and economic activity can be stifled by insecurity and ineffective law enforcement [18]. Countries might get caught in endless periods of violence that impede economic progress, especially in environments with weak institutions. Wars have huge aggregate effects on macroeconomic indices like GDP and commerce, according to a large corpus of research. For instance, a 10 % rise in shipping prices was the result of the unrest brought on by Somali pirates in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean.

The infrastructure is frequently overlooked, degraded, and sometimes sustains damage as a direct result of the conflict. Public resources are poured into the war effort, trading and transit linkages become unreliable and expensive, reducing trade, and investment is delayed until peace is established. Particularly in long-term and ongoing war countries such as Afghanistan, Yemen, Somalia, and Syria the incomes declined, food production became scarce, imbalance in imports and export, significant budget deficits, and excessive inflation. Another cause of war is high inflation which during times of war, authorities issue money to cover costs, such as the bloated military forces, while equally struggling to increase taxes and other income. Consequently, most war-torn economies are dollarized as a result of high inflation, which causes the public to reduce its holdings in the local currency and switch to dollars. With the intriguing exception of Ethiopia, where inflation was comparatively restrained, primarily because the public held increasing amounts of local currency. Substantial decreases in domestic investment are one way that wars have an impact on the economy. Wars have a negative effect that accelerates depreciation. Consequently, the rate of return on domestic investments is once more lowered. Investors from foreign countries will not be willing to invest

in a country with an ongoing war. This result in war-torn countries borrowing a huge amount of debt to cover the country's needs. War can make investors feel riskier by raising expectations about the likelihood of future outbursts and disruption. For instance, the trade balance in various war-torn countries is exhibiting a negative value. Afghanistan, -4458, Somalia (-3148) Syria (-46-25), and Sudan (-286303), most of these countries are experiencing internal war that is affecting the trade. To conclude war changes the way economic output is organized, often causing the construction and industrial sectors to contract while hardly impacting agriculture. More broadly, conflict damages industries that have high transaction costs.

Accordingly, to overcome such obstacles facing economic growth, governments of war-torn must adopt appropriate economic initiatives such as increasing their ability to manage their finances and economies in a sound, transparent manner and creating public policies that promote private-sector investment and combat corruption. A vital part of creating a favorable environment for economic expansion is infrastructure. To reach markets for their goods and services, businesses require adequate transportation systems, from rural roads to airports and ports. Enterprises are more productive and innovative when reliable energy and communication technology are available. The lack of such fundamental infrastructure is a persistent impediment that lowers economic performance in war-torn nations. All the developing nations' largest economic sector is agriculture. Therefore, war-torn countries must take advantage of that sector because it is a sizable employer and aids in reducing poverty and ensuring food security. Economic growth can be fueled by increases in agricultural productivity and innovation, but there are obstacles to trade, access to markets, transportation, unstable land rights, expensive price levels, and limited technology availability. Another measure is to improve the financial sustainability, productivity, and competitiveness of micro, small, and medium-sized private sector organizations which will increase the number of jobs available to the underprivileged.

Expenditure on education and human skills capitalization

Human capital refers to those people's unique skills that are their own and constant across all social contexts. These skills can be traded for any form of economic resource on the job market. Practically speaking, human resources are made up of biological capital (individuals' physical abilities, most commonly synthesized) and educational capital (skills acquired by people while they are in school but also outside of it). by way of one's health). A notion known as "human capital" has emerged in economics, where it is primarily understood as "an evaluation of a person's ability to earn labor income" [19].

Economic expansion and the eradication of poverty both depend heavily on human capital. From a macroeconomic standpoint, the development of human resources boosts productivity levels, encourages technological advancements, raises returns on investment, and promotes economic more lasting, all of which contribute to the fight against poverty. As a result, human capital is viewed at the

macroeconomic scale as a crucial component of production in the production systems that span the entire economy. Whereas in terms of microeconomic scale we observe the education level in which potential earnings and the likelihood of finding employment in the job market raises. As a result, at the micro-scale, human resource is seen as the aspect of education that increases a participant's workforce productivity and wages while also playing a significant role in the output of firms. In war-torn nations such as Somalia, the employment rate is 19.87% and the literacy rate is estimated to be 39%. In South Sudan, the employment rate is 13.92% whereas the literacy rate is 27%. The reason behind this is the lack of the government spending enough money on education and human capital development.

An interesting measure that war-torn countries may adopt to boost education and human capital is to follow the examples of the republic of south Korea and Singapore. It is important to meditate on how way south Korean employed education to slash poverty. After the Japanese rule over South Korea and even during the Korean war, South Korea did not abandon spending money on education despite the country being fragile and in a state of war. They started programs to educate individuals without a primary education in an effort to end illiteracy. Furthermore, the country established mandatory enrollment in elementary schools by law in the 1950s. As a result, the increase in post-secondary schooling was also influenced by literacy-improving initiatives. In South Korea, which is ranked as the most literate nation, about 70% of people between the years of 25 and 34 have graduated from college, a school, or another type of higher education. Singapore has shown that human capital investments can yield significant returns and that absolutely nothing is impossibly difficult. Many aspects of the Singapore paradigm are still widely utilized today. First Singapore developed an anti-corruption system, as a result of which incorruptible leaders emerged who imposed high goals for both themselves and others and adhered to them. Secondly, Singapore developed a merit-based, generally un-politicized administration that was capable of planning, drafting long-range plans, and coordinating their implementation. Thirdly national leadership proactively reduced tensions and preserved peace in a multiethnic community. Fourth attracting both skilled and unskilled immigrants to Singapore. Lastly, Singapore has performed the strategy of dispatching its population to advanced countries in order to acquire knowledge and experience. It is quite impressive how a low-income country became a regional hub for wealth management. War-torn needs to follow in the footsteps of Singapore and South Korea to ensure effective governance in terms of human capital development.

Furthermore, most of a nation's decision-makers, intellectuals, and businesspeople are killed in major conflicts. This was clear in Nicaragua, the population fled the regime, in Cambodia, the population was subjected to the massacre, and in Uganda, where both of these events occurred. This, as a result, caused the skilled worker to immigrate or being a war casualty. If this skilled and knowledgeable population remains, recovery will probably happen more quickly, as it did in post-war El Salvador or post-war Europe. Because talented émigrés

quickly establish footprints overseas, it is challenging and expensive to persuade them to return.

Drivers of economic growth through improving human capital as a result of education received in school. In light of this, we can examine the role of education by taking into account the fact that people's investments in their education are repaid by additional income equal to their educational expenses. The socioeconomic conduct of individuals, particularly how they acquire knowledge and skills that raise their productivity and income; the purpose of human capital is to assist in the advancement of the society in which they reside. Cambodia has actively adopted a policy of trying to recruit some of its most skilled ex-pats back home but has been forced to pay world-level remuneration, creating discontent among equally qualified (but underpaid) local workers. If Afghanistan tries to entice its overseas workers back, it will probably run into a similar issue. In contrast, by promising to retrieve their wealth, Uganda has somewhat succeeded in luring some of its Asian businesspeople, and this has been a crucial component of the nation's current impressive economic resurgence.

Conclusion

The paper presented how effective governance can be ensured in war-torn countries by shaping various nation's aspects such as political stability, institutional reforms, Initiatives involving sustainable economics, expenditure in education, and human capital development. Before even thinking to establish good governance, fragile states may first ensure that key institutions such as a democratic constitution, a functioning government and parliament, a central bank, national and local governments, an independent judiciary, an independent press, a vibrant civil society, and transparency are well-established. In war-torn countries, the situation is already beyond help let alone the idea of establishing effective governance. Consequently, those countries need first a transparent political system and solid legal framework that makes it simpler to choose, oversee, and replace persons in positions of responsibility. The government's ability to wisely allocate its funds and deploy soundly and the preservation of people's basic rights. After at least satisfying these conditions, war-torn countries may find assistance from developed countries to help with the reconstruction process. Another important phase is focusing on institutional reforms because this aspect will help the war-torn countries by assisting them in defining their job in accordance with economic logic and their personal capabilities as well as assisting them in improving performance within that function. By evaluating the institutional unit, war-torn countries will be able to realize the ultimate objectives of poverty reduction, inclusion, environmental sustainability, and private sector development through revitalizing the institutional unit. After these phases are accomplished, and corruption is kept at a minimum the next phase is putting in economic initiatives. In a country, the war mainly affects the industrial sector consequently the government must concentrate on another sector to stimulate economic activity.

The best option is the agricultural sector, by quantifying the output volume of basic agricultural products the nation will reduce food insecurity, improve slightly the trade and generate jobs. The concept behind this is to satisfy the basic needs of the population first. Then the rest of the economic activities such as production, consumption, and manufacturing will follow. Additionally, the government must support financial institutions since the population will need loans and mortgages to start a small business. Therefore, by assisting the financial institution investment and business activities will prosper. Increase funding for early education, direct resources toward the most disadvantaged children and communities, build rules and procedures to increase expenditure effectiveness, strengthen learning evaluation systems, and put in place community and parent-driven accountability measures. More importantly decentralization of education to rural and excluded areas. Furthermore, in terms of human capital war-torn countries can implement the previous measure implemented by countries from nothing to everything such as South Korea, Singapore, South Africa, and Rwanda. One thing in common in the policies exercised is to allocate huge funds to education to produce a skilled labor force. Accomplishing all of these measures will not be effortless, however, it is not impossible. Previous studies have primarily focused on improving governance in nations that have never experienced war or internal strife. They hardly ever discussed or looked into how governments and administrations form and get over post-conflict wounds. With these facts in mind, the study carefully examines the actions that must be taken in war-torn nations in order to maintain good governance from a variety of viewpoints, including institutions, politics, economics, education, and human capital. The analysis will provide war-torn countries with concrete evidence on which aspect of socio-economics, reforms, and policies to employ in order to accomplish effective governance.

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Многоаспектный перспективный анализ для обеспечения эффективного управления в раздираемых войной странах

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Аннотация. Во многих постконфликтных и раздираемых войной странах управление является многоаспектной проблемой, так как перестройка управления и восстановление доверия к правительству требуют не только принятия и реализации конкретных стратегий, но и нередко преобразования всей нации с нуля. Некоторым странам может потребоваться проведение широкомасштабных реформ для обеспечения эффективного управления, в то время как другим — более партикулярные реформы для устранения определенных недостатков. Для решения исследовательской проблемы автором рассматриваются многочисленные факторы, такие как политика, институциональные реформы, экономические инициативы, развитие человеческого капитала и необходимость расходов на образование в раздираемых войной странах. Проведенное исследование показывает, что в условиях политических и институциональных реформ раздираемая войной нация должна уделять особое внимание прозрачной политической системе и прочной правовой базе, которые упрощают выбор, надзор и замену

лиц на ответственных должностях, а также благоприятной экосистеме, способствующей процветанию и росту благодаря надежному законодательству и различным правительственным структурам. Вторая важнейшая мера — это оживление экономики за счет использования преимуществ сельского хозяйства и банковского сектора, поскольку они меньше всего пострадали от войны. Третья мера заключается в приоритетном выделении средств на сферу образования. Именно благодаря образованию и профессиональной подготовке раздираемые войной страны получают квалифицированную рабочую силу. Наконец, многоаспектный перспективный анализ способен предоставить странам, охваченным войной, реальные доказательства того, какие социально-экономические факторы, реформы и политика должны быть реализованы для достижения эффективного управления.

Ключевые слова: эффективное управление, раздираемые войной страны, политическая стабильность, институциональные реформы, экономические инициативы, образование, человеческий капитал

Заявление о конфликте интересов: Автор заявляет об отсутствии конфликта интересов.

История статьи:

Поступила в редакцию: 25.12. 2022. Принята к публикации: 12.01.2023.

Для цитирования:

Sadik A.D. Multidimensional Perspective Analysis to Ensure Effective Governance in War-Torn Countries // Вестник Российского университета дружбы народов. Серия: Государственное и муниципальное управление. 2023. Т. 10. № 1. С. 102–115. <https://doi.org/10.22363/2312-8313-2023-10-1-102-115>

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