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INTEGRITY IN RECONSTRUCTION
• 8 Post War countries
  • Bosnia, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, East Timor, Mozambique, Palestine, Lebanon, Kosovo
    – Common ToR focused on corruption and institutions
    – Record case studies of reform
    – Map the emerging NIS
    – Conduct local population surveys
    – 30 local researchers, 2000 pages of reports and policy paper to be released on 11\textsuperscript{th} January (www.tiri.org)
• Increased aid and demands for aid effectiveness has lead to
  – Direct budget support
  – Large scale re-granting
• Both approaches have shown deep problems of T&A which is emerging as an important explanatory variable in the success or failure of PWR
• Research focuses the practicalities of the development and strengthening of institutions to improve the effectiveness of PWR
• What is different about PWR context?
  – The scale of devastation
    • State and infrastructure
  – The degree of donor influence
  – Conflict legacies often problematic to institutions
  – Underlying causes of the conflict are often unresolved
  – Ambivalence of ‘winners’ to rapid democratisation
• The sums are huge
  – In the 8 countries $65bn in reconstruction aid had been spent in recent years
• The most common imperatives shaping activity
  – Spend quickly
  – Working with a (very) weak state
  – Addressing construction and infrastructure and humanitarian relief
Donor absorption of talent has undermined local institutions - state often bypassed

Massive funding fails to support key institutions
  - Lack of donor in country experience
  - Trendy themes
  - Significant preference for Technical Assistance
  - Low development of economic and tax base

Rapid democratisation has not delivered strong legitimate institutions
  - Widespread examples of ineffective institutions
  - Bypassing government contributed to state fragmentation

Accountability largely vertical, transparency weak

Integrity systems often postponed on ‘force majeure’ with long term consequences for institutional development

Lack of real civil society engagement in policy
• Reconstruction requires effective institutions
• Absence of T&A can provide fertile conditions for corruption which undermines the ability to develop effective institutions
• Front loading and low accountability exacerbates corruption in PWR
• Effective institution building is largely absent from current reconstruction practice
• Local accountability mechanisms largely absent
• Civil Society as an additional actor
  – Additional source of knowledge: with two parties it is too easy to avoid T&A to citizens
• Civil Society can increase T&A through
  – Research
  – Monitoring
  – Policy Advocacy
• Targeted at improving state institutions from within
• A rapid learning process is needed
  – Peer learning is almost absent