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tiri MAKING
INTEGRITY
WORK

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 immerging NIS
- Conduct local population surveys
- 30 local researchers, 2000 pages of reports and policy paper to be released on 11th 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 by passed
- 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

INSTITUTIONAL CONSEQUENCES

- 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