



**Integrity After War
Lessons from the Field**

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Integrity in Reconstruction

- **Little incentive:** transitional power sharing administrations, governments, donors, civil society
- The **legitimacy** of a nascent state. Its **stability** in the future.
- Half of all post-war countries will **revert** to war within a decade
- **Integrity**, as a function of the competence, accountability and corruption.

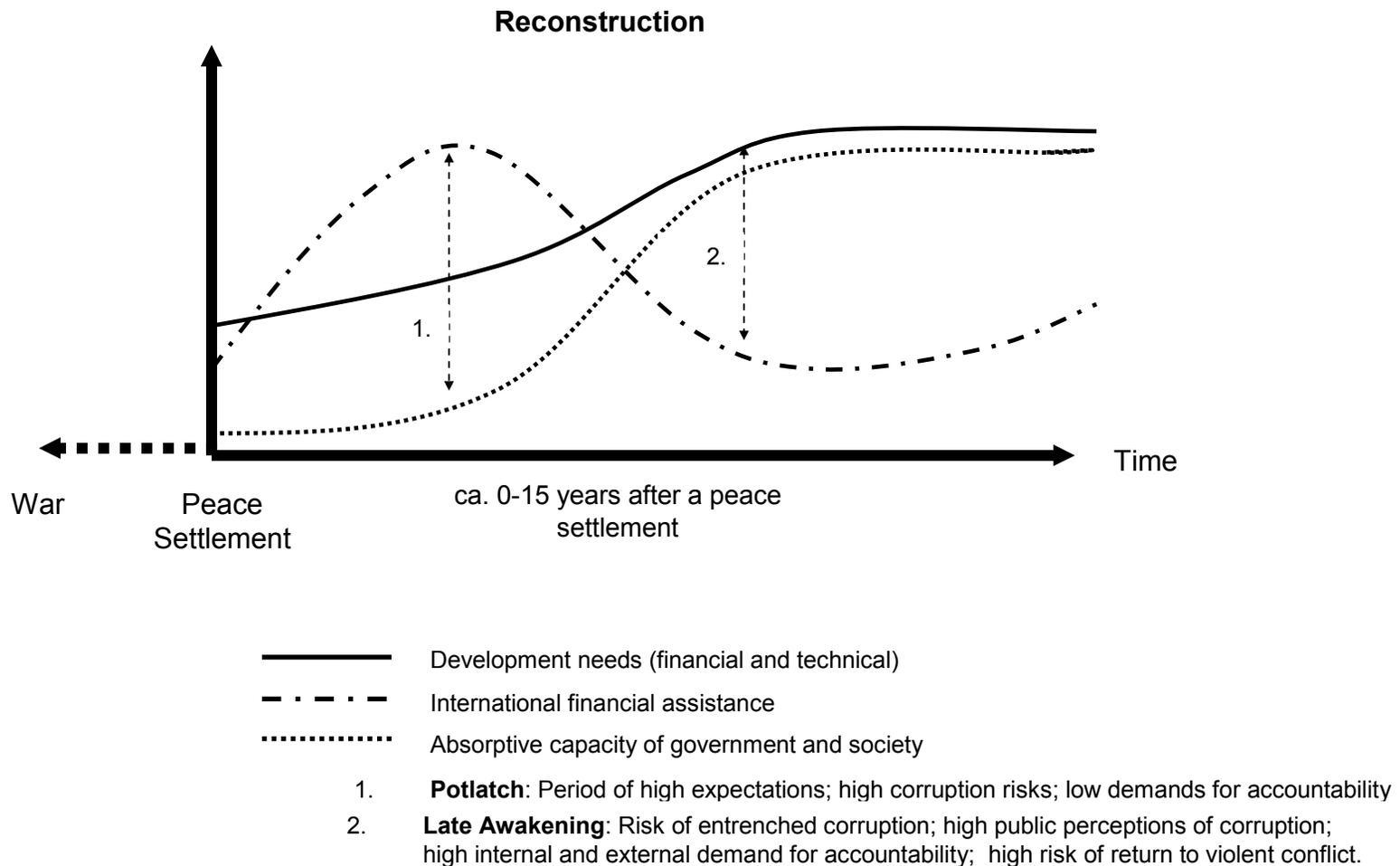
Network for Integrity in Reconstruction

- Based on one of the larger bodies of primary, comparative data on post-war countries (Afghanistan, Timor Leste, Sierra Leone, Mozambique, Palestinian Territories, Lebanon, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo)
- Reconstruction National Integrity System Survey
- Reconstruction Survey: analysis of key actors
- Case studies: eg accountability systems in Afghan National Solidarity Program, Palestine Central Election Commission

Structural Similarities

- Post-war countries share two features:
 - Threat of a return to violence
 - Tension between (1) Aid Flows (2) State Capacities and (3) Development Needs (and the resultant expectations and frustrations)

Phases in Reconstruction



Grow Local Competences Rapidly

- Potlatch discrepancy, not a question of financing alone
- Capacity reducing assistance
 - Off budget assistance
 - Deskillling nature of assistance
 - Pressure on speed of delivery
- Need for a commitment to use domestic skills and resources
- And a training mechanism for donors and national civil servants

Making Accountability Work For Reconstruction

- Dual Accountability System and resultant tensions
- Elections: A powerful, yet blunt accountability instrument
- Weakest link: accountability of reconstruction to beneficiaries
 - Local accountability mechanisms are promising, under-utilized
 - Information asymmetry is a latent cause of tension
- Universal norm of transparency, available and accessible information is the challenge.

Identify Corruption Hot Spots Rapidly

- “Corruption is a secondary issue”; “Corruption helps oil the peace process”
 - Public perceptions increase
 - Opposition groups take advantage
- Understanding past corruption patterns
- Understanding current corruption patterns
 - Buying factional adherence to the process
 - Wartime networks entrench their position through C
 - Local brokers benefit from aid financially and politically
 - Un-intended consequences of policies

Identify Corruption Hot Spots Rapidly

- Provides lens to focus on high risk areas:
 - (1) high value natural resources and drugs; (2) privatization of state assets; (3) capture of reconstruction aid programmes by networks of influence; (4) systemic corruption in property rights; (5) state capture of public institutions through patronage networks, nepotism or purchase of key ministries; (6) consequence of political settlement
- Holistic approaches have failed, from anti-corruption agencies to awareness raising campaigns
- The deterrent effect of PFM reform is unproven

Conclusion

- Publish What You Fund, universal norm of transparency for aid assistance
- Focus on high risk areas, diagnose early
- Use local accountability and monitoring from below (DRC, Afghanistan)
- Combine these with spot checks and audits (Nepal)
- Curb double-dipping in aid through grant listing
- Live list of politically exposed persons fed by local CSOs
- Focus on prevention early, rather than enforcement. Only support ACCs if 4 conditions are met (functioning judiciary or full prosecution powers; asset declaration system; 10 years core funding; component of strategy)



Thank you

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