



---

**Integrity After War  
Lessons from the Field**

---

**Martin Tisné  
Tiri  
ODI, 17th January 2008**

---

# 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.

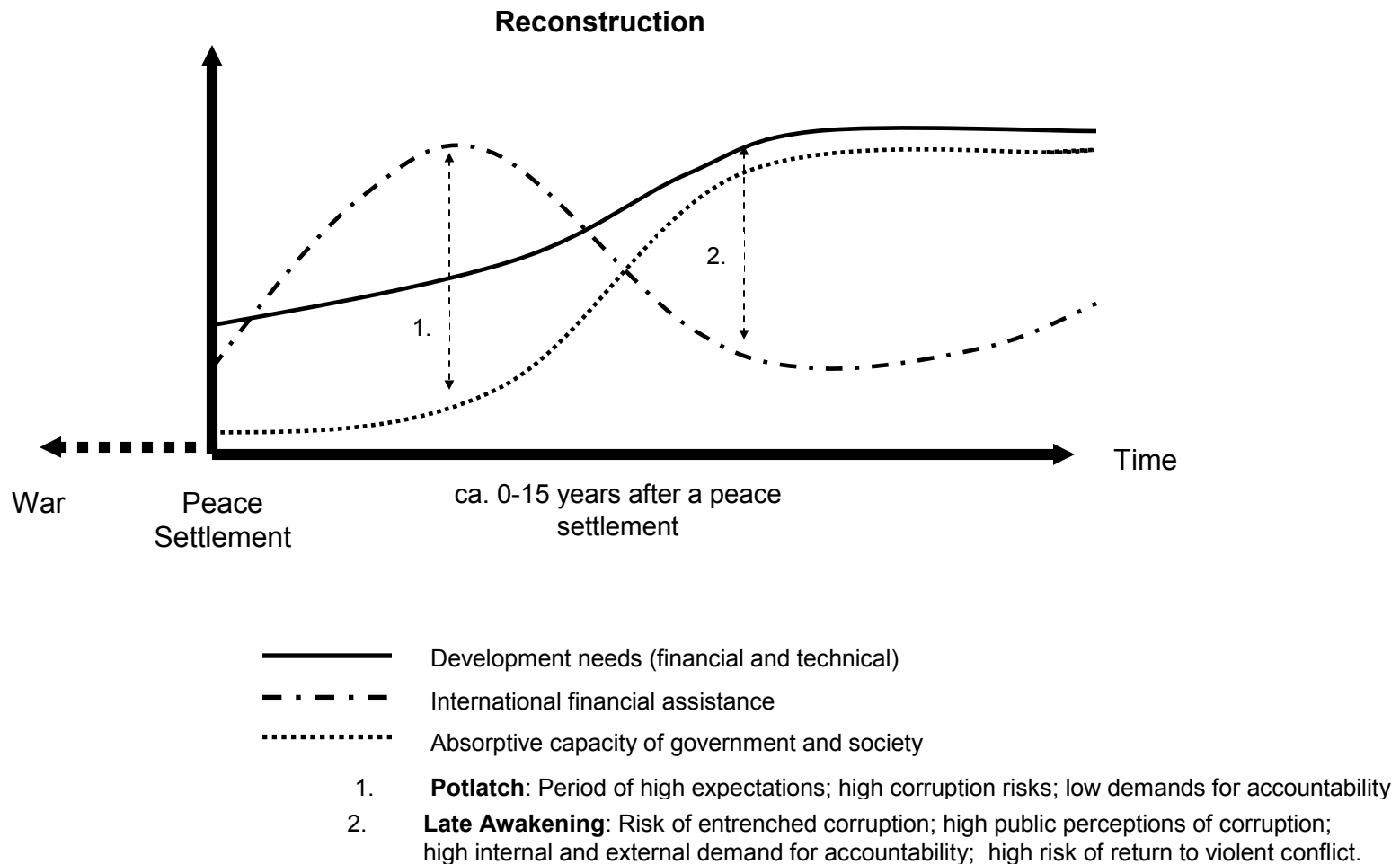
# Network for Integrity in Reconstruction

- 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

[martin.tisne@tiri.org](mailto:martin.tisne@tiri.org)

[www.tiri.org](http://www.tiri.org)