

Post Conflict Infrastructure Issues

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Planning and Implementation

**Great Deal of Literature on Post War
Reconstruction**

Need to Discuss Pre-conflict Planning First

Post Conflict Implementation Issues

Pre Conflict

- Rush to define what needs to be done
- Interagency Coordination – lots of meetings
- Lack of good information
- Requirements change daily
- Need to bring teams together quickly



- Teams usually Washington based
- USAID has underinvested in staff that understand infrastructure – not just engineers but others
- Need to rapidly put together scopes of work
- Review of tenders and negotiation of contracts
- The other work doesn't stop



Lessons Learned

- Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization
- USAID Fragile States Strategy
- Other USAID Response Mechanisms

Post Conflict

- Security is a major problem
- Problem of Expectations
- Many senior AID and other managers do not understand time it takes to implement infrastructure projects
- Project Costs



Situation on the Ground

- Host country technical and management capacity
- Lack of base line data
- Coordination with other donors or even within USAID
- Coordination with multilateral organizations, NGOs, military

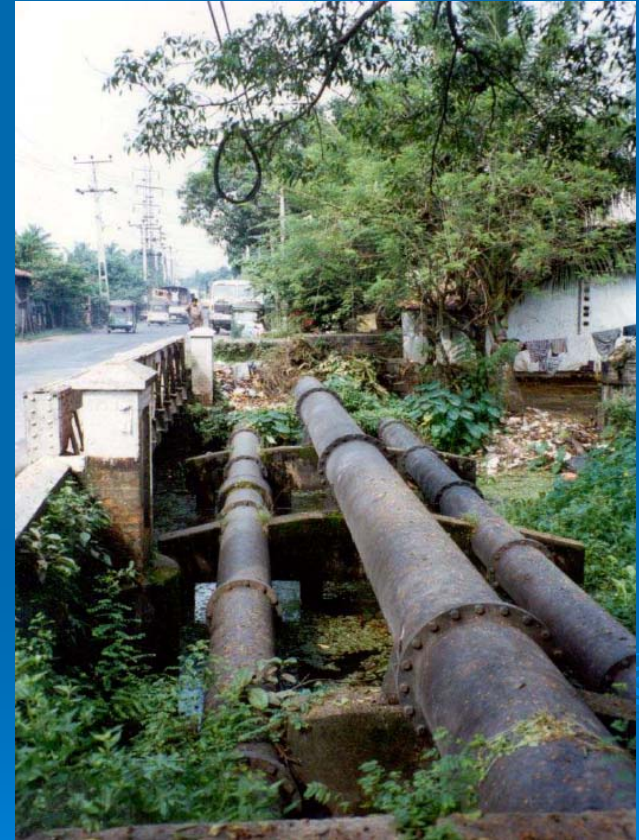
Program Design and Sequencing

- Involve local and national level government
- Involve other stakeholders
- Two broad types of infrastructure projects
- Large projects – trunk roads, power plants
- Village level activities



Small and Large Project Differences

- How do large and small projects differ?
- Projects differ in terms of speed in which they can be implemented, why they are being done, who will benefit, and how they are implemented
- Large power generation and water supply projects will need transmission and distribution systems in place.
- Long lead time design and procurement



Other Factors

- **Political leaders from host and donor nations need to understand it will take years to implement major projects**
- **More money doesn't necessarily shorten the time**
- **Local infrastructure projects can be used as a way of bringing together opposing factions in a community.**
- **Beneficiaries of local projects have a better idea of who the donor is.**
- **Large infrastructure projects will need major international engineering and construction firm involvement**
- **Local level projects can be led and implemented by NGOs and local companies**



Sustainability

- Sustainability is an issue in small and large projects
- In many cases sustainability issues are put on the back burner
- Need to recognize that corruption is a major problem

Need to be flexible

- Expect the unexpected
- This is particularly true in a non permissive security environment and
- The usual feasibility studies and data gathering steps are not possible
- Have contingency funds in reserve