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Dr. David Jackson, U4

How change happens in anti-corruption?

Budapest summer school

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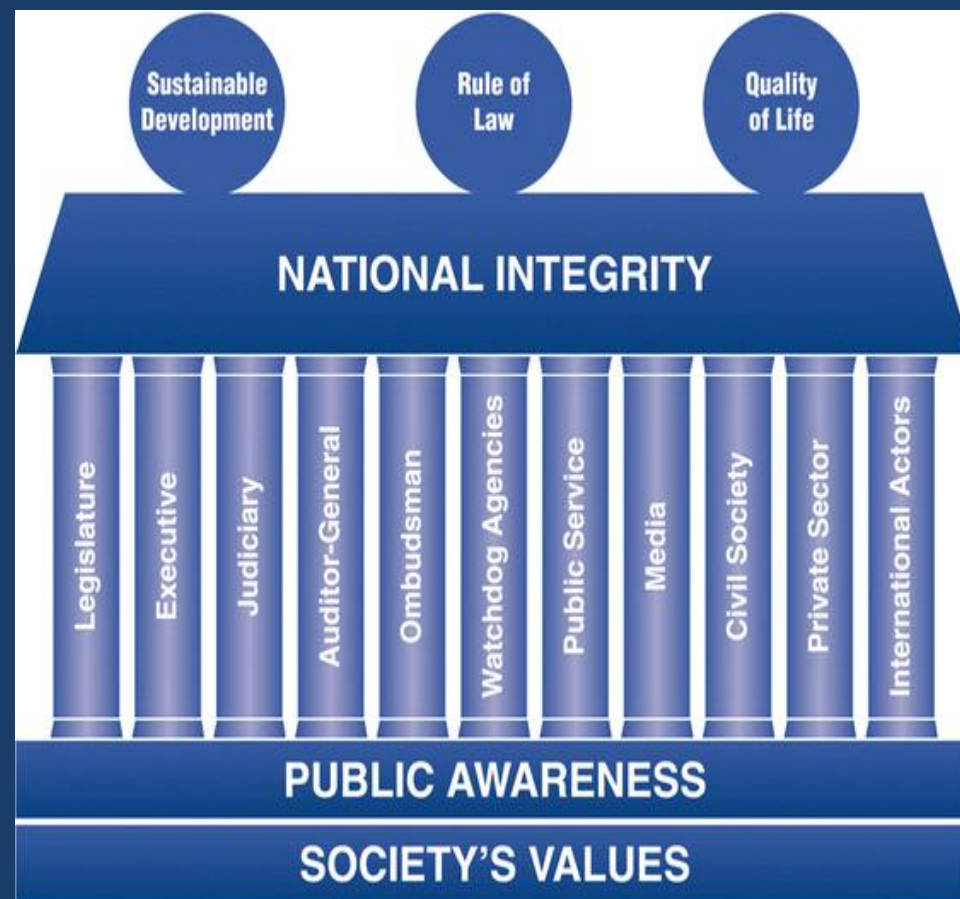
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1. State modernisation

- a) Change the calculation
- b) Laws, enforcement, capacity
- c) Does it really cause change?



2. Indirect approaches

- a) ‘You don’t address corruption by addressing corruption’**
- b) Structural change: democracy, education, tax, gender**
- c) Where to focus?**



3. Localisation

- a) Targeted, feasible
- b) Coalitions, local leadership, analysis
- c) How to sustain change?

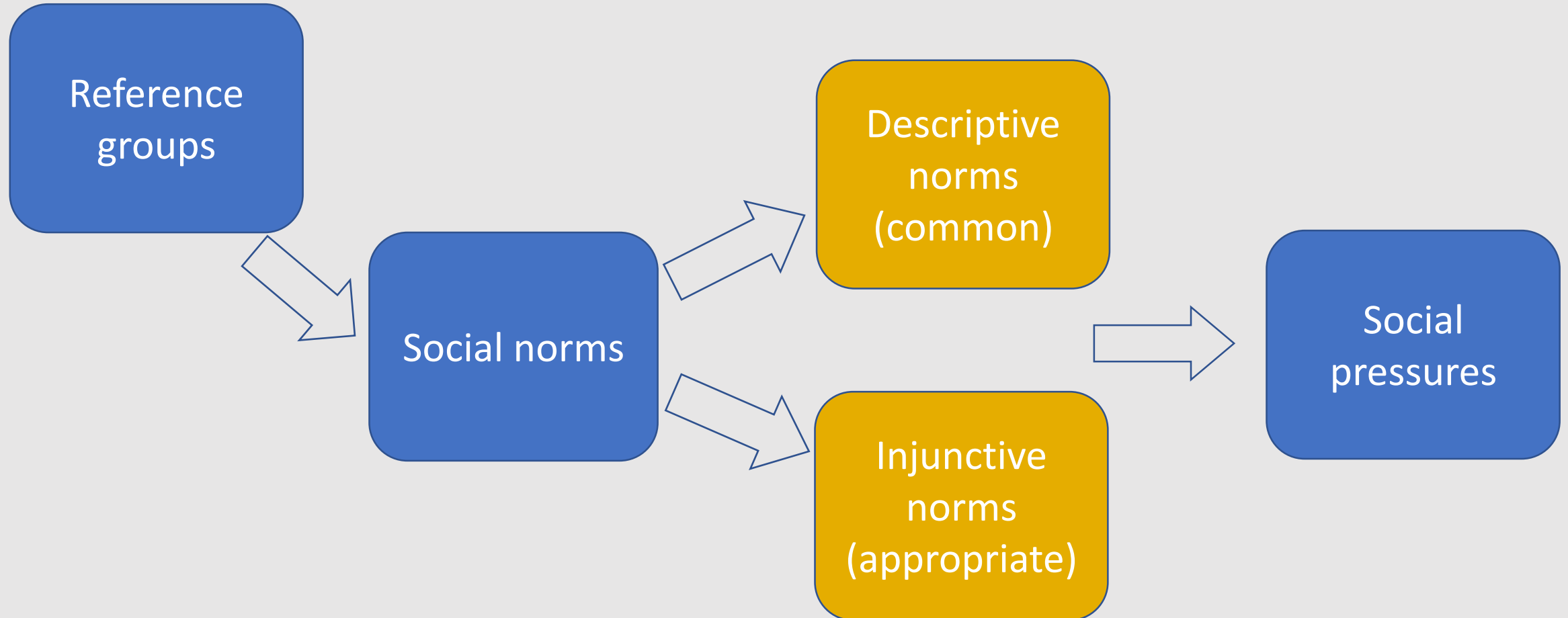


4. Norm change

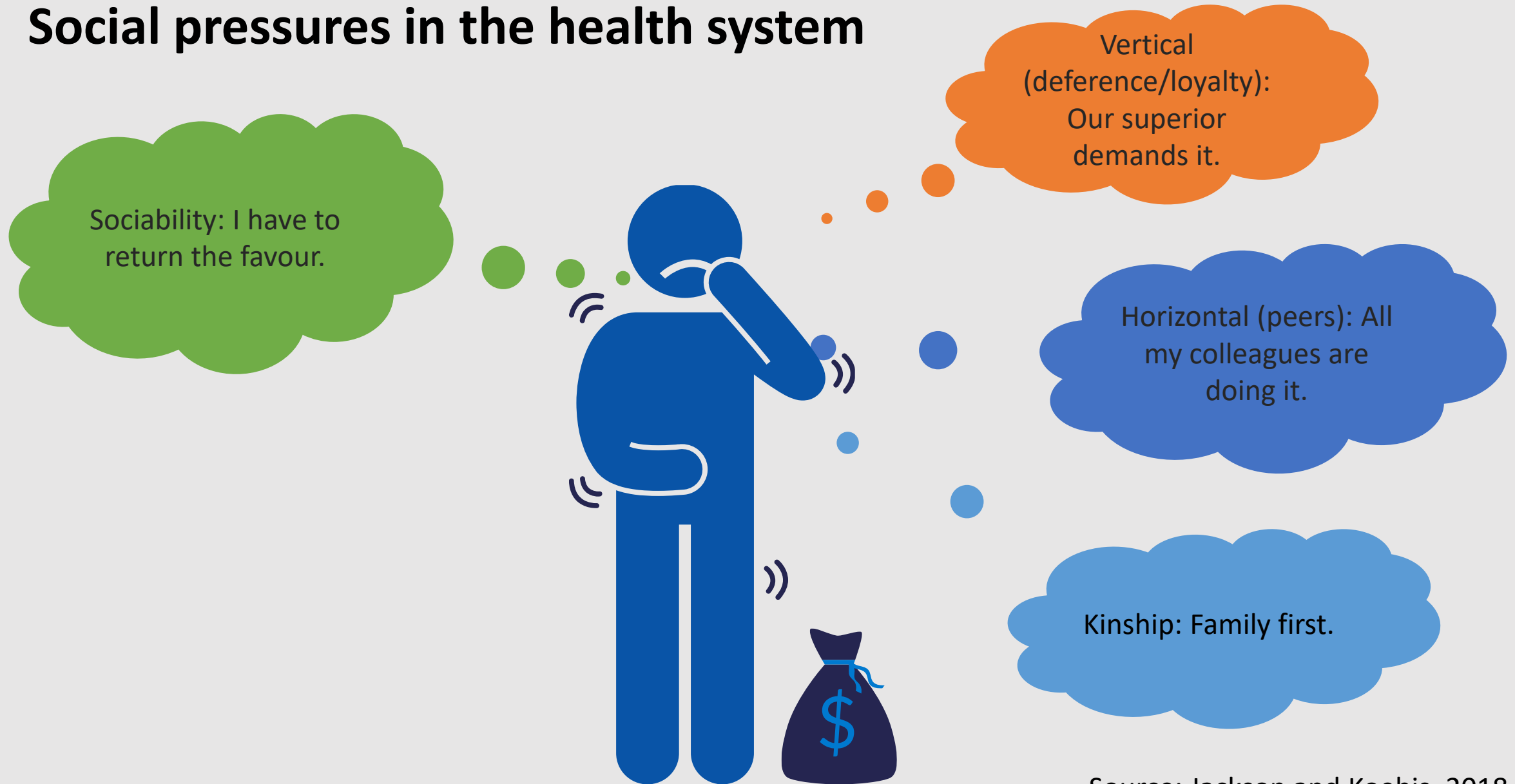
- a) Change the unwritten rules of society**
- b) Behavioural changes, social networks**
- c) How to change norms?**



Social norms as driver of collective behaviour



Social pressures in the health system



Source: Jackson and Koebis, 2018

4. Norm change

- a) Change the unwritten rules of society**
- b) Behavioural changes, social networks**
- c) How to change norms?**



5. Big Bang

- a) Everything at once**
- b) Top-down, comprehensive reforms, symbolic changes**
- c) Unintended consequences?**



What should we advocate for?

Policy perspective	How change happens	Types of interventions
State modernisation	Changing individual incentives	Legal reform, enforcement capacity, transparency and monitoring, social accountability
Indirect	Deeper reforms and structural change	Broad accountability reforms, welfare systems, education reform, gender parity, economic growth
Targeted	Local agency and solutions, feasible spaces	Deep contextual analysis, targeted reforms, support for reform coalitions, convening local agency
Nurturing norms	Informal institutions and norms: society-wide constraints against corruption	Strengthening civil society spaces, changing social norms, collective action infrastructure
Big bang	Shifting equilibrium: executive power and accelerated implementation	Comprehensive reform packages
Transnational (state to state)	Policies beyond and between nation-states	Reforms in aid-giving states, disincentives for elites, political leverage