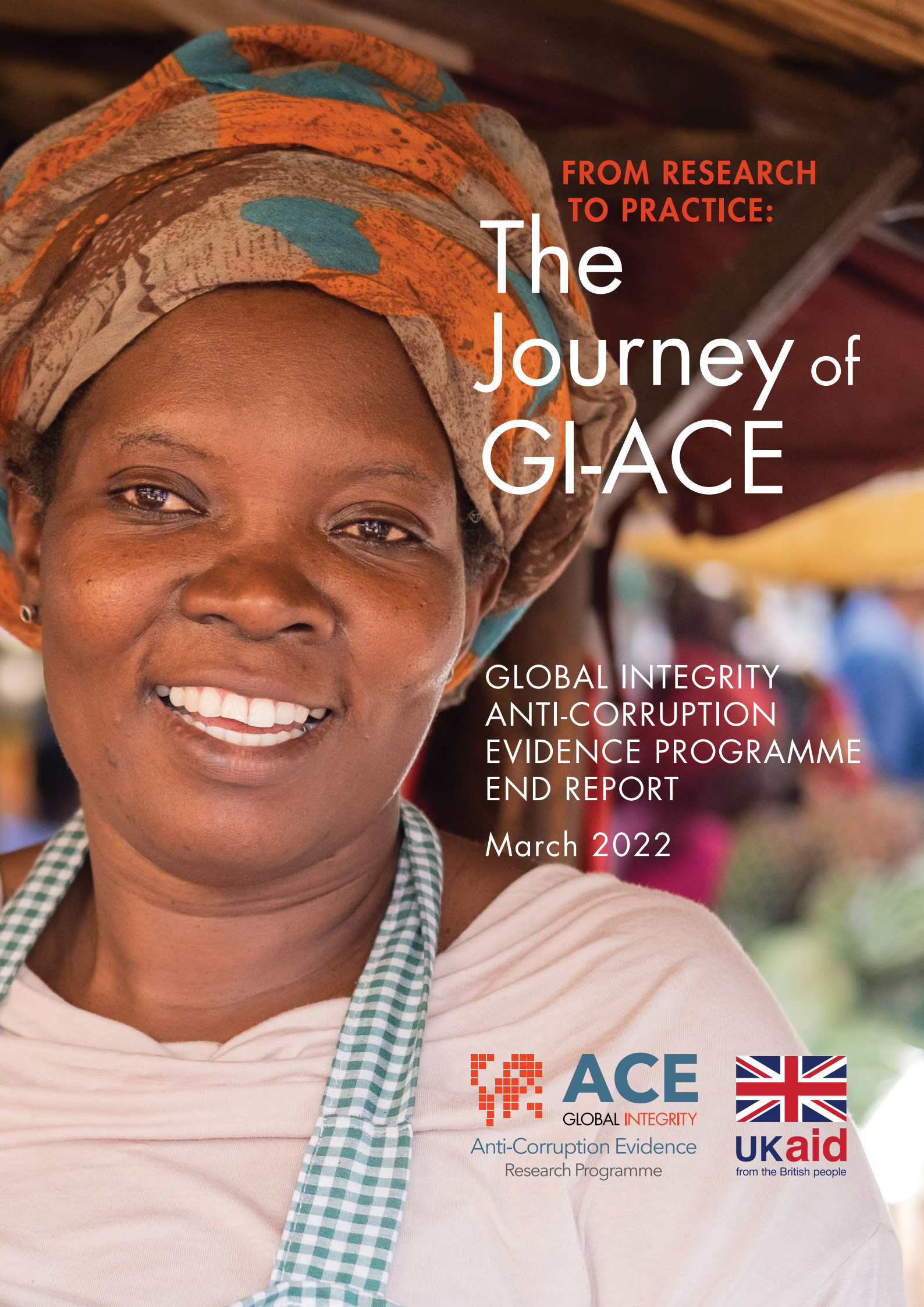

FROM RESEARCH TO PRACTICE:

The Journey of GI-ACE

GLOBAL INTEGRITY ANTI-CORRUPTION EVIDENCE PROGRAMME END REPORT

March 2022

ACE GLOBAL INTEGRITY
Anti-Corruption Evidence Research Programme

UKaid from the British people

The GI-ACE Research Programme team would like to express our sincerest thanks to our research teams, their host institutions and all their partners.
We would also like to express our gratitude to the then-DFID, now-FCDO programme team for all their support over the years, working with us consistently to weather challenges as they arose and to provide flexibility to adapt when needed. Finally, we would like to thank colleagues from civil society, the private sector, governmental and international organizations and media around the world who have contributed their thinking and served as thought partners throughout.

With appreciation, Paul Heywood, Johannes Tonn,
Ambika Samarthya-Howard, Veronica Dickson La Rotta
and the entire team at Global Integrity

MARK BUNTAINE, BWINDI, UGANDA

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From Research to Practice: The Journey of GI-ACE

JERUSHA MUNYUTHE, BUSIA BORDER, KENYA

Despite the efforts of multilateral agencies, civil society organizations and activists to combat corruption, the widespread adoption of international conventions and ever more anti-corruption legislation across the world, not to mention a marked increase in the academic literature focusing on the causes and consequences of corruption, there is disappointingly little evidence of any measurable reduction in global corruption.

Much of the existing research on corruption does not focus on real-world problems, engage sufficiently with the power dynamics and incentives that underpin corrupt activity, or communicate findings in ways that are useful for anti-corruption practitioners. More broadly, too much research is focused on describing or analysing corruption, without testing effective mechanisms to do something about it.

To help address some of the factors that underpin this problem, the Global Integrity Anti-Corruption Evidence (GI-ACE) Research Programme commissioned a series of research projects focused on developing anti-corruption interventions that, if applied within context-specific and politically feasible settings, may result in practical reforms and improved policy prescriptions.

GI-ACE worked with 14 teams conducting research on topics such as medical theft, illicit financial flows, money laundering, cross-border trading, urban planning and procurement risks. The programme supports researchers and their projects to translate evidence into actionable insights that can be used to facilitate conversations and engagement with practitioners in order to develop more effective approaches to addressing corruption. Throughout, GI-ACE aims to ensure that all of its research projects are relevant and actionable.

Funded by the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) as part of the overall Anti-Corruption Evidence Programme, which includes two other parallel strands of work, GI-ACE teams conduct research that is problem-driven, rigorous, and designed to inform practitioners' efforts to craft and implement more effective anti-corruption interventions in their own contexts. The second phase of this £9 million multi-year programme comes to a close in March 2022.

The thread running through all research projects is their mandate to develop practical interventions that take into account systemic factors, such as prevailing power dynamics and key players, in order to focus on politically-feasible responses. In short, the research design process asks: *What works? How? And why?*

The research questions are problem-led and informed by a historical and political analysis of the region and/or sector. This helps ensure that interventions take into account existing, non-abstract and specific realities, with a focus on an identifiable issue that needs to be addressed. Interventions are developed with the understanding that corruption is often a symptom of more systemic failures present within the setting in question. Additionally, complex political and cultural factors, such as the existence of embedded social norms and informal rules, further complicate reform implementation.

Research projects, therefore, seek to be realistic about the factors that perpetuate corruption, taking into account windows of opportunity to address the issue as well as the research-implementation gap. Interventions are tested both quantitatively and qualitatively within their context and are measured across a diverse slate of methods, incorporating feedback from various sources to support future adaptations to the intervention.

Given the patchy track record of corruption reform efforts, the GI-ACE programme operates as a bridge between research and practice, prompting researchers to seek answers rather than identify more questions. Projects were selected based on their commitment to addressing "real world priorities" and framing anti-corruption in a practical manner. As we end this phase of the programme, we are pleased to present initial findings and to reflect on how cutting-edge research — tied to effective communications, engagement and relationship building — has contributed to supporting the efforts of practitioners to generate anti-corruption impact.

SAUTI EAST AFRICA

1 Policy and Practice: GI-ACE's Impact

GI-ACE has highlighted the importance of supporting world-class researchers in pursuing rigorous research while developing a strong researcher-practitioner relationship, to ensure that evidence informs practitioners' efforts to address a variety of relevant and salient corruption challenges.

The programme has sought to strengthen collaborative partnerships between researchers and practitioners by increasing their engagement with information and resources, and providing additional spaces to build trust and legitimacy.

> "[The practitioner partners on the project] are excited about the method and what it could mean for them and how they can really develop it into a tool that they can use. So that is the case with the World Bank, I think. And then we've worked with a couple of governments, Jamaican and Ugandan governments, and they see us as bringing something that's useful for them in work that they need to do anyway."
>
> *— Liz Dávid-Barrett*

> "The most valuable aspect [of GI-ACE] is having support to do this enormous data analysis based on constructing this global database of financial-secrecy regulation and money laundering that just would not have been possible without staff time to compile this data and then spending months figuring out how to unlock these International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) leaked datasets, the Panama papers, Paradise papers. The data stuff is so complicated it took probably the better part of six months just to figure out how to analyse them. So again, an enormous investment in time that's not really possible to do without this sort of support."
>
> *— Dan Haberly*

Both projects and the programme have generated exciting impact over the course of three years working together across themes, sectors and countries, as highlighted here.

1.1 Project Highlights

- The "Red Flags" procurement project, headed by Liz Dávid-Barrett and Mihály Fazekas, has evolved into a number of parallel initiatives and continues to grow with multiple outcomes emerging:

  In July 2021, the project launched the World Bank Pro-ACT procurement data portal. This prototype development continues with considerable impact. According to the World Bank, the tool "enables the analysis of data related to over 21 million contracts and represents a total estimated 2% of annual world GDP."

  In addition, the team continues to work with the International Monetary Fund, having won the IMF's Anti-Corruption Challenge in 2020.

  Last but not least, there has been uptake of the country-specific procurement data dashboards, specifically by local CSOs along with government officials in Uganda and Jamaica. This process has been filmed and is being disseminated world wide to incentivize government and civil society stakeholders to emulate the project.

- Gerhard Anders brought together key policy makers from the U.S., UK, Nigeria and Malawi to discuss findings from GI-ACE research on the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts. Among the policy makers were the Chairman of Nigeria's Economic and Financial Crimes Commission, Malawi's Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) and representatives from the U.S. State Department. The findings of Anders' research have informed policy and practice at the Anti-Corruption Bureau and the Directorate of Public Prosecutions in Malawi as well as the Code of Conduct Bureau in Nigeria.

- Jackie Harvey's research on ways to improve global anti-corruption frameworks has resulted in her being invited by the UK Home Office Economic Crime Reform Team to join an advisory group on the future of Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) and information sharing. In addition, Harvey made a submission to a Parliamentary consultation on behalf of the Financial Crime Compliance Research Interest Group in June 2021, in which she

Stakeholders Using the Red Flags Tool in Uganda and Jamaica

"The dashboard and data visualisations tools turn the data we have into information that we can use," Darius Guma, a mathematics graduate student in Kampala, shared when he first saw Liz Dávid-Barrett and Mihály Fazekas' tool in a data workshop in 2019.

Now, the Open Tender dashboard, with the active promotion of the Africa Freedom of Information Centre (AFIC) partnership, is taking the data from two government procurement databases and using data visualisation and filtered indicators to flag corruption in procurement. Public contracting accounts for 65% of the Ugandan budget.

The Red Flags tool "makes the data more meaningful and easy to publish," said Edwin Muhumuza, Director of the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority (PPDA). By displaying the data in formats that were not PDFs, and enabling them to be used comparatively, the portal's major difference from the publicly available procurement data is integration. "You don't need to be an IT specialist to use this portal," added Paul Twebaze, from the Uganda Contracts Monitoring Coalition.

offered suggestions to help FCDO counter corruption and mitigate potential inhibiting factors to investment.

- Claudia Baez Camargo's work on social norms and informal governance has generated significant interest among stakeholders, as her work has highlighted the importance of incorporating a network focus to rethink problem-solving strategies with respect to bribery and favouritism. Baez Camargo presented findings to the British High Commissioner, the EU ambassador and the Swiss embassy in Dar es Salaam, where her insights were well received and are likely to strengthen the continued collaboration between FCDO and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) to explore how a networking lens might be incorporated into concrete approaches and projects.

- Jan Meyer-Sahling's research and survey data on civil service integrity has supported the development and passage of new civil service legislation over the course of the project. In Kosovo, the survey directly informed the Working Group for the Law on Public Officials (passed in 2019; enforced in 2020), which introduced new merit recruitment procedures, including centralised entry examinations for public servants. In Chile, the survey also influenced new legislation mandating merit-based recruitment procedures. In Croatia, the survey was used to reform quality management in public administration.

- John Heathershaw's project on financial secrecy reform has informed into the World Economic Forum's Global Future Council on Transparency and Anti-Corruption. The research focuses on the need to move beyond compliance and instead commit to a system of culture, ethics and integrity within businesses. This idea has been used in the WEF workstream on "gatekeepers" (those working in the financial, legal and accounting sectors) and has shaped the agenda for business integrity.

- Jacqueline Klopp's research on how corruption affects small-scale cross-border trade between Kenya and Uganda found that the COVID-19 pandemic overall has led to higher rates of extraction and harassment for those who remain in the trade. Working with Sauti East Africa (a mobile platform), Klopp's team conducted an experiment with traders on crowdsourced border-experience reporting (waiting, payments and comfort levels) via mobile phones, and found this to be a viable potential new intervention. Through the deployment of large-scale surveys, the team also found that many of the dominant anti-corruption reforms at borders, such as complaint mechanisms and One Stop Border Posts, are both poorly understood and poorly used by their intended audience. This appears in contrast with information desks, which were a useful

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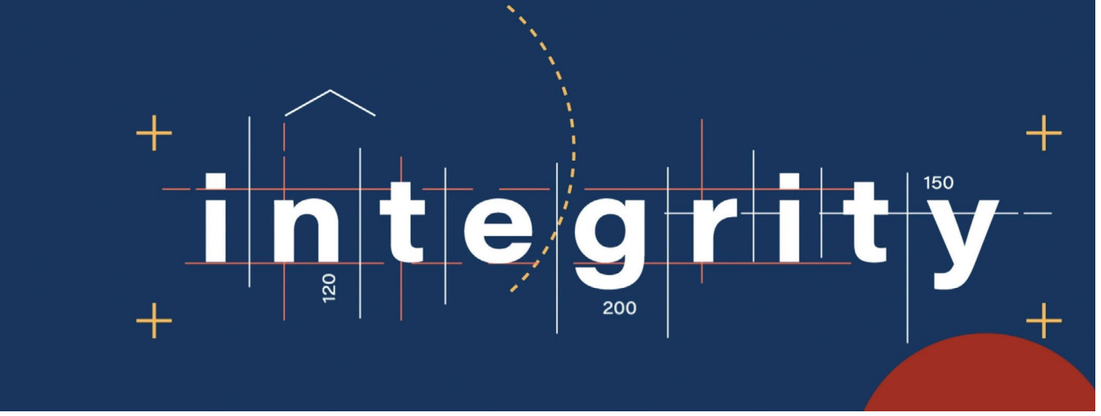
Cross-Project Collaborations

- Research on illicit financial flows (IFFs) has influenced the UK's International Centre of Excellence (ICE) on Illicit Finance and the UK Treasury's Economic Crime Committee: Dan Haberly's blog "Mapping Politically Exposed Persons (PEP)-Linked Shell Companies in the Panama and Paradise Papers" received nearly 700 clicks on the GI-ACE website (upon publishing), and Haberly was invited to provide advisory counsel at the inception of the UK Government's proposed ICE on Illicit Finance. John Heathershaw's research on how institutional enablers in the UK allow PEPs to take advantage of legal loopholes to launder money has been submitted to the UK Treasury Committee's Enquiry on Economic Crime. Research findings have also been shared with journalists of the Balkan Investigative Reporting Network and with Redress, a UK charity that leads the global Magnitsky coalition. Both teams have held workshops and engaged with stakeholders, including journalists, UK government representatives, and practitioners at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), IMF, Chatham House, English PEN, the Office of the Independent Adjudicator and Index on Censorship, amongst others.

  Their work has been reported on in publications such as *Foreign Policy* and *The Economist*. Journalist Tom Burgis from the *Financial Times* wrote a feature on Britain's eased regulatory environment facilitating global corruption, with insights derived from a private workshop facilitated by John Heathershaw and his team. A report on "UK's Kleptocracy Problem," published with Chatham House in December 2021, generated a major media impact and was widely covered in the press, such as *The Guardian*. The report has been referenced by UK Parliamentarians, and researcher Jason Sharman provided evidence to the Canadian Cullen Commission on money laundering in British Columbia. The team has developed an animation to effectively convey project findings and policy insights to a wider audience of anti-corruption practitioners and to illustrate the severity and scope of this issue.

- GI-ACE researchers John Heathershaw, Liz Dávid-Barrett and Gerhard Anders, as well as Programme Director Paul Heywood, have continued to provide strategic advice through their engagements with JACU and the Economic Crime Survey Steering Group. In doing so, they have provided advice that will help shape UK national anti-corruption strategy and policy priorities with insights derived directly from GI-ACE research. In Nigeria, Anders has engaged with the Head and Deputy Heads of the Department for International Development (DFID) country office and other steering-group representatives over the course of the project.



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resource for small-scale traders. This insight has now formed part of advocacy efforts by Sauti East Africa and other trade associations in Nairobi.

- Claudia Baez Camargo's work has generated significant interest from organisations such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and the U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre. Findings from her project were taken up by the Medical Association of Tanzania for use in a potential pilot project on promoting anti-corruption. A series of case studies in Tanzania and Uganda shed new light on the operation of corruption networks, as well as practical suggestions for disrupting them.

- The Cities of Integrity project's research on how to strengthen integrity systems in urban planning has led to the production of a practice manual for the Zambia Institute of Planners (ZIP), as well as ethics training along the lines of the implemented pilot project.

1.2 Programme Highlights

The GI-ACE programme has sought to make connections between projects by branding project findings and creating spaces to encourage practitioner and academic audiences to engage with and review evidence for more effective anti-corruption programming. Specific highlights include:

- To provide practitioner audiences and researchers with easy access to the canon of anti-corruption literature, GI-ACE, in close collaboration with the Interdisciplinary Corruption Research Network (ICRN) and Harvard Law School academic Matthew Stephenson, has developed and launched a digital library of resources on corruption and anti-corruption. The initiative provides searchable information on more than 7,000 academic sources across a range of disciplines, which will serve as an essential tool for both practitioners and researchers in the anti-corruption field.

- GI-ACE also worked closely with the ICRN to host its annual forum, organizing a roundtable on effective communication between anti-corruption researchers and practitioners, and providing opportunities for capacity-building and networking for the next generation of anti-corruption scholars.

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- In December 2021, GI-ACE hosted an event in partnership with the Open Government Partnership and USAID to explore the value, and limits, of locally led development. This event was hosted in the run-up to the U.S. Summit for Democracy conference, spotlighting the valuable efforts practitioners and activists have undertaken to work within local contexts and constraints. The event recording and post-event reflections can be found on the Global Integrity site. GI-ACE was also a significant presence at USAID's Anti-Corruption Learning and Evidence Week, held in early 2022. Claudia Baez Camargo and other research team members presented on the challenges of meaningfully measuring corruption and the impacts of programming to counteract corruption.

- As the programme winds down in 2022, GI-ACE hosted a weekly virtual research dissemination series, in which each GI-ACE research team had the opportunity to present its latest findings to an audience of practitioners. These became lively discussions during which academics and practitioners are able to engage with research findings in a candid environment.

- To close out the programme, GI-ACE hosted a three-day conference in London with all researchers and practitioner-partners as well as stakeholders in government and civil society. This event was an opportunity to share research findings, reflect on the challenges and opportunities presented in the past two years of the programme, and share how research projects have changed since the previous networked gathering, a midpoint workshop at Global Integrity's location at the Open Gov Hub, in Washington, DC, in January 2020.

- Throughout the programme, GI-ACE has been a part of a number of online engagements, including collaborations with the School of Oriental and African Studies–Anti-Corruption Evidence Programme (SOAS-ACE) in the form of two hour-long KickBack podcasts, which aired in March (Part 1) and April (Part 2) 2021, and two panels organised by Global Integrity for the 2020 International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC). Researchers presented their research and fielded questions from fellow panellists and audience members on integrity and open data.

2 Programme Logic: GI-ACE's Approach

To arrive at these impacts, the GI-ACE programme was built on a clear programme logic, spelled out in the "Theory of Change" (Appendix A). Our hypothesis was that problem-led, relevant and rigorous anti-corruption research will make a difference only if it is accompanied by targeted efforts to strengthen the collaborative partnerships between academics and practitioners. We set out to do so by guiding and shepherding communication efforts that help translate research findings into language and recommendations understandable in relevant policy spaces, and by strengthening relationships and communities of practice through trust building.

2.1 Generating World-Class Evidence

GI-ACE selected research partners around the world through a competitive bidding process to generate actionable evidence that policy makers, practitioners and advocates could use to design and implement more effective anti-corruption programmes. Each research team was led by a principal investigator and focused on one or more themes around which the programme is built.

Addressing the International Legal & Financial Architecture Supporting Corruption

The first theme explores the link between high-level corruption and the enabling international architecture that supports illicit financial flows and the role of professional intermediaries such as agents, accountants and lawyers facilitating purchases of property and luxury goods, exploitation of tax regimes, and the use of offshore facilities.

- **Dan Haberly** (University of Sussex) explored the effects of moves to create greater transparency in offshore secrecy jurisdictions, to understand how they contribute to financial reform efforts.

- **Jacqueline Harvey** (Northumbria University) focused on how to meet the challenges of developing systems to increase transparency and trace beneficial ownership in Nigeria.

- **John Heathershaw** (University of Exeter) assessed the effectiveness of the international anti-money-laundering regime, focusing on countering the use of shell companies in jurisdictions in Africa and Asia.

- **Liz Dávid-Barrett** (University of Sussex) and **Mihály Fazekas** (Central European University) explored the regulatory framework of donor recipient countries and their interaction with donor regulations, looking to extend their innovative analysis of "red flag" risks revealed by the big data analysis of procurement. In addition, they worked on an impact project that created red flag portals in Uganda and Jamaica.

- **Thorsten Chmura** (Nottingham Trent University) ran an experimental economics project that looked at the interrelationship between the international anti-corruption legal architecture and local social norms and beliefs.

Promoting Integrity & Systems of Integrity Management

Integrity is more than simply an absence of corruption. There is a need to better understand how integrity can be positively identified and promoted in both the public and the private sectors, so as to build effective models of integrity management — formal frameworks that ensure stakeholders proactively engage in ethical behaviour whilst also complying with legal norms.

- The **Cities of Integrity** project — led by the late **Vanessa Watson** (University of Cape Town) — explored the link between urban planning and corruption, focusing on how to support the promotion of professional integrity as an anti-corruption strategy in Zambia and South Africa.

- **Jacqueline Klopp** (Columbia University) used a mixed-methods approach, including randomized controlled trials, to explore the functioning of Sauti East Africa in assisting traders to address corruption on the Kenya–Uganda border.

- **Jan Meyer-Sahling** (University of Nottingham) used randomized controlled trials to develop his work on civil service management practices, focusing on ethics training in Nepal and Bangladesh.

- **Mark Buntaine** (University of California, Santa Barbara) ran field experiments to explore how civic expectations may be realigned to counteract corruption, focusing on western Uganda.

Corruption at Sub-National and Sectoral

CLAUDIA BAEZ CAMARGO, UGANDA

Levels

Studies of corruption and anti-corruption have generally focused on nation-states as their unit of analysis. While this work has been valuable in identifying broad patterns, it can mask variation in corruption at the sub-national level and between different sectors.

- **Amrita Dhillon** (King's College London) explored different auditing mechanisms as tools to ensure effective public service delivery in Indian states.

- **Claudia Baez Camargo** (Basel Institute on Governance) worked with colleagues to develop an experimental approach to test behavioural interventions in the Tanzanian health sector, looking to harness social networks through "governance clubs." In addition, she led a project that explored the role of informal networks that sustain and shape the form of corrupt activities in Malawi.

- **Gerhard Anders** (University of Edinburgh) led a comparative study of law enforcement and the prosecution of high-level corruption in Nigeria, Tanzania and Malawi, looking at the effectiveness of particular legal tools.

- **Ryan Jablonski** (London School of Economics) led a team that evaluated different mechanisms, including the use of innovative technology, to reduce drug theft in Malawi.

2.2 Strengthening Collaborative Partnerships

GI-ACE asked projects to engage stakeholders "from nose to tail" of the research process. This took on a different shape for each project, but researchers were encouraged to openly engage partner governments and civil society actors in research design, implementation and uptake wherever possible.

Executed successfully, such partnerships enable practitioners and researchers to engage in a mutually beneficial relationship based on trust. In the case of GI-ACE's programme, strong reciprocal relationships between researchers and practitioners led to collaboration on anti-corruption projects. This informed and refined the tools and strategies that practitioners can use to address corruption issues as they manifest on the ground.

> "It was a marriage of mutual interest."
>
> *— Gilbert Sendugwa, Executive Director for Africa Freedom of Information Centre*

A Case Study: Ethical Border Trading Between Kenya & Uganda

Jacqueline Klopp's team explored the impact of COVID-19 on border trading, taking initial stock of the multiple actors with conflicting motivations and degrees of power and influence perpetuating corruption. In order to maximize impact, they chose to work closely with a local social enterprise, Sauti East Africa, an organization with close ties to local female small-scale traders.

Researchers relied on relationships with practitioners and repeatedly engaged them to collaborate on objectives for mutually beneficial researcher-practitioner connections. As Klopp conveyed, "partners are not passive recipients but active participants in generating and shaping research ideas and design. By involving them in this way, they will be far more interested in picking up the research, and the research itself is far more likely to be relevant and speak to actual problems in fighting corruption."

By establishing secure pathways for communication between the researchers and both the subjects of their analysis and the civic actors who had taken time to "build networks with traders, gain their trust and advocate for them," the project was more easily able to adaptively and nimbly refine their intervention. An example of this process is the decision made to leverage ubiquitous cell phone use and existing informal networks to collect data on corruption and border experiences from the traders themselves. This analysis revealed the need to look more carefully at "associations, policy networks and the platforms — both informal and formal — by which traders voice concern and confront government officials."

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"The way the research works now is very much that you [the researcher] want to work on anti-corruption policy, on ethics trainings or integrity management in government, but the starting point is actually the collaboration with government. 'What's the policy problem? What evidence do you need? What kind of interventions can we actually design? How can we evaluate them?' The focus of the work is, first of all, the real-world problem and the problem and challenge that the non-academic stakeholder actually faces. And the ambition is to maybe use our methods and our theories in order to inform the design and evaluation of these new policies. And then, only subsequently, we actually go and write a paper. We have reversed the causal chain between impact and research. And I think this is something that I've done."

— Jan Meyer-Sahling

Jan Meyer-Sahling described GI-ACE work as a chain to impact, including policy change. The chain started by listening to practitioners' concerns and relied on relationships between partners with a deep understanding of real-world challenges and researchers with strong evidence.

Researchers expanded their networks and geographic reach through intentional collaborations with practitioners. This has increased their credibility as researchers and facilitated additional partnerships and projects.

"This work is so important. It attracts the attention of other institutions. It leads to the protection of the prosecutors. I will share from my own experience: There are times when politicians have networks that might want to interfere with the prosecution of setting high-collar crimes. This kind of research, focusing on these cases, works as a check on them. That kind of check protects the prosecutor. The long-term impact is that it adds to the foundation for the prosecution independence."

— Mary Kachale, former Director of Prosecutions and currently Principal Secretary at the Office of the President and Cabinet, Government of Malawi

"[The GI-ACE project] allowed us to do the research in the first place, but I think it also put us in touch with a lot of potential users. Actually, the head of research at DFID has been a really strong advocate and has put us in touch with various partners along the way. I think the fact that there was a relationship with the funder was important. They got excited about it. It's difficult to think about what would have happened if we hadn't had GI-ACE." *— Liz Dávid-Barrett*

"Most researchers come to get data from participants and never come back to share findings. Something that stood out and pleased me was that Jacqueline [Klopp] wanted to come and share the findings. […] She keeps everyone involved, from the inception of what she's thinking of, when designing instruments, when writing the paper, and is personally involved at each step. This helped us think critically on our efforts and improved my personal interaction with my clients. […] She always says, 'This is our work, our collaboration,' and doesn't take sole ownership. I pride myself on being part of this work."

— Brian Baraza, Senior Lab Officer at the Busara Center for Behavioral Economics

In addition, GI-ACE has facilitated engagement among the community of anti-corruption researchers through an intentional process to increase connections and build relationships that enable the link between research and practice outcomes.

"It's fantastic that there is a program that specifically funds research on corruption and, in the wider sense, the quality of public sector governance." *— Jan Meyer-Sahling*

Ultimately all partners are interested in effective anti-corruption outcomes. If we don't try to measure the intended effects, we won't know what we've achieved and what we might want to do different next time in order to create the most effective intervention possible.

However, evaluating impact takes time and requires project activities and their effects to be monitored over a longer time frame, with a focus on sustainability, often extending beyond what most funding periods allow. One important aspect that GI-ACE has focused on is to pay attention to those factors that can be monitored and potentially adapted in real time in order to aim for maximum success during the intervention period — including, for example, the rapidly changing context resulting from COVID-19.

"I really appreciate this sense of building a network of scholars; there are a lot of activist scholars around anti-corruption. I think a lot of times funders will fund individual projects and not try to really encourage the dialogue or the synergies in a systematic way. So I found the network meetings and the conversations with other project researchers to be incredible."

— Jacqueline Klopp

A Case Study: Improved Learning Culture That Informs Adaptations

One GI-ACE project improved a practitioner organisation's learning culture, enabling them to incorporate this thinking into future programmatic adaptations. This occurred in the project led by Claudia Baez Camargo, who strengthened an existing relationship with the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB). Sabina Seja, the Director of Corruption Prevention at PCCB, described how the success of the GI-ACE–funded training inspired PCCB to contract with Baez Camargo to conduct additional participatory training sessions, including one to develop a measurement-and-evaluation framework. Specifically, PCCB is continuing to work with Baez Camargo to implement a train-the-trainer approach to increase their evaluation capacity. They hope this will improve their ability to define and track priority outcomes — from the beginning — of future anti-corruption projects and allow them to refine their processes throughout projects. Because of their partnership with Baez Camargo, Seja saw a shift in her workgroup's culture. They have begun to prioritise clearly articulating project end points and engaging multiple stakeholders when designing anti-corruption interventions, so they can better realise and track progress toward agreed-upon positive outcomes.

"One of the aspects that was an eye-opener to us in designing studies on corruption prevention: We have to see the end before we start. How are we planning to see the end? Furthermore, we are now [undergoing evaluation processes]. Although we don't have a clear M/L/E framework, we are going to start designing as we go. For us, this is the piece that was missing. That is what we wanted from the training we had with Dr. Claudia: to help us design it from the beginning."

—Sabina Seja, Director of Corruption Prevention, Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau in Tanzania

2.3 Increasing Engagement

Ensuring the sustainability of a project is as important as supporting the initial research undertaking. Failing to take into account political realities means a project will have very little chance of ever being implemented. Obstacles may vary: from the termination of supportive funding to geopolitical volatility and flagging political will. Inter-governmental dynamics may lead to top-down resistance to anti-corruption schemes, and donor countries may withdraw financial support or the political pressure needed to push through real reform.

What this meant for the GI-ACE programme was not merely designing ambitious projects based on novel research findings, but also working within windows of opportunity and pitching reforms at "the right level, whether that be international, national or tactical" (Heywood and Pyman, 2021). Gerhard Anders' team focused on law enforcement in Malawi and Nigeria, identifying the enabling and constraining factors for effective law enforcement and examining the various investigative and legal tools available in criminal proceedings, as well as innovative legal strategies such as asset recovery and civil litigation.

> "An independent analysis of the situation is helpful. We are near and they are distant. They are contributing to independent feedback to officials. […] We've discussed the findings with many officials and they've learned from this project. We learned a lot from [Jan Meyer-Sahling]. It has informed our thinking about establishing a centre for ethics and integrity in Nepal. Such a centre and collaborations with academics and practitioners and social activities to come together to establish and contribute to promote ethical culture, and by promoting this ethical culture, we can address corruption."
>
> *— Shree Krishna Shrestha from the Inland Revenue Department of Nepal*

MARK BUNTAINE, BWINDI, UGANDA

> "Working together gives more confidence and imparts knowledge and understanding. […] We cannot work alone in the fight against corruption."
>
> *— Sabina Seja*

When sharing project findings and disseminating recommendations among government officials, parliamentarians and development partners, the researchers brought together senior policy makers to provide comparative context. While the research findings have broadly changed perceptions about the development and implementation of reforms targeting high-level corruption and crime, researchers also found that rapid personnel turnover within government agencies has made it difficult to track impact over time.

Practitioners valued and more widely shared GI-ACE researchers' evidence because of the analytical independence and rigour behind it. Researchers' findings, products and partnerships increased partners' engagement with resources and information in efforts to address corruption.

> "They [district officials] now understand why it is important to upload information online. Most say that when they have this information online, it becomes easier for them."
>
> *— Gerald Padde Auku, Programs Manager for Transparency International Uganda*

"As activists, we want to run very fast. We want government agencies to act on our issues. But when we're not prepared with comparing information, it affects our advocacy; we are not going to be convincing. Now, with this clear information, it helps you to target this specific action that you want these ministries, departments or agencies to undertake. […] This strong research with academic institutions hit a lot of points: Where exactly is the issue and what is the issue? And this is the information that advocates like [Africa Freedom of Information Centre] need to make a compelling and evidential advocacy with government agencies."

— Gilbert Sendugwa, Executive Director for Africa Freedom of Information Centre

Engagement: Events and Initiatives

Over the course of the programme, after the pandemic hit, researchers shifted to conducting virtual events. GI-ACE made engagement a priority, supporting researchers in executing multiday conferences and dissemination workshops.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Gerhard Anders** and **Matthew Page** hosted a closed research dissemination event in April 2021, in which they presented research findings to law enforcement officials in Nigeria and Malawi. They received responses from Steven Kayuni, the DPP in Malawi and Abdul Rasheed Bawa, the Executive Chairman for the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) in Nigeria. This prompted a follow-up event for a public audience, based on the insights derived from the private event, with a special focus on how receiving direct feedback on their policy briefs can help them tailor their recommendations to more-usefully inform international laws and regulations.

- GI-ACE hosted **Jacqueline Klopp**'s Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) panel on Corruption, Gender and Small-Scale Cross Border Trade in East Africa. During the conference, Klopp's research team premiered a video of interviews with female small-scale cross-border traders working amid COVID-19 pandemic restrictions along the border between Kenya and Uganda. Klopp's video and research screened in the form of virtual research sound bytes to the March 2022 International Studies Association Conference in Nashville. The conference combines virtual discussion panels and short, pre-recorded videos to provide presenters with a new way of sharing their research and engaging their fellow conference participants.

- 2021's biggest ACE hit on Global Integrity's Twitter account was the launch of Columbia University's Pod of the Planet episode featuring researchers **Jacqueline Klopp** and **Amrita Dhillon** speaking about how the pandemic has exacerbated corruption and has left migrants and small-scale traders in increasingly vulnerable positions.

- In July 2021, the USAID Democracy, Rights and Governance Learning Series asked **Paul Heywood** to present findings and learnings from GI-ACE. Feedback after the presentation was overwhelmingly positive, with USAID Learning Advisor Dan Sabet writing, "We are in the process of defining our learning agenda for the next couple of years and we will definitely have an anti-corruption element to the agenda...it would be great to get your input into where we should be focusing our energies."

JERUSHA MUNYUTHE, BUSIA BORDER, KENYA

2.4 Communicating Evidence Effectively

In addition to building relationships and generating evidence, researchers' use of accessible communications products and frequent interactions successfully engaged a range of practitioners, which, in turn, led to better results. By communicating evidence more effectively through a variety of activities and formats, researchers raised awareness and enabled practitioners to use evidence, tools and strategies to address corruption. In describing their process, researchers stressed the importance of framing the information based on the audience's interests, avoiding overly technical explanations and providing concrete recommendations.

> "Although a lot of the benefits [of the project findings and tool] are about reducing corruption risks, we are sometimes selling it as improving efficiency instead — and with practitioners you sometimes need to do that, because they don't necessarily want to hear that they're corrupt, but they do want to hear that you can help them save money. And that also, I think, has something to do with the framing. I'm absolutely, to the core, a corruption researcher. But I find myself talking a bit more now in terms of providing better public service delivery, more-efficient government, better-quality administration and these kinds of things, because they're less controversial terms to use with policy makers."
>
> *— Liz Dávid-Barrett*

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Amrita Dhillon** (King's College, London) published two working papers on the effect of electoral competition on corruption in India: "Electoral Competition, Accountability and Corruption: Theory and Evidence From India" and "Measuring Performance: Ranking State Success Over Two Decades in India."

- The **Cities of Integrity** project published a comprehensive dataset with the research methodology and survey results for Zambia and South Africa.

- The **Cities of Integrity** project released its final installment of a three-part video series on fostering integrity among urban planners in South Africa and Zambia.

- **Gerhard Anders'** project resulted in the publication of two working papers with accompanying policy briefs on effective law enforcement in Nigeria and Malawi, resources that were disseminated during a private workshop with

WIENOT FILMS

"I've always been a very engaged activist-researcher, but I think they [GI-ACE team members] have been really important in their approach to challenging us to think about our theory of change, making us do a power map, which is not something I've done before for my research. I mean, I've done it in my head somewhat subconsciously, but not really sitting down and looking at who are the most powerful players, who are the most influential, who should I really be targeting and should I have a strategy for how to do that. I think GI-ACE has pushed me in new ways to be more systematic about that process."

— Jacqueline Klopp

Nigerian and Malawian government officials and law enforcement practitioners.

- **Jackie Harvey** released two working papers on grand corruption in Nigeria: "A Case of Smoke and Mirrors" and "Grand Corruption in Nigeria: What Can Be Learned From a Review of Cases?"
- Results from the **Jan Meyer-Sahling** project included a blog post on the resource curse in African countries, insights that have been translated into a forthcoming academic journal article.
- **John Heathershaw** (Exeter)'s team collaborated with the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) to share research findings depicting academia's increased reliance on donations from the super wealthy, and published a report in collaboration with Chatham House on the role of professional enablers in facilitating transnational corruption.
- **John Heathershaw**'s team wrote a blog on "Global Britain: Enabling Kleptocracy?" after a successful 60-participant research dissemination workshop that featured individuals across civil society, academia and journalism. The project produced an animated video, "The Kleptocracy Problem," which describes the role that institutions play in enabling transnational corruption.

"I think the much more structured, organised approach to communications and dissemination under the GI programme has been really good. [...] Right from the very beginning, when we had to write one-pagers, regular blogs and that kind of thing about the projects, I think that's really helped to make it much more of a community."

— Liz Dávid-Barrett

JERUSHA MUNYUTHE, BUSIA BORDER, KENYA

GI-ACE supplied researchers with a process and the skills to disseminate findings and communicate evidence effectively with non-academics. Researchers appreciated the support and encouragement GI-ACE gave on writing blogs and creating high-quality communications products.

We focused on disseminating outputs and generating press in the countries where GI-ACE projects were conducting research. For example, as practitioners worked more closely with policy makers in Malawi and Nigeria, there was an increase in the number of website users from those regions. Through concerted social media efforts around research in these countries, and more inclusionary efforts in advertising our events, we believe tracking where people are visiting from is as important as tracking the number of users.

"Thanks for the nice-looking reports! Because of that, I was able to get appointments with some top government people!"

— Amrita Dhillon

GI-ACE by the Numbers

12 Policy Briefs

16 Reports

20 Working Papers

6 Datasets

20 Peer-Reviewed Articles
13 Articles Accepted, with
5 in Revise & Resubmit and
2 in First Submission phase

Web

38% Newsletter Open Rate

1.2K Unique Monthly Website Visitors

Qualitative Tracking Metric Achieved: Nigeria, India, Kenya, Ghana Users Frequently Tracked in Top 5 Monthly Users.

157

65 Blogs
32 One-Pagers/Project Documents
19 Videos
7 Podcasts
34 News/Press Releases

308 *Engagement Events (Speeches, Engagements, Panel Appearances, Participation in Workshops, Requests for Input, etc.) & Resultant Feedback*

Select High-Level Press Engagement & Mentions:

- *Financial Times*: Tom Burgis' article on how Britain's eased regulatory environment facilitates global corruption included insights from a GI-ACE private workshop from the John Heathershaw team regarding the UK's role in enabling global kleptocracy.
- *The New York Times*: GI-ACE researcher Tom Mayne was quoted as an expert source depicting the failure of English courts to successfully handle corruption cases related to the former Soviet Union, stating "It seems like an abuse of English law courts, because we're basically reinforcing the status quo of the regimes in these kleptocratic countries."
- *Open Democracy*: Aksana Ismailbekova, from Claudia Baez Camargo's Extension project on informal networks, wrote on how the rise of Kyrgyzstan's new nationalist leader shows "traditional" norms and symbols can be effectively revived and deployed for very modern aims.
- *Tribune India*: GI-ACE researcher Amrita Dhillon participated in a conversation with Kaushik Basu, former Chief Economist at the World Bank and Chief Economic Advisor (CEA) during the UPA government in India.
- *The Economist*: GI-ACE researcher Jason Sharman's work was cited as part of a feature on the lack of due diligence conducted by financial institutions that enable global money laundering and IFFs.
- *The Guardian*: A front-page article on the government contracting process for personal protective equipment (PPE) quoted Liz Dávid-Barrett extensively.
- *The Times*: A headlining piece featured a model code of conduct for universities which was drafted by John Heathershaw and colleagues in the Academic Freedom and Internationalisation Working Group.
- *The Mirage News*: An article described the IMF Pitch Challenge win by the Curbing Corruption in Public Procurement team. The project won $50,000 to pilot their anti-corruption project intervention.
- *The IEMed Mediterranean Yearbook*: A piece by Tena Prelec covered the non-transparent practices of Emirati investors that facilitated the activities of money-laundering networks in the Balkans.
- *Relief Web*: A piece by the Claudia Baez Camargo team focused on research evidence that social norms and shared beliefs spur corruption.
- *The Premium Times*: Gerhard Anders' project was quoted in a piece about setbacks in Nigeria's fight against corruption.

3 Highlights of Cross-ACE Activities

In addition to GI-ACE, the overall ACE programme also includes two other components: SOAS-ACE, a research partnership consortium focused on corruption interdependencies and the private sector, with specific reference to Bangladesh, Nigeria and Tanzania, headed by Professor Mushtaq Khan of SOAS University of London (2016–22); and, since 2021, Serious Organised Crime (SOC) ACE, headed by Professor Heather Marquette of the University of Birmingham, a component that explores the links between corruption and serious organised crime.

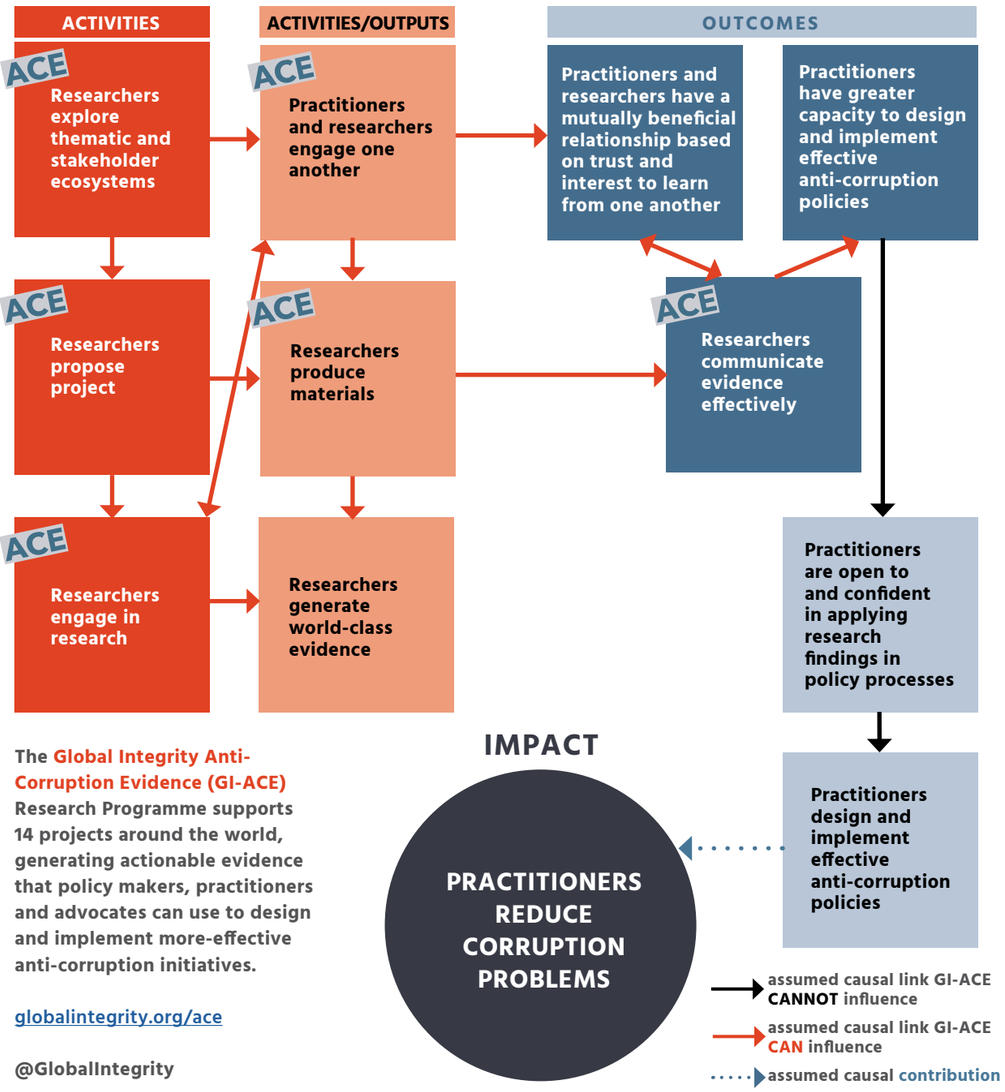
The ACE components have continued to liaise, collaborate and find synergies between them in order to generate additional awareness of the anti-corruption research challenges tackled and the complementarities between the different strands of work.

Together, SOAS-ACE and GI-ACE designed a panel in March 2021 to discuss the challenges and opportunities researchers have in incorporating gender in research design and to explore why some still shy away from working with "gender" when designing research projects, including critically reflecting on why gender does not play a more pronounced role in the ACE programme. The event, What's In a Design? Mainstreaming Gender in Anti-Corruption Research, was attended by more than 80 individuals, with GI-ACE researchers Jacqueline Klopp and Claudia Baez Camargo and SOAS-ACE Research Director Pallavi Roy as panellists, and discussion moderated by Sohela Nazneen, from the Institute of Development Studies.

In September 2021, SOAS organised an expert panel, which included Heather Marquette, for the event Making Anti-Corruption Messaging Effective: The Critical Importance of Feasibility and Targeting, at which GI-ACE researcher Claudia Baez Camargo shared insights from her project on social norms and behaviour to reduce corruption. The substance of this event was further developed by the GI-ACE team, in collaboration with the Transparency and Accountability Initiative, in October 2022, brainstorming whether positive examples could help inform how researchers, practitioners and philanthropic funders might work collaboratively to avoid democratic disillusion.

Last but not least, we have convened all programme strands to take part in a number of conferences and fora hosted by the OECD, USAID, Transparency International (TI)-UK, TI-Health, the Cambridge International Symposium on Economic Crime, the Interdisciplinary Corruption Research Network (ICRN) and the Transparency and Accountability Initiative (TAI).

Appendix A: Theory of Change



The Global Integrity Anti-Corruption Evidence (GI-ACE) Research Programme supports 14 projects around the world, generating actionable evidence that policy makers, practitioners and advocates can use to design and implement more-effective anti-corruption initiatives.

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Appendix B: GI-ACE Outputs Annex

Policy Briefs

Amrita Dhillon
The Amrita Dhillon team wrote a policy brief for the GI-ACE site, titled "The Case for Accessible Audit Data: Tracking the Effectiveness of Indian Governance Schemes," in March 2021.

Claudia Baez Camargo
"Informal Networks and What They Mean for Anti-Corruption Practice," in February 2022.

"It Takes a Network to Defeat a Network — What Collective Action Practitioners Can Learn From Research Into Corrupt Networks," in February 2022.

Gerhard Anders
Gerhard Anders and Matthew Page published a policy brief on the GI-ACE site, titled "Law Enforcement and High-Level Corruption in Malawi: Learning from Cashgate," in March 2021.

Gerhard Anders and Matthew Page published a policy brief on the GI-ACE site, titled "Innovative or Ineffective? Reassessing Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement in Nigeria," in March 2021.

Jackie Harvey
The Jackie Harvey team submitted to the UK Parliamentary consultation on how the FCDO should take account of and mitigate potential inhibiting factors to investment (such as corruption, security, human rights abuses), in June 2021.

Jacqueline Klopp
The Jacqueline Klopp team wrote a brief titled "Improving Small-Scale Cross-Border Trader Experiences," in December 2021.

Veronica Akaezuwa, Anindita Chakraborty, Brian Chang, Shruti Manian, Aarushi Prabhakar, Shruti Sriram, Chutong Zhu wrote a policy brief titled "Ethical Cross-Border Trading Between Kenya and Uganda by Women-Led Micro- and Small Enterprises," in 2020.

John Heathershaw
The John Heathershaw team submitted written evidence to the UK Treasury in February 2021.

The John Heathershaw team wrote a brief for the Foreign policy Centre on the UK's internationalised universities and the protection of academic freedom in September 2020.

Liz Dávid-Barrett
The Dávid-Barrett and Fazekas team wrote up a "Frequently Asked Questions" brief on the Red Flags methodology developed to track public procurement, Data and Methods FAQ, in 2020.

Mark Buntaine
The Mark Buntaine team wrote a brief titled "Recognizing Local Leaders As an Anti-Corruption Strategy," in February 2022.

Reports

Claudia Baez Camargo
Uganda Case Study, published in November 2021.

Tanzania Case Study, published in November 2021.

Dan Haberly
Dirty money pushed, dirty money pulled. A gravity analysis of anomalous financial statistics" presented at the 2020 AML Empirical Research Conference.

Gerhard Anders
Toolkit developed in November 2021: "Framework for Countering Corruption and Economic Crime: Towards Effective Law Enforcement."

Jackie Harvey
Report "Tracking Beneficial Ownership and the Proceeds of Corruption: Evidence from Nigeria," published in December 2021.

Report "International Normative Framework," published in December 2021.

Report "Inter-Agency Mapping," published in December 2021.

Report "Analysis of Data From the Bank for International Settlements (BIS)- Q1 2019," published in December 2021.

Report "Asset Recovery Best Practice – A Resource Guide for Practitioners," published in December 2021.

Executive Summary "Tracking Beneficial Ownership and the Proceeds of Corruption: Evidence From Nigeria," published in October 2021.

John Heathershaw
"The UK's Kleptocracy Problem," a report published for Chatham House in December 2021.

Criminality Notwithstanding: The Use of Unexplained Wealth Orders in Anti-Corruption Cases, published in March 2022.

"Paying for a World Class Affiliation: Foreign Funding, Authoritarian Influence and Reputation Laundering in the University Sector in U.S. and UK," a report for National Endowment for Democracy published in May 2021.

Liz Dávid-Barrett
Adam, I., Dávid-Barrett, E., and Fazekas, M. (2020). "Modelling Reform Strategies for Open Contracting in Low and Middle Income Countries." Transparency International, London, UK.

Adam, Isabelle; Fazekas, Mihály; Regös, Nóra; Tóth, Bence (2020). "Beyond Leakages: Quantifying the Effects of Corruption on the Water and Sanitation Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean." Inter-American Development Bank.

Vanessa Watson
"Qualitative Action Experiment Workshop Report," produced in partnership with CURP and the University of Zambia, published in March 2021.

Working Papers

Amrita Dhillon
"Electoral Competition, Accountability and Corruption: Theory and Evidence From India," published in August 2021.

"Measuring Performance: Ranking State Success Over Two Decades in India," published in September 2021.

"Inter-State Comparison of Performance in MGNREGA (2011-2018) and PMGSY (2000-2018)," published in December 2021.

Claudia Baez Camargo
"Informal Networks As Investment in East Africa," published in November 2021.

"E-informality: smartphones as a new regulatory space for informal exchange of formal resources," published in May 2020.

Gerhard Anders
"Law Enforcement and High-Level Corruption in Malawi: Learning From Cashgate," published in March 2021.

"Innovative or Ineffective? Reassessing Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement in Nigeria," published in March 2021.

Jackie Harvey
"Transnational Criminal Law: A Case Study of the International Anti-Money Laundering Framework As Applied in Nigeria, a Case of Smoke and Mirrors," published in March 2021.

"Grand Corruption in Nigeria: What Can Be Learned From a Review of Cases?" published in June 2021.

Interim Project Report, published in November 2020.

Jacqueline Klopp
"Corruption, Gender and Small-Scale Cross Border Trade in East Africa: A Review," published in March 2021.

"Small-Scale Cross Border Traders, Corruption and Mobile Phones," published in January 2022.

Liz Dávid-Barrett
Adam, I., Fazekas, M. & Tóth, B. (2020). "Measuring the Benefits of Open Contracting: Case Studies on Mexico, Paraguay and Slovakia." GTI-WP/2020:01, Budapest: Government Transparency Institute.

Mark Buntaine
"Recognizing Local Leaders As an Anti-Corruption Strategy: Experimental and Ethnographic Evidence from Uganda," published in December 2021.

Vanessa Watson
Zinnbauer, D. (2019) "Leveraging The Role Of The Urban Planning Profession For One Of The Central Policy Challenges Of Our Times" African Centre for Cities. Cities of Integrity Working Paper No. 1.

Appendix B: GI-ACE Outputs Annex (cont.)

Siame, G.; Nkula-Wenz, L.; & Zinnbauer, D. (2020). "Methodological Considerations for Researching, Corruption and Building Urban Integrity: A Qualitative Action Experiment in Zambia." African Centre for Cities. Cities of Integrity Working Paper No. 2.

Programme
Wedel, Janine R. (2020). "The Mapping Method: A Guide to Charting Corruption and Influence Processes." Working Paper. Global Integrity Anti-Corruption Evidence Programme.

Heywood, Paul M.; Pyman, Mark. (2020). "The Sector Focus and Reformulation Approach (SFRA)." Working Paper. Global Integrity Anti-Corruption Evidence Programme.

Marquette, Heather; Peiffer, Caryn. (2020). "Corruption Functionality Framework." Working Paper. Global Integrity Anti-Corruption Evidence Programme.

Heywood, Paul M.; Pyman, Mark. (2020). "Strategy, Scale and Substance." Working Paper. Global Integrity Anti-Corruption Evidence Programme.

Datasets

Jackie Harvey
"Cases of Grand Corruption," published in December 2021.

Data captured by various agencies — form analysis, published in December 2021.

Liz Dávid-Barrett
Fazekas, M., Allakulov, U., Hernandez Sanchez, A., Aje, Joe (2020). "Water and Sanitation Sector Integrity Risk Index." GTI-WP/2020:04, Budapest: Government Transparency Institute.

World Bank, IADB, and EuropeAid Datasets on Development Aid-funded Contracts and Projects. Curbing Corruption in Government Contracting.

Global Public Procurement Dataset: Selected Low and Middle Income Countries. Curbing Corruption in Government Contracting.

Vanessa Watson
"Cities of Integrity Survey Data 2020," published at the DataFirst repository at the University of Cape Town, in September 2021.

Published

Gerhard Anders
"Corruption and the Impact of Law Enforcement: Insights From a Mixed-Methods Study in Malawi," published in the *Journal of Modern African Studies.*

Jan Meyer-Sahling
"Exit, Voice, Sabotage: Public Service Motivation and Guerrilla Bureaucracy in Times of Unprincipled Political Principals," published in the *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory.*

"Bureaucratic Professionalization Is a Contagious Process Inside Government: Evidence From a Priming Experiment With 3,000 Chilean Civil Servants," published by the Public Administration Review, in November 2021.

Schuster, C., Weitzman, L., Mikkelsen, K.S., Meyer-Sahling, J., Bersch, K., Fukuyama, F., Paskov, P., Rogger, D., Mistree, D., and Kay, K. 2020. "Responding to COVID-19 Through Surveys of Public Servants." Public Administration Review 80(5): 792– 96.

Rachel Sigman, Adam S. Harris, Jan Meyer-Sahling, Kim Sass Mikkelsen, and Christian Schuster. 2021. "Do Bureaucrats Contribute to the Resource Curse? Evidence From a Survey Experiment in New Oil States." *Journal of Development Studies*

Mikkelsen, K.S., Schuster, C., Meyer-Sahling, J. (2020) A Cross-Cultural Basis for Public Service? Public Service Motivation Measurement Invariance in an Original Survey of 23,000 Public Servants in Ten Countries and Four World Regions. International Public Management Journal. https://doi.org/10.1080/10967494.2020.1809580.

Harris, A., Sigman, R., Meyer-Sahling, J., Mikkelsen, K.S., Schuster, C. (2019). Oiling the Bureaucracy? Political Spending, Bureaucrats and the Resource Curse. World Development. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2019.104745.

Jacqueline Klopp
Klopp, Jacqueline, M. Trimble, M. Wiseman, E. (2021) Corruption, gender and small-scale cross-border trade in East Africa: A review. Development Policy Review. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1111/dpr.12610

John Heathershaw
Tena Prelec, Saipira Furstenberg, John Heathershaw & Catarina Thomson (2022). "Is Academic Freedom at Risk From Internationalisation? Results From a 2020 Survey of UK Social Scientists," The International Journal of Human Rights, DOI: 10.1080/13642987.2021.2021398.

Liz Dávid-Barrett
Dávid-Barrett, E., Fazekas, M., Hellmann, O. et al. "Controlling Corruption in Development Aid: New Evidence From Contract-Level Data." St Comp Int Dev 55, 481–515 (2020).

Dávid-Barrett, E. and M. Fazekas. 2020. Anti-Corruption in Aid-funded procurement: Is corruption reduced or merely displaced? World Development, Vol. 132

Vanessa Watson
Alexander, C. Berrisford, S. Nkula-Wenz, L. Ndhlovu, D. Siame, G. Watson, V. Zinnbauer, D. (2022) "Challenges and opportunities of curbing urban corruption and building professional integrity: Experiences of planners in South Africa and Zambia". Habitat International. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2022.102541

Berrisford, S. Zinnbauer, D. (2021). "Handbook on Space, Place and Law (Chapter 29: "Tackling Corruption in urban development and planning").

AMBIKA SAMARTHYA-HOWARD, UGANDA

Revise & Resubmit

Jan Meyer-Sahling
"Activating the 'African Big Man': Social Status, Patronage Networks and Pro-Social Behaviour in African Bureaucracies," with the *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory.*

"Political and Personal Connections, Bureaucratic Identities and Varieties of Corruption in Government," with *Governance.*

"Does Citizen Participation Make Public Servants More Satisfied With Their Jobs? It Depends on Whether They Are Spectators or Participants," with the *International Review of Administrative Sciences.*

"The Organisational Determinants of Honesty in Public Service: Behavioural Evidence From 3,500 Public Servants in Asia and Africa," with the *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory.*

Liz Dávid-Barrett
"Elections and Corruption: Incentives to Steal or Incentives to Invest?" with the *British Journal of Political Science.*

Blogs

Amrita Dhillon
"The Case for Accessible Audit Data: Tracking the Effectiveness of Indian Governance Schemes"

"The Flipside of Corruption: State Comparisons in India Using Public Service Delivery Measures"

"Poorest Districts With Largest Number of Migrants Are Ones That Need to Generate Employment"

"Are Top-Down Audits Complements or Substitutes to Social Audits?"

Claudia Baez Camargo
"Bribery Isn't Only an Exchange of Money — What New Research Tells Us About How Informal Networks Enable Corruption and Vice Versa"

"Bribery, Gift-Giving & Social Norms: Understating Corruption in the Tanzania Health Sector"

"Informal Practices and Informal (Governing) Networks"

"Harnessing Informality for Anti-Corruption Practice: Shifting the Unit of Analysis from Individuals to Networks"

"Harnessing Informality (Pt. 2): What Could a Network Intervention to Tackle Anti-Corruption Look Like?"

"Working with Social Norms to Develop Effective Anti-Corruption Interventions"

"Social Network Interventions to Tackle Corruption"

"Bribery, Gift-Giving and Social Norms: Understanding Corruption in the Tanzanian Health Sector"

Dan Haberly
"Mapping Politically Exposed Person (PEP)-Linked Shell Companies in the Panama and Paradise Papers"

"Why Do People Set Up Off-Shore Companies? Some Preliminary Findings From the Panama and Paradise Papers"

"Does Transparency Bring Cleanliness? Offshore Financial Secrecy Reform and Corruption Control"

"A New Map of Financial Transparency"

Gerhard Anders
"Fresh Perspectives on the Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement in Nigeria"

"'You Are Fired!': Personalised Rule and the Fight Against Corruption In Nigeria, Tanzania and Malawi," by Anders & Page

"Is Nigeria Turning Around Its Anti-Corruption Enforcement?"

"Effective or Falling Flat? A Fresh Look at High-Level Corruption Prosecutions in Three African Jurisdictions"

"African Anti-Corruption Agencies and the Problem of Independence"

Jackie Harvey
Supplied the foreword to the 5th Compendium of High-Profile Corruption Cases in Nigeria, HEDA

"Making Records Open Does Not Always Make Them Useful"

"Are Promised Changes to Nigeria's Anti-Corruption Architecture Built on Sand?"

"Hiding the Beneficial Owner and the Proceeds of Corruption"

"Statistical Challenges and 'Cash for Penguins'"

Jacqueline Klopp
"Barriers for Small-Scale Traders in Kenya: Exploring Women's Challenges on International Women's Day"

"The Gendered Nature of Corruption: A Case Study on Small-Scale Cross Border Trade in Kenya"

"COVID-19 Impacts Cross-Border Traders in East Africa"

"Realising the Dream of Pan-African Trade: Giving Women Voice in Improving Borders"

"From Whistleblowing to Community Monitoring on East African Borders"

Jan Meyer-Sahling
"Can Public Servants Help Prevent the Resource Curse in African Countries?"

"The Differential Impact of Managerial Civil Service Reform on Corruption in Developing and OECD Countries"

"Ethics Codes: How They Can Curb Corruption in Public Service If Part of a Smart Anti-Corruption Infrastructure"

"Towards a More Professional and Ethical Civil Service in Nepal"

John Heathershaw
"Global Britain: Enabling Kleptocracy?"

"From a Surrey Mansion to an Uzbek Prison: Revisiting the Case of Gulnara Karimova"

"Dirty Money: Can the UK Afford to Turn Down Kleptocracies?"

"What We Have Learnt From the UK's Unexplained Wealth Order Legal Cases"

"Paying for a World-Class Affiliation: Reputation Laundering in Universities"

"A Remittance of Sins in Exchange for Money: Reputation Laundering's Centrality to Kleptocracy"

"The Big Question: How Will the Covid-19 Pandemic Affect Transnational Kleptocracy?"

"How Effective Are Beneficial Ownership Checks?"

"The Challenges in Researching Enablers of the Corrupt"

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Liz Dávid-Barrett
"Building Public Procurement Integrity in Jamaica"

"India's Federal Procurement Data Infrastructure"

"Anti-Corruption in Aid-Funded Procurement: Whacking the Mole Is Not Enough"

"Where Does Pressure for Public Procurement Transparency Come from? Reflections from Uganda and Tanzania"

Mark Buntaine
"Is Positive Recognition an Incentive to Fight Corruption?"

"Trust, Public Health and Corruption"

"Fighting Corruption by Recognizing Integrity"

"Pairing Field Experimental and Ethnographic Methods to Study Anti-Corruption"

Ryan Jablonski
"Research Insights Into the Causes of Medicine Theft in Malawi"

"Identifying and Preventing Drug Theft in Malawi"

Thorsten Chmura
"From Lab to Online Research: A Transition Full of Hurdles"

"From Citizen Science to Global Anti-Corruption: Two Sides of the Same Coin"

Vanessa Watson
"Gauging Corruption and Integrity in Planning Systems of South Africa and Zambia"

"'A Transparent System, Run by People Without Integrity, Is Equally Corrupt': Municipal Officials"

"Dissect Issues of Corruption and Integrity in South Africa's Urban Development Processes"

"Marking Milestones in Understanding the Presence of Corruption and the Role of Integrity Among South African and Zambian Urban Planning Professionals"

"Two Problems of Corruption Research"

"Cities of Integrity at the World Urban Forum"

"Cities of Integrity Project Launch in Zambia"

Programme
"ACE: Exploring New Ways to Develop Effective Anti-Corruption Interventions"

"Learnings From the IACC Panel on Frontiers in Building Integrity"

Press Mentions

Amrita Dhillon
"Can the COVID Pandemic Change Citizens' Willingness to Act Against Corruption?" *The Wire.*

How Has Covid-19 Crisis Affected the Urban Poor?
Findings from a phone survey published in *Ideas for India*

Claudia Baez Camargo
"Native Son: The Rise of Kyrgyzstan's Sadyr Japarov," *Open Democracy.*

"Social Norms and Poor Services Drive Petty Corruption in East Africa's Health Sector," *Relief Web.*

*"*Harnessing Informality to Promote Integrity and Design Better Anti-Corruption Programmes – New Research Project,*" published as a Basel Institute on Governance press release*

*"*Claudia Baez Camargo's Quick Guide to Social Norms and Corruption,*" published as a Basel Institute on Governance press release.*

Gerhard Anders
"Magu: International Groups Write Buhari, Say Nigeria's Anti-Corruption Fight May Suffer Setback," *Premium Times.*

"Does Innovative Enforcement Help or Hurt Anti-Corruption Efforts?" *FCPA Blog*

"Is Nigeria Turning Around Its Anti-Corruption Enforcement?" *FCPA Blog*

Jackie Harvey
"Researching the evidence to fight global corruption" *Northumbria University*

Jacqueline Klopp
"How These Women Are Contributing to a Sustainable Tomorrow" *Northumbria University*

Jan Meyer-Sahling
"Towards a Better Performing and More Ethical Civil Service in Bangladesh," *Asia Dialogue*

"Civil Servants Barely Motivated Despite High Job Satisfaction," *Dhaka Tribune*

John Heathershaw
"U.S. Lawyers Are Foreign Kleptocrats' Best Friends," Opinion piece, *Foreign Policy.*

Appendix B: GI-ACE Outputs Annex (cont.)

"Academics Want Say Over University Deals With Hostile Regimes," *The Times.*

"Investigating Corruption: U.S. versus UK — A Widening Transatlantic Divide?" *Foreign Policy Centre.*

'The Power of Money: How Autocrats Use London to Strike Foes Worldwide," *The New York Times.*

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Jacqueline Klopp
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Mark Buntaine
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SAUTI EAST AFRICA

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REPORT DESIGN BY R STUDIO T, NYC; WWW.RSTUDIOT.COM

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