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

GI-ACE focuses on innovative research—based on concrete problems—to inform practitioners taking action in three priority areas.

Addressing the International Architecture that Supports Corruption
Explores the link between high-level corruption and the enabling international architecture that supports illicit financial flows.

Promoting Systems of Integrity Management
Explores how integrity can be better understood and positively identified and promoted in both the public and 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.

Tackling Corruption at Subnational and Sectoral Levels
Explores variations in corruption at the subnational level and between different sectors. These variations are too often masked by the focus on nation–states as the general unit of analysis in studies of corruption and anti-corruption.

GI-ACE supports learning, communication, and engagement across all of our projects and between researchers and practitioners around the world. globalintegrity.org/ace | @GlobalIntegrity

GI-ACE is part of the ongoing Anti-Corruption Evidence (ACE) research programme funded with UK aid from the British people. GI-ACE complements the sister SOAS-ACE programme (http://ace.soas.ac.uk) and builds on an earlier phase of the programme that ran from 2015–2018.
### Curbing corruption in procurement

**Elizabeth Dávid-Barrett**  
**University of Sussex**

Uses ‘red flag’ indicators revealed by big data analysis of procurement to explore regulatory framework.

### Gauging the role of formal legal frameworks in governance

**Claudia Baez Camargo**  
**Basel Institute of Governance**

Explores how governance systems in East Africa and post-Soviet Eurasia impact anti-corruption reforms.

### Fighting high-level corruption in Africa: Learning from effective law enforcement

**Fighting high-level corruption in Africa: Learning from effective law enforcement**

**Gerhard Anders**  
**University of Edinburgh**

Involves a comparative study of law enforcement and prosecution of high-level corruption in Nigeria, Tanzania, and Malawi.

### Offshore financial secrecy reform and corruption control

**Daniel Haberly**  
**University of Sussex**

Explores the effects of greater transparency secrecy jurisdictions to understand whether and how they contribute to financial reform efforts.

### Cities of Integrity: Urban planning and corruption in Zambia and South Africa

**Vanessa Watson**  
**University of Cape Town**

Explores the link between urban planning and corruption, focusing on different mechanisms that might promote professional integrity.

### ‘Beneficial ownership’ as a mechanism to recover the proceeds of corruption

**Jacqueline Helen Harvey**  
**Northumbria University**

Focuses on the challenges of developing systems to increase transparency and trace beneficial ownership in Nigeria.

### Centralised vs decentralised monitoring to reduce corruption

**Amrita Dhillon**  
**King’s College London**

Explores different auditing mechanisms as tools to ensure effective public service delivery in Indian states.

### Beneficial ownership checks: Investigating laundering of monies and reputations

**John Heathershaw**  
**University of Exeter**

Assesses the effectiveness of international anti-money laundering efforts, focusing on the use of shell companies in Africa and Asia.

### Identifying and deterring the theft and diversion of medicinal drugs in Malawi

**Ryan Jablonski**  
**London School of Economics**

Evaluates different mechanisms, including the use of innovative technology, to reduce drug theft in Malawi.

### Ethical border trading between Kenya and Uganda for small scale businesses

**Jacqueline Klopp**  
**Columbia University**

Explores the functioning of mobile platforms in addressing corruption in border trade.

### Rewarding good governance through community recognition

**Mark Buntaine**  
**University of California, Santa Barbara**

Explores how civic expectations may be realigned to counteract corruption in Western Uganda.

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In addition to the exciting new research projects outlined above, GI-ACE also includes three projects awarded follow-on funding from the first phase of the ACE programme.

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### Does ethics training reduce corruption in the civil service?

**Jan-Hinrik Meyer-Sahling**  
**University of Nottingham**

Measures the effectiveness of ethics training for civil service management in Nepal and Bangladesh.