



ACE
GLOBAL INTEGRITY

Anti-Corruption Evidence
Research Programme

ANNUAL REPORT **20 20**



LETTER FROM PROGRAM DIRECTOR



Some five years ago, when I was giving oral evidence to the UK House of Commons International Development Committee, one [Member of Parliament](#) put it to me that they were 'quite surprised, perhaps naively, to understand [...] that further research is required to improve the evidence base on corruption. Corruption had been around since time immemorial. I would have thought there was plenty of evidence around. In what way do you think the evidence base needs to be strengthened, or is this just creating extra work for people who look at these things?'

Are those of us involved in GI-ACE guilty as charged or can we point to good reasons for engaging in more research on corruption? I believe that not only do we need more research, but also that we are learning important lessons from the projects we are currently supporting. Although it's true that there has been masses of research on corruption, GI-ACE addresses a number of issues that have still not received sufficient attention - not least, because corruption does not remain static: as new opportunities arise, so do new manifestations and modalities of corruption, for example through exploiting technological changes in international finance linked to globalisation. Equally, there has been insufficient attention paid to how anti-corruption interventions have worked in practice.

Unlike much of the existing academic research, we are fully focused on practical ways to **tackle corruption**, rather than just explain its existence or develop theories about why it happens. To do that, we focus on addressing **actual problems** rather than viewing corruption as some kind of generic issue, such as, stopping the loss of medicines in Malawi, or developing more effective systems to check beneficial ownership in Nigeria. We also take politics seriously and therefore target our work on identifying reforms that are **feasible and viable** rather than theoretical: for example, by using open data to identify the risk of corruption in aid procurement or by looking at how anti-corruption law enforcement can operate in practice in settings marked by high levels of informal governance, both in East Africa and Central Asia. And, of course, we seek to understand and identify the **impact of anti-corruption reforms**, for instance by tracking how training civil servants about ethics delivers results in Bangladesh and Nepal, or whether positive public recognition can enhance performance of local leaders in Uganda.

As outlined in our Annual Report, our current GI-ACE projects are providing new insights across a range of areas: from how to address the complex international framework of illicit financial flows by reforming financial secrecy regulations, to developing practical ways to recognise and promote integrity as an anti-corruption mechanism, using behavioural insights to tackle health-sector bribery, identifying measures to reduce the risk of corruption in procurement, and much more besides. As we witness the continued devastating impact of corruption in global responses to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is ever more obvious that we do indeed need further research into this most intractable question.


PAUL HEYWOOD
PROGRAM DIRECTOR, GI-ACE



INTRODUCTION



The Global Integrity Anti-Corruption Evidence (GI-ACE) research programme, funded by the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), supports 14 research projects around the world to generate high-quality, actionable evidence with the objective of helping policymakers, practitioners and advocates design and implement more effective anti-corruption policies.

GI-ACE is structured around three themes with the aim to explore 'what works' in anti-corruption: addressing the international architecture that enables illicit financial flows; promoting integrity systems that ensure stakeholders proactively engage in ethical behavior; and tackling corruption at both subnational and sector levels.

GI-ACE's theory of change recognizes the role researchers play in generating rigorous evidence while stressing the need to build and foster strong relationships with practitioners to ensure findings can be communicated in ways that help practitioners access and engage with the research. The programme plays a key part in this effort, ensuring researchers are given sufficient flexibility to employ innovative approaches while ensuring they also put appropriate energy into efforts to place actionable research in the hands of change agents who can design and implement effective solutions to corruption problems.

In 2020, our greatest challenges also created new opportunities. COVID impacted research plans and timelines, and changed the demands of researchers back home with families and challenging academic responsibilities. The pandemic required researchers to either pivot their projects to involve public health teams, or to identify new ways to do field research remotely. While fieldwork may have slowed, engagement stayed vibrant, with researchers producing more blogs post COVID due to additional time to communicate their evolving thinking amongst many other opportunities for increased engagement. The programme and project teams spent considerable time and effort navigating funding uncertainties, but we also saw a deepened commitment to the project goals and a true sense of community emerge between ACE researchers.

We look forward to 2021 as the projects will publicly share and publish the results of their work at an increasing pace, and we will see further ACE collaborations on the road to impact.

ROAD TO IMPACT



John Heathershaw's project continued to generate considerable interest and actively engaged with the World Economic Forum's [Global Future Council on Transparency and Anti-Corruption](#), feeding into their work stream on 'gatekeepers' (those working in companies in the financial, legal and accounting sectors that can be pivotal in preventing corruption) and helping to shape their [agenda for business integrity](#). Tena Prelec, a member of the project team, is acting as a Council Fellow, supporting its work on the need to move beyond mere compliance with norms and standards and instead develop a genuine commitment to a holistic and systemic culture of ethics and integrity within businesses. The Global Future Council builds on the work of the Partnership Against Corruption Initiative (PACI).



PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



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JANUARY

The programme held a **mid-point workshop** at Global Integrity's location at the Open Gov Hub, Washington DC, on 15-16 January 2020. All projects were represented and we arranged around 30 side-events and meetings for individual projects both before and after the formal workshop.

Paul Heywood and Johannes Tonn took part in a **roundtable in London** on 'Advancing anti-corruption in extractive industries through a political economy lens', co-sponsored by our partner programme SOAS-ACE and the [Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment \(CCSI\)](#).

GI-ACE organized a collaboration with SOAS-ACE in the form of two hour-long **KickBack podcasts**, ([Part 1](#)) and [Part 2](#) that took the form of an interview with ACE programme directors Paul Heywood and Mushtaq Khan. The podcasts were followed up by a joint [blog post](#) exploring the complementarity between the two programme strands.

SEPTEMBER

Dan Haberly and Jacqueline Harvey, as well as Elizabeth David-Barrett and Misi Fazekas, contributed to GI-ACE's response to a call for Evidence **to help inform the UK's Integrated Review of Security, Defence, Development and Foreign Policy**.

GI-ACE also hosted two panels at the **International Anti-Corruption Conference**, organized by Transparency International. "Frontiers in strengthening integrity - what works, why, and how" premiered a second video by the Vanessa Watson project, "Cities of Integrity", and explored the value of social norms in understanding how to build integrity. Claudia Baez Camargo and Mark Buntaine presented their research and were complemented by interventions from Cherie Leigh-Erasmus from the Accountability Lab. The second workshop "Frontiers in using open data to tackle corruption" explored the need to go beyond data production and availability to better understand the use and usefulness of data to achieve impact. Alla Morrison from the World Bank group addressed the challenges of providing accessible data at the grassroots level, Delphine Reuter, a journalist with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) described her work exposing global networks of illicit financial flows, and Agustina De Luca from Open Data Charter shared that the anti-corruption and open data communities must work together to build better policies.

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MAY

A number of GI-ACE researchers (Claudia Baez Camargo, Misi Fazekas, Paul Heywood and Johannes Tonn) were invited to take part in **discussions with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)** on the organization's [Public Integrity Handbook](#), and provided detailed feedback on the overall approach and proposed indicators. Global Integrity is a Knowledge Partner for the upcoming 2021 OECD Global Anti-Corruption & Integrity Forum, and Jacqueline Klopp will present research on COVID-19's impact on small scale cross border traders.

JUNE

Dan Haberly, John Heathershaw and Paul Heywood were invited by Adam Smith International to share lessons from GI-ACE in a high-level consultation meeting on the UK Government's proposed **International Center of Excellence (ICE)** on Illicit Finance, proposed as part of its Economic Crime Plan under the [Serious and Organised Crime Strategy](#).

DECEMBER

On Anti-Corruption Day, GI-ACE co-sponsored a discussion with anti-corruption expert Sarah Chayes and Carnegie's Milan Vaishnav on **systemic drivers of corruption**, an event attended by over 50 people.

GI-ACE launched a new section of their website on **Re-thinking Corruption** that included papers on **new anti-corruption approaches** by anti-corruption experts Heather Marquette, Mark Pyman, and Janine Wedel, and Heywood, stimulated in part by a series of [international workshops](#) that brought together leading researchers, practitioners, and policymakers to explore ways to develop innovative approaches to analysing and combating corruption. A [launch event](#) on December 8th was one of the most widely attended events of the Open Gov Hub with over 150 attendees, consisting of high-profile academics and practitioners alike from the anti-corruption space.

We completed 2020 with the launch of the **ACE Digital Library**, developed by Steven Gawthrop and Joseph Pozsgai-Alvarez a searchable database of Matthew Stephenson's stunning bibliography of corruption resources with nearly 9,000 items, updated monthly. The digital library generated 875 users across 104 countries in the month of its launch.

COMMUNICATIONS,



OUTREACH & ENGAGEMENT

Communications, outreach, and engagement are key aspects to achieving GI-ACE's [theory of change](#), specifically making anti-corruption evidence practical, accessible, and actionable for the design and implementation of interventions for practitioners. The goal of GI-ACE communication is to establish shared trust and two-way interactions between practitioners and researchers using complementary communication platforms - direct engagement, multimedia, blogs, website, social media, newsletters, and events - to foster an ecosystem that allows practitioners to easily engage with researchers.

We have supported and encouraged our researchers to engage with practitioners, identifying the most effective ways to leverage their efforts and communication outputs to reach their targeted audiences, and in mediums that may be more accessible to them.

- 1. Research communications is responsive to current events and trends.** A recent innovation we have tried during this period is to promote and increase reach through local and international press. This has resulted in an increase in op-eds, including one in the [Indian Express](#) by Amrita Dhillon on the efficacy of rural government schemes in India, and a piece in the [Premium Times](#) by Gerhard Anders depicting the suspensions and dismissals of anti-corruption ministers in Nigeria, Malawi, and Tanzania. The Guardian also published a [front-page article](#) on the government contracting process for PPE in the UK that quoted Elizabeth David-Barrett extensively. The Times published a [headline piece](#) on a Code of Conduct drafted by John Heathershaw, alongside numerous academics, seeking to limit foreign interference and promote transparency and accountability. We have also actively promoted GI-ACE activities and researchers on social media, including leveraging Global Integrity's Instagram profile and other social feeds, particularly around amplifying events such as the Red Flags [IMF win](#) which secured them a \$50k funding boost. The full list of press engagements can be found in the Appendix.
- 2. Accessible communication includes rich multimedia.** We have invested in diverse and engaging multimedia that has led to a broader reach and wider audience. From a communication and engagement perspective, one of our landmark pieces, the first in a series of three animated films from the Cities of Integrity project came out during this period and was screened at the closing event of the Southern Africa City Studies Conference in September. The video is linked [here](#), and has received over 300 views, with their second [video](#) premiering at the International Anti-Corruption Conference.
- 3. Communication can draw ties amongst research teams.** This strand of our communication strategy often occurs over longer periods of time with more touch points for coordination. We have seen this as we are working on more long term projects that will see fruition in 2021, ie. Dan Haberly, John Heathershaw, and Jackie Harvey's workshop; the Earth Institute's podcast on

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The blog entry this summer with the network map got a really good response on Twitter and interest. Showing a picture of what something actually looks like it's a much more effective way of communicating what you've found and the scope of the problem. What gets the big response from people is just the realization of how significant these issues are.

DAN HABERLY

ROAD TO IMPACT



Dan Haberly's blog on [Mapping PEP-linked shell companies in the Panama and Paradise Papers](#) received nearly 700 reads on our website. The blog explored the key structures and relationships in shell companies related to politically-exposed persons, as revealed in the ICIJ dataset. Haberly's research highlighted the dominant role of the British Virgin Islands (BVI) in the shell company market, particularly in regard to their formation, while London and Geneva were shown to play a major role in intermediation, serving as administration centres for companies incorporated elsewhere. In light of this research, Haberly was invited to provide advice on the setting up of the UK Government's proposed International Centre of Excellence on Illicit Finance.

the effects of COVID and migration featuring interviews with Amrita Dhillon and Jacqueline Klopp. We culminated 2020 with an event with Heather Marquette, Mark Pyman, Paul Heywood, and Janine Wedel to discuss new approaches to anti-corruption.

4. Collaborations with researchers included those with SOAS and outside of the programme. We worked closely with Pallavi Roy from SOAS-ACE to create the [Declarations Podcast](#) that focused on #EndSars with GI-ACE researcher Jackie Harvey. This is an example of timely multimedia that expanded on the wider ACE program. As of early December, there were over 600 listens to the episode, and an expected 800 listens by the end of the month. This collaboration also brought the University of Cambridge and other academic institutions into the collaboration.

GI-ACE blogs have continued to be very helpful for researchers in communicating their work to practitioners, as described and corroborated through an initial set of M&E interviews. Research teams have regularly written blogs to make their work accessible to the public, and communicate the why, how, and what that underpin their research. In 2020, every research team has produced at least one blog, with many producing one per quarter, with a total of over 25 blogs being published with a viewership of nearly 3k. A full list of blogs can be found in the Appendix.

Notable blogs include [Jacqueline Klopp's](#) blog which was co-written by her team including [Alissa Krueger](#) and [Melissa Trimble](#) on [COVID-19 Impacts Cross-Border Traders in East Africa](#). The blog was also featured and cross posted in Global Integrity's [Covid Hub](#) and has become an important piece showing the programme's responsiveness to address COVID-19.

Dan Haberly's piece [Mapping Politically Exposed Person \(PEP\)-linked shell companies in the Panama and Paradise Papers](#) received nearly 700 views in 30 days which made it our most successful blog to date. Dan Haberly has continued to deliver [blogs](#) illustrating data-sets, including a piece in December investigating why people set up offshore shell companies, with analysis that we have collaborated on together to make it more easily understandable.

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One of our local partners commented: "I have been in the forefront or active participant in the anti-corruption efforts in Nigeria for 3 decades and I can say that this report has made a significant contribution to the understanding of the main challenges and way forward in the anti-corruption policy and enforcement reforms in Nigeria."

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JACKIE HARVEY

--- **ROAD TO IMPACT**

Vanessa Watson's Cities of Integrity project ran an innovative qualitative action experiment (QAE) with urban planners. The QAE emphasises the importance of holistic behaviour change and the need to build up core professional values that are too often assumed but not actively promoted. These findings are not only very relevant for policy makers in South Africa and Zambia (and potentially beyond), but the project has used a range of methods, such as animated films and events and presentations to share their insights. Key findings were presented at the 2020 USAID Integrated Land and Resource (ILR) Governance Symposium in Zambia.

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I think the biggest shift is more systematically incorporating strategy around engagement into the research process and who you're talking to and who you want to target. I think that has been really an important shift.

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JACQUELINE KLOPP

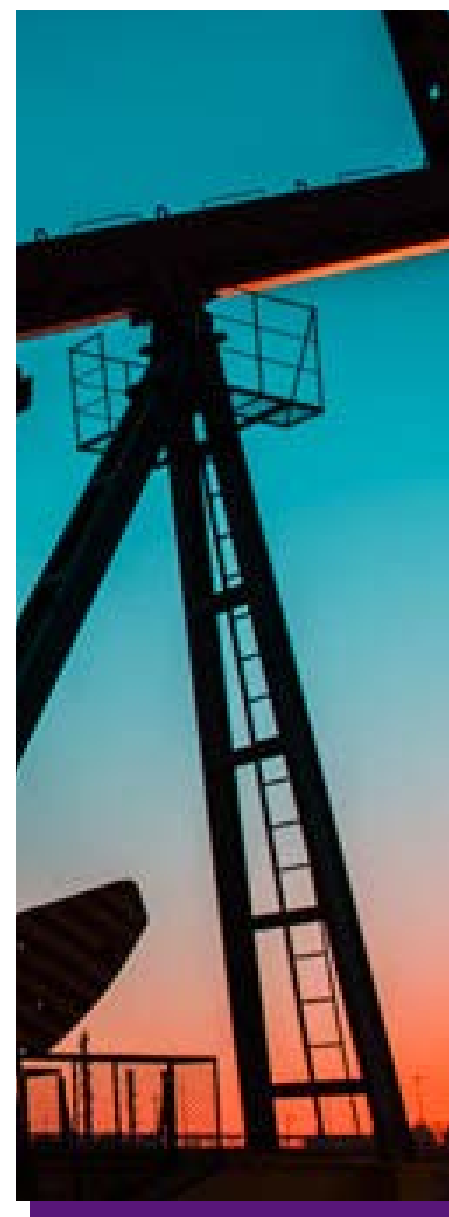
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I think what is so rewarding is when you share your research work with your partners in clear plain language including sharing the blogs and they pick them up and use them for their own communications and advocacy, amplifying the message, reach and impact. [Here](#) you can see Sauti Africa's reposting of our team's latest blog.

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JACQUELINE KLOPP

Elizabeth David-Barrett and Misi Fazekas' blog [Anti-corruption in Aid-funded Procurement: Whacking the Mole is Not Enough](#) was specifically published the day before the live [IMF competition](#) to generate more attention and encourage public voting for their project.



ROAD TO IMPACT

Gendered Anti-Corruption Advocacy: Leveraging Technology and Networks in Support of Small-Scale Cross Border Traders. Many poor people in East Africa, particularly women, rely on cross border trade for their livelihoods but are often prey to corruption and harassment, especially when they avoid formal borders because of perceived barriers including corruption and long waits. Currently, the dynamics have been complicated by the effects of COVID-19 which has disrupted the formal border for small-scale traders. Unlike large-scale traders, these mostly women traders are not usually the focus of policy attention and have been simply banned from crossing. Anti-Corruption Evidence (ACE) researchers consisting of the Earth Institute, and the Busara Center for Behavioral Economics are investigating corruption that affects small scale cross-border traders in Kenya who cross back and forth into Uganda or Tanzania. Inspired by a novel tech platform called Sauti Africa which emerged out of working with traders and works to provide critical information to traders and in consultation with advocacy organisations including women trader associations, the project evolved into a highly collaborative approach with cross-pollination of ideas between researchers, Sauti and advocacy organizations and new ways of thinking about collecting data from the bottom up as well as taking a more strongly gendered approach to solutions. This research underscores the importance of making the formal border more women friendly with improved services and accountability mechanisms. These accountability mechanisms must be rooted in better data including data collected by and from traders themselves using cellphones. The ACE team is working closely with advocacy organisations to translate research findings into action. The ultimate impact is not just a reduction in corruption but improved regional trade and solid improvements in the lives of

CONCLUSION



We have been pleased with the progress made by GI-ACE over the year, and have been particularly impressed with the resilience of our research teams amidst COVID challenges, which aside from impacting projects, has created immeasurable mental and physical strains for everyone. We are proud to have worked together as a community, connected by the importance of our mission of generating actionable evidence, and to support practitioners in measurably reducing corruption.

We are also grateful for the support of FCDO. At a very precarious political and social moment, we have been able to navigate funding restrictions in a successful manner and feel confident that the programme will show impact as we finish 2021.

With both of these developments taken into account, there were very real questions as to whether we could meet the expectations for the year. Instead, we are pleased to report that we have actually surpassed them, producing more research outputs, engagements, communication pieces, and preliminary indications for impact than targeted - and all within budget.

We are confident that GI-ACE will continue to develop recognition so that practitioners and policymakers alike will turn to it for practical research they can apply. We hope with the launch of the digital library, the anti-corruption approaches and frameworks by experts, and robust partnerships in place, we will be able to continue to position ourselves as the go-to place for practitioners and policy makers to find and connect research to their work. We also believe in the long-term impact we are creating, and plan to document and communicate its effectiveness through the rest of the programme lifespan.

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I do a lot more promotion of things that come out. When we have a research paper, now I usually make sure that I write a blog that I tweet; That I engage in conversation - send it to people. Part of it is about maximizing the impact of one particular piece of work. I did more of giving academic seminars previously, and now I do more tweeting and short pithy messages and blog writing and that kind of thing.

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ELIZABETH DAVID-BARRETT



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ELIZABETH DAVID-BARRETT



ROAD TO IMPACT

Elizabeth David-Barrett and Misi Fazekas won the IMF Pitch Challenge on October 7th, winning them \$50,000 to pilot their anti corruption project intervention on Curbing Corruption in Public Procurement. The pilot focuses on cross-matching data on public procurement, political party financing and company ownership to increase transparency and accountability, by simultaneously increasing access to information, preventing corruption and improving data literacy. To ensure the applicability of the proposed solution, activities will be piloted in Estonia and Latvia, with the aim to expand to advanced and developing countries later on.

NOTE FROM GLOBAL INTEGRITY



Whether it is the government of Malawi requesting the Jablonski team’s help to track the distribution of COVID-relevant medicines, or an agreement between Transparency International Uganda and the Buntaine team to test the effects of positive recognition on civil servants and possibly reward them, projects generate impact only if there is trust between those doing the research and those potentially benefiting from learning about the findings and willing to take action.

Hearing about these meaningful interactions from our project teams highlights the programme’s promise to operate problem-centered research, with a focus on encouraging relationship-building through engagement and effective communications. These elements seem to be an important complement and necessary mechanism to be able to translate rigorous research into viable and realistic policy recommendations that have a chance to make a difference.

This sort of approach is very much in line with our thinking at Global Integrity. We care about a socially equitable and just world — recognizing however, that it is those closest to a particular problem (in a given country, sector or setting) who should take the lead in exploring, prioritizing and testing possible solutions. Our role is merely to help them along the way to ideally become ever more effective in trying out and learning about solutions useful to them.

I am optimistic that any forthcoming results from GI-ACE will make a difference in how practitioners understand, and productively engage with the challenges they are facing and am hopeful our programme contributes to all of us moving forward to more effectively fighting corruption.

JOHANNES TONN
GLOBAL INTEGRITY DIRECTOR
OF ANTI-CORRUPTION



FOR RESEARCH OUTPUTS

**Blogs****February**

Elizabeth David-Barrett's [Building public procurement integrity in Jamaica](#)

Vanessa Watson's team: Gian Marco Mois s's [Two problems of corruption research & GI-ACE: Cities of Integrity at the World Urban Forum](#)

Ryan Jablonski's [Research insights into the causes of medicine theft in Malawi](#)

March

Gerhard Anders's team: Matthew Page's [Fresh perspectives on the effectiveness of anti-corruption law enforcement in Nigeria](#)

Jacqueline Klopp's team: Melissa Trimble's [Barriers for small-scale traders in Kenya: Exploring women's challenges on International Women's Day](#)

Claudia Baez Camargo's team: Scott Newton's [Informal Practices and informal \(governing\) networks](#)

Mark Buntaine's team: Paul Bukuluki's [Is positive recognition an incentive to fight corruption?](#)

Elizabeth David-Barrett's team: Isabelle Adam's [India's Federal Procurement Data Infrastructure](#)

Amrita Dhillon's [The flipside of corruption: State comparisons in India using public service delivery measures](#)

April

John Heathershaw's team: Tom Mayne's [What we have learnt from the UK's unexplained wealth order legal cases](#)

May

Jackie Harvey's [Making Records Open Does Not Always Make Them Useful](#)

Claudia Baez Camargo's [Bribery, Gift-giving, & Social Norms: Understating Corruption in the Tanzania Health Sector](#)

June

Jacqueline Klopp's [COVID-19 Impacts Cross Border Traders in East Africa](#)

Daniel Haberly's [Mapping Politically Exposed Person \(PEP\)-linked shell companies in the Panama and Paradise Paper](#)

August

Collaborative blog with SOAS [ACE: Exploring New Ways to develop effective anti-corruption interventions](#)

Vanessa Watson's team: Christian Alexander's [Marking milestones in understanding the presence of corruption and the role of integrity among South African and Zambian urban planning professionals](#)

September

Jacqueline Klopp's team: Shruti Sriram's [The Gendered Nature of Corruption: A Case Study on Small-Scale Cross Border Trade in Kenya](#)

John Heathershaw's team: Tom Mayne's [From a Surrey mansion to an Uzbek prison: Revisiting the case of Gulnara Karimova](#)

Jackie Harvey's [Are Promised Changes to Nigeria's Anti-corruption Architecture Built On Sand?](#)

Jan-Hinrik Meyer-Sahling's [Ethics Codes: How they can curb corruption in public service if part of a smart anti-corruption infrastructure](#)

October

Elizabeth David-Barrett's [Anti-corruption in Aid-funded Procurement: Whacking the Mole is Not Enough](#)

Thorsten Chmura's [From Lab to Online Research: A Transition Full of Hurdles](#)

November

Vanessa Watson's team: Christian Alexander's [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](#)

Daniel Haberly's [Why do people set up off-shore companies? Some preliminary findings from the Panama and Paradise Papers](#)

December

Paul Buntaine's team: Brigham Daniels's [Trust, Public Health, and Corruption](#)

GI-ACE's [Learnings from the IACC Panel on Frontiers in Building Integrity](#)

Newsletters

March [newsletter](#)

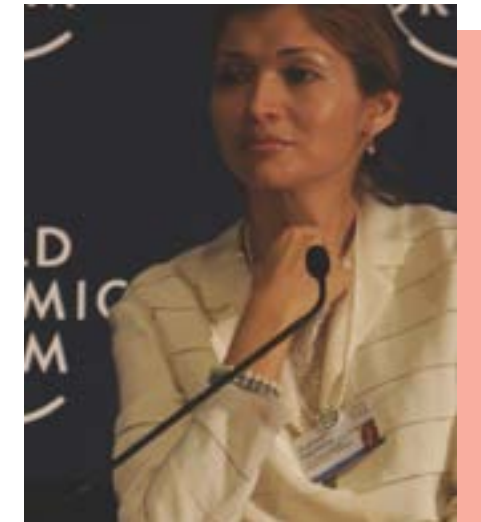
May [newsletter](#)

July [newsletter](#)

September [newsletter](#), theme of professionals

November [newsletter](#), theme of data

For future newsletters sign up at: https://gint.info/GI_ACESubs



Multimedia

[Mushtaq Khan and Paul Heywood on Anti-Corruption Evidence \(Part I\)](#), on the Kickback podcast regarding their respective approaches to anti-corruption.

[Mushtaq Khan & Paul Heywood on populism, digital technologies & RCTs \(Part II\)](#), on the Kickback podcast. This interview picks up on a discussion about research on social norms and corruption, mentioning the distinction between descriptive and injunctive norms.

[Presentation: Ethical Border Trading for small-scale businesses](#), Jacqueline Klopp's team at Columbia University's Earth Institute give a final presentation on their project regarding Ethical border trading between Kenya and Uganda for small-scale businesses. The team explores the methodology of their research, programming & policy implications and recommendations.

[Highlights from the Quest for Integrity in South African Cities roundtable](#), this video is an edited version of a roundtable discussion that took place as part of the Southern Africa City Studies Conference in which former municipal officials dissect issues of corruption and integrity in South African urban development processes.

[Tackling Urban Corruption: A fresh take on a persistent problem](#), this animation is one of a two-part series based on the Cities of Integrity working paper 'Leveraging the role of the urban planning profession for one of the central policy challenges of our times'.

[Building Momentum for Urban Integrity: City planners as hidden champions](#), this is the second of the 2-part video series based on the Cities of Integrity working paper 'Leveraging the role of the urban planning profession for one of the central policy challenges of our times'.



[Declarations Episode: Understanding the #EndSARS Protests, Part 1: Anti-Corruption and Political Power in Nigeria](#), featuring Jackie Harvey and Pallavi Roy, the human rights podcast from the Centre of Governance and Human Rights at the University of Cambridge.

[Book Talk: Sarah Chayes "On Corruption in America"](#), renowned corruption expert Sarah Chayes, discusses her groundbreaking book *On Corruption in America: And What's at Stake* with Milan Vaishnav, Senior Fellow and Director of the South Asia Program, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

[New Approaches to Anti-Corruption: Four Ignite Talks from GI-ACE](#), existing approaches to combating corruption have often failed to have the desired impact. If prevailing approaches have not worked, how do we move beyond them and discover, explore and test approaches that may be more effective? The GI-ACE programme aims to address this by devising anti-corruption interventions that can effectively reach practitioners and shift the conversation from an existing paradigm that has stalled, toward a more focused and actionable framework for both understanding and tackling corruption. Five GI-ACE researchers have written a series of papers that interrogate and identify the key practical changes needed to help make progress on the agenda of rethinking corruption.

[ACE Digital Library - cite & share](#), the ACE Digital Library is an open-source database and tool to facilitate the mapping of scientific literature related to corruption. The tool is designed to manage the ever-growing catalogue of published research on these topics and facilitate the identification and retrieval of knowledge.

Op-Eds

[Indian Express](#) by Amrita Dhillon on the efficacy of rural government schemes in India

[Premium Times](#) by Gerhard Anders depicting the suspensions and dismissals of anti-corruption ministers in Nigeria, Malawi, and Tanzania

[The FCPA Blog](#) by Matthew Page on Nigeria's anti-corruption enforcement.

Tom Mayne [examined in The Independent](#) whether, in light of rather grim predictions of the future of the UK economy due to the double whammy of COVID-19 and Brexit, the UK government's commitment to stamping out corruption will continue to be treated seriously.

John Heathershaw contributed to a piece in the [National Endowment for Democracy](#) that makes the case that the global health pandemic will bring into sharp relief the debilitated state of social services in many countries, which could lead to greater citizen discontent and activism. The International Forum for Democratic Studies asked four leading experts for their views on how the COVID-19 pandemic will affect trends in transnational kleptocracy.

Press Mentions

The Guardian published a [front-page article](#) on the government contracting process for PPE and quoted Elizabeth David-Barrett extensively.

The Times published a [headlining piece](#) on a Code of Conduct drafted by John Heathershaw.

Elizabeth David-Barrett and the Curbing Corruption in Public Procurement team came in first place at the IMF Pitch Challenge on October 7th, [winning them \\$50,000](#) to pilot their anti-corruption project intervention.

Tena Prelec wrote a [piece in the IEMed Mediterranean Yearbook](#) about the non-transparent practices of Emirati investors facilitating the activities of money laundering networks in the Balkans.

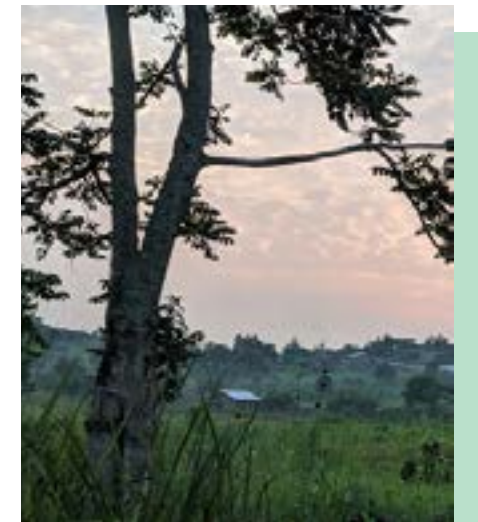
Claudia Baez Camargo's team had a [paper published in Relief Web](#) on research evidence that social norms and shared beliefs spur corruption.

[The Premium Times quotes](#) Gerhard Anders' project on a piece about setbacks in Nigeria's fight against corruption.

Journal Articles

Anders, G., Kanyongolo, F., & Seim, B. (2020). [Corruption and the impact of law enforcement: Insights from a mixed-methods study in Malawi](#). *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, 58(3), 315-336. doi:10.1017/S0022278X2000021X

Schuster, Christian, Lauren Weitzman, Kim Sass Mikkelsen, Jan Meyer-Sahling, Katherine Bersch, Francis Fukuyama, Patricia Paskov, Daniel Rogger, Dinsha Mistry, and Kerenssa Kay. 2020. [Responding to COVID-19 through Surveys of Public Servants](#). *Public Administration Review* 80(5): 792– 96. <https://doi.org/10.1111/puar.13246>.





David-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). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12116-020-09315-4>

Working Papers

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.

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 https://www.africancentreforcities.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/GI_ACE_WORKING_PAPER_2_3.pdf

Wedel, Janine R. (2020). [The Mapping Method: A Guide to Charting Corruption and Influence Processes](#). Working Paper No. 4. Global Integrity Anti-Corruption Evidence Programme.

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