

Targeting Natural Resource Corruption

Harnessing knowledge, generating evidence, and supporting innovative policy and practice for more effective anti-corruption programming

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TNRC Learning Series

Using political economy analysis to support corruption risk assessments that strengthen law enforcement against wildlife crime



Claudia Baez
Camargo
**Basel Institute on
Governance**



Juhani Grossman
**Basel Institute on
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Saba Kassa
**Basel Institute on
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Jo Shaw
WWF South Africa



Beatriz Torres
USAID/Peru

Get Engaged

Audio Settings ^



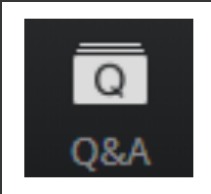
Chat



Raise Hand

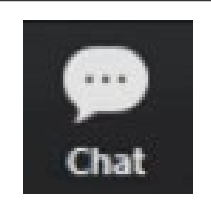


Q&A



1. Pose questions at any time by clicking on the “Q&A” icon

Panelists will reply directly or answer live during the moderated discussion



2. Exchange thoughts and introduce yourself in the chat

The chat is visible to all, unless otherwise directed

Polls

Connection

1. How are you attached to the meeting?

☐ Windows PC
☐ Mac PC
☒ Android phone/tablet
☐ iOS phone/tablet
☐ Other

2. How are you attached to the audio?

☒ Phone
☐ VOIP/computer speakers

Submit

Polls

Host is sharing poll results

1. How are you attached to the meeting?(Multiple Choice)

Windows PC	67%
Mac PC	33%
Android phone/tablet	0%
iOS phone/tablet	0%
Other	0%

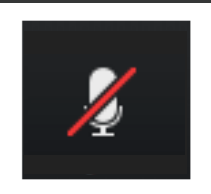
2. How are you attached to the audio?

Phone	0%
VOIP/computer speakers	100%

Close

3. Respond to polls as they are launched

Please make your selections and remember to click “submit”!



4. All participant lines are muted

Given high attendance in this webinar, all audience lines will remain muted

POLL

How likely are you to suggest performing political economy analysis as part of a corruption risk assessment to strengthen law enforcement against wildlife crime?

- a. Definitely not**
- b. Unlikely**
- c. Likely**
- d. Certain**

Using political economy analysis to support corruption risk assessments that strengthen law enforcement against wildlife crime



Juhani Grossman
***Team Leader,
Green Corruption Programme,
Basel Institute on Governance***



Saba Kassa
***Public Governance Specialist,
Green Corruption Programme,
Basel Institute on Governance***

How can political economy analysis support corruption risk assessments to strengthen law enforcement against wildlife crime?

Basel Institute on Governance



Independent
non-profit Swiss
foundation



Fighting **corruption**,
strengthening **governance**



80+ staff
25 nationalities



HQ in **Basel**
Field teams in **7 countries**

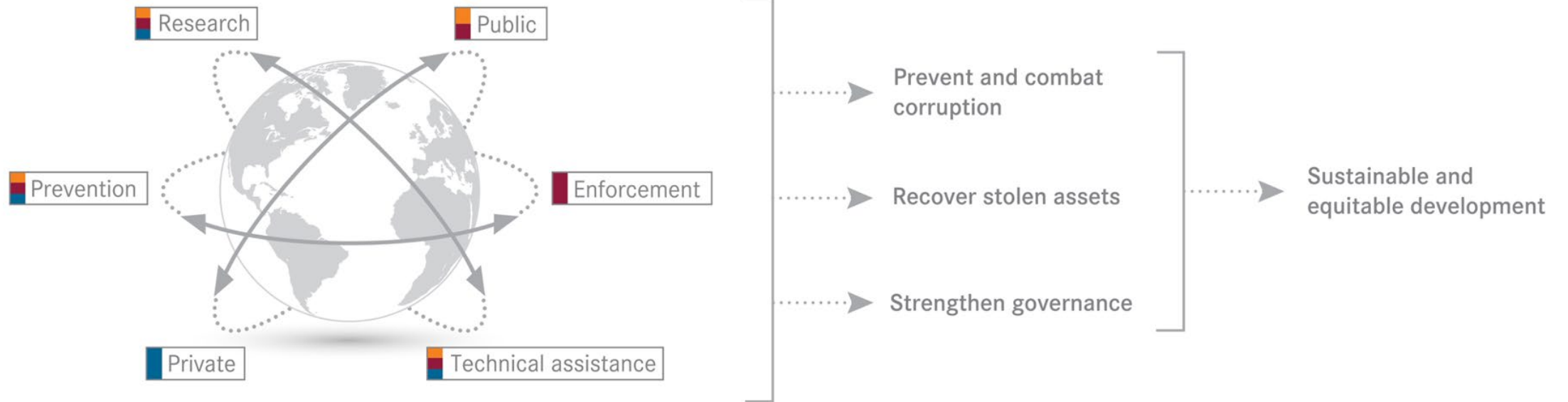


Established
2003



Associated Institute of
the **University of Basel**

How we work



Green Corruption

- Multi-disciplinary initiative that targets environmental degradation using **anti-corruption and governance tools**.
- Our team consists of specialists in financial investigation and asset recovery, public governance, intelligence and environmental crime.
- We work worldwide with the public and private sectors and civil society to bring a **“follow the money” approach to the fight against wildlife and other environmental crimes**.



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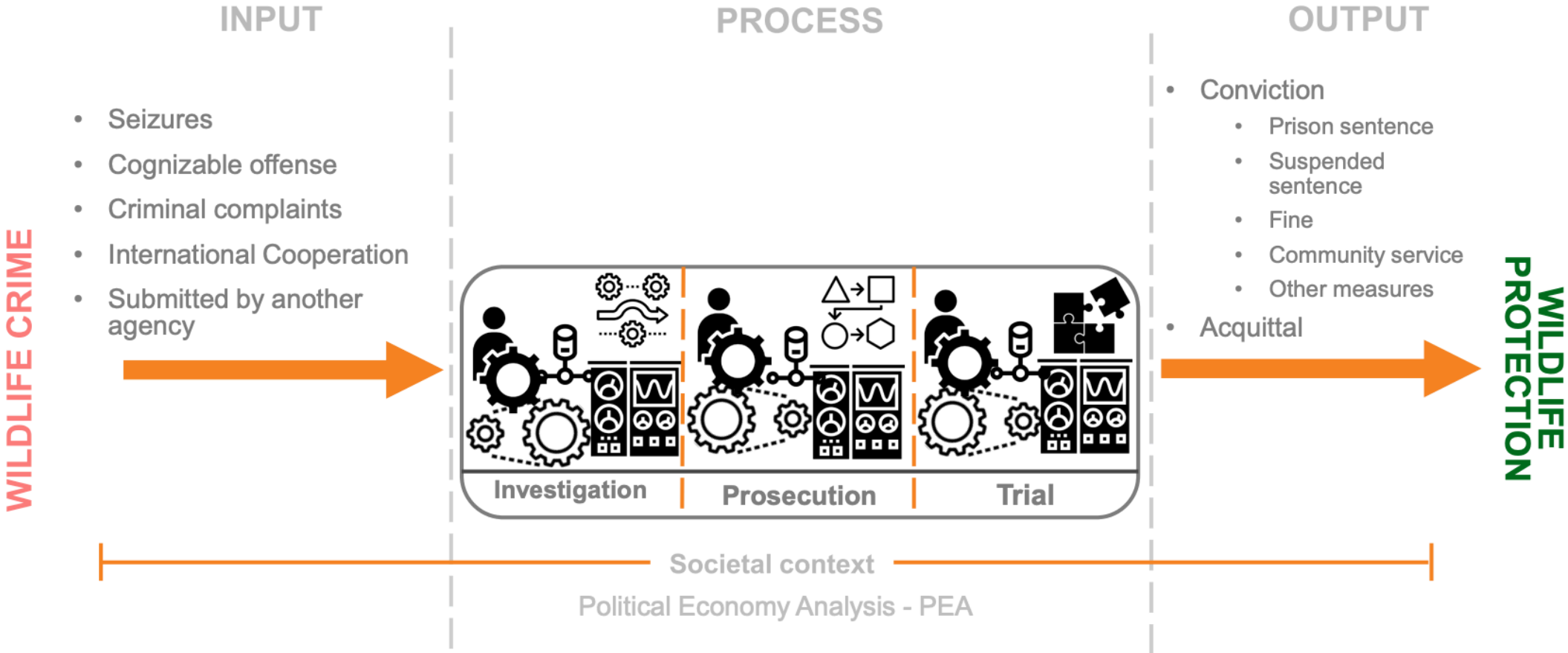
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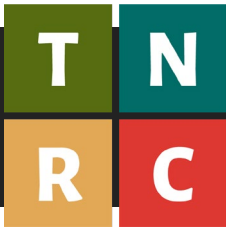
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Preventing corruption from undermining investigations and prosecutions of illegal wildlife trade

- Effective enforcement against illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and related crimes is a vital component of wildlife conservation, but corruption risks within law enforcement agencies undermine their ability to investigate and prosecute such cases.
- In recognition of this, the Basel Institute on Governance undertook corruption risk assessments (CRAs) in three countries.
- The approach adopted focused on analyzing systems and processes in a law enforcement context. A unique feature was the adoption of a collaborative approach to develop a process map for IWT investigations and prosecutions in each country. The map formed the basis of a systematic gathering and analysis of information about corruption risks at key points along the process.
- This project is funded by Targeting Natural Resource Corruption (TNRC).

Assessment of the criminal justice system involved in countering IWT to understand and base future anti-corruption programs





Complementing the CRA with a PEA

- The goal of the CRA was to map *what and how* corruption risks undermine IWT investigations
- The goal of the PEA was to understand *why corruption risks happen* by understanding the potential influence of formal and informal political arrangements and power dynamics that impact the law enforcement chain

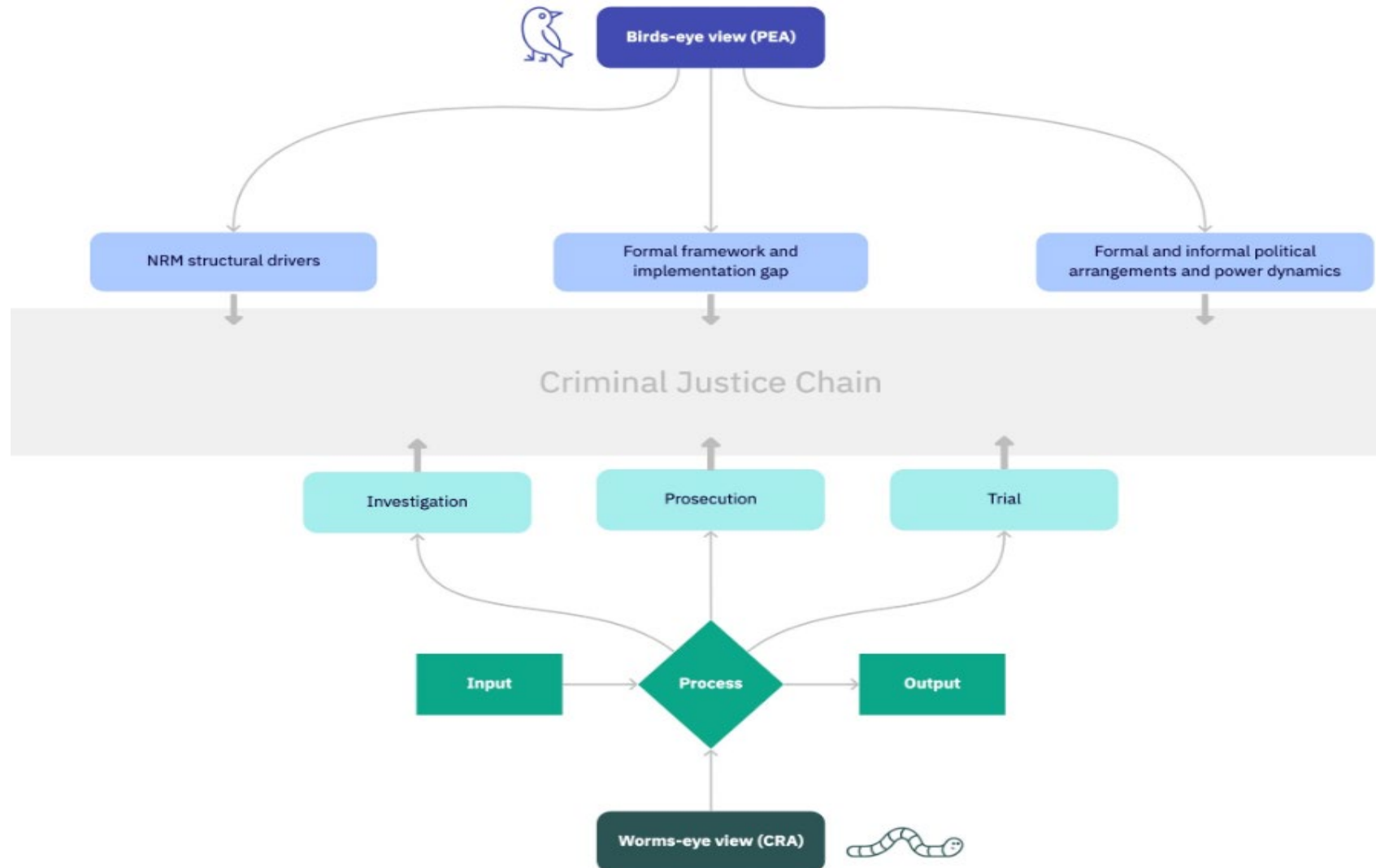
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Why are PEAs important for assessing and mitigating corruption risks?



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Conducting PEAs in highly corrupt and politicized contexts

- Start with desk research and document analysis
- Complement with speaking to a variety of people in the know
- Triangulate information obtained from desk review and interviews
- Be pragmatic
- Manage risks

What **MORE** did we learn by conducting a PEA?

- The extent to which political elites and the overall political arrangements and power dynamics can shape the law enforcement chain
- IWT policies are not developed in a vacuum from other policies but are interdependent
- The way in which the political system works, and the way in which formal laws curbing IWT are implemented, are intertwined
- The systemic nature of corruption risks: Structural drivers of high levels of criminality and corruption impact IWT enforcement
- The political feasibility of an anti-corruption intervention

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Translating findings into the design of corruption mitigation measures

We learned that *how* we work matters to increase uptake of the information in a PEA in related anti-corruption programs:

- Present information in an actionable way
- Think about timing
- Avoid silos
- Optimize collaboration in data collection and analysis

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Integrated vs independent approach

Integrated	Independent
PEA and CRA teams work together or are even the same person	Separate experts work on each PEA and CRA
Ensures more coherent connection between reports	Can bring expert for each document
Larger teams	Smaller teams
Built-in coordination	Coordination needs to be ensured separately
More costly	Greater dependence on individuals

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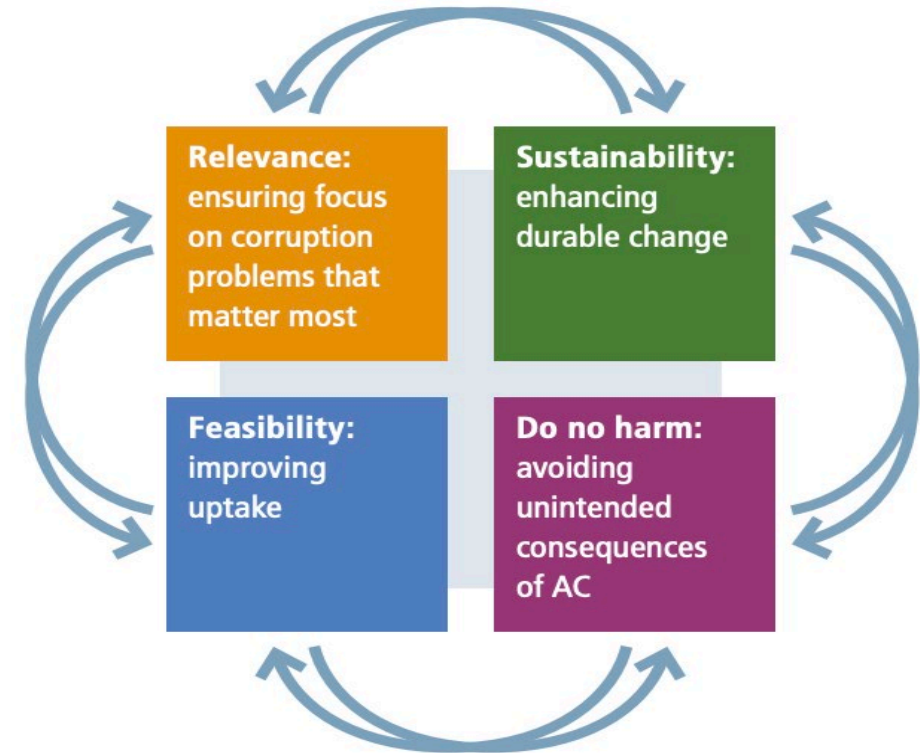
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Main value added

- *Deceptively unaware*: Experts will rely on their technical expertise or their country background. Risk assessment, evaluation and mitigation by definition is inter-disciplinary so requires a broadening of expertise.
- *Don't know what you don't know*: Narrow expertise doesn't allow experts to ask for help, as they don't know what questions to ask.
- *PEA ensures holistic approach*: PEA allows risk assessors to consider even those risks that might not have been on their radar.
- *PEA insures against risks*: Asking questions about corruption can be dangerous and knowing the context allows the tailoring of language to a situation to reduce chance of negative backlash.

High impact vs high feasibility and more...

- Focusing on adopting and strengthening measures that can have the greatest impact
- A trade-off will likely emerge in terms of interventions that have a high likelihood of success (i.e. low-hanging fruit) versus impact if successful
- Consider unintended consequences and mitigate risks
- Work with the grain, tailored to local realities., and adapts to opening and closing spaces for reform and thereby enhances durable change



Using political economy analysis to support corruption risk assessments that strengthen law enforcement against wildlife crime



Jo Shaw
*Senior Manager,
Wildlife Programme/Africa Rhino Lead,
WWF South Africa*

Implementation for conservation projects

- Reflections on implementation in a landscape impacted by high value wildfire trafficking, where corruption is implicated as an enabler.
- Applied research project to understand the mechanisms of corruption (how), but also interrogate the drivers behind it (why)?
 - *Identify evidence-based approaches and possible actions*
 - *Interviews with key people to develop framework for understanding the problem on the ground*
 - *Co-develop implementation plans drawing from recommended approaches*



Implementation for conservation projects

- Systemic approach: corruption isn't an issue of individual "bad apples", rather often symptomatic of broader gaps or challenges within institutions and systems.
- IWT is a form of organised transnational crime and these networks can be targeted and sophisticated in entrapment efforts.
- Scale matters: identify levers to address corruption, even within landscapes with high levels of criminality.
- How to use combined information from PEA and CRAs can allow not just the assessment of risk and how to mitigate, but how increase resilience within a system?



Implementation into conservation projects

Political economy analysis – understanding context of power dynamics, conflict and potential impacts on effectiveness of anti-corruption actions

Corruption risk analysis – prioritising actions to strengthen organisational structures and processes

Risk reduction efforts – building resilience, integrity and trust at different scales with key staff

Targeted communications – behavioural science messaging to shift perceptions and change conversations



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POLL

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- b. Unlikely**
- c. Likely**
- d. Certain**

POLL

TNRC's goal is to expand and deepen understanding of anti-corruption in natural resource management. Did this event provide you with new information?

- a. Yes**
- b. No**
- c. Unsure**

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