

Targeting Natural Resource Corruption

Welcome! We will begin shortly.

This is a Zoom webinar. All participant videos are off and lines are muted.

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TNRC Learning Series

Framing and implementing effective assessments of corruption for conservation interventions



Achiba Gargule
U4-CMI and Targeting Natural Resource Corruption



Natalia Muñoz Cassolis,
World Wildlife Fund



Jennifer Lewis
USAID



Alina Rocha Menocal
ODI



Aled Williams
U4-CMI and Targeting Natural Resource Corruption



Liz Hart
Targeting Natural Resource Corruption (Moderator)



Get Engaged

Audio Settings ^



Chat

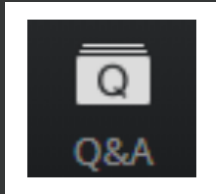


Raise Hand

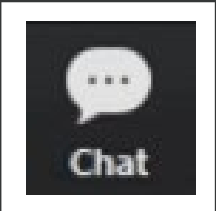


Q&A

Leave Meeting



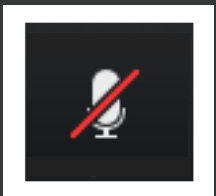
- 1. Pose questions at any time by clicking on the “Q&A” icon**
Panelists will reply directly or answer live during the moderated discussion



- 2. Introduce yourself to panelists via the chat**
The chat box will only be visible to the panelists and is not public

The image shows two screenshots from a meeting interface. The left screenshot is titled 'Poll' and 'Connection'. It contains two questions: '1. How are you attached to the meeting?' with radio button options for Windows PC, Mac PC, Android phone/tablet, iOS phone/tablet, and Other; and '2. How are you attached to the audio?' with radio button options for Phone and VoIP/computer speakers. A 'Submit' button is at the bottom. The right screenshot is titled 'Poll' and 'Host is sharing poll results'. It shows the results for the first question: Windows PC (67%), Mac PC (33%), Android phone/tablet (0%), iOS phone/tablet (0%), and Other (0%). For the second question, the results are Phone (0%) and VoIP/computer speakers (100%). A 'Close' button is at the bottom.

- 3. Respond to polls as they are launched**
Make your selections and remember to click “submit”!



- 4. All participants are muted**
Given high attendance in this webinar, all lines will remain muted

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POLL

What would best describe your role in a potential Corruption Risk Analysis (CRA) in your operating context?

- a. Donor/Funder**
- b. Program/Project manager in a conservation organization**
- c. Program/Project implementer in a conservation organization**
- d. Member of the Government**
- e. Other**



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Achiba Gargule
Senior Advisor, U4-CMI
*Targeting Natural Resource
Corruption*



Aled Williams
Senior Advisor, U4-CMI
Research Coordinator, *Targeting
Natural Resource Corruption*

What we'll cover

Introduction to webinar focus and goals, introduction of speakers

Overview of CRAs: Main goals and types of CRA

Using tailored corruption studies to inform U4 Partner approaches in Cambodia and Zimbabwe

Lessons from implementing a CRA in Colombia as a TNRC pilot

Insights from USAID work with context analysis/PEA

Discussion: How to make the most of corruption context analysis opportunities for conservation?

Overview of CRAs: Main goals

- CRA is any **research methodology** whose primary aim is to **assess corruption, corruption risks, and/or anti-corruption interventions** in a given context
 - ✓ CRAs seeks to identify weaknesses within a system which may present opportunities for corruption to occur
 - ✓ Involves identification of issues associated with, contributing to, or otherwise facilitating corruption in a particular setting
 - ✓ CRAs involve some degree of evaluation of the likelihood of corruption occurring and/or the impact it would have should it occur
 - ✓ CRAs provide evidence of actual or perceived corruption in a given context in order to inform anti-corruption strategies and policies or for advocacy purposes

Approaches and Methods for CRAs

TYPE OF APPROACH/METHOD	DESCRIPTION	SCALE/EXAMPLES
POLITICAL ECONOMY ANALYSIS	PEA is concerned with the interaction of political and economic processes in a society: the distribution of power and wealth between different groups and individuals and the processes that create, sustain and transform these relationships over time. An increased understanding of contextual factors is an essential tool for capturing informal realities “behind the façade” in governance matters (such as corruption).	<p>Multi-level: Institutional and Context Analysis (UNDP)</p> <p>Country: Power Analysis (SIDA), Strategic Governance and Corruption Assessment (Netherlands); Drivers of Change (FCDO); Applied Political Economy Analysis (USAID)</p> <p>Sector: Political Economy Analysis for Sectors (ODI/FCDO)</p>
PUBLIC CORRUPTION (PERCEPTION, ATTITUDE & EXPERIENCE) SURVEYS	The perception of target groups concerning corruption based on the assumption that there is an association between perceptions and actual corruption	Multi-level. e.g., TI CPI
APPROACHES INVOLVING DIRECT OBSERVATION AND OBSERVATION OF PROXIES	Obtaining indications of corruption through direct experience (e.g., attend criminal proceedings) and observation of phenomena that are assumed to be proxies or near-proxies of corruption in a given context	Multiple
VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS	Corruption risks in terms of actors, relationships and interactions, in a value chain to pinpoint areas where corruption is most likely to occur. The benefit of this approach is that it highlights specific ‘hotspots’ where action to reduce risks can be concentrated.	Sector: TI - Transparency and Integrity in Service Delivery in Africa (TISDA) Risk Map, ADB - Guidelines for Implementing ADB’s Second Governance and Anticorruption Action Plan (GACAP II); Resource Governance Index
INTERVIEW-BASED METHODS	Interviews with relevant persons: users, officials, experts and/or other members of the public is often the most important method for securing information on corrupt practices or other malfeasance. Such methods are frequently employed in the other types of analysis noted above.	Multiple

CRAs: Potential and Limitations

- Allow management of corruption risks at various levels and help create responses based on a prioritization of risks and threats
- CRAs facilitate the development of tailored anti-corruption measures -> efficient than general or mainstream measures in particular contexts
- Can be key to prevention of corruption -> aim is to prevent corruption rather than rely on investigating and sanctioning corruption cases
- CRA analyses are typically highly influenced by how corruption is defined and by whom
- Limited resources (financial and technical) relative to required methods for understanding risks
- Effectiveness and impact is dependent on context:
 - Factors such as media coverage of specific corruption scandals may excessively amplify popular perceptions about the overall level of corruption
 - The secretive nature of many corrupt transactions may contribute to an underestimation of corruption in people's perceptions
- National and/or sectoral assessments can lead to findings and recommendations that are general or vague

Using tailored corruption analysis to inform U4 Partner approaches

Country	U4 Partner	Approach	Timeframe studied	Author/s	Year	Main Results
Cambodia	Sida – aim was to inform U4 Partner AC approaches in Cambodia	Critical Political Economy Analysis (including in-field interviews)	2008-2018	Murdoch University, Australian National University plus Cambodian scholar	2018	Liberal anti-corruption reforms effectively deepen Cambodia's market capitalism and provide ways for the neopatrimonial state to rationalise and reorganise the shadow economy, and consolidate power relations. Strategies for deepening Cambodia's anti-corruption reforms need to distinguish more rigorously between liberal and democratic notions of accountability and be clear-eyed about exactly how interventions will deliver democratic dividends.
Zimbabwe	Germany – aim was to inform U4 Partner engagement on the NACS	Political Settlement Analysis, with Health Sector Case Study (including in-field interviews)	1980-2019	Zimbabwean Studies Unit, Rhodes University and University of Zimbabwe	2020	Zimbabwe's current semi-authoritarian character will inherently inhibit the full implementation of the national anti-corruption strategy. As it currently stands, corporate governance challenges abound within a weak and captured state bureaucracy. Many corruption cases are politicised by the ongoing factional politics within the ruling party. Coordination between anti-corruption institutions is ad hoc and unsystematic. State funding for agencies seeking to counter corruption is deficient.

References

1. Baker, J. and Milne, S. 2019. *Cambodia's anti-corruption regime, 2008-2018: A critical political economy approach*. U4 Issue No. 1. Chr. Michelsen Institute. Bergen.
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<https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2496/Applied%20PEA%20Field%20Guide%20and%20Framework%20Working%20Document%20041516.pdf>
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Natalia Muñoz Cassolis
Consultant, *World Wildlife Fund*



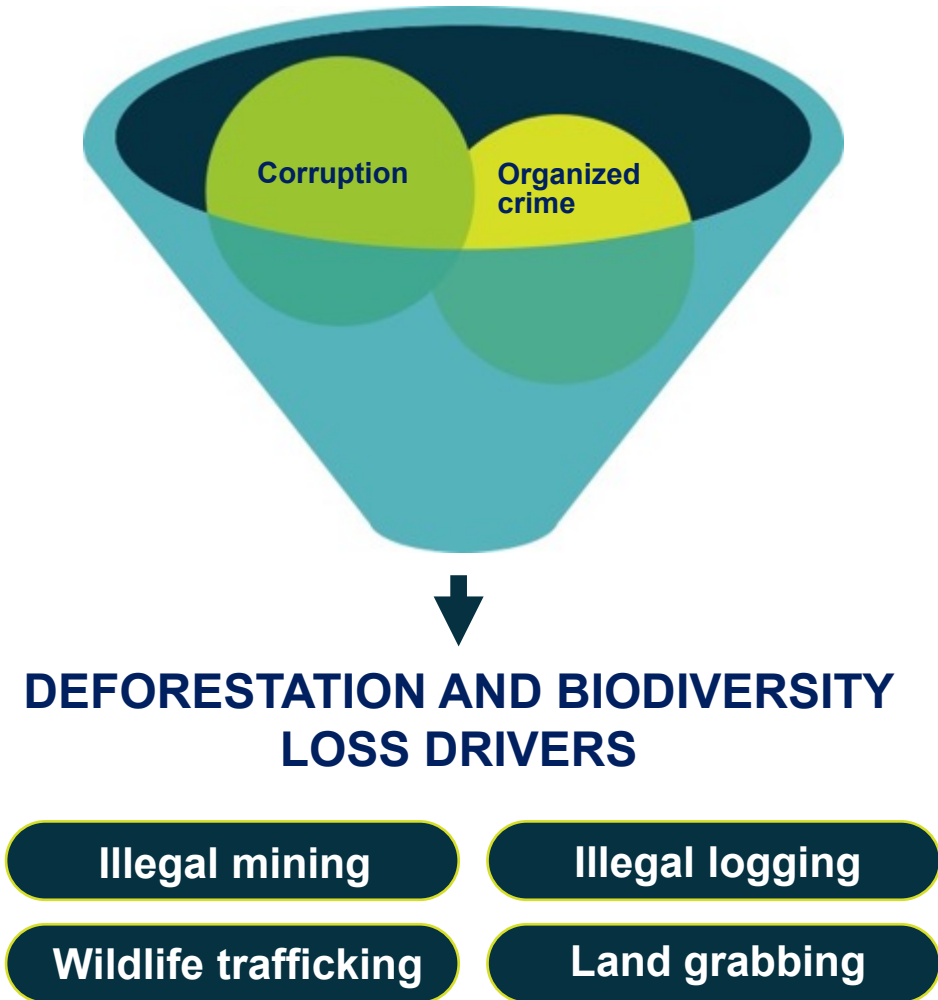
Transparent Governance of Natural Resources in Colombia (TGNR)



About the project

Transparent Governance of Natural Resources
(TGNR)

About the project

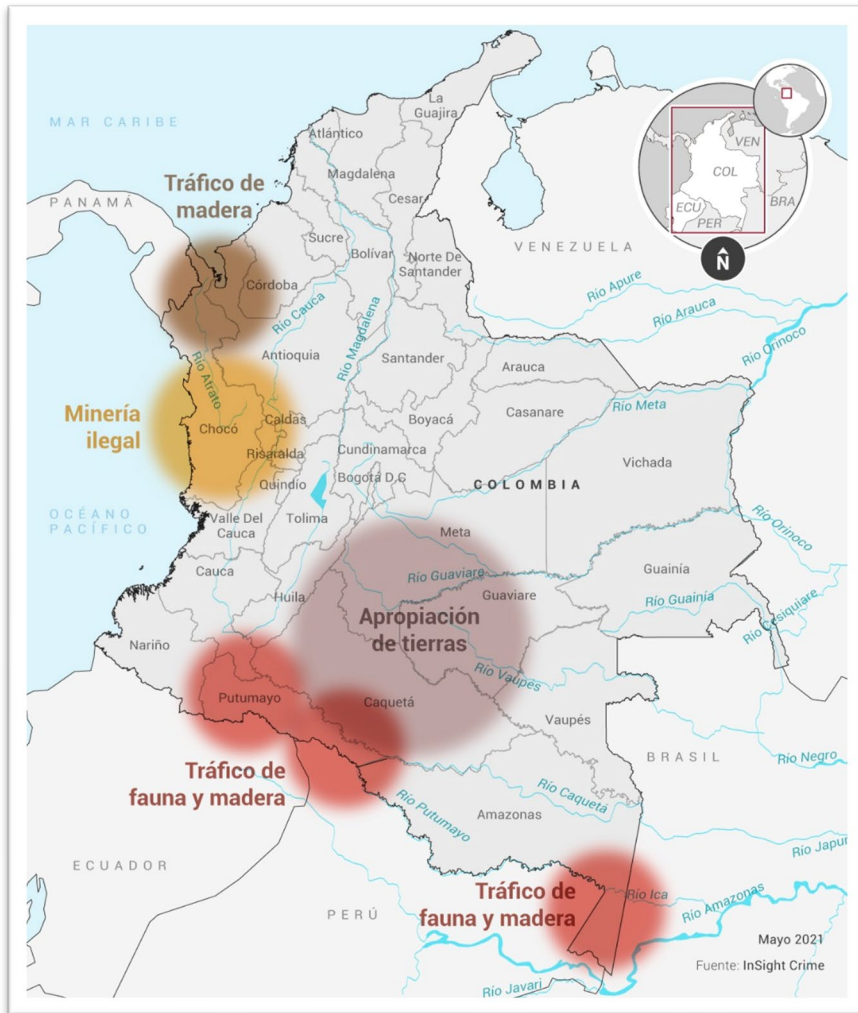


What was TGNR's goal?

- 1. Provide a better understanding** of how corruption and organized crime operate in the drivers
- 2. Generate feasible recommendations** on how to mitigate these phenomena by enhancing processes, legal frameworks, or situations that facilitate corruption and organized crime

Project executed between June 2020 and May 2021

How to achieve the goal?



MODULE #1.
Concept of
corruption & risks

MODULE #2.
Scope of the
analysis

MODULE #3.
Identification of the
context

MODULE #6.
Analysis of the
problem

MODULE #5.
Filling the corruption
risk matrix

MODULE #4.
Stakeholders' map

MODULE #7.
General & per driver
analysis of risks

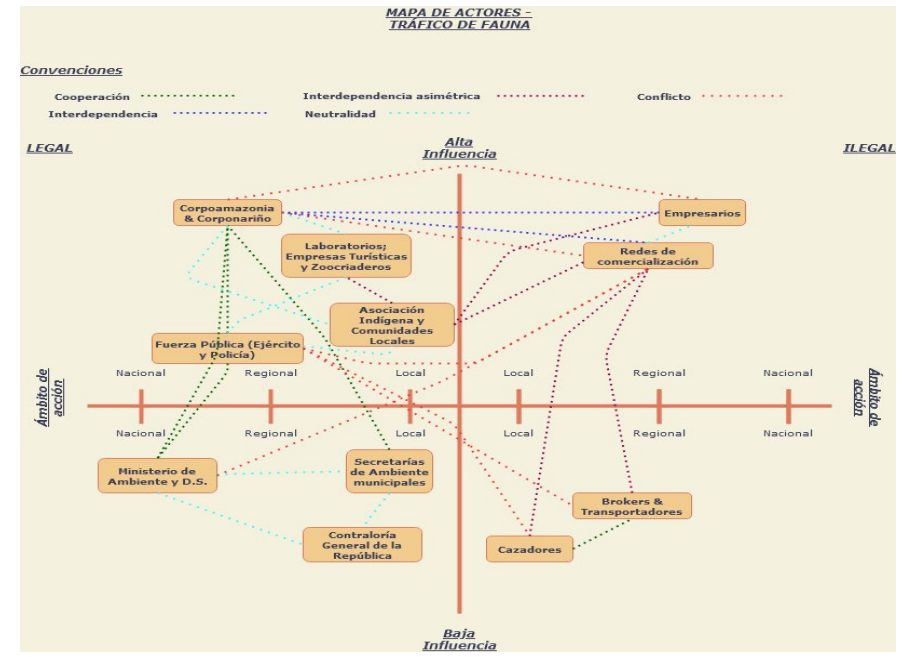
MODULE #8.
Analysis of
organized crime

MODULE #9.
Integration between
corruption &
organized crime
analysis

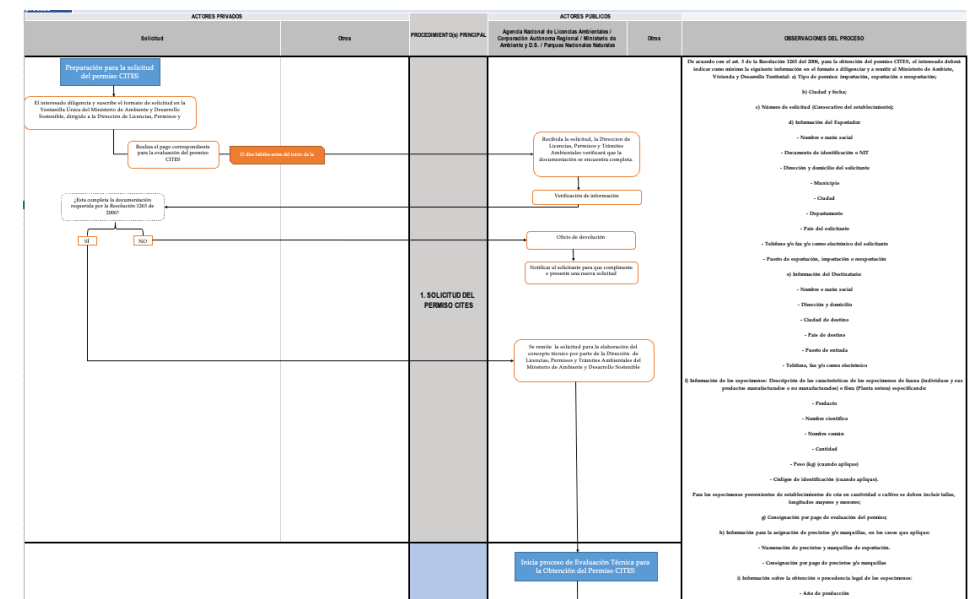
MODULE #10. Draft recommendations

How to achieve the goal?

NORMOGRAMA GENERAL DEL MOTOR										
No.	MOTOR	TIPO DE NORMA	NÚMERO DE LA NORMA	FECHA DE EMISIÓN	EMITIDO POR	DESCRIPCIÓN - EPIGRAFE DEL DOCUMENTO	DIRECCIÓN ELECTRÓNICA DE CONSULTA	VALORACIÓN DE SU CUMPLIMIENTO	OBSERVACIONES	
1	Tráfico de fauna silvestre.	Decreto	2811	18 de diciembre de 1974	Presidencia de la República	El siguiente será el texto del Código Nacional de Recursos Naturales Renovables y de Protección al Medio Ambiente. Fundado en el principio de que el ambiente es patrimonio común de la humanidad y necesario para la supervivencia y el desarrollo económico y social de los pueblos, este Código tiene por objeto: lograr la preservación y restauración del ambiente y la conservación, mejoramiento y utilización racional de los recursos naturales renovables, según criterios de equidad que aseguren el desarrollo armónico del hombre y de dichos recursos, la disponibilidad permanente de estos y la máxima participación social, para beneficio de la salud y el bienestar de los presentes y futuros habitantes del territorio nacional. Prevenir y controlar los efectos nocivos de la explotación de los recursos naturales no renovables sobre los demás recursos. Regular la conducta humana, individual o colectiva y la actividad de la administración pública, respecto del ambiente y de los recursos naturales renovables y las relaciones que surgen del aprovechamiento y conservación de tales recursos y de ambiente.	https://www.ambientecol.gov.co/images/Boletin/boletin2811.pdf	Se refleja que, conforme al artículo 258, la administración pública no realiza esfuerzos integrales por velar por la adecuada conservación, fomento y restauración de la fauna silvestre; ejemplar las prácticas de manejo de la fauna silvestre mediante el desarrollo y la utilización de técnicas de conservación y aprovechamiento; y las disposiciones relacionadas con la caza de subsistencia. Especialmente porque esta última figura se aprovecha como una ambigüedad legal sobre la cual la Corporación, en este caso la autoridad ambiental, no realiza los controles necesarios, ni tampoco procura un cumplimiento estricto de la norma cuando es violada.	ICN1 ICN2	A pesar de que el Decreto propone delimitaciones y herramientas variadas para la protección del ambiente en general, es la Parte IX (novena) del texto la que está dedicada a la protección de la fauna terrestre y acuática en Colombia. Artículo 247 al 285. Así mismo, en 2019 se emitió la sentencia C045/19 de la Corte Constitucional de Colombia donde se adelantaba una demanda de inconstitucionalidad contra los artículos 248 (parcial), 252 (parcial) y 256 del Decreto 2811 de 1974, y los artículos 8º (parcial) y 30 (parcial) de la ley 84 de 1989. El resultado fue declarar como inenquadrable la caza deportiva en el territorio nacional.
2	Tráfico de fauna silvestre.	Decreto	1608	31 de julio de 1978	Presidencia de la República	En conformidad con lo pactado en el Código Nacional de Recursos Naturales Renovables y de Protección al Medio Ambiente, este estatuto regula la preservación, protección, conservación, restauración y fomento de fauna silvestre a través de: el establecimiento de vedas, prohibiciones totales, regulación de la caza y delimitación de áreas protegidas	https://www.ambientecol.gov.co/images/Boletin/boletin1608_310778.pdf	Al igual que en el cuerpo normativo anterior, las mayores fallas se evidencian sobre el poco control de las obligaciones que deben establecerse sobre aquellos que realizan actividades de caza de subsistencia. Figura que en otras normas evaluadas requiere de permisos necesarios, pero que en este decreto faculta a la autoridad para solicitar dichas obligaciones. Además, se observa que el cumplimiento de una gran parte de las disposiciones contenidas en el decreto, tienen dificultades en su aplicación dadas las limitaciones de capital humano que las Corporaciones y el Sistema de Parques Nacionales Naturales representa, haciendo imposible que la vigilancia exhaustiva para el cumplimiento de estas disposiciones se efectúe como está dispuesto en la ley.	ICN1 ICN2 IC.A1 IC.C2	Este decreto es una extensión al Código Nacional de los Recursos Naturales Renovables y de Protección al Medio Ambiente. En materia de fauna silvestre, este decreto reglamenta por tanto las actividades que se relacionan con este recurso y con sus productos.
3	Tráfico de fauna silvestre.	Ley	17	22 de enero de 1981	Congreso de Colombia	Agrupase la "Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres", suscrita en Washington, D.C. el 3 de marzo de 1973. Esta convención reconoce a las especies de fauna silvestre de los países como elementos inenquadrables que deben ser protegidos mediante marcos normativos nacionales y la cooperación internacional contenida en dicha convención	https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/diagnostico-normativo/historico-convenciones-internacionales	N/A	N/A	Esta convención entró en vigencia en 1981, en 1993 de que Colombia se adhirió al tratado en 1997.
4	Tráfico de fauna silvestre.	Ley	84	27 de diciembre de 1989	Congreso de Colombia	Por la cual se adopta el Estatuto Nacional de Protección de los Animales y se crean unas contravenciones y se regula lo referente a su procedimiento y competencia. A partir de la promulgación de la presente ley, los animales tendrán en todo	https://www.ambientecol.gov.co/images/Boletin/boletin84.pdf	N/A	N/A	En 2019 se emitió la sentencia C045/19 de la Corte Constitucional de Colombia donde se adelantaba una demanda de inconstitucionalidad contra los artículos 248 (parcial), 252 (parcial) y 256 del Decreto 2811 de



MATRIZ PARA EL ANÁLISIS DE RIESGOS										
MOTOR	LA FUERZA DEL FACTOR DE RIESGO	DESCRIPCIÓN DEL FACTOR DE RIESGO	ALCANCE	RIESGO ALTA INFLUENCIA ALTA ACCIÓN		RIESGO ALTA INFLUENCIA BAJA ACCIÓN		RIESGO BAJA INFLUENCIA ALTA ACCIÓN		RIESGO BAJA INFLUENCIA BAJA ACCIÓN
				IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LA FUERZA DEL FACTOR DE RIESGO	IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LA FUERZA DEL FACTOR DE RIESGO	IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LA FUERZA DEL FACTOR DE RIESGO	IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LA FUERZA DEL FACTOR DE RIESGO	IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LA FUERZA DEL FACTOR DE RIESGO	IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LA FUERZA DEL FACTOR DE RIESGO	
1	Tráfico de fauna silvestre.	Existencia de una gran variedad de especies de fauna silvestre que son objeto de tráfico ilegal, lo que genera un impacto negativo en la conservación de la biodiversidad y en el bienestar de las comunidades locales.	Nacional	Alta	Alta	Alta	Baja	Baja	Baja	Alta
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A person wearing a hard hat and a light-colored t-shirt is using a chainsaw to cut through a large log in a forest. The scene is overlaid with a green tint. The chainsaw has the brand name 'STIHL' visible on its side. The background shows dense vegetation and trees.

Lessons learned

Transparent Governance of Natural Resources
(TGNR)

Lessons learned

Methodological approach

Methodology on its own is insufficient

Value chain/patterns should be the central tool

Multilevel knowledge required

Fragmented information makes the analysis more difficult

Substantial lessons

Analyze organized crime

Knowledge of legal frameworks + processes is key

Identification & confidentiality of key stakeholders

Pause, reflect & re-engage (e.g., validate findings)

An aerial photograph of a forest, showing a mix of green and brown tones, overlaid with a semi-transparent teal color. The text is centered on the right side of the image.

How to improve CRA's effectiveness

How to improve CRA's effectiveness

Allocate sufficient time for CRA projects (e.g., include a final advocacy phase for CRA projects, prepare advocacy strategies)

Determine beforehand the focus of anti-corruption efforts (e.g., prevention, detection, investigation, or sanction)

Deepen the understanding of social, political, economic, and cultural aspects amongst NRM practitioners

Integrate anti-corruption, human rights, and organized crime analysis in the long-term strategies

Foresee a previous phase for all projects to analyze the problem from an anti-corruption lens

Seek lessons learned from other sectors regarding anti-corruption

Promote projects with a regional scope – transnational component of environmental harm

Rethink recommendations and advocacy strategies from a behavior change perspective



Thank you

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Jennifer Lewis

Deputy Director, Anti-Corruption Task Force, *USAID*



Alina Rocha Menocal

Principal Research Fellow, Politics and Governance Programme, *ODI*



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POLL

How likely are you to suggest performing or supporting a CRA in your working context?

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

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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

After attending this webinar, would you say that you have:

___ A better understanding of how corruption risk assessments are defined and what they typically entail?

___ A better understanding of main lessons from research and experience on effective implementation of corruption risk assessments?

___ A better sense of actions that can be taken to help improve the effectiveness of corruption risk assessments for conservation interventions?

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Targeting Natural Resource Corruption

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



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