

Targeting Natural Resource Corruption

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TNRC Learning Series

Political economy analysis into practice: Using political economy for environmental anti-corruption theories of change



Micol Martini
*Governance Practice, WWF
International*
(Moderator)



Saba Kassa
*Basel Institute
on Governance*
(Discussant)



Kyle Rearick
USAID
(Discussant)



Iaroslav Teleshun
WWF Ukraine
(Presenter)



Phalla Mey
WWF Cambodia
(Presenter)

Get Engaged

Audio Settings ^



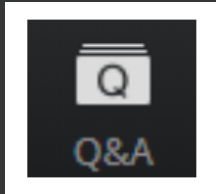
Chat



Raise Hand



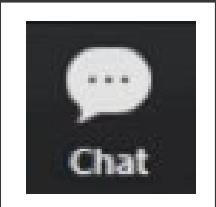
Q&A



Q&A

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

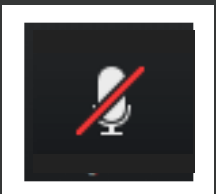
Panelists will reply directly or answer live during the moderated discussion



Chat

2. Exchange thoughts and introduce yourself in the chat

The chat is visible to all, unless otherwise directed



3. Note: All participant lines are muted

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

Political economy analysis into practice: Using political economy for environmental anti-corruption theories of change



Micol Martini

*Technical Lead & Senior Expert
Governance Practice
WWF International*

Translating PEA into Practice

Using political economy analysis to develop, test, and adapt environmental corruption theories of change



STEP 1 Determining the right approach

To consider

- What is 'good enough' to get started
- Avoiding confirmation bias
- PEA as a process for buy-in

STEP 2 Working to a clear, realistic impact

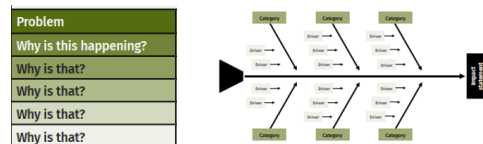
Using PEA to

- Create distance between problems & their solutions
- Align stated ends with what we think is really going to occur

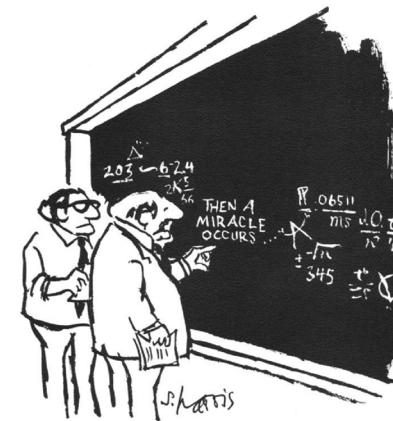
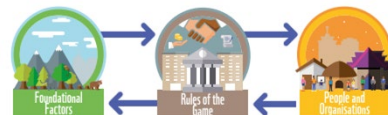
PEA elements

Rapid / real-time PEA

In-depth PEA



Step 1: Understanding interests: What makes people tick?
 Step 2: Understanding change: What space and capacity do people have to effect change?



"I THINK YOU SHOULD BE MORE EXPLICIT HERE IN STEP TWO."

STEP 3

Identifying drivers of change

Determine outcomes / assumptions

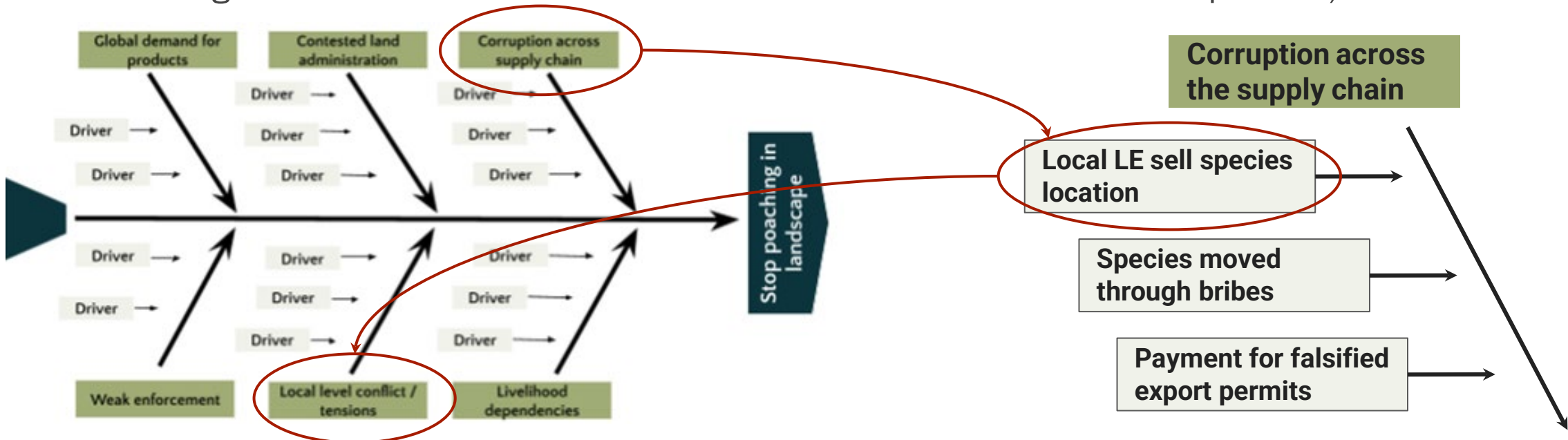
- Identify factors that support / impede impact
- Consider importance of each / whether being addressed

STEP 4

Hypotheses for interventions

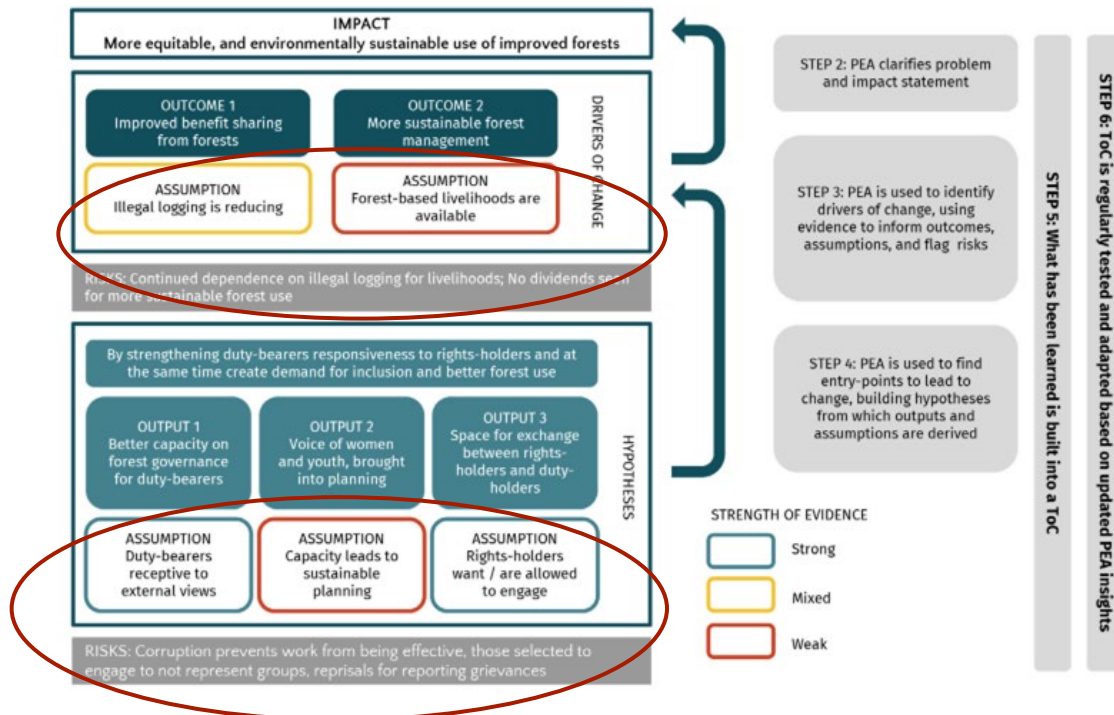
Entry-points and explaining change

- Logic of a ToC: how to achieve / address factors identified
- ID entry points, role, gaps, risks (incl unintended consequences)



STEP 5 Mapping PEA findings onto a ToC

- Visual and / or narrative ToC
- Bring out PEA signposted assumptions & risks



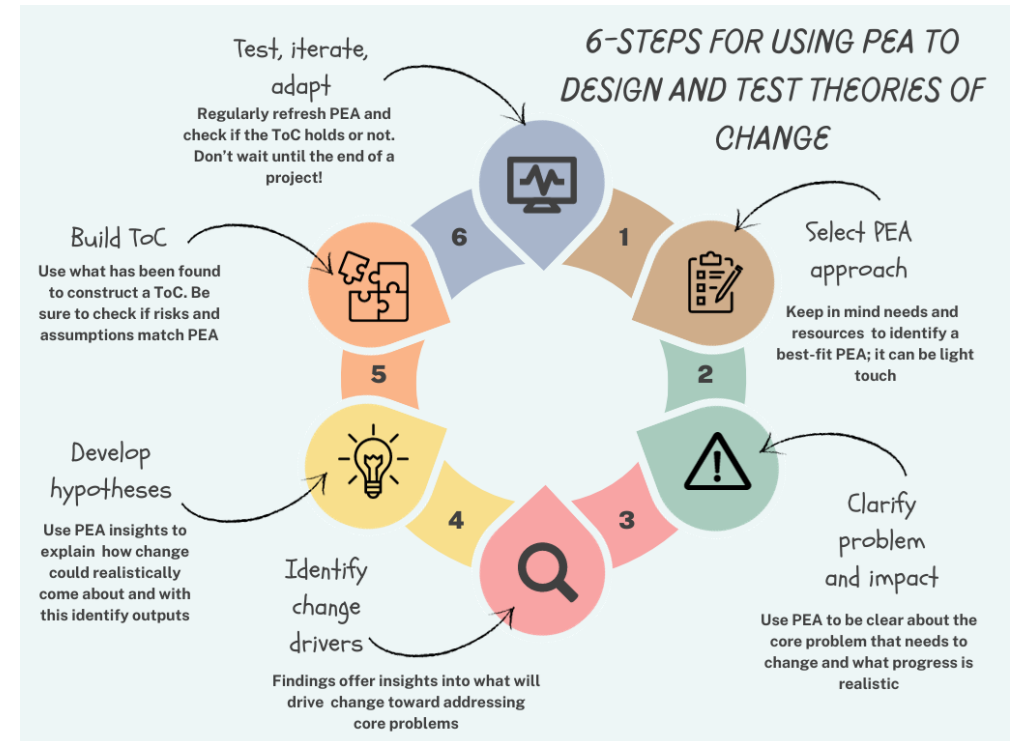
STEP 6 Iteration and adaptation

- Biodiversity loss: systemic, non-linear problem, evidence gaps → adaptation/testing
- Regularly revisit PEA to test ToC, change course
- Can be used for evaluative purposes - outcome harvesting
- Explore tools that incentivize use of PEA for problem focus, adaptation

Summary

PEA can be useful for designing a new or testing existing ToCs by...

- ✓ Clarifying the desired impact of the activity
- ✓ Checking that the anticipated impact is realistic
- ✓ Figuring out what conditions need to change to achieve this impact
- ✓ Articulating and revisiting hypotheses about how that change will happen
- ✓ Identifying other things that need to happen for those hypotheses to hold true
- ✓ Spotting why things are not happening as anticipated
- ✓ Finding weak assumptions and evidence gaps that need ongoing testing and monitoring
- ✓ Identifying risks that have not been sufficiently considered
- ✓ Testing assumptions, risks, evidence, and hypotheses over time to enable adaptation
- ✓ Supporting evaluation for better learning



Political economy analysis into practice: Using political economy for environmental anti-corruption theories of change



Iaroslav Teleshun

*Senior Policy Expert, WWF Ukraine &
Associate Professor, Taras Shevchenko
National University of Kyiv*

PEA Report:
“Confronting Corruption for Green,
Equitable and Sustainable
Reconstruction in Ukraine”



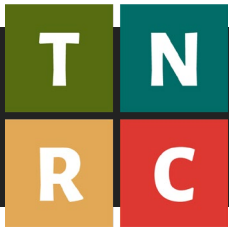
The study was conducted in three main areas in 2022:

- Agriculture
- Energy
- Forestry

The questions we wanted to get answers to:

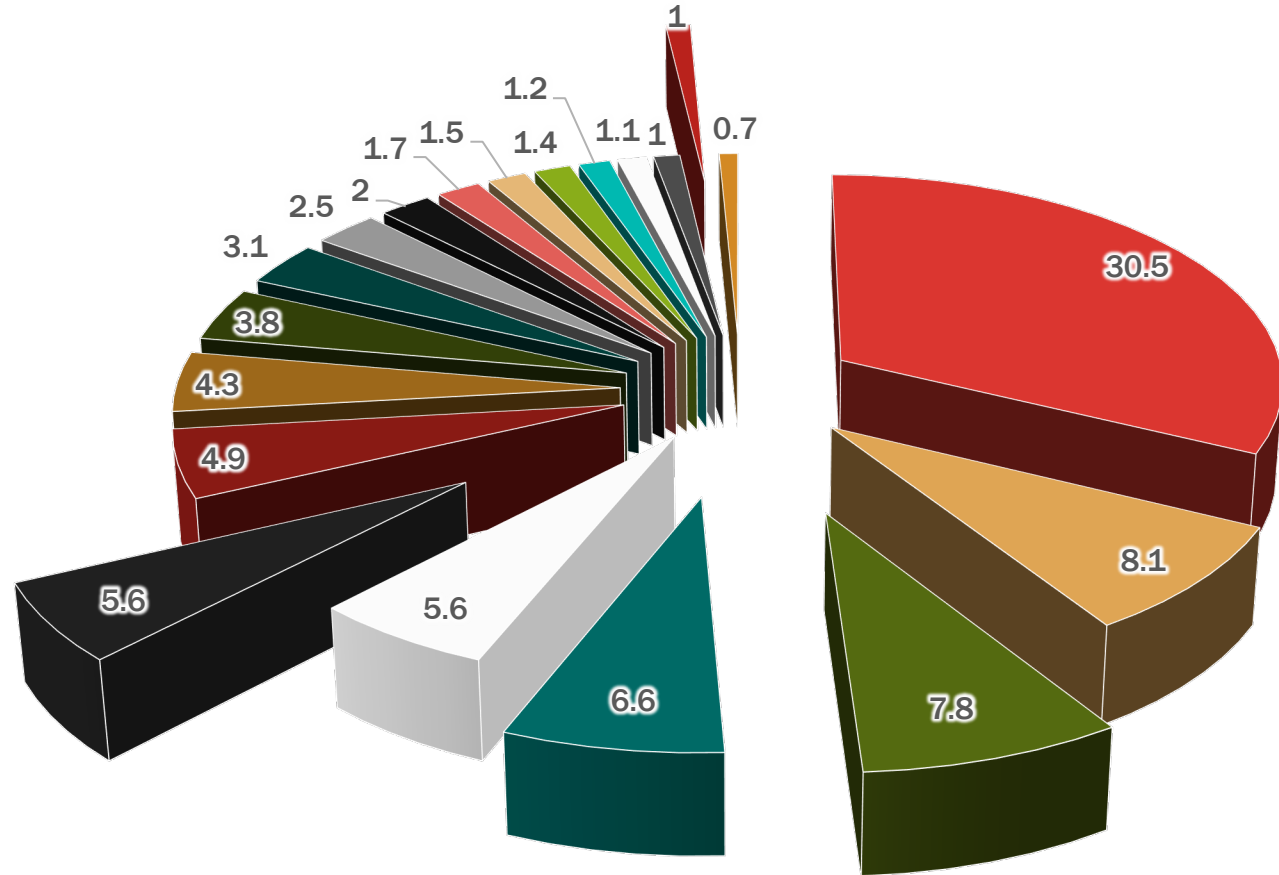
- How might political economy dynamics prevent/enable equitable green and sustainable recovery in Ukraine?
- How can we design smart advocacy approaches that understand these factors?

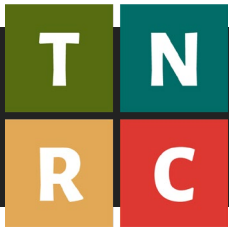




TOP economic sectors by revenue 2020

- Wholesale trade
- Retail
- Electricity
- Food industry
- Transport and logistics
- Agriculture
- Metallurgy
- Extractive industry
- Construction
- Mechanical engineering
- Trade in motor vehicles
- Activities of head offices
- IT
- Chemical industry
- Real estate transactions
- Non-metallic industry
- Coke and chemical industry
- Finance
- Woodworking and paper industry
- Administrative services





Regenerate Ukraine Initiative

- **Mainstream Nature**
(Support decision-making for the future)
- **Greening Infrastructure**
- **Incubate the Future**
(Help communities and businesses to accelerate solutions that work with nature)
- **Save Ukraine's Heritage**



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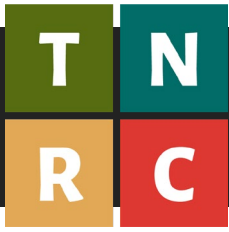
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Key findings from the PEA

- First, the main threat to reconstruction is the war, which is causing destruction on a huge scale. Ukraine needs sustained help to win the war.
- The deeper the war damage, the harder an equitable, green, sustainable reconstruction will be.
- There is an opportunity to reset some of the legacies of Ukrainian governance and economic development in recovery, and to “leapfrog” into a greener more advanced economy.
- The oligarchic system is a threat to green sustainable recovery.
- The findings reinforced that this does need planning now.



Restrictions:

- Problems with electricity and internet access last autumn and winter;
- Extremely dynamic political, social and economic environment;
- Due to the high dynamics of various processes, there is no strategic planning, only tactical response;
- Involvement of an extremely broad representation of various interests;
- An external factor influencing current socio-economic and political processes, etc.

Advice:

- Use PEA analysis;
- Do it on a systematic basis.

Political economy analysis into practice: Using political economy for environmental anti-corruption theories of change



Phalla Mey

*Head of Eastern Plains Landscape Program,
WWF-Cambodia*

Targeting Natural Resource Corruption



PEA@EPL
By Phalla Mey, Head of EPL



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What we present now

- Why PEA at EPL?
- How are we doing our PEA?
- How do we plan to use it in practice?
- What enables us to use PEA in our work?
- What constraints were there / do we expect or have we experienced?
- What advice would we share with others?



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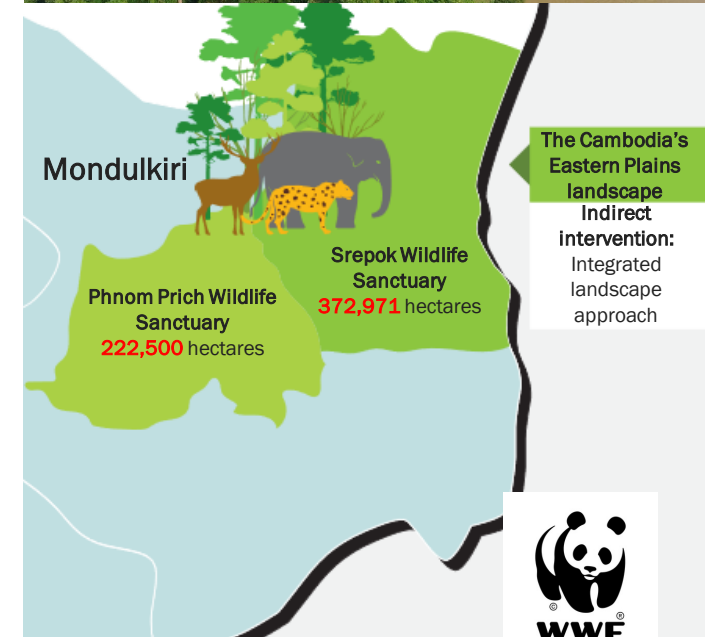
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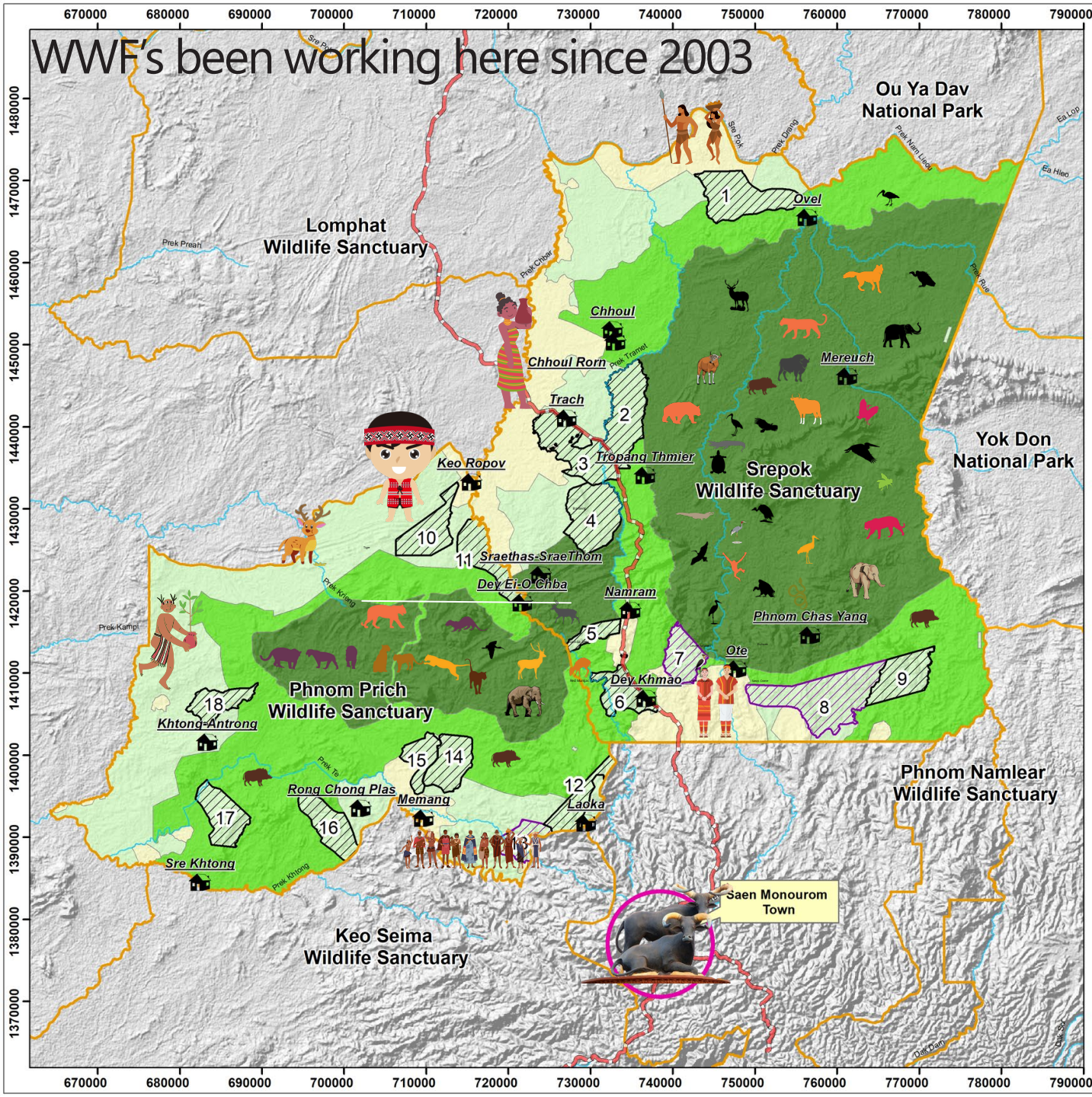
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Why PEA @EPL

- The Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL) in Cambodia comprises over [14,000 km²](#) of unique mosaic habitat, identified by [Conservation International](#) as one of [the most biologically important regions in the world in terms of species diversity and endemism](#).
- For several generations, [the natural resources in this landscape](#) have provided [livelihoods to various communities](#) who live within and around it, particularly indigenous ethnic groups who are stewards of their land.
- The protected areas of Mondulkiri Province within the EPL are [home to a remarkable variety of species](#).
- The EPL houses over [41 species](#) of global significance, including Cambodia's largest population of [Asian elephants](#), a breeding population of the extremely rare [Siamese crocodile](#), the world's largest population of [banteng](#), and Cambodia's last remaining critically endangered [Indochinese leopards](#). Additionally, there are more than [334 bird species](#), with [at least 14 of them globally threatened](#).
- The EPL has also been [identified as a potential site for restoring the tiger population](#) according to the Cambodia Tiger Action Plan.
- **Potential areas for REDD+**



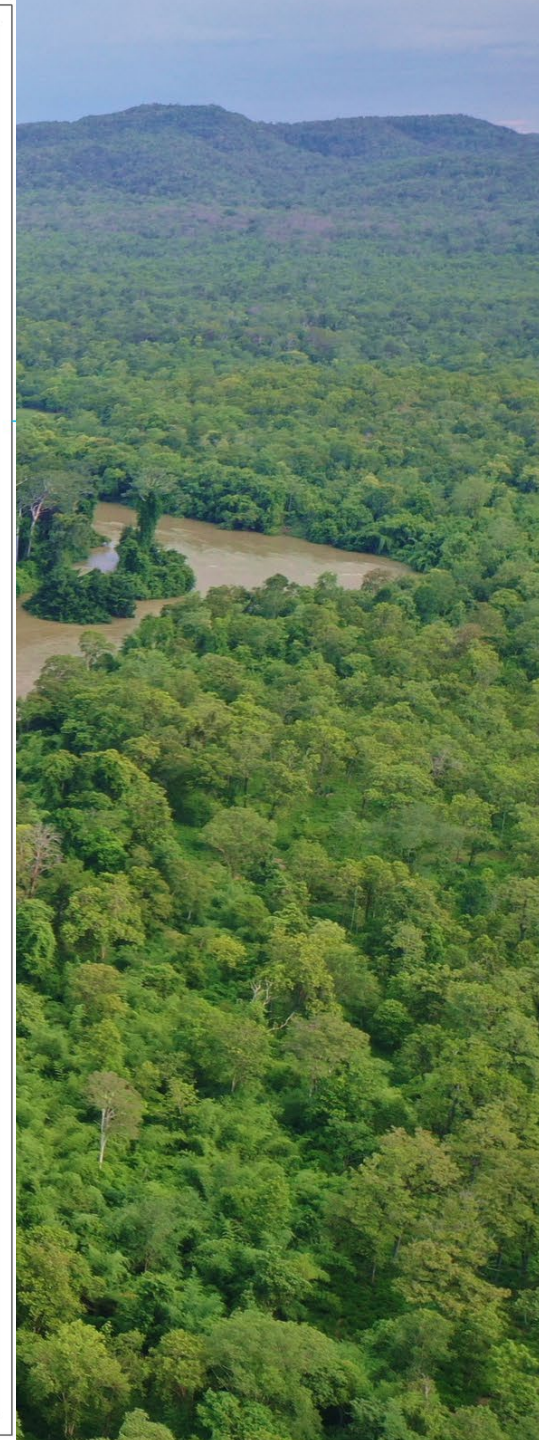
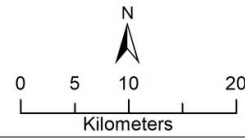
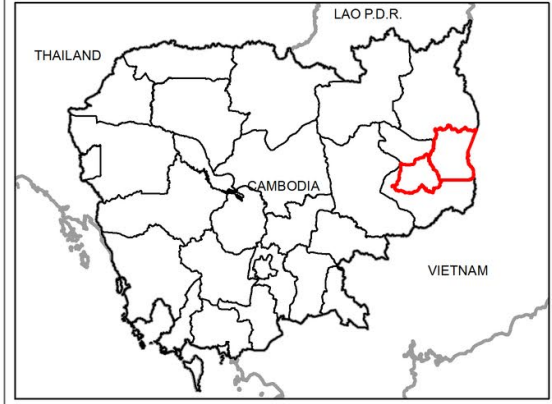
WWF's been working here since 2003

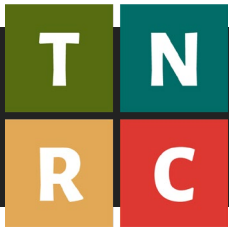


Legend

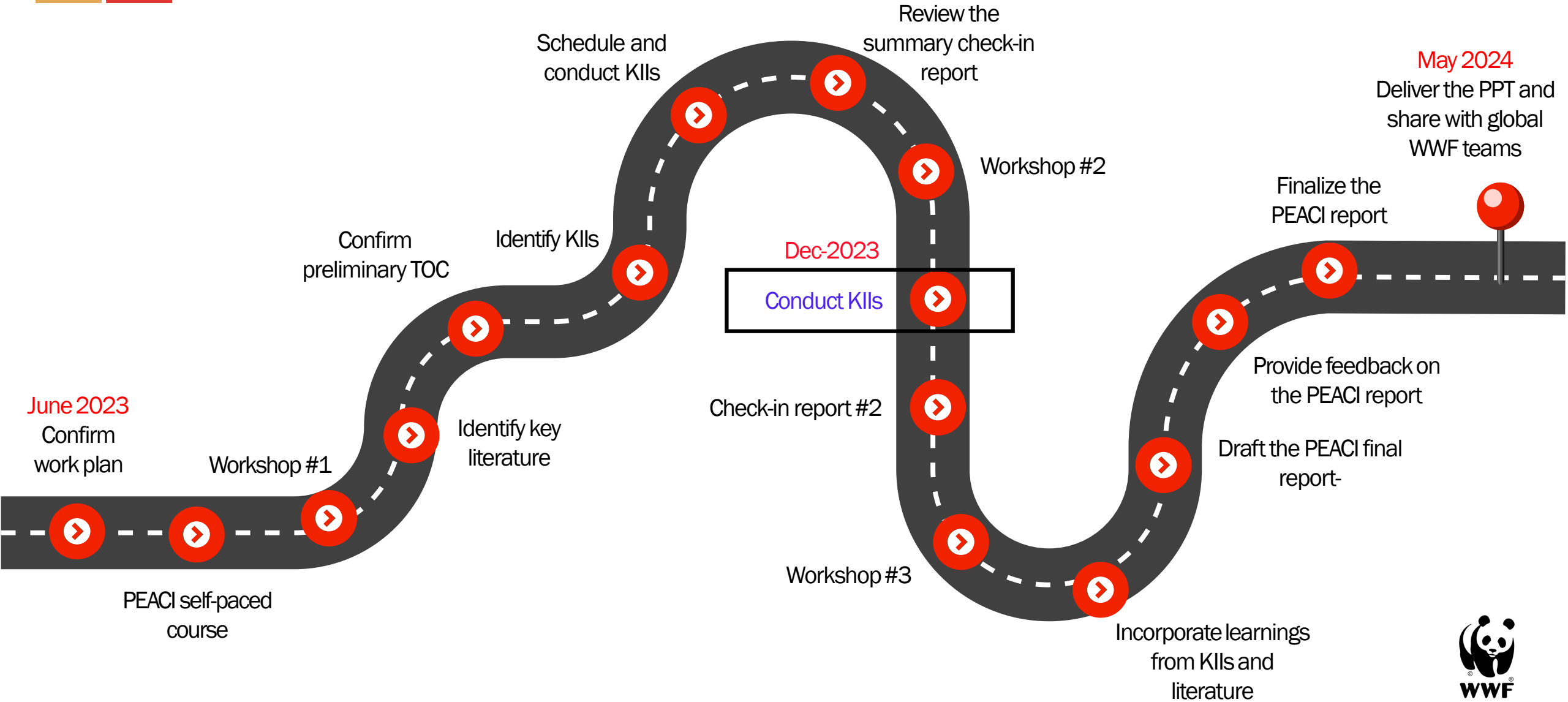
- Outposts
- Major Rivers
- National Road
- Wildlife Sanctuary Boundary
- CPAs
- CPAs (Honey Group)
- Core Zone
- Conservation Zone
- Sustainable Use Zone
- Community Zone

No	COMMUNITY NAME	Area (ha)	No	COMMUNITY NAME	Area (ha)
1	Maloel Kong Pros	4,654	10	Chi Klab-Phnom Choung Kdei Sangkhoem	2,989
2	Ou Nglav	4,635	11	Srae Thum-Mleng	3,000
3	A Buon Leu	4,528	12	Lauka	2,226
4	Yuk Namram	4,781	13	Srae I-Num Phum	1,777
5	Krang Ropuk	1,184	14	Phnom Kduk	2,815
6	Pu Chrey	2,433	15	Ronus-Khnhaeng	1,734
7	Trapeang Khaerm	2,410	16	Pu Tong-Pu Huong Nam Hang	2,913
8	Tou Lung	7,082	17	Phnom Rohav	2,956
9	Lao Romeat	3,223	18	Antrong Samki Sen Chey	2,021





How are we doing our PEA?



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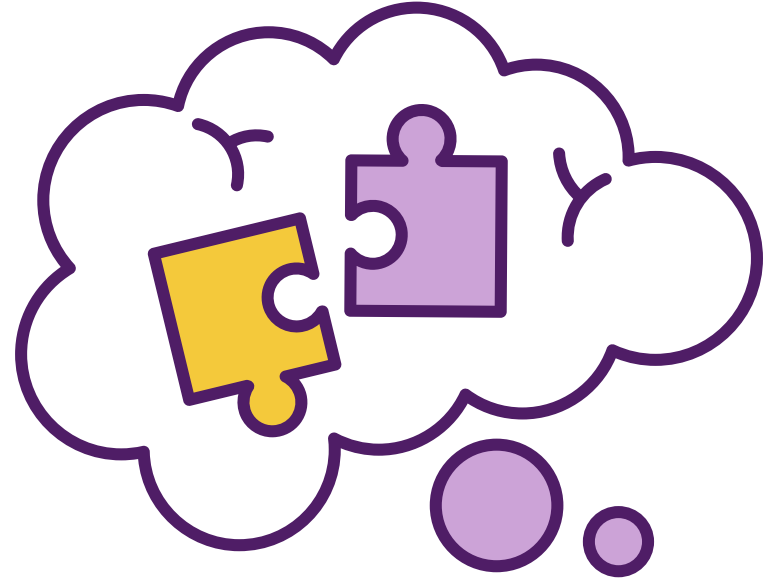
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Theory of change

- If WWF works with MOE to coordinate among line ministries to agree on a new strategy to address and prevent future deforestation and encourage better forest resource stewardship within the CPAs through coordination with CBOs and CSOs, then we will support the reduction in unplanned deforestation and distribute benefits equitably. (Which ultimately, reduces deforestation in REDD + site(s)).



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KII-Questions

Foundational Factors

1. Why do you think this particular area was deforested?
2. What are some reasons why people might deforest this area?
3. Do you think these reasons are the same in other places or unique?
4. Is deforestation a problem in the protected area, how about around it? Is one more of a problem?

Rules of the Game

1. How can you explain the events that led to this deforestation?
2. Do some people/members of the community, or partners oppose this deforestation?
 - 2a. If yes, what steps did those people take to express their concern/opposition to deforestation?
3. What process was used laws, informal discussion or agreements, something else?
4. Is deforestation a problem in the protected area, how about around it? Is one more of a problem?
5. Who/which groups benefit the most from deforestation?
6. Who/which groups suffer from deforestation?
7. Do some people/groups feel pressure to allow or participate in deforestation?

People and Organizations

1. Who was involved in the deforestation?
2. Who else encouraged or facilitated the deforestation?
3. How do these people or groups interact with each other? Do they try to help with deforestation, and in what ways?



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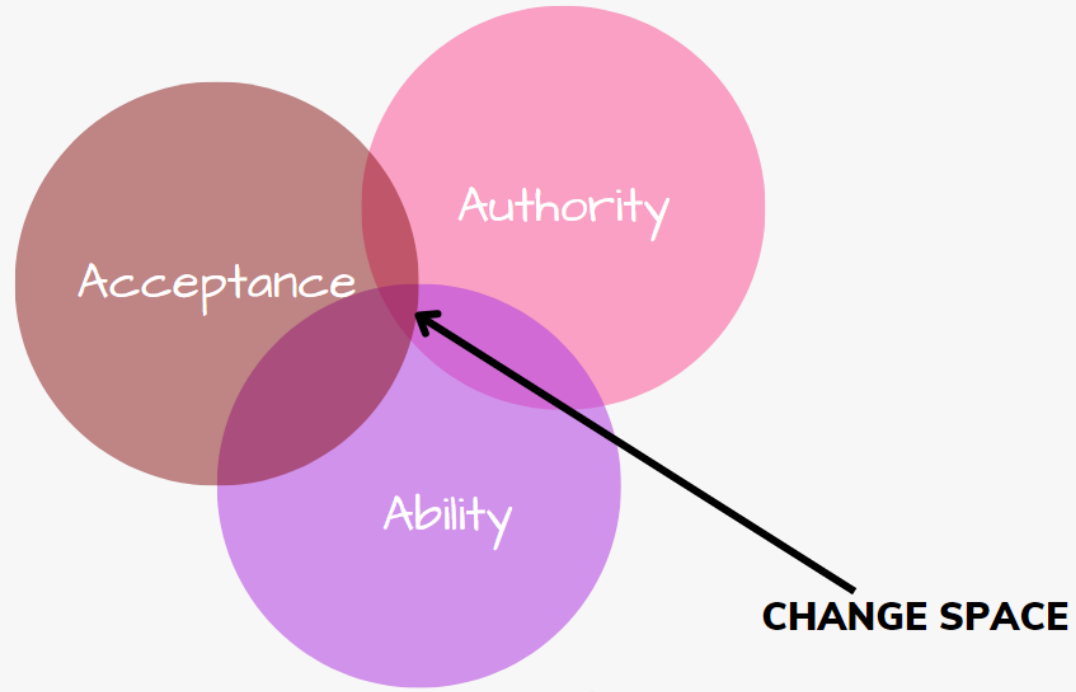
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Conduct CKII from 21st Dec

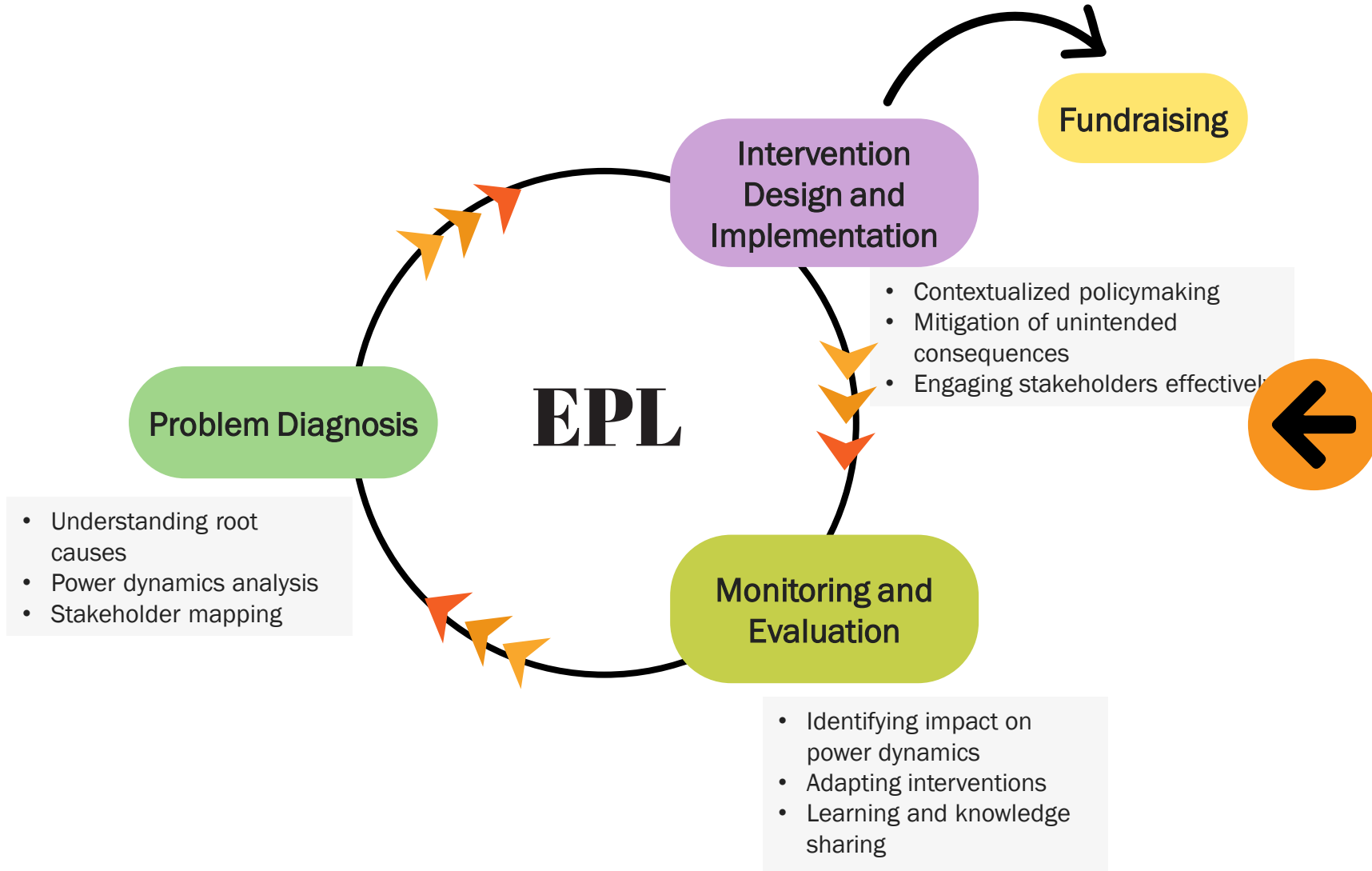
- Draft the interview guides using the template (one for each type of participant- community, provincial and national level). Send to Solutions Lab for review and to add to Google form (**done**).
- Schedule interviews (**done**)
- Select interviewers who will make the participants feel comfortable (**done**)
- Select a note-taker to take written notes during the interview in Word doc or tablet (in the most comfortable language, Khmer) (**done**)
- Put all the notes in one folder
- Select someone to translate and enter information into the Google form (in English)
- Enter notes into the Google form (in English)
- Review the notes from the interviews and pull out key learnings with Solutions Lab

Triple "A" change



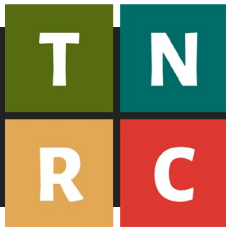
WHERE ARE THERE OPPORTUNITIES TO EXPAND THE CHANGE SPACE?

How do we plan to use it in practice?



EPL Management Team

- Head of landscape
- Program Managers
- Project Managers
- M&E Officer



What enables us to use PEA in our work?

Individual Enablement

- Law enforcement Thematic
- Biological & Research Management Thematic
- Community Engagement Thematic
- Private Sector Engagement Thematic
- Public Sector Engagement Thematic
- Land Scape Management Team

Systematic Enablement

- Data management and analysis (Smart & Globil)
- Collaboration, Networking, and engagement with public sectors and key stakeholders
- Supportive organizational environment



Conservation Impact

- Reduction in unplanned deforestation and distribution of benefits equitably
- Stability of key species

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What constraints were there / do we expect or have we experienced?

- Resources constraints: Funding limited, Staff movement, and fewer team members
- Time constraints
- Less Capacity building and training for the whole team



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What advice would we share to others?

- Provide capacity building to the landscape team
- Prepare a clear plan, clear role and responsibility, and priority
- Stakeholder mapping (community, CSOs, Government)
- Pre-engagement with key stakeholders (unofficially before conducting KII)



Thank
You!

T o g e t h e r

POSSIBLE!



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POLL

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

- A better understanding of what a PEA is and how it can be useful in shaping conservation strategies?
- A better understanding of how to integrate PEAs insights into ToC to address corruption in conservation?

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**

Targeting Natural Resource Corruption

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