

Where to Start

Preventing Corruption from Undermining Legal Supply Chains

- » Consumers want legal, sustainable natural resource products. But corruption can occur at many points along natural resource supply chains, undermining confidence in the legality and sustainability of products.
- » Traceability systems can potentially address some, though not all, corruption risks.
- » To reduce opportunities for corruption that undermine the integrity of supply chains, strengthen transparent access to information on concessions and corporate ownership.

Building Anti-Corruption into Conservation Programming

1 UNDERSTAND CORRUPTION

Get familiar with how corruption impacts conservation and ways to respond

Take the TNRC eCourse

2 ASSESS YOUR SITUATION

Identify how corruption affects the objectives of your own programming

Find TNRC tools for situation analysis

3 ADAPT YOUR PROGRAMMING

Consider approaches that fit your needs

Remember: Evidence suggests that targeting corruption through multiple approaches yields best results

Is corruption systemic and you're unsure where to target supply chain-oriented interventions?

Support traceability in forests, marine and wildlife supply chains

Explore the Supply Chains Guide

Are concessions, licensing, and permitting systems insufficiently transparent, thus enabling corruption?

Foster transparent access to information on concessions, ownership, and other open governance approaches

Explore the Open Governance Guide

Are permissive social norms facilitating corruption along supply chains or undermining certification systems, chain of custody, and traceability?

Integrate behavioral change approaches

Explore the Social Norms & Behavior Change Guide

CASE STUDY: Reducing opportunities for corruption to improve fisheries sustainability

Media reports in Argentina and private conversations with stakeholders suggest high probability of corruption related to bycatch and discards in fisheries. Vida Silvestre Argentina delivered a pilot to address corruption that undermines effective fisheries governance. The team took a politically-informed approach to address this corruption risk. An electronic fisheries information system (e-logbook) was rolled out for reporting fishing information at the capture stage. In parallel, the team also conducted an advocacy campaign, which is ongoing, to encourage the passage of a national traceability law. Delivery of this pilot involved interviewing captains and ship owners, testing and rolling out the e-logbook, developing advocacy materials, meeting with key decision makers, participating in Congressional debates, expanding the system of actors with which leaders engage, strategic media releases, and coordination of events advocating for the adoption of a national traceability regulation ([TNRC Pilot 2021-2023](#)).

This TNRC "Cheat Sheet" outlines pathways to get started with anti-corruption programming. For more information and resources, visit tnrcproject.org.

This content is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID, the United States Government, or individual TNRC consortium members.

© 2023 World Wildlife Fund. WWF® and ©1986 Panda Symbol are owned by WWF. All rights reserved.