



Dear colleagues,

This October 16th is [World Food Day](#) – a day celebrated by 150 countries in collaboration with the United Nations to promote awareness about global hunger and healthy, sustainable diets for all. This year also marks 75th anniversary of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), whose work brings into sharp focus the uncertainty that affects so many during the COVID-19 pandemic. This year, World Food Day is calling for [global solidarity](#) to "make food systems more resilient and robust so they can withstand increasing volatility and climate shocks, deliver affordable and sustainable healthy diets for all, and decent livelihoods for food system workers."

Though the connection may not be initially obvious, TNRC's work is directly relevant to the concerns of sustainable and affordable food supplies. Corruption along supply chains in food and agriculture products, along with the high value of commodities like palm oil and soybeans (which is mainly used for animal feed), drives [deforestation and abuses of workers' rights](#). As public revenues decline during the global economic downturn and public attention turns to corruption along health-related supply chains and in economic relief, we may expect to see declining enforcement of environmental regulations and more abuse of power related to [access rights and permit fraud](#). Corruption is a [major issue in the fisheries sector](#) as well – [20-50 percent of global fish](#) catch is illegal, unreported, or unregulated (IUU), and this illicit activity is facilitated through corrupt actions and systems.

It's a critical time for our global community. Corruption is just one of the many challenges we face in reducing the pressures on natural resources that must sustain our planet, but it's important to take its impact seriously in our work. This TNRC discussion on [whistleblower protections](#) and laws in the U.S. describes one possible avenue of response. Other actors, including local and indigenous communities, are

championing transparency initiatives, technology, and other preventive measures to help curb the threat of corruption on the sustainability of our food, on the rights and livelihoods of workers and ordinary people, and on the environment at large.

Have you seen anti-corruption efforts help to improve our food systems and sustainability? I am interested to hear your thoughts. In the meantime, take a look below to see more of TNRC's latest resources.

Sincerely,
Liz



Dr. Elizabeth Hart
Chief of Party
Targeting Natural Resource Corruption



Accessing, harvesting and trading in wildlife: Corruption in the use of permits and allocation of access rights | **TNRC Topic Brief**

Willow Outhwaite, TRAFFIC

Legal harvest or trade in wildlife, fisheries and forest products typically involves obtaining access rights and permits. Corruption in these processes undermines regulations that promote sustainability and legality and address disease risk. Recognizing and mapping the political, economic and social power dynamics that shape regulations and enforcement may indicate larger problems in the enabling environment that should inform strategies for addressing corruption risks in wildlife harvest and trade.



Trade-Based Money Laundering and Natural Resource Corruption | **TNRC Introductory Overview**

The Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center, George Mason University

Trade-based money laundering is a form of money laundering commonly used to hide proceeds of environmental crime and related corruption. Natural resource crime is rarely committed in a vacuum – it is nearly always facilitated by corruption and combined with other types of criminality. Reducing opportunities for laundering the proceeds of environmental crimes helps reduce the overall appeal of these crimes.



Understanding how corruption is accelerating illegal logging and deforestation during the COVID-19 pandemic | [TNRC Blog Post](#)

This event recording and blog post captures insights on the connections between corruption and the accelerating illegal logging and deforestation occurring during the COVID-19 pandemic. Experts used case studies from Peru, Brazil and Mozambique to focus on the causes and criminal activity associated with deforestation and approaches for global practitioners to protect forest resources, address governance challenges, and safeguard rights.



Female Rangers and Anti-Poaching Strategies to Stem Corruption | [TNRC Blog Post](#)

Watch the recording from TNRC's September 16 virtual panel exploring case studies of the first three all-female anti-poaching units in Africa, who have shown success in addressing corruption, decreasing poaching and enhancing security.



Whistleblower protection: A tool for stopping corruption that threatens the world's forests, fisheries and wildlife | [TNRC Blog Post](#)

This event recording and blog post captures expert insights and responds to audience questions from TNRC's Learning Series Webinar on September 8 on the role of whistleblowers and whistleblower protections in stopping corruption that threatens the world's forests, fisheries and wildlife.



Connections between IUU fishing and corruption — and how the global community can combat them | [TNRC Blog Post](#)

This event recording and blog post captures insights on the connections between global illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, the role of corruption in facilitating IUU fishing and the criminality and human rights abuses often associated with it. Corruption is a major — often unidentified — facilitator of IUU fisheries crimes and is found throughout the supply chain.

Share Good Practice

[#Corruption](#) undermines access rights and permit regulations that promote [#sustainability](#) and legality in [#wildlife](#) trade and harvest, and it is impacted by political, economic, and social power dynamics. Read more in [@TNRCproject's](#) Topic Brief: <https://wwf.to/3nUziZS>

[Click to Tweet](#)

Was this email forwarded to you? [Join our mailing list.](#)



This content is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The content is the responsibility of the Targeting Natural Resource Corruption project and does not necessarily reflect the views of USAID, the United States Government, or individual TNRC consortium members.

Targeting Natural Resource Corruption

1250 24th St NW; Washington, DC 20037

tnrcproject.org | [@TNRCproject](#)

Want to change how you receive these emails?

You can [update your preferences](#) or [unsubscribe from this list](#).
