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Dear colleagues,

For those of us working to contain the negative impact of corruption around the world, it's an important time of year. International Anti-Corruption Day is December 9, and this year marks the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). The UNCAC is the first and only global legal instrument focused on making corruption harder to commit and more likely to result in penalties. From December 11-15, government, civil society, and private sector representatives will gather in Atlanta, USA at the 10th Conference of States Parties (CoSP) to the UNCAC to review its implementation and take new steps to improve international cooperation to prevent and punish corruption.

Meanwhile, the 28th meeting of the UN Climate Conference (COP28) is convening in Dubai. For TNRC, the confluence of these two gatherings is always a reminder of why our work is so important. The impending global climate catastrophe cannot be separated from the corruption that facilitates illegal deforestation, misuse of adaptation and mitigation funds, land grabbing and the rights violations that often accompany it, among many other environmental harms.

I'm heartened by the ever-increasing signals that the world is catching on to this critical nexus. This year, in the run-up to the UNCAC CoSP, there was so much interest in sponsoring side events on climate and environment that the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (the CoSP organizer) asked all the parties to combine efforts into a [high-level event](#) on Monday the 11th and a half-day "[mega-event](#)" on Wednesday, December 13. Representing TNRC and the [Countering Environmental Corruption Practitioners Forum](#), I'll make the points above at the "mega-event" and work with Practitioners Forum colleagues from WWF, the Basel Institute on Governance, and Transparency International to keep environmental corruption squarely on the agenda.

We've also been busy adding new resources to the [TNRC Knowledge Hub](#) and case

studies from TNRC [pilot projects](#) to help practitioners address the corruption that negatively affects conservation and biodiversity objectives. Below are some of our latest additions.

As the world comes together again to make progress on these difficult challenges, I'd like to thank you for your interest and your work to address the impact of corruption on nature and the people who depend on it—and that is all of us.

Regards,



Elizabeth Hart

*Chief of Party, Targeting Natural Resource Corruption
World Wildlife Fund*



Translating political economy insights into conservation practice: A six-step guide to using PEAs to design and test theories of change for interventions to protect and defend nature | **TNRC Resource Guide**

Micol Martini, *Governance Practice, WWF International* and Saba Kassa, *Basel Institute on Governance*

An essential step in designing corruption-smart programs is good situation analysis. It helps sort out the types of corruption that may affect project objectives, why it's happening, who is likely to win and lose from changing the status quo, and what power they have. Political economy analysis has proven to be one of the best tools for gaining this knowledge, but it's not always easy to translate PEA insights into programming. TNRC and the WWF Global Governance Practice collaborated on this guide for doing that.

Case Studies



Using legislative advocacy and a transparency electronic system to reduce illegal and unreported fish discards in Argentina

From 2020-2023, Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina (FVS, the WWF partner organization in Argentina), piloted a dual approach to reducing the illegal and unreported discards of fish in a context widely seen to be permeated by bribery and collusion. Their dual strategy consisted of advocacy for legislation for improved traceability and transparency electronic system to facilitate meeting those requirements. This case study documents learning from their work.



Increasing citizen engagement in spatial planning to reduce opportunities for corruption in protected areas

From 2021-2022, WWF Adria worked in Serbia to target corruption risks in spatial planning—specifically the approval of construction in protected areas in violation of those protections. This pilot involved three approaches: analyzing laws related to construction and advocating for better compliance, mobilizing the community in response to identified failures to follow the law, and raising general awareness about the damage that corrupt spatial planning decisions can cause to people and the environment. This case study documents learning from their work.



Applying behavior change and community-based approaches to address the corruption linked to illegal hunting and trade of jaguars in Guatemala

From 2021-2023, WWF Guatemala led a participatory pilot to analyze the drivers of the illegal hunting and trade of jaguars, identify the role corruption plays in that trade, and develop behavior change and community-based solutions. This case study documents learning from their work.



Designing targeted capacity building strategies to improve community forest governance in Nepal

From 2021-2023, WWF Nepal and their partners assessed the quality of community forest governance in six locations, three in Western Terai and three in Eastern Mountain, and designed specific, tailored capacity building to improve the governance gaps identified. This case study documents learning from their work.

Upcoming Events



18 December 2023 | 09:00 EST

TNRC Learning Series Webinar | Political economy analysis into practice: Using political economy for environmental anti-corruption theories of change

Share Good Practice

With [#IACD](#) & [#UNCAC](#) [#CoSP10](#) approaching, it's crucial to establish global commitments to address [#corruption](#) that undermines [#conservation](#) objectives. Read this blog to learn [#anticorruption](#) efforts across the network: tinyurl.com/mrxeb8tp.

[@WWF](#) [@World_Wildlife](#) [@TRAFFIC_WLTrade](#) [@BasellInstitute](#) [@GI_TOC](#)

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Targeting Natural Resource Corruption

1250 24th St NW; Washington, DC 20037

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