

# Italy Pro Bono Day

Corruzione e cambiamento climatico: quali i rischi e le possibili soluzioni?

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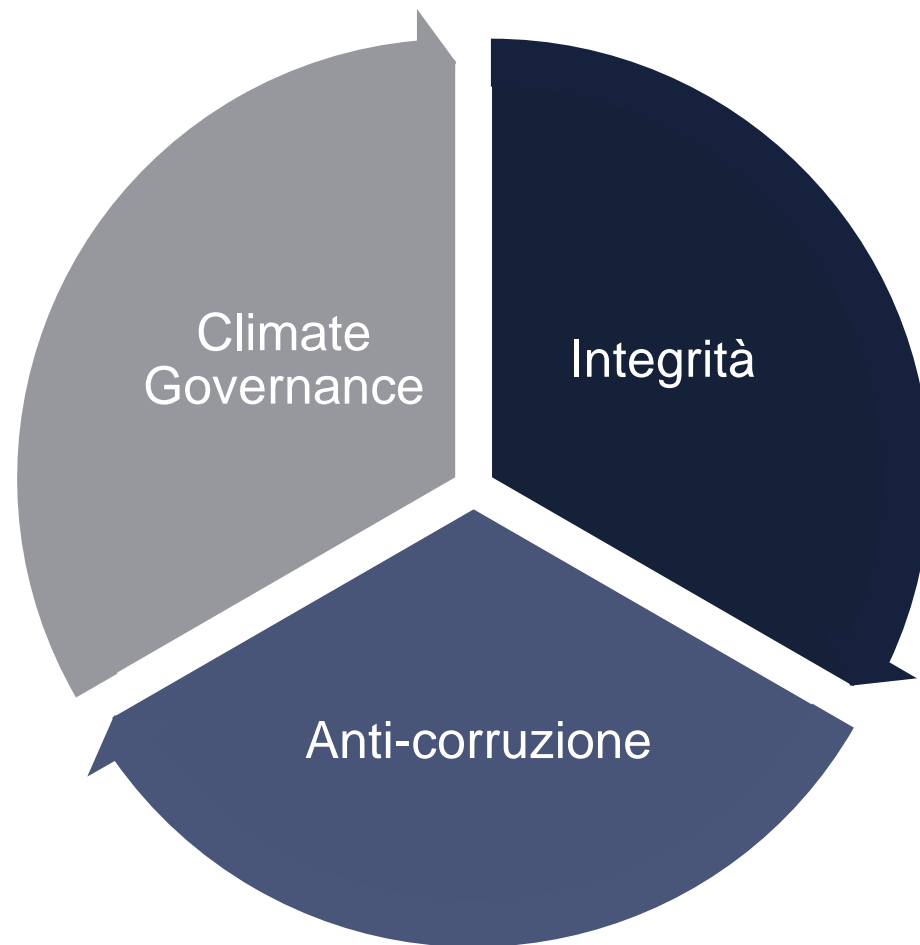


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# I concetti 'chiave'

Rischi corruttivi, soluzioni legate al clima e fattori ESG



## Definire la corruzione...

- *“The abuse of entrusted power for private gain”*  
(TI)
- *“Behaviour which deviates from the formal duties of a public role because of private regarding (personal, close family, private clique) pecuniary or status-gains; or violates rules against the exercise of certain types of private-regarding behaviour”*

(Klitgaard, Controlling Corruption, 1988)

## ... e il cambiamento climatico

*“Climate change” means a change in climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable periods of time.”*

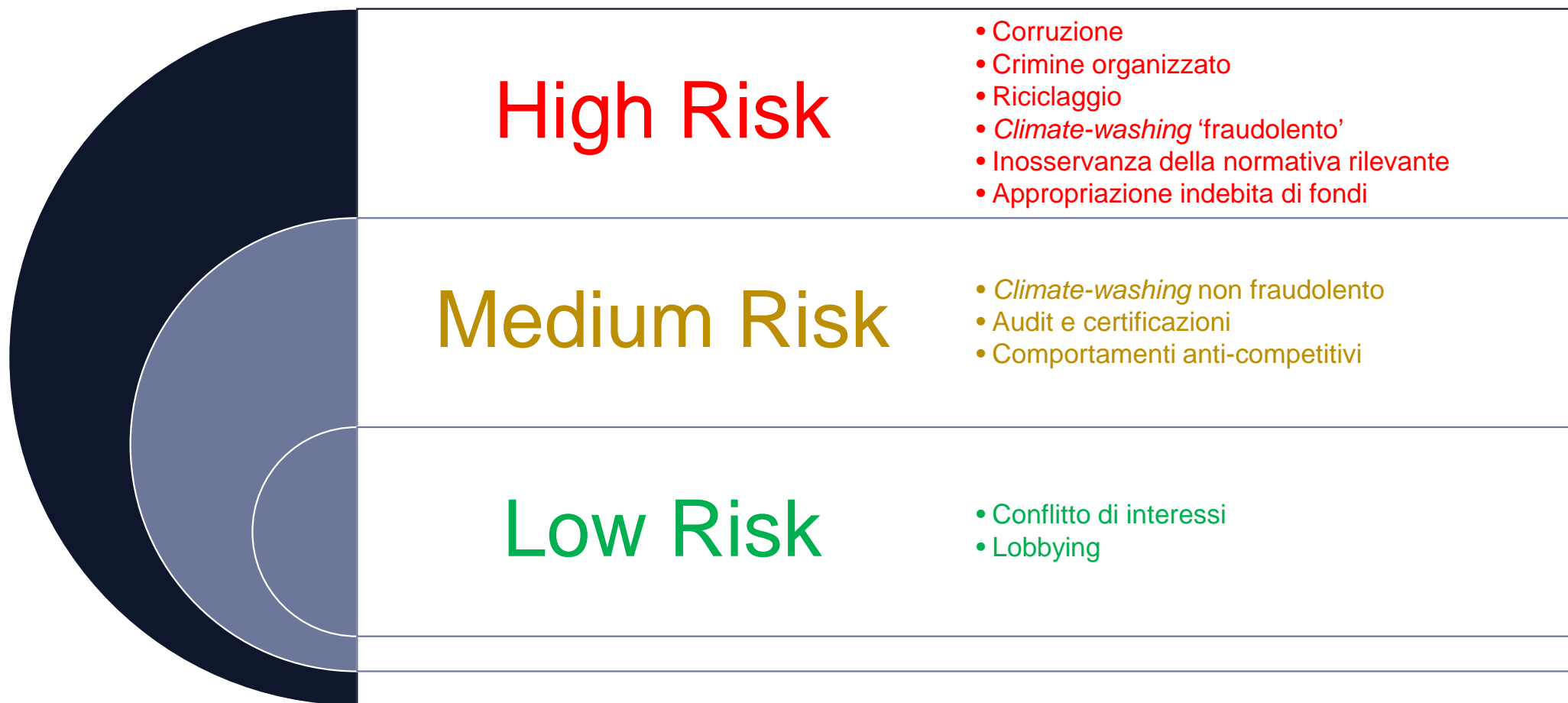
(UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992)

# L'architettura 'internazionale' dell'anti-corrruzione (una selezione)

Una sola corruzione, o 'più corruzioni'?

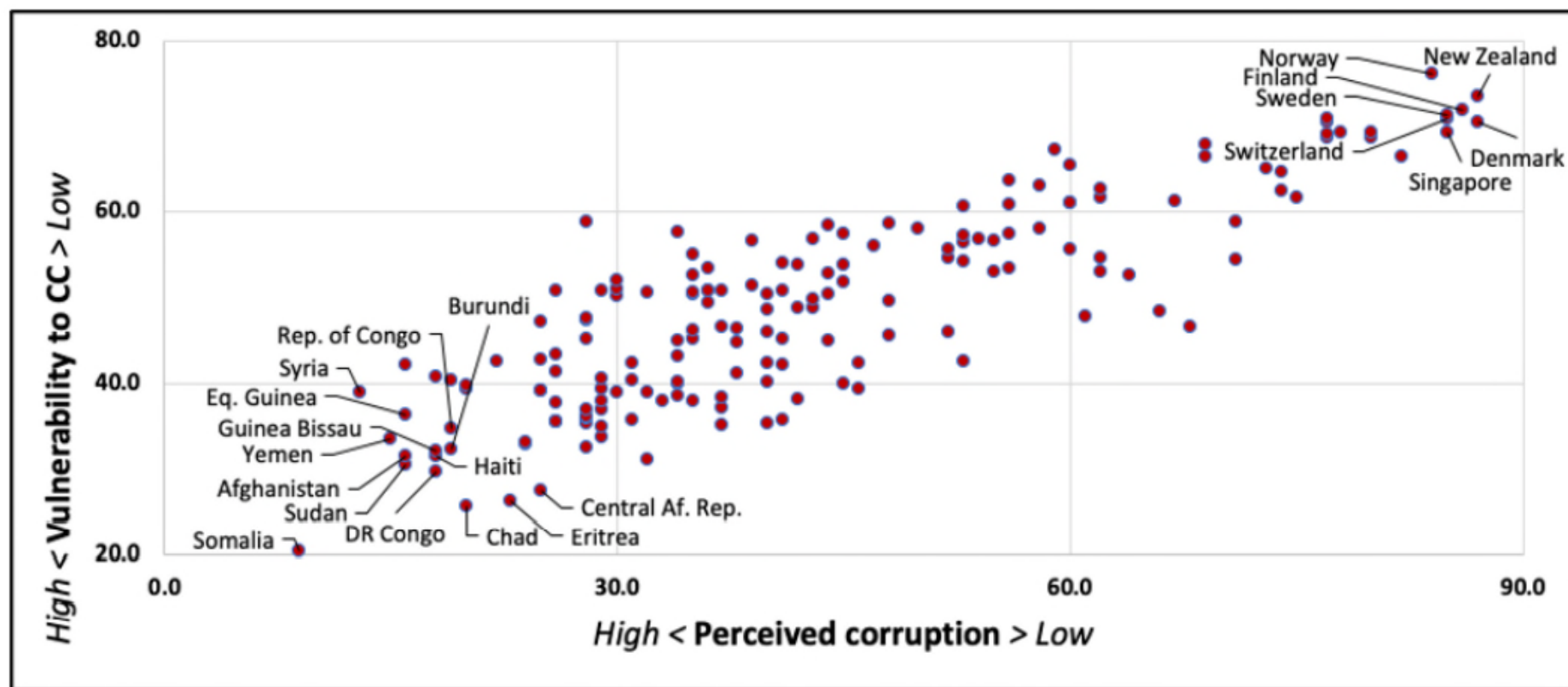


# I principali rischi corruttivi (e non solo) relativi a iniziative legate al cambiamento climatico



## Focus: rischi corruttivi e finanza climatica (1/2)

Fonte: Nest et al. (2020), cit. ND-GAIN (2017) e Transparency International (2019)



## Focus: rischi corruttivi e finanza climatica (2/2)

Fonte: Nest et al. (2020), cit. OECD (2019) e Transparency International (2019)

All Recipients (LDCs, LMICs*, UMICs**)	Climate Finance, 2017	CPI Rank, 2019	Least Developed Countries	Climate Finance, 2017	CPI Rank, 2019
1. India	10,320,479,000	80	1. Bangladesh	3,742,380,000	146
2. Bangladesh	3,742,380,000	146	2. Uganda	1,428,141,000	137
3. Indonesia	2,711,054,000	85	3. Ethiopia	1,404,063,000	96
4. China	2,442,507,000	80	4. Mozambique	581,233,000	146
5. Brazil	2,368,243,000	106	5. Myanmar	567,466,000	130
6. Morocco	1,637,579,000	80	6. Cambodia	560,671,000	162
7. Mexico	1,434,938,000	130	7. Afghanistan	442,106,000	173
8. Uganda	1,428,141,000	137	8. Tanzania	412,139,000	96
9. Ethiopia	1,404,063,000	96	9. Senegal	409,119,000	66
10. Argentina	1,263,785,000	66	10. Nepal	366,932,000	146
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,753,169,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>9,914,250,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>% of all climate ODA</b>	<b>41.9%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>% of all climate ODA</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>-</b>

\* lower middle income countries

\*\* upper middle income countries



# L'impatto della corruzione

Compromissione dello sviluppo sostenibile

Mancata riduzione delle emissioni (o addirittura un loro aumento)

Misure di adattamento subottimali

Riduzione dell'efficacia dei programmi sull'energia pulita

Aumento dei tassi di deforestazione

Diversione dei fondi destinati a iniziative come infrastrutture adattive, conservazione del suolo, etc.

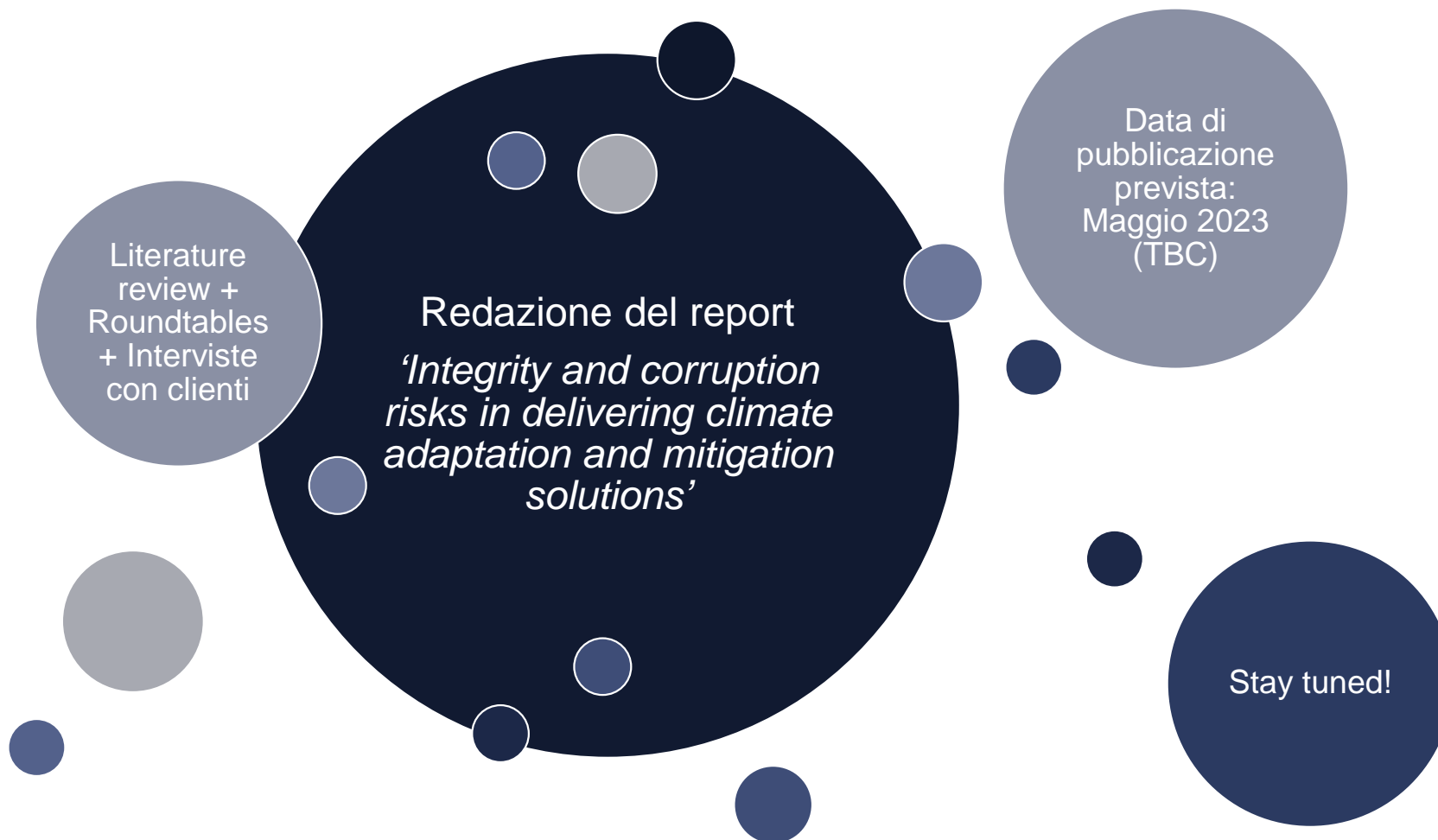
Allontanamento delle politiche di governo da interventi relativi al cambiamento climatico (*state capture*)

## Quali misure di mitigazione? (*inter alia*)

- Evitare l'eccessiva 'frammentazione' dei fondi
- Promuovere l'adesione dei Paesi in via di sviluppo a convenzioni anti-corruzione
- Condurre *risk assessment* anti-corruzione a livello Paese
- Prevedere un ruolo sempre maggiore della società civile
- Maggiore supporto/risorse ad autorità anti-corruzione a livello locale
- Incentivare l'adozione di *compliance program* anti-corruzione

# L'impegno di DLA

La collaborazione tra DLA e LSE (Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment)



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## Bibliografia essenziale (1/2)

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Grazie

