



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2019/SOM1/ACT/CF/005

Mainstreaming Gender in Anti-Corruption Reforms

Submitted by: UNODC



**Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts'
Working Group Cross Fora Meeting
Santiago, Chile
28 February 2019**



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Mainstreaming Gender in Anti-Corruption Reforms





Gender mainstreaming

- Looks at the human implications of any activity
 - Highlights the differences between women and men and thus the potential differential impacts
 - Ensure that activity and programs benefit men and women equally
- => Impact of all policies and programmes on women and men should be considered at every stage of the programming cycle—from planning to implementation and evaluation



Vulnerabilities to corruption

- Women are traditionally the caretakers of the family and hence may be exposed to corruption when accessing public services (health – education)
- Females more vulnerable to sex being used as the currency of corruption, sextortion
- Women may not have access to the same networks and financial means as men to protect themselves from corrupt practices (may thus be more vulnerable to other forms of corruption, be underpaid, overlooked for promotion at the workplace, etc.)
- When women are caught being corrupt, they are punished more harshly for this (politically, etc)



Anti-corruption reforms may benefit from gender dynamics

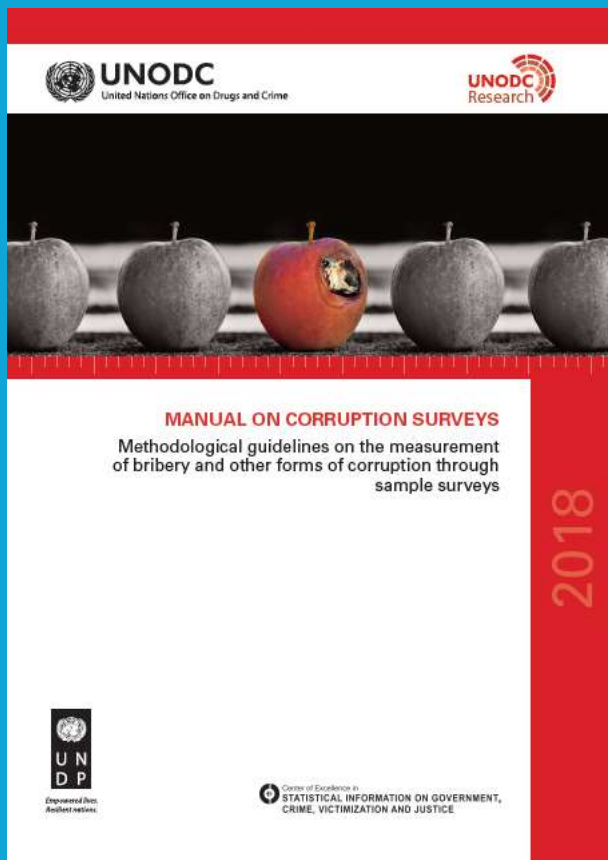
- Higher levels of gender equality and women's participation in public life are associated with better governance and lower levels of corruption in many countries
 - First studies assumed that women were less corrupt, now realizing it is more complicated than that:
 - Depends on the nature of the institutions
 - Women not part of corrupt networks, so less opportunity to be corrupt
 - Diversity in general helps reduce corrupt networks
 - Risk adversity: perhaps since held up as example or risk being punished more harshly when they are corrupt



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More research is needed



- Gender disaggregated data needed to facilitate evidence-based policymaking and to enable the development of gender-specific approaches to fight corruption.
- Need to complement this with qualitative investigation/analysis



Anti-corruption programming

- Guidance exists on how to analyse gender dynamics and differences when developing programming
 - But much of this is focused on procedure, with little substantive guidance
- Develop practical solutions and identify good practices on how the identified challenges can be addressed and opportunities exploited through anti-corruption programming in order to achieve enhanced impact for both women and men

Gender and Corruption Expert Group Meeting



Bangkok – September 2018



Examples of gender mainstreaming

- Strengthen gender-disaggregated data on monitoring SDG 16
- Gender sensitive anti-corruption strategies
- Integrating gender in multi-stakeholder approaches to UNCAC implementation
- Understanding and incorporating gender aspects in public administration reforms and when addressing corruption risks in public services
- Strengthen number and role of women in law enforcement
- Gender, sport and corruption
- Strengthen education on gender and corruption at schools and universities
- Women as anti-corruption champions
- Build gender-sensitive criminal justice systems, in particular reporting, witness and whistle-blower protection systems



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For more information:

www.unodc.org/corruption

www.track.unodc.org



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