



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

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Exploring the Gender Dimensions of Corruption

Submitted by: UNODC



**Symposium on Gender Mainstreaming and
Women Empowerment to Fight Corruption
Putrajaya, Malaysia
11-12 February 2020**



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The cover of the report features a red background with a pattern of interlocking puzzle pieces. The title is written in large, bold, white and black capital letters.

EXPLORING THE GENDER DIMENSIONS OF CORRUPTION

Jennifer Sarvary Bradford

Crime Prevention and
Criminal Justice Officer

Are women really the “fairer” sex? Corruption and women in government

David Dollar*, Raymond Fisman, Roberta Gatti

Development Research Group, The World Bank, 1818 Street, Washington, DC 20433, USA

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Abstract

Numerous behavioral studies have found women to be more trust-worthy and public-spirited than men. These results suggest that women should be particularly effective in promoting honest government. Consistent with this hypothesis, we find that the greater the representation of women in parliament, the lower the level of corruption. We find this association in a large cross-section of countries; the result is robust to a wide range of specifications. © 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Gender and corruption

Anand Swamy^{a,*}, Stephen Knack^b, Young Lee^c,
Omar Azfar^d

^a *Department of Economics, Williams College, Williamstown, MA 01267, USA*

^b *The World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA*

^c *Korea Development Institute, P.O. Box 111, Changgyeong, 130-017 Seoul, South Korea*

^d *IRIS Center, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742, USA*

Abstract

Using several independent data sets, we investigate the relationship between gender and corruption. We show using macro-data that women are less involved in bribery, and are less likely to condone bribe-taking. Cross-country data show that corruption is less severe where women hold a larger share of parliamentary seats and senior positions in the government bureaucracy, and comprise a larger share of the labor force. © 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

JEL classification: K42; J18

Keywords: Corruption; Gender; Public policy

FIRST GENERATION RESEARCH

Are women less corrupt
by nature?





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Lima traffic police





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RECENT RESEARCH

- Breaking the status quo
- Gender equality is important
- The single-gender networks
- Opportunity matters



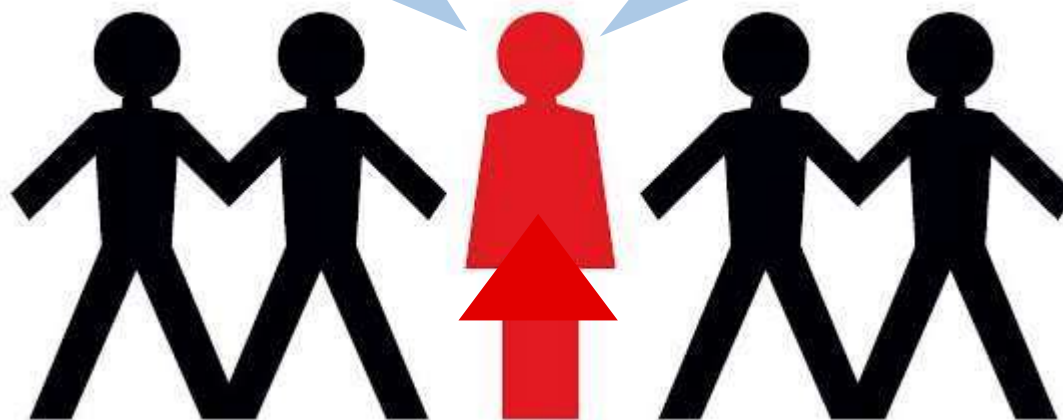


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Traditionally
caretakers of
the family

Not part of
the networks



More frequently
use their bodies
as currency

More harshly
punished

Gender and Corruption Expert Group Meeting



Bangkok - September 2018

SECTORAL APPROACH: *Private sector*

- Private sector corruption disproportionately affects women entrepreneurs
- Reduced access to markets or credit reinforces economic and social marginalisation
- Better organisational and financial performance in companies with women decision makers



Key recommendations

- Develop a gender-analysis on how business regulations, compliance and integrity requirements impact women's rights and participation.
- Raise awareness on corruption issues faced by women in the private sector.
- Improve women's representation within middle-management.



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SECTORAL APPROACH: *Civil society*

- CSOs are key drivers for change at grassroot levels
- Need for training programmes and awareness-raising in society on links between corruption and gender
- The subject can be addressed via indirect entry points



Key recommendations

- Find entry points by integrating anti-corruption and gender to issues of general importance such as gender-based violence, climate change, health, strategies, integrity platforms, education platforms.
- Understand in a systematic manner the different roles and approaches taken by male and female anti-corruption activists.
- Raise awareness among civil society organizations.
- Use social media to reach youth and the general public.

SECTORAL APPROACH: *Publicservices*

- ❑ Women particularly affected in using public services and utilities
- ❑ The human body as a form of currency also violating human rights
- ❑ Might not realise they are victims of corruption

Key recommendations

- Support initiatives to increase women's participation in public service.
- Encourage the collection of sex-disaggregated data.
- Make anti-corruption efforts gender responsive.





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PREVIEW OF THE FORTHCOMING UNODC PUBLICATION



- Section 1 - Linkages between gender and corruption
- Section 2 - The legal sphere and its relationship to gender and corruption
- Section 3 - Case studies on the national interactions between Gender and Corruption:
Ghana - Indonesia - Brazil
- Annex—the report of the EGM

GLOBAL JUDICIAL INTEGRITY NETWORK

- Paper on Gender-related judicial integrity issues:
 - Defines gender-related judicial integrity issues
 - Emphasizes the need for clear and comprehensive guidance
 - Discusses the various aspects of judicial accountability
 - Explains the need for effective judicial education and training





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University Module Series



Anti-Corruption

University Module Series



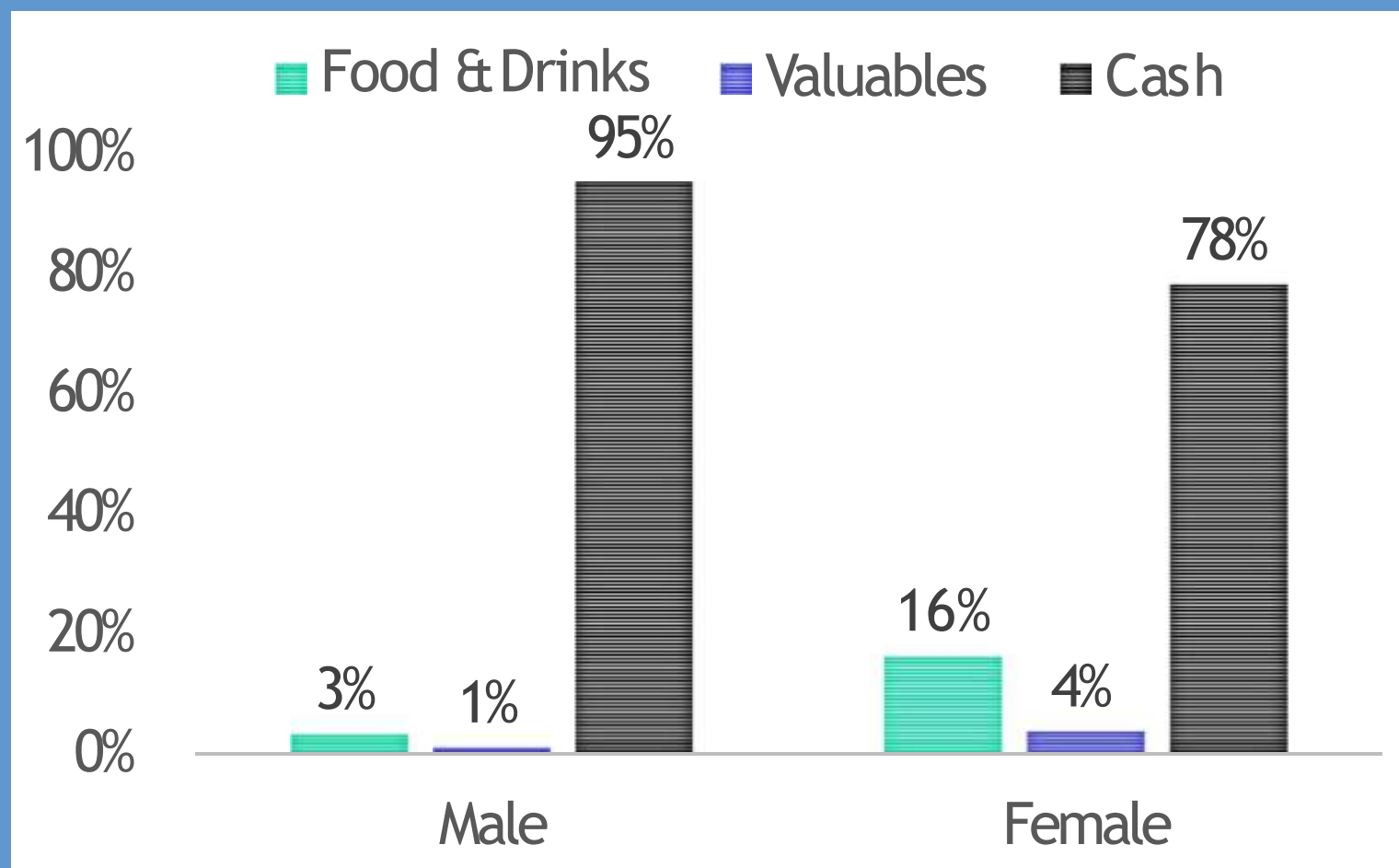
Integrity and Ethics

Module 9

Gender Dimensions of Ethics

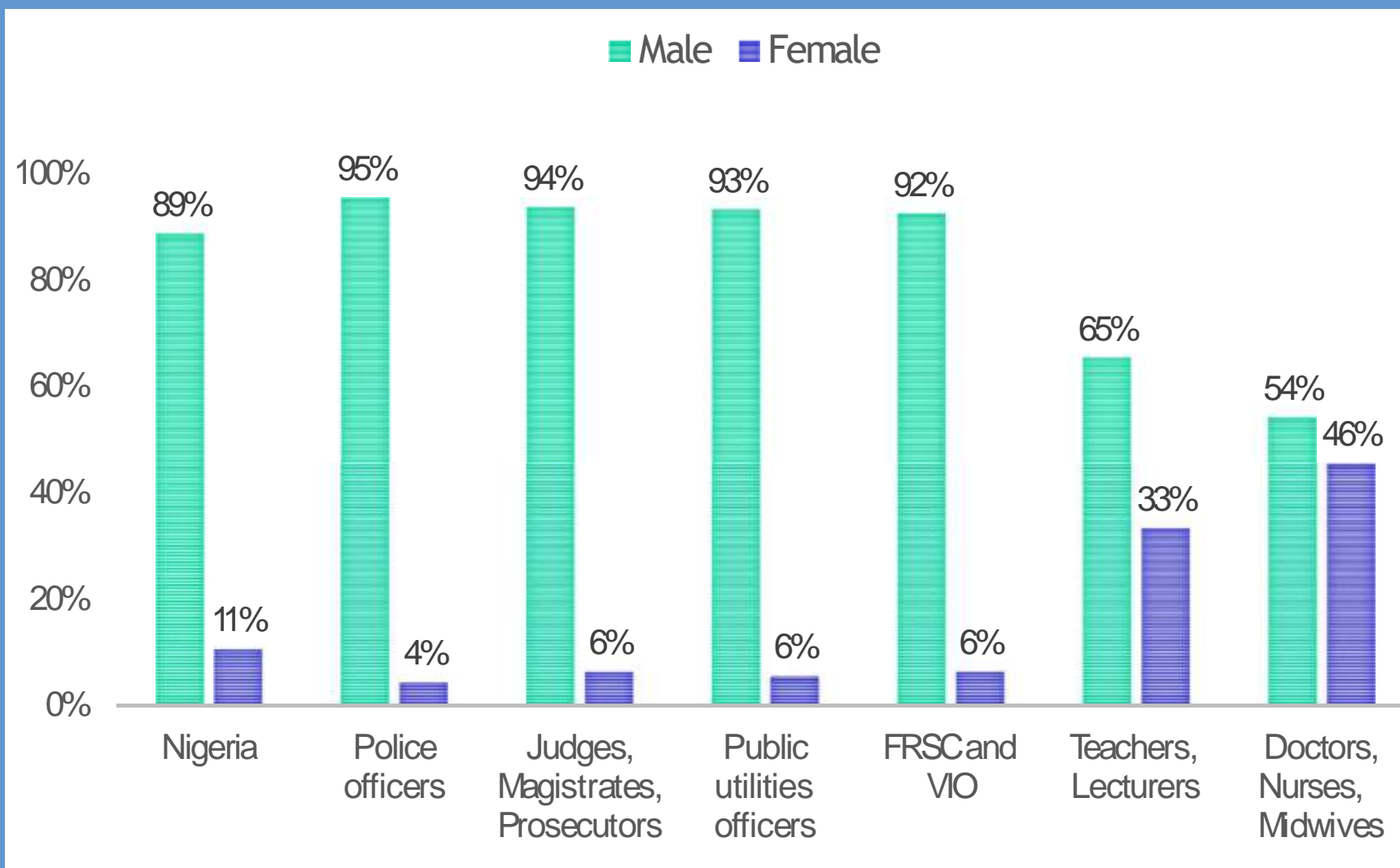
<https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/tertiary/index.html>

Form of bribe payments by sex of bribe-receivers, 2019



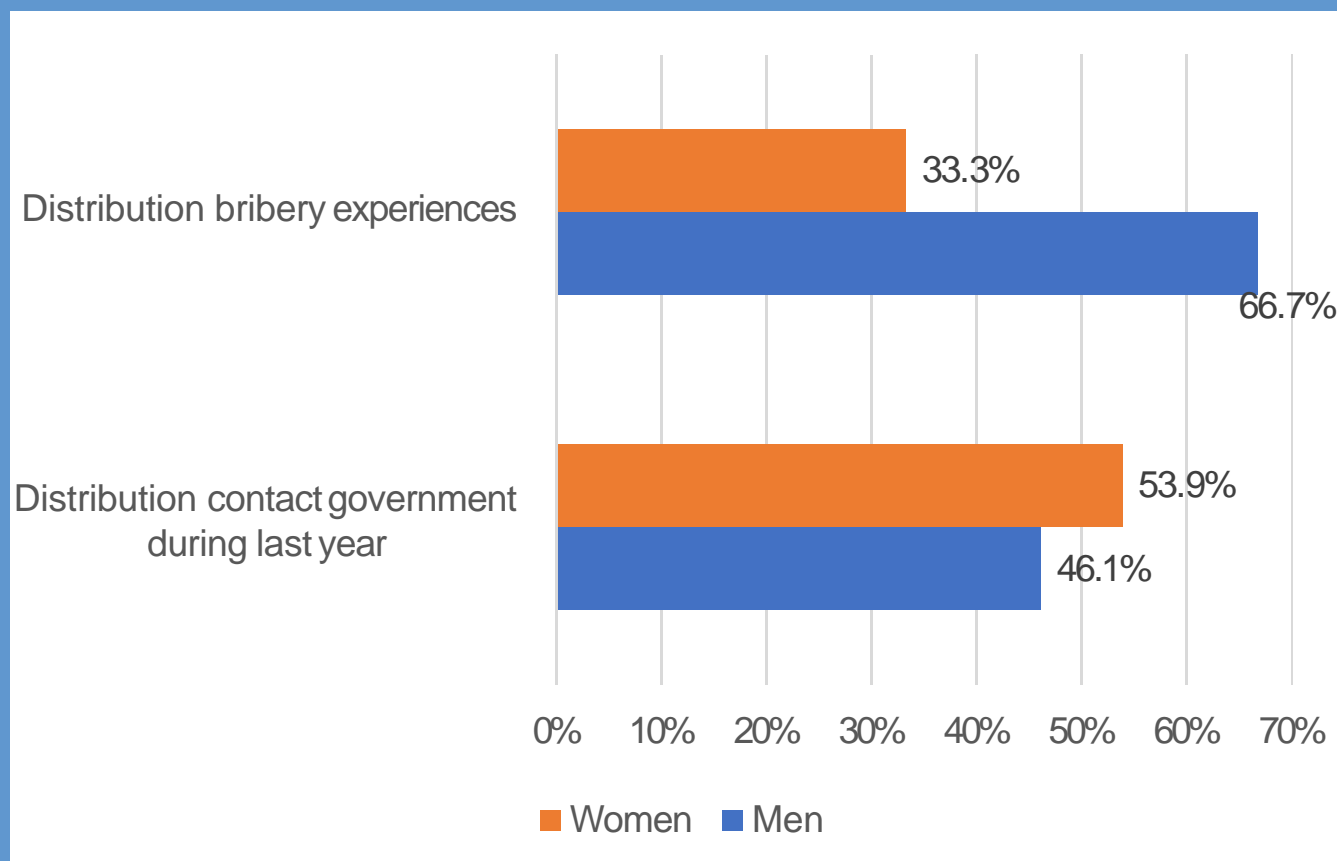
Extract from Nigeria anti-corruption survey (UNODC)

Share of male and female bribe-receivers, 2019



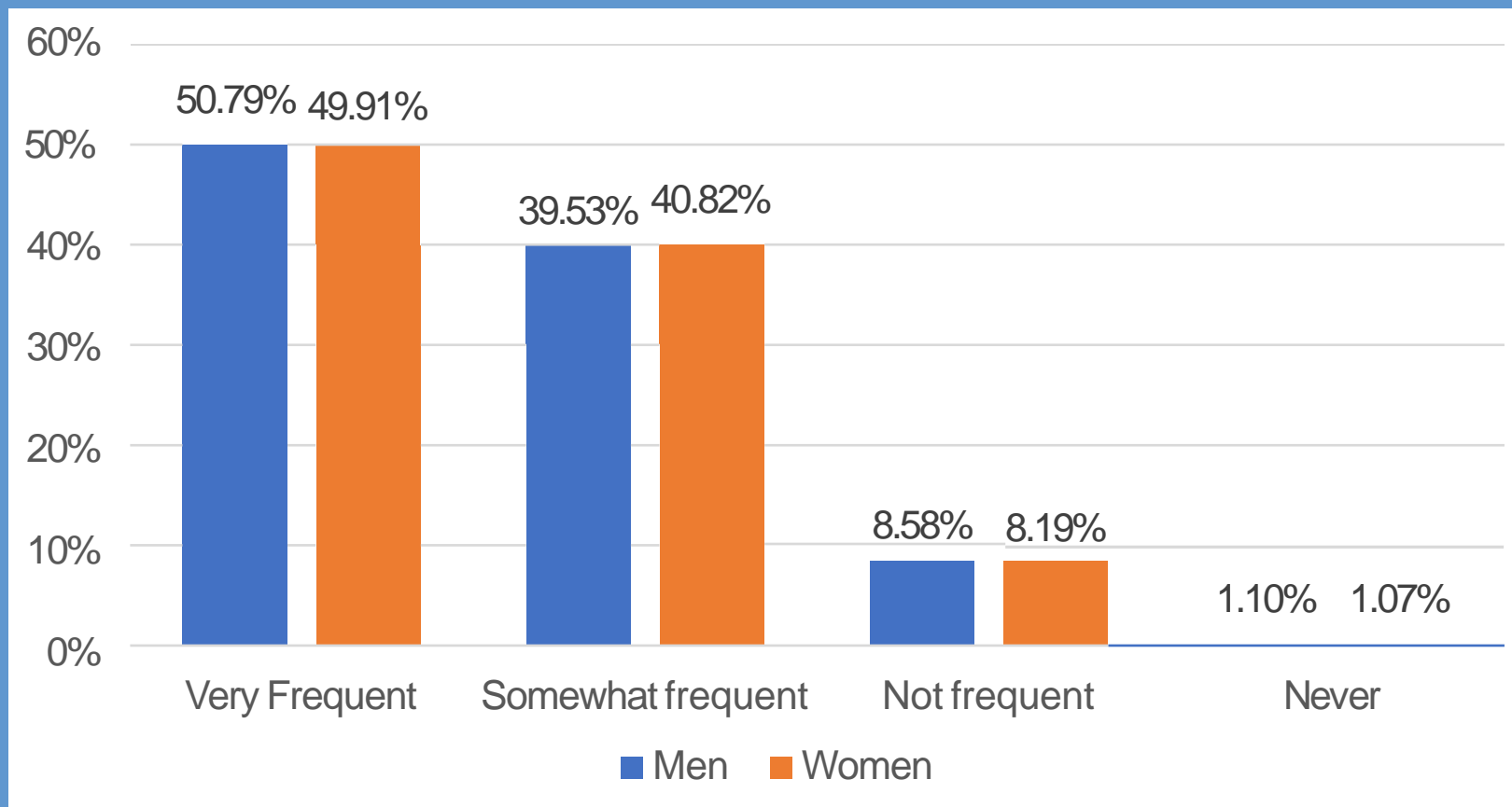
Extract from Nigeria anti-corruption survey (UNODC)

Distribution of contact with government officers and bribery experiences



Source: UNODC elaboration based on ENCIG, 2017, question 8.3 (1,2,3)

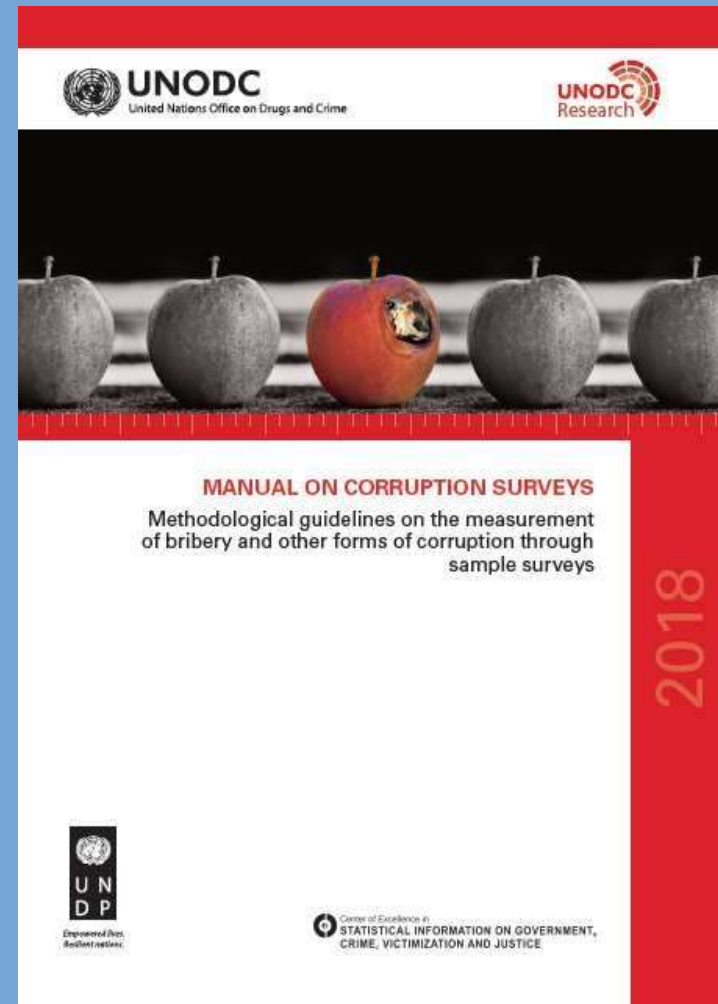
Perception of corruption at state level by sex



Source: Own elaboration with data from ENCIG, question 3_2

YET, MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED...

- Gender disaggregated data for evidence-based policymaking
- Develop gender-specific approaches to prevent and fight corruption
- Need to complement this with qualitative investigation/ analysis



Gender as an agent for change and inclusion

Rebooting the fight against Corruption



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Corruption and Economic Crime Branch

"Countering corruption by promoting transparency, integrity and accountability and by advancing equality, justice and development."

**UNITED
AGAINST
CORRUPTION**



*Thank you for
your attention!*