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(En-)Gendering Anti-Corruption: Why a Gender Focus Matters

January 17th
3:00 p.m. (CET)

Joint UNITAR-IACA Executive Diploma in Anti- Corruption and Diplomacy (EDACD)



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United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)



International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA)



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(En-)Gendering Anti-Corruption: Why a Gender Focus Matters

January 17th
3:00 p.m. (CET)

ONLINE
**EXECUTIVE
DIPLOMA** *in*
**ANTI-CORRUPTION
AND DIPLOMACY**
A JOINT IACA – UNITAR PROGRAMME

Next Cohort:
March 4, 2024 – July 28, 2024

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW:

Modular academic degree
designed to foster a deeper comprehension of
**anti-corruption strategies and diplomatic
practices;**

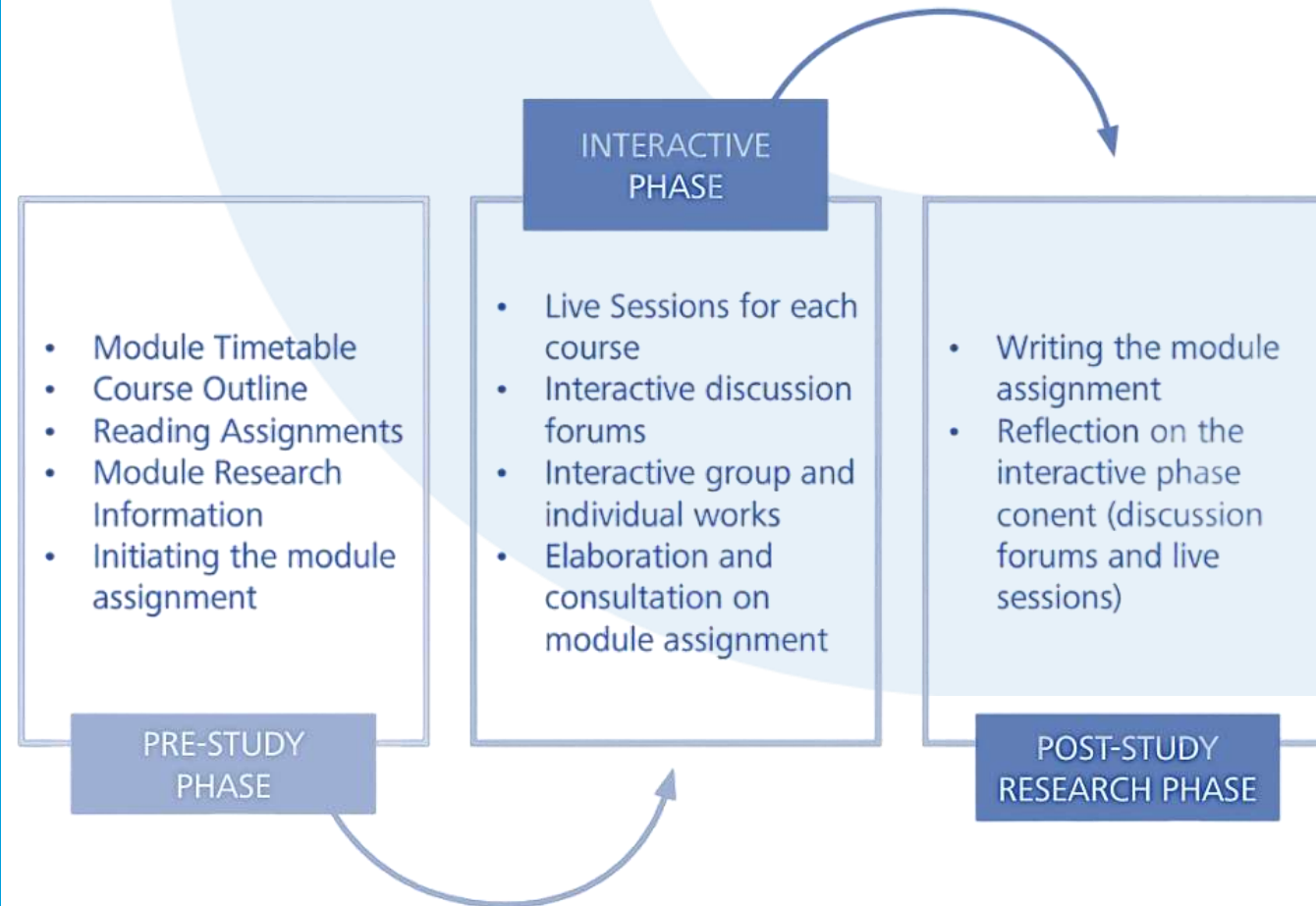
Over **5 months & online;**

An opportunity to engage and study with some of
the world's **most renowned experts;**

A participatory and **highly international
environment** of motivated and committed
individuals who aim to **add greater value** to their
careers, respective organizations and societies.

MODULE OVERVIEW:

- Overview of International Anti-Corruption Efforts
- Cross-Cultural Communication
- Cyber-Integrity and Information Security for Diplomats
- Negotiation and Mediation Skills & Techniques
- Introduction to Ethics and Integrity Management
- Multilateral Conferences
- Journalism and the Fight against Corruption: A Holistic Approach



Send an email to **diplomacy@unitar.org** with the following documents to apply:

- A copy of your CV;
- A copy of your passport;
- A copy of your bachelor's degree certificate in English;
- Your motivation letter.



Dates of the programme: March 4 – July 28, 2024

Apply by:

- Self-Payer: March 1, 2024

Fees: 2,821 EUR



Application details and course overview can be found on both the [UNITAR](#) and [IACA](#) websites



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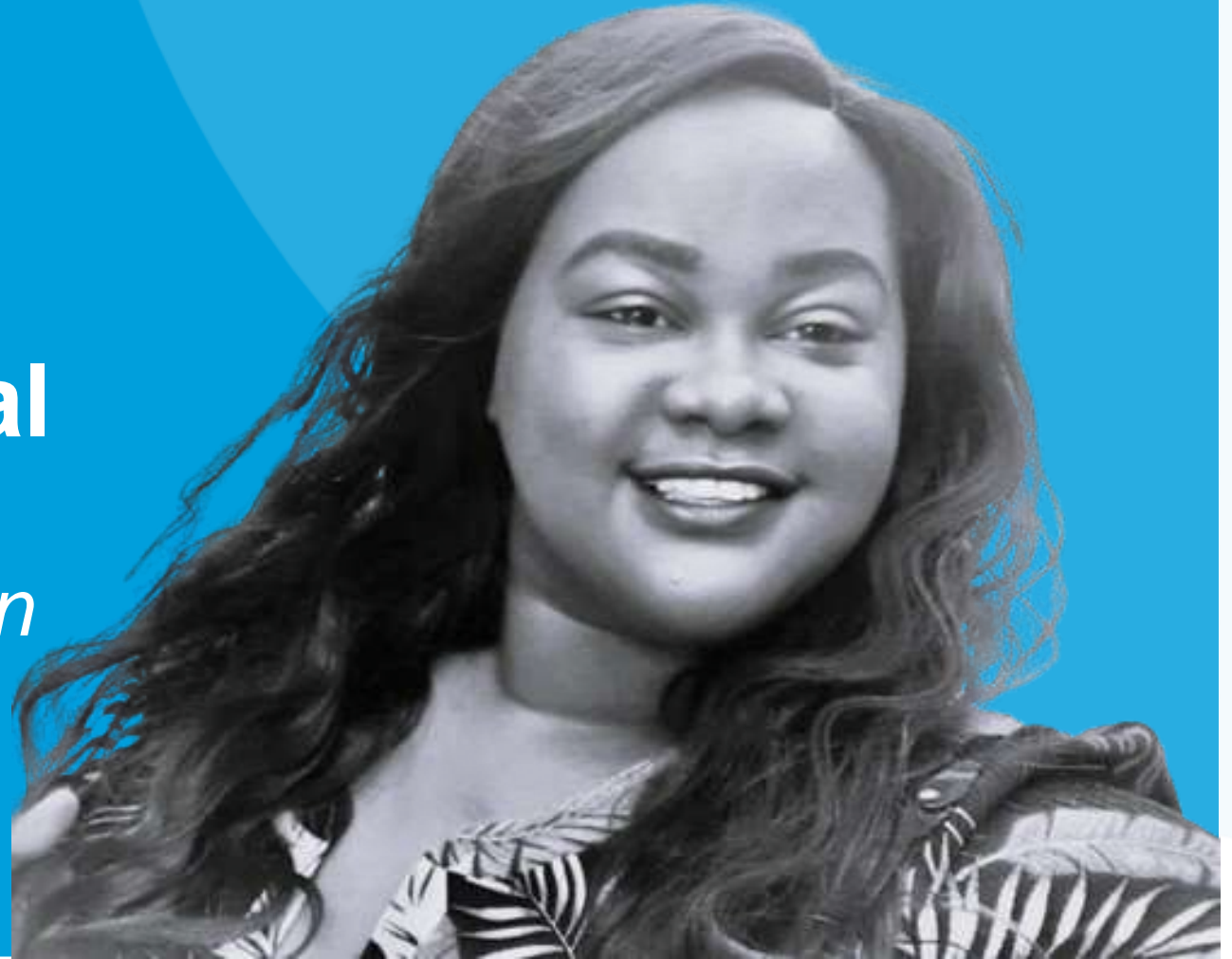


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Expert Input

Wanyana Racheal

*Lawyer and Corruption
Specialist*



(EN-)GENDERING ANTI-CORRUPTION AND DIPLOMACY

Interactive Webinar, January 17, 2024



KEY CONCEPTS: TESTING OUR KNOWLEDGE

- Sex vs. gender
- Intersectionality
- Sextortion
- Gender-sensitive vs. gender responsive
vs. gender transformative.



Country leaders

Politicians/public officials

Ethnic Region Country



President of Argentina, Former prime minister of Georgia, Ireland's prime minister, Ex-prime minister of Iraq, Former prime minister of Jordan, Former prime minister of Qatar



Former Emir of Qatar, King of Saudi Arabia, Former president of Sudan, UAE President, UAE Deputy President, Prime Minister of Ukraine

Relatives/associates of country leaders



Berlusconi's first family, Daughter of former Chinese Premier, Childhood friends of Russian President Putin, Close friend of Russian President Vladimir Putin, Cousin of Syrian President Bashar Assad, Father of British prime minister



Son of former Egyptian president, Personal secretary to the King of Morocco, Children of Pakistan's prime minister, Son of Ghana's former president, Son of Indonesia's prime minister, Aide to former Argentine president's first lady

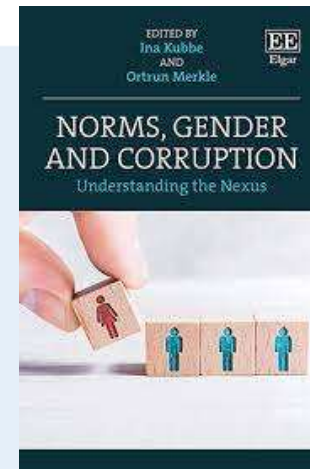
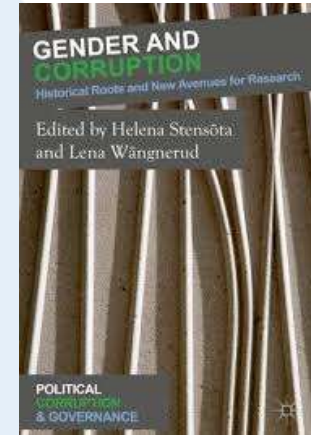


'Venezuela contractor' of the country's president, Former king of Spain's sons, Associate of Cuba (China's former president), Nephew of South African president, Widow of Guinea's former president

Panama Papers The Power Players

CORRUPTION AND GENDER SINCE 2001

- Important advancements in academic and policy research
- Many questions have been discussed in the last 20 years – they focus on:
 - Attitudes towards corruption
 - Women’s role in anti-corruption
 - Gendered effects of corruption
 - Forms of corruption



HOW IT ALL STARTED: WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT AND (ANTI-) CORRUPTION

- A clear link between lower levels of corruption and higher gender equality
- But why?
 - Women are more likely to sacrifice personal gains for the common good
 - Women have more self control
 - Women are less likely to engage with criminals
 - Different attitudes towards corruption

„THE FAIRER SEX HYPOTHESIS“

- „Women are inherently less corrupt than men“
- Picked up by many development organizations
- Problematic as it enforces gender stereotypes
- The effect of women in parliament on corruption is not consistent: Increase in corruption with the increase in women’s leadership



Under-fire Grace Mugabe's mansion in Joburg suburb

NEWS / 17 AUGUST 2019 / PETA THORNYCROFT
News > UK > Home News

Woman at centre of money-laundering case 'spent £30,000 on chocolate in one go'

Zamira Hajiyeva spent £600,000 in a single day at Harrods
Colin Drury | @colin_drury | Tuesday 28 May 2019 16:37 |

Politics and Society
Iceland's...
dealings

NEWS / ARGENTINA Argentina ex-President Kirchner hit with more corruption charges

Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner is accused of receiving bribes in exchange for public works contracts while



 **Gefällt** Click to follow The Independent

OVERVIEW

Accepting Bribes	Offering Bribes	Attitude towards corruption and perception of corruption	Gendered effects and forms of corruption
No significant difference between women and men (With some exceptions that seem to respond to contextual factors)	Men are more likely to offer bribes	Survey responses suggest a lower tolerance of women towards corrupt behaviours	Women are on average more often victims of corruption (e.g. poor women, minority groups, female migrants and refugees)
Women behave more opportunistically : they may accept the bribe, but don't reciprocate with a corrupt favour	The value of bribes offered by men tends to be higher	Lower tolerance of women towards corruption found true only in democracies , but not in autocracies and environments where corruption is endemic and widely tolerated	Direct and indirect effects of corruption on women
Women are less likely to accept bribes than men when there is a perceived risk of sanctions	Both men and women offer higher bribes to men than to women	Differences in perception of corruption (need and greed corruption)	Gendered forms of corruption such as sextortion

SO WHAT EXPLAINS HOW GENDER AND CORRUPTION ARE RELATED?

THE ROLE OF INSTITUTIONS

- Functioning democratic institutions cause low levels of corruption and high levels of female participation
- Women only reduce corruption with strong political institutions
- Maybe less corrupt governments allow more women to join?



Created by Diego Chavez
from Noun Project

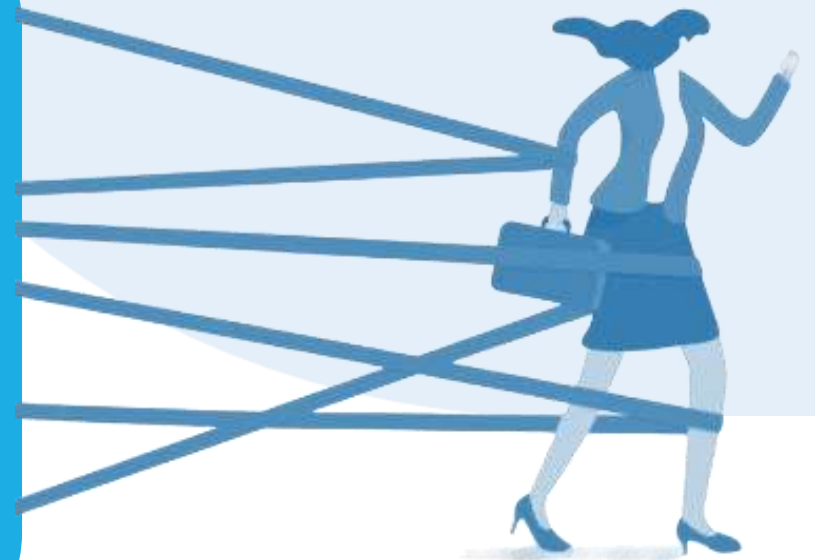
THE ROLE OF OPPORTUNITIES

- Women often do not have the same opportunities as men to be corrupt
- Women are often excluded from networks
- More women in politics might break up corrupt networks



OTHER POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS

- Women might be punished harder for involvement in corruption (social norms?)
- Higher risk aversion can make women less likely to engage in corruption
- Female politicians can be important anti-corruption fighters



THE EFFECTS OF CORRUPTION ARE ALSO DIFFERENT

WOMEN AND MEN EXPERIENCE CORRUPTION DIFFERENTLY DEPENDING ON THE SECTORS

- Education
- Employment and business permits
- Health care
- Basic services – women often lack the resources for corruption
- Justice Sector and police
- Peace and Security

WHY ARE MEN AND WOMEN DIFFERENTLY AFFECTED?

Women are significantly more likely to rely on their personal connections to get a service

- from a state school,
- a public health facility or
- from an office issuing benefits.

Men are significantly more likely to rely on connections in dealing with

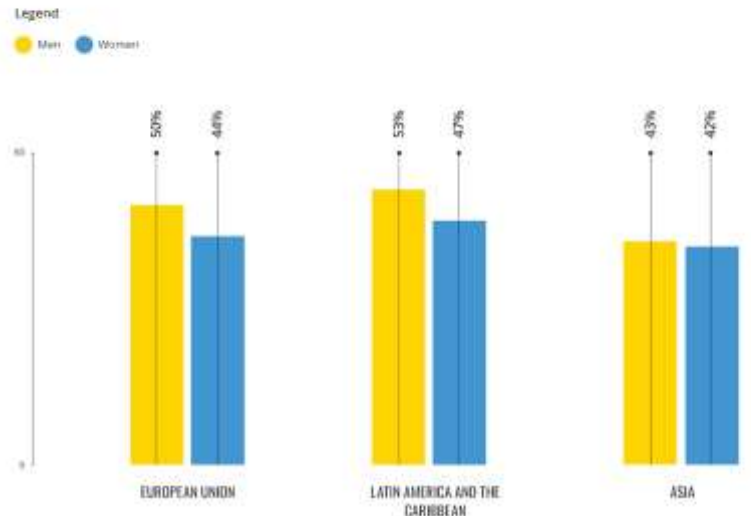
- the police and
- bodies issuing official document



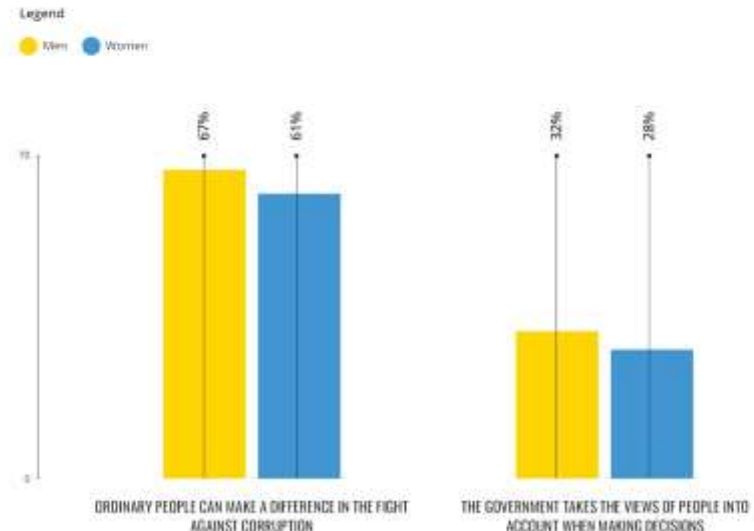
WOMEN AND WHISTLEBLOWING

- “Making a disclosure in the public interest by an **employee, director or external person**, in an attempt to reveal neglect or abuses within the activities of an organisation, government body or company (or one of its business partners) that threaten public interest, its integrity and reputation” (Transparency International)
- Research shows that women face more obstacles when speaking up against corruption

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO THINK THAT PEOPLE CAN REPORT CORRUPTION WITHOUT FEAR OF RETALIATION

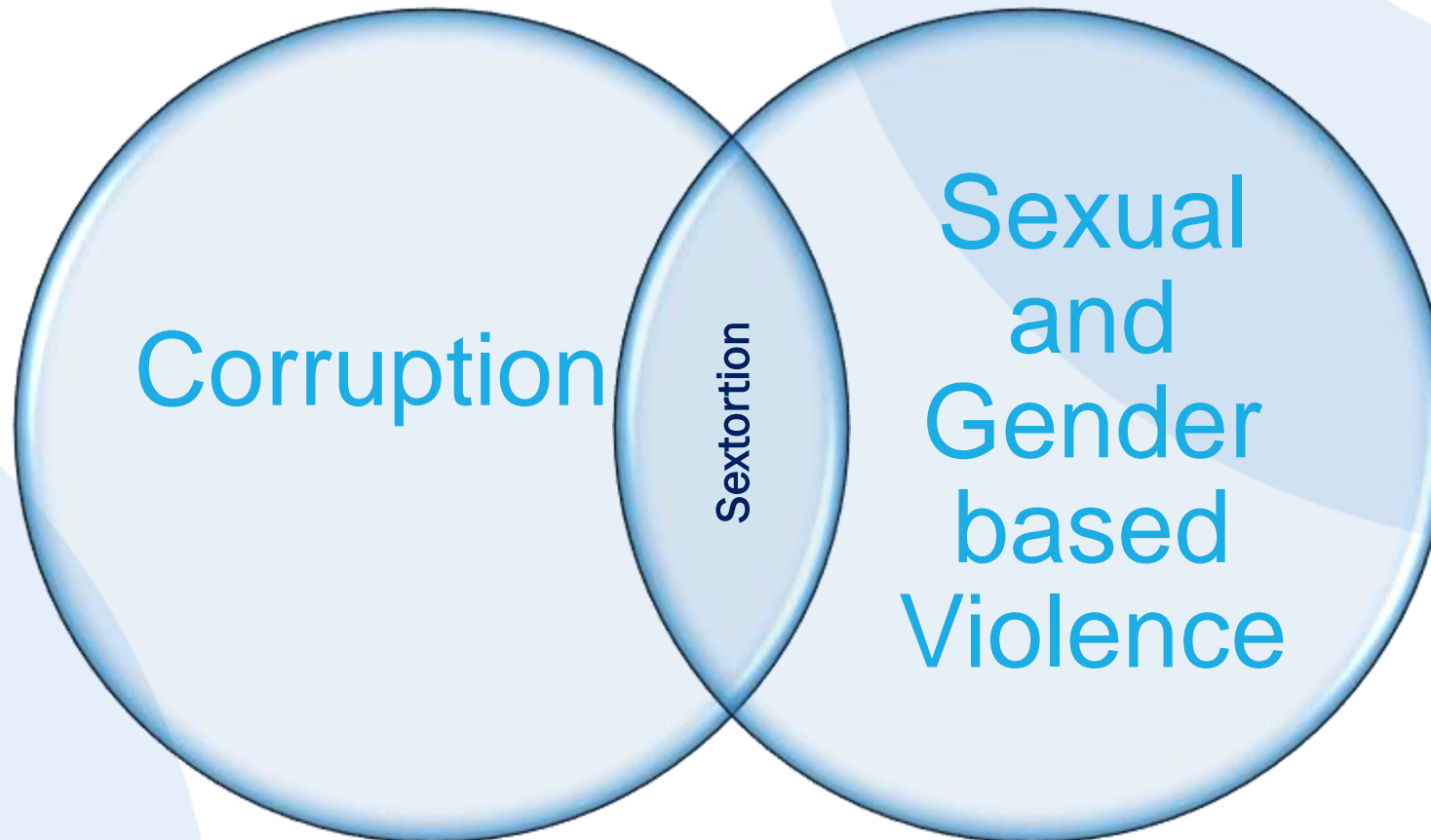


% OF RESPONDENTS THAT AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT



DIFFERENCES IN FORMS OF CORRUPTION

SEXTORTION – WHEN THE BODY IS THE PAYMENT OF THE BRIBE



WHAT MAKES PEOPLE VULNERABLE TO SEXTORTION

- Poverty
- Insecurity (water, basic services, food)
- Lack of Literacy
- Disability
- (Lack of) Legal Status
- Xenophobia
- Lack of prosecution/public support



WHAT IMPACTS VULNERABILITY TO CORRUPTION?

- Who fulfills which roles ?
- More vulnerable in absolute terms vs. proportionally

- The majority of poor are women
- Corruption takes up a larger share of income for the poor

- Being part of a minority group leads to further marginalization by corruption
- Often trust is eroded

WHY ARE STEREOTYPES IMPORTANT TO CONSIDER IN ANTI-CORRUPTION?

- Stereotypes about women (more ethical, trustworthy) impact the perception of corruption
- Women are often held to higher standards → corruption is punished more harshly for corruption
- Women are considered to bring different topics to the table → can impact corruption in different ways

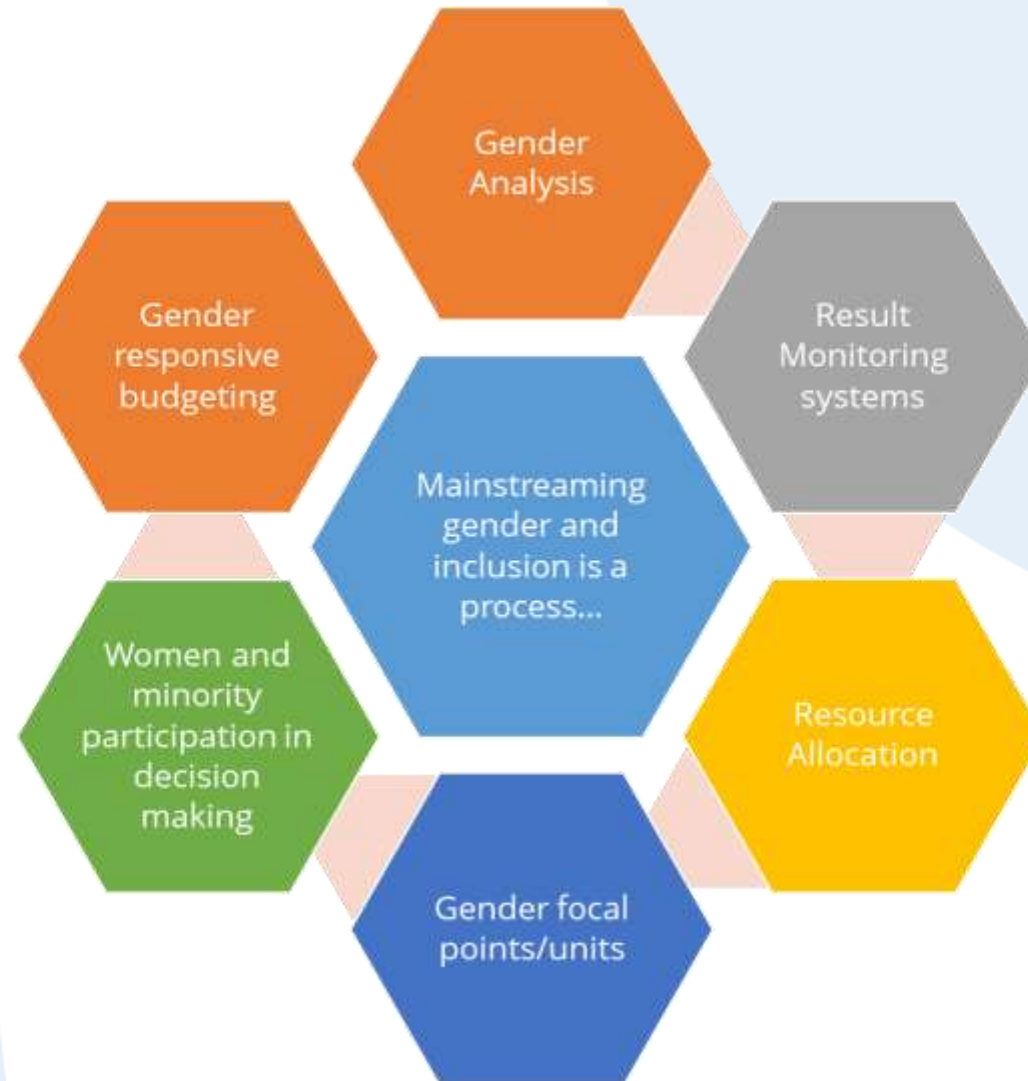
However:

- Women are not incorruptible and should not be considered “political cleaners”
- Women are also involved in corruption
- Women are not all the same

WHAT TO DO MOVING FORWARD

- Social norms can be transformed
- Showing the link to corruption can be beneficial but should not be overused
- Focus on gender equality instead of “fairer sex”
- Understand that women and men can be victims and perpetrators
- The link between corruption and stereotypes and power relations needs to be included in discussions
- Take an intersectional perspective → men and women are not singular groups

CONSIDERATIONS FOR EMBEDDING AN INTERSECTIONAL APPROACH IN ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES



Overview

Reflexivity	How will the policy, programme or action affect those experiencing intersectional discrimination? How will it promote equality and address discrimination? The first step of an intersectional approach is to analyse and explore the root causes of intersectional discrimination. Listen to others and be conscious of how your position/status may inhibit others from speaking up.
Dignity, choice and autonomy	Be sensitive to people's situations and right to inherent dignity. Respect all opinions, be careful not to make assumptions or rely on proxies.
Accessibility and universal design	Allocate resources (including budget) to ensure meaningful participation of all marginalised persons with disabilities including spoken, local and sign language interpretation, captioning, audio description, braille language, plain language, easy read formats.
Diverse knowledges	Actively engage with people who have intersecting experiences of discrimination at all stages of analysis. Determine an analysis framework that privileges and learns from diverse forms of knowledge. Dedicate resources (including time and budget) to seek out diverse knowledges, recognising different cultures and ways of communicating.
Intersecting identities	Explore how identities interact to create unique social effects and inequalities.
Relational power	Identify how power varies from one person to another and in what circumstances. Explore how systems and attitudes influence power dynamics.
Time and space	Consider how inequality and discrimination vary according to time (e.g., intergenerational change) and location (e.g., rural to urban, coastal, migrant, between countries).
Transformative/rights based	Identify gaps in broader formal and informal systems based on analysis of impacts on intersecting identities. Analyse how social norms, roles and relations impact on those with intersecting experiences of discrimination



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SIMULATION EXERCISE

*Solanthea, a state without
corruption?*

Simulation Exercise



Image by Sofia Neto and Stephanie Bloemendal

Simulation Exercise



Image by Sofia Neto and Stephanie Bloemendal

**What about the
in-between?**

Reflecting on the in-between

1. How did the Solanthean government view the role of gender in combatting corruption?
2. Which (gender-related) policies could've been put in place to keep corruption from interfering with the public purse?
3. How could Solanthean companies have implemented those policies?
4. Which role could educational initiatives, intergenerational exchange, or crosscultural communication have in the creation of a cultural shift in matters of gender and anti-corruption?



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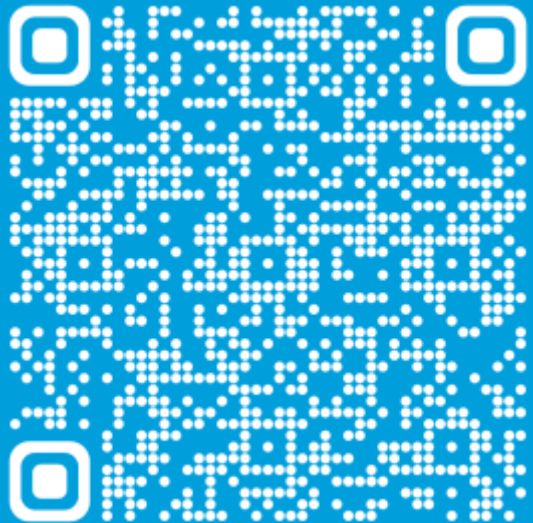


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Alumni Testimonial
Mr. Vickram Rangunath
EDACD 2023 Cohort



Questions?



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Thank you for your time.

We look forward to welcoming you into the next EDACD cohort, which starts on **March 4, 2024.**

Email: diplomacy@unitar.org with questions, or for assistance with the application process.