

**BUILDING TRANSPARENT AND
ACCOUNTABLE INSTITUTIONS-
DO WOMEN HAVE A SPECIAL
STAKE?**

**PRESENTATION BY LILIAN EKEANYANWU AT
THE FIDA AFRICA REGIONAL CONGRESS
YAOUNDE CAMEROUN 5TH -10TH NOVEMBER
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PRESENTATION FORMAT

- INTEGRITY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS-
WHAT IT MEANS
- DO WOMEN HAVE A SPECIAL STAKE?
- ADDRESSING IMPEDIMENTS
- ENSURING INTEGRITY- TOOLS AND
METHODOLOGIES

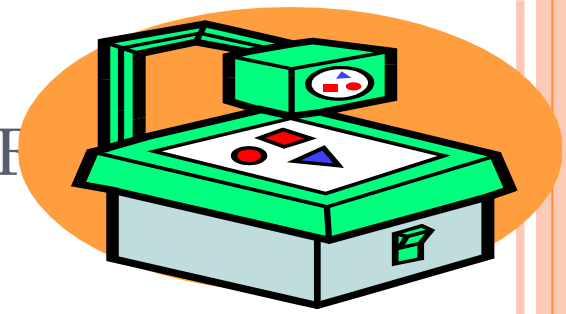


INTEGRITY

- Honest, Reliable, Ethical , Moral ,
Scrupulousness, Principles



DELIVERING INTEGRITY-TRANSPARENCY IN INSTITUTIONS



- As a principle, public officials, civil servants, managers and directors of companies and organisations and board trustees have a duty to act visibly, predictably and understandably to promote participation and accountability.
- Simply making information available is not sufficient to achieve transparency. Large amounts of raw information in the public domain may breed opacity rather than transparency.
- **Relevant and accessible:** Information should be presented in plain and readily comprehensible language and formats appropriate for different stakeholders.
- Information should be made available in ways appropriate to different audiences.
- **Timely and accurate:** Information should be made available in sufficient time to permit analysis, evaluation and engagement by relevant stakeholders.



DELIVERING INTEGRITY- ACCOUNTABILITY IN INSTITUTIONS

Accountability means ensuring that officials in public, private and voluntary sector organisations are answerable for their actions and that there is redress when duties and commitments are not met.

Elements of Accountability include:

- **Standard setting:** setting out the behaviour expected of the 'accountee' and the criteria by which they might validly be judged.
- **Investigation:** exploring whether or not accountees have met the standards expected of them.
- **Answerability:** a process in which accountees are required to defend their actions, face sceptical questions, and generally explain themselves. This applies both to negative or critical as well as to positive feedback.
- **Sanction:** a process in which accountees are in some way punished for falling below the standards expected of them (or perhaps rewarded for achieving or exceeding them).

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WOMEN AS STAKEHOLDERS -THE TRADITIONAL DISCOURSE

ARE WOMEN THE CLEANER GENDER?

- During the early 2000s, many research reports claimed the existence of a link between low levels of corruption and more women in government.
- A study published in 1999 by the World Bank claimed that women are more trustworthy and public-spirited than men. They found that in a large cross-section of countries, greater representation of women in parliament led to lower levels of corruption.

(David Dollar et al, 1999, “Are Women Really the Fairer Sex? Corruption and Women in Government”, World Bank Working Paper Series No. 4; Swamy et al, 2000, “Gender and Corruption”, IRIS Centre Working Paper No. 232; Mason and King, 2001, “Engendering development through gender equality in rights, resources, and voice”, World Bank Report No. 21776).



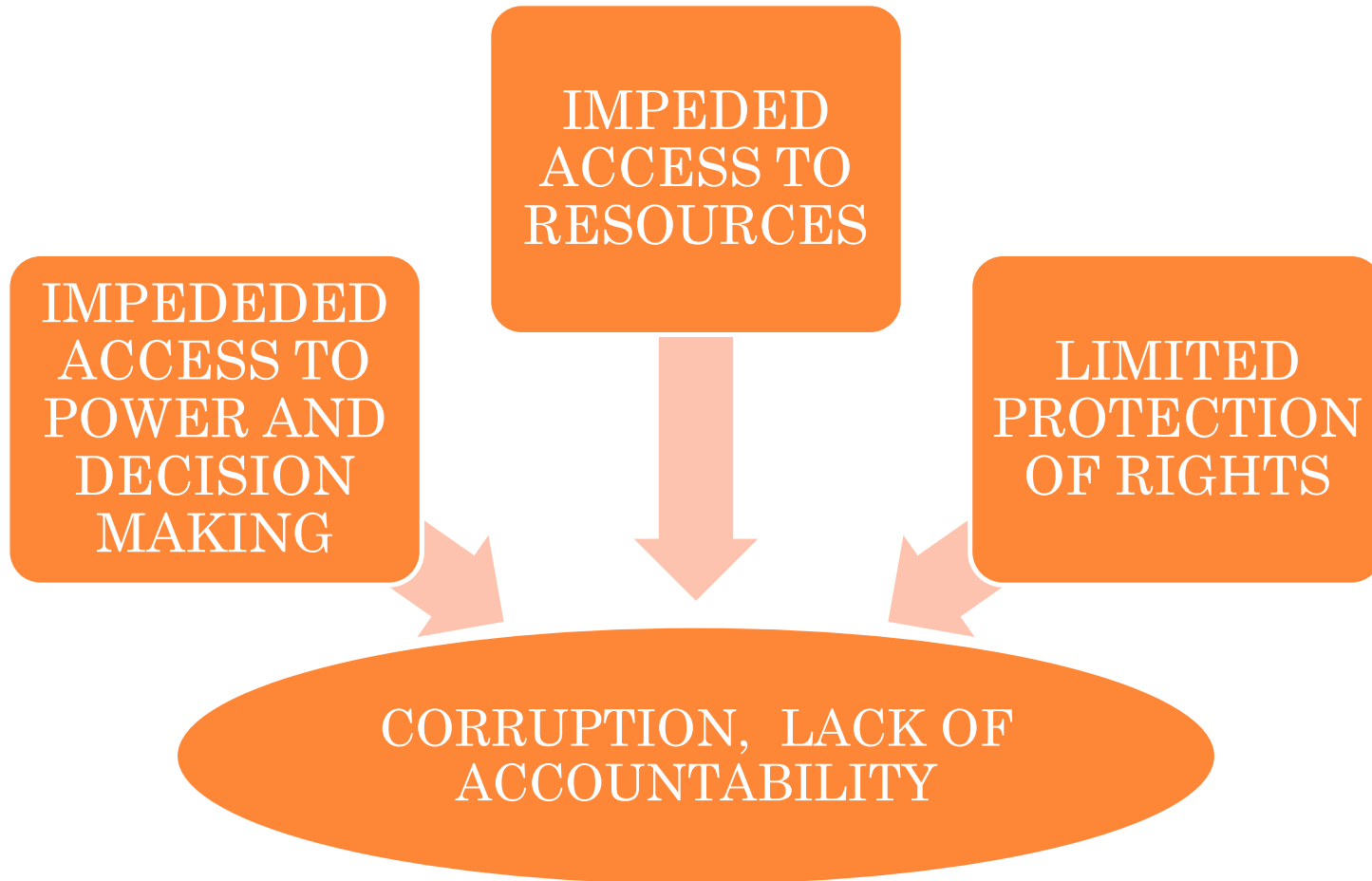
ARE WOMEN THE CLEANER GENDER CONTD?

- The idea that women inherently possess greater integrity than men and are therefore less corrupt has since been challenged. Anne Marie Goetz questioned the notion that more women in government will result in lower levels of corruption.
- She noted that the advocates of this notion fail to acknowledge the ways in which gender relations may limit the opportunities for corruption, particularly when corruption functions through all-male networks and in forums from which women are socially excluded.

(Anne-Marie Goetz, 2004, “Political Cleaners: How Women are the New Anti-Corruption Force. Does the Evidence Wash?”)



THE CONSENSUS- GENDERIZED IMPACT



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT- CORRUPTION AND WOMEN

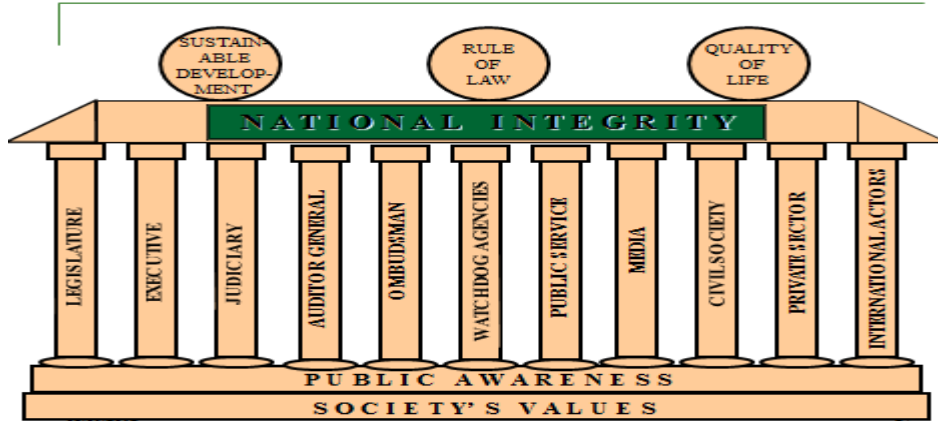
- Women constitute a majority of the poor. As corruption affects poorer sections of a population, women are likely to be affected more severely.
- Gender bias in the judicial system hurts women
- Trafficking is more likely in a corrupt environment
- Sexual extortion of women can go unpunished
- Reduction of women's access to markets and credits
- Reinforcement of women's social and economic marginalization
- Poor protection of women's rights
- Affects access to leadership and decision making opportunities

See *Primers in Gender and Democratic Governance*, Chapter 5; UNDP and UNIFEM, "Corruption, Accountability and Gender: Understanding the Connections," 2010.

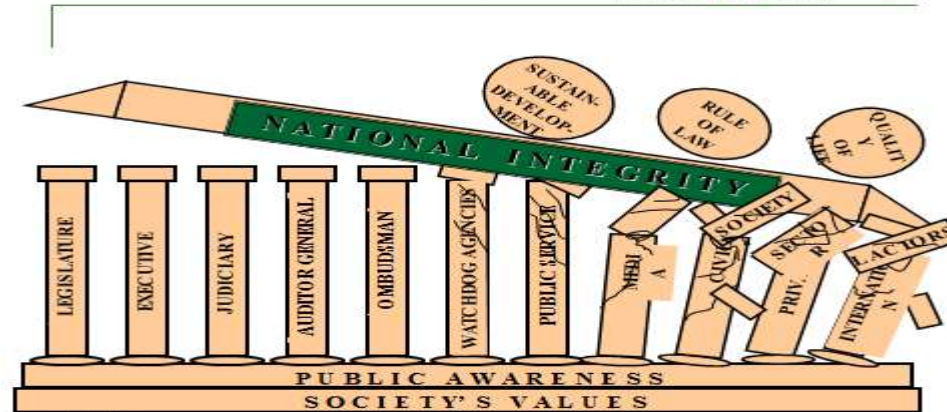


HOW IT WORKS

TUGAR Transparency and Accountability in Government

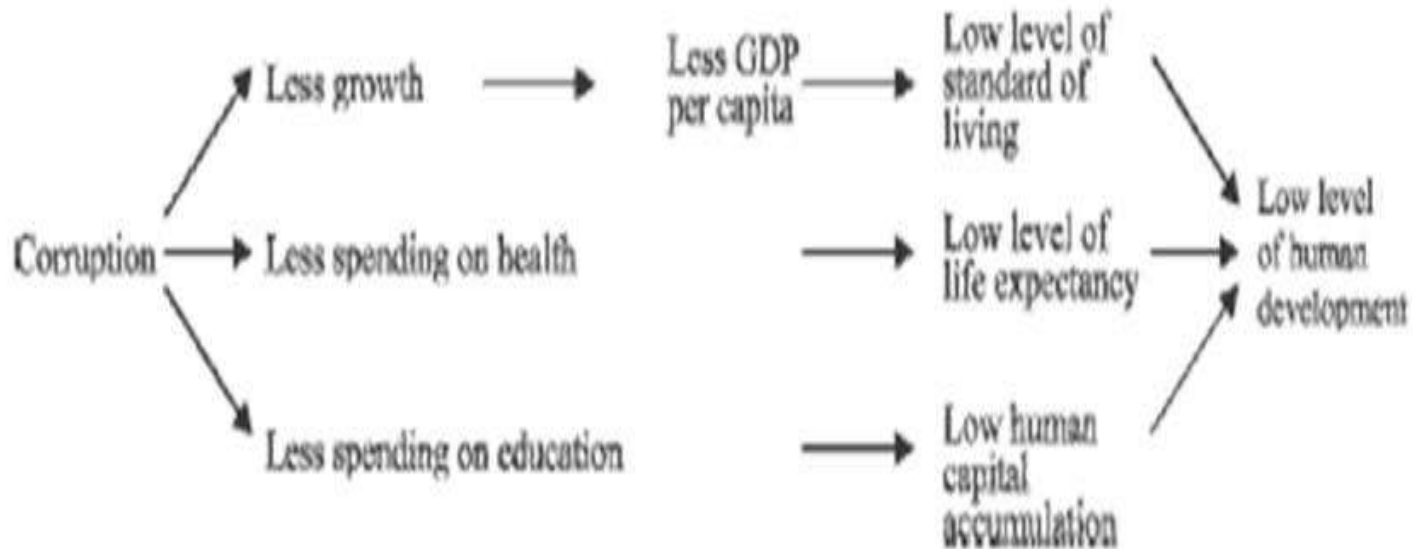


TUGAR Transparency and Accountability in Government

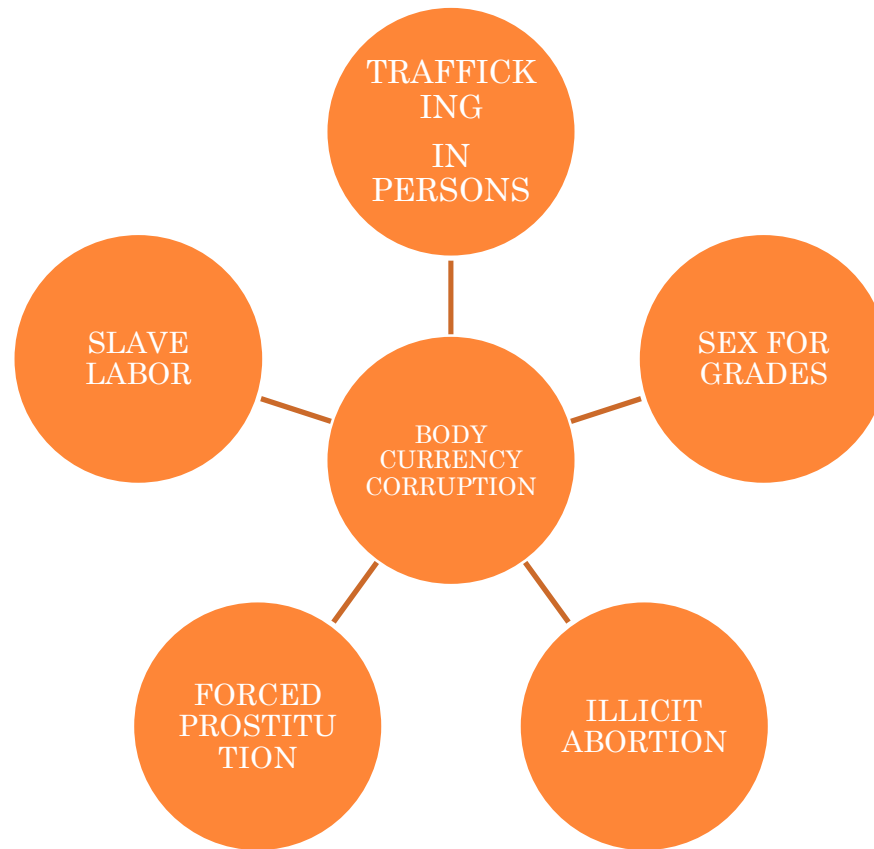


HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (PROCESS OF ENLARGING PEOPLES CHOICES)

CORRUPTION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



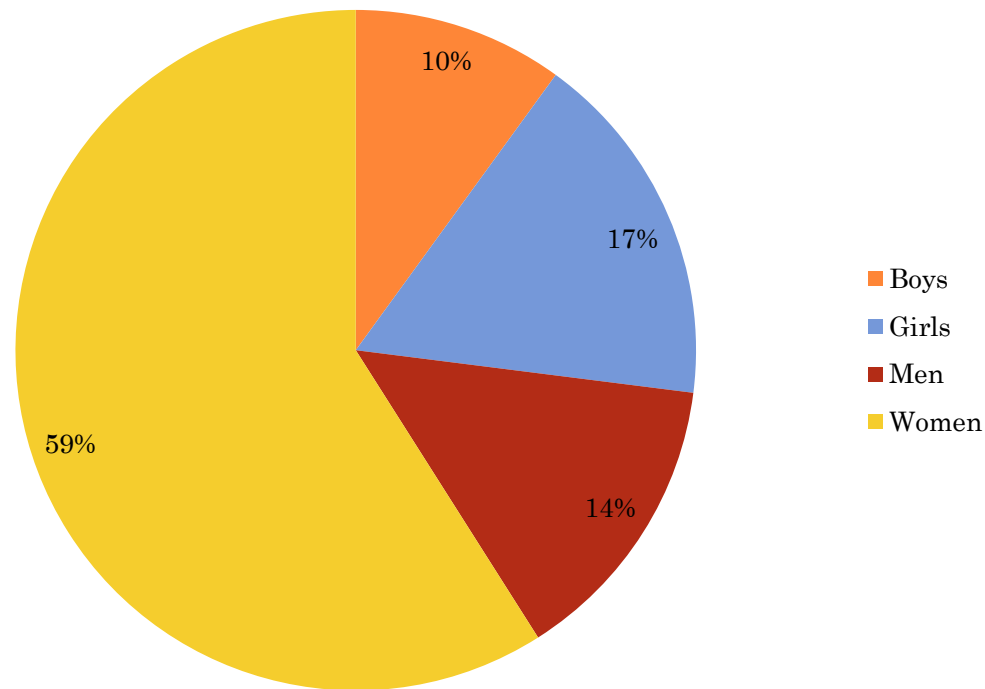
MANIFESTATIONS THAT HAVE A WOMAN'S FACE- THE "BODY CURRENCY" CORRUPTION

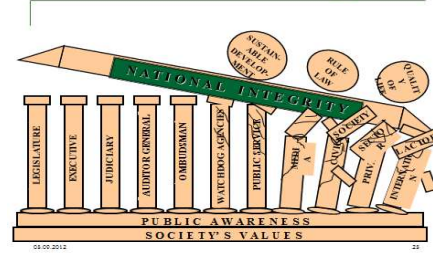


TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS - GLOBAL REPORT ON

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS - WWW.UNODC.ORG.

- Women account for 55-60 per cent of all trafficking victims detected globally
- Women and girls together account for about 75 per cent.





EMPLOYMENT

- Women face higher unemployment rates than men globally, with no improvements likely in the coming years, according to an ILO report.
- Globally, the gap in unemployment and employment-to-population ratios was moving towards convergence before the financial crisis. The crisis reversed this trend in the hardest-hit regions.
- From 2002 to 2007, the female unemployment rate was 5.8 per cent, compared with 5.3 per cent for males. The crisis (Financial crisis) raised this gap from 0.5 to 0.7 percentage points, and destroyed 13 million jobs for women.

[Global Employment Trends for Women 2012 - www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org)



UNEQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK?

- Globally, the gender pay gap is estimated to be 22.9 per cent; in other words, women earn 77.1 per cent of what men earn.
- The size of the gender pay gap varies by sector, by occupation, by group of workers, by country and over time.
- It is usually smaller in the public sector than in the private sector and is highest among older workers.

Equal pay-An introductory guide by ILO-
www.ilo.org



ENGENDERING INTEGRITY – REDUCING CORRUPTION

- TRANSPARENCY-Clear and defined Guidelines, processes and Procedures- (Procurement of goods, services; Hiring, Advancement and Firing Procedures, Reduction of Discretion and Arbitrariness)
- Accountability: Ethical Codes, Disciplinary Procedures
- Klitgaard Formular – Corruption =Monopoly + Discretion- Accountability.



NEXT STEPS- FROM ADVOCACY TO ACCOUNTABILITY

- PROMOTING INCLUSIVE POLICIES (Gender Policies, Social protection for other vulnerable groups)
- PROMOTING TRANSPARENCY-(ACCESS TO INFORMATION-RIGHT TO KNOW)



PROACTIVE ACCOUNTABILITY

- SUSTAINED RISK MONITORING
- INTEGRITY PLANS

