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# GENDER EQUALITY AND CORRUPTION – WHERE DO WE STAND WITH EVALUATING THE RELATIONSHIP?

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## 2 WAYS OF THINKING ABOUT GENDER AND CORRUPTION

- 1. WOMEN'S PROPENSITY TO ENGAGE IN CORRUPT ACTS

“WOMEN ARE LESS CORRUPT THAN MEN”

- 2. CORRUPTION'S DIFFERENT IMPACT ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MEN AND WOMEN

“WOMEN ARE DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECTED BY CORRUPTION”

# I. WOMEN'S PROPENSITY TO ENGAGE IN CORRUPT ACTS

- More women in government correlated with lower levels of corruption
- Possibility of a third variable:
  - Fairer systems
  - Limited opportunities
- Alternative interpretation: Women can reduce corruption by policy-making, because they have more experience with corruption.





## 2. CORRUPTION'S DIFFERENT IMPACT ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MEN AND WOMEN

- Barriers in accessing basic public services and resources
- Reduced access to markets and credit
- Less access to political participation
- Direct women's rights violations

# SEXTORTION

- “abuse of authority to obtain sexual favours”
- Prevalent all around the world
- Not included in corruption indices
- No express reference in most national legislation
- UNCAC Art. 15(b) on bribery broad enough to include non-monetary benefits such as sex





# RECOMMENDATIONS

- Develop a gender-inclusive framework to deal with corruption and human rights
- Ask State parties for and utilize gender-specific corruption data
- Highlight “sextortion” as a corrupt act in relevant individual communications and Concluding Observations
- Recommend State parties implement public accountability mechanisms that involve women