Main challenges

- Corruption has a gender-differentiated impact. There are areas where this is more noticeable, such as education and health.
- Currently, there are differentiated forms of corruption, such as sextortion, which generates greater insecurity for women and affected groups.
- Discrimination and differentiation does not end simply with the distinction between men and women, it goes beyond this and also affects diverse groups discriminated against because of their sexual orientation.
- Need to broaden the focus of research to include gender equality within the concept of integrity and to place greater emphasis on institutional and integrity-building reforms beyond a strictly criminalisation and compliance-based approach.
- There is an important synergy in considering gender equality as a key element in combating corruption: considering that there is a gender-differentiated impact in certain contexts and women's participation in different roles in various sectors breaks a status quo that includes "systems and institutionalised corruption.
- Integrity and gender equality, as joint elements in the fight against corruption, have been considered in some organisations in the region in recent years, but still in a very limited way.
6th Regional Integrity Week – Alliance for Integrity
GENDER AND GOVERNANCE PERSPECTIVE: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL IMPACT

Best practices shared

• Both the pursuit of gender equality and the fight against corruption are accelerators for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

• Gender equality policy in conjunction with anti-corruption policies can be mutually reinforcing and empowering.

• Implement non-discrimination issues from the top and, if possible, create areas or working groups to address this issue.

• Work with other entities on gender and non-discrimination issues in order to share experiences and practices that serve to foster a gender-sensitive culture of integrity.

• Within senior management groups where there are more women, it has been shown that corruption rates are lower.

Future recommendations

• Advance research and dissemination of information through data collection and quantitative and qualitative research.

• Stop assuming equivalence between gender and sex and adopt an intersectionality analysis.

• Criminalise and sanction gender-differentiated corruption offences, starting within codes of ethics and codes of conduct.

• Increase the number of women in senior management and decision-making positions.

• Work can and should continue to generate mechanisms for participation and improvement of systems for non-discrimination as it brings potential benefits.