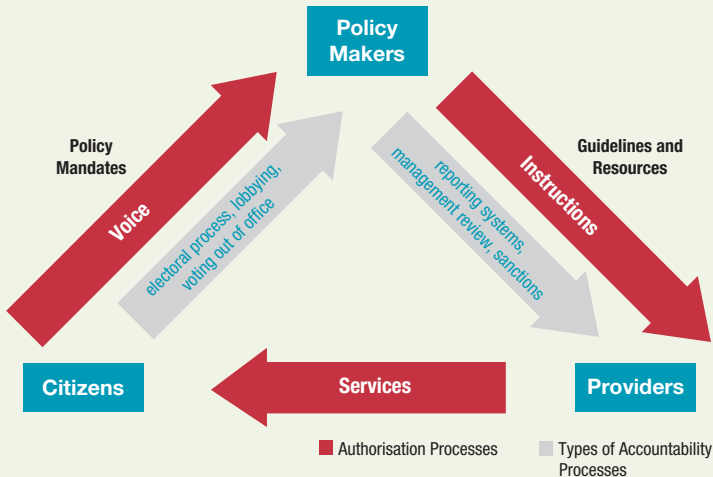


FIGURE
1.1

The Authorisation, Assessment and Correction Cycle



Source: Derived from World Bank (2003).

FIGURE
1.2

Vertical and Horizontal Dimensions of Accountability

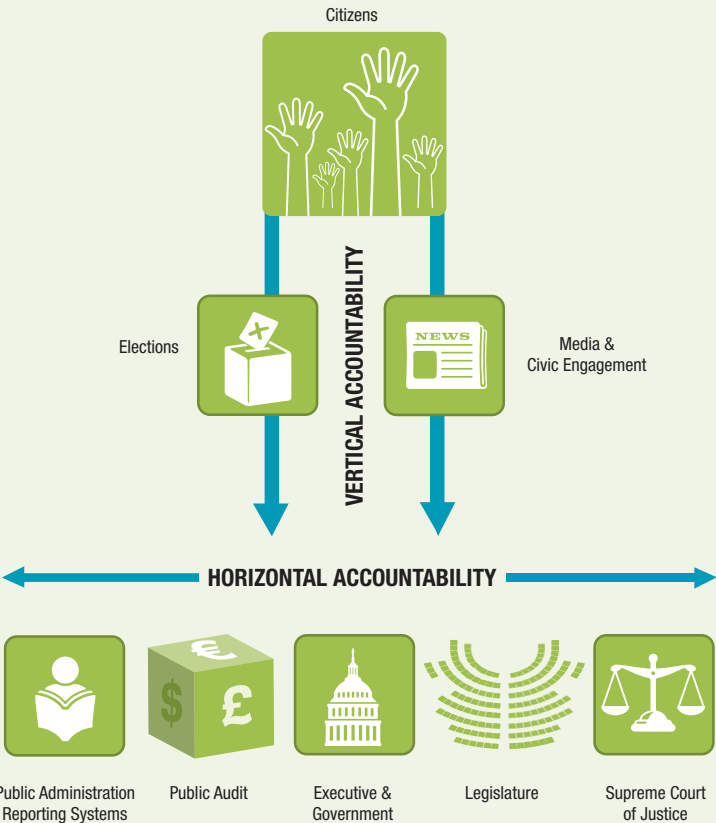
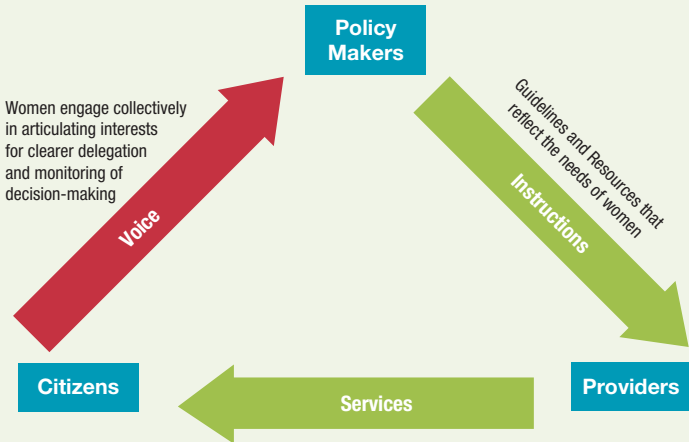


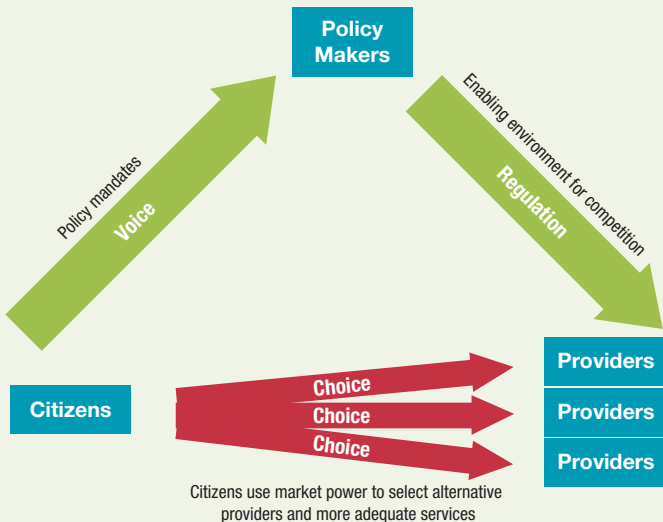
FIGURE
1.3

Strengthening 'Voice' for Better Accountability



Source: Derived from World Bank (2003).

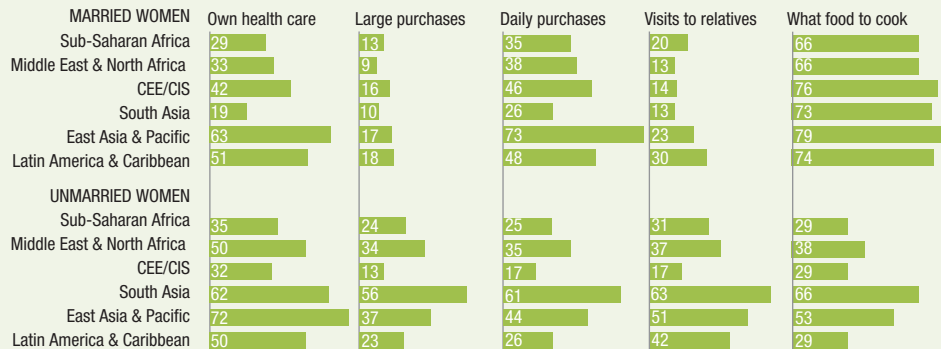
FIGURE 1.4 | Strengthening 'Choice' for Better Accountability



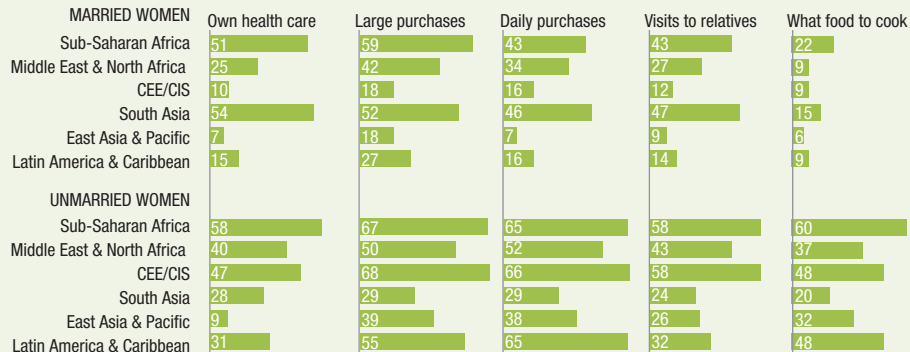
Source: Derived from World Bank (2003).

FIGURE 1.5 | Women's Control Over Decisions

Women with a final say over decisions, 1999-2005



Women with no say over decisions

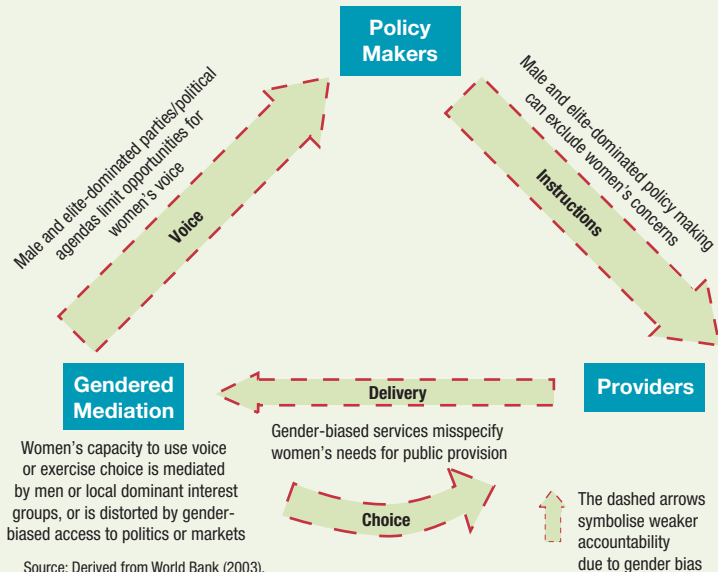


Notes: This figure reflects the percentage of women who have the final say in making specific decisions by type of decision. Regional information for married/unmarried women in HH decision making was based on countries with available information from DHS STATcompiler and organized according to UNIFEM regional groupings.

Source: DHS database.

FIGURE
1.6

Gendered Mediation Compromises Women's Engagement in both 'Voice' and 'Choice'-based Accountability Mechanisms

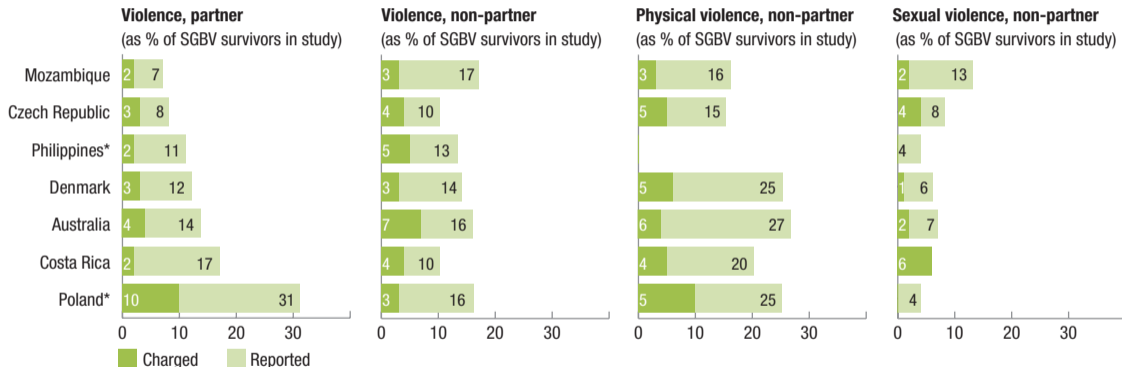


Source: Derived from World Bank (2003).

FIGURE | Violence Against Women: Reporting and Charging Rates

A

A survey of women who experienced some form of violence indicates that in countries in this figure, no more than one third of cases of violence are reported, and charges are pressed in very few of the reported cases. Women are more likely to report crimes if they were not committed by a partner, and more likely to report non-sexual violence than sexual violence.

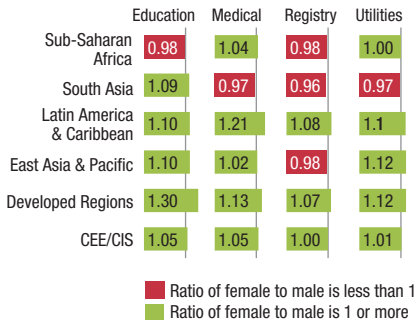


Notes: Percentages of the cases reported to the police and percentage with charges brought (convictions by the Criminal Justice System) were calculated as percentages of all victimised women. Information includes physical and sexual violence, perpetrated by partners and non-partners. The original source did not provide complete information for the Philippines. *No information on the percentage of charged cases was reported for Philippines and Poland.

Source: Johnson, H., Ollus, N., & Nevada, S. (2007).

FIGURE A Gendered Perceptions of Corruption by Region: Service Provision Institutions

Respondents with high levels of perceived corruption, ratio female to male, 2005

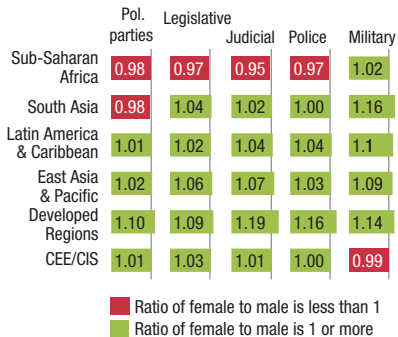


Notes: The percentages of men and women who perceived high levels of corruption was calculated considering respondents who ranked institutions as "very corrupt" and "extremely corrupt" (scores of 4 and 5 out of a range from 1 to 5), or who stated that corruption affects their lives to a large extent. The statistical significance of differences by sex was tested using a t-test of difference in means (applied to the difference in percentages). All the statistics at the country level are weighted using the sample weights provided in the original database; regional averages are weighted using population data for the year 2005 compiled by the UN Population Division.

Source: UNIFEM analysis of Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer database (2005).

FIGURE B Gendered Perceptions of Corruption by Region: Political, Judicial and Security Sector Institutions

Respondents with high levels of perceived corruption, ratio female to male, 2005

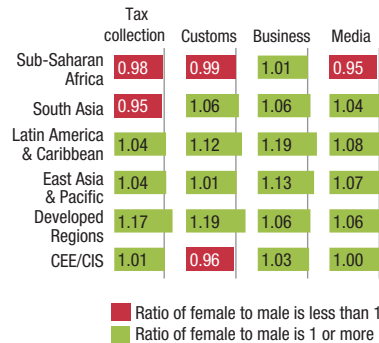


Notes: See notes in figure A

Source: UNIFEM analysis of Transparency International global corruption Barometer database (2005).

FIGURE C Gendered Perceptions of Corruption by Region: Market-Related Institutions

Respondents with high levels of perceived corruption, ratio female to male, 2005



Notes: See notes in figure A

Source: UNIFEM analysis of Transparency International global corruption Barometer database (2005).