



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## Annex I

### Guidance Note

#### **Guidance note for States parties and signatories on sharing information and experiences on:**

- **the participation of society in the prevention of and fight against corruption;**
- **the negative effects of corruption on women and youth; and,**
- **the role played by women and youth in preventing and combating corruption.**

In its resolution 10/1, entitled “Atlanta 2023: promoting integrity, accountability and transparency in the fight against corruption”, the Conference reiterated that:

*“the active participation of society is integral to complementing States’ efforts in the prevention of and the fight against corruption and promoting transparency, integrity and accountability”*,

and urged States parties to:

*“put in place and effectively implement policies and practices, within their means and in accordance with the fundamental principles of their domestic laws, that allow individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental and community-based organizations, the private sector, academia and media, to be able to contribute in this regard also thereby promoting accountability, including through the full and effective implementation of article 13 of the Convention”*.

The resolution also emphasized the importance of engaging young people in the prevention of and fight against corruption.

Corruption affects all members of society – women and men, boys and girls - in different ways. It often results in the exclusion of vulnerable groups from decision-making processes and access to basic public services, reproducing negative stereotypes and limiting economic power and educational opportunities.

In its resolution 10/3, entitled “Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption”, the Conference requested the Working Group to consider including, as a topic for discussion at its fifteenth meeting *“the negative effects of corruption on women and youth and the role played by women and youth in preventing and combating corruption”*.

---

**Making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism**



The secretariat has prepared the attached questionnaire as guidance on information sought on the above topics. Should sufficient information be received, a report will be prepared in view of facilitating the discussion at the fifteenth Working Group on Prevention to be held from 28 August to 6 September 2024. Unless otherwise indicated in the submissions, the input will be published online and may be used for the development of knowledge products. The information sought includes descriptions of good practices and challenges faced in adopting and/or implementing these measures. The submission of supporting documentation, if any, is encouraged, including but not limited to legislation, regulations, reports, policy documents and evaluations.

**Participation of society in preventing and fighting corruption, inclusive decision-making processes; role of non-governmental stakeholders, journalists and media**

1. Has your country promoted the participation of society, including non-governmental stakeholders, journalists and the media, in anti-corruption activities, programmes and initiatives, including in relation to anti-corruption strategies? If yes, please specify how.

**YES!** Botswana has various programmes through which non state actors are included in the anti-corruption agenda. This includes through various strategies such media engagement such as regular Press briefings and Press Releases. Botswana has also entered into an MoU with BOCONGO that sets out a collaborative anti-corruption agenda. Botswana also engages CSOs through regular meetings such as the Anti-Corruption Pitso held on the 10<sup>th</sup> May 2023 and annual commemoration of the National Anti-Corruption Day, amongst others.

**Attachment: Anti-Corruption Pitso Report (to be sourced from PE)**

Anti-corruption information is shared through various media houses such as radio, print media, social platforms, and so forth, so media has been an active player in anti-corruption activities, such as publicising and reporting incidences of corruption.

2. Has your country identified any barriers to the participation of society in the prevention of and fight against corruption? If yes, have any programmes been designed and implemented to address such barriers?

Botswana has identified barriers to the participation of society in the prevention of and the fight against corruption. These has primarily been elaborated by various commentators such as Mr. Bertrand de Speville, under a project supported by the European Union Commission



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

in review Botswana national anti-corruption efforts. In his report, he stated that the Directorate tended to ‘stay at home’ and that it was important for the DCEC to involve the citizenry in the fight against corruption. In response to this, various programmes have been designed, and these include- formation of anti-corruption clubs in schools, establishment of Corruption Prevention Committees and Anti-Corruption Units in the Public Sector. Other initiatives include a comprehensive public education programme that includes sector based seminars for professionals, fostering of collaborative partnerships with professional bodies and other regulatory institutions to reach general public through professional and general societal affiliations and clientele.

**The negative effects of corruption on youth and the role played by youth in preventing and combating corruption. For each reply, we would be grateful for hyperlinks to relevant supporting documentation or websites, or any other supporting documents.**

While the official definition of youth provided by the United Nations refers to persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years (and indeed, all United Nations statistics on youth are based on this definition), the United Nations recognizes that “the operational definition and nuances of the term ‘youth’ vary from country to country”<sup>1</sup> as it relates to sociocultural, institutional, economic and political factors, and adapts to the countries where it operates.<sup>2</sup> UNODC uses the age range of 15 to 30 when referring to engaging young people outside the UN as partners and leaders in their shared objective to prevent and counter corruption. In line with this flexible definition of youth, we encourage Member States to decide which definition they would like to refer to and specify it in their answers to the questionnaire.

1. Does your country collect data disaggregated by age on the experience of young people as victims of corruption? Please provide the findings of any studies you may have carried out on the impact of corruption on young people. An example could be the impact of corruption on access to economic opportunities for businesses owned by young people.

---

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, “Global Issues: Youth”, <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/youth>.

<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolution 36/81; and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), *Meaningfully engaging with youth* (Paris, 2019).

---

**Making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism**



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

NO! Currently the country does not collect data by age on experience of young people as victims of corruption. The relevance of this type of study is not in doubt hence there are intentions to conduct such studies in future.

2. Does your country have education for young people on integrity, ethics and anti-corruption at the primary, secondary, tertiary or informal level? If yes, please describe and provide any supporting documents.

**YES!** Botswana has education for young people on integrity, ethics and anti-corruption at the primary, secondary, tertiary level; This entails inclusion of some anti-corruption modules in some courses at tertiary institutions, infusion of anti-corruption subjects in to some curricular, character education at primary level to promote positive values amongst young age group (primary students). The Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime therefore has come up with a youth based programme called Boammaaruri, which is an intentional and proactive strategy to instil these important core values. To portray the messages in a simpler and easy to understand format and to make the presentations even more interesting, a cartoon character in the form of mascot, named “Boammaaruri”, which literally translates “Honesty”, is used at the core Centre of the campaigns.

3. How does your country meaningfully include young people in the development, implementation and monitoring of anti-corruption efforts, including in relation to national anti-corruption strategies?

Currently there are no comprehensive strategies aimed at including young people in the development, implementation and monitoring of anti-corruption efforts. There are however consultations with BOCONGO to ensure youth inclusion on anti-corruption matters including proposed Youth Pitso.

---

**Making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism**



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Mainstreaming anti-corruption in secondary and tertiary education. (inclusion of anti-corruption education in to syllabus, subjects such as moral education, social studies

Formation/establishment of anti-corruption clubs in secondary schools.

Character education for lower primary students.

**The negative effects of corruption on women and the role played by women in preventing and combating corruption**

1. Have any studies (quantitative or qualitative) been undertaken or has information been gathered in view of discerning the negative effects of corruption on women in your country? If available, please provide the findings of any such studies or information collection efforts.

NO! Currently there no studies have been undertaken specifically on the negative effects of corruption on women. In view of this significance deficiency, Botswana, through the Directorate has expressed interest in pursuing this matter in collaboration with UNODC.

2. Has your country promoted the role of women in preventing and combating corruption? Has this included efforts to promote the meaningful participation and engagement of, and cooperation with, women's and community-based organizations that support women in the policy development, planning, implementation and monitoring of your anti-corruption programmes? Please enclose any supporting documentation or hyperlinks, if available.

NO! Botswana has adopted a generalised strategy in the fight against corruption. There are currently no specific programmes that promote or support meaningful participation of women on anti-corruption matters.

---

**Making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism**