

OFFICIAL



Foreign, Commonwealth  
& Development Office

# Gender mainstreaming in the UK approach to preventing upstream transnational serious and organised crime (SOC)

Alanna Inserra, Governance Advisor in the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office's Conflict Center

[A-Inserra@dfid.gov.uk](mailto:A-Inserra@dfid.gov.uk)



# Mainstreaming gender into SOC approaches

**National Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security (2018-2022)** National Policy Document. Five-year strategy to meet international commitments under UNSCR 1325 across diplomacy, development and defence

**International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014** Legal obligation for all Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) to consider gender equality

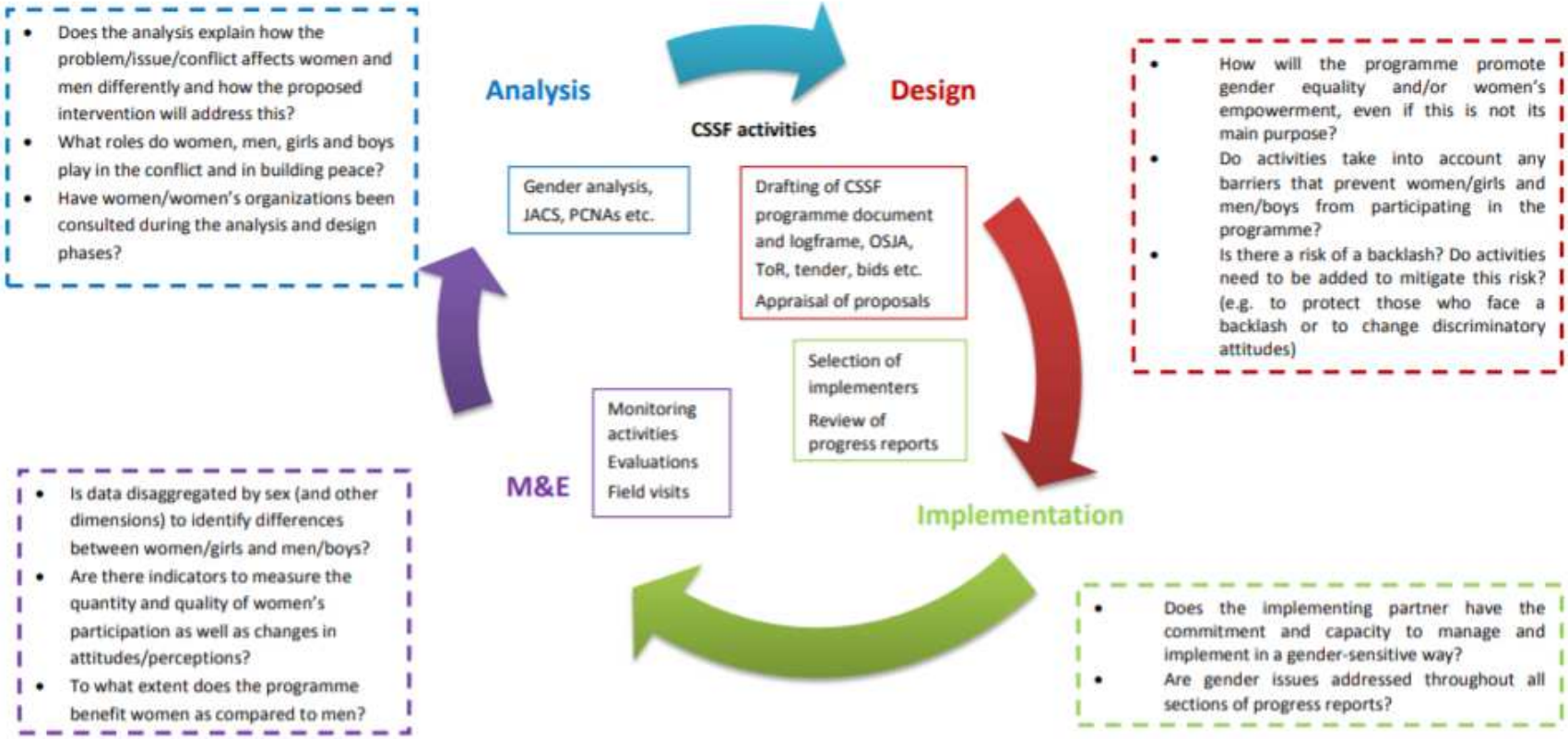
**Gender Equality Markers (GEM)** All country and thematic portfolios should have at least one GEM2 programme or strand, meaning gender equality is the main objective of the project.

**Global Serious and Organised Crime Strategy (2018)** Notes that effective SOC efforts are contingent on understanding, listening to and working with individuals, groups and communities from diverse backgrounds, including gender

**Gender and SOC Guidance Note (2020)** Guidance for HMG on the gendered drivers, dynamics of SOC, and how to integrate gender into SOC policy, programming and operations



# What does this look like throughout the programme cycle?





How can gender mainstreaming enrich transnational serious and organised crime prevention efforts?

Thinking through the gendered drivers, dynamics, impacts of illicit commodity trafficking, as well as state responses



# Gendered analysis of illicit commodity trafficking

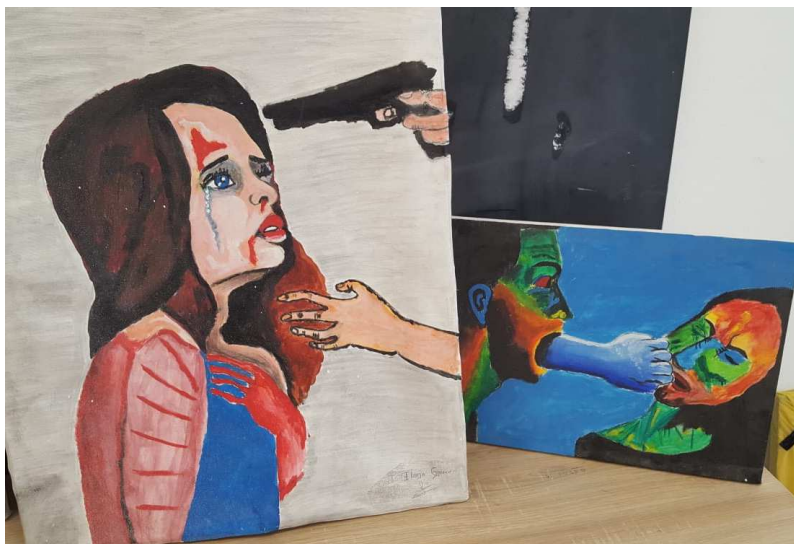
**Drivers & Dynamics** what role do women and girls play in the cultivation, production and transportation of illegal drugs? What levels of the drug trade are women often involved in? Are there different drivers for women than men? What role do gendered norms and expectations play in shaping men and boy's involvement?

**Impacts** what happens to families and communities when there is significant outward-migration? Do both men and women have access to rehabilitation services?

**Responses** do border police and customs have the right training to search and question women and girls, and sexual and gender minorities, without infringing on their rights? Is it harder to prove that assets are the proceeds of crime if they are in the name of female 'gatekeepers'? Are there gender-sensitive corruption reporting mechanisms in place?



# A Gender Sensitive Approach to Serious and Organised Crime in the Western Balkans



1. **Creation of a Gender & SOC Action Plan** assessing the state of evidence, priority areas of focus, and recommendations across policy, programming and operations
2. **Gender & SOC Project Improvement Assessment** reviewing all existing projects for gender sensitivity and compliance with international obligations
3. **Reconnecting Youth and Society (RAYS)** project in Albania incorporate a Gender Equality Social Inclusion framework and research on gender
4. Gender analysis mainstreamed throughout the **Western Balkans SOC Joint Analysis Refresh**
5. Upcoming **research on masculinities in the Western Balkans**, with a crime prevention focus