Gender in the implementation of UNTOC
Different people’s experiences with organized crime—whether being victimized by it, participating in it or both—are influenced by a number of factors:

• Agency;
• their relationships;
• situations of (chronic) vulnerability;
• intersectional identities.
Assumption:
Women are victims;
Women who participate in organized crime are anomalies or passive participants.

-> IMPUNITY
-> UNJUST TREATMENT
**Assumption:** Men are seen predominantly as perpetrators and rarely as victims.

-> DENIED ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION

-> SECONDARY VICTIMIZATION

-> INABILITY TO COLLABORATE WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
**Assumption:** perpetrator vs victim

But... the categories of perpetrator and victim in organized crime do not exclude one another and can coexist.
Assumption: Only certain crimes are thought to affect women (e.g. human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation)

There is so much we don’t know as we lack gender statistics
Results:

– Policies and practices that
  • re-victimize
  • deny equity.

-> higher levels of organized violence.

– Continuation of discriminatory treatment depending on gender under the law and in society

– Discriminatory laws, policies and treatment by the criminal justice system
Gender roles can be harnessed to institute change

- At the public funeral for Lea Garofalo in 2013, four years after she was killed, her daughter addressed the crowd.
- "Mama, thank you for all you did for me. Thank you for giving me a better life. Everything that happened, everything you did, I know that you did it all for me and I will never stop thanking you for it."
WHY GENDER MATTERS (IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME...)

• ...to formulate effective responses
• ...to achieve inclusive justice for all
• ...to address impunity
• ...to avoid re-victimization
• ...to bring about positive change
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Questions?