



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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.

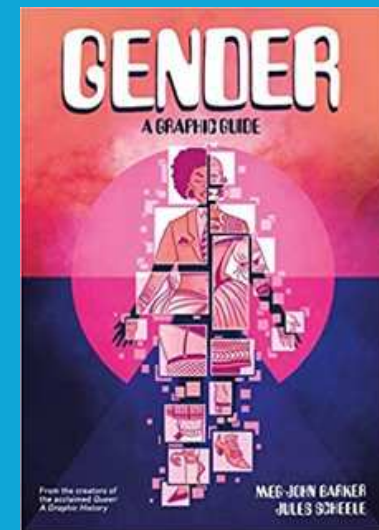
Assumption:

Women are victims;

Women who participate in organized crime are anomalies or passive participants.

-> IMPUNITY

-> UNJUST TREATMENT



AGENCY:



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?