



I KNOW GENDER MODULE 17

GENDER AND ORGANIZED CRIME

VIRTUAL DIALOGUE

WEBINAR REPORT

7 DECEMBER 2022

The latest [I Know Gender Module on Gender and Organized Crime](#) is now available to participants around the world. The free eLearning course, developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the UN Women Training Centre, promotes the integration of a gender equality perspective in the daily work of those striving to counter organized crime – including UN staff, civil society and the private sector. By strengthening knowledge of basic gender equality and women’s empowerment concepts as they relate to the topic of organized crime, the course aims to bring about behaviour change and have a transformational impact on women and girls. The course addresses issues relevant to the three pillars of UNODC’s work programme – normative work, research and analytical work, and field-based technical cooperation projects to enhance the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism.

MODULE LAUNCH WEBINAR

The module was launched with a joint [webinar](#) (7 December 2022) as part of the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence campaign.

Over 90 participants took part in the webinar organized by UNODC and the UN Women Training Centre, including representatives of both organizations and regional experts.

IKG 17
GENDER AND
ORGANIZED CRIME

MODALITY

Online

PRICE

Free

TARGET AUDIENCE

All UN personnel and stakeholders working to counter organized crime

ACCESS

Access the course [here](#)



WEBINAR REPORT

- ✓ Introduction to Module 17: Gender Equality and Organized Crime, part of the I Know Gender series
Alicia Ziffer, UN Women Training Centre Chief a.i.

The UN Women Training Centre supports training for gender equality across UN Women's strategic priorities. It has been a great opportunity to work together with UNODC on this newest model of the I Know Gender series, on the gender dimensions of international organized crimes. I Know Gender is one of the UN Women Training Centre's flagship series of training courses. It focuses not only on gender mainstreaming, but also on bringing to light gender equality and women's empowerment issues in specific thematic areas.

“Understanding gender equality and women's empowerment is a first step towards behavioural change and the integration of a gender equality perspective in our daily work.” – Alicia Ziffer

The IKG series provides training in different languages and is constantly updated to reflect the ever-changing nature of the gender equality approach in responding to emerging issues, and offering demand-driven information for our growing audience. In 2021 alone, 85 per cent of 80,000 new enrolments were in the different I Know Gender modules. These include modules on violence against women and girls, gender and migration, and women, peace and security. I Know Gender 1-2-3 is one of the trainings that is mandatory for all UN agencies. Thus, the UN Women Training Centre is providing a service to the entire UN system.

I Know Gender Module 17 on Gender and Organized Crime is the result of a partnership between the UN Women Training Centre and UNODC, the UN agency with expertise on and the mandate for addressing organized crime. Understanding the intersection between gender and international organized crime is highly required in all areas of intervention – research, policy enforcement and judicial practice. The target audience includes all UN system staff, government officials, law enforcement agencies, civil society, the private sector and all those working to prevent and combat organized crime.

Understanding gender equality and women's empowerment is a first step towards behavioural change and the integration of a gender equality perspective in our daily work in different areas – such as education, political participation, emergencies, peace and security, among others. Training for gender equality is a powerful tool to fight prejudice and stereotypes. This webinar to launch the IKG17 is part of UN Women's 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence campaign (November–December 2022).

✓ Importance of applying an intersectional gender-responsive approach in the fight against transnational organized crime

Hanna Sands, UNODC Programme Coordinator

I Know Gender Module 17 on Gender and Organized Crime is representative of the progress achieved since 2018 when UNODC adopted its first gender strategy. It reflects the organization's remarkable journey in the last six years – moving from gender-blind to working with the UN Women Training Centre to develop a gender-responsive online training module.

We need to understand gender mainstreaming means when we talk about countering organized crime and the criminal justice sector, gender-related trends in the sector, and the need to strengthen our focus on intersectionality, an area highlighted by UNODC's new gender strategy.

The work on this IKG module came with the recognition that, in order to effectively prevent and combat organized crime, it is necessary to have a full understanding of the phenomenon – which also means understanding how gender norms and stereotypes shape people's experiences both when they come into contact with criminal justice systems, as well as their experiences of participating in organized crime. Understanding the inter-relationship between gender and organized crime is vital not just for policy development, but also for work on the ground, and making sure that these activities are effective for the population as a whole.

The module provides an understanding of this through the lens of UNODC's mandate as the custodian of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2000). The Convention is a recognition by the UN that organized crime activities poses a serious, real threat to peace and security. Member States have adopted the Convention and three supplementary protocols which target specific areas of organized crime – trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants, and the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms. The module also includes aspects of countering terrorism. Terrorism is not part of the Convention, as it is a form of organized criminal behaviour that is distinct from organized crime. In general terms, terrorism involves crimes committed with the objective of compelling a government to act in certain ways to achieve a political goal by intimidating the population. Organized crime, on the other hand, always seeks to obtain financial or other material benefits. However, the divisions are never as clear as they are in resolutions or conventions; working to counter organized crime is never as clear-cut. The activities of organized crime groups and terrorists overlap, for instance, when terrorist groups use drug trafficking to fund their activities.

To look at the phenomenon of organized crime in a comprehensive manner, we need to identify and analyse how gender bias operates. We need to consider how we can make women and men, boys and girls, and people of all genders, visible – and make their experiences visible – to understand the multi-faceted manifestations and consequences of organized crime, and to prevent and combat it. For example, women's decisions and behaviours are profoundly shaped by social and cultural norms and expectations, as are those of men. We need to understand these factors by applying a gender lens. This enables us to move away from simplistic solutions that look at women only as victims and men only as perpetrators of organized crime. Women's involvement in organized crime can take many forms – ranging from organizers to leaders, traffickers and recruiters.

Similarly, the reasons for male engagement and behaviours also need to be understood in order to shape policies and practices to effectively combat organized crime. Looking at unequal gender power relations can help us to understand how gender influences different people's experiences in relation to organized crime, and the extent to which gender shapes people's roles in organized criminal groups.

"I hope this online training serves as an inspiration for you to include gender in your work in these areas [of addressing organized crime]." – Hanna Sands

This helps us to appreciate the experiences of perpetrators, victims and survivors of organized crime. It helps us see what works and what doesn't work in crime prevention and the criminal justice response to organized crime. That means that effective results in combatting organized crime will only be possible if legislation, policies and practices use a gender lens that illuminates the many roles and experiences that women and men, girls and boys, and people of all genders have with organized crime – be that as perpetrators, suspects, offenders or victims and survivors. It enables us to understand that these are often not clear cut categories; they often also bleed into each other.

We also need to recognize that crime prevention and criminal justice actors – such as police officers legal practitioners, prosecutors and judges – are also affected by gender bias, gender stereotypes and the gender roles that they are expected to play. This affects the way that they undertake their tasks. The gender composition of the criminal justice workforce has an impact on the treatment of individuals who come into contact with the criminal justice system, whether as accused offenders, victims or witnesses. According to a recent UNODC study, the percentage of women police officers across countries varies between 3 per cent to 33 per cent. Another study by UN Women shows that in order to have a real impact and achieve transformative change in institutions, at least 33 per cent of staff need to be of the other gender.

When UNODC's gender team adopted a gender lens in its work, new areas opened up. This enabled the team to better understand the impact of gender on criminal justice and organized crime. For example, drug trafficking has long been seen as a male issue as men are two to three times more likely to use illicit substances than women, and therefore they are focused on. As a result women's diverse roles in drug trafficking are often forgotten. Women are disproportionately subjected to certain forms of cybercrime – such as cyber stalking and harassment. This is also very much bound to the regions where they live. The different roles that women and men perform (gender roles) and the different access they have to natural resources based on gender stereotypes affects environmental crime, as well as affecting how it should be tackled. Maritime crime and piracy is another area where, for instance, illegal and unregulated fishing is traditionally a male occupation and the effect of that occupation has a direct impact on women. If greater food insecurity and economic insecurity exists, then the nutrition of women goes down in parallel as they often focus on feeding the family and keeping the family healthy. There is also an assumption that women are more vulnerable to the falsification of medical products as women are more likely than men to misuse prescription drugs.

It is clear that when designing interventions focused on preventing organized crime and appropriate criminal justice responses, it is important to consider how intersectionality impacts persons' individual experiences. In addition to using a gender lens to explain why women and men are perpetrators or victims of organized crime, factors such as race, ethnicity, religion, class, disability, sexual orientation and family status should also be considered as these are important to understand social ties and the history of discrimination or exclusion from socio-economic opportunities that might force persons down the path of joining a criminal organization. We should recognize that individuals can be impacted by different forms of discrimination. The more we understand this, the better comprehension we have of the gendered and intersectional aspects of organized crime.

There are many examples of intersectionality and organized crime. For the last 20 years, between 1985 and 2019, UNODC has noted a rapid increase in the number of women in prisons. This is largely attributed to drug offenses. For instance, the United States of America has experienced a notable increase in the number of women arrested for drug offenses, whereas in Latin America, the arrests of men for drug offenses constitute one of the main reasons for overcrowded prisons. When looking at intersectional elements, such as poverty or discrimination, these offer explanations for why women and men enter the drug trade, including for sustaining their own drug consumption or being part of trafficking networks or being trafficked themselves.

When we look at gender mainstreaming aspects in organized crime, we should ask who makes the criminal laws and who enforces them? What evidence do they draw on and who is consulted? Do women participate in policy making? What is the gender composition of criminal justice agencies? What is the general selectivity of searches and arrests for drugs? Is there any gender bias in pre-trial detention and sentencing? Is gender disaggregated data available on these aspects? These are simple entry points for gender analysis that I Know Gender Module 17 on Gender and Organized Crime offers. The module is open to all, including all UN staff and the general public.

✓ [Regional perspective on women incarcerated in las Americas](#)

Hilary Anderson, Senior Gender Specialist, Inter American Commission of Women/Organization of American States and Member of the Working Group on Women and Drug Policy

The Organization of American States (OAS) has been addressing the issue of gender and drug policy for almost 10 years, and there has been a growing demand for a basic introductory module on the topic. In addressing the issue of organized crime, I Know Gender Module 17 on Gender and Organized Crime includes a special focus on drug policy. This is particularly relevant for understanding women's incarceration, making the course a very useful resource, especially for the region of the Americas.

In the context of a number of commitments adopted both in the framework of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, OAS has been investigating the situation of women, drug policies and incarceration in the Americas – specifically with the aim of making the issue more visible. One of the main challenges from a policy-making perspective is the lack of good data. A decade ago, we had very little data on which to base policy recommendations, beyond a few isolated case studies on women in incarceration.

This has changed a lot in recent years. There is a growing body of evidence on the gendered impacts of drug policy. Nevertheless, there is still a dearth of consistent and reliable data on which we can base effective and evidence-based policy-making.

Despite data-related challenges, OAS' research makes three specific realities clearer. First, the majority of incarcerated women are deprived of their liberty for drug-related crimes. This is true in most of the world. Moreover, the global number of women and girls deprived of their liberty has increased by 60 per cent since the year 2000, while the number of men deprived of their liberty increased by 22 per cent. This is a very worrying trend. Although the numbers mean that more men than women are in prison, the rate of women's incarceration has risen significantly more than the men's rate of incarceration. In the Americas, this increase is almost entirely related to women's participation in the cultivation, production, sale and/or consumption of drugs. It is not always one or the other – they are often involved in different aspects of the drug trade. Overall in the Americas, between 35 and 80 per cent of women who are in prison – including those in pre-trial detention – are there for drug-related crimes. The interesting data point in this case is the proportion of men who are incarcerated for a much broader range of different crimes – only about 30 per cent of these are drug-related crimes.

Second, the majority of incarcerated women have been accused or convicted of low-level and non-violent offences. As Hanna [Sands of UNODC] mentioned, women get involved in the world of drugs primarily as a result of economic necessity and poverty. Many are guided and/or coerced into this world. It is a very blurry line to distinguish whether they are involved of their own volition, or whether they are being coerced by partners, family members, community members or by other organized crime elements in their communities. In most cases, gender-based violence plays a prominent role in women's involvement in the world of drugs.

For example, a study by the University of Chile indicates that among incarcerated women, 71 per cent had been victims of physical, verbal or sexual abuse by their partners – compared to a rate of domestic violence among the general population of about 33 per cent. Of these women incarcerated in Chile, only about 15 per cent were working before their imprisonment, meaning that very few had a source of income, and almost none of them had access to alternatives to incarceration despite the fact that most were in prison for minor drug-related crimes. In addition, 94 per cent of these women were mothers. By and large, women participate in the world of drugs as 'drug mules', micro-traffickers and/or small-scale vendors, or they are caught trying to smuggle drugs into men's prisons either for male partners or other family members. Their crimes are rarely violent in nature. As in most other industries, women are concentrated at the high-risk and low-return end of the scale when it comes to the world of drugs. They engage in extremely risky behaviours for which they receive very little reward. In general, women are not present at the leadership or decision-making levels of the world of drugs, and they do not make vast sums of money made by the people who control organized crime networks. This is the reality, despite what a number of different Netflix series might portray.

"I'm really pleased to see that in addressing the issue of organized crime you have included a special focus on drug policy [in IKG 17...] I think it'll be a really useful resource for the region." – Hilary Anderson

Women in the Americas also have a particular and gendered experience of the criminal justice system. They are more likely to be pursued in the first place because they are on the most vulnerable end of the spectrum in terms of the production, sale, distribution and/or consumption of drugs. Women are more likely to end up in pre-trial detention, and they are more likely to receive longer sentences. In many countries, sentences applied to drug-related crimes are dealt with as a separate category. In a lot of cases, they can be up to 150 per cent harsher than the sentences that apply to crimes like rape or murder.

This tendency to treat drug-related offence as a separate legal issue with higher penalties raises a very troubling human rights question and highlights trends towards the criminalization of poverty and vulnerability – both in the case of men and women.

Third, what has become clear over the last few years is that the incarceration of women has a differential impact on families compared to the incarceration of men. This is primarily as a result of women's role as primary caregivers. The general profile of incarcerated women in the Americas is of women under 40 years old, poor, with few years of schooling, single mothers who are responsible for the care of their children, older parents and/or other dependent members of their families, such as people with disabilities or chronic illnesses. In general, these women indicate that they are unemployed or work at home. When they do identify a job or employment, it is usually in the informal economy where we know that they face very high levels of precariousness, which has only increased in recent years in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Women have been adversely and disproportionately affected by job loss and unemployment due to the pandemic, and in many cases they have taken themselves out of the labour market to deal with the increased burden of care-giving work. This general profile is repeated in case studies in almost all of the countries of the region, with variations according to the population rates of people of African descent, indigenous people and migrants.

In the United States of America, for example, Afro-descendants and Latino women are disproportionately represented among incarcerated women mainly for minor drug-related offenses. Similarly, almost 80 per cent of women deprived of their liberty in the US are mothers. This rate is also repeated in Panama and Chile. This coincidence between the number of both single women and mothers deprived of their liberty also leads us to the conclusion that a large proportion of incarcerated women are heads of households who are primarily responsible for the maintenance and survival of their households.

Therefore, women's incarceration has both a decisive and a devastating impact on families, far more so than the incarceration of men. This is because, when men are incarcerated, more often than not there is still a woman around to take charge of the family, whereas when women are incarcerated there is not necessarily a man around to take care of the family. The children of women who have been incarcerated are much more likely to also end up in organized crime or become drug users. Women's incarceration also carries with it more social and economic stigma beyond the gender dimension of the criminal justice system. This makes it more difficult for women to reintegrate following incarceration because they have transgressed the gender roles and stereotypes that we assign to women. Women who come into conflict with the law often face social stigmatization when they get out of prison or try to reintegrate into society.

These three realities point to a series of concrete and, above all, actionable policy recommendations. These include, on the one hand, the need to more effectively address gender-based violence, the care economy, and women's economic autonomy and their participation in paid employment. All of these are the root causes of women's involvement in the world of drugs. As their involvement has specific gendered consequences, we need to raise awareness and build capacities within the criminal justice system on gender justice. We need to address the disproportionate increase in women's incarceration and the effect that it has on families, looking specifically at issues like sentencing and pre-trial detention which have a clear gender component, particularly when it comes to drug-related crimes. It is also important to treat drug use as a health issue by identifying and consistently applying alternative measures to incarceration from a gender perspective, recalling that women are usually involved in low-level non-violent crimes motivated by poverty and/or gender-based violence.

There are a number of promising developments throughout the Americas region in countries like Costa Rica and Colombia, among others, around alternatives to incarceration for women who have been convicted of low-level non-violent crimes. We need to connect women with alternatives to incarceration – such as finishing school, securing jobs or employment training that can provide women with the skills that they need to obtain decent employment and increase their economic autonomy. They should also be connected to community and social integration spaces, and physical and mental health services, to ensure a more comprehensive approach to women who have come into conflict with the law. Reintegration is possible and it lowers rates of recidivism.

✓ [How the gender equality dimension can improve terrorism responses and prevention policies](#)

Dr Comfort Olubo Umaru, Senior Research Fellow, National Judicial Institute, Nigeria

Significant work has been done in the last four years through local counterparts partnering with the UNODC office in Nigeria. It is important to consider how we relate to people who are on the other end of the social ladder – understanding them as decision-makers and the kinds of social structures which they occupy. Comparing an illustration of a rural woman working and more urban women professionals in a training setting can demonstrate that women on both ends of the social ladder are basically doing the same things. There is just a small difference in the level of their income, educational status and their choices. This is one useful way of starting a training session to get participants to relate to the plight of others. Dr Umaru delivered a training module in December 2019 on the gender dimensions of the criminal justice response to terrorism. Participants from Nigeria's National Association of Women Judges were the first set of participants to benefit from the training. There is a need to train judges, including male judges, on the gender dimensions of responding to terrorism and organized crime. Training is needed to get all criminal justice actors on the same page – judges to prosecutors, lawyers, legal aid providers, and investigating agencies – on how to handle such issues.

Terrorism disproportionately affects women and girls in Nigeria. Boko Haram has been using young girls as suicide bombers, for example, because they are not easily subjected to searches at security checkpoints since most formations do not have women officers on the frontline. This means that girls usually go unnoticed, allowing them to become the prime candidates to be used as suicide bombers by terrorist groups. Nigeria has set up an agency to combat human trafficking offenses. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable to trafficking, as well as to kidnapping, sexual assault, molestation and rape, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown.

All of the states in Nigeria held a meeting to have a state of emergency declared on sexual and gender-based violence during the pandemic lockdown. Bandits are more likely to kidnap women because of the role that they play to perform domestic work at camps. The Terrorism Prevention Act of 2022 in Nigeria defines the crime and perpetrators, but correctional services for women and girls have remained an afterthought.

What happens to women and girls in conflicts – such as sexual violence, early marriage and sexual slavery – is linked to gender norms and roles. Women are considered primarily responsible for domestic work – such as cooking, cleaning, doing laundry, etc. – and they are discouraged from questioning the status quo. This is related to their treatment in conflict situations. There is also a strong element of coercion, such as torture and bodily harm inflicted on victims of trafficking and kidnapping. In 2014, the hashtag #BringBackOurGirls was the focus of a global campaign when schoolgirls were kidnapped by Boko Haram – whose name means ‘Western education is forbidden’. Girls’ schools are prime targets for kidnappers and traffickers. Terrorism has led to the displacement of a huge chunk of the population in north-eastern Nigeria, who now live in camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs), as well as the loss of life and livelihoods. It is important to note that a great deal of subsistence farming was performed by women; displacement has cost them their livelihoods. Sexual assault referral centres have opened in those regions and cases have come pouring in.

Laws in Nigeria are designed in such a way that make it easy to be a perpetrator and quite impossible to be a victim. Legislation has failed to criminalize acts of sexual and gender-based violence, despite recent amendments. Major challenges in Nigeria are related to a lack of concrete legislation. State actors would work better, and prosecutors would be better able to draft charges on sexual and gender-based violence if they had proper legislation that criminalizes such violence in the context of terrorism and conflict. While Nigeria has ratified international instruments, these have yet to be domesticated and made part of local laws. For instance, despite Nigeria’s commitment to the International Criminal Court (ICC), not much has been done in terms of legislation. Nevertheless, it is important to acknowledge the efforts of UNODC’s office in Nigeria for all the background work being done in terms of their engagement with the Nigerian legislators.

Other challenges include the fact that fewer than 8 per cent of Nigerian legislators are women, which makes it difficult to get gender-responsive laws passed, such as the Equality Bill and laws to effectively criminalize violence against women. We need to consider gender parity in terms of the personnel who handle cases, such as the police, protection actors and others. Gender Units exist but usually only at the headquarters level and are sometimes manned solely by male officers who are not trained to be gender-sensitive. Another challenge is providing effective protection and psychosocial assistance for victims and witnesses.

“Training is needed to get all criminal justice actors on the same page – judges, prosecutors, lawyers, legal aid providers, and investigating agencies – on how to handle [terrorism and organized crime].” -

Dr Comfort Olubo Umaru

As legislation in this area is relatively new, no solid structures are in place to date. When working towards gender equality, the weight is still mostly carried by civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international development partners such as UNODC. Training programmes and capacity building on gender mainstreaming and gender-responsive programming is being actively funded by international partners and carried out by UNODC, UN Women and other organizations in Nigeria.

✓ Questions and answers

- *How do organized crime groups in Honduras use gender-based violence?*

According to Hilary Anderson, OAS does not have concrete data, although anecdotal evidence has been presented to complaint mechanisms that gender-based violence is being used by organized crime groups throughout the region, in the same way that rape and sexual violence are used as a weapon of war during armed conflicts. Gender-based violence is being used as a weapon by organized crime groups, primarily at the community level, to intimidate, control and coerce. In the case of Colombia, there has been a lot of research done on the use of um gender-based violence by organized and non-organized crime groups. However, it's use is not necessarily systematic – in the sense that it has not been acknowledged by the leaders of illegal groups.

- *Do you think women and girls should be treated in the same manner by justice responses?*

According to Dr Umaru, there are cases of gender-related needs not being taken to account. For example, one pregnant women was arrested and sent to the correctional services for two years, she lost custody of her children and her file has not come forward for her to be properly charged. Women can commit crimes like men, but the way the justice system responds needs to take into account the gender roles that affect women, since they are not on a level playing field compared to men. There is also the issue of society being tougher on women than on men. When conventions are put in place to protect women, we need to view women primarily as victims of organized crime and terrorism because they are usually not the ones starting the conflict; if they are involved, they either join in supportive roles or find themselves involved in crimes to survive.

According to Hilary Anderson, there are a significant number of women in the Americas in pre-trial detention and incarceration are pregnant. They give birth in prison and their children either stay in prison with them, or are removed to the care of family members or to a state institution. None of these is an ideal scenario. Even when women are perpetrators of organized crime, they approach the situation from a very different context, so they require differential treatment by the criminal justice system. It's not a level playing field and it requires a differential approach – not because women and girls have a different set of rights, but because they face differential obstacles in terms of the full exercise of their rights. It requires that criminal justice personnel approach the situation of women in conflict with the law from a differentiated perspective that recognizes the specific vulnerabilities that women and girls face, and that cause them to become involved to begin with.

✓ Virtual tour of the module

I Know Gender Module 17 on Gender and Organized Crime was developed by the UN Women Training Centre and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). This module is the latest part of the UN Women Training Centre's I Know Gender series – part of the many courses (both free and paid) offered through the

Training Centre's eLearning Campus. These include free modules on related topics, such as the I Know Gender Modules on Women, Peace and Security, and on Gender and Migration. To access the course on Gender and Organized Crime, visit the eLearning Campus at <http://trainingcentre.unwomen.org> and click log in. Log in with your details if you are an existing user, or register if you are a new learner. Then, return to the eLearning Campus homepage and select 'trainings'.

Scroll down to I Know Gender Module 17 in the list of trainings and click enroll. After you have enrolled, click on 'my courses' and select IKG17. This will open up the main course page. Now, click on the icon to launch the course. The course will automatically launch in a new pop up window. On the left hand side of the screen, you'll see the course structure laid out for you, from the introduction through to the concluding summary and final quiz. The learning objectives for this course are to:

- To understand basic concepts related to organized crime and Gender Equality.
- To explain why gender considerations matter when we discuss organized crime, crime prevention and the criminal justice response.
- To recognize how gender influences different people's experiences in relation to organized crime.
- To demonstrate ways to mainstream gender into the UN's efforts to counter organized crime.

Gender concepts and organized crime are the real focus of this module. It shows us how considering gender provides a nuanced understanding of organized crime and counters gender stereotypes. It demonstrates how gender norms, roles and relations shape expectations around perpetrators, victims and responders.

Once you go through the module, there will be a final quiz at the end. You will need a score of 75 per cent to pass the quiz and receive your certificate. After completing the quiz successfully, return to the course page and click on the 'certificate' option. This will generate a personalized certificate confirming that you have completed I Know Gender Module 17 on Gender and Organized Crime.

USEFUL LINKS

- Watch the webinar recording: www.youtube.com/watch?v=A-6be2fKzO4&t=1886s&ab_channel=UNWomenTrainingCentre
- Access the module: portal.trainingcentre.unwomen.org/product/i-know-gender-17-gender-equality-and-organized-crime

WHAT ARE VIRTUAL DIALOGUES?

Virtual Dialogues are online discussions to exchange ideas, insights and good practices on training for gender equality. These inclusive processes of collective knowledge production are organized by the [UN Women Community of Practice on Training for Gender Equality \(CoP\)](#), an open platform for dialogue and a repository of [training resources](#), [institutions](#) and [opportunities](#).