**Committee:** Social Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (GA3)

**Issue:** Combating the Rise in Gender-Based Violence and Specifically Femicides from Organized Crime

**Student Officer:** Alexandra Piperaki

**Position:** Co-chair

# PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear esteemed Delegates,

My name is Alexandra Piperaki and I have the utmost honour to serve as the Deputy President in this year's DSTMUN, in the GA3 committee. I am 16 years old and I am a current IB1 student in the Moraitis school. My MUN journey started 3 years ago with my first conference being DSAMUN. Since then I have participated in more than 15 conferences. DSTMUN, will be my 6th time chairing, and I am looking forward to even more conferences. Lastly, I am a member of the secretariat of LOGOSMUN 2025, which has broadened my experience even more!

In this committee me Filippos and Panagiotis are hoping to give you the best experience while having a good time. This topic “Combating the Rise in Gender-Based Violence and Specifically Femicides from Organized Crime” is very relevant in today’s society. Through this study guide you will understand what femicide and gender based violence is and its importance. Lastly we expect you to conduct research on your own after carefully reading the study guide in order to be prepared! Thus, I hope that through your resolution we will have a very interesting debate! I look forward to meeting you! For any further questions don’t hesitate to contact me!

Kind regards,  
Alexandra Piperaki

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**TOPIC INTRODUCTION**

In recent years the world has witnessed a disturbing surge in gender-based violence (GBV), with femicide becoming an alarming and growing threat. For instance, in Mexico, official data reported that an average of 10 women were killed every day in 2022, most of them targeted because of their gender[[1]](#footnote-0). The increasing prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV) sets a severe threat to human rights and social stability. Gender -based violence is a form of violence caused by someone's gender identity that disproportionately affects a group of people of a particular gender, in this case women. In today's world there are many different types of gender-based violence. Femicides that are linked to organised crime represent an extremely violent and targeted form of GBV is one of them. Femicide refers to the killing of women motivated by their gender and is most often observed in regions with weak law enforcement and high levels of gang-related violence.

Organised crime can contribute to femicides through various factors. For example the growing incidence of gender-based violence- a significant challenge to human rights and society well being, sexual exploitation and gang warfare. Furthermore organised crime exacerbates impunity, something that makes prevention and justice more challenging to achieve.

Gender-based violence (GBV) is challenging to combat. There need to be comprehensive strategies and measures taken, involving legal reform, law enforcement, social support, and community engagement. In addition international cooperation and data driven policies are essential for effective intervention for the GBV. The long term change will be ensured by the protections of victims and the assurance of accountability.

Ultimately, combating the rise of gender-based violence and femicides driven by organized crime is not solely a law enforcement challenge – it is a societal imperative. It demands coordinated action from governments, international bodies, civil society, and local communities alike. By prioritizing prevention, ensuring accountability, and fostering a culture of equality and respect, we can dismantle the systems that allow such violence to thrive. The fight against this crisis is a fight for justice, human dignity, and the fundamental right of every woman to live without fear.

# DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

## Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a term used for a specific part of violence that is directed against a person because of that person's gender or violence that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately. In most cases Gender-based violence (GBV), is understood as a violation directed to women. It is considered as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women. Gender-based violence (GBV) can most likely result in physical harm, physical or economic harm or suffering to both genders.[[2]](#footnote-1)

## Femicide (or Feminicide)

Femicide or feminicide, is referring to an intentional killing with a gender based purpose, which is the main difference between femicide and homicide. Femicide is focused on the discrimination against women and girls, as it originates from the Latin femina, meaning "female" and -cide from the Latin caedere meaning "to kill". It is the most extreme and irreversible form of violence, as it occurs in daily life.[[3]](#footnote-2)

## Organized Crime

Organised crime is a criminal behaviour that a group of people or networks acquire while [[4]](#footnote-3)working together on a continuing basis. In most cases organised crime groups are motivated by financial causes. In Northern Ireland, some organised crime groups have paramilitary ties, and organised crime may involve violence or the threat of violence.

## Impunity

Impunity as a sanctuary refers to a situation wherein structures are constituted to prevent the legal system from reacting to criminal conduct. Focusing on the state criminality, this study examines the concept of impunity as a form of interference with the legal process obstructing accountability for grave violations. In this line, it also analyzes the continuities between the structures of power prompting criminal conduct and the lack of legal sanction. In this sense, the metaphor “sanctuary” shifts the main understanding of impunity as a problem that is exclusive to the internal operation of the criminal system to a wider constraint that supposes studying possible asymmetries of power from the legal system vis-à-vis other powerful actors. With this purpose, this paper considers a number of cases shedding light to structures of denial and obfuscation that allow us to understand the particularities of understanding impunity as a sanctuary.[[5]](#footnote-4)

## Patriarchy

Patriarchy, a term usually used within feminist scholarship, is understood more broadly as a system in which there is gender inequality. In patriarchy men, as a group, are constructed as higher-level individuals than women, as a group. This makes a conclusion and an idea that men have authority over women. [[6]](#footnote-5)

## Human Trafficking

In terms of law, human trafficking is a criminal act that exploits individuals through forced labor, services, or sexual exploitation for profit. Human trafficking is divided into two primary forms by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, sex trafficking and forced labor.**[[7]](#footnote-6)**

## State Complicity/Corruption

The intentional or negligent involvement of government officials or institutions in unlawful activities, including by enabling, protecting, or directly participating in such acts, often for personal or political gain, thereby undermining the rule of law and public trust. [[8]](#footnote-7)

## Intersectionality

Intersectionality is the realization that each and every individual has their own personal experiences of discrimination and oppression. Everyone must contemplate everything and anything that can deprecate people – gender, race,class, sexual orientation, physical ability, etc.[[9]](#footnote-8)

## Gang warfare

Gang warfare is a violent conflict between rival gangs that usually involves weapons, fights, or turf wars. It often occurs when two or more gangs compete for control of territory,influence, or illegal activities. [[10]](#footnote-9)

## Gang violence

Gang violence is part of a broader issue of youth and gender-based violence and is defined by the Wales Violence Prevention Units as follows: “Gangs typically engage in criminal activity and use violence or intimidation to enhance or preserve their power, reputation, or economic resources.[[11]](#footnote-10)

## Codice Rosso

"Codice Rosso," which translates to "Code Red" in English, is a law enacted in Italy in 2019 to address gender-based and domestic violence. The law prioritizes and accelerates the handling of these cases within the Italian legal system, similar to how "code red" is used in hospital emergency rooms for the most serious cases. [[12]](#footnote-11)

# BACKGROUND INFORMATION

## Definition and Scope of Gender-Based Violence

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is a set of harmful acts directed against individuals caused by just their gender. While in some cases boys and men can be victims too, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) disproportionately affects women and girls due to entrenched political, social, and economic inequalities. It covers a wide spectrum of violations, including physical abuse, sexual assault, psychological harm, verbal attacks, and threats of violence. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) occurs in both private and public spheres, in conflict and non-conflict contexts, and is often perpetrated by individuals, institutions, or organized groups.

Femicides are considered the most severe and dangerous form of Gender-Based Violence (GBV). They are distinguished from other homicides by the role of gender, power dynamics, and misogyny as main factors. In legal frameworks, some nations have explicitly criminalized femicide as a separate offense to highlight its systemic nature.

## Femicides Linked to Organized Crime

Organized crime refers to coordinated, structured criminal activity conducted by groups that operate for financial gain, territorial control, or political influence. These groups often engage in drug trafficking, money laundering,human trafficking, extortion, and arms smuggling. In the context of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), women are frequently targeted by organized criminal networks for strategic reasons, including means such as the following. Firstly intimidation and control which refers to the violence against women – especially public, brutal killings. Intimidation can send a message of dominance to rival gangs and local populations. Then retaliation, for example when women are connected to rival groups, law enforcement officials, or whistleblowers and may be targeted as a form of punishment. In addition, silencing female witnesses to crimes or victims of trafficking are often killed to prevent testimony. Lastly exploitation in criminal economies, when women are trafficked for forced prostitution, labor exploitation, or coerced into transporting drugs. In many cases, these killings are not isolated incidents but part of broader campaigns of terror used by criminal organizations to secure their power.

## Historical Evolution of the Issue

### Early Recognition of Femicides

The term “femicide” was popularized in the 1970s by feminist scholars and activists who sought to distinguish gender-related killings from other homicides. Initially, the focus was on intimate partner violence, but by the late 20th century, attention expanded to include killings linked to systemic oppression, including those facilitated by organized crime.[[13]](#footnote-12)

### The Ciudad Juárez Precedent

One of the most infamous early examples of organized-crime-related femicides occurred in Ciudad Juárez, Mexico, in the 1990s. Hundreds of women were killed or disappeared, many found with signs of sexual violence. These cases revealed the intersection between gender violence, law enforcement corruption, and the operations of drug cartels, sparking international outrage and pushing the United Nations to address femicide as a distinct global crisis.

### The Latin American Context

In Latin America the highest rates of femicide per capita in the world are consistently recorded. Countries such as Honduras, El Salvador, and Mexico are marked by strong cartel presence, widespread corruption, and a deeply ingrained machismo culture, which together create an environment where femicides are both frequent and under-prosecuted.

### Africa and Asia

While organized-crime related femicides are not as documented in Africa and Asia compared to Latin America, they still occur in some cases in significant numbers. In some parts of Africa, armed militias and trafficking syndicates target women as a method of control. At the same time in Asia, transnational crime syndicates linked to drug routes and human trafficking also contribute to the problem.

## Root Causes of the Problem

### Gender Inequality and Cultural Norms

Deeply rooted gender stereotypes position women as subordinate to men in many regions. The norms can normalize violence, portraying it as an acceptable method of discipline or control. Organized criminal groups exploit these cultural biases, reinforcing the notion that women’s lives are less valuable.

### Impunity and Weak Law Enforcement

In nations where organized crime thrives, justice systems are often compromised by corruption, intimidation, and resource scarcity. Investigations into femicides may be delayed or neglected, and witnesses often refuse to cooperate out of fear. This lack of accountability fuels further violence.

### Socio-Economic Vulnerabilities

Unemployment, poverty, and limited access to education or healthcare can increase a women’s vulnerability to recruitment by, or victimization from, criminal networks. Sometimes, women are forced into relationships with gang members for survival, placing them at extreme risk if conflicts arise.

## Dates, statistics

Approximately 51,100 women and girls were murdered by their intimate partners or other family members globally in 2023. This indicates that 140 women or girls are murdered by a member of their own family on average each day.[[14]](#footnote-13) In addition, there has been noted gender-based violence in schools all around the world, with one in three students between the ages of 11 and 15 report having been bullied by their classmates at least once in the previous month. Bullying is equally common among boys and girls.[[15]](#footnote-14) Boys are more likely than girls to be physically bullied, but girls are more likely to be psychologically bullied and more often than boys to report being teased for the appearance of their face or body. Furthermore, compared to women without disabilities, women with disabilities report higher rates of intimate partner violence in all its manifestations. A recent review found a strong correlation between violence risk and disability. According to an EU study, women with disabilities were more likely to experience violence, and the risk was even higher for those with low incomes.[[16]](#footnote-15)

On a global scale of violence against women has an estimated rate of 736 million women- almost one in three have been subjected to physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, or both at least once in their life (30 per cent of women aged 15 and older).[[17]](#footnote-16) This figure does not include sexual harassment. Women who have experienced violence are more likely to suffer from depression, anxiety disorders, unplanned pregnancies, and sexually transmitted infections, with long-lasting consequences.[[18]](#footnote-17)

# MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED

## Mexico

Mexico is one of the biggest stakeholders in this topic. It has had some of the highest femicide rates in Latin America, and the rest of the world. In addition many of these cases are linked to drug cartels and organised crime. These cases are pursued since there is a huge lack of justice for GBV (Gender-Based Violence), which causes major issues concerning femicides. Furthermore due to stereotypical weakness of women, they are usually targeted for coercion, trafficking, or even as revenge tools between gangs. However, strong feminist movements are pushing for reforms, they are catching global attention.

## Brazil

Brazil reports extremely high levels of violence against women, especially in urban and gang controlled areas.A favela is a low-income, informal urban settlement in Brazil, often located on the outskirts of major cities. Favelas typically lack proper infrastructure and public services and may be controlled by organized crime groups. They often experience parallel criminal governance that is targeted to women.

Brazil has powerful criminal organizations like Comando Vermelho and PCC, which often use violence - including against women - to maintain control and intimidate communities. In poorer areas like favelas, access to healthcare, shelters, and psychological support for GBV survivors is limited or nonexistent. This increases trauma, as victims have little to no access to healthcare or support services.

## South Africa

South Africa has one of the highest femicide rates globally. In this member state violence against the female gender is considered a national crisis. Similar to other nations there has been a big number of reports of gang violence in urban areas. Organised crime in places like Cape Flats, often correlates with GBV (Gender Based Violence).

Despite South Africa's robust legal framework and policies aimed at tackling gender-based violence, there has been noted police inefficiency and corruption. Victims in this nation are often underserved by the justice system, which leads to less security within the nation, as the organised crime rates are alarmingly rising. Furthermore, the interaction with poverty plays a vital role. Economic inequality fuels both crime and gender-based violence. South Africa on the other hand is fighting against GBV (Gender Based Violence and Femicide, with “Women For Change” being one of South Africa’s leading voices.

## India

India has been facing rising levels of GBV (Gender Based Violence), for the past years. Cases of domestic violence, honor killings, and rape are frequent. In addition, India's human trafficking networks are getting more power, making India both a source and a destination for sex trafficking. At the same time India has developed a cultural and societal stigma. Victims often face shame and lack support to report crimes. Thus, not only the crime rating rises, but the stigma is getting even worse with GBV (Gender Based Violence) being more frequent.

This connects with the huge number of underreported links to organised crime in India. Gendered violence is sometimes linked to criminal rackets, especially forced labor and trafficking. On 26 October 2006, for the first time in Indian law, a law came into force(the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005), [[19]](#footnote-18)including not only the protection of physical violence but also other forms of violence such as verbal, sexual, emotional and psychological abuse.

## Italy

Italy plays a crucial role in the topic of femicides and GBV (Gender Based Violence), with the main connection being the presence of Mafia networks. Italian mafias have a history of using violence against women to assert control. As a result, Italy has become a destination for trafficked women that come from Africa and Eastern Europe.

Italy, as an EU country, has leverage in shaping regional GBV and crime policies, influenced by the EU. The nation has taken steps to address GBV (Gender Based Violence), including enacting the “Codice Rosso” law and ratifying the Istanbul Convention, which obligates Italy to prevent and combat violence against women. Thus in Italy, [gender-based violence (GBV)](https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=30494ee3fecafa56&rlz=1C5CHFA_enGR1142GR1151&cs=0&sxsrf=AE3TifNq_k0-QyfhRI8E5_fV9P4yWjG3Rw%3A1754669560059&q=gender-based+violence+%28GBV%29&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiDpLy-zfuOAxVm-gIHHYK-IIYQxccNegQIAhAB&mstk=AUtExfCtDfd7aV4cBdck3SMK7CRlkfBEffgOUmR5-86ATI3_LINKYhBoCdg4xdHDDLHHq8M4kqr9HJjicKxG14KNDvtLt37X9g2a7ZFJvtwxMfUHUA1VY40WlMFDTL1x6DCQCf0Mxt8AB9dMM8-PgDFky2L_Ky7GU7TKcgHuzeAx88-aKhM&csui=3) is a significant issue, with a substantial number of women experiencing violence, often perpetrated by intimate partners.

## UNODC

The UNODC plays a crucial role in femicides linked to organised crime and gender based violence (GBV), due to its mandate and global inclusion. Unlike other UN agencies, the UNODC operates in criminal justice, human rights, and security, allowing it to help with tackling all dimensions of the issue.

The UNODC conducts the *Global Study on Homicide*, which includes detailed statistics on gender-related killings of women and girls. These statistics are very important for identifying regional hotspots, trends, and links to gang criminal activity. In addition, it provides extensive police training, and offers forensic experts on investigating femicides similar training. This contributes to the handling process of evidence in gender sensitive ways, while protecting witnesses.

The agency works with nations to improve their criminal justice systems, while making sure that investigations are more effective, prosecutions more successful, and impunity reduced. By this approach the technical assistance in criminal justice reform is highly advanced.  
Lastly the UNODC works on awareness and prevention campaigns. Through partnerships with other organisations and local communities, it promotes awareness campaigns that challenge harmful gender norms and empower women to report violence.

By combining law enforcement expertise with a gender-based approach, the UNODC covers a critical gap in the global fight against femicides driven by organized crime. It ensures that the problem is addressed not just as a matter of gender equality, but also as a transnational criminal justice priority.

## WHO

The World Health Organisation (WHO) serves as a key actor in the global response to gender-based violence (GBV) and femicides linked to organised crime. The WHO treats this record not only as human rights violations but also as public health emergencies. Violence against the opposite gender, in this case women and girls has severe mental, physical, and reproductive health consequences. WHO’s health-centered approach complements the criminal justice focus of agencies like the UNODC.

The WHO conducts global and regional studies on the prevalence of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and femicides linked to organised crime, documenting the associated physical injuries, psychological trauma, and long-term health impacts, including chronic illness and maternal mortality. It further provides evidence-based protocols for healthcare providers on identifying victims of violence, delivering emergency care, and offering psychosocial support.

At the same time the WHO, puts integration into health systems while maintaining protection. WHO promotes the integration of gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response into healthcare systems, while making sure that survivors can access safe and affordable services. Furthermore WHO’s research and recommendations influence national policies, helping governments adopt holistic approaches that combine prevention, medical support, and rehabilitation for survivors.

By framing Gender Based Violence(GBV) and femicides as public health priorities, WHO ensures that prevention efforts address root causes – such as mental health, substance abuse, and social determinants of health – while providing immediate care and long-term recovery pathways for survivors.

## CEDAW

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in 1979. CEDAW is often described as the “international bill of rights for women”. It is described as a legal treaty that requires its 189 state parties to stop discrimination against women in all parts of life, with a focus on the protection from violence.

In General Recommendation No.19 (1992) and No.35 (2017), the CEDAW Committee has clarified that gender-based violence is a form of violence under the Convention and that States have a duty to prevent, investigate, prosecute, and punish such acts. Through periodic reporting and review, the CEDAW Committee monitors compliance, issues recommendations, and can hear individual complaints under the Optional Protocol, holding governments accountable for failing to protect women from violence, including killings related to organized crime.  
 Furthermore CEDAW emphasizes that States must address both direct violence against women and structural factors – such as corruption, weak justice systems, and entrenched gender inequality – that allow organized crime to target women with impunity.

By establishing clear legal standards and monitoring mechanisms, CEDAW strengthens the international framework that compels governments to treat femicides not only as criminal offenses but also as violations of fundamental human rights.

# BLOCS EXPECTED

## Alliance 1 - Prioritise Institutional and Legal Strengthening

Strengthening criminal justice systems, enhancing law enforcement responses, and implementing legal reforms to address GBV and femicide are top priorities for the US, Mexico, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Egypt, and China. In high-violence situations, their strategy frequently focuses on combating impunity, stepping up prosecutions, and enhancing institutional capacity.

## Alliance 2 - Emphasis on Policies for Gender Equality and Prevention

Sweden, France, Germany, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, and Costa Rica prioritise preventing violence by implementing feminist policy frameworks, gender equality, and education. Their tactics, which are frequently combined with fervent international advocacy for women's rights, include raising public awareness, providing thorough victim support, and altering cultural norms.

# TIMELINE OF EVENTS

| **Date** | **Description of event** |
| --- | --- |
| 3 September 1981 | The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), comes into force, which now provides a legal framework against gender discrimination and violence. |
| 20 December 1993 | The United Nations, made a declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women adopted, that marked a global recognition of GBV. |
| 19 june 2008 | The United Nations Security Council resolution “1820”, recognises sexual violence as a tactic of wars and asks for the implementation of measures to prevent it. |
| 1 January 2011 | The United Nations Women establishes in order to coordinate global efforts towards gender equality and the empowerment of women. |
| 2013 | Mexico declares, officially, a gender violence emergency amid rising femicides that are linked to organised crime. |
| 1 August 2014 | The Istanbul Convention officially enters into force, a binding treaty specifically addressing violence against domestic violence and women. |
| 2018 | The United Nations General Assembly adopts a resolution on the “Eliminations of femicide”, which highlights the need to combat femicide globally. |
| 25 November 2020 | UNODC released its Global Study on Homicide, that emphasised the prevalence of femicides and links to organised crime. |
| 30 July 2021 | International cooperation begins to target criminal networks, increasingly, involved in gender based violence and human trafficking. |

# RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

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<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/747069?ln=en&v=pdf>

<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3893962?ln=en>

<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3867374?ln=en>

<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3867247?ln=en>

# PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

## Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women

The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women also known as the “Belém do Pará” Convention was adopted in 1994. Through this connection there were 25 articles written and voted upon, protecting the human rights of the female gender. It was adopted at Belém do Pará, Brasil, on June 9, 1994, at the twenty fourth regular session of the General Assembly. It defines violence against women, establishes that women have the right to live a life free of violence.

The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women has a great significance. It is the first legally binding regional treaty specifically addressing violence against women (VAW), and gender based violence (GBV). Its core objectives are many. For reference, to prevent violence specifically against women, to punish perpetrators, to eradicate systemic and structural violence, and promote women’s rights to be free from any form of violence in both public and private spheres.

The impact of the “Belém do Pará” Convention left a significant footprint in the nations. It laid the groundwork for the recognition of femicide/feminicide as a legal category in multiple Latin American countries. Furthermore it inspired national laws and reforms focused on criminalizing gender-based killing. As an example, a national legal reform inspired by the convention is the General Law on Women’s Access to a Life Free of Violence. This National Legal Reform is a comprehensive framework to prevent and respond to VAW, including state obligations for justice, victim protection, and prevention.

# POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

## International and Regional Monitoring

International and regional organizations can play a crucial role in overseeing gender-based violence, especially femicide linked to organised crime. These organizations are already involved in peacekeeping, resolving conflicts, and monitoring crime, positioning them effectively to broaden their attention to encompass gender-related threats. Through the systematic incorporation of femicide monitoring into their functions, entities like the United Nations (UN), the Organization of American States (OAS)the African Union (AU), and the European Union (EU) could deliver consistent and trustworthy data that underscores the magnitude of the issue across various areas. Precise monitoring is crucial since underreporting and misclassification of femicides are prevalent, resulting in shortcomings in national and international reactions

Alongside data gathering, these organizations might also include gender experts in peacekeeping and anti-cartel missions. Experts would guarantee that the dangers encountered by women are acknowledged immediately and that procedures are structured with safety precautions in consideration. During anti-cartel operations, experts might provide guidance on safeguarding women in communities impacted by organized crime from retaliatory actions. This method would enable gender-based violence to be tackled not as a minor issue, but as a core aspect of safety and stability

Finally coordinated monitoring at the international and regional level would make it possible to hold states accountable for their response to femicide. Reports published by these organizations could spotlight governments that fail to act effectively, creating pressure for reform through diplomatic channels. Moreover, regional comparisons would allow policymakers to identify best practices and share effective strategies. Strengthening monitoring frameworks in this way would not only improve awareness of femicide patterns but also help shape more targeted and impactful interventions.

## Victim and Survivor Protection

Safeguarding victims and survivors of gender-based violence in areas affected by organized crime stands as one of the most pressing issues confronting the global community. Often, local authorities do not prioritise the disappearances of women, resulting in families lacking answers and communities remaining at risk of ongoing violence. Creating emergency alert systems like, AMBER Alerts,could serve as a swift response tool, activating authorities, the media, and community members when women are reported as missing. These systems would enhance the likelihood of recovery while indicating that offenses against women are regarded with seriousness by the government.

In addition,to immediate actions, safeguarding survivors necessitates enduring support systems. Numerous survivors encounter stigma, trauma, and financial difficulties, which can worsen in areas where organized crime prevails. Enhancing survivor networks and community-driven advocacy organizations may offer vital opportunities for healing, unity, and empowerment. These networks frequently serve as connections between victims and legal systems, providing help in maneuvering through bureaucratic challenges and making sure that survivors are not muted. Global organizations could offer financial and technical assistance to aid in the growth and sustainability of these grassroots initiatives.

Furthermore, establishing compensation funds for the victims' families could alleviate the significant economic impacts resulting from femicide. In numerous situations, women serve as main caregivers or financial providers, and their absence can disrupt entire families. Compensation funds would offer financial assistance, while also acknowledging the duty of states and the international community to address these crimes effectively. Integrating emergency responses with long-term recovery and financial assistance can enhance the protection of victims and survivors, serving as a fundamental approach to addressing femicide.

## Cross-Border and Regional Cooperation

Transnational by nature, organized crime presents challenges in addressing femicide associated with these networks, necessitating collaboration that surpasses national boundaries. Criminal groups frequently function across various jurisdictions, taking advantage of vulnerabilities in law enforcement and governance to ensure they remain unpunished. Lacking international collaboration, victims can be easily trafficked or vanish without a trace once they exit their home nation. Creating regional data-sharing systems would enable states to share information on disappearances, trafficking pathways, and trends in gender-based violence, thus minimizing the chances of cases falling through the cracks of legal frameworks.

International courts and UN mechanisms might be essential in situations where femicide becomes widespread or when state actors are involved in facilitating this violence. If gender-based violence is prevalent and connected to the state, it may constitute a crime against humanity, requiring international scrutiny and responsibility. This would convey a strong message that the global community views femicide as not just a societal or criminal matter but also a breach of international law and human rights. These actions would also add an extra level of deterrence for states that ignore or conceal violence against women.

A crucial instrument in promoting accountability is the implementation of specific sanctions. These may pertain to cartel leaders who instigate or facilitate femicides, as well as to corrupt officials who hinder investigations or work alongside criminal groups. Measures like asset restrictions or travel prohibitions might weaken the financial influence of cartels and indicate that the international community will not accept complicity in gender-based violence. Integrating legal responsibility with economic and diplomatic influence, cross-border and regional collaboration could create a thorough approach to tackling femicide as a human rights issue and a transnational security matter

## Digital Tools for Protection

The swift progress of digital technologies offers fresh chances for preventing and addressing gender-based violence associated with organized crime. Mobile apps can function as accessible resources for vulnerable groups, providing panic alert options, safe route navigation, and instant reporting capabilities that enable women to alert authorities or reliable contacts when facing threats. These tools would be especially beneficial in areas with limited state presence, providing individuals with direct avenues to seek assistance and establishing a digital record of events that can be utilized to hold others accountable

Apart from standalone tools, governments and organizations might investigate the utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) and predictive analytics to foresee potential threats. Through the analysis of crime data patterns, AI systems can pinpoint regions with increased risk of disappearances or femicides, enabling authorities to distribute resources more effectively. Predictive models might also identify possible links between organized crime activities and gender-based violence, enabling law enforcement to take proactive measures instead of responding reactively. These advancements have the potential to change prevention strategies by moving the emphasis from reacting post-incident to predicting and preventing threats before violence happens.

The application of technology also brings up significant issues regarding privacy, accessibility, and inclusiveness. Digital tools should be developed to safeguard user information and guarantee that women can use them securely without worrying about retaliation. Collaborating with local communities is essential to ensure that tools are culturally relevant and accessible to populations in rural or marginalized regions. By harmonizing technological advancements with ethical protections, digital tools could serve as a strong supplement to legal and social efforts, aiding in the reduction of protection deficiencies in areas where organized crime persists in driving gender-based violence.

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