ACTION COALITIONS ON GENDER BASED VIOLENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION FOR GENDER EQUALITY:

ADDRESSING GAPS TO PREVENT AND ELIMINATE TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

Summary

The Issue

Gender-based violence (GBV) against women and girls in digital contexts is not a new phenomenon, however, it has rapidly escalated in the shadows of the COVID-19 pandemic as women's lives shifted online for work, education, access to services and social activities. Technology-facilitated gender-based violence against women and girls (TF GBV) occurs as part of a continuum that is often connected to offline violence and can encompass many forms including sexual harassment, stalking, zoom bombing,[1] and these continue to multiply in a context of rapidly expanding digitalization. While there continue to be significant gaps in data, studies found that the global prevalence of online and TF GBV ranges from 16 to 58 per cent.[2]

In 2020, the Action Coalition on Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality and the Action Coalition on Gender Based Violence were created as part of the Generation Equality Forum. Together, the Action Coalition blueprints represent a Global Acceleration Plan for gender equality.

To prevent and respond to TF GBV, the Action Coalitions on GBV and Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality are calling for:

- TF GBV to be addressed through a comprehensive framework that addresses the continuum of violence against women and girls.
- Greater investments in evidence-based prevention interventions focused on transforming harmful social norms including in online and digital platforms.
- Agreement upon a standard definition and Increased investments in data and research on TF GBV to address knowledge gaps including through transparency reporting by technology companies.
- Addressing the intersectional nature of TF GBV including through improving data disaggregation in quantitative surveys and exploring the intersectional nature of TF GBV through in-depth qualitative research .

- TF GBV to be included in laws to criminalize and prohibit all forms of gender-based violence in digital contexts and strengthen capacities of law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute crimes effectively.
- Technology companies and social media platforms to strengthen tools and systems to prevent, detect, respond and monitor online and tech facilitated GBV and discrimination as well as to put in place stronger codes of conduct for users on their platforms to prevent and respond to TF GBV and combat impunity, through effective enforcement and consistent standards for content moderation.
- Access to specialized survivor-centred support and protection for victim-survivors including preventing secondary victimization and strengthened capacities of service providers to respond to the specific issues that arise with TF GBV.

We invite partners and key actors to join the Action Coalition on Gender Based Violence and the Action Coalition on Technology and Innovation to accelerate our joint work and step-up efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of TF GBV!

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE ACTION COALITIONS PLEASE VISIT THE WEBSITE HERE. FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACTION COALITION ON TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION CLICK HERE. PLEASE REGISTER YOUR INTEREST IN MAKING A COMMITMENT HERE.

ADDRESSING GAPS TO PREVENT AND ELIMINATE TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

The Issue

Gender-based violence against women and girls in digital contexts is not a new phenomenon, however, it has rapidly escalated in the shadows of the COVID-19 pandemic as women's lives shifted online for work, education, access to services and social activities. Technology-facilitated gender-based violence against women and girls (TF GBV) occurs as part of a continuum that is often connected to offline violence and can encompass many forms including sexual harassment, stalking, zoom bombing, and these continue to multiply in a context of rapidly expanding digitalization. TF GBV is rooted in and enabled by discriminatory gender norms. While all women and girls who are online or who use digital tools may face TF GBV, some groups of women are at greater risk. Women who are most visible online, including women in public life, journalists, human rights defenders, politicians, and feminist activists[3] as well as women who experience multiple intersecting forms of discrimination, including women of color and women belonging to religious or ethnic minorities[4], young women[5], poor women[6], and women with disabilities[7] face disproportionate levels of TF GBV.

Globally online and ICT facilitated GBV ranges from 16 to 58 per cent.
Institute of Development Studies (2021)

58 per cent of girls and young women surveyed globally have experienced some form of online harassment.
Plan International, 'Free to Be Online?', 2020.

Defining Technology Facilitated Gender Based Violence Against Women and Girls

Technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TF GBV) is any act that is committed, assisted, aggravated, or amplified by the use of information communication technologies or other digital tools, that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological, social, political, or economic harm, or other infringements of rights and freedoms.

UN Women, Expert Group Meeting report: Technology-facilitated Violence against Women: Towards a common definition, 2023
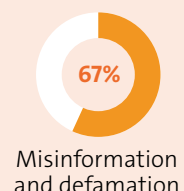
The impact of TF GBV can be as harmful as offline violence with negative effects on the health and wellbeing, including mental health, of women and girls as well as serious economic, social and political impacts.[8] While there continue to be significant gaps in data, studies found that the global prevalence of online and TF GBV ranges from 16 to 58 per cent.[9]

Following the political declaration adopted at the occasion of the United Nations' 75th anniversary in September 2020, the Secretary-General in September 2021 released his report Our Common Agenda. The Common Agenda proposes a Global Digital Compact to be agreed at the Summit of the Future in September 2024 through a technology track involving all stakeholders: governments, the United Nations system, the private sector (including tech companies), civil society, grass-roots organizations, academia, and individuals, including youth.[10] The Global Digital Compact (GDC) is expected to set out shared principles, objectives and actions for an open, free, secure and human-centred digital future, one that is anchored in universal human rights and that enables the attainment of the SDGs.[11]
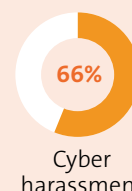

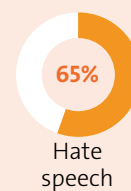85 per cent of women who are online have witnessed online violence against other women.

The most common forms of TF GBV included:

67% Misinformation and defamation

66% Cyber harassment

65% Hate speech

The Economist Intelligence Unit, "Measuring the prevalence of online violence against women", 2021. (Accessed on 24 June 2022).

Moreover, building on the recommendations of the road map for digital cooperation, the 67th Commission on the Status of Women, held in March 2023, reaffirmed the role of technology, innovation, and education in the digital age in accelerating gender equality while also expressing grave concern about the continuity and interrelation between offline and online violence, harassment and discrimination against women and girls and condemned the increase of such acts.

The bold CSW67 agreed conclusions adopted by Member States provide a blueprint for all stakeholders, including governments, the private sector, civil society and youth to promote the full and equal participation and leadership of women and girls in the design, transformation and integration of digital technologies and innovation processes that fulfill the human rights and needs of women and girls.[12] The agreed conclusions bring forward UN Women's vision of a more equal and connected world for women and girls in all their diversity, so ensuring its effective implementation will be critical to achieving

SDG 5.2 on eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres; SDG 5.b using ICT to promote the empowerment of women; and SDG 9.C on significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.[13]

Generation Equality Action Coalitions

Generation Equality is the world's leading effort to unlock political will and increase investment and implementation on gender equality to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the commitments outlined in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

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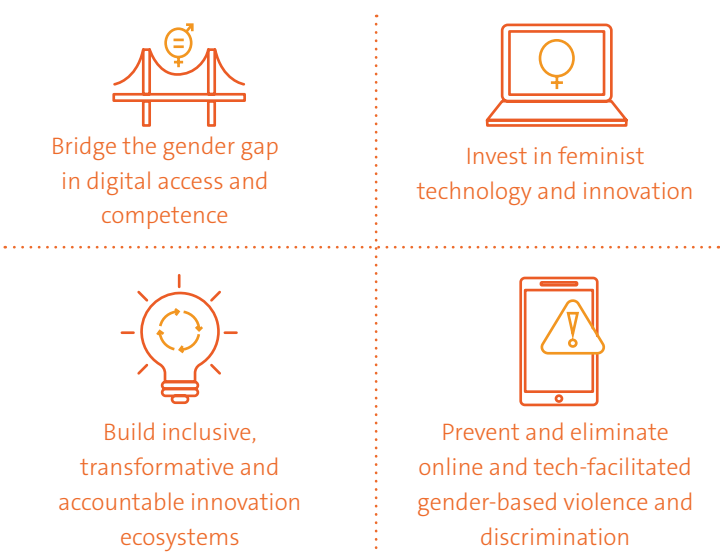
The Action Coalition on Technology and Innovation and its blueprint helped identify a number of critical gender dimensions, including TF GBV and guided the preparation of the 67the session of CSW "Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls".

What is the Action Coalition on Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality doing on TF GBV?

Emerging technologies have the potential to help achieve a large number of the Sustainable Development Goals and may contribute greatly to improvements in women's and girls' empowerment. Digital access may also help raise women's and girls' awareness of their rights, increase their civic engagement and expression of ideas and opinions, their participation in creative and cultural practices, leisure and in connecting with peers. However, the digital revolution also poses the risk of perpetuating existing patterns of gender inequality and GBV. As a result, the Leaders of the Action Coalition on Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality have developed a blueprint for action that focuses on four priority areas:

Bridge the gender gap in digital access and competence

Invest in feminist technology and innovation

Build inclusive, transformative and accountable innovation ecosystems

Prevent and eliminate online and tech-facilitated gender-based violence and discrimination

TF GBV was identified as **one of the four priorities** given the rise in instances of online and technology-facilitated gender-based violence, and the gaps and limitations in legal frameworks, law enforcement and private sector action to address it. The leaders of the Action Coalition were concerned about the broad range of impacts of TF GBV, including in terms of restricting or dissuading women's participation and agency in digital spaces, impact on girls' mental health, issues such as non-consensual distribution of intimate images and information, among many others. They were also concerned about the impact of TF GBV on democracy and human rights such as freedom of expression, and the right to privacy and issues related to data protection and use, as well as specific groups of women that are often targeted online, including women human right's defenders (WHRDs), women politicians, journalists, and other women in the public eye.

The Action Coalition Target Statement for that priority is that **by 2026, a majority of countries and tech companies demonstrate accountability in implementing policies and solutions against TF GBV**. To achieve this objective, three tactics have been identified by leaders:

- **Adopt tools to better prevent and respond (service delivery).** This calls on all stakeholders, especially governments and private sector companies to publicly share reports and data on TF GBV and to improve tools and platforms to avoid harm and provide responsive user care services.

- **Enhance legislation and law enforcement (law & policy).** This calls on government to adopt adequate legislations, train law enforcement, improve monitoring and fund support to survivors.

- **Demonstrate online cultural change (social norms).** This calls to organize global campaigns and develop counter speech as well as sensitize young people, care-givers and educators to prevent, handle and protect.

The Action Coalition Leaders and over 65 Commitment Makers have also endorsed at **statement to call to adopt a feminist approach to the above mentioned Global Digital Compact (GDC)**, that would include

prioritizing the protection of women's and girls' rights in digital spaces, as well as their safety. It calls for the GDC to ensure human rights are applied online, to protect personal data and privacy and promote accountability for discrimination and misleading content. It calls for the GDC to recognize that women and girls, and especially those who face greater risk for multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, are the primary targets of online violence and abuse, which push them out of public participation, conversations and digital spaces more broadly. It also calls for the GDC to protect the online space from digital harassment and democratic backsliding, and making those who govern digital platforms accountable for TF GBV.

At this stage, **109 commitments have been registered under priority 4 of the Action Coalition on Technology and Innovation**: Prevent and eliminate online and tech-facilitated gender-based violence and discrimination and made a commitment under at least one of its tactics (see the full list here).

What is the Action Coalition on GBV doing to address TF GBV?

The Action Coalition on Gender Based Violence (GBV) is mobilizing governments, civil society, women's rights and youth-led organizations, international organizations, philanthropies and the private sector to take concerted action and deliver concrete change for women and girls worldwide, through its blueprint for action that focuses on four priority areas:

- Creating enabling policy, legal and resource environments,
- Scaling up evidence driven prevention programming,
- Scaling up comprehensive, accessible, and quality services for survivors; and
- Enabling and empowering autonomous girl-led & women's rights organizations to exercise their expertise.

Addressing TF GBV cuts across all four of the above-mentioned actions of the blueprint. Multiple commitment makers to the Action Coalition are already working on new and innovative initiatives to strengthen approaches to TF GBV. However, there continue to be persistent gaps in laws, policies, programmatic responses as well as in data and evidence of the drivers and in effective approaches to eliminate TF GBV against women and girls. Given the rapid escalation of TF GBV during the COVID-19 pandemic and the persistent gaps in tackling this issue comprehensively, the Action Coalition on GBV is advocating for strengthened global standards, laws, policies, and programming on TF GBV as a key priority of the Action Coalition on GBV so that women and girls can enjoy the right to freedom from violence and discrimination in online and digital spaces and be able to benefit from technology and the digital revolution.

To prevent and respond to TF GBV, the Action Coalitions on GBV and Technology and Innovation are calling for:

- **TF GBV to be addressed through a comprehensive framework that addresses the continuum of violence against women and girls.** Although the patterns and forms of TF GBV can be unique, they are part of the continuum of multiple, recurring, and interrelated forms of violence across online and offline spaces. TF GBV is often linked to offline VAWG. For instance, one in five women journalists reported that they have been abused and attacked offline in connection with online violence.[14] A study in the Arab States found that 44 per cent of women who experienced online violence in the past year reported that this incident moved offline.[15] Women's and girls' experiences of technology-facilitated violence is reflective of the broader societal problem of unacceptably high levels of violence against women and girls across all contexts. The economic and social impacts of COVID-19 and responses to the pandemic have further exacerbated all forms of violence against women.

- **Greater investments in evidence-based prevention interventions focused on transforming harmful social norms.** Digital spaces reflect, reinforce, and exacerbate systemic structural gender inequality as well as patterns of harmful masculinities that drive all forms of violence against women and girls. Deep seated cultural and social norms that reinforce male authority, entitlement, power and control over women, trivialize or excuse violence and stigmatize survivors contribute to the persistence of such violence. TF GBV can be perpetrated both by men unknown to victim-survivors as well as men known to them including partners or ex partners[16]. While there are still gaps in data on perpetrators' motivations and drivers of online VAWG, one study that includes self-reporting from perpetrators identified a number of divergent, multifaceted and often over-lapping motivations including revenge, sexual gratification, social status building or financial gain with power and control as a key overarching theme across these different motivations.[17]

- **Addressing the intersectional nature of TF GBV.** Evidence shows that women who experience intersecting inequalities, for example where gender inequality intersects with racism, homophobia, transphobia, ageism, ableism, colonialism and other systematic oppression, are disproportionately impacted by TF GBV. However, more can be done to expand and nuance this understanding, including through improving data disaggregation in quantitative surveys and exploring the intersectional nature of TF GBV through in-depth, strengths-based, community-led, qualitative research.[18] (see text box)

Subgroups of women are at greater risk of online and TF GBV, including women with intersecting identities (Indigenous, migrant, and ethnic minority women; LGBTQ+ women and women with disabilities), women in public life including journalists, women's rights activists and defenders, and young women ang girls:

58 per cent of girls and young women surveyed globally have experienced some form of online harassment. (Plan International, 2020).

73 per cent of women journalists have experienced online violence in the course of their work (UNESCO, 2020).

In the US, a 2021 Pew Research Center study has shown that lesbian, gay or bisexual people who have been targets for online harassment are more likely to report having encountered harassment online because of the intersection of their gender and sexual orientation.

Women who are politically active online experience insults, hate speech, reputational risk, physical threats, and sexualized misrepresentation (National Democratic Institute, 2020). These attacks undermine women's credibility, pose obstacles to their electoral success, and ultimately represent a significant disincentive for women to pursue a political career. (EGM/CSW/2021/EP8)

- **Agreement upon a standard definition and increased investments in data and research on technology facilitated GBV to address knowledge gaps including through transparency reporting by technology companies.**[19] The lack of a consistent, standard and shared definition of technology facilitated violence against women among key stakeholders, as well as a lack of common vocabulary on its forms and modes is a challenge to monitoring, measuring and analyzing TF GBV. Research on technology facilitated GBV is relatively nascent and while there is growing prevalence data, there is much less research available on the drivers and risk factors or of the contexts.[20] Enhancing data and evidence on TF GBV is critical to generate knowledge of what works in eliminating TF GBV as well as to inform targeted investments in effective prevention and response measures. Ensuring that tech companies publish transparency reports on the level of online and tech-facilitated GBV and discrimination and how they handle reports of abuse is also critical to improving the prevention and response to TF GBV.

- **Technology-facilitated GBV to be included in laws to criminalize and prohibit all forms of gender-based violence in digital contexts and to strengthen capacities of law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute crimes effectively.** Although states are increasingly updating their legal frameworks to address violence against women and girls in digital contexts, laws lack clear and consistent definitions and have not kept pace with technological developments[21]. Furthermore, there remain significant gaps and inconsistencies in the forms of violence which are covered by laws and the remedies that can be accessed, with survivors often navigating a patchwork of inadequate laws[22]. Research has found that only 30 percent of countries worldwide provide legal protections against cyber harassment and only 27 percent have redress measures for cyber harassment[23]. Even when laws are in place, law enforcement personnel often do not treat online violence as seriously as physical violence and lack the skills and capability to identify and respond appropriately to such violence. Strengthening capacities of law enforcement agencies and other service providers is therefore crucial to identify, prevent, track and swiftly respond to TF GBV should as well as addressing the impunity enjoyed by perpetrators[24].

- **Technology companies and social media platforms to strengthen tools and systems to prevent, detect, respond and monitor online and tech facilitated GBV and discrimination as well as to put in place stronger codes of conduct for users on their platforms to prevent and respond to TF GBV and combat impunity, through effective enforcement and consistent standards for content moderation.** There are specific features of digital spaces that create a particularly conducive context for TF GBV, including the scale, speed, and ease of Internet communication and the rapid rice of Artificial Intelligence, such as image-based abuse through artificial intelligence (e.g. sexual deepfake videos or virtual reality pornography)[25]. Anonymity and pseudonymity combined with automation, affordability, and impunity create an enabling environment for TF GBV.[26] Furthermore, measures to prevent and respond VAWG in digital contexts have been largely left to self-regulation and voluntary measures of digital service providers and platforms and there is very weak enforcement, lack of sanctions, accountability, and independent oversight. Women journalists have reported inaction, or ineffective action from Internet intermediaries, and convoluted processes for reporting incidents.[27]

- **Access to specialized survivor-centred support and protection for victim-survivors including preventing secondary victimization and strengthened capacities of service providers to respond to the specific issues that arise with TF GBV.** Survivors of TF GBV experience significant harm to their health and well-being, while the cumulative effects of offline and online violence can sometimes lead to self-harm, depression, and suicide. High quality health, police, justice and social services can play a significant role in addressing the impact of violence on the well-being,

health and safety of women and girls, assist in their recovery and empowerment, and stop violence from recurring. Significant gaps in service provision remain a barrier to women's immediate safety and long-term recovery from violence. The data shows that only 12 per cent of countries have comprehensive protection and response services for survivors.[28]

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Examples of game-changing initiatives to tackle TF GBV under the Action Coalition on Technology and Innovation (AC TI) and the Action Coalition on Gender-Based Violence (AC GBV):

GIRLS AT THE CENTER OF DESIGNING DIGITAL SOLUTIONS

- Unilever, Dove and UNICEF are expanding their partnership to address issues related to body confidence and low self-esteem by putting girls and young women at the center of designing digital learning solutions to challenge attitudes, pressures, and stereotypes that harm their development. They will scale a chatbot solution developed in Brazil aiming to reach 2 million people addressing appearance related bullying, cyberbullying, and intersectional experiences of violence related to racism and LGBTQ-phobia. (AC TI)

ADVOCACY TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO TF GBV

- Finland and Iceland jointly committed to advocating for the integration of online gender-based violence in relevant international fora, processes and instruments that address GBV to ensure visibility of online gender-based violence, understanding of its seriousness, and for measures to be taken to comprehensively tackle it as part of gender-based violence efforts. (AC TI / AC GBV)

- #ShePersisted, a global initiative to tackle gendered disinformation and online attacks against women in politics is working to influence digital platform standards, partnering with civil society organizations and policy-makers to advocate for the creation of better standards for digital platforms, making sure they take into account the real-life harms and abuse that women face, and proactively address them from a product design and risk assessment perspective. (AC TI)

- Human Rights Watch committed to raising awareness, pushing for and supporting action by national, regional, and international bodies on the issue of non-consensual filming and sharing of intimate images using technology, typically targeting women and girls. This includes supporting activists working on this issue, and helping to promote best practices, including services, civil remedies, and prevention. (AC GBV/ AC TI).

CREATING AN ENABLING LEGAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT ON TF GBV

- Finland is taking concrete measures to ensure that national legislation, policies, strategies and action plans on the prevention and elimination of gender-based-violence include online gender-based violence. The Government has proposed to introduce gender as an aggravating factor to the criminal code with an aim in particular to prevent hate speech against women. Finland will also address harmful social norms and gender stereotypes by engaging men and boys, including through integration of online gender-based violence in relevant educational contents. (AC TI)

- The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) will contribute to closing the gender digital gap by 2026 by ensuring that 80 per cent of all its technology and innovation projects, programs and activities are fully gender mainstreamed and provides capacity-building to OSCE participating States for strengthening legal and policy frameworks to combat violence faced by women and girls through digital technologies. (AC TI)

- The Icelandic Government is implementing policy measures to support a newly adopted reform of the Criminal Law with a clause protecting individuals from sexual violations by digital means. The legislation makes the threat of sharing or sharing sexual material and images without consent punishable. Iceland is also increasing cooperation between the education system, the judicial system, and the welfare system to reduce GBV in close relationships, sexual abuse and digital violence. (AC GBV)

- UN Women is working to spearhead solutions to end tech facilitated GBV, working with tech companies, WRO's and other partners to co-create global standards and women and girl designed solutions to tech facilitated violence and discrimination.

SURVIVOR-CENTRED SERVICES

- Finland, Open Society Foundation, UNICEF and USAID are working on a collective commitment to build and pilot an innovative Virtual Safe Space (VSS) designed with and for girls and women through human-centered design to ensure that survivors and those at risk of GBV in humanitarian settings have access to information, links to services - including GBV response and prevention services, skill-building, and peer connection. (AC GBV / AC TI)

SUPPORT TO GIRL-LED AND WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS

- The Criterion Institute, Ford Foundation and UNICEF made a collective commitment titled Feminist Movements Engaging Finance and Investment Systems to Address Gender-Based Violence, through engaging a diverse and inclusive network of feminist movement actors, finance industry and others they seek to: recognize GBV as a material investment risk, support GBV prevention innovations developed by women's and girls' rights organizations', use finance vehicles to support accountability on GBV prevention in workplaces and supply chains, and advance fairer financing structures and tools for organizations on the frontlines of addressing GBV. (AC TI)

- The Open Society Foundation committed at least $5 million to reshape digital platforms and to invest in feminist technologists that sustain and strengthen infrastructure for feminist activism and leadership, especially to counter threats to women and girls in public life. (AC GBV)

- The Ford Foundation is supporting coordinated efforts to prevent GBV by centering those most affected when developing solutions and supporting women and girl-led organizations, particularly in the Global South. Their global resources are focusing on prevention and response to GBV and supporting work that addresses gender-based violence in the context of technology and natural resource extraction. (AC GBV)

Endnotes

1 "Zoombombing" describes the practice of disrupting or infiltrating a video-conference call and showing racially charged or sexually explicit material to the unexpecting participants. See Sexual Violence Research Initiative, "Online safety in a changing world – COVID-19 and cyber violence", 2020.
2 Jacqueline Hicks (October 2021) Institute of Development Studies. Global evidence on the prevalence and impact of online gender-based violence (OGBV).
3 A/76/258
4 For example, one report found that Black women are 84 per cent more likely to receive abusive tweets on Twitter. Council of Europe (2022) No space for violence against women and girls in the digital world.
5 A/77/302; Council of Europe (2022) "No space for violence against women and girls in the digital world"; Pew Research Centre (2014) "Online Harassment"; Plan International (2020) State of the World's Girls Report: Free to be online? Girls and young women's experiences of online harassment; Web Foundation (2020) "The online crisis facing women and girls threatens global progress on gender equality", published 12 March 2020.
6 Cotter, Adam & Savage, Laura (2019) "Gender-based violence and unwanted sexual behaviour in Canada, 2018: Initial findings from the Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces", published by Statistics Canada.
7 A/HRC/38/47, para 28
8 UN Women "Accelerating efforts to tackle online and technology-facilitated violence against women and girls", 2022.
9 Jacqueline Hicks (October 2021) Institute of Development Studies. Global evidence on the prevalence and impact of online gender-based violence (OGBV).
10 For more information about The Global Digital Compact, please visit www.un.org/techenvoy/global-digital-compact
11 United Nations. Our Common Agenda Policy Brief 5 A Global Digital Compact — an Open, Free and Secure Digital Future for All. 2023
12 UN Women, Press release: UN Commission on the Status of Women reaffirms the role of technology and innovation, and education in the digital age in accelerating gender equality, 2023
13 The linkages between access to and the use of technology and sustainable development are made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including across the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In particular, the SDGs include targets on access to appropriate new technologies (1.4), on using ICT to promote the empowerment of women (5.b) and on ICT skills (4.4/4.5). However, other key targets and indicators related to technology lack a gender perspective. For example, the targets of SDG 9 (industry/infrastructure) and the technology-related SDG 17 targets (targets 17.6, 17.7, 17.8) all lack a gender perspective and do not reflect the need to collect disaggregated data for the associated indicators. Source: UN Women "Normative frameworks on gender perspectives in technology and innovation", Information paper prepared by Joann Lee Reviewed by Hélène Molinier (November 2022). Available here.
14 UNESCO, "Online violence against women journalists: a global snapshot of incidence and impacts", 2020, p. 2.
15 UN Women (2021) Violence against women in the online space: insights from a multi-country study in the Arab States
16 Jacqueline Hicks (October 2021) Institute of Development Studies. Global evidence on the prevalence and impact of online gender-based violence (OGBV).
17 Ibid
18 The Global Partnership for Action on GenderBased Online Harassment and Abuse (Global Partnership), "Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence: Preliminary Landscape Analysis", 2023. Available here.
19 See UN Women most recent publications on TF GBV evidence and data: "Technology-facilitated violence against women: Taking stock of evidence and data collection" and "Brief: The state of evidence and data collection on technology-facilitated violence against women", 2023
20 UN Women, WHO, Brief: The state of evidence and data collection on technology-facilitated violence against women, 2023
21 A/77/302 Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: report of the Secretary-General
22 A/77/302 Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: report of the Secretary-General
23 World Bank Group (2023) Protecting Women and Girls from Cyber Harassment: A Global Assessment of Existing Laws.
24 A/77/302 Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: report of the Secretary-General
25 The Global Partnership for Action on GenderBased Online Harassment and Abuse (Global Partnership), "Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence: Preliminary Landscape Analysis", 2023. Available here.
26 World Wide Web Foundation (Tech Policy Design Lab), "Online Gender-Basedand Abuse: Consultation Briefing", 2021, p. 6.
27 A/77/302 Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: report of the Secretary-General
28 A/77/302 Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: report of the Secretary-General