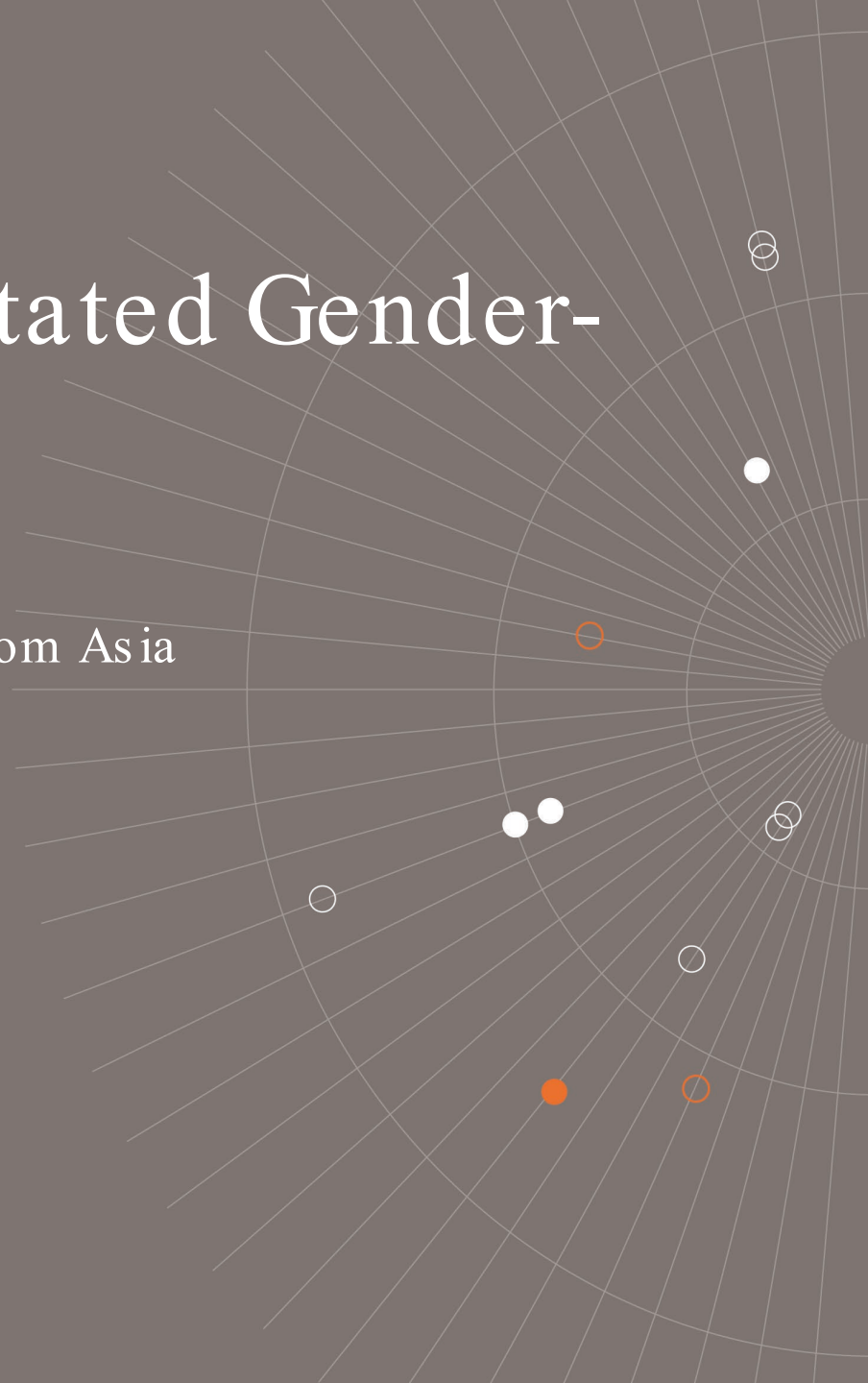


Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence

Findings and Recommendations from Asia

Vaiddehi Bansal



Agenda

01 Background

02 Study objectives

03 Research methodology

04 Key findings

05 Recommendations

06 Q&A



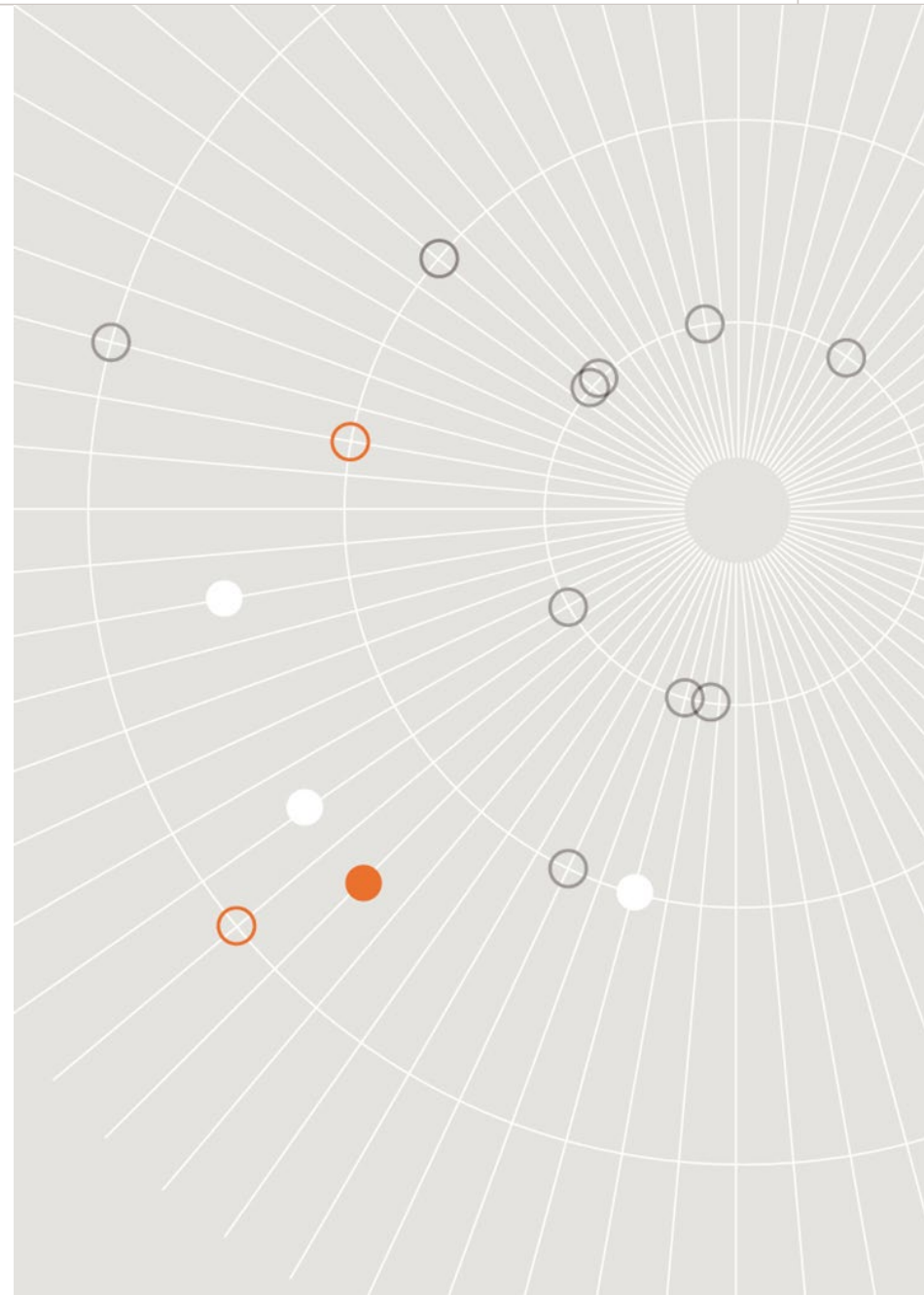
Technology-facilitated GBV is any action carried out using the internet and/or mobile technology that harms others based on their sexual, or gender identity, or by enforcing harmful gender norms.¹

- Growing interest among policy makers, implementers and researchers
- White House Task Force to Address Online Harassment and Abuse
- Inconsistent terminologies and perceptions of what constitutes various forms of GBV behaviors perpetrated online

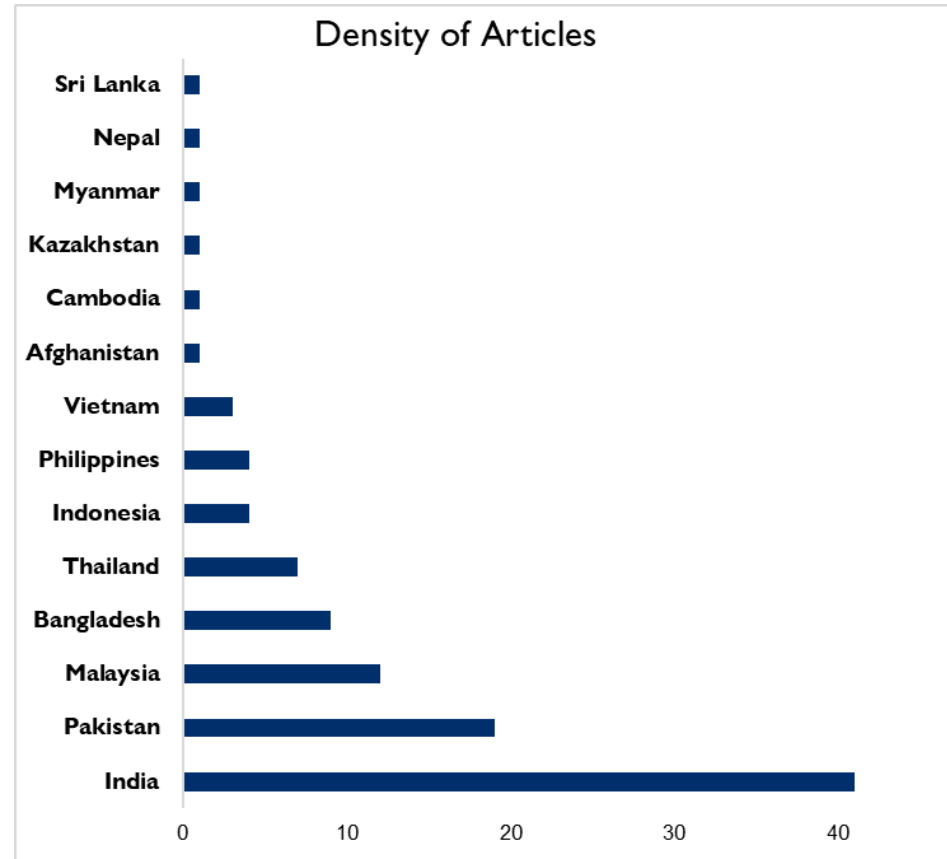


¹ Hinson et. al. (2018). Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence: What is it and how do we measure it?"

- Identify what constitutes technology-facilitated GBV
- Analyze trends related to this form of violence
- Assess the influence of COVID-19 on this form of GBV
- Focus on the Asia-Pacific region
- Research themes :
 - Trends and perceptions
 - Perpetration
 - Survivorship/victimization
 - Impacts and help-seeking behaviors
 - Response by various actors



- Literature Review:
 - Focus on LMICs in the Asia-Pacific region
 - Peer-reviewed and grey literature published in the last 15 years
 - Screened 2000+ articles; 97 articles included in the review
- Case Studies:
 - Conducted 22 KIIs with local stakeholders (researchers, GBV experts, NGOs, donor agencies) in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and Thailand



Prevalent forms of technology-facilitated GBV

- Cyberbullying
- Cybersharing
- Image-Based Abuse - nonconsensual distribution and creation of private and/or sexual images
- Sexual Harassment
- Hate Speech
- Cybergrooming
- Exploitation
- Doxxing - malicious disclosure of private or identifying information online
- Hacking - using technology to access accounts without permission
- Using Fake Accounts
- Gendertolling - mass-organized act of misogynistic online violence against women and sexual minorities

Technology-facilitated GBV and offline GBV
can often be related

Prevalence of technology-facilitated GBV is increasing

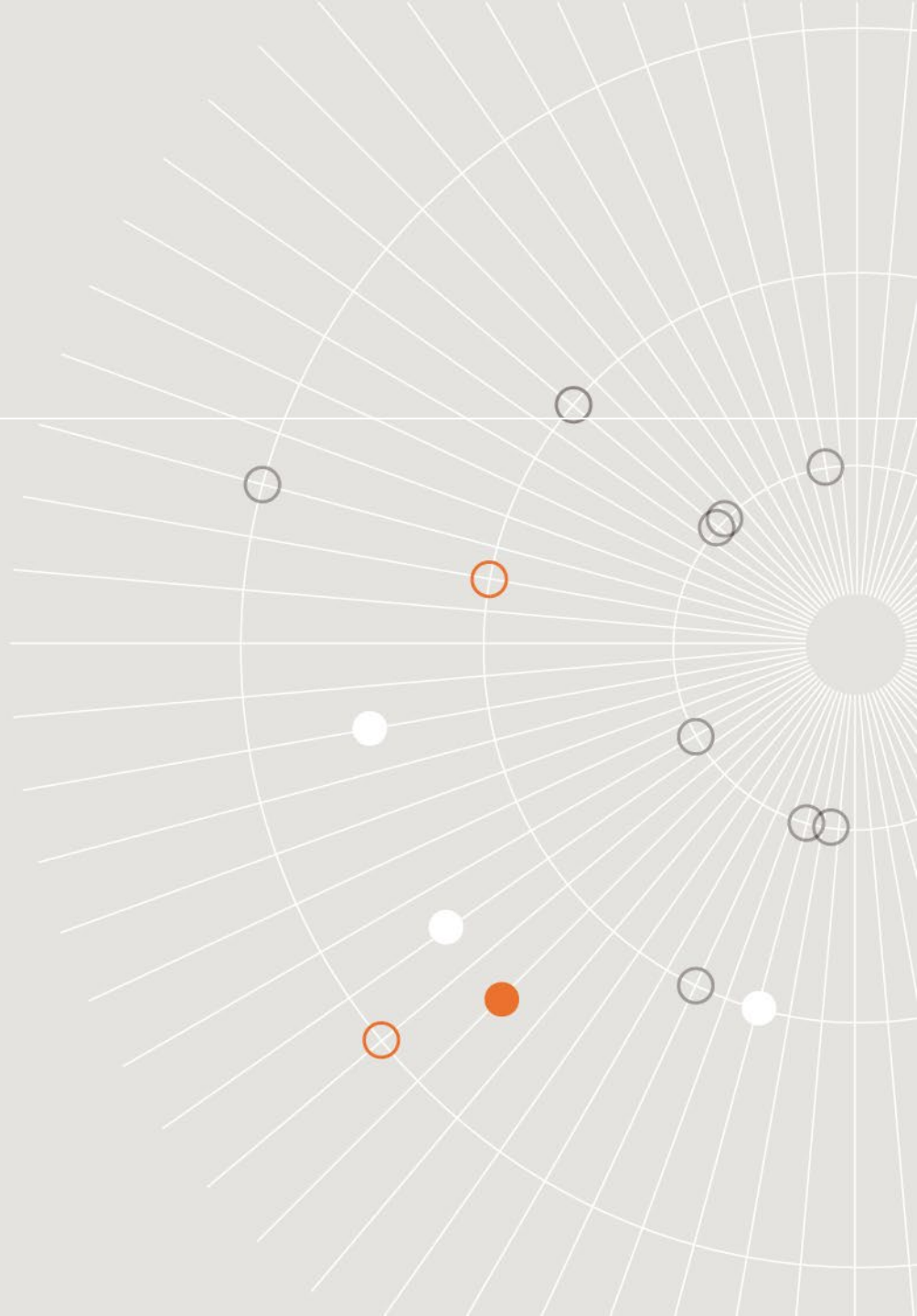
- Women, girls, and LGBTQIA+ individuals are disproportionately targeted
 - Women in the public eye (e.g., journalists, celebrities, activists, and politicians)
 - Women with intersecting marginalities (e.g., lower caste, religious minority, ethnic minority)
 - LGBTQIA+ community subjected to “cyber homophobia”
- COVID-19 increased risk of technology-facilitated GBV
 - Children faced increased exposure to cyberbullying, harmful content, and exploitation
 - Users with limited digital skills are vulnerable to abuse
 - Economic pressure increased online exploitation and IPV
- Facilitators and incentives of technology-facilitated GBV
 - Social and gender norms
 - ICT sector/tech landscape

- Government
 - Enact laws specific to tech-facilitated GBV
 - Standardize language and understanding of tech-facilitated GBV
 - Amend injurious laws and replace with survivor-centered ones
 - Enhance data collection and reporting efforts

- Technology Companies
 - Make the reporting pathway clear
 - Enhance accessibility of privacy settings
 - Bolster community standards
 - Strengthen efforts to ensure timely and proper response

- Program Implementers and Researchers
 - Conduct widespread awareness campaigns on digital safety and literacy
 - Conduct capacity building and sensitization trainings for first responders
 - Conduct rigorous research, especially in regions with limited data

Questions?



Thank you.

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