



IN BRIEF

REPOSITORY OF UN WOMEN'S WORK ON TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

(September 2026)

Photo: UN Women

What's the Issue?

Technology-facilitated violence against women and girls (TF VAWG) is a global problem.

It refers to 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. It disproportionately affects women and girls. It is a form of [gender-based discrimination and a violation of human rights. It is driven by power imbalances, patriarchy, and misogyny](#), and occurs within a [continuum of multiple, recurring, and interrelated forms of gender-based violence](#). TF VAWG also exacerbates existing forms of violence (e.g. sexual harassment and intimate partner violence) and includes new forms of violence (e.g. zoom bombing).

TF VAWG is not a new problem but its scale, forms and visibility continue to evolve rapidly. The global pandemic brought renewed attention to the issue, with evidence suggesting an increased in TF VAWG during that period, alongside growing calls for stronger prevention and response. Since then, the emergence and rapid update of new technologies, including artificial intelligence, have further underscored the urgency of coordinated, rights-based and survivor-centred action.

Our Solutions

Building on the 2018 Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, Its Causes and Consequences on online violence against women and girls from a human rights perspective, UN Women conducted an internal Global Landscape Analysis (GLA), supported by the Ending Violence against Women Section in New York, on ICT facilitated violence against women and girls (VAWG) in November 2020.

The GLA identified key trends and developments, reviewed key areas where UN Women has been working on this issue. The GLA showed that there continues to be a gender gap in access to and control over digital technologies and the Internet and indicated that important knowledge and implementation gaps remain, including relating to normative frameworks, data and research, prevention and response, legislative responses, and regulation.

UN Women has since been working to accelerate efforts to close these gaps. The following pages provide a repository of the documents produced to date, reflecting advances in normative guidance, evidence generation, measurement, prevention and response. These efforts have helped raise awareness of the prevalence, forms and consequences of TF VAWG and have informed the launch, in December 2025, of UN Women's corporate strategy on preventing

and eliminating technology-facilitated violence against women and girls.

Ongoing and forthcoming work continues to focus on prevention, safe technologies for supporting survivors, methodological approaches for collecting data on TF VAWG, and the use of technology as part of a comprehensive approach to address gender based violence against women more broadly.

Finally, these efforts are strengthened by UN Women's participation in multistakeholder initiatives for catalytic action to address TF VAWG, including through two

Generation Equality Action Coalitions: the Action Coalition on Gender-Based Violence and the Action Coalition on Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality, as well through UN Women's role as a Technical and Policy Lead on the Steering Committee of the Global Partnership on Action on Gender-Based Online Harassment and Abuse.

For the latest updates on UN Women and partner resources, be sure to visit [the TF VAWG page on the Gender Equality Knowledge Hub](#) regularly.

NORMATIVE

Key global normative frameworks

General Assembly Resolution A/RES/79/152, Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: the digital environment (2024)



The Resolution provides a comprehensive framework for preventing and eliminating violence against women and girls in the digital environment including through a call to strengthen legislation to prevent, investigate, prosecute and hold to account the perpetrators of all forms of VAWG, including violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology; strengthening support and protection for victims and survivors and digital literacy skills for women and girls. It also has a strong focus on prevention calling for the elimination of discrimination, gender stereotypes, negative social norms, attitudes and behaviours and unequal power relations. Importantly, the Resolution also calls upon all upon all Member States to refrain from or cease the use of artificial intelligence systems and technologies that are impossible to operate in compliance with international human rights law or that pose undue risks to the enjoyment of human rights. Finally, it recognizes the importance of partnerships and calls for States to work with the private sector, community based and feminist groups women human rights defenders and other civil society actor.

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United Nations Convention against Cybercrime (2024)



The United Nations Convention against Cybercrime; Strengthening International Cooperation for Combating Certain Crimes Committed by Means of Information and Communications Technology Systems and for the Sharing of Evidence in Electronic Form of Serious Crimes was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 24 December 2024 in New York by [resolution 79/243](#). The Convention is the first comprehensive global treaty on this matter, which provides States with a range of measures to be undertaken to prevent and combat cybercrime. It also aims to strengthen international cooperation in sharing electronic evidence for serious crimes.

[Link >>](#)

Global Digital Compact (2024)



Adopted as an Annex to the [Pact of the Future](#), adopted during the Summit of the Future in September 2024. The Global Digital Compact (GDC) lays out a set of shared principles and guidelines for the global governance of digital technologies for an inclusive, open, sustainable, fair, safe and secure digital future for all. The GDC calls for strengthened international cooperation to close the digital divide, with gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and their full, equal and meaningful participation in the digital space named as a core principle. The GDC also calls for gender mainstreaming and to “counter and eliminate all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology” as a key principle of the compact.



Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/56/L.15, Technology-facilitated gender-based violence (2024)



Adopted in July 2024, the Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution on TF GBV requests that the HRC Advisory Committee “prepare a study on TF GBV and its impact on women and girls, including by developing a better understanding of the issue, highlighting good practices around the globe in tackling gender-based violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology, and making recommendations on how to address the issue, and to present the study to the Human Rights Council at its sixty-third session”. The resolutions explicitly calls for this to be a collaborative process with relevant stakeholders, including the UN, victim/survivors, women’s rights and youth organizations, the private sector and others.



CSW Agreed Conclusions (2023)



The 67th session of the Commission on the Status of Women had for its priority theme “Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.”

The principal output of the Commission is the agreed conclusions on priority themes, which contain an analysis of the priority theme and a set of concrete recommendations for governments, intergovernmental bodies and other institutions, civil society actors and other relevant stakeholders, to be implemented at the international, national, regional, and local level.



Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: Report of the Secretary-General (2022)



Pursuant to UN General Assembly resolution 75/161, on the intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, the present report (A/77/302) is focused on the urgent need to address violence against women and girls in digital contexts, as well as on broader efforts to eliminate violence against women, particularly in the context of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19). The report provides information on measures taken by Member States and entities of the United Nations system to address violence against women and girls, and contains conclusions and specific recommendations for future action.

 [Link >>](#)

Normative and policy analysis

Violencia contra las mujeres y las niñas facilitada por tecnologías: marcos normativos, respuestas estatales y desafíos en América Latina y el Caribe (2026)



This publication examines the regulatory frameworks addressing GBV online in Latin America and the Caribbean: from international and regional norms and standards (including the 2025 Inter-American Model Law to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate Gender-Based Digital Violence Against Women) to national legislative responses, analyzing the extent to which the latter align with these standards. It identifies patterns, regulatory approaches, and persistent gaps, particularly the predominance of criminal law responses and the insufficient attention to prevention, comprehensive protection, reparations, and the accountability of digital platforms.

 [Link \(in Spanish only\) >>](#)

Digital Violence in the Arab States: Overview and Legal Good Practices (2026)



This publication provides an overview of digital violence against women and girls, including online harassment, cyberstalking, image-based abuse, and other forms of technology-facilitated gender-based violence. Drawing on global evidence and experiences from the Arab States region, it examines the drivers, impacts, and legal responses to digital violence, highlighting promising practices and remaining gaps. The brief also outlines key actions for governments, technology companies, civil society, and other stakeholders to strengthen prevention, protection, accountability, and access to justice, while promoting safer and more inclusive digital spaces for women and girls.

 [Link \(in Arabic only\) >>](#)

Policy Brief: Harnessing Artificial Intelligence to Address Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence in Asia and the Pacific (2026)



Artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming digital content creation but also enabling harms such as deepfakes and technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV). When designed inclusively and governed ethically, AI can also help prevent and address online abuse, identify risks and provide real-time support to survivors. This brief examines how AI can both amplify and help address technology-facilitated gender-based violence. It provides policymakers, technology companies and practitioners with key considerations and recommendations to strengthen safeguards, prevent harm, promote accountability and harness AI's potential to support women's safety and empowerment online.

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Global Trends to Prevent and Respond to Technology-Facilitated Violence against Women and Girls: A Compendium of Emerging Practices (2025)



This compendium provides an overview of different laws, policies, programmes, and initiatives to prevent and respond to technology-facilitated violence against women and girls. It showcases examples of initiatives taken by different stakeholders to address this growing form of violence and offers insights into current global trends related to digital violence. The practices presented show the importance of establishing comprehensive frameworks and interventions based on multistakeholder collaboration and a shared understanding of how technologies can and are used to perpetuate or facilitate VAWG. The Compendium overall seeks to increase knowledge and encourage efforts to prevent and respond to TF VAWG.

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Normative Advances on Technology-Facilitated Violence against Women and Girls (2025)



2024 was a landmark year for the establishment of global norms on TF VAWG, with the achievement of several instruments responding to the priorities raised at the [67th session of the Commission on the Status of Women on "Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls"](#). This report provides an overview of key normative advances on global norms on technology-facilitated violence against women and girls at global and regional levels, highlighting ongoing gaps and challenges, and providing examples of promising practices of translating commitments into action.

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**HACKEÁ
LA VIOLENCIA
DIGITAL**

Sistematización, estrategias y
recomendaciones para combatir
la violencia basada en género facilitada
por las tecnologías y crear espacios
digitales seguros

WUOLU
MILITANCIA

AMNISTÍA
INTERNACIONAL

OPEN

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University of Victoria General Assembly	Topic: <i>Violence 1 October 2014</i> Report type: <i>Agenda</i>
Source: <i>Anti-violence Agenda 2017</i> Measurement: <i>Violence</i>	
Interpretation of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: technology facilitated violence against women and girls Aspect of the Issuance: <i>Gender</i>	
Discussion: The present report, developed in accordance with the mandate of the 1717th plenary conference on women held in Montreal, Quebec, in April 2014, and entitled "Violence Against Women in the Digital Age: Women's Rights, Gender Equality and the Internet," examines violence, discrimination and gender inequality against women and girls in the context of technology, specifically, the increasing use of technology to facilitate violence against women and girls.	

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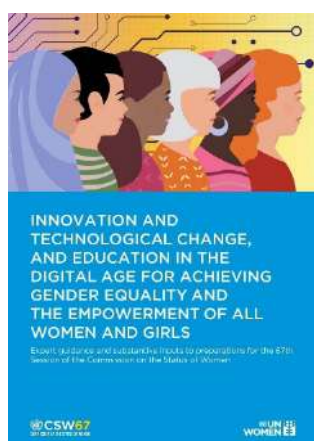
Placing gender equality at the heart of the Global Digital Compact: Taking forward the recommendations of the sixty seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women (2024)



In 2024, the negotiation of the [Global Digital Compact](#) offers a unique opportunity to build political momentum and place gender perspectives on digital technology at the core of a new digital governance framework. This paper, prepared by UN Women in collaboration with the [Action Coalition on Innovation and Technology for Gender Equality](#), aims to help governments, policymakers, multilateral organizations, the private sector, and civil society build consensus around a gender-transformative framework to advance women's and girls' rights and empowerment in the digital age. Prioritizing gender perspectives and intersectional approaches in digital cooperation has the potential to trigger transformation that set countries on paths to an equal and inclusive digital future for all, not just women and girls.

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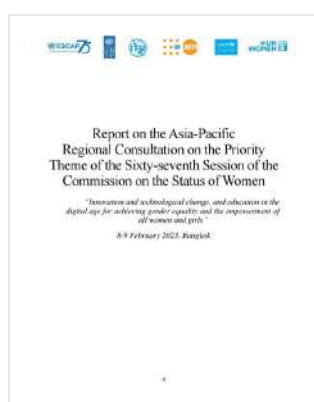
Expert Group Meeting report: Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls (2023)



This publication includes findings and recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on the CSW 67 priority theme, which was held from 10 to 13 October 2022. It includes a glossary of terms, summaries of a series of background papers, expert papers, and informational notes prepared especially for the EGM, exploring various facets of the theme. These address key trends and knowledge gaps and frame concrete recommendations for policies to be implemented at the international, regional, national, and local levels. The publication's aim is to provide a wealth of expert information on this critical topic with a broad range of recommendations for all actors, to ensure that women and girls, irrespective of their gender, age, race, disability, geographic location, country of origin, or economic background, have an equal opportunity to safely and meaningfully access, use, lead and design technology.

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Report on the Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation on the Priority Theme of the Sixty-seventh Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (2023)



This report summarizes discussions and recommendations from the Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation convened by ESCAP and UN Women ahead of CSW67 on the theme of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. Drawing on inputs from governments, UN entities, civil society, academia, youth representatives, and the private sector, the report examines key regional challenges and opportunities related to the gender digital divide, inclusive digital education, women's participation in STEM and the digital economy, and online safety. It includes a dedicated section on addressing online and technology-facilitated gender-based violence, highlighting the need for stronger legal and policy frameworks, survivor-centered responses, digital literacy, corporate accountability, and measures to protect the rights of women and girls online. The report concludes with a set of regional recommendations to inform CSW67 deliberations and support gender-responsive digital transformation efforts across Asia and the Pacific.

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Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: Report of the Secretary-General (2022)



Pursuant to UN General Assembly resolution 75/161, on the intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, the present report (A/77/302) is focused on the urgent need to address violence against women and girls in digital contexts, as well as on broader efforts to eliminate violence against women, particularly in the context of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19). The report provides information on measures taken by Member States and entities of the United Nations system to address violence against women and girls, and contains conclusions and specific recommendations for future action.



UN Women Observer Paper for the CSW 67, "Stepping Up Action to Prevent and Respond to Online and ICT-Facilitated Violence against Women and Girls" (2022)



This paper outlines important trends in knowledge and implementation gaps related to online and ICT-facilitated VAWG and highlights some promising practices. It draws on findings from: the Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its Causes and Consequences on Online Violence against women and girls from a human rights perspective (2018), a global landscape analysis conducted by UN Women (2021), and the Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: Report of the Secretary-General (2022), and several other recent studies and papers on online VAWG to inform a set of proposed recommendations to address these gaps.



Normative frameworks on gender perspectives in technology and innovation (2022)



This paper, prepared ahead of the CSW 67, reviews how global normative frameworks have advanced gender equality and women's empowerment in relation to technology and innovation. It highlights the need to close the gender digital divide by removing barriers to women's and girls' full and meaningful participation online and offline; expanding equitable, safe and affordable access to digital technologies, ICTs and the Internet; strengthening digital literacy and entrepreneurship; enhancing digital cooperation; leveraging technological innovation to improve the lives of women and girls; promoting connectivity and socioeconomic development; and addressing the potential risks and adverse impacts of digital technologies on gender equality and women's empowerment.



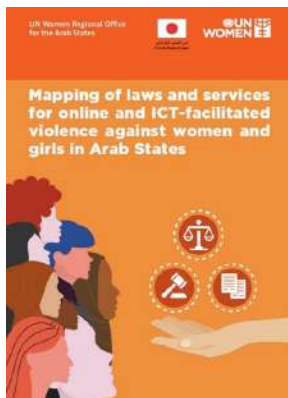
Informe | Ciberviolencia y Ciberacoso contra las mujeres y niñas en el marco de la Convención Belém Do Pará (2022)



This report explores the Implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará, which acknowledges that violence against women is present in all spaces where women are and where they participate. Violence against women including sexual harassment have expanded to digital and online settings, which must now be considered as part of regional and national efforts to eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls. This report follows up on the Third Hemispheric Report on the Implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará, in which the CEVI specified that violence against women is present in all spaces where women attend and participate, joining the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter, "CEDAW Committee") by noting that violence can occur and be redefined in digital and technological environments, as is the case with contemporary forms of violence that occur online and in other digital environments. It concludes with a series of targeted recommendations for taking this further.

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Mapping of laws and services for online and ICT-facilitated violence against women and girls in Arab States.



This report reviews and maps current legislation pertain to online violence in the Arab States and outlines services provided by governments and CSOs to stop online and ICT-facilitated VAWG. It highlights international frameworks and practices related to responding to online and ICT-facilitated VAWG. The report relies mainly on secondary data to identify laws and services relevant to online and ICT-facilitated VAWG, and to highlight international and Arab States good practices in combating the phenomenon. It refers to policy and legal frameworks and service provision by governments and CSOs. This report focuses on laws and services enforced and developed in the last 10 years while emphasizing more recent efforts to ensure a current overview.

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DEVELOPING THE KNOWLEDGE BASE

Data collection and research production

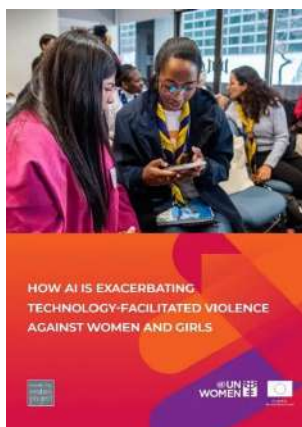
Engaging men, ending violence: Pathways to safer digital futures (2026)



This report examines the growing threat of [technology-facilitated violence against women and girls](#) through a focused look at male perpetration, online misogyny, and the digital environments that enable harm. It responds to a critical gap in existing research by asking not only how violence is experienced, but also why harmful attitudes and behaviours are taking root among some men and boys in online spaces. Drawing on a desk review of recent research and key informant interviews, the publication explores how rigid gender norms, economic insecurity, social isolation, and [online subcultures such as the manosphere](#) can contribute to the normalization of abuse. It shows how digital violence does not remain online, but often spills into offline intimidation, exclusion, and real-world harm, especially for women in public life and those facing intersecting forms of discrimination.

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How AI is Exacerbating Technology-Facilitated Violence against Women and Girls (2025)



This paper examines how artificial intelligence is accelerating technology-facilitated violence against women and girls—from deepfakes and automated hate to sextortion, impersonation, and large-scale disinformation. It outlines emerging risks, legal and ethical challenges, and opportunities for prevention, while calling for urgent regulation, safety-by-design, and coordinated global action to ensure that AI technologies advance, rather than undermine, women's rights and safety. It provides concrete recommendations for governments, regulators, platforms, civil society, and the private sector, calling for safety-by-design, accountability for digital intermediaries, stronger legal safeguards, and coordinated international action to ensure AI technologies uphold women's rights, safety, and autonomy.

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Technology-facilitated gender-based violence: Developing a shared research agenda (2024)



The Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TF GBV) Shared Research Agenda was designed as a practical tool for researchers as well as for policymakers and activists to inform research, advocacy and ultimately policies, programmes and budgets to effectively address TF GBV. It aims to help the field address key knowledge gaps that hamper the delivery of effective response and prevention programmes to end TF GBV. Such research is essential to ensure survivor-centred approaches to response and prevention. The process has emphasized the importance of an intersectional approach to understanding TF GBV, acknowledging that neither the risk nor the impact of TF GBV are equitably distributed. While respecting privacy and freedom of expression, the design of technological platforms must prioritize safety features to mitigate TF GBV risks.

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Guía de prevención y atención: Violencia de género facilitada por la tecnología, Bolivia (2024)



This guidance note provides practical information and tools for preventing and responding to technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV). It outlines mechanisms to support survivors, strengthen prevention efforts, and promote survivor-centred engagement with the justice system to reduce the risk of revictimization. Going beyond legal and conceptual frameworks, the guide offers concrete approaches for prevention, response, care and accompaniment in line with existing regulations. It aims to help institutions and practitioners navigate digital environments that present both opportunities and risks, while contributing to the creation of safer, more inclusive, equitable and violence-free online spaces for women and girls.

 [Link \(in Spanish only\) >>](#)

Guía para el litigio estratégico de casos de violencia contra las mujeres en la vida pública y política (2023)



This guidance note supports the strategic litigation of cases involving violence against women in public and political life across Latin America and the Caribbean. Developed by UN Women, it provides legal, methodological and practical tools for judges, prosecutors, lawyers, women's organizations and human rights defenders working to advance accountability and justice. The publication examines regional and international normative frameworks, identifies key challenges in documenting and litigating cases, and highlights opportunities to use strategic litigation to strengthen legal protections, generate jurisprudence and promote structural change. By centring survivors' rights and addressing the gendered barriers women face in political participation, the guide contributes to efforts to prevent and respond to violence that restricts women's leadership, civic engagement and equal participation in democratic processes.

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The dark side of digitalization: Technology-facilitated violence against women in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (2023)



The research report provides new insights into technology-facilitated violence against women in Southeast and Eastern Europe as well as Central Asia. This study draws upon surveys with over 12,000 women across the region and interviews with state and civil society representatives.

The research explores the types and prevalence of technology-facilitated violence against women in 13 countries of the region and its consequences on women and girls' attitudes, experiences and access to services. Furthermore, the publication maps the existing normative and institutional landscape, and role and perspective of relevant stakeholders in providing prevention and support services to survivors of technology-facilitated violence.

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Understanding and measuring technology-facilitated violence against women for better prevention and response (2023)



The rapidly growing access to and use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, has resulted in a rise in technology-facilitated violence against women (TF VAW). Yet, accurate, reliable and comparable data on the extent of TF VAW are lacking to effectively inform and monitor targeted policies and programmes. As an emerging form of VAW, the lack of a commonly agreed definition impedes the availability of TF VAW data. This issue brief highlights the efforts of UN Women and partners to develop a common definition to better measure TF VAW.

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Technology-facilitated violence against women: Taking stock of evidence and data collection (2023)



Despite a growing evidence base and accelerated efforts to develop fit-for-purpose quantitative and qualitative research and data collection methods, significant gaps remain in our understanding of the scale and particular manifestations of technology-facilitated violence against women, including how women who face intersecting forms of discrimination experience or resist it. Based on a scoping study, this paper offers a landscape scan highlighting what is known about technology-facilitated violence against women, who is currently generating this knowledge, and how the evidence is being produced. The paper also highlights some of the related methodological, ethical, and sociopolitical challenges to collecting data on technology-facilitated violence against women. As a way forward, actions for strengthening knowledge generation and data collection are proposed, including recommendations on methods and further research.

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Brief: The state of evidence and data collection on technology-facilitated violence against women (2023)



This brief paper summarizes the scoping review and key recommendations on the approaches to collecting data on TF VAW, the current state of evidence and data, and the challenges presented in the research paper, "Technology-facilitated violence against women: Taking stock of evidence and data collection", developed by Ladysmith as part of the UN Women–WHO Joint Programme on Violence Against Women Data. While technology-facilitated violence has an extensive reach, available evidence shows that women and girls are disproportionately impacted and identifies subgroups of women that are at heightened risk of offline violence are also at greater risk of online violence.

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Using Big Data Analytics for Insights on Online Violence Against Women (OVAW) in Libya (2023)



The internet and other technologies have provided women and youth in the Arab region, and especially in Libya, with different opportunities to expand, organize, campaign, blog and network, and to create platforms for workshops and exchange opportunities. However, the threats are real. Women activists and politicians have faced serious misogynistic abuse and threats online. This study intends to provide a first sampling of concrete data around OVAW in Libya in order to better understand this form of violence. This type of data can inform policy and programming and provide clear examples for social media authorities of where and how OVAW is proliferating so they can take urgent steps to end OVAW.

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Expert Group Meeting report: Technology-facilitated violence against women: Towards a common definition (2023)



Background

The health, safety and use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), understood for the COVID-19 pandemic, has put multiple threats on women's rights, including the loss of control over their bodies, loss of privacy, sexual violence, harassment, and the potential for online abuse and cyberstalking.

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is a global issue that requires a common definition and a common approach to address it. This report provides a common definition of technology-facilitated VAWG (TF VAWG), including the loss of control over their bodies, loss of privacy, sexual violence, harassment, and the potential for online abuse and cyberstalking.

To address this gap, UN Women, as part of its Joint Programme with UNICEF on VAWG, convened an expert group meeting to develop a common, comprehensive definition of TF VAWG that could be used as the basis for developing tools to begin to fill the data gap around the prevalence of TF VAWG. This report captures the main points that were discussed during a two-day meeting and explains the rationale behind the development of the proposed definition. The proposed definition, developed in a participatory and multistakeholder way, aspires to enable for endorsement and use by diverse stakeholders, including government, academia, other UN agencies and civil society to advance work on data collection and research to fill current gaps in knowledge and evidence which is key to preventing and responding to online VAW.

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Online Opposition to Gender Equality (2023)



This brief examines online opposition to gender equality and feminism across Bangladesh, India, and the Philippines. Produced by Quilt.AI and the UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, with technical support from Prevention Collaborative, this qualitative study analyses both common and country-specific narratives, actors, and tactics used to challenge gender equality in digital spaces. The publication highlights the role of anti-feminist networks, including men's groups and online communities operating through social media platforms, in amplifying backlash against gender equality initiatives and women's rights. It aims to strengthen understanding of the online landscape of resistance to gender equality and inform responses to these emerging challenges.

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Accelerating efforts to tackle online and technology-facilitated violence against women and girls (2022)



This paper provides a brief overview of the existing data and evidence on online and technology facilitated VAWG, outlines some of the key developments, gaps, challenges, and emerging promising practices, and makes recommendations to be considered by governments, international organizations, civil society organizations, and the technology sector. Drawing on emerging evidence and experiences from different regions, the publication outlines key priorities for governments, technology companies, civil society and international organizations. It calls for stronger legal and policy frameworks, survivor-centred support services, greater accountability of digital platforms, enhanced data collection and research, and coordinated multi-stakeholder action. The paper serves as a roadmap for accelerating efforts to create safer, more inclusive and rights-based digital spaces for women and girls worldwide.

[Link >>](#)

Violence against women in the online space: insights from a multi country study in the Arab States (2022)



Using an innovative web-based data collection technology, the study surveyed some 11,500 male and female Internet users over the age of 18 in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia, and Yemen to explore the prevalence, impact, and consequences of online violence on women in the Arab States, and the barriers women and girls' survivors face to access services and reporting. In addition, the project conducted qualitative research on the experiences of online violence through the lens of civil society organizations, women activists, and service providers and a mapping of existing laws and services related to online, and ICT facilitated violence against women.

[Link to the Full report >>](#)
[Link to the Summary report >>](#)

Online violence against women in Asia: a multicountry study (2021)



This study on ICT VAWG was conducted from July to December 2019 in five Asian countries: India, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea. In each country, the research looked at the manifestations of ICT VAWG, the measures (legislation, policies and programmes) taken by States and ICT intermediaries to both prevent and respond to it, and perceptions of civil society organizations (CSOs). Although this report is based on research conducted prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, it assumes greater relevance given how critical ICT has become in rethinking ways of communicating, working, conducting business, managing family life, and accessing services, facilities and justice.

[Link >>](#)

Online and ICT-facilitated violence against women and girls during COVID-19 (2020)



This brief highlights emerging trends and impacts of COVID-19 on violence against women and girls facilitated by information and communications technology (ICT). It provides examples of strategies and practices put in place to prevent and respond to online and ICT-facilitated violence against women and girls. It also considers the impact of the pandemic on violence against women and girls in a reality shaped by a gender digital divide. It makes recommendations to be considered by governments, women's rights organizations, civil society organizations, internet intermediaries, and other practitioners committed to enhancing women's and girls' online safety.

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Social Media Monitoring on COVID-19 and Misogyny in Asia and the Pacific (2020)



Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, violence against women and girls has intensified globally. Analysis of social media suggests that the same is true for online misogyny and hate speech directed at women in South and South-East Asia. As COVID-19 lockdowns and other movement restrictions push more people online, digital platforms and online spaces are being increasingly used to spread sexist, inaccurate, and dangerous rhetoric about women, inciting hatred and potentially provoking violence – online and offline. This brief examines the links between the COVID-19 pandemic and online misogyny and hate speech directed at women in South and South-East Asia for the period of March – June 2020. It is based on the findings of research conducted by Mythos Labs for UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

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Safe Digital Spaces: Protection of Women and Girls from Technological Violence (2020)



This paper analyses the ways in which technology helps women and contributes to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), examines the various forms of technology-assisted violence against women and their impact and consequences in the light of the global and Africa region frameworks, how this type of violence impacts women's lives, where various African governments are in terms of policy provision to access justice for victims, and proposed recommendations to end the vice. The paper argues that making accessible the ICTs and filling the gender divide is important in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It also seeks to offer collective understanding of what technology-assisted violence against women and girls constitutes. It further makes recommendations to address tech- violence against women and girls with emphasis on the transformative change in making digital world accessible and safe for women and girls.

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Research on TF GBV against women in public life

The Cost of Silence: A Diagnostic on Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TFGBV) - Women's rights, voice and participation in Kenya's digital age (2026)



The Cost of Silence: A Diagnostic on Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TFGBV) provides the first comprehensive assessment of TFGBV in Kenya. Drawing on research in Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa, the study finds that women and girls experience a range of online harms, including cyberstalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images, doxing, sextortion, AI-generated deepfakes and coordinated online abuse. These forms of violence have significant consequences for mental health, livelihoods, political participation and physical safety. The report identifies gaps in legal, policy and institutional responses and calls for coordinated action by government, technology companies, civil society and development partners. It presents seven recommendations to strengthen prevention, accountability, survivor support, evidence generation and the integration of TFGBV into Kenya's digital transformation agenda.

 [Link >>](#)

Tipping point: Online violence impacts, manifestations, and redress in the AI age (2026)



This publication is the second instalment in the [Tipping Point](#) series and examines how online violence against women in public life is becoming more technologically sophisticated, more invasive, and more damaging in the age of artificial intelligence. Focusing on women journalists, human rights defenders, activists, writers, and other public communicators, it shows how AI-enabled violence—including deepfakes, manipulated sexual imagery/videos and other forms of image-based abuse—is intensifying existing patterns of harassment and constraining women’s participation in public life. It also examines gaps in legal, policy and platform responses and identifies priorities for prevention, accountability, survivor support and access to effective remedies in an increasingly AI-driven digital environment.

 [Link to English >>](#)

 [Link to Spanish >>](#)

Tipping Point: The Chilling Escalation of Online Violence against Women in the Public Sphere (2025)



This publication explores the growing surge of online abuse faced by women in the public sphere—and how digital attacks are increasingly leading to real-world harm. Drawing on global survey findings, it shows how social media, misinformation, and new AI technologies are intensifying risks for women human rights defenders, activists, and journalists. The publication explains the scale of the problem in clear terms and shows that online violence is part of a broader pattern of shrinking civic space and rising backlash against women’s rights. It calls for urgent action to ensure digital platforms are safer, to strengthen legal protections, and to support women who experience abuse. By shining a spotlight on this escalating form of violence, the report offers evidence, context, and practical direction for policymakers, tech companies, civil society, and anyone working to protect women’s rights and support women’s full participation in public life.

 [Link >>](#)

Research Study on Technology-Facilitated Violence Experienced by Women and Marginalised Groups in Sri Lanka (2025)



Technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV) is a growing human rights crisis, disproportionately impacting women, girls, LGBTQIA+ persons, and ethnic minorities. What begins online – through harassment, hate campaigns, and digital exploitation – often spills into offline abuse, threatening safety, livelihoods, and dignity. In 2024, UN Women, together with UNFPA, commissioned Sri Lanka’s first comprehensive study on TFGBV to uncover its scale, evolving forms, and devastating consequences. The findings reveal widespread daily abuse, fueled by misogyny, discrimination, and the misuse of digital platforms, with survivors facing stigma, economic exclusion, and mental health crises. This research calls for urgent action – legal reform, survivor-centered services, digital literacy, and accountability from tech platforms – to transform online spaces into safe and empowering environments for all.

 [Link >>](#)

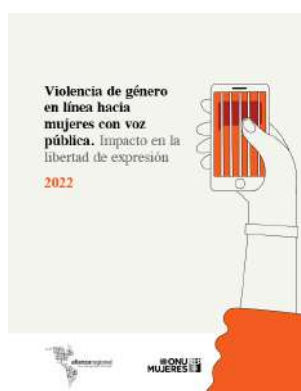
Violence against Women in Politics in Türkiye (2023)



This first nationwide qualitative study on violence against women in politics in **Türkiye** reveals that women face different forms of violence throughout all phases of their political lives, including technology-facilitated violence. As women politicians' visibility increase in traditional and social media around election cycles, they are subjected to online gender-based discrimination and violence, often focused on their appearance. The research also reveals that women politicians are often targeted with violent and sexually explicit smear and harassment campaigns on social media, as well as other acts of violence in communication with constituents after they have been elected.



Violencia de género en línea hacia mujeres con voz pública. Impacto en la libertad de expresión (2022)



This report presents findings from a qualitative study conducted in Latin America and the Caribbean on online gender-based violence against women with a public profile. Drawing on in-depth interviews with fifteen women, primarily journalists, activists and other public figures, the study documents the forms of online abuse they experience and the gendered dynamics that shape these attacks. The publication examines how harassment, threats, intimidation and other forms of online violence affect women's ability to participate freely and safely in digital spaces. It highlights the broader implications of online abuse for freedom of expression, democratic dialogue and women's participation in public life, while underscoring the need for stronger prevention, protection and accountability measures to address violence in the digital sphere.



Cuantificación y análisis de la violencia contra las mujeres políticas en redes sociales: Uruguay (2022)



This specialized study was conducted on women politicians' experience of Gender-Based violence through social media networks. More than half a million messages sent via the Twitter platform to Uruguayan politicians were surveyed between June 2019 and June 2020. The analysis found that, while the proportion of violent messages is not constant, it varies with the level of political activity (falls in moments of parliamentary recess, increases in the run-up to elections) and with the level of individual exposure of the politician (the greater the exposure, the greater the proportion of violent messages). Comparative analysis between men and women legislators shows that the level of violence in messages directed at women legislators is slightly higher than for men legislators. But while violent tweets directed at legislators tend to relate to political work, those aimed at women tend to mention the condition of being a woman, suggesting that gender-based violence is more present in the case of violent messages against women. In fact, half of tweets that mention concepts related to feminism are classified as violent and tweets that contain insults directed at female legislators are more likely to disparage their abilities when compared to those directed at male legislators.



Estudio Violencia política contra las mujeres en el Ecuador (2019)



This mixed-method study of the different forms of violence experienced by women in politics in Ecuador revealed that 24% women politicians, supporters or activists reported having experienced online harassment or cyberbullying.

The objective is to identify limitations and elements that constitute challenges that allow establishing measures to prevent and respond to this type of violence. The hypothesis proposes to recognize gender-based political violence as the result of the articulation of structural and cultural aspects, in the economic and recognition spheres, in the public and private spheres, which operate to sustain the status quo without modifying or questioning the system. Placing women politicians at levels of subordination and/or reproduction of discourses and practices that do not question the hierarchical and violent way of doing politics..

 [Link >>](#)

TOOLS, FRAMEWORKS, GUIDES & HANDBOOKS

Guía básica: qué hacer ante la violencia digital (2026)



The UN Women Basic Guide: What to Do in Cases of Digital Violence provides practical guidance on how to respond to different forms of digital violence. It is intended for people who use technology and engage in digital spaces; those who witness digital violence; those whose friends, family members, or colleagues are experiencing it; and people who experience digital violence themselves.

The *Basic Guide* also presents a range of response options, including the use of devices, technologies, and platforms; safety and protection mechanisms available on social media platforms; support networks; specialized assistance; and legal reporting mechanisms. Finally, it recommends a number of safety measures that can help prevent digital violence.

 [Link \(in Spanish only\) >>](#)

UN Women Strategy: Preventing and Eliminating Technology-Facilitated Violence against Women and Girls (2025)



This strategy sets out how UN Women will prevent and eliminate technology-facilitated violence against women and girls. It explains why online abuse is a growing threat, defines TF VAWG as part of the wider violence continuum, and outlines five pathways for action so that laws, services, data systems, and digital spaces better protect women and girls in an increasingly connected world. Providing clear directions for global, regional, and country-level action, this strategy is a roadmap for UN Women and its partners to prevent and respond to TF VAWG and to ensure that digital transformation advances, rather than undermines, the rights of women and girls.

 [Link >>](#)

Brief: Guidance for Police on Addressing Technology-Facilitated Violence against Women and Girls (2025)



This brief highlights some of the challenges and gaps that police face when addressing technology-facilitated violence against women and girls (TF VAWG) which include a lack of legal frameworks that provide a clear legal basis for police intervention, lack of police understanding about the severity of TF VAWG and the harm it causes victims, and the unwillingness of some digital platforms to take down abusive content and/or share information that would help identify anonymous perpetrators. It sets out strategies around capacity-strengthening, prevention, partnerships, and principles such as adopting a survivor-centred approach, for enhanced police response to TF VAWG. It also provides a set of recommendations for police when investigating TF VAWG.

 [Link >>](#)

Brief: Model Framework for Legislation on Technology-Facilitated Violence against Women and Girls (2025)



Major gaps, still persist in legal protections, with more than half the global population of women still unprotected. Even where legislation does exist, laws do not usually include the full spectrum of TF VAWG and have failed to keep pace with rapid technological change. Comprehensive laws addressing the full spectrum of TF VAWG are imperative to end impunity and ensure justice, protection, and support for victims/survivors. This brief presents the main elements of the “Supplement to the handbook for legislation on violence against women on technology-facilitated violence against women and girls”. It guides legislators in the adoption or the revision of laws to ensure they provide the necessary protection and remedies to prevent and respond to TF VAWG, based on global norms and standards and country experiences.

 [Link >>](#)

Digital Violence - Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence Guide (2020, 2025)



This guide has been prepared within the scope of the “End Digital Violence Against Women and Girls. Full Stop.” campaign conducted by UN Women Türkiye and UNFPA Türkiye. The guide is based on the outcomes of the workshop “Rethinking Violence in the Digital Age,” organized with the financial support of the Governments of Norway and New Zealand to ensure conceptual coherence on digital violence. Facilitated by digital Violence Experts Nurcihan Temur and Pinar İlkiz, the workshop provided a comprehensive introduction to digital violence, with a particular focus on the rise of anti-gender movements and their impact in online spaces. Participants explored key forms of technology-facilitated violence and engaged in an interactive Glossary Exercise aimed at strengthening conceptual clarity and developing Turkish terminology for emerging concepts in the field. As a key outcome of the workshop, participants collectively developed a digital violence guide, providing a shared conceptual framework and practical reference.

 [Link >>](#)

Digital Violence Concept Network (2025)



An interactive visual resource that maps the concepts, forms, and relationships that make up digital violence. The network helps users understand the evolving landscape of technology-facilitated violence against women and girls and provides a shared reference framework for research, advocacy, policy, and response efforts.

[Link \(in Turkish only\) >>](#)

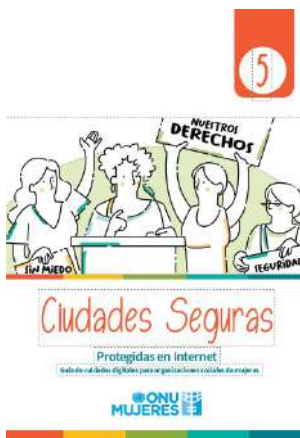
Radar de violencia digital (2025)



This tool is an informative and awareness-raising resource that helps identify, understand, and prevent digital violence against women and girls, promoting the safe use of technology, the protection of digital rights, and reporting of these forms of violence. The Radar de violencia digital raises awareness, strengthens public understanding of the severity of these acts, and provides guidelines for prevention and reporting. It serves as a resource for governments, civil society organizations, and educators to develop strategies, create sensitization programs, and implement policies ensuring digital safety for women and girls. It highlights the urgent need to create digital environments that are safe, respectful, and empowering for women and girls.

[Link \(in Spanish only\) >>](#)

Protegidas en Internet: Guía de cuidados digitales para organizaciones sociales de mujeres (2025)



This tool developed within the framework of UN Women's safe cities and safe spaces programme, aimed at strengthening the digital protection of organizations. The resource was developed in response to the recommendations of the Complementary Exploratory Study on TFWAWG conducted in the cities of Quito, Cuenca and Guayaquil in 2023. The study identified the need of training on digital security and protection for women human rights defenders, activist and other women who support survivors of GBV. This guide is a concrete contribution to moving towards a safer, feminist and supportive internet, where all women can exercise their rights without fear, also in digital environments.

[Link \(in Spanish only\) >>](#)

Violencia y acoso digital. Herramientas de acción para periodistas (2024)



Within this framework, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, and UN Women propose a roadmap to serve as a tool offering practical and strategic recommendations in the face of digital threats, thereby contributing to safe and respectful virtual environments. It is aimed at journalists and media management teams. This material serves as a starting point not only to raise awareness about this issue but also to promote the construction of a digital world free from discrimination and gender-based violence. Along this path, we reaffirm our commitment to defending press freedom and the safety of women journalists in the practice of their profession. Only by ensuring safe and violence-free spaces can we build strong and equitable democracies.

[Link \(in Spanish only\) >>](#)

Violencia Digital contra las mujeres y las niñas (2023)



This brief examines technology-facilitated and online violence against women and girls as a growing form of gender-based violence rooted in inequality and discrimination. It outlines the various forms of digital violence, including cyberharassment, cyberstalking, and the non-consensual sharing of intimate images, and highlights their impacts on women's rights, safety, and participation in public life. The publication also reviews Mexico's legislative advances, including the Olimpia Law, presents key data and trends, and offers recommendations for governments, technology companies, civil society, and communities to strengthen prevention, protection, and access to justice in digital spaces.

 [Link \(in Spanish only\) >>](#)

Toolkit: Youth Guide to End Online Gender-Based Violence, Second Edition (2023)



For women, girls and gender-diverse people, sexualized hate and threats are common. Unlike offline forms of gender-based violence, online, the number of perpetrators can quickly reach the thousands or millions as individuals can easily view a post and participate in the harm with just one click. This updated toolkit is an actionable learning and knowledge product developed by the 30 for 2030 Network, a youth and civil society leadership cohort in the Asia-Pacific region supported by UN Women. The toolkit has been created for: youth, survivors of OGBV, and anyone interested in learning about and taking action against OGBV. The toolkit contains a wealth of information, including about OGBV and TF GBV, the forms they take, consequences, useful tips and recommendations for key stakeholders.

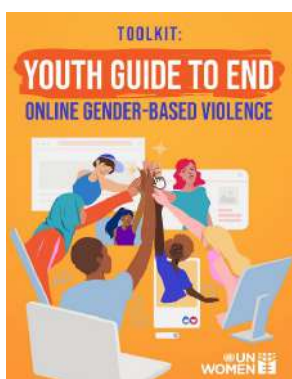
[Link to English >>](#)

[Link to Nepali >>](#)

[Link to Pashto >>](#)

[Link to Urdu >>](#)

Toolkit: Youth Guide to End Online Gender-Based Violence (2022)



The toolkit aims to be an actionable learning and knowledge product developed by the 30 for 2030 Network, a youth cohort in the Asia-Pacific region. The toolkit has been created to be social media friendly and designed specifically for but not limited to:

- Youth
- Survivors of Online Gender-Based Violence
- Anyone interested in learning and taking action against OGBV
- Individuals or organisations interested in inclusive and gender-transformative digital spaces and technologies

 [Link >>](#)

CONFERENCE, FORUMS & WEBINARS

In Brief: International Conference on Addressing Technology-Facilitated Violence Against Women (2025)



As digital spaces increasingly shape our lives, technology-facilitated violence against women (TFVAW) is emerging as a critical global issue. To drive stronger responses, UN Women's Knowledge and Partnerships Centre, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family of the Republic of Korea, and the Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea co-hosted an international conference in Seoul in July 2024. This new brief, also supported by Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, captures the key insights, challenges, and promising practices shared by experts, policymakers, and civil society. From AI-driven abuse to the urgent need for standard definitions and cross-border cooperation, the publication outlines actionable recommendations to strengthen data, legislation, and survivor-centered responses.



Violencia digital, autoestima y experiencias virtuales de niñas y adolescentes en Chile (2021)



Webinar organized by UN Women Chile to present the results of the survey "Digital violence, self-esteem and virtual experiences of girls and adolescents in Chile". Speakers include María Inés Salamanca, UN Women Representative in Chile; Rayén Araya, journalist and radio and television presenter; Patricia Muñoz, Children's Ombudsman; Jessica Matus, Founder of Datos Protegidos; Karen Vergara, from the NGO Amaranta and the Aurora project; and Valentina Muñoz, President of the Association of Young Women for Ideas.



Cyber Café, Online Violence against Women in Asia, A Multi-Country Study (2020)



This webinar presents findings and recommendations from UN Women's Online Violence against Women in Asia: A Multi-Country Study, which examined information and communication technology (ICT)-related violence against women and girls in India, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and the Republic of Korea. The discussion brings together researchers, women's rights advocates, digital rights experts, and private sector representatives to explore the prevalence, forms, impacts, and drivers of online violence against women, as well as responses by governments, civil society, and technology companies. The webinar highlights strategic actions to strengthen prevention, protection, accountability, and survivor-centred responses to technology-facilitated violence against women and girls (TFVAWG) and to promote safer digital spaces for women and girls.



AWARENESS-RAISING CAMPAIGNS

Goodwill Ambassadors raise their voices to end digital violence (2026)



UN Women Türkiye and UNFPA Türkiye launched the 16 Days of Activism campaign “End Digital Violence Against Women and Girls. FullStop” in partnership with their Goodwill Ambassadors. Coming together in a powerful video series, the Ambassadors gave voice to the different forms of digital violence faced by women and girls. Through fictionalized narratives, the videos vividly reveal the real and serious impacts of digital violence in online spaces.



Digital AI Assistant (2025)



Beyza Doğuç: a digital artist, AI practitioner, and musician, has been a key creative partner for UN Women Türkiye, contributing to initiatives that integrate technological innovation with social impact. Through her longstanding engagement with digital activism and her volunteer support to this year’s campaign, she has helped shape new perspectives on safety, empowerment, and the role of artificial intelligence in today’s digital landscape. As part of the 2025 campaign, the collaboration reached a new milestone with Beyza’s development of a specialized AI tool focused solely on digital violence. Built to explain its forms, dynamics, and impacts, the tool offers an accessible, rights-based entry point to an issue that is often normalized or dismissed.



Women testimonies on online violence - Libya (2023)



Four Libyan women have come together in this video to raise awareness about online violence, its different forms, its consequences, and how to end it. Join Noura, Leila, and Enas as they share their experiences with online violence from different perspectives.



Digital awareness campaign on online violence against women and girls - Tunisia (2023)



This digital awareness campaign by UN Women Tunisia highlights how online violence affects women’s lives and shares recommendations from four Tunisian women from different sectors. Developed under the slogan “Digital violence is not a fabulation – let’s start with coordination”, the campaign aims to raise awareness and promote coordinated action to prevent and respond to digital violence against women and girls.

As part of the campaign, UN Women Tunisia also produced the short film *Amira: A Day in the Life of a Woman Victim of Online Violence*, which was screened at the Human Screen Festival on International Women’s Day in 2023.



Digital campaign on digital VAWG – Arab States (2025)



For the 16 Days of Activism 2025, UN Women Arab States produced a digital campaign on TFVAWG, aligned with the UNiTE campaign, covering policy briefs, web stories, videos, and social media posts.



Tipping Point: The Chilling Escalation of Online Violence against Women in the Public Sphere (2025)



SafetyForHer.net is an interactive digital storytelling platform developed by UN Women and UNDP in Bangladesh that uses an edutainment approach to promote respectful relationships, challenge discriminatory gender norms, and encourage action against violence and discrimination affecting women and girls. Through a choice-based drama, users navigate scenarios related to everyday gender inequalities, workplace discrimination, technology-facilitated violence against women and girls (TFVAWG), online harassment, and privacy violations, exploring the consequences of different decisions and responses. The platform aims to foster reflection, dialogue, empathy, and positive behavioural change, particularly among young people, while increasing awareness of safer and more equitable online and offline environments.



TF VAWG in the Arab States region (2025)



This two-minute video by UN Women Arab States Regional Office provides an overview of technology-facilitated violence against women and girls in the Arab States region and shares practical tools and recommendations to prevent and respond to it.



Malak's story: How online violence is silencing women's voices in the Arab States (2022)



UN Women has created an animated video conveying the story of Malak, a fictional character who experienced online violence. The video is inspired by true stories of women from the Arab States gathered by UN Women for the study on online violence. It includes some of the study findings on the physical and mental consequences and perceptions of online violence on women in the region. The clip aims to raise awareness of the situation amongst the general public and engage the audience and policy-makers in meaningful conversations around this emerging phenomenon.



Online Gender-Based Violence –Indonesia (2021)



With an increase in Internet use during [#COVID19](#), women and girls have become targets of online violence more than ever. In the video, UN Women Indonesia and Indonesian National Commission for Violence against Women share ways you can help if someone you know is experiencing/has experienced this.



Let's learn about the 16 types of violence set out in #Law243 –Bolivia (2021)



This 30-second public service announcement was produced by UN Women Bolivia and Educación Radiofónica de Bolivia (Erbol) for the #16Days of Activism to raise awareness on the 16 types of violence set out in #Law243.



No me callo –Latin American and the Caribbean (2021)



Online harassment is also a form of violence. In this 2-minute video by the UN Women Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean some women show just one of the messages they have received..



Fireflies campaign - Türkiye (2020)



UN Women Türkiye's 16 Days of Activism signature campaign, Fireflies, raised awareness of online and ICT-facilitated violence against women and girls. Calling on the public to "light a firefly and light the dark", the campaign sought to mobilize solidarity, increase public understanding of cyberviolence and its consequences, and share ways to protect oneself and others online.



Silence is NOT golden –Arab States (2019)



This three-minute video by UN Women Arab States Regional Office uses the story of a survivor to raise awareness of violence against women in the Arab States region. It highlights key forms and consequences of violence and calls for stronger action to prevent and end violence against women and girls.



Cyber Harassment – Pakistan (2017)



This short video by UN Women Pakistan raises awareness of cyber harassment affecting women and girls in Pakistan. It highlights relevant legal and institutional responses, including the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act 2016, and calls for collective action to curb and ultimately eliminate online violence against women.





UN Women exists to advance women's rights, gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. As the lead United Nations entity on gender equality, we shift laws, institutions, social norms and services to close the gender gap and build an equal world for all women and girls. We keep the rights of women and girls at the centre of global progress – always, everywhere. Because gender equality is not just what we do. It is who we are.