

BACKGROUND GUIDE



**UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON THE
STATUS OF WOMEN**

**AGENDA: DELIBERATING UPON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND CYBERSPACE
AND NEED FOR GLOBAL REGULATION.**

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LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Esteemed Members of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women,

It is our honor to welcome you to the eighth edition of Nath Valley Model United Nations. This guide has been curated to serve as a starting point for research and provides an overview of the agenda at hand. We hope that the study guide will help you throughout the course of your preparation for the conference from now on.

However, the guide only provides a bird's eye perspective of the relevant topics of discussion. We strongly encourage you all to delve deeper into the complexities of the agenda, not letting the guide limit the scope of your research. This guide will provide you with a background that will form the basis for your research. Apart from the topics covered, delegates must understand the perspective of the allotted country and weave their research based on both- the given agenda and foreign policy.

We will firmly seek active participation from all of you in the debate and the committee work. Do not feel overwhelmed by the process of researching and feel free to contact us for anything you may need on our end. We look forward to a fruitful discussion and a wholesome exchange of ideas during the proceedings in the upcoming meeting of this association, with a strong emphasis on decorum and diplomatic etiquette.

We are certain that these proceedings shall prove to be successful in determining the path to be taken to solve some issues that prove to be a great challenge to the situation of drugs and crime in the global status quo.

All the best!

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Chairperson
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Dhruvi Agrawal
Vice Chairperson

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

UNCSW is the United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment. It was established as a global champion for women and girls to accelerate progress in meeting their needs worldwide.

UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and work with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programs, and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide. It works globally to make the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals a reality for women and girls and stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on four strategic priorities:

- Women lead, participate in, and benefit equally from governance systems.
- Women have income security, decent work, and economic autonomy.
- All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence.
- Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and humanitarian action.

UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality, and in all deliberations and agreements linked to the 2030 Agenda. The entity works to position gender equality as fundamental to the Sustainable Development Goals, and a more inclusive world.

METHOD OF WORK

The Commission adopts multi-year programs of work to appraise progress and make further recommendations to accelerate the implementation of the Platform for Action. These recommendations take the form of negotiated agreed conclusions on a priority theme. The Commission also contributes to the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to accelerate the realisation of gender equality and women empowerment.

Under its current methods of work, at each session the Commission:

- Convenes a ministerial segment to reaffirm and strengthen political commitment to the realisation of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as well as their human rights, and to ensure high-level engagement and the visibility of the deliberations of the Commission, including through ministerial round tables or other high-level interactive dialogues to exchange experiences, lessons learned, and good practices;
- Engages in general discussion on the status of gender equality, identifying goals attained, achievements made, and efforts underway to close gaps and meet challenges;
- Convenes interactive expert panel discussions and other interactive dialogues on steps and initiatives to accelerate implementation and measures to build capacities for mainstreaming gender equality across policies and programs;
- Considers one priority theme, based on the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the 23rd special session of the General Assembly and linkages to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- Evaluate progress in implementing agreed conclusions from previous sessions as a review theme;
- Discusses emerging issues, trends, focus areas, and new approaches to questions affecting the situation of women, including equality between women and men, that require timely consideration;
- Considers in closed meetings the report of its Working Group on Communications;
- Agrees on further actions for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women by adopting agreed conclusions and resolutions;
- Contributes gender perspectives to the work of other intergovernmental bodies and processes;
- Reports on the aspects relating to gender equality and the empowerment of women of the agreed main theme of the Economic and Social Council, in order to contribute to its work.

ABOUT THE AGENDA

Cyberspace refers to the virtual computer world, and more specifically, an electronic medium that is used to facilitate online communication. Cyberspace typically involves a large computer network made up of many worldwide computer subnetworks that employ TCP/IP protocol to aid in communication and data exchange activities.

Digital platforms and technologies have become cornerstones for positive civic engagement and innovative approaches to peacebuilding, particularly for women, girls, and marginalised groups who have struggled to access traditional public platforms and decision-making spaces. Platforms can be useful tools for women to analyse and share their views on peace and security priorities with mediators, negotiators, and decision-makers. Emerging technologies can help analyse conflict trends and counter disinformation through peaceful and inclusive narratives.

However, the digital world carries distinct gendered risks. Women, girls, and persons with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities, gender expressions, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) face significant online harassment and threats. This often leads to self-censorship and exclusion from digital spaces, hindering their equal participation and leadership in peacebuilding and other societal spheres. It is, therefore, essential to ensure that there are clear, rights-based legislative frameworks and platforms that provide opportunities for gender-sensitive, safe, and constructive digital engagement.

What is cyberviolence against women?

“...all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”.

Violence against women including in an online environment can take many forms: cyber harassment, revenge porn, threats of rape, and can go as far as sexual assault or murder. Perpetrators can be partners or ex-partners, colleagues, schoolmates or, as is often the case, anonymous individuals. Some women are particularly exposed, such as women’s rights defenders, journalists, bloggers, video gamers, public figures and politicians.

Predominantly, the root cause of violence against women and girls is gender inequality (discrimination, gender stereotypes, sexism). Moreover, women who have more than one commonly-targeted characteristic – for example, women of colour, members of minority religions, or people who identify as LGBTQ – may be attacked more frequently.

Violence and abuse online may limit women’s right to express themselves equally, freely and without fear. Cyberviolence affects women disproportionately, not only causing them psychological harm and suffering but also deterring them from digital participation in political, social and cultural life.

HOW PREVALENT IS ONLINE AND DIGITAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS?

According to the Institute of Development Studies, between 16-58 per cent of women have experienced technology-facilitated gender-based violence. The Economist Intelligence Unit found that 38 percent of women have had personal experiences of online violence, and 85 percent of women who spend time online have witnessed digital violence against other women.

The most common forms of violence reported were misinformation and defamation (67 percent), cyber harassment (66 percent), hate speech (65 percent), impersonation (63 percent), hacking and stalking (63 percent), astroturfing (a coordinated effort to concurrently share damaging content across platforms, 58 percent), video and image-based abuse (57 percent), doxing (55 percent), violent threats (52 percent), and unwanted images or sexually explicit content (43 percent).

Data from different regions point to a universal problem. A UN Women study in the Arab States region found that 60 percent of women internet users had been exposed to online violence. A study of five countries in sub-Saharan Africa found that 28 percent of women had experienced online violence. A 2017 survey of women aged 18 – 55 in Denmark, Italy, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, Sweden, the UK and the USA found that 23 percent of women reported at least one experience of online abuse or harassment.

The COVID-19 pandemic increased digital violence as women and girls moved online for work, school, and social activities. In Australia, there was a 210 percent increase in image-based abuse linked to the pandemic. Data from India, Sri Lanka, and Malaysia showed a 168 percent increase in the volume of misogynistic online posts during COVID-19 lockdowns.

Before the pandemic, 38 percent of women surveyed experienced online abuse, with 27 percent reporting increased online abuse during the pandemic. Black and minority women reported higher rates: 50 percent reported online abuse before the pandemic and 38 percent reported an increase during COVID-19.

Who is at risk of online and digital gender-based violence?

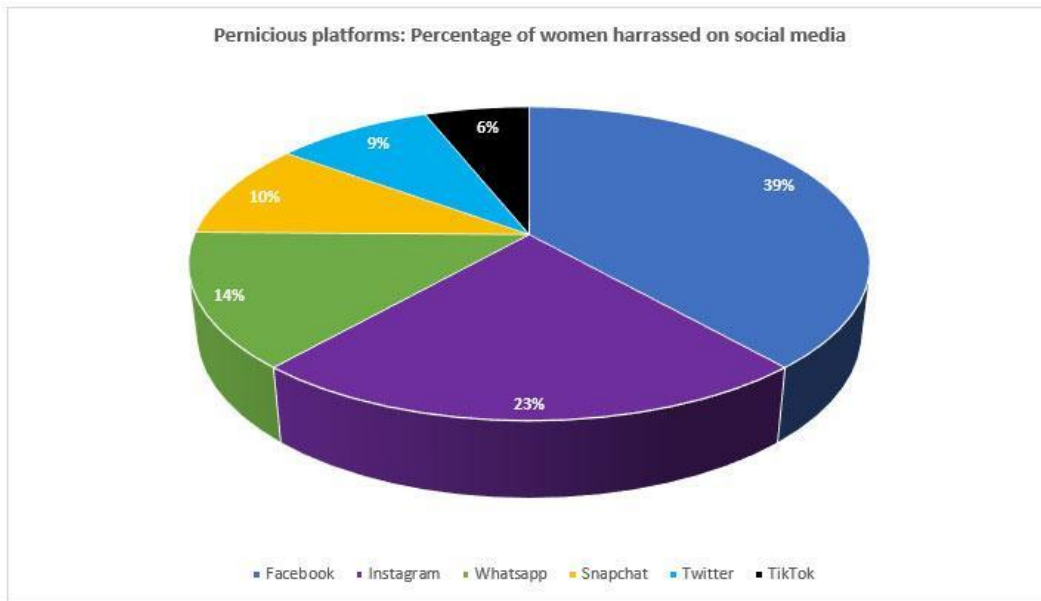
It affects women and girls in all their diversity, but certain groups are at heightened risk. Women who face multiple forms of discrimination, including women with disabilities, Black and Indigenous women and other women of colour, migrant women, and LGBTIQ+ people, are all disproportionately affected.

Young women and girls, who are more likely to use tech for learning, accessing information, and connecting to peers, also face increased exposure to online violence. One global study found that 58 percent of girls and young women have experienced some form of online harassment.

Women in public life—human rights defenders, activists, journalists, and lawmakers—face increased rates of violence too. UNESCO found that 73 percent of women journalists experienced online violence in the course of their work.

MAJOR PROBLEMS

As risks to women in cyberspace multiply, there are no safe havens to which they can retreat and no fortified zones where they might wait out the threats to their dignity. A global survey shows that 60 percent of girls and women have faced harassment on social media platforms, and one-fifth of them have either quit or reduced their social media use as a result. Similarly, UN Women finds that 58 percent of girls and young women worldwide have experienced some form of online harassment, with trolling, stalking, doxxing, and other kinds of online gender-based violence (OGBV) emerging as the new dangers of the digital age.



ONLINE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

The digital transformation brings about substantial opportunities, but it also constitutes a space where harm can be perpetrated.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) raises concerns about protecting and promoting human rights. Societal biases linked to gender roles and identities are ingrained in social programmes and services through automated decision-making. Algorithms and devices have the potential to spread and reinforce harmful gender stereotypes. These gender biases pose a risk of further stigmatising and marginalising women on a global scale.

The COVID-19 pandemic increased digital violence as women and girls moved online for work, school and social activities. The importance of technology in realising gender equality and fostering inclusive development has never been more evident or pressing.

WHAT IS TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE?

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

WHO IS MOST AFFECTED?

Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence targets all women who use technology. Certain groups of women are more prone to this type of violence because of their activities, identities, or access to specific information and services. Notably, human rights defenders, journalists and lawmakers, politicians, women activists and feminists, academics and young people face increased rates of violence.

For instance, 73% of women journalists have experienced online violence in the course of their work.

Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence can disproportionately impact women and girls on an intersectional basis, considering factors such as race and ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, religion, gender identity/expression, socioeconomic status, disability, and refugee status. Women encountering various types of discrimination, including women with disabilities, women of colour, migrant women, and LGBTIQ+ individuals, bear unequal consequences.

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ROLE OF COVID-19 IN THE INCREASE OF CYBERCRIME

During the recent pandemic, the use of cyberspaces had a drastic increase in them, with this increase came a huge risk of cybercrime and the people who are the most vulnerable to these crimes are girls and women. Cybercrimes against women and sextortion are on the rise worldwide. Cases of blackmailers laying honey traps and hacking private images and videos are on the rise. Cyber scammers have made fake profiles on various social media platforms, dating sites, and chatting apps to lure potential victims.

SEXTORTION

Sextortion is a form of sexual exploitation that employs a non-physical form of coercion, for instance threatening to release sexual images or any related material, to extort sexual favours or money. Human beings are trusting by nature. And this trust sometimes extends beyond secrets, to sharing our bodies, intimate pictures, or videos with romantic partners or others. If scorned, or sometimes even without reason, ‘others’ can betray this trust. The worst part of sextortion is that the victim, usually a woman, is riddled with guilt and shame, afraid of reaching out for help for fear of being judged and humiliated. The perpetrator’s power to contain the victim lies in her being silent.

There has been a significant increase in cybercrime against women, especially sextortion, during the COVID-19-induced lockdown with “caged criminals” targeting them online. Complaints were serious ones from women, (and these) ranged from abuse, indecent exposure, unsolicited obscene pictures, threats, malicious emails claiming their account was hacked, ransom demands, blackmail, and more.

HOW THIS HAS BEEN COMBATED

There are a few countries that have understood the necessity of having a law that curbs and punishes crimes related to Sextortion. The Criminal Codes of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina have specified the offence of ‘Sexual Intercourse by Abuse of Position.’ The Philippine Anti-Rape Law of 1997 covers rape using ‘grave abuse of authority and the Tanzania Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act of 1998 applies to a person ‘who takes advantage of his official position to commit rape. The United States of America has enacted the ‘Workhouse Statute’ which addresses the crime of Sextortion that occurs interstate.

In Kyrgyzstan, the chatbot Mildet guides women in identifying signs of psychological and financial violence, and in Kosovo¹, with support of the Embassy of Norway, UNDP launched the campaign ‘Careful on the Internet! brought together by professionals involved in combating cybercrime and advancing cybersecurity. All these and other innovative actions will be promoted through our regional STEM 4All platform as part of UNDP’s call to action.

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A mobile app GjejZâ, (Find your Voice,) developed by three young women in Albania, helps women to identify whether they are victims of domestic violence, and shows testimonies of survivors to encourage users to report their cases. In 2019, GjejZâ won the Technovation Challenge competition in the United States.

This July 2021, at the Generation Equality Forum held in Paris, four of the world's largest tech companies - Facebook, Google, TikTok and Twitter -, announced that they commit to tackling online abuse against women and improving their safety on their online platforms. Along with tech giants, governments, the private sector, the media, the ICT sector, educators, and women's and human rights organisations must develop a comprehensive strategy to combat cyberviolence and develop digital tools to prevent and respond to gender-based violence.



CASE STUDIES

Technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TfGBV), is a part of broader systemic discrimination and violence faced by women and LGBTI groups, and “assaults basic principles of equality under international law and freedom of expression”, including by causing a chilling effect on the legitimate exercise of the freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly, and leading human rights defenders to self-censor for fears of reprisals. Multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and structural inequities, both compound and create unique forms of technology-facilitated gender-based violence.

In March 2021, Elżbieta, Anna, and Joanna were acquitted of “offending religious beliefs' under article 196 of the Criminal Code concerning the use of posters depicting the Virgin Mary with a rainbow halo symbolic of the LGBTI flag around her head and shoulders. The authorities arrested Elżbieta in 2019 after she took a trip abroad with Amnesty International campaigners. The authorities opened an initial investigation against her in May 2019. In July 2020, the authorities officially charged the three activists, alleging that the posters “publicly insulted an object of religious worship in the form of this image which offended the religious feelings of others”. Poland: Prosecution of women who put up posters of Virgin Mary with rainbow halo smacks of state-sponsored homophobia.

Technology-facilitated gender-based violence, or TfGBV, is an act of violence perpetrated by one or more individuals that is committed, assisted, aggravated, and amplified in part or fully by the use of information and communication technologies or digital media, against a person based on their gender or their sexuality. Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), “UN experts urge States and companies to address online gender-based abuse but warn against censorship”

August 2023 – January 2024 in Thailand. Amnesty International, Upcoming report on targeted digital attacks against women, and LGBTI human rights defenders in Thailand. VIOLATIONS OF RIGHTS TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, ASSOCIATION, AND ASSEMBLY BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY, AND EXPRESSION SUBMISSION TO THE UN INDEPENDENT EXPERT ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY harassment, as means of reprisal against them for their activism. Many of them were attacked on social media platforms, including Facebook and X (formerly Twitter), with derogatory and homophobic language, many faced doxing and some reported being targeted by ‘smear campaigns’ on social media platforms.

In Montenegro, women politicians have increasingly been the target of cyberattacks in social media during the pandemic. During the parliamentary elections campaign in Georgia in 2020,

women were only 22 percent of monitored profiles but the target of 40 percent of all abusive comments and hate speech. Research also suggests that cyberviolence targets women journalists more frequently than male journalists.

More cases where girls are major victims-

Anita Sarkeesian: A media critic and feminist cultural commentator, Sarkeesian faced severe harassment during the Gamergate controversy in 2014. She was targeted with threats of violence, doxxing, and smear campaigns for her critiques of sexism in video games.

Zoë Quinn: a video game developer and activist. In 2014, she became a target of severe online harassment and abuse after her ex-boyfriend published a lengthy blog post accusing her of unethical behaviour within the gaming industry. This led to a wave of harassment, including doxxing (the public release of personal information), threats of violence, and other forms of abuse directed towards her. This incident sparked a broader conversation about online harassment, particularly within the gaming community, and highlighted the need for better protections for individuals facing such abuse.

Caroline Criado-Perez: A British feminist activist and writer, Criado-Perez received rape threats and abusive messages on Twitter after successfully campaigning for a woman to be featured on British banknotes. Her case sparked a broader conversation about online abuse and the role of social media platforms in addressing it.

Lindy West: A writer and feminist commentator, West has spoken out about her experiences with online harassment, including receiving abusive messages and threats of violence for her outspoken views on feminism, body image, and social justice issues.

Brianna Wu: A video game developer and co-founder of Giant Spacekat, Wu was targeted during the Gamergate controversy with threats of rape, violence, and death. She continues to advocate for women's representation and safety in the gaming industry despite ongoing harassment.

Clementine Ford: An Australian writer and feminist activist, Ford has faced relentless online harassment, including threats of violence, sexual assault, and doxxing, for her outspoken views on gender equality and feminism.

Ghostbusters 2016 Cast: Actresses Leslie Jones, Melissa McCarthy, Kristen Wiig, and Kate McKinnon faced a barrage of racist and sexist harassment on social media platforms after the release of the Ghostbusters reboot. Jones, in particular, was targeted with racist and misogynistic attacks, prompting her to briefly leave Twitter.

Teenage girls driven to suicide by online trolling; an airline passenger using her cell phone to record and report physical and sexual harassment from a male co-passenger; an actress publicly

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responding to targeted online hate speech against her; a former Major League Baseball pitcher using doxing³ to identify people responsible for “Twitter troll” posts with obscene, sexually explicit comments about his teenage daughter.

These are just a few examples, and sadly, countless other women have faced similar ordeals of online harassment simply for expressing their opinions, pursuing their careers, or advocating for gender equality.



UN'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARD THE PROBLEM

Addressing technology-facilitated gender-based violence is part of UN Women's broader approach to ending violence against women and girls. This includes developing and adapting laws and policies to prevent and respond to digital violence, bridging data and research gaps, adapting essential services to support survivors, and working to prevent technology-facilitated gender-based violence in the first place by transforming social norms and engaging men and boys.

The 67th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW67) acknowledged the critical role of technology and innovation in achieving gender equality and pushed for more investments to reduce the gender digital gap, inclusive innovation environments, and safe, gender-responsive technology and innovation.

UN Women is also addressing the issue through Generation Equality by scaling up prevention programming, boosting survivor services, providing support to feminist organisations and more.

The following steps are already in action-

- Designing strategic approaches for conflict-sensitive and gender-responsive digital security through evidence-based and consultative methods;
- Enhancing digital literacy, awareness, and sound cybersecurity practices for women in all their diversity;
- Supporting multisectoral advocacy and leveraging governments' and private-sector actors' support for conflict-sensitive and gender-responsive digital security; and
- It is engaging in whole-of-society legal and policy reforms that strive to harmonise cybersecurity, national security, and international security frameworks.

The UNCSW follows the 3S rule to overcome the issue, Sensitization, Safety and Sanctions:

A way forward the first imperative in eliminating cybercrimes is Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) is prevention. Changing social attitudes and norms is the first step to shifting the way online abuse is understood as a serious challenge. Violence is not new, but cyber violence is, and the public needs to recognize this and address it as a priority issue. Sensitization to cyber VAWG must include educating the next generation of ICT users, both boys and girls, through their parents, teachers and wider communities, as well as police authorities and the justice systems.

The second imperative is to put in place and implement safeguards to secure safe online spaces. Over the years, traditional VAWG safety measures have evolved to include women's shelters, crisis centres, help lines and education. In light of the new cyber VAWG challenge, the digital world also urgently requires safety measures to keep up with a rapidly evolving Internet. This will necessarily require resources, attention and active participation of industry (digital gatekeepers), civil society and governments.

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Third in this multi-level approach to addressing cyber VAWG are sanctions, which address laws as well as the will and ability of the courts and legal systems to enforce compliance and punitive consequences for perpetrators. Establishing necessary legal principles is a starting point, before striving towards effective implementation. Sanctions however cannot on their own accord, define or set societal norms, or deter unlawful activity, or remedy injuries. The challenge requires a broad-based societal action, engaging all stakeholders. For this reason, while part of the solution, a mere legal reform agenda alone centred on perpetrators or abusers, would be limited in both its reach and impact.

Free speech is a fundamental right, and its preservation requires vigilance by everyone, online and offline. Some suggest that the establishment of a Cyber Civil Rights Initiative (CCRI) through international collaboration is necessary to ensure a safe Internet. Others stress that international human rights principles already provide the underpinning for a safe Internet, with the Human Rights Council's recognition that human rights apply offline as well as online.



WHAT MORE NEEDS TO HAPPEN

1. Enhance cooperation between governments, the technology sector, women's rights organisations and civil society to strengthen policies.
2. Address data gaps to increase understanding about the drivers of violence and perpetrators' profiles and inform prevention and response efforts.
3. Develop and implement laws and regulations with the participation of survivors and women's organisations.
4. Develop standards of accountability for Internet intermediaries and technology sectors to enhance transparency and accountability on digital violence and the use of data.
5. Integrate digital citizenship and ethical use of digital tools into school curricula to foster positive social norms online and off, sensitise young people—especially young men and boys—caregivers, and educators to ethical and responsible online behaviour.
6. Strengthen collective action of public and private sector entities and women's rights organisations.
7. Empower women and girls to participate and lead in the technology sector to inform the design and use of safe digital tools and spaces free of violence.
8. Ensure that public and private sector entities prioritise the prevention and elimination of digital violence, through human rights-based design approaches and adequate investments.



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TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. How is AI affecting cybercrime towards women?
2. What are the primary challenges in combating cybercrimes specifically targeting women compared to other forms of cybercrimes?
3. How can law enforcement agencies effectively investigate and prosecute cybercrimes against women, considering the unique nature of online harassment and abuse?
4. What role can technology companies play in preventing and addressing cyber crimes against women, particularly in terms of platform design, content moderation, and user safety features?
5. How can governments and policymakers collaborate with tech companies and civil society organisations to develop comprehensive strategies for combating cybercrimes against women?
6. What initiatives are needed to enhance digital literacy and online safety awareness among women and girls, especially those from marginalised communities?
7. How can communities and peer support networks contribute to preventing and responding to cybercrimes against women, providing victims with practical and emotional support?
8. What are the ethical considerations and potential unintended consequences of using technologies such as AI and machine learning to combat cybercrimes against women?
9. How can international cooperation and information sharing enhance efforts to combat cross-border cyber crimes targeting women, such as online trafficking and exploitation?
10. What legal reforms are necessary to strengthen protections for women against cybercrimes, including updating existing laws and introducing new legislation where needed?
11. How can bystander intervention training and community-based initiatives help in preventing and addressing cyber crimes against women, fostering a culture of accountability and support?
12. What role can media and digital influencers play in raising awareness about cybercrimes against women and promoting positive online behaviours and attitudes?
13. How can schools and educational institutions incorporate digital citizenship and online safety education into their curricula to empower students, especially young girls, to navigate the online world safely?
14. What support mechanisms and resources should be available to survivors of cybercrimes against women, including counselling services, legal assistance, and victim advocacy programs?
15. How can employers and workplaces contribute to preventing and addressing cyber crimes against women, such as by implementing policies against online harassment and providing support to affected employees?
16. How can research and data collection efforts be strengthened to better understand the prevalence, patterns, and impacts of cybercrimes against women, informing evidence-based interventions and policies?

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- DigitALL: Innovation and Technology for Gender Equality — UN Women and the Thai Ministry of Social Development and Human Security host the 2023 Gender Fair
- Members from a UN Women-supported Network Contribute to Regional Dialogues on the 67th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women
- October 2021 UN Women Gender and Cybersecurity Webinar (recorded presentations)
- UN Women Enhances Partner Organizations' Capacities through a Women, Peace and Cybersecurity Workshop
- UN Women and Partners Help Promote Online Security Through Webinar Series
- Vietnamese Youth Organise Creative Projects to Advocate for a Safe and Equal Cyberspace
- Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: Report of the Secretary-General (2022)
- Accelerating efforts to tackle online and technology-facilitated violence against women and girls: UN Women policy brief
- Stepping up action to prevent and respond to online and ICT-facilitated violence against women and girls
- Normative frameworks on gender perspectives in technology and innovation
- Online and ICT-facilitated violence against women and girls during COVID-19
- Online violence against women in Asia: A multicountry study
- Violence against women in the online space: Insights from a multi-country study in the Arab States

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