

Community and Societal Impacts:

✓ Silence and Chilling Effect

TF-GBV can create a climate of fear and silence, especially for women and marginalized groups.

This can discourage them from speaking out or participating in public discourse.

✓ Gender Inequality

TF-GBV reinforces existing gender inequalities by limiting women's voices and participation in society.

✓ Erosion of Democracy

When women are silenced online, it weakens democratic processes and reduces diversity of thought.

✓ Cost to Society

The social and economic costs of TF-GBV are significant. It can strain support services and affect overall productivity.

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT?

COMBATING TF-GBV: ROLES FOR EACH

📣 CSOS:

Educate: Raise awareness through campaigns, workshops, and resources.

Empower: Provide support services (legal, counseling, digital security training) for survivors.

Advocate: Push for stronger laws on online abuse and content takedown.

Innovate: Collaborate with tech companies to develop safety tools and platforms.

🏛️ Government:

Legislate: Enact laws criminalizing online

harassment, stalking, and revenge porn.

Train: Equip law enforcement to investigate and prosecute TF-GBV effectively.

Collaborate: Work with CSOs, tech companies, and educators for a holistic approach.

Fund: Allocate resources to support CSOs working on TF-GBV solutions.

👤 Individuals

Upstand: Report online abuse to platforms and authorities.

Support: Believe and offer help (emotional, resources) to survivors.

Protect: Practice good digital hygiene (passwords, privacy settings).

Promote: Advocate for respectful online behavior and challenge online hate.

☎️ Tollfree Hotlines

☎️ 6388

(Alegnta) by Setaweeet and 8044 by Marie Stopes, give service in Amharic, Afan Oromo, Somali and Tigrigna Languages

☎️ 7711

Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association (EWLA) Afan Oromo, Amharic and Tigrigna.

#KeepItSafe



For More Info

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DON'T

TOLERATE

TFGBV

#EndTFGBV #KeepItSafe



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CENTER FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY

WHAT IS TFGBV?

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 on the basis of their gender. (UNFPA definition).

Women are 27 times more likely than men to be harassed online. (UN Women)

TYPES OF TFGBV

- ✔ **Non-consensual intimate images**
unauthorized sharing or publication of any kind of information, data or private details regarding a person.
- ✔ **Threat**
Speech and content (verbal or written, in images etc..) with a violent, sexually aggressive or threatening tone that express an intention to harm a person, their family or friends or their belongings
- ✔ **Harassment**
Repeated and unsolicited acts against a person that are perceived as intrusive, disturbing or threatening.
- ✔ **Extortion**
Forcing to act according to another person's will through threats and intimidation regarding something of value (e.g. Personal information, intimate images etc..)
- ✔ **Disparagement**
Defamation, smearing and/ or undermining of credibility, professional career.
- ✔ **Surveillance and cyberstalking**
The constant monitoring of a person's activities, everyday life or information (be it public or private)

✔ **Discriminatory speech**
Speech reflecting cultural models that assign women a secondary and sexualized role.

✔ **Technology related sexual abuse and exploitation**
The act of exercising power over someone based on the sexual exploitation of their picture and/ or body against their will using technology.

✔ **Attacks on communication channels**
Deliberate tactics and actions aimed at putting a person's or group's communication or information channels into information.

WHAT MAKES TFGBV DIFFERENT FROM OTHER FORMS OF GBV?

Traditional GBV and Technology-Facilitated GBV (TF-GBV) are both the product of underlying attitudes, beliefs, and microaggressions, and they both reinforce the marginalization of women and girls.

Traditional GBV and Technology-Facilitated GBV (TF-GBV) share the core issue of gender-based violence, but TF-GBV has some key differences:

🔒 **Medium**
TF-GBV uses technology as a tool for abuse. This can include online harassment, cyberstalking, sharing intimate images without consent, and emotional abuse via messaging platforms.

🔒 **Reach & Scope**
Technology amplifies the reach and anonymity of abusers. They can target victims across vast distances and through various platforms, making it harder to escape the abuse.

🔒 **Evidence & Proof**
Evidence of TF-GBV can be digital (screenshots,

messages), which can be helpful for legal action but also easily manipulated or deleted by the abuser.

🔒 **New & Evolving**
TF-GBV is a constantly evolving issue as technology advances. New apps and platforms create fresh opportunities for abuse.

🔒 **Digital Divide**
Unequal access to technology can exacerbate TF-GBV, making certain groups more vulnerable.

IMPACTS OF TFBV?

INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNAL - SOCIETAL IMPACTS

Individual Impacts:

✔ **Mental Health**
TF-GBV can take a significant toll on mental health. Survivors may experience stress, anxiety, depression, PTSD, and even suicidal ideation due to the constant fear and harassment.

✔ **Safety and Security**
The online nature of the abuse can blur the lines between the digital and physical world, making survivors feel unsafe and constantly on guard.

✔ **Social Life and Reputation**
Online abuse can damage a person's reputation and social life. Victims may be ostracized or experience shame due to the spread of rumors or intimate content without consent.

✔ **Economic Opportunities**
TF-GBV can limit a person's ability to participate fully in public life, including education and employment. For example, women journalists targeted online may be forced to self-censor or abandon their careers.
