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Lara H.,
MPH PHD, ScM
Senior Behavioral
Sciences Institute
Community Research
Coordinator
Senior Lecturer
Department of Health, Behavior,
and Society
Bloomberg School of Public Health
Johns Hopkins University



Resources that define technology-facilitated GBV

1. Hinson L, Mueller J, O'Brien-Milne L, Wandera N. (2018). [Technology-facilitated gender-based violence: A conceptual framework and measurement model](#). Washington D.C., International Center for Research on Women.

Summary: This article was one of the first to propose a definition of and measurement framework for technology-facilitated gender-based violence (GBV):

Based on global stakeholder interviews and formative research in Uganda and India, the framework highlights an experience of technology-facilitated GBV based on different conceptual domains, beginning with a perpetrator domain (personal, impersonal or institutional). Perpetrator domains include the perpetrator and behind the attack and focus on behaviors (e.g. doxing, image-based abuse) that facilitate technology-facilitated GBV such as stalking, defamation, bullying, sex-based harassment, exploitation and hate speech. The framework also considers the context (e.g., social networking sites) and the nature of the experience, as well as the characteristics and behaviors of the victim/survivor.

2. Dunn, S. (2020). [Technology-facilitated gender-based violence: A conceptual framework and measurement model](#). Center for International Governance Innovation.

Summary: This paper introduces TF GBV and the concepts underpinning the two-year project jointly funded by CIGI and IDRC that will sample people from 18 countries to learn about people's experiences with TF GBV. The paper reviews common forms of TF GBV and also identifies who is most at risk of being targeted, including those with intersecting marginalized identities. It also highlights individual and systemic harms like emotional and psychological effects, concerns related to privacy and safety, economic impacts, and the silencing of voices in the public sphere.

3. Economist Intelligence Unit. (2021). [Measuring the prevalence of online violence against women](#).

Summary: This report summarizes global research that the EIU completed related to the prevalence of online violence from 51 countries. They found that 85% of women reported witnessing online violence against other women (including from outside their networks, or themselves). They found regional differences, with nearly 98% of women in the Middle East to 76% of women in North America that were surveyed reported witnessing or experiencing online violence. Women living in countries with longer-standing or institutionalized gender inequality tended to experience higher rates. Most government responses focused on response and regulatory policies are nascent. Few women are aware of options to report their experiences and most women are turning to informal support systems for help. Women feel a sense of helplessness. More than half of the targeted women knew the perpetrator, and nearly three quarters of the same women expressed concerns about escalation offline. Impacts include an increasing gender digital divide, macroeconomic repercussions and a more limited diversity of online spaces.

Resources that propose safe and ethical GBV data collection methodologies

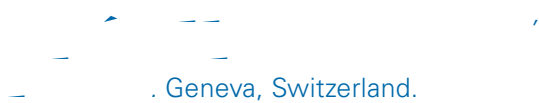
4. World Health Organization. (2007)



Summary: WHO's recommendations for the research community on conducting work on "domestic violence against women" are:

- a. "The safety of respondents and the research team is paramount, and should guide all project decisions;
- b. Prevalence studies need to be methodologically sound and to build upon current research experience about how to minimize the under-reporting of violence;
- c. Protecting confidentiality is essential to ensure both women's safety and data quality;
- d. All research team members should be carefully selected and receive specialized training and on-going support;
- e. The study design must include actions aimed at reducing any possible distress caused to the participants by the research;
- f. Fieldworkers should be trained to refer women requesting assistance to available local services; and sources of support. Where few resources exist, it may be necessary for the study to create short-term support mechanisms;
- g. Researchers and donors have an ethical obligation to help ensure that their findings are properly interpreted and used to advance policy and intervention development; and
- h. Violence questions should only be incorporated into surveys designed for other purposes when ethical and methodological requirements can be met."

5. World Health Organization. (2007)



Summary: This document provides guidance for stakeholders involved in ethically and safely obtaining information about sexual violence in humanitarian emergency settings, including armed conflict and natural disasters. The eight recommendations – which draw from common data-collection need scenarios are:

- a. "The benefits of documenting sexual violence must be greater than the risks to respondents and communities;
- b. Information gathering and documentation must be done in a manner that presents the least risk to respondents, is methodologically sound, and builds on current experience and good practice;
- c. Basic care and support for survivors/victims must be available locally before commencing any activity that may involve individuals disclosing information about their experiences of sexual violence;
- d. The safety and security of all those involved in information gathering about sexual violence is of paramount concern and in emergency settings in particular should be continuously monitored;
- e. The confidentiality of individuals who provide information about sexual violence must be protected at all times;
- f. Anyone providing information about sexual violence must give informed consent before participating in the data gathering activity;
- g. All members of the data collection team must be carefully selected and receive relevant and sufficient specialized training and ongoing support; and development; and
- h. Additional safeguards must be put into place if children (i.e. those under 18 years) are to be the subject of information gathering."



Common themes across resources

On terminology and theoretical underpinning:

The “gender” aspect of TF GBV is inclusive and comprehensive. Women and girls, minorities and LGBTQIA+ are differentially impacted by it, and therefore we must take an intersectional approach to defining, understanding, measuring and addressing it.

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List of resources

1. Hinson L, Mueller J, O'Brien-Milne L, Wandera N. (2018). *Measuring Gender-based Violence: A Guide for Researchers and Practitioners*. Washington D.C., International Center for Research on Women.
2. Dunn, S. (2020). *Gender-based Violence: A Guide for Researchers and Practitioners*. Center for International Governance Innovation.
3. Economist Intelligence Unit. (2021). *Global Gender Gap Index 2021*.
4. Iyer N., Achieng G., Borokini F, and Ludger U. (2021). *Gender-based Violence: A Guide for Researchers and Practitioners*. POLLICY.
5. World Health Organization. (2007) *Measuring Women's Experiences of Gender-based Violence: A Guide for Researchers and Practitioners*. Geneva, Switzerland.
6. World Health Organization. (2007) *Measuring Women's Experiences of Gender-based Violence: A Guide for Researchers and Practitioners*. Geneva, Switzerland.
7. United Nations Development Group. (2017) *Gender Inequality Index 2030*.
8. Broad E., Smith A., and Wells P. (2017) *Open Data Institute*.
9. D'Ignazio C and Klein L. (2020) *Data Feminism*. The MIT Press. + Dunn A., Peck K., and Greer J. (n.d.) *A Data Feminism Network & Toronto Womxn Network in Data Science Collaboration*.
10. Guide to the UK General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

