

A Webinar Conversation

7th August 2024 Presentation by the Collaborative















Welcome Karibu Sana Webale Murakaza neza







As we wait, Please <u>write in the chat box</u> <u>the country</u> where you are joining from.











WEBINAR NORMS



We respect your time and availability in view of the WFH uncertainties



All attendees are on mute. If you wish to ask a question live, please raise your hand and the moderator will unmute your microphone



Type in your questions and comments in the Q&A box

WEBINAR NORMS



This will be a 90 minute session. We request all to observe allocated time during this session



Let's be respectful of each other's opinions. We are all knowers and keepers of information



Our hashtag for today is #bbbb please feel free to tag and cross tag in your social media platforms







Purpose: To create a network of KM champions and stakeholders in East Africa and beyond to strengthen knowledge exchange and collaboration and support FP/RH programs



Membership: East Africa FP/RH professionals, technical advisors, program managers



Meetings: Monthly (Steer co), Quarterly (Members), online discussions on the platform



The Moderator



Phidilliah Rose Mwaambi

Phidilia is a health consultant with a proven track record in strengthening health systems, advocating for policy change, and prioritizing community health services, including gender-based violence prevention.

As a skilled strategist, she has designed strategic frameworks and established multi-stakeholder partnerships in both public and private sectors.

Committed to sustainable change, she leverages open dialogue, active listening, and her expertise to drive impactful results in the health industry.



Webinar Objectives

- Shared learnings within the FP/RH community on the relationship and connections between SRH and TF-GBV
- Learn of the current ways that *theCollaborative* members interact with aspects of TF-GBV in their areas of operation and countries
- Understand the existing structures and actions around addressing GVB for instance through:
- Spotlight and encourage safer digital practices and tools-for personal and programmatic use, resulting in a reduced incidence of TFGBV and a more secure online environment for all.

Our Panelists





14:00 - 16:00 EAT





Webinar Speaker

Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TF-GBV) in East Africa



Uganda



Atim Edith Labeja is a Human rights lawyer by profession, a women activist and the CEO of Edith foundation, which is aimed at promoting gender equality among women in Agago. She has over 5 years working experience in the field of human rights. She happens to be a writer too, poet and book reviewer.

Edith Atim













14:00 - 16:00 EAT



Knowledge SUCCESS

Webinar Speaker

Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TF-GBV) in East Africa

development expert with extensive experience in child safeguarding, HIV/TB, STIs, HPV, Family Planning, Marriage Counseling, and Parenting. He founded the Tanzania Boys & Mens Ambassadors (TBMA) platform and implemented the Male Engagement Program using the Men As Partners approach. Katanta collaborates with organizations like EngenderHealth, Plan International, and Deloitte, and is currently the Lead Manager for SRH, Gender, and Safeguarding at MDH. He has provided technical assistance to USAID, GAC, FCDO, and the World Bank, contributing to various government programs and initiatives.



Dr.Katanta Simwanza













14:00 - 16:00 EAT



Knowledge SUCCESS

Webinar Speaker





Annonciata worked as a regional project coordinator of the Discriminatory Populations Support Project in the Great Lakes Region (PAFPD-GL): Rwanda-Burundi and DRC. She holds a Master's degree in International Development and coordinates the EUfunded project at HDI that focuses on capacity building for key populations in Rwanda. Annonciata likes working with HDI because she adheres to HDI's vision of promoting the health and rights of vulnerable people and marginalised groups for their

well-being and self-promotion.

Annonciata Mukayitete













14:00 - 16:00 EAT





Webinar Speaker

Technology-Facilitated Gender Based Violence (TF-GBV) in East Africa



Tonny Olela

Tonny is a development professional with over five years of experience in program development, partnership building, strategic communication, advocacy, and community projects focused on gender mainstreaming, SRHR, and policy. He is an advisory board member for G100 and a He for She champion. Notable achievements include training 30 young innovators for Kectil Community Kenya's program, leading to a team winning \$1 million in the 2022 Hult Prize Challenge, and supporting over 8,522 marginalized individuals. He has collaborated with UNFPA Kenya, the Global Youth Consortium against FGM, and UNESCO Youth Kenya, and supports a homeless family of 35 in Nairobi through sustainable food donation partnerships.











Uganda





Webinar

Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TF-GBV) in East Africa

Share in the chat your <u>own understanding or</u> <u>description</u> of TF-GBV



Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TFGBV)

TFGBV includes violence that occurs in online spaces and violence perpetrated offline through technological means.

- online harassment
- non-consensual sharing of intimate images
- sextortion
- stalking, misogynistic hate speech, and threats made through digital channels

offline forms of violence including sexual harassment, stalking, IPV, trafficking, and sexual exploitation—through the use of digital tools like mobile phones, GPS and tracking devices.

Contextualization of TF-GBV

What/How does TF-GBV Look like in East Africa?











Rwanda

Overview of Rwanda's Digital Landscape: Rwanda has seen a significant increase in internet and mobile phone usage. As of 2023, over 7 million Rwandans use the internet, with high social media engagement.

Gender Dynamics: Rwanda has made strides in gender equality, ranking highly in gender parity indices. However, socio-cultural norms still pose challenges for women and gender minorities, making them vulnerable to TF-GBV.

Forms of TF - GBV In Rwanda

Online Harassment: Includes abusive messages, threats, and derogatory comments. Studies show that 35% of Rwandan women have experienced online harassment.

Cyberstalking: Persistent and intrusive monitoring of victims online. According to research, ex-partners frequently use social media to track and harass their victims.

Non-consensual Sharing of Intimate Images. Also known as revenge porn, where private images are shared without consent. Victims often face severe emotional and social repercussions.

Doxing: The release of personal information online with malicious intent. This can lead to physical harm, social ostracism, and economic losses.

Persistent Challenges

- Underreporting and Limited Recognition: TFGBV is not widely recognized or systematically addressed as a form of GBV. Victims often do not report incidents due to fear of not being taken seriously, lack of awareness about digital rights, and mistrust in the legal system(Decoding-TFGBV-Report-2024).
- Online-Offline Continuum: Online violence often spills over into offline violence, causing physical, emotional, and economic harm. This continuum makes it difficult to contain and address TFGBV solely through digital measures (Decoding-TFGBV-Report-2024).

Persistent Challenges

- Patriarchal Norms and Social Morality: Deeply ingrained patriarchal norms and societal ideas of morality amplify TFGBV.
 These norms influence both the perpetration of and responses to TFGBV, often leading to victim-blaming and inadequate support systems for survivors(Decoding-TFGBV-Report-2024).
- Ineffective Reporting Mechanisms: The mechanisms for reporting TFGBV are often ineffective and disadvantageous for survivors. Complex, burdensome reporting processes and a lack of trust in authorities discourage victims from coming forward(Decoding-TFGBV-Report-2024).

Persistent Challenges

 Conflicting Legislation: Existing laws aimed at protecting individuals from TFGBV sometimes conflict with other laws, resulting in a "legal double-edged sword" where victims might be criminalized for reporting incidents(Decoding-TFGBV-Report-2024).

Experiences within East Africa

Program and Interventions experiences in EA











Experiences 1:

In a report conducted by the Feminist Internet Research Network, 2 participants reported having had pictures taken and nonconsensual shared online where they received a lot of backlash from the community. One said that she had experienced non-consensual sharing of images and that this led to harassment online when giving an interview to journalists: "Some journalists [...] took my pictures and they put them on Instagram. People shared it on other social media." While another participant, said that "it was my queer friends. They took the photos and uploaded them [online]," and the photographs drew the attention of "many people in the community as a means of ridiculing the victims.

Experiences 2:

In August 2022, a Rwandan was jailed after others posted an image of her dressed "inappropriately" to social media. The attention drawn to the post resulted in her being arrested for indecent dress. An event such as someone being jailed for expressing themselves through dress may result in selfcensorship of other women and TNBGD people both online and offline, out of fear of similar actions being taken against them.

TF-GBV and SRH

Connecting the Dots











Links Between TFGBV and SRH

- Survivors of TFGBV can experience emotional, psychological, and social harms
- TFGBV is linked with in-person GBV and may exacerbate harmful Sexual Reproductive Health consequences
- TFGBV can inhibit women and girls from using technology, potentially reducing their access to SRHR information and services
- TFGBV is used as a tactic to silence and shut down organizations and individuals promoting SRHR
- TFGBV reinforces harmful gender norms linked to poor SRHR outcomes.



Image credit: UN Women Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia

Innovations and Solutions











TANZANIA..

Like other East Africa Countries Tanzania is blessed with capacity to turn ideas into tech initiatives which if supported and integrated then interventions to address GBV can be amplified.

Technology can be a integrated in a wider mechanism to address GBV.

- **1.Technology for prevention/Mitigation:** Tech solutions can raise awareness, mitigate and promote institutional reforms such as such as LEAP (IVR –pre recorded response technology). As well as tools that engage women in law and policy making processes such as online forums with MPs
- **2. Tech as a peer:** We have seen an AI -powered Chatbots used. In Tanzania, AINO Chatbot technology is available and can be used.

Technology can be a integrated in a wider mechanism to address GBV.

- **3.Tech as a safe space:** Virtual safe space (VSS) facilitate access to information and services in a way that is safe, culturally appropriate and accessible to users, even when physical service is limited.
- **4. Tech as a safeguard:** Integrating discreet gender-based violence information and referral details to those seeking help or disclosing risk or violence. GBV Taarifa App (TZ)
- **5. Tech as guide:** *Sheria Kiganjani* Enables an individual or a group of people to access legal information as well as materials to address gender-based violence.

Technology can be a integrated in a wider mechanism to address GBV.

6. Tech as a response mechanism: *GBV Taarifa* coordinated with Wildaf for Reporting GBV cases and digital information resource center on gender issues. *AINO*-AI -powered Chatbot; Crowd2Map -open street map thats facilitate reformation of GBV laws



Area of focus

- Tools that invest in changing mindset and practices
- Tools that strengthen institutions
- Prevention through Gender -Equitable Norms and Attitudes
- Quality Essential Services
- Quality Data

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Addressing GBV	working on Policies and Legislations	Promotion of Access to Justice	Health
Education	Economic and Political leadership	Bridging Gender Digital Divide	Promoting innovation and technology for civic and gender
Promotion of children and Girls right	Mainstream the Marginalized		

Key TakeAways











Recommendations for SRH Practitioners

- Build awareness on TFGBV among SRH services and users
- Integrate TFGBV prevention and response into SRH programming
- Build privacy and safety by design into digital SRH services and innovations to safeguard against TFGBV.
- Advocate with donors to invest in and partner on research on the intersection between TFGBV and SRHR.
- Partner with allies working in women's and digital rights
- Redouble efforts to promote gender equality and healthy social norms to help prevent all forms of GBV and support positive SRH outcomes.

Additional tips

- Don't agree to post sexualized messages and material for it can be used against you.
- 2. Delete unused accounts
- Avoid public Wi-Fi networks such as malls and coffee shops and always use a VPN when connecting to public Wi-Fi.
- Create strong password
- 5. Block strangers trying to reach you online

The Collaborative



Are you a member of the largest FP/RH Community of Practice? If not please join using this link:

https://icd.amref.org/thecollaborative/ e/cop.html

Upcoming Events



Join our Knowledge Champions in a four part series dubbed "Lunch, Learn and Chat" where they shall be sharing their experiences in implementing FP/SRH initiatives

Additional Resources

- Orbits: <u>A global field guide to advance intersectional, survivor-centred, and trauma-informed interventions to TGBV</u> (2021)
- UNFPA. <u>Measuring technology-facilitated gender-based violence</u>. <u>A</u> <u>discussion paper</u> (2023)
- UNFPA. <u>Guidance on the Safe and Ethical Use of Technology to Address Gender-based Violence and Harmful Practices:</u>
 <u>Implementation Summary</u> (2023)
- ESafety Commission. Online safety planning toolkit (2023)
- CIGI. <u>Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence: An Overview</u>
 (2020)

THANK YOU.

