

Further Reading

Long-term Insights Briefing

Here is a selection of local and international articles and documents looking at the growth in online harm and its potential effect on the pipeline of future women leaders.

General - TFGBV (NZ)

- The Classifications Office report, [Online Misogyny and Violent Extremism](#), explores the links between online misogyny and violent extremism and presents a summary of insights supported with examples from different studies and reports from a literature review.
- This report, *From Harassment to Harm: Understanding and Combating [Online Gender Based Violence in New Zealand](#)*, was a collaboration between the Wellington City Council and the Bloomberg Center for Cities at Harvard University. The report focuses on women politicians in the New Zealand context and explores the prevalence of online violence, and its impact, and suggests possible solutions.

International

- This report by the UNFPA United Nations Population Fund, [Technology-facilitated Gender-based Violence: Making All Spaces Safe](#), challenges the international community, digital and feminist movements, private technology companies, national governments to act in unison to end the rising scourge of technology-facilitated gender-based violence.
- Produced by the United Nations Human Rights, Office of the High Commission, the report, *A/HRC/38/47: Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences of [online violence against women and girls from a human rights perspective](#)*, analyses online violence and violence facilitated by information and communications technology (ICT) against women and girls from a human rights perspective.
- This report, [Technology Facilitated Gender Based Violence: Preliminary Landscape Analysis](#), comes from The Global Partnership (a government-to-government body, launched at the 66th session of the Commission on the Status of Women in March 2022). *'TFGBV is driven by the same structural gender inequalities as other forms of GBV. Yet with billions of people using digital technologies, social media, and mobile internet devices, and the rapid rise of artificial intelligence (AI), women, girls and LGBTQI+ persons face a proliferation of threats, as these tools are weaponised against them.'* The report provides a preliminary landscape analysis to help develop a global, shared evidence base and expand the collection of more reliable, disaggregated and comparable data on TFGBV.

Leadership/women in the spotlight

- The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s [*Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence as an Attack on Women's Public Participation: Review of Global Evidence and Implications*](#), examines the incidence and impact of TFGBV. The report concludes that women and girls are likely to decrease their level of participation in online spaces after experiencing the impacts of TFGBV.
- While UNESCO's report [*The Chilling: Global trends in online violence against women journalists*](#) is focused on the growth and impact of TFGBV on women journalists, the report's analysis is readily relatable the experiences of women leaders more generally. The report states, *'this phenomenon is also bound up with the rise of viral disinformation, digital conspiracy networks and political polarisation. The psychological, physical, professional, and digital safety and security impacts associated with this escalating freedom of expression and gender equality crisis are overlapping, converging and frequently inseparable. They are also increasingly spilling offline, sometimes with devastating consequences.'*
- This report, [*Women in the Spotlight*](#), comes from Australia's eSafety Commissioner. It uses a mixed-method quantitative – qualitative approach to explore women's experience of online abuse in their working lives. The report found that *'online abuse of women in professional contexts is widespread – more than one in three women surveyed (35%) experienced some form of online abuse'*. And that *'there are clear signs of women pulling back from their professional lives and lowering their public profiles because of online abuse'*.

Glossary

Online harm and technology facilitated gender based violence – our use of 'online harm' in this context equates with 'technology-facilitated gender-based violence' (TFGBV). As a term, TFGBV is used widely and internationally, including in the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). TFGBV captures how this violence is often specifically gendered in nature, as well as the ways that online violence can exist in a continuum with offline violence, often concurrently. TFGBV has been defined by UN Women as "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."

Women's participation in leadership – in using this term, we primarily mean the participation of women in formal leadership roles (Parliament, local government, senior management roles and board roles). The focus of the LTIB is on the pipeline of future women leaders for future formal leadership roles.