**Technology-facilitated Violence against Women:
Towards a common definition**

**Report of the meeting of the Expert Group
15-16 November 2022, New York, USA**

Background

The rapidly growing access and use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, has had multiple impacts on gender equality and women's rights, including the further exacerbation of existing forms of violence against women (VAW), especially sexual harassment, and the emergence of new forms of VAW, such as non-consensual image sharing.[1]

Yet, important knowledge and implementation gaps remain to inform and monitor a systematic approach of prevention and response to technology-facilitated VAW (TF VAW), including the lack of a common definition, which has been repeatedly identified as the main barrier for the production of accurate, reliable and comparable data and knowledge around TF VAW.[2]

To address this gap, UN Women, as part of its Joint Programme with WHO on VAW Data, convened an expert group that was gathered on the 15th and 16th of November 2022 in New York, USA (see Annex 1 for the Agenda of the meeting). The meeting brought together 29 diverse stakeholders from 26 inter-governmental organizations, government agencies, civil society, and the academia, including gender policy specialists, researchers, academics and statisticians (see Annex 2 for the list of experts who participated in the meeting).

Building on the prior work done to understand the issue of TF VAW,[3] the foundational meeting of the expert group aimed to develop a common comprehensive definition of TF VAW which reflects the continuum of violence and the multiple drivers of VAW, while considering the unique specificities of digital technologies. The discussions also focused on identifying key elements to inform the operationalization of the definition, with consideration given to how the conceptual definition that would be proposed could be used as the basis for developing qualitative and quantitative tools to begin to fill the data gap around the prevalence of TF VAW, its causes and consequences, and for its translation into data collection systems, legal frameworks, policies, and programmes to end violence

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[1] United Nations General Assembly. Report of the Secretary-General on the Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls (18 August 2022) UN Doc A/77/302

[2] A detailed analysis of the eco-system around the definition and measurement of TFVAW and previous work in the field is provided in the background paper that was developed in preparation of the meeting (a hyperlink will be provided to access the background paper)

[3] This includes a desk review of existing literature as well as written expert contributions which were collected prior to the meeting. The written contributions in particular provide critical insights on how various experts have approached TFVAW in their work and include reflections from those who already underwent a process of developing a definition of it.

against women and girls. The proposed definition, developed in a participatory and multistakeholder way, aspires to enable for endorsement and use by diverse stakeholders, including government, academia, other UN agencies and civil society to advance work on data collection and research to fill current gaps in knowledge and evidence which is key to preventing and responding to online VAW.

Setting the Scene

While TF VAW is not a new problem, the global pandemic has brought renewed attention to the issue. Evidence suggests that there has been an increase in online VAWG during the pandemic,[4] along with increased calls to work to prevent and respond to it.

United Nations independent experts and high-level bodies have long shared their concerns on the abuse and violence that were happening online and through the use of ICT. In 2018, the Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, Its Causes and Consequences on online violence against women and girls from a human rights perspective, indicating that while online violence may be evolving and expanding, it is not new. More recently, the Secretary-General's report to UNGA77 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, released in September 2022, focused on the urgent need to address violence against women and girls in digital contexts, as well as on broader efforts to eliminate violence against women.[4] This work continues, exemplified by the upcoming Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) 67 which has identified "Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls" as its priority theme, where the issue of TFVAW will surely be addressed.

As part of the Generation Equality Forum held in 2021, the Action Coalition on Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality (AC TIGE) identified technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TF GBV) as one of its four priority action areas. This generated more than 50 commitments from governments, private sector, CSOs, youth networks, UN Agencies and philanthropic organizations to develop policies, solutions and prevention initiatives against online and tech-facilitated gender-based violence and discrimination, with dedicated targets to monitor and accelerate progress to meet the Agenda 2030 Goals. This work is complemented by the Action Coalition on Gender-Based Violence (AC GBV) which is aims at accelerating action towards the elimination of GBV against women and girls in all their diversity.

In 2022, the Global Partnership for Action on Gender-Based Online Harassment and Abuse (Global Partnership) was launched during CSW66 by an initial set of partner countries that included Australia, Denmark, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, with the objective to jointly commit to a Year of Action—in consultation with government partners, international organizations, academics, civil society, and the private sector—to improve the response to technology-facilitated gender-based violence and promote effective prevention strategies. The Global Partnership prioritized three strategic objectives to begin working towards: develop and advance shared principles, increase targeted programming and resources, and expand reliable, comparable data and access to it. Jointly with Wilton Park and UN Women, the Global Partnership co-hosted in August 2022 a first multistakeholder event to "build a shared agenda on the evidence base for Gender-Based Online Harassment and Abuse". The lack of a common definition was again highlighted as a major obstacle,

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[4] "In Australia, online abuse and bullying have increased by 50% since social distancing measures were enforced. In Northern York County, Pennsylvania, there was a 700% increase of online harassment recorded during 1-20 April 2020, compared to the same period in 2019. And in the United Kingdom, traffic nearly doubled to the government helpline for adults experiencing intimate image abuse in the week of 23 March 2020." UN Women (2020). Policy Brief no. 17. COVID-19 and Violence Against Women and Girls: Addressing the Shadow Pandemic.

and it was decided that the next step would be the convening by UN Women of an expert group to address this pressing gap.

Mapping of existing definitions

In recent years, researchers and organizations have worked to propose definitions, conceptual frameworks and survey instruments in efforts to advance research and data production on TF VAW to begin to close the knowledge gaps on the topic. However, the lack of harmonization and/or use of language that was too general or that failed to reflect the dynamic changing nature of TF VAW of existing TF VAW definitions and methodological approaches has led to fragmentation, gaps, overlaps, and discrepancies and contributed to a severe lack of comparable data.

Though existing definitions differ, a similar methodology was often employed for their development. Researchers and data producers shared a common first step: they searched and analyzed existing definitions, legislation, research and policies to lay the groundwork and identify existing TF VAW definitions and commonly used terms before formulating their respective definitions of TF VAW. The following definitions that were shared by presenters during the meeting highlight both the common elements and the variations across proposed definitions:

- *"includes a range of different forms of violence perpetrated by ICT means on the grounds of gender or a combination of gender and other factors (e.g. race, age, disability, sexuality, profession or personal beliefs). Cyber violence can start online and continue offline, or start offline and continue online, and it can be perpetrated by a person known or unknown to the victim.",* European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)
- "*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*.", United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- *"action by one or more people that harms others based on their sexual or gender identity, or by enforcing harmful gender norms. This action is carried out using the internet and/or mobile technology and includes stalking, bullying, sexual harassment, defamation, hate speech and exploitation",* International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)
- *"malicious action carried out through the use of information and communication technologies, by which it is exposed, distributed, disseminated, displayed, transmitted, marketed, offered, exchanged or shared real or simulated images, audios or videos of intimate sexual content of a person without their consent, without their approval or without their authorization and that causes psychological or emotional damage, in any area of their private life or in their own image. As well as those malicious acts that cause damage to the intimacy, privacy and/or dignity of women, which are committed through information and communication technologies."*, National Statistics Office of Georgia (GEOSTAT)

In summary, existing conceptual definitions of TF VAW tend to include some or most of the following key elements:

- **VAW or GBV**: An implicit reference to existing definitions of violence against women and gender-based violence, coined by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women General Recommendations no. 19 (1992) and no. 35 (2017).
- **Gender dimension/motivation of the act**: A specification that it is an act of gender-based violence, directed towards a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately.
- **Means**: Naming of ICT or technologies generally and/or specific technologies (e.g. spyware, GPS) as the means through which the violence was perpetrated.
- **Medium or Space**: Referenced as 'online' or 'cyber' or 'digital' spheres.

- **Forms of TF VAW**: A list of some or several specific forms of TFVAW, (e.g. sextortion, doxing, trolling).
- **Harm**: Reference to harms generally, or specific forms of harm, that ensue as a result of having experienced TF VAW (e.g physical, sexual, psychological, social, economic, other).
- **Continuum of VAW**: Reference to the fact that TF VAW occurs within a continuum of violence, that can include offline violence, and vice versa. For example, a woman may be stalked online and then the stalker may show up at her place of work, or a partner abusing a woman at home may monitor and control her movements event when they are not home, using GPS enabled technology.

Variations in the proposed focus and scope of these different elements that constitute the proposed definitions are reflected in the naming of the act that deeply differs from one definition to another, such as online or digital VAW, online GBV, cyber violence against women and girls, technology-facilitated GBV, digital dimension of VAW, among others.

Presentation of the proposed common definition

The core principles for the development of the conceptual definition by the group were that the definition be comprehensive, inclusive and address the key elements of TF VAW presented above. In small working groups, experts were tasked to propose a definition that incorporated these key elements and that built on existing agreed language. The definitions were then revealed and compared and served as a basis for consolidation into one common definition. A drafting committee[5] worked to elaborate a proposed definition to present to the wider expert group for discussion. Following extensive discussion among the experts, an agreement over the different components of the definition was reached. The final common conceptual definition of TF VAW, as adopted by the group, is presented below, and it is followed by insights on each of its components.

> **Technology-facilitated violence against women (TF VAW)* is 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.**
>
> **Noting violence against women can be substituted with gender-based violence (TF GBV), whilst maintaining the common definition describing the phenomenon.*

In coming up with the definition, EGM participants were mindful of the impact and consequence of each word contained in the conceptual definition, not only because each word would have a repercussion on the understanding of TF VAW but would also inform the design of research and data collection and possibly influence policy and legislation. For this reason, the definition is simple, clear, and accurate to allow for the definition to remain applicable despite the evolving nature of TF VAW.

Time-invariant - The conceptual definition is meant to be time-invariant and to hold true despite evolving circumstances, including emerging technologies and new forms of VAW.

Inclusion of examples of forms of TF VAW - Some existing definitions chose to illustrate TF VAW by providing some concrete examples of some of its forms and manifestations. Because such a list can only be limited, and considering the rapid developments of digital technologies and TF VAW, the group decided not to include any example of current manifestations of TF VAW (e.g. online harassment, cyber stalking) in the definition, to ensure it remains relevant over the years.

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[5] Drafting committee members included UN Women, WHO, UNFPA, EIGE, and the Due Diligence project

Broad enough to be inclusive, specific enough to allow for operationalization - The definition is also broad and inclusive enough to capture the full spectrum of TF VAW, as well as forms of TF VAW that are not yet known across such diverse forms as threats of violence, coercion to share or post sexual images, and use of technology to control behavior. It is also adaptable to the culture and subcultures of the areas in which surveys and research may be implemented but specific enough to become operational.

Space or means - Another issue considered was whether the definition should refer to the space or means employed in committing violence. In this regard, the spaces are more diverse and therefore more challenging to capture succinctly. Describing the violence by the means/tool it is committed rather than the space has the added advantage of broadening TF VAW since it goes beyond online spaces. Offline technologies, such as spyware or GPS, are also used to perpetrate TF VAW.

Continuum online-offline and offline-online - The continuum of online-offline (and vice versa) TFVAW is captured by adding that the violence may be *committed, assisted, aggravated or amplified* through the use of technology. This ensures that the definition applies to violence originally committed using information communication technology (ICT) or other digital tools, or violence that is originally committed by other means and aggravated or amplified through ICT or other digital tools, such as when domestic violence is aggravated through the use of geo-location tools or cyber stalking.

Identifying/qualifying the means - The choice of terminology on the means used to perpetrate TF VAW has been one of the elements that was discussed the most at-length and reflected very well the challenge to balance two critical characteristics of a strong definition: to be specific enough to be applicable, while remaining broad, inclusive and time-invariant. An initial agreement was to simply refer to "technology", but subsequent debates questioned how such broad terminology could become operational for data collection. While the group agreed to identify the type/nature of technology more specifically, discussions revealed the lack of a comprehensive term to encompass the technologies that are at stake in the perpetration of TF VAW. In response, it was decided that "other digital tools" would be added to "information communication technology (ICT)" that seemed to be too restrictive in the present (excluding for instance self-driving cars), and that could quickly become entirely irrelevant in the near future with rapid developments in technological fields.

Primary and secondary perpetrators - It is important that the definition captures both the original and subsequent acts of violence, given the specificity of TF VAW, where, for example, one person may share a non-consensual intimate image (primary perpetrator) which may then be viewed and shared by others (secondary perpetrators).

Harm - As with the definitions of other forms of VAW, harm is specified in the conceptual definition. This ensures that the definition is grounded in survivor experience. However, the range of harm is widened beyond physical, sexual and psychological harm to include particularly virulent social and political harms using social media, for example, where we see such harms as humiliation, social ostracism or exclusion from social and professional circles. TF VAW also has a chilling effect of silencing women's political expression and curtailing women's enjoyment of their rights and freedom such as the right to access and enjoy technological advances, educational, job and business opportunities that ICT offers. These harms can also lead to irreversible economic and financial impact, such as long-term inability to obtain a job arising from the difficulty in erasing posts once it is widely disseminated.

Violence against women and gender-based violence - Given globally agreed language around the definition of violence against women which has informed and continues to inform global and regional normative frameworks including the Sustainable Development Goals, and national laws and policies, a decision was taken to maintain the language of VAW to increase the likelihood of global agreement on survey tools and methodologies.

Acknowledging that technology-facilitated violence disproportionately impacts women in all their diversity and gender non-conforming individuals, it is noted that *violence against women* can be substituted with *gender-based violence*, whilst maintaining the common definition describing the phenomenon.

Women and girls - Violence against women and against girls are part of a continuum of violence across the lifetime and they must be addressed as part of a comprehensive approach. In relation to data collection however, due to ethical and methodological considerations, data on violence are usually collected from women aged 15 and above (although these women are often asked about past experiences of violence before the age of 15), and data on violence against children, including girls, are subject to different methods and safeguards. Consequently, the conceptual definition did not specifically include 'girls'. Furthermore, violence against girls has its own specificities that may not be captured when combining together with violence against women, such as the issue of 'consent' which may render the operationalizing of the subsequent survey and data gathering untenable.

Key discussion points related to operationalization for research and data collection

With the concern that the conceptual definition can be operationalized for data collection, part of the meeting was dedicated to review how researchers and data producers have approached TFVAW in their previous work and preliminary discussions on data collection was held to assess how the conceptual definition will apply in practice and whether it had all the necessary elements to allow for knowledge and data generation.

Priority areas of research – The absence of common indicators to measure and report on TFVAW across countries was highlighted as another critical methodological gap preventing the production of quality and comparable data on these forms of violence. With this in mind, experts were invited to discuss and identify what is the key information that research and data collection initiatives should produce to fill knowledge gaps and support a better understanding of the scope and specificities of TFVAW. A review of existing survey tools identified that questions that have been used to measure TFVAW have looked at the following components: forms of violence, perpetrators, continuum of violence, victim/survivor/target, device/means, platforms and digital spaces, frequency/repetition of the violation, impacts/harms suffered, and reactions to/reporting of TFVAW. In the same line, feedback from the discussion called for data on the demographic profile of survivors and perpetrators, whether the perpetrator(s) was/were known/unknown to the survivor, the platforms or devices on which TFVAW is committed, frequency of occurrences (or repetitive occurrences) as well as responses, help-seeking behavior of survivors and redress sought by survivors.

Denominators - Sampling methods are critical elements to consider when measuring TFVAW. Varying denominators (I.e. all women respondents in a VAW prevalence survey, or a reduced sample of women with online activity in an ICT survey) will produce different and incomparable data.

Survey types – Presentations and country case studies were provided to illustrate how different types of surveys have been used to collected data on TFVAW, such as prevalence surveys on VAW, surveys on information and communications technologies, or dedicated surveys on TFVAW. The choice of survey type has important implications of the data that is collected, in terms of rates and number of questions that can be asked. Adding questions relating to TFVAW into VAW prevalence surveys allows to reflect the continuum of violence across forms and settings, especially between the online and offline spaces. Using existing VAW prevalence surveys, rather than creating dedicated surveys, saves resources as it relies on existing survey mechanisms, questionnaires and budgets. The challenge, however, is that surveys cannot be too long, and adding questions to existing full-length

questionnaires requires making a hard choice as to which questions should be added as a priority, and which ones can be excluded from data collection.

Recommendations for future action and way forward

There are growing indications that technology facilitated violence is prevalent and has severe impacts on women. Consequently, prevention and response need to be inclusive and at the same time the definition needs to be operationalized for data collection, hence respond to sampling issues and be reflected as part of the continuum of VAW in VAW prevalence surveys and other VAW data types and methods.

Developing a common conceptual definition is a step forward towards gathering comparable data. A common definition has the potential to contribute to closing the data gaps on TFVAW and to advance collective work on the topic, including in normative frameworks, the development of laws and legislation, as well as the development of an emerging evidence-base to inform targeted prevention and response efforts. It can also be useful in collaboration with internet intermediaries in monitoring TFVAW occurring on their respective platforms. Standardization is key for a shared understanding amongst all stakeholders across regions and contexts involved in efforts to eradicate TFVAW, including women's rights organizations, civil society, governments, technology and internet intermediaries, UN Agencies, academia, and others, to jointly inform a collaborative and comprehensive approach.

Immediate next steps include:

1. **Validation** of the definition through regional consultations with diverse multistakeholder groups.

2. **Socialization** of the definition in global, regional and local contexts, including the upcoming CSW67 on the theme "Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls" (March 2023) and the Summit of the Future (September 2024) proposed by the UN Secretary-General in his 'Our Common Agenda" Report to address all forms and domains of threats through a New Agenda for Peace.

3. **Operationalization** of the definition through technical consultations to identify needs and co-develop tools and methods, such as a taxonomy and survey tools.

Efforts to develop methods and research instruments will need to be based on the different types of methods and surveys that are available, and the opportunities and feasibility. For instance, decisions related to creating new dedicated surveys on TF VAW depend on what the data will be used for, whom it seeks to influence and practical considerations such as safety and ethics, budget costs and resource availability. Eventually, the conceptual definition and its operationalization for data collection should also inform definitions to be used in comprehensive responses, including in the legal and prevention fields.

The contribution of a conceptual definition on TF VAW that reflects and was endorsed by diverse stakeholders is an important step in closing the gaps on TF VAW and paving the way for comprehensive, collaborative and catalytic action to work to eliminate TF VAW altogether.

ANNEX 1
Agenda of the expert group meeting

DAY 1 – 15 November 2022
Key issues: where we are, what we need, hard lines (inclusions and exclusions)

Time	Session	Presenters
9:00am - 9:10am	Welcome, overview of the objectives of the expert group meeting	**Kalliopi Mingeirou**, UN Women **LynnMarie Sardinha**, WHO
9:10am - 9:25am	**Setting the scene:** the global framework and initiatives to address online VAWG	**Cailin Crockett** on behalf of the Global Partnership for Action on Gender-Based Online Harassment and Abuse **Hélène Molinier** for the Action Coalition on Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality **Gabrielle Henderson** for the Action Coalition on Gender-Based Violence
10:00am - 10:30am	Tour de table	All participants
10:30am-10:35am	Family photo	
10:35am - 11:00am	Coffee & tea break	
11:00am - 11:30am	Icebreaker	All participants
11:30am-1pm	**Mapping of existing working definitions**	**Janine Moussa and Zarizana Abdulaziz**, Due Diligence Project **Cristina Fabre and Eleonora Esposito**, EIGE **Laura Hinson**, ICRW **Alexandra Robinson**, UNFPA
1pm - 2pm	Lunch	
2:00pm - 2:10pm	Overview of the group work: terminology for a **conceptual definition**	**Kathryn Travers**, UN Women
2:10pm-3:30pm	Group work – necessary inclusions / exclusions	All participants
3:30pm - 3:50pm	Coffee & tea break	
3:50pm - 4:20pm	Report in (5 minutes per group)	Group rapporteurs
4:20pm-4:50pm	Plenary discussion	All participants
4:50pm – 5.00pm	Wrap-up of Day 1	

DAY 2 – 16 November 2022
Key issues: getting to a consensus, operationalization, dissemination and uptake

Time	Session	Presenters
9:30am - 9:40 am	Welcome, overview of the day	UN Women
9:40am - 10:00am	Report in by drafting committee: Recap of day 1 discussions and presentation of the **proposed conceptual definition**	**Drafting Committee**
10:00am - 11:00am	Plenary discussion on the proposed conceptual definition and **decision-making**	All participants
11:00am - 11:20am	Coffee & tea break	
11:20am – 11:40am	**Operationalization** - Overview of working definitions used in survey and research instruments	**Sami Nevala**, EU FRA **Paata Shavishvili**, GEOSTAT **Alejandra Ríos Cázares**, INEGI
11:40m - 11:45am	Overview of the group work	**Raphaëlle Rafin**, UN Women
11:45am - 1pm	Breakout groups – what the operational definition should cover - Common minimum considerations - What is the story that the data will tell? *4 groups of about 6 participants each*	All participants
1pm - 2pm	Lunch	
2:00pm-2:30pm	Report in by group	Group rapporteurs
2:30pm - 3:30pm	Group discussion	All participants
3:30pm - 3:50pm	Coffee & tea break	
3:50pm - 4:00pm	Dissemination and uptake strategy	UN Women
4:20pm - 4:30pm	Tweet out takeaways	All participants
4:30pm - 4:45pm	Conclusion and way forward	UN Women & WHO

ANNEX 2
List of participants to the expert group meeting

NAME, First name	Title and Organization
ACENG, Sandra	Program Manager – Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET)
AUCOIN, Kathy	Chief – Statistics Canada
BANSAL, Vaiddehi	Research Director – NORC at the University of Chicago
BEN DJEMIA, Sonia	Director of Studies – Research, Studies, Documentation and Information on Women Center (CREDIF), Tunisia
BENKIRANE, Manal	Programme Specialist – UN Women Regional Office for the Arab States
BERRYHILL, Alex	Gender Policy Specialist – Ladysmith
CAPPA, Claudia	Senior Adviser, Statistics and Monitoring – United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
CROCKETT, Cailin	Director for Military Personnel & Readiness, National Security Council/Senior Advisor, Gender Policy Council, The White House, Government of the United States
DHRODIA, Azmina	Safety Policy Lead – Bumble
ESPOSITO, Eleonora	Researcher at the Institute for Culture and Society (ICS) of the University of Navarra (Spain), Seconded National Expert at the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)
FABRE, Cristina	Gender-Based Violence Team Leader – European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)
FERRARI, Fiorella	Activism Official, Hiperderecho - Peru
FLYNN, Asher	Associate Professor of Criminology – Monash University
GARCÍA-MORENO, Claudia	Unit Head, Department of Reproductive Health and Research WHO (SRH)/ Special Programme of Research in Human Reproduction (HRP) - WHO UN Women-World Health Organization (WHO) Joint Programme on VAW Data
GAITAN, Loly	Program Officer – International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
GUPTA, Aditi	IEEE/AAAS Science & Technology Policy Fellow - USAID
HINSON, Laura	Senior Social and Behavioral Scientist – International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)
HOLLAND, Kristin	Surveillance Branch Chief at Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Division of Violence Prevention
NABUKHONZO KAKANDE, Pamela	Senior Statistician, Gender and Disability – Uganda Bureau of Statistics
KISHOR, Sunita	Director – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
NEVALA, Sami	Project Manager, Justice, Digital and Migration Unit – European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)
PUHR, Theresa	TFGBV policy lead, Gender-Based Violence and Cross-Cutting Issues, Office of Global Women's Issues, U.S. Department of State
RÍOS CÁZARES, Alejandra	Adjunct General Director of Development, Analysis and Indicators of Government – Mexico National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)

ROBINSON, Alexandra	Gender-Based Violence Technical Advisor – United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
SAHGAL, Vaibhav	Principal, Americas – Economist Impact
SARDINHA, LynnMarie	Technical Officer – Violence against Women Data, SRH/HRP - WHO UN Women-World Health Organization (WHO) Joint Programme on VAW Data
SHAVISHVILI, Paata	Deputy Executive Director – National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat)
TOWNSEND, Katherine	Director for Policy – World Wide Web Foundation (WWWF)

UN Women global team

ALEMAYEHU HAILU, Yohanna	Fellow, Ending Violence Against Women
ATIM, Irene	Policy and Programme Analyst, Ending Violence Against Women
MAMYTOVA, Nurai	Policy and Programme Analyst, Ending Violence Against Women
MINGEIROU, Kalliopi	Chief, Ending Violence Against Women Section
RAFIN, Raphaëlle	Programme Specialist, Violence against Women Data & Research
TABACO, Rea Jean	Statistics Specialist, Research & Data
TRAVERS, Kathryn	Policy Specialist, Ending Violence Against Women
ZAMOURI, Inès	Fellow, Ending Violence Against Women

Due Diligence Project team

ABDUL AZIZ, Zarizana	Co-founder, Due Diligence Project
ALLEN, Lacey	Intern, Due Diligence Project JD Candidate, Northeastern University School of Law
MOUSSA, Janine	Co-founder, Due Diligence Project