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<http://bit.ly/2016igf127r>

IGF 2016 Workshop Report Template

Session Title	127 - Doxxing women: privacy protections against gender violence
Date	Thursday, December 8
Time	15:00 - 16:30
Session Organizer	Renata Baltar, Youth Observatory - Brazil Ana Paula Lourenço, Pyladies Fortaleza/Bytegirl - Brazil Cleria Patricia Saldanha Maia, Bytegirl - Brazil
Chair/Moderator	Chair/Moderator Renata Baltar
Rapporteur/Notetaker	Shita Lakshmi, Hivos - Indonesia
List of Speakers and their institutional affiliations	Flávia Lefèvre, Proteste - Brazil Kemly Camacho, Sula Batsú - Costa Rica Gustavo Paiva, Grupo de Estudos de Direito da Internet (GEDI/UFRN) - Brazil Erika Smith, APC - USA Louise Marie Hurel, FGV - Brasil
Key Issues raised (1 sentence per issue):	There are two key takeaways from the session: women empowerment especially in technology and doxxing processes towards gender, sexuality and vulnerable groups. Women Empowerment <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data shows that women are not having sufficient access to the Internet. In developing countries, 9 out of 10 women do not have access to the Internet.• Technology is shaping the culture that includes social construction in the society. Research shows that only 15 – 20% people developing technology are women. Production of the technology are dominated by men in urban area and most of them are white. We need more women to be part of the technology so that women’s vision, women’s need,

women's problems are sufficiently being addressed. This does not mean that we just need to integrate women in IT only. It is important for women to build a new narrative in technology.

- Technology is not neutral – how to integrate gender sensitivity in technology? Should we change the narrative of technology? Because a washing machine is technology also. A participant mentioned about Slack, GitHub as platforms which you can use to empower yourself, to be part of the process in making women on the front. But those platforms are also not neutral. The point is, women should be involved in coding, making their own version of technology and take part in the decision/policy making processes as well.
- There are many initiatives in LAC that are taking stance on putting woman, minority groups as priority.
- There is a discussion on consent, empowering the user in using the technology. However, how the consent can be made if there is existing oppression within it? The idea of consent is good because it is generating sensitivity, stimulating collaboration between people, understanding others rights.
- Women, minority and vulnerable groups should understand how the process of doxxing - exposure of data - can be harmful.

Doxxing towards gender sexuality and vulnerable groups

- What is doxxing? In a nutshell: it is being very meticulous on documenting and getting all the possible details online and bring it all together. It can be positive and negative. The saying of “be careful on what you are posting” is not entirely true because information can be provided by others and not only us (Erika mentioned about Archive.org that keeps all of our track records online). Interconnecting documents is perceived by some people as a game; and this action is very dangerous when done against women are victims of violence.
- There is a need to have public policy discussion on how to educate women and girls and men and boys about the risks of the Internet and ways to defend themselves against violence.
- We need to be accepting people who are not gender conforming. There is a lot of violence towards people with non gender conforming identities such as LGBT. The action of doxxing is not civil.
- Transparency is good but there is a side effect –giving more info not provided by us and provides resources for doxxing.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Users can have tools to protect their privacy. But remains the fact that we need resources, capacity to understand them and apply them.
<p>If there were presentations during the session, please provide a 1-paragraph summary for each Presentation</p>	<p>Louise Marie Hurel</p> <p>We need to work on the intersection of gender, Internet Governance and discrimination. There is a very important initiative called the Young Latin American Women Declaration. Gender is part of us. Gender is social cultural construction, gender is essential to our identity. Narratives need to be different, gender is not binary. Being connected is normal for many people, but that's not a reality — especially for women. Women are less likely to be connected as men. Gender violence cannot be detached from access. What are the circumstances of these women who have limited access — do they have privacy? Are they safe?</p> <p>Flávia Lefevre</p> <p>Highlighting UN 2015 Report about violence against women and girls, according to the report, the statistics pose risk to peace and prosperity. 73% of women are abused online, according to a survey by the UN. It's a result of cultural and educational issues. In a 2014 research conducted in Brazil: 43% young people witnessed violence against their mother, but only 47% of them interfered. Few people spontaneously admit to being victim of violence, but they do so when encouraged. Internet abuses, such as revenge porn and privacy invasion are also worrying. Violence is always more related only to physical abuse instead of computer hacking, online blackmail and other issues involving technology.</p> <p>Erika Smith</p> <p>Doxxing is something anyone can do — like anyone can be a troll. Doxxing is collecting the many details about someone online and compiling them. It can entail legal action. Many times, the data used originates from open government sources. Sometimes it can come from sites such as Facebook (notably, the Real Name Policy, which harmed trans people who were leading double lives during their transition.) Doxxing sometimes is perceived as a game by those who commit it.</p>
<p>Please describe the Discussions that took place during the workshop session: (3</p>	<p>Oliver Barr: We need to pose the question about what technology companies should be doing to improve people's privacy.</p> <p>Bernice Kibet: Despite the initiatives to insert women in IT,</p>

<p>paragraphs)</p>	<p>maintaining them in the field is still a difficulty. We need address this challenge.</p> <p>Flávia Lefèvre: Research shows: the Internet is effective for relationship and for social activities. Significant data: there is a sense of freedom of women and girls to open themselves than men and boys on the Internet. There is need to work on public policy discussion on ensuring that women and girls are educated and also men and boys about the risk of the Internet and ways to defend themselves against violence.</p> <p>Louise Hurel: The internet should a place where women can resist, channel and debate gender perspectives. Gender is something very personal, it's a part of us that directly relates to how we construct our identity. It's simultaneously online and offline. Gender does not speak for itself. It gains meaning from the many circumstances around it, from social disparities.</p>
<p>Please describe any Participant suggestions regarding the way forward/ potential next steps /key takeaways: (3 paragraphs)</p>	<p>Empowerment through education and awareness is one of the keys on fighting violence against women online. Data protection and privacy help create a nurturing and welcoming</p> <p>There is an important focus on education. Integrating women in IT, which is being advanced by private programs which try to integrate women into the field. The roles of women in the IT field can increase.</p> <p>It is also important to consider policies towards empowerment and education on digital rights. Taking such steps women can be actors in changing world and feel safer in online environements.</p> <p>Link to the description</p> <p>http://bit.ly/2016igf127</p> <p>Workshop on IGF Schedule</p> <p>https://igf2016.sched.org/event/8huN/ws127-doxxing-women-privacy-protections-against-gender-violence</p> <p>Workshop description in IGF Website</p> <p>https://www.intgovforum.org/cms/igf2016/index.php/proposal/view_public/127</p>

	<p>Workshop hashtags</p> <p>#IGF2016 #DoxingIG</p> <p>Facebook page</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/events/137334033415741/</p>
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Estimate the overall number of the participants present at the session:

44 people.

Estimate the overall number of women present at the session:

38 women. 8 men.

To what extent did the session discuss gender equality and/or women's empowerment?

It was the main topic. All of the speakers discussed the issues thoroughly — how to integrate women in IT, what metrics should be used to assess the success of programs which try to do that, initiatives that have found success, and so on. Additionally, aspects of LGBT rights and safety on the internet were discussed.

If the session addressed issues related to gender equality and/or women's empowerment, please provide a brief summary of the discussion:

Women in IT are exhausted of the constant need of proving yourself in the IT environment. Women have to justify their presence in this environment, which is something men do not have to do at all. This is particularly frequent in the gaming environment.

Hence, there needs to be paths to build a welcoming environment to women in technology and where provisions against online violence can be planned, such as prevention of doxing.

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