

Strengthening the ability of Human Rights Defenders and
NGOs to utilise ICTS for freedom of expression

Objective 3: WHRDs increase their capacity to defend
against hate speech and online harassment

Impact Study Gender and Technology Institutes



Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by Tactical Technology Collective for the “Strengthening the ability of Human Rights Defenders and NGOs to utilise ICTS for freedom of expression” program funded by SIDA.

This document lists the main learning outcomes regarding Objective 3 **“WHRDs increase their capacity to defend against hate speech and online harassment”** based on the analysis of the different Gender and Technology Institutes (GTI) and related activities organized by Tactical Tech, its partners and the participants trained throughout the GTI.

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Structure of the report

Section 0 is the **executive summary** of the full report presenting the background, general objectives and main outcomes of the Gender and Technology Institutes in relation to the objective “WHRDs increase their capacity to defend against hate speech and online harassment”

Section 1 presents the **milestones** of the Gender and Technology Institutes, the main outputs, issues addressed and methodologies involved in their preparation and facilitation including the production of specific and adapted curricula.

Section 2 highlights in particular the **key achievements and outcomes** in relation to collective actions achieved on the ground by participants to the Gender and Technology Institutes.

Section 3 introduces some of the **activities and initiatives organised by GTI participants** in their own organisations, communities and networks.

Acknowledgements

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Acronyms

The table below presents the main acronyms used in this report.

Acronym	Detail
ADIDS	Activity - Discussion - Input - Deepening - Synthesis
DS	Digital Security
DST	Digital Security Training/Trainers
FOSS	Free and Open Source Software
GTI	Gender and technology Institute
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
LGTBQIA	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex and Asexual
PA	Privacy Advocacy
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Math
TTC	Tactical Technology Collective
WHRD	Women Human Rights Defenders



Section 1 - Executive Summary

Tactical Tech implemented the project entitled 'Strengthening the ability of Human Rights Defenders and NGOs to utilise ICTS for freedom of expression' during the past two years from July 2015. This document relates specifically to the objective 3 focusing in 'WHRDs increase their capacity to defend against hate speech and online harassment'.

Our work in 2014 and 2015 carried out under the SIDA-funded Tactical Tech project; 'Securing Online and Offline Freedoms for Women: Expression, Privacy and Digital Inclusion' laid the foundations for this project. In both phases we have been able to adapt our work, allowing us to engage directly with women human rights defenders (WHRD) and women net activists in order to face a global trend of using ICT for controlling and shutting down women voices and opinions through online harassment and gender-based violence launched by governments and non state actors.

We have worked to build capacity within the sector and provide practical solutions and advice to women who use the internet intensively to carry out their activities. The project was designed in the long term to **increase our target groups' resilience and their capacity** to develop their own mitigation strategies by **shifting expertise to the community itself**. In a multi-faceted approach the project has directly strengthened people's capacities to firstly improve their own response to restrictions to freedom of expression and freedom of opinion and secondly enable them to improve the capacity within their own communities. Our research and experience shows that only project activities that are embedded in and owned by the communities take hold and stand a **chance of succeeding in the long run**.



This project is therefore a practical response to demand on the ground and is based upon Tactical Tech's theory of change and its 'do not harm' approach which puts the safety and wellbeing of target groups and the specific communities they represent at the centre of all activities.

One important learning outcome related to this program has been to understand that including gender into privacy and security requires intersectionality which means to engage with the diversity of cultures, social status, gender identification, sexual orientations, race, ethnicities and other power structures that create various forms and levels of inequality for individuals and communities into their access to security tools and practices.

Even though we received applications from very diverse backgrounds, we could notice how some specific barriers applied more strongly to women and vulnerable communities in their relation with Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). Many applicants and participants to the GTI showed some commonalities in their trajectory of life regarding the following elements:

- **Late and/or controlled access to ICT** with a strong mediation by third actor parties (relatives, family, partners or institutions through social pressure or education discrimination)
- Reduced or **difficult access to privacy and security tools** and technical knowledge associated to it.
- **Lack of safe spaces (online and offline)** and trusted networks for learning more about privacy and digital security tools and practices.
- Fragmented and **precarious lives** due to activism or work in human rights issues



- **Exposure to surveillance and online violence** often related to activism or work in human rights issues
- Deficient individual and **collective self-care** and wellbeing practices.

The lack of privacy and security that many applicants are subjected to, also means a lack of spaces in their local contexts where they can gather and learn about new privacy and security tools and practices. Solitude and isolation are referred as not having nearby trusted persons and networks that can support them in learning more on these topics. This led us to focus more on establishing international and regional networks of supports throughout the different GTI.

Regarding the impact of the program in a nutshell, this project has enabled us to train 158 **women in becoming privacy advocates, digital security trainers, champions, influencer and replicators within their own networks**. As a prolongation of their training, participants to the Gender and Technology Institute (GTI) have organised at least 125 activities across 25 countries dealing with gender and technology, privacy and digital security within their own organizations and/or communities. Those awareness and training skills activities have directly **reached 3,872 persons**. All together they have raise awareness and contribute to skills building on the ground enabling more women to protect their privacy and engage with security tools and practices, more organisations and network to shape their security strategy and more allies to know how to better support women and WHRD under attack.

The project also included the development of a wiki platform¹ which provides women net activists and human right defenders with community driven resources on digital security and privacy activities

1 <https://gendersec.tacticaltech.org/>



with a gender focus. This online resource, produced in collaboration with women from **25 different countries documents over 125² activities** organised on the ground. It also includes 50 tutorials³ on how to teach others about topics related to gender and tech, privacy, holistic and digital security and 53 how-tos⁴ for self-learning about those topics.

All these outcomes have far exceeded the objectives and targets established in our results framework proving that investing in WHRD and women activists' skills generates important social returns. This impact study includes the analysis of a sample of 75 activities organized by TTC, partners and GTI participants. This analysis presents an exiting panorama of ground-based work for including gender into privacy and security.

To note finally that this document is an update of our previous analysis of the impact achieved by the first GTI that was developed in September 2015⁵ and analyzed in-depth the first set of 50 follow up activities documented by participants to the first GTI. Because of this previous work, the section 2 of this report will strictly focused in analyzing the following 75 documented activities developed by participants from the first, second and third GTI. We add in Annex 2 the analysis of activities achieved for the first impact report as it is a good complement to this report.

2 <https://gendersec.tacticaltech.org/wiki/index.php/Category:Activities>

3 <https://gendersec.tacticaltech.org/wiki/index.php/Category:Tutorials>

4 https://gendersec.tacticaltech.org/wiki/index.php/Category:How_To

5 https://gendersec.tacticaltech.org/wiki/images/d/da/GTI_ImpactStudy.pdf



Section 1:

The Gender and Technology Institutes

In September 2014 the open call for applications to the first Gender and Technology Institute⁶ (GTI) was launched and distributed among our networks. In less than six weeks over **350 applications** were received. Applicants lived in many areas of the world and represented different socio-demographic and political backgrounds. However their personal stories in relation to privacy and digital security threats faced by themselves, or their communities, were disturbingly alike.

The problem of online harassment and threats against women and their collaborators, coming from both governments and non-state individuals and groups, has become more visible in the last few years. These threats trap many women between the use of the internet crucial to their work and/or activism in raising awareness, organising actions, documenting and conducting outreach on one hand, and the constant tracking, surveillance, and harassment on the other. Internet and social media platforms can be dangerous as they enable, expand or mirror (old and new) forms of violence that leads to women's work and voices being deleted, self-censored and actively prevented from being seen, heard or read.

Answers to our call for applications echoed this situation and while many applicants reflected on the stereotypes and prejudices they had face when engaging with tech, there was also a general acknowledgement of a lack of security (either digital, physical or well-being) of women when accessing, using and developing technologies. Besides, the use of tech to undermine privacy and create new forms of surveillance and control over women bodies and opinions was also remarked. Among women targeted, the WHRD and LGBTQI activists working on gender social justice issues or sensitive topics, such as

⁶ <https://www.tacticaltech.org/gender-tech-institute>



health, reproductive and sexual rights were felt as particularly at risk. Moreover, vocal women, such as bloggers and journalists engaged in politics or feminist issues were also cruelly under attack.

Testimonials showed that technology-related violence is located on the continuum of gender-based violence, making clear the structural aspect of violence by linking, expanding and/or mirroring online attitudes with offline prejudices. Stories depicted attacks in the form of smear campaigns, identities theft, doxxing and leaking of intimate and/or personal details, “revenge” porn, blackmailing, hijacking of devices and social media accounts and calls for violence such as rape or death.

These **attacks have been related to governments, hate groups and also relatives that are using technologies** to intimidate, harass, track them down because of their gender and/or sexual orientation, their opinions and activism. It is noteworthy that many applicants also pointed out the responsibility of ICT-companies and social media platforms related to monitoring, selling of data and information provision to governments. Their **failure in creating policies or regulatory mechanisms for tackling abuse**, and pervasive and rampant online misogyny, bigotry and gender-based violence were also frequently underlined.

Many applicants also felt that they were under attack from different social groups. The 'known' ones such as families and partners and the 'unknown' ones such as governments, hate groups or and criminal organisations. In the latter case, it was more difficult to clearly assess who they were and how much tracking and monitoring they were undertaking. The lack of understanding about the “things that were really happening” and the uncertainty about who were responsible were also frequently reported.

These testimonials also showed that applicants **relied on a tactical use of internet** for building reputation, networks and achieve social transformation. At the same time they were **increasingly aware that maintaining their privacy and digital security** was crucial for keeping up with their activities and



activism online and offline. Consequently, those needs led to a clear demand for more adapted methods and tools but also for safe spaces and availability of time to sort out their doubts and learn to overcome the most unpleasant aspects of their relations with ICT.

GTI processes and methods



Figure 1: Picture of GTI participants attending the first GTI (Berlin December 2014)

The aims of the institutes were to **train participants in order to learn tools and techniques for increasing** their understanding and practice in digital security and privacy and in order to become digital security trainers, privacy advocates, champions, influencer and replicators within their own organisations and communities. The Institutes are also intended to **better understand and research new approaches to privacy and digital security including a gender and cultural diversity approach**. Finally, the GTI are meant to enable participants to create **networks of support and solidarity among them** and to plan synergies, campaigns and actions together.

Contents addressed encompassed theoretical elements dealing with gender and technology, privacy and surveillance, training skills, and practical tips and methodologies to become an outstanding advocate, trainer or champion. Other



dimensions, such as holistic security, self care, risk analysis, tackling gender based online violence, develop feminist principles of the internet were also discussed along the different GTI. Learning sessions were also complemented with skillsharing sessions, hands-on sessions in the feminist hackerspace, sport and night activities such as documentaries screenings, performances and cabarets.

In order to plan the engagement with communities, the specific regional issues and contextual needs, training methodologies, curricula, contents and the security measures that should be adopted for the organisation of the GTIs, several **preparatory meetings were organized**. Those were attended by WHRD, women tech activists and digital security trainers, who presented their experiences in relation to gender, security and privacy, and brainstormed about methodologies and session planning to prepare the agenda. The interaction with the selected participants, criteria for selection and how to ensure their safety before, during and after the GTI were also addressed. Creating a safe space and an atmosphere of wellbeing and relaxation during the preparatory meetings was also discussed in-depth. Finally preparatory meetings are also aimed at expanding the curricula and think about how to facilitate the follow up on the activities organised by participants after the GTI.

Regarding our evaluations of applications, those used a data audit appraisal to check their suitability to the aims of the institutes and the ideal-types of participants defined in the calls. The data audit was achieved in two rounds, one first step was applied checking for their legibility and enabling us to extract a more reduced pool of motivated and adequate potential candidates. In the second step another set of criteria was applied in order to ensure as much diversity as possible among participants.

Some of the criteria used were: Living and/or working in the global South, acting as a social change agent, being connected to different type of communities, networks and organisations, english or spanish fluency depending of the region where the GTI took place, motivation to apply, previous experience with research, documentation, training, digital security and privacy tools. The



originality and uniqueness of the applicant experience, inasmuch as the soundness and consistency of the application were also evaluated. The second set of criteria consisted in achieving as much cultural diversity as possible among geographical areas, gender based identities, between activists and representatives of organisations and finally among types of organisations (aims and target audiences). Organisations, informal networks and individuals with a demonstrated grassroots reach were prioritised.

Whenever possible, and dependent on availability of secure communication channels, the GTI preparation included for **all invited participants a skills and learning needs assessment**. Some of the information gathered dealt with: Basic computer and/or mobile phone habits, technical knowledge, contextual, cultural and social information, perceived threats to digital security, and information about any attacks participants could have been subjected in the past.

We complemented these with peer to peer conversations between facilitators and future participants. This type of personalized attention proved to be especially important in creating trustful relationships with new participants who had never worked with Tactical Tech, or had never joined a training, traveled abroad or felt more shy about spending time with strangers. Even though highly time consuming, it provides important outcomes by helping to remove possible barriers and fears, setting expectations, experimenting directly with new means of communication and overall, by involving as soon as possible trainees in co-owning their training process.



Oriented Action Curricula and Learning Spaces

Throughout the different GTI, participants were involved in different tracks such as digital security, politics of data, gender and tech, holistic security, training skills and self care. In general, the first day was spent with all the participants together in order to **reflect on our gender and intersectional experience of technologies and moving forward towards an analysis of risks and learning needs**. Mitigation strategies that were already in place were shared among participants.

The following days encompass several structured learning moments. Those offered two or three sessions on different topics held at the same time. The fourth learning moment takes place at the end of the afternoon and participants can choose between stand alone talks, going hands on in the feminist hackerspace, making radio programs or attending self care sessions.

Some of the sessions delivered during the GTI included: Migrating to Gnu/Linux, Imagining a feminist internet, Digital security basics, Pimp your browser, Reducing Metadata, Understanding alternatives (to commercial software), Malware and servers attacks, Detecting IMSI-Catcher, Politizing Facebook, Google diets, Data detox, Creative uses of social media (for campaigns and advocacy), Mobile security, The Amnesic Incognito Live System, Planning training activities in unknown environments, Quantified bodies, Creating safe spaces for learning about tech, definitions of Online harassment, Hacking hate speech, Documenting and reporting violence, Developing self-care, etc

The last day is generally devoted to regional and thematic rights organisations working in groups for seeing possible actions and synergies they could establish after the GTI, to evaluate the event and to decide in a plenary the next steps for documentation, keeping in touch, and developing a network of support and solidarity.

For all the GTI, the methodological framework adopted is based on the basic



principles of adult learning. Most specifically the **ADIDS method that stands for Activity-Discussion-Input-Deepening-Synthesis** which is frequently used in awareness-raising workshops on specific social issues. For digital safety training, which mixes both awareness-raising on issues and teaching technical and strategic solutions, the ADIDS methodology is a **good fit**.

Finally, this approach is complemented with a **feminist approach engaging with long time methods**, such as shaping safe spaces, understanding ones privileges, putting attention on power and inequitable relationships, creating nurturing and inclusive processes for reflexion, exchanges and learning. More specifically feminists critics and perspectives of technology and how women are already self-including themselves in those fields were transversally addressed during the GTI. Because of that almost all facilitators were women already engaged for a long time in using, developing and training others to technologies.



Participants at GTI Ecuador celebrates Inti Raymi and reset their digital shadow



Section 2- Collective actions and networks

Activities around gender, privacy and digital security

“Many of us shared the sensation of not being the same after the GTI, for me the best part of that experience was: the holistic training, the inclusion of self care as a fundamental part of security and in general of our struggles. Finally, the design of strategies to perform in the networks as a security tactic, but also the freedom of expression and reconquering our intimacy” (T.O)

The following section presents an analysis of the 75 activities organised on the ground by Tactical Tech, partners and GTI participants between August 2015 and June 2017. The analysis of those 75 activities is a follow up to our previous analysis of the first 50 activities documented between January 2015 and July 2015. The gendersec wiki, our community driven documentation online space currently lists 127 activities.⁷

There have been relevant experiences and initiatives dealing with gender and tech, privacy and/or digital security for raising awareness or skills sharing and addressing end users, intermediary actors and/or organisations. In order to operationalise our research we refer in this document to the above analysis as initiatives or activities. Those terms are defined as collective actions involving strategies intended to create awareness, resolve difficulties and/or improve a situation in relation to access, use and uptake of privacy and digital security tools and practices.

All those activities have been organised either directly by the participants to the GTI (alone or in partnership with their organizations and communities), or by Tactical Tech, its partners, many times also with the involvement of different GTI participants.

In order to document those activities, the methodology has consisted in a

⁷ <https://gendersec.tacticaltech.org/wiki/index.php/Category:Activities>



follow up achieved through personal emails, mails exchanged on the GTI mailing lists and also face to face meetings during events where we could receive direct feedback from the participants. We have been keeping track of those exchanges and created a template to document all activities in the gendersec wiki. We also created an editor account for participants and invited them to further document their initiatives.

This sample of 75 activities should be understood as a snapshot of a specific panorama taken at a given moment and not as a representative image of the current state of the art in relation to the development of activities around privacy and digital security including a gender approach.

Neither can we assume that those activities are a direct outcome of the GTI, that would be an erroneous assumption. Moreover because participants to GTI are also selected upon their demonstrated capacity to organize events and transfer knowledge towards new recipients. Nonetheless all activities analyzed here have been organized by participants to GTI or by TTC in partnership with participants and have implied the use and reinvention of resources, ideas, processes, facilitation methodologies and/or new connections achieved at the GTI. **As any impact assessment involving understand social change and distance traveled by its participants, detecting a direct causality effects are very difficult to prove.** Nonetheless we can still learn a lot by studying correlations phenomenas. We know that **GTI inspired its participants and that participants inspired GTI**, and this virtuous circle of inspiration is what have been catalysing changes and transformation on the ground.

Other limitations constraining our analysis relate to our commitment to the do not harm principle. As introduced previously, our experience in the field indicates that the lack of feedback and documentation can also be strategic from a safety and wellbeing perspective. On the one hand we find that a large amount of activities are based on volunteer work, which generally does not allow a proper planning, documentation, and analysis of its outcomes. Precarious living conditions of many participants generally comes with a lack of time and resources to develop documentation processes.



Besides that, documentation in the context of our target audiences requires us to achieve a balance between the political and inclusive potential linked to our documentation processes (sharing is caring) and the visibility issues that can expose participants to threats or repression (sharing is scaring). As we looked for ways of creating safe spaces online and offline, where we could create a sense of community and self support, we were pushed towards the need to create missing resources that could be useful to our specific communities needs and challenges. By documenting what we do, why we do it, for and with whom we are doing it and what the outcomes of those collective actions are, we are easing the process for others that might want to engage in those fields but still lack references, networks or experiences.

However, as many participants experiment a lack of privacy, are under surveillance or live in highly controlled and monitored environments, how they share information and how they present themselves can result in unexpected outcomes at best, or more threats and repression at worst. The project intended to think ahead of those challenges by training participants to understand how they should ponder visibility with traceability and exposure before publishing online. More concretely, our invitation to document included a memo recalling participants that before documenting on the wiki, they had to carefully think about what they published could affect themselves and others.

In addition, only six fields of our template form were compulsory in order to record an activity. Namely its title, category (gender and tech, privacy and/or digital security), date, target audience and the number of people trained. Those criteria were retained because they could give a sense of the activity without revealing the actors and organisations behind it. However many activities could be documented in a far more detailed manner including useful information such as agenda, tutorials and learning resources, participants feed back, learning outcomes and thoughts for the future.

Through our exchanges with participants and our review of available platforms and on line resources for learning more about privacy and digital security, we



were able to identify a gap in relation to available Open Educational Resources encompassing more immediate privacy and digital security resources for trainings. For instance, many learning opportunities can arise from a well-organised and searchable repository of agendas. By reviewing how different agendas can fit specific audiences and time constraints, trainers and advocates can improve their own planning. In the same sense, presentations that can be edited and adapted to one's context can ease the process of preparing useful training contents. As we could see through the project, many new privacy advocates and/or DST that are working on a volunteer basis will struggle with time and will experience difficulties in fitting new training and advocacy activities into their already busy lives. Because of these constraints, platforms that share proper documentation can enable a better access for all to learning resources. These different considerations brought us to develop a wiki, which is one of the most comprehensive and widely used platforms to create community driven documentation.

Geographic scope

As said on introduction, the impossibility to document all the ground-based work resulted in a sample of activities documented produced through direct feedback from their organisers. Nonetheless we were also able to spot evidence of other activities taking place in other regions. Many of those activities were not reported or published as the organisers wanted to “remain under the radar.”

So far, almost half of the activities reported on have taken place in Central and South America (34). Countries covered were Brasil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru and Republica Dominicana. This over-representation should be linked to the fact that 15 participants at the first GTI 2014 came from that region and that the second GTI 2016 was organised in Ecuador and targeted WHRD from all over the LAC region. The second most frequent slot of activities have taken place in events with an international audience (16), specifically in Brasil during the AWID forum⁸, in Belgium for the

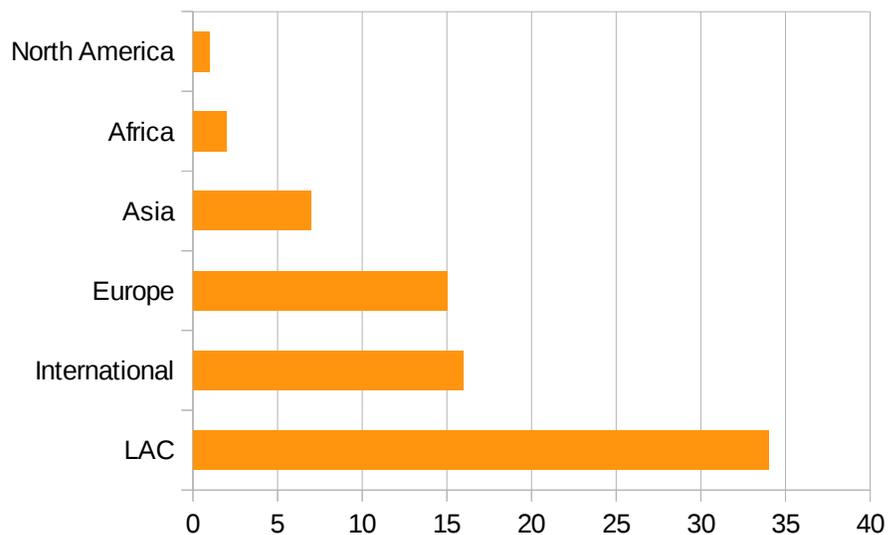
⁸ <http://www.forum.awid.org/forum16/>



Rightscon conference⁹, in Spain at the Internet Freedom Festival¹⁰ and in Sweden for the Stockholm Internet Forum¹¹. We have decided to range activities that have taken place in those location in relation to the international audience that those events gathered understanding they offered perfect spaces for outreach events and for organising activities in collaboration with our partners and also with GTI participants.

The third slot of activities (15) encompasses European countries such as Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden where we have taken part to several outreach activities and also have collaborated with some of our partners to organize awareness raising activities in a diversity of contexts.

Finally, 10 activities took place in Asia (7), Africa (2) and Canada (1) and were organised mainly by GTI participants. Regarding the Asia region, reported activities took place in Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka. And for Africa, we found an activity organised in Kenya and one in Republic Democratic of Congo.



9 <https://www.rightscon.org/past-events/>

10 <https://internetfreedomfestival.org/>

11 <http://www.stockholminternetforum.se/>



Formats and topics

Among the 75 analyzed activities, the most common format has been the organization of 'workshops' (23) which generally included session involving a hands-on aspect with privacy and DS tools and that generally lasted less than half day. Then we find 'trainings' (12) that generally lasted between one and three full days and could address end users, organizations, trainers or facilitators.

Most of the workshops and trainings explicitly addressed Privacy and Digital Security and generally implied sessions designed to raise awareness on digital security practices and better understanding through hands-on activities on how to find, select, use and configure tools but also how to shape security strategies and tactics targeted to the specific needs and contexts of the participants and collectives presents at those activities. We could see that GTI participants when developing activities generally address privacy along with digital security. The tensions existing between those dimensions in relation to the availability of tools, the possibility to own your tools and processes, threat modeling and risk analysis differs greatly but many GTI participants addressed both dimensions at the same time in the activities they developed.

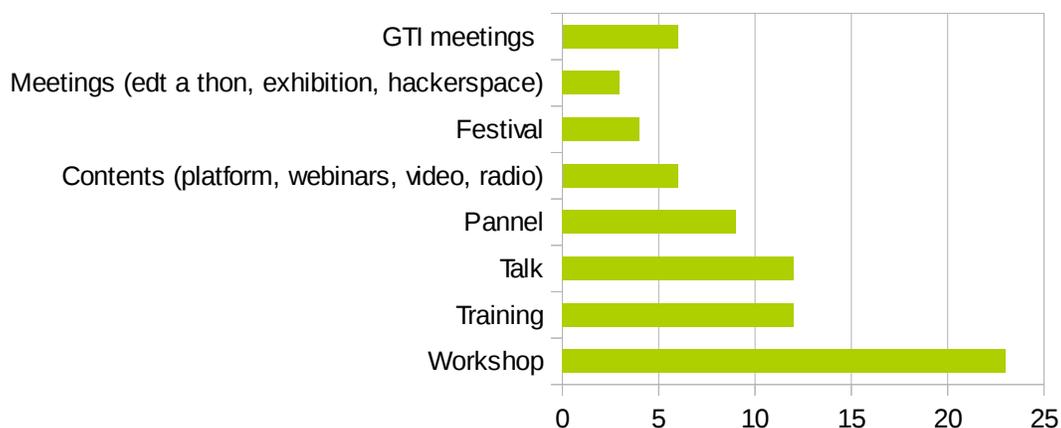
To note also that some trainings provided an holistic perspective and others consisted in train of trainers (ToT). **Holistic security** refers to specific trainings and workshops delivered on the ground with a holistic perspective, which enable trainers to link physical integrity, self care and wellbeing along with digital security practices. **Training of Trainers** refers to specific activities that are aimed at training persons already engaged in delivering training on any of the topics listed above in order to increase and/or update their training skills.

The following most popular formats are **'talks' (12) and 'panels' (9)**, both generally consisted in awareness raising activities introducing or presenting a topic to an audience, Talks were defined by one person or one collective stand alone presentation and panels did involve different actors discussing their perspectives about a common issue. Talks and panels generally aimed at



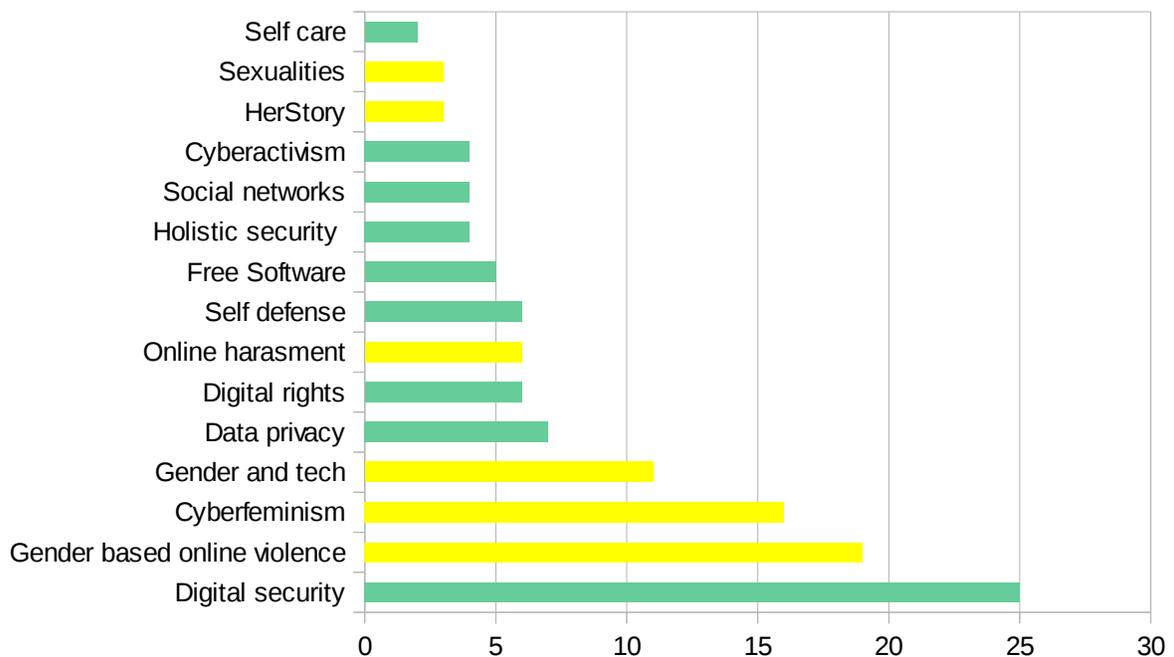
discussing and better understanding privacy implications driven by our uses of technologies. They could address specific national legislation, governance of internet at IGF events, how to deal with big data and sexual surveillance, corporations practices with data mining and profiling, new forms of surveillance and control exercised by private actors

Another format consisted in the production of contents (6) such as radio programs, online videos, webinars and platforms encompassing resources of interest about privacy and digital security shaped for WHRD and women activists. This format aim at shaping contents that could be accessed online and at distance. On the contrary we also find the organisation of 'festivals' (4) and 'meetings' (3) that aim at creating opportunities for meeting and engaging face to face and that encompass a ladyfest, a femhack, an edit a thon, an exhibition about "connected violences" and also a feminist hackerspace. Finally we find 5 GTI related activities that consisted in the GTI in Ecuador and Malaysia and 3 preparatory meetings that took place in Nicaragua, Sri Lanka and Spain.



Please note that the above listed categories can easily overlap and that boundaries are fluid in practice. So to better understand the context of those activities, we also reviewed the tags used to document the activities and selected two main key words to label those. In order to prioritise those key words we have cross available tags with the title of the activity. This exercise has enabled to extract a list of 15 most common topics covered by our sample of activities.





Unsurprisingly, we find one big cluster of topics around 'Digital security' (25), 'data privacy' (7), 'digital rights' (6), 'self defense' (6), 'holistic security' (4), 'free software' (5), 'social networks' (4), 'cyberactivism' (4) and 'self care' (2). This cluster is composed by topics that relates to process, methodologies and tools that shape the field of privacy and security.

The second big cluster of topics encompass 'Gender based online violence' (19), 'Cyberfeminism' (16), 'Gender and tech' (11), 'Online harassment' (6), 'HerStory' (3), 'Sexualities' (3). This cluster is composed by topics that underline a gender and intersectional approach to privacy and security.

The last element we have analysed has been the **motivations** presented to organise the activities. Among those we find four major type of motivations that we introduce below according to how frequently they were reported:

> **Create safe spaces for training and learning** about privacy, digital security and holistic security for communities and individuals that generally can not access or afford receiving training, or at least not in nurturing and caring environments (for instance trainings to security and privacy including a gender and intersectional approach, holistic security and self care, feminist perspectives of technologies, feminist hackerspace).



> **Raise awareness** on topics that are poorly documented, studied or addressed but which impact are felt as overwhelmingly important on the life of individuals, activists, WHRD and organisations (for instance: big data and sexual surveillance, data discrimination, digital rights, politics of data, digital security etc).

> **Creating synergies and exchange** among practitioners, activists and advocates about tactics, strategies and good practices (for instance for tackling issues related to gender based online violence, online harassment and/or internet governance).

> **Make visible by putting in the spotlight** the contribution of women and LGTIQ to the development of technologies and STEM fields but also in relation to the advancement of human and digital rights and freedoms (for instance through the organisation of edit a thons, ladyfest, femhack, exhibitions).



#INTERNET ES NUESTRA

Taller de Autodefensa Feminista

Facilitado por:
CECILIA VEGA
Integrante del Comando Colibri (México)



Aporte voluntario

Luis Cordero E1 - 07 y Av. 10 de Agosto,
esquina. Edf. Gamma, of. 701.
Tro de noviembre de 2016
10:00 am - 2:00 pm



EDITATONA
MUJERES NICAS



Espacio de creación y edición masiva en Wikipedia de biografías de mujeres nicaragüenses destacadas en la historia.

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enredadas.ni@gmail.com

Sábado 3 de Septiembre
8:30 AM
Programa Feminista La Corriente
De donde fue el Cine Cabrera
2 1/2c. Sur

Invitar:    

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PARA MUJERES** PARTE I



- Introducción a la autodefensa digital
- Usos de navegadores seguros
- Complementos para la navegación segura
- Comunicación segura: Chat seguros

VIERNES 10 DE FEBRERO HORA: 17:00

LUGAR: QUITO JUAN LARREA N13-156 Y ARENAS

Requerimientos: Computadora portátil
Participación abierta previa inscripción:
Info@elchuro.org
Telf: 0226298890 - 0983819473
Aporte: Eco UDS.



Oh, oh,
sexualidades
digitales!

Facilitado por
María Martha Escobar

¡Taller gratuito!

Reservá tu cupo antes
del 10 de junio al correo:
enredadas.ni@gmail.com

HACKATÓN FEMINISTA 2016

FemHack 2016: 404 equidad, diversidad no encontrada
¡Sumate a la construcción de mundos ciberfeministas!

Sábado 18 de Junio
TALLERES - 1:00 - 5:00 PM / Universidad Centroamericana
AFTER PARTY - 8:00 - 10:00 PM / Café Mará Mará
Para mayor información, escribí al correo: enredadas.ni@gmail.com





**SEGURIDAD EN LA RED
Y CIBERFEMINISMO**



(: \ 13, 14, 15 y 16
de junio
5:00 pm a 8:00 pm / :) (: \ Platóhedro
Cl 49A # 36-93
B/ Buenos Aires / :)
(: \ Cupos limitados / :)



Axxxida **Crowley[LiveCode]**

Noisk8 **Morfina**

4HH N00001S3 **Blas Femia**

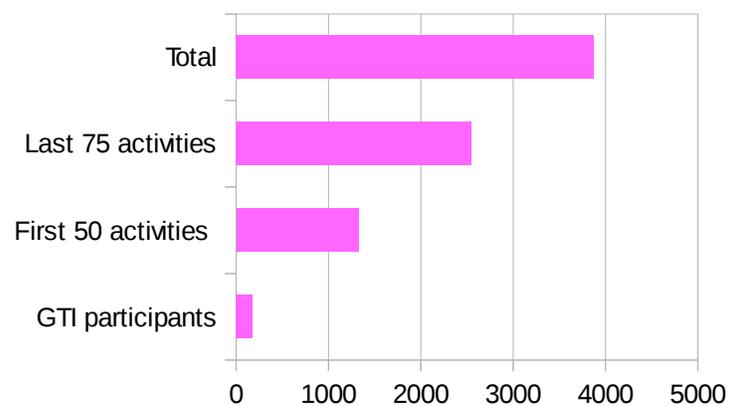


Figure 6: Activities coordinated by GTI participants (Femhack 2016 Nicaragua, Autodefensa digital para mujeres Ecuador, Seguridad en la red y ciberfeminismo Colombia, #Internet es Nuestra Mexico, Taller de autodefensa feminista Ecuador, Edit a thon Nicaragua, Motivando a la Gyal Colombia)



Out Reach

As the number of participants was compulsory for recording an activity, we can see that **all together the 75 activities reached 2548 persons**. This number echoes the number of 1324 persons out reach throughout our analysis of the 50 first activities analyzed in our previous impact assessment of the first Gender and Technology Institute.

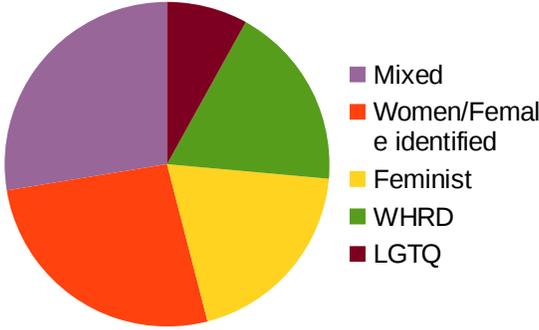


This indicates that investing on training skills of WHRD and women net activists has a multiplier effect proving our methodology for reaching out to vocal woman and social change makers who can act as intermediaries within their own networks. The above image show us that by training and following up a global network of 158 persons that have participated and made possible the three editions of the GTI, we can expect a clear social return at the level of the communities and organisations that GTI participants are engaging with.

Classifying audiences under an unambiguous banner can prove as tricky as precisely naming formats or motivations. Many activities included in their call a multi-layered description of their target audience such as for instance "open to activists, feminists, LGBTQI". For the purpose of this assessment we have labeled each activity under a main target audience:

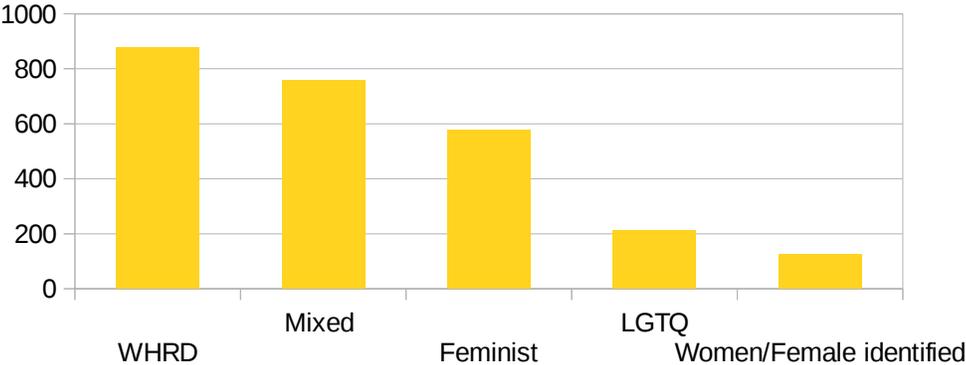


'Mixed environment' (24), 'Women/Female identified' (23), Feminist '17', WHRD '16' and 'LGTQ' (7). To note that under our broader category of mixed environment we also found primarily WHRD and HRD, and more specifically digital rights advocates, digital security trainers, tech developers, journalists, students and policymakers.



Graph 1: Cluster of audiences out reached

Many activities were upon invitation only and could targeted specific gender identities and/or sexual orientation. Nonetheless most activities were oriented towards mixed environments welcoming all genders (24) and the rest required participants to self identify as a woman (23), WHRD (16), feminists (17) and/or as a LGTBQIA (7). If we add up the number of people trained according to those categories, we found the following number of participants for WHRD (876), mixed environments (759), feminists (578), LGTBQIA (210) and women and female identified (125).



Regarding the openness of those activities, we can see that most of the trainings and workshops activities were not open to all. Attendance was largely based on a peer to peer invitation, promotion through trusted networks, on line registering that could be then be reviewed through a selection processes. These closed calls were often related to activities targeting WHRD, feminists and LGBTQI taking place in controlled and/or hostile environments to privacy and security and/or to women and sexual and health reproductive rights. Providing training to digital security, privacy advocacy or gender and tech is considered in many contexts highly sensitive and that can require that organisers keep a low profile to avoid attracting unintended attention by opponents.

The remaining activities were open events even though they often took place in environments considered as safe spaces either because they were international events and/or because they run under a strict code of conduct or shared agreement. This might indicates that organising activities around security and privacy that include a gender perspective requires environments that demonstrates pro-activeness in defining expected conducts and how they will tackle harassment or any other misconduct that could further criminalise, discriminate or exclude part of the audience.

Finally, even though an analysis of the expected outcomes of each one of those 75 activities can not be achieved here, we found that many participants when reporting feedback from the participants that attended their activities reported that those wanted to learn and engage more, reach more participants, create more similar activities and/or scale them up. Besides that we can also see that for the GTI participants, developing these activities helped them boost their confidence in their knowledge and skills and introduced them to new social networks for



further engagement.

These are very positive indicators and the organisation of the next regional GTI events will further contribute to breaking the isolation of GTI participants in the privacy and security fields and grow more networks of support and trust expertise at the community based levels. The table below present some extracts regarding the feedback from GTI participants who organised activities as well as some of the feedback they received from their participants.

GTI participants	Feed back of participants to activities
<p>The methodology of the workshop changed based on the expectations that the women told us to have at the time of registration. We had little time and most told us that they needed to know how to protect their accounts in social networks, so we chose to leave out of the methodology a mapping and a case study exercise to identify strategies based on actual experiences. (Nicaragua)</p>	<p>"It helps me a lot to know the tools and how to use them. I liked the dynamism of the methodology. I wish I had more time." "I liked that you gave us tools to protect us. I would use more analysis of situations of violence and harassment in the networks, to get an idea of how to react in common situations." "I think it was a space to raise awareness, how to protect ourselves. I would like it to be more extensive so that we can share the different experiences and know more tools." (Nicaragua)</p>
<p>For a first proposal of this team, I believe that the workshop met the expectations we had. Particularly it is necessary to work on a greater collective construction that can make use of the available tools and the construction of the messages according to our agendas. (Brasil)</p>	<p>We had a good return of the workshop, mainly because many campaigns and / or actions that were shown had not been seen previously which allowed them to be known and disseminated. (Brasil)</p>
<p>As the organizer, The participants were very heterogeneous and provide a lot of diversity and richness in the room. They bound a lot among them because in general they felt alone in relation to their interests in technology and gender-related topics. They</p>	<p>Review of participants evaluation showed that all participants felt this training had empowered them and enable them to better understand links between gender, feminism, tech related violence, privacy and digital security. (Balkans)</p>



<p>felt they had meet new friends and were eager to stay in touch. (Balkans)</p>	
<p>How was it ? It was great. I woke up earlier than normal work days to ensure I was there with the participants as they were a committed, had lots of questions and reflections. They were also very resourceful in sharing examples of homegrown solutions to the challenges addressed during the sessions. The day would end too soon not only for the trainers but also the participants. (Kenya)</p>	<p>The participants found the sessions useful not only in their professional lives but also in their personal and academic life. The sessions were structured to be as responsive to the developing needs of the participants and there was open interaction towards finding practical solutions even beyond the training days. One participant remarked- "It is like I attended a full course." (Kenya)</p>
<p>As an organization, we could say that the objective and expectations were met. At the end of the training, participants made their commitments on how to pass on the skills and knowledge they have learned from the training. (Philippines)</p>	<p>Majority of participants will re-echo training in their respective organization and networks. Some are thinking to hold their own risk assessment and later to conduct a digital security and online safety training in a modular session (Philippines)</p>
<p>One of the complex issue behind this experiment was to find a free platform to carry out the webinar. After reviewing several options we opted for the Big Blue Button platform but having no one installed on a trusted server we had to find some organization that would lend us theirs. In the end we got it and obviously had problems at the beginning with getting to hear us, but one of the two facilitators managed to run their audio and was carrying out the webinar, complementing with inputs from the other facilitator by the chat (Webinar on internet)</p>	<p>Already in action, any vestige of anxiety dissipated when I began to read comments of the participants in the chat. I loved simply to know that they were there; That we were meeting again. Although, there were some absences, logically for very varied reasons. But I bet we'll keep adding to the next webinars! Because this dynamic gives us the opportunity to (re) open the exchange of experiences that is so valuable and necessary to continue walking, creating and building collectively. (Webinar on internet)</p>



Networks and partnerships

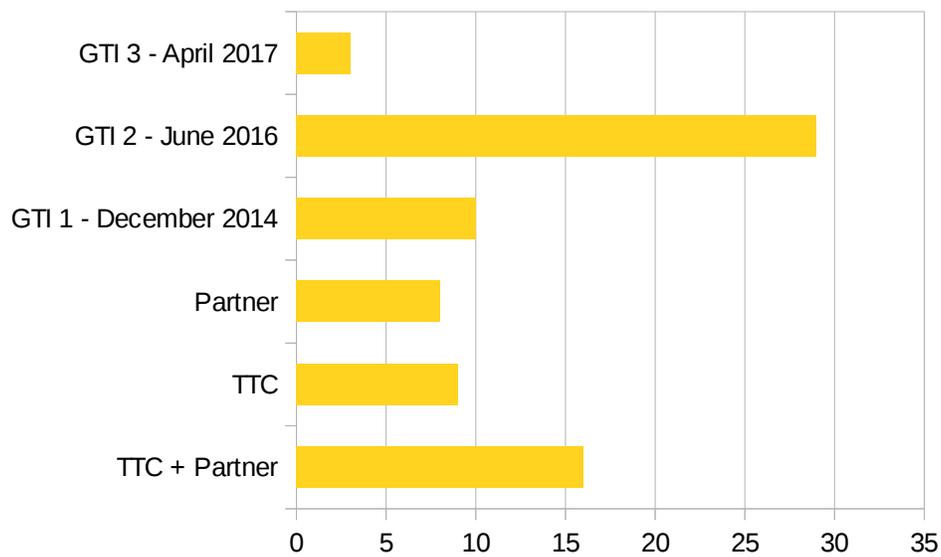
Among the sample of activities, we found that one third of those (25) have involved tactical tech either alone (9), either in partnership with other organisations (16). Important to note that latter also includes the 5 GTI related preparatory meeting and GTI events.

Regarding the 9 activities developed alone, those generally consisted in outreach events where we have been invited by a third actor organisation to present the work achieved under the program. Those actors encompass a variety of local actors (such as Grup Promotor Congrés Sobirania Tecnologica (SP), Feria del libro anarquista (SP), Espacio Fundacion Telefonica (SP), Labomedia (FR), Les Dégommeuses (FR), TRANSMIT an educational platform for digital culture, art and technology of the SIGNAL Festival (CZ)) and international actors (such as the Womanity Foundation and the Global Tech Women Voices Conference, The Greens European Free Alliance and European Parliament, the Internet Freedom Festival and Internews).

Regarding TTC partnerships in relation to the preparatory meeting and GTI events we find also a **diversity of actors ranging between digital rights organisations** (Article 19, Fundación Karisma), **Women Human Rights Organisations** (Asian-Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women (ARROW), CREA, Consorcio Oaxaca, GIZ Ecuador, Fondo de Acción Urgente Latino americano, JASS – Just Associates Mesoamerica) **and local partners working at the intersection of gender, human rights and ICT** (Donestech, Enredadas - Tecnologías para la igualdad, Sentimos Diverso). To note also that many of those partners have been also present at one of the 2 GTI events as local partner, facilitator or participant.



Regarding the remaining 50 activities, 9 have been organised by one of the partners listed above, 10 by participants to the first GTI (Berlin - December 2014), 29 by participants attending the second GTI (Ecuador - June 2016) and 3 by participants attending the third GTI (Malaysia - April 2017). Because this analysis is taking place only one month after the third GTI we could only document so far three follow up activities.



It is also interesting to note that among the 42 activities organised by GTI participants we find that five of them were developed through a partnership between different participants of the GTI. In terms of the full sample it can be also noted that 13 different activities brought together more than one GTI participant enabling new encounters and networking over time. This dimension of building a community of trust, support and solidarity has been often referred as crucial by different participants to the GTI.



Detail of activities

Producing online contents about surveillance, security and gender based online violence

We present some examples of contents produced by participants that have attended our GTI and that we found significant in their ability to produce targeted contents of interests for women, WHRD, feminists and/or LGTIQ in relation to raising their awareness and critical understanding of current privacy and security challenges related to ICT uses.

Luchadoras is a collective that broadcast a TV show on internet (Rompeviento TV) dedicated to women activists, artists, researchers and journalists that promotes their work and the defenses of women rights. One of their members attended the GTI in Ecuador and interviewed different participants in order to do a special TV show about ICT with a Gender perspective¹².

El desarmador (the Screwdriver) is an initiative of Imilla Hacker¹³ which means in Quechua / Aymara 'girl or young woman'. They are a collective focused on the production of alternative contents on technopolitics and society with the intention of opening the door to the analysis of issues around privacy, surveillance and internet governance. Imilla hacker interviewed several participants during the GTI and made a series of 8 radio programs on topics such as online harassment, net neutrality, facebook under scrutiny, how the internet works, feminist principles of the internet, states of surveillance, analysis of digital security risks and digital security tactics¹⁴.

¹² <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gJn-p7l0CHM>

¹³ <https://imillahacker.sdf.org>

¹⁴ <https://eldesarmador.org/>



Two GTI participants developed a 2 days training on digital security oriented towards feminists and put up at the end of the encounter a fanzine combining resources and conversations maintained with the participants called “Me falta privacidad para la autonomia de mi deseo” (I lack privacy for the autonomy of my desire). They upload it in archive.org on different formats enabling others to copy, modify or remix their work¹⁵.

Some participants at the GTI have also engaged in the development of webinars to ease the process of keeping in contact and sharing knowledge at distance. So far there have been 2 successful experiences with a webinar organized by Coding rights in partnership with TTC on the topic of Sexualities, reproductive rights and online violence¹⁶, and a webinar on attacks to servers and solutions for hosting websites organised by TTC, Frida the young feminist foundation and facilitators at the GTI¹⁷.

Last not least, some participants and their organisations have partnered for launching a platform called “Ciberseguras” that aims at becoming a hub of resources about privacy, digital security and gender based online violence publishing different resources such as manual, guides, tips and posts.¹⁸



15 http://lucysombra.org/TXT/Fanzine_necesito_privacidad.pdf

16 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hf9QuP4TsBY&feature=youtu.be>

17 https://gendersec.tacticaltech.org/wiki/index.php/Webinar,_Seguridad_servidores_y_elecci%C3%B3n_de_plataformas_alojamiento_web

18 <http://ciberseguras.org/>



Webinario Seguridad Digital
Que no te callen!

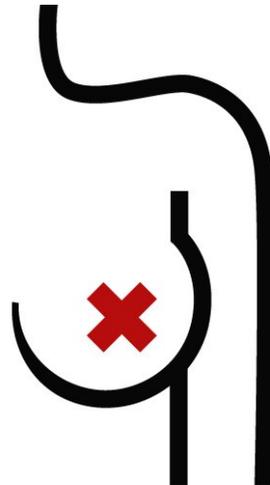
Seguridad y Elección de plataformas alojamiento Web

25 de enero
 11 pm GMT

Para registrarte envía un correo a events@youngfeministfund.org

Más información: https://frama.link/uv6_46CS

FRIDY TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY COLLECTIVE



SEXUALIDAD, DERECHOS REPRODUCTIVOS Y VIOLENCIA EN LÍNEA

15/9, A LAS 14:30 H (GMT-UTC -3)

LINK DEL HANGOUT PRONTO EN [WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/EVENTS/62552260967798](https://www.facebook.com/events/62552260967798)



Figure 7: Webinars organised through a partnership between TTC, Coding Rights, FRIDA The Young Feminist Foundation and facilitators to 2nd GTI in Ecuador.

Festivals: Putting in the spotlight and f2f convergence

Some participants feel the need to ease the creation of face to face gatherings that enable their participants to meet, build networks and conspire among them in friendly and welcoming environments. The organisation of “ladyfest” comes from a specific tradition that is community-based organised, not for profit and oriented towards music, culture and arts developed by women. The different activities described below share those commonalities and also take place in environments generally hostile to the organization of events focusing in women and their contribution, uses and specific developments of technologies. All together those festivals and gatherings f2f enable to create new narratives and imaginaries around gender and technologies, shape temporary safe spaces where women and feminists can meet and learn together about technologies but also develop initiatives, campaigns or services that could meet their own needs. Finally, those events have a clear capacity to scale and reach out to a larger audience.

In 2016, one participant and partner of the GTI organised with her



collective the first ladyfest in Nicaragua.¹⁹ The aim was to contribute to the recognition of the contributions that women creators are making in the current cultural environment. The event was so successful that a new Ladyfest was organised in 2017 counting with more partners, more women artists and technologists and more public.



Figures: Poster for Ladyfest editions 2017 and 2016

'Motivando a la Gyal' is a festival held in 2017 and created by women from the Valley of Aburrá, who seeks, through exchanges of experiences, knowledge, affections, products, talks, workshops and conversations, to create a space where thinkers, activists, children, mothers and artists from different contexts can meet and develop research, build processes and networks 'Motivating Gyal' is an excuse to know, speak, share, laugh and unlearn, it is an opportune moment to create a living space, permeated by bodies, action and words²⁰.

19 <http://enredadasnicaragua.blogspot.fr/search/label/LadyFest> and Videos about Day 1 2016: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ok_JOinazE, Day 2: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_sUHFkJZgPw, Day 3: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0ooQinsD_R0

20 <http://platohedro.org/motivando-a-la-gyal/>



The tradition of free software enables us, today, to amplify hardware and software to hacking of bodies, gender, academia, gynecology, maternity and child-rearing as well as operating systems, distributed networks, autonomous servers, "pirating", open media, electronic devices". The festival lasted 5 days and was a turning point for many mexican cyberfeminists that had for the first time the opportunity to meet face to face and build trust among them.²²



Contributing to the governance of internet: Investing the IGF

The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) is a multi-stakeholder dialogue space on Internet policy issues convened by the UN. It brings together all stakeholders in the Internet governance debate, whether they represent governments, the private sector or civil society, including the technical and academic community, on an equal basis and through an open process. Because of this role it is increasingly felt that there is a need to enable more inclusion for women and LGTIQ in the IGF as a space to influence and change perspectives regarding gender based online violence and digital rights.

²² https://gendersec.tacticaltech.org/wiki/index.php/TransHackFeminist_Convergence_2,_Mexico



In the framework of the 11th Forum for Internet Governance (IGF) held in Zapopan, Jalisco from 6 to 9 December; Civil society organizations and citizen groups convene the #InternetEsNuestra event, a self-engaging space for dialogue and collaborative creation on topics of interest related to human rights and the internet; In particular: access, openness, security, surveillance, freedom of expression, privacy, gender violence, infrastructure, net neutrality, data protection, digital literacy, labor and nature rights. The event was coordinated thanks to different participants from Mexico that attended the GTI in Ecuador and enable them to meet several times in order to prepare and shape their strategy and activities at IGF. The overall event #InternetEsNuestra received an interesting amount of press and media attention demonstrating their impact.

In a similar way one participant to the GTI held In Malaysia mobilized to contribute to the last IGF that took place in Sri Lanka. As explained in their own words: “Interestingly, there was mention of a Women IGF on the first day as well. There was very little information available but a few of us including the Women and Media Collective decided to mobilize around the Women IGF and the main conference. We shared the IGF information with other activists and women’s rights org’s (WROs) in Sri Lanka and while some were interested and turned up, one of the main things I realized was that we need a primer of sorts on why an IGF is a relevant space for WROs. I found APC’s issue paper to be extremely useful in this respect. Our main objective was to be identified as interested stakeholders at the IGF and to highlight why women are key and relevant stakeholders in internet governance. Our strategy was to be present at the Women IGF as well as relevant sessions of the main IGF and engage with the discussions, both as participants and panelists. We also asked for and received advice and tips about engaging with an IGF from two persons from APC which was great and much appreciated”.



During the latest Asia Pacific IGF that took place in July in Bangkok at least two participants of the GTI were in attendance along with three facilitators. The participants engaged in various sessions bringing in a gendered perspective to the discussion. Both participants were able to provide their comments on the final synthesis document to be issues from the IGF. This provided the opportunity for participants to add language such as gender, sexuality, women's rights, etc. in an official document released by the IGF.

Uplifting skills organisations, networks and communities

Finally, we want to highlight here some examples of workshops and trainings organised by GTI participants oriented towards their own organizations, communities and networks but also towards other groups they are not involved with. This is just a selection that aims at providing a glimpse regarding the wide variety of end users but also of processes and methodologies to shape those activities.

"When the femh3ck flash training in Nairobi came to an end, one of the participants who was from Association of Media Women in Kenya (AMWIK) members approached us and requested if we would consider training their members as the issues highlighted were very pertinent to what women go through in the country. The potential of media being more informed on cyber threats especially women would hopefully translate to various media platforms being utilized to reach more women across the country. A few days later an email from the secretariat of AMWIK inquiring on if we could share on the outcomes of the femh3ck training and a request on if we can engage in other similar activities and/or platforms, lead to the discussion of holding a three day training for its members over the month of August on Saturdays for three



consecutive weekends" (Kenya)

"We see this session as an opportunity for discussion and reflection, and to contribute to an agenda that is more specific and contextual with respect to responding to targeted online attacks. We invite people working on online harassment, advocates of freedom of expression and participation online, those working on human rights, as well as interested technologists, activists, and researchers to attend this session" (Belgium)

"Over the past two years, there has been an increasing production of guides and other self learning resources oriented at better understanding what is violence against women (online and offline) and how to document and share about the initiatives, processes and tools that are challenging it under its different forms. When mapping what is there and what is missing, participants to the workshop will draft guidelines for shared good practices when producing new materials (such as how to not reinvent the wheel and duplicating upstream work, thinking ahead the maintainability, translatability, feedback, peer review and overall sustainability of those resources) and will reflect on how to develop materials that are ethical, inclusive and accessible. "
(International event)

"Fertility awareness methods have been known and practised by women since antiquity, and were widely used in the 20th century until hormonal birth control methods suppressing or controlling menstruation were developed. Historically, monitoring fertility expanded on the personal knowledge of one's cycle and body, and has therefore been encouraged by some menstruation activists as a way to better understand and live their cyclic nature in a positive way. Mobile applications can now take on the role of monitoring a woman's cycle and are amongst the most popular health applications in app stores" (Brasil)



"The workshop was carried out in the framework of an integral (legal and psychosocial) approach to people who are about to regain their freedom. Population characterized by years in prison without access to communications in jail (only letters and calls by the fixed telephone line) have very little use and knowledge of social networks. I decided to hold this workshop as part of its preparation for what we have called "the street today" and to provide practical tools for safe communication" (Colombia)

"For the communication group of the Vía Campesina it is very important to know the existing communication channels, the opportunities, risks and threats to be able to use them efficiently, without turning against us. Through the workshop we have learned how to use social networks in a way that enable us to show only what we have decided to show, nothing more. Participants from Via Campesina worldwide (Taiwan, Sri Lanka, Palestine, Nicaragua, Argentina, Peru, Belgium, Zimbabwe, France) attended the workshop" (International event)

"To have a safe and closed space for women to discuss and address insecurities around computers and technology, being able to share useful secure communication practices and tools to organize around LGBTQ issues and use these tools strategically. Also to recognize that engagement with technology is a political feminist issue and to gauge interest and capacity for events like this" (India)



Conclusions

The different outcomes described in this report have far exceeded the objectives and targets established in our results framework proving that investing in WHRD and women activists' skills generates important social returns.

Through the organisation of the GTI and other related training activities, we have helped WHRD and activists to understand how their issues are being affected by the ways in which offline discrimination, control and abuse play-out in online environments and to find strategies for handling the barriers posed to their free expression online. We have supported them to design their outreach considering the tension between exposure and participation by carefully assessing the potential associated risks as well as the available mitigation strategies and tools and enabled them to better navigate the challenges of expression and security online.

For the next steps of the program we plan to focus on the following actions and good practices for trainings with a gender perspective:

- Build strong international and regional networks of support among women trainers who can work across and through the women's rights sector.
- Closing the information and awareness gap about the challenges to freedom of expression and association for women online, creating a movement from analyzing and understanding the challenges to providing practical advice and support to women net activists and stimulating discussion about strategies for navigating these challenges.
- Support women journalists, activists and others who have an influential social media presence who can act as engaged advocates for women's security online by being more confident



and engaged themselves in implementing digital security and privacy-protecting behaviors.

- Implement trainings that not only transfer skills but also allow the community to better understand the issues and find solutions.
- Create learning resources and adapt curriculum which can be shared through creative commons licensing and at the same time allow for further documentation of the needs in the sector.
- Include gender by placing privacy and digital security within a broader holistic approach which moves away from militaristic and patriarchal definitions.



Annex 1: GTI in a nutshell

Date/Location/ Days	Number participants	Number facilitators	Number logistics and guests	Number application /weeks open call	Number countries	Partners	Tracks	Nb follow up activities documented
Preparatory Meeting October 2014 Germany (2 days)	21	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	15 countries	Association for Progressive Communications (APC)	Not relevant	Not relevant
GTI December 2014 Germany (5 days)	54	17	7	310 applications/ 6 weeks	27 countries	Association for Progressive Communications (APC) and support for facilitation by Donestech, Protection International and SAFE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Privacy Advocacy > Training skills > Gender and Tech > Hands on security tools > Feminist Hackerspace 	60 follow up activities
Preparatory Meeting April 2016 Nicaragua (5 days)	12	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	7 countries (Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua)	Enredadas - Tecnologías para la igualdad and invited participants from Article 19, Fundación Karisma, Consorcio Oaxaca, GIZ Ecuador, Fondo de Acción Urgente Latino americano, JASS - Just Associates Mesoamerica,	The preparatory meeting was composed by a 3 days meeting with all partners and then 2 days with 5 of the facilitators invited that tested some new curricula through a 2 days experimental training oriented at local WHRD	Not relevant
GTI June 2016 Ecuador (5 days)	46	10	2	210 applications/ 2 weeks	12 countries (Ecuador, Colombia, Perú, México, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Venezuela, Argentina, Santo Domingo and Honduras)	Sentimos Diverso and support for facilitation by Consorcio Oaxaca	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Digital security > Politics of data > Gender and Tech > Holistic security > Self care > Radio Berta Caceres > Feminist Hackerspace 	29 follow up activities
Preparatory	12	3	Not	Not relevant	7		The three day	Not relevant



Meeting April 2017 Sri Lanka (3 days)			relevant		countries (Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar)		preparatory meeting focused on mapping out the risks and needs of whrds and organizations in the region in relation to Online Harassment. The first two days focused on the mapping aspect and the third day was spent discussing the themes of the GTI, the participants and facilitators.	
GTI Malaysia April 2017 (4 days)	26	6	3	204 applications in two weeks	10 countries (Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, India, Taiwan, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal)	Asian-Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women (Arrow)	The GTI had three thematic focuses they are: Holistic security (that includes digital security), Data and Politics and Gender and Tech. Other activities also included a feminist hackerspace and skill shares.	3 activities (This analysis being developed one month after this GTI explains the low number of follow up documented activities)



Annex 2 - Detail of activities analysed for the first impact assesment report (December 2015)

Raising awareness against online misogyny: The Zero Trollerance Campaign

This campaign²³ was inspired by debates and exchanges regarding gender based online violence and trolling that took place during the GTI and were informed by participants experiences. This initiative was designed by a facilitator of the institute in partnership with the Peng collective which is a Berlin based communication group. The initiative was widely supported and relayed by many participants to the GTI. As explained in their website in a humoristic manner: *“Hate has always been a part of the Internet and the intentional harassment of other people (termed trolling) has too. But the gendered forms of harassment and violence on Twitter today point to a deeper problem in society that cannot be solved by technical solutions alone. Trolls need serious, practical help to overcome their sexism, deal with their anger issues and change their behavior”.*

The campaign enabled you to send to your Twitter trolls links to individual videos or to the main website. The campaign involved 160 talking bots that enrolled 3,000 identified trolls in the 'self-help program', and then sent them humorous motivational messages and video clips over a period of one week. This initiative received a wide media and press coverage contributing actively in making more visible the problem of gender based online violence and misogyny taking place on social media platforms such as Twitter.

23 <http://zerotrollerance.guru/index.php>



With my help **even you** can
become a decent human
being!



Figure 8: Home page of the zero tolerance website

Raising ICT skills of women in urban and rural areas: Hamara Internet

Hamara Internet is a project developed by the Digital Rights Foundation whose founder and director, attended the GTI. So far, the project has hosted four workshops in different remote towns of Pakistan for around 180 women activists and students, who were trained to use social media and digital tools to make their work more effective and safe. After different sessions they knew about the different laws which deal with cyber abuse and violence and they also learned about the basic digital security tools and privacy techniques they could apply when engaging online. Women reached were mostly from rural areas or university students. Participants reported to have gained confidence to not only actively participate in the online sphere but eventually to transit towards more online forms of activism. For achieving the Hamara Internet Campaign, Digital Rights Foundation has partnered with groups like Tactical Technology Collective, the Web We Want and local groups like Peshawar 2.0 and City University Peshawar.

The initiative also developed a website²⁴ including digital security content in

24 <http://hamarainternet.org>



Urdu language from Tactical Technology Collective, information regarding training and workshops, research and advocacy material, and women related laws and policies in relation to cyber abuse. Along the project, materials such as stickers, and badges with different messages about privacy and cyber abuse against women have been widely distributed.



Figures 9 and 10: Pictures taken during Hamara internet workshops

Sustained training over time: The Digital Trainers Summit

As underlined by our in house research report “Security in context”²⁵, reaping the full benefit of training to privacy and digital security requires support to sustained learning over time. Our experience in the field indicates that participants take advantage of more than one learning experience in order to integrate digital security practices into their groups, organizations, networks workflows. For any type of sustained uptake, one training serves as the basis for learning but a second training provides the space and time to solidify skills, strategise at a movement, network at organisational level, and to support the growth of champions. Participants to those training activities told us that they began to understand the context behind the tools better the second time around. Because of these elements, in the six months following the GTI, the

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project enabled 12 women (a quarter of all participants to the GTI) who were interested with opportunities and resources to attend new training opportunities.

These include providing a digital security training aimed at WHRD with more experienced trainers, or it involved attending a Training of Trainers (ToT). Among them one was focused on holistic security and two more focused on digital security. It is in this context that through a partnership with IREX and Internews we were able to invite six participants from the GTI to attend an international event about digital security which included a Digital Trainer Summit. Its objective was to gather a cross-section of the growing community of digital security trainers in order to establish a sense of the community, map their work, and identify commonalities, differences and best practices in the diverse approaches present in the room. The participants were roughly 60 digital security trainers from regions including Latin America, the Middle East and North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, the former USSR and South-East Asia, among others.

Participants from the GTI shared an evaluation about their experience at this ToT and underlined that it had been a crucial moment for meeting more peers and strengthening their visibility and participation in the field:

"I think the sessions were very fruitful to me to learn about best practices from other trainers, on what I think I can apply in my trainings. We also tried to formulate a way to shift the focus of digital security trainings from tools to humans" (D.C)

Participants also agreed on the importance of training again the recent acquired skills at GTI in order to feel more confident and keep up with their interests on those topics. As explained by one of the participants after delivering a training for WHRD in Mexico that followed up her participation to the Digital Trainers Summit:

"For me, attending the Gender and Technology Institute turned to be a very



intense experience and I have to admit that it was not until the Circumvention Tech Festival that I could begin to put a name and give voice to the range of emotions the GTI had caused in me. To be nourished with reflections from such a broad diversity and understanding the holistic security approach served me a lot" (M.S)



Figure 11: Website of the Circumvention Tech Festival

International Feminist Hackaton: F3mHack

The desire for this global feminist hackathon emerged from different individuals that met at the GTI and wanted to cross feminist and post-colonialist perspectives of technology in order to engage with a global network during a 24 hours hackathon. One important aim was to create trans-frontier solidarities in order to break the circle of isolation felt by many participants in relation to those topics. Besides, the idea was also to enable a multilayer of safe spaces (online and offline within the different initiatives organized in the ground) where women, trans* and other interested persons could learn about how to protect their privacy and digital security in feminist, friendly and nurturing environments.

In terms of concrete logistics, a first date was proposed around March but participants were too busy at that time. When Sabeen Mahmud, a WHRD from



Pakistan who had organised the first hackathon in that country was shot dead, participants to the femhack mailing list proposed to dedicate the feminist hackathon to her memory and a new date was decided for the 24th of May. Under the umbrella of this international call for action, Tactical Technology Collective funded nine outreach initiatives organised by GTI participants in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Kenya, Serbia and Pakistan.



Figure 12: Banner of the FemHack website

It should be clearly underlined that the call for participation, website design, translations were all based on volunteer work, and resulted into a bottom up and decentralized effort among participants who engaged together by using different means such as encrypted mails, protected chats and pads, collective administration of the website. Last not least, even though the public launch of the call for actions could only be issued 2 weeks before 24th of May, 25 new activities were submitted. Added to the eleven organized by GTI participants, the Femhack amounted to 36 activities which lasted between one and four days and were delivered in 19 different countries²⁶. In general organizers of those events have been women or LGTBIA persons, but there were also cis men interested in feminism and approaching technologies from a post-colonial perspective who submitted proposals and developed activities. We detail below some of the activities organised on the ground, listing first the initiatives

²⁶ Map with detail of activities can be seen here: <https://f3mhack.org/index.php/en/>



organized by GTI participants and funded by TTC and adding a selection of other initiatives organized by third actors.

Activities funded by TTC:

- Argentina: Hackelarre for feminist & LGBTQIA about basic privacy and digital security. It gathered feminist collectives and queer, trans, cis women & women of color from Buenos Aires.
- Brazil: Hackdays for feminists women and LGBTQIA in order to raise awareness on privacy and digital security.
- Mexico: A Feminist Caravan of 1200 km that went to Guadalajara, Distrito Federal, Puebla and Oaxaca in order to make visible risks faced by WHRD and journalists meanwhile providing practical workshops for self defense.
- Mexico: A workshop for WHRD in which digital security departed from an understanding of the basic principles behind internet and how the information travels.
- Serbia: A round table about privacy and security organised by the Association of the Woman Development Center in order to raise awareness about privacy issues currently faced by WHRD.
- Kenya: Talking Digital, Saving Lives was a workshop organized at the Egerton University which addressed issues of tech related violence among students of higher learning institutions.
- India: Encryption and digital security workshop for cis, trans and queer women aim at introducing some useful secure communication practices and tools to help LGBTQI organize among themselves.
- Indonesia: A feminist hackaton and digital security training for women and LGBTQI people.
- Pakistan: Workshops on Safe Spaces in the universities of Islamabad & Lahore where the Digital Rights Foundation introduced to the concept of online and offline spaces and the methodologies that can support their development.

Other activities:



- Global: Take Back the Tech! Hack the sign! from APC was designed to transform the meaning of WiFi symbols turning them into symbols of women amplifying their voices and connecting their ideas. This action used the hashtag #Occupytheinternet! And aimed at challenging patriarchal culture and norms in our relationship with technology.

- Scotland: A queer crypto meeting was hosted and also organised a round table on the political background of the current crypto hype, discuss its relevance for gender issues, and then went hands-on supporting participants in their use of encryption tools.

- Tasmania: Miss Hack hosted a technological coven on the access to technology from the point of view of women and the relationship between creation, information and health, to empower embody and embrace kindred actions in the spirit of Sabeen.

