

Template for final Report CPDI 2024/25

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Privacy For Her

Members of groups

Dilhun Develi : Coordinated research on digital privacy violations and contributed to content development.

Anjeza Hepaj : Focused on case studies and storytelling from Southeast Europe.

Isatou J.K. Sanyang : Managed analysis of legal frameworks and advocacy strategies.

Matteo Pierguidi : Led website design and technical development.

Stefano Bortolatto : Handled website functionality and multilingual content integration.

Matthias Beck : Responsible for data organization, site optimization, and user experience.

Outline

- This project, “*Privacy For Her*,” is about addressing the gender-based inequality surrounding digital privacy rights, focusing on the violations of women’s privacy in digital spaces. It aims to raise awareness of how women around the world are disproportionately affected by privacy breaches—ranging from cyber harassment to surveillance—and how these experiences reflect deeper structural inequalities in digital media environments.
- This issue matters because it limits women’s freedom of expression and equal participation in media and public life. In democratic societies, media should support inclusion and equality — yet digital violence silences women and undermines their rights. Addressing digital privacy is essential for ensuring equal access, safety, and dignity online.
- A growing body of academic and NGO-based research confirms that technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV) is a widespread and under-addressed issue:
- The SEE Digital Rights Network's comparative report (2022) shows how non-consensual data use is widespread in Southeast Europe, especially targeting women.
- In Albania, the Counselling Line for Abused Women and Girls (CLWG) supports women facing digital violence.
- Africanfeminism.org (2020) details the use of intimate image sharing as a form of silencing and control in Nigeria.
- In Egypt, [Egypt Today (2022)] documents blackmail cases leading to extreme consequences such as suicide.
- The Kadın Cinayetlerini Durduracağız Platformu and Mor Çatı Women’s Shelter report on online and offline abuse patterns in Turkey.
- In Italy, campaigns like Intimità Violata led to the legal recognition of revenge porn and supported protective legislation.

- These sources show that legal frameworks are often incomplete, reactive, or culturally biased, and they underline the importance of intersectional and localized responses.
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Goal and target

The goal of Privacy For Her is to raise awareness about how women's digital privacy is violated and to advocate for stronger protections. The project targets young women and students, while also addressing educators, activists, and policymakers to encourage broader social and legal change.

Methodology

The project employed a mixed-method approach that combined qualitative case analysis, policy review, and a comparative framework. We researched and selected real-life cases from countries including Turkey, Italy, Nigeria, Egypt, and Tunisia. Alongside this, we examined existing privacy laws and digital protection mechanisms in these countries to understand how legal frameworks address—or fail to address—women's digital privacy. By comparing these different cultural and legal contexts, we aimed to identify common challenges and opportunities.

Our sources included academic literature on technology-facilitated gender-based violence, digital rights, and feminist media studies, as well as reports from NGOs such as APC, UN Women, Mor Çatı, and Kadın Cinayetlerini Durduracağız Platformu. We also incorporated news coverage and official data on privacy violations, and examined ongoing campaigns like Take Back the Tech, Coding Rights, and Women in Digital.

In terms of organization, each team member focused on a specific country or case study. The group collectively reviewed the literature and reports to identify patterns and key themes. The website content was collaboratively developed and translated into English, Turkish, and Italian to maximize accessibility and reach.

Challenges and limits

During the development of the project, we faced several challenges. Access to detailed case data was limited, especially in countries lacking centralized public reporting systems. Additionally, comparing legal frameworks proved difficult due to inconsistent terminology and a lack of transparency across different regions. Language barriers also posed obstacles, as some primary sources were available only in languages such as Arabic or French.

As a student project, our capacity for direct policy impact was limited, focusing primarily on raising awareness rather than driving legislative change. Furthermore, verifying informal data, like social media posts or undocumented incidents, was challenging. Despite these limitations, the project makes a meaningful contribution to public discourse by clarifying complex issues and bringing greater visibility to the topic.

References and web resources

Academic & NGO Reports

APC & Jokkolabs Banjul. (2022). Human rights in the digital context in The Gambia [Section VI]. Retrieved from: apc.org

SEE Digital Rights Network. (2022). Comparative analysis: Non-consensual processing of data.

Africanfeminism. (2020). Silencing women: Nonconsensual distribution of intimate images as gender-based violence in Nigeria.

UN Women. (2022). Online and offline violence against women in Turkey. Retrieved from: eca.unwomen.org

Mor Çatı Women's Shelter Foundation. (2020). Analysis of digital abuse trends in Turkey. Retrieved from: morcati.org.tr

Campaigns and Platforms

Take Back the Tech: <https://takebackthetech.net>

Coding Rights: <https://codingrights.org>

Kadın Cinayetlerini Durduracağız (Türkiye): <https://kadincinayetlerinidurduracagiz.net>

Intimità Violata (Italy): <https://www.ilgiorno.it/milano/cronaca/revenge-porn-cfe30cad>

CLWG, (Albania): <https://www.iamaneh.ch/en/projects/albania/clwg.html>