



Gender Equality Division, Digital Sector Office, and NGO and Civil Society Center

CSO-led Solutions for Addressing Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence

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Solution 3: Case of ADB Operations

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TFGBV issues in Mongolia

- 51% children aged from 9 – 17 experience cyber bullying, pressures and online sexual harassment in Mongolia (UNDP Mongolia, 2025)
- Cyberflashing, cyberstalking, hate speech, catfishing, cyberbullying, flaming, and defamation, is common among youth. Deadnaming, doxing, trolling, and synthetic sexual media are also widespread among school children (National Human Rights Commission, 2025)
- Girls were being exposed to online sexual abuse during COVID-19 pandemic (ADB, TA report)
- Digital technology is being used by perpetrators to monitor and control partners, reinforcing offline GBV (UNFPA Mongolia, 2024)

ADB's experience with CSOs on TFGBV

ADB



- Online and remote counselling modalities for survivors to seek psychosocial support during lockdowns
- Digital reporting and referral mechanisms
- Stress management training for GBV service providers
- Small-scale grants for local CSOs for campaigning
- Online hackathons to identify the types of TFGBV



Lesson learnt

Focusing on TFGBV policies and legislation that captures TGFBV prevention among youth

Importance of maintain relationship with women's rights organizations and network as CSOs can reach those who are most vulnerable

TFGBV issues require sustained efforts beyond single-project interventions - The involvement of digital actors in TFGBV prevention efforts appears to be lacking