



MULTIMEDIA TRAINING KIT

INTERNET RIGHTS ARE HUMAN RIGHTS: SEXUAL RIGHTS & THE INTERNET

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ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The list below provides links to materials that may be of interest and use to trainers and participants. The list is by no means exhaustive, and resources have been selected for their international focus, connection to sexual rights and the internet, and their ease of public availability online. Resources that were already mentioned within the Module Handout may have been omitted here. Where possible, links to documents available in multiple languages have also been included. In most instances the descriptions of resources are directly reproduced from the summaries provided in the original documents.

The principal documents in international human rights are:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 1948),
www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/index.shtml
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR, 1966),
http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/compilation_democracy/iccpr.htm
- International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR, 1966),
www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CESCR.aspx

These three treaties form the basis of subsequent international and regional declarations and agreements focused on sexual rights and internet rights.

Subsequent documents relating to the application of international human rights law to sexual rights include:

- UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women (DEVAW, 1993), <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/48/a48r104.htm>.
- The Beijing Platform for Action (1995), particularly Article 96. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/>.
- The Yogyakarta Principles (2006): <http://www.yogyakartaprinciples.org/>

Written in 2006, the Yogyakarta Principles was the first document explicitly outlining the application of binding international human rights treaties to sexual orientation and gender identity.

- UN Special Rapporteur on Education Vernor Muñoz (2010), Report on the Human Right to Comprehensive Sexual Education, <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/462/13/PDF/N1046213.pdf?OpenElement>.

In this report, the Special Rapporteur introduces the topic of the right to sexual education, placing it in the context of patriarchy and control of sexuality. He explains the interdependence of sexuality, health and education and the relationship of this right to other rights from a gender and diversity perspective. The Special Rapporteur also introduces the right to sexual education in the context of international human rights law and analyses international and regional standards.

- UN Special Rapporteur on Health, Anand Grover (2010). Report on “Criminalization of Same-sex conduct, sex-work, and HIV Transmission”, http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/HRC/14/20

In this report the UN Special Rapporteur first considers the criminalization of consensual same-sex conduct, sex-work and HIV transmission. He contextualizes these issues within international and national jurisprudence, exploring the failures of criminalization to achieve legitimate public health aims or the objective of criminal law. For example, how criminalization denies sex workers’ enjoyment of the right to health, including through lack of safe working conditions and or access to remedy for occupational health issues, as well as the failure to distinguish between sex-work and trafficking. He suggests that decriminalization is necessary in response to each of the aforementioned issues, alongside other measures necessary as part of a comprehensive right-to-health approach. Such measures include human rights education, the participation and inclusion of vulnerable groups, and efforts to reduce stigma and discrimination in respect of these groups.

- UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (2013) “Discriminatory laws and practices and acts of violence against individuals based on their sexual orientation and gender identity” (A/HRC/19/41):

http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/19session/A.HRC.19.41_English.pdf

This report shares the findings of a study commissioned by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, documenting rights violations against people on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (including torture, extra-judicial executions, sexual violence), and outlining how international law can be used to end such violence.

- SRI Resources on Sexual Rights & the UN:
<http://sexualrightsinitiative.com/resources/documents/>.

The Sexual Rights Initiative's (SRI) website compiles resources related to sexual rights advocacy at the UN, organized into the following topics: abortion, criminalization, early and forced marriages, gender equality, HIV, maternal mortality, reproductive rights, child rights, sexuality education, sexual orientation and gender identity, sex work, and violence against women. They also include resources related to the UN Human Rights Council, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), treaty monitoring bodies, the post-2015 development agenda, and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

- The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) & Sexual Rights Advocacy Toolkit:
<http://sexualrightsinitiative.com/universal-periodic-review/upr-toolkit/>

The UPR mechanism of the United Nations Human Rights Council is used to review each of the 193 Member States of the UN on its entire human rights record every four and a half years. Although relatively new, it is a powerful tool to hold governments accountable for sexual and reproductive rights violations, and to advocate for changes to particular laws and policies that impact on human rights related to sexuality. This toolkit was developed by International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and the Sexual Rights Initiative.

Resources exploring sexual rights and the internet:

- APC. (2014). Case Studies on Women's Experiences of Technology-Related VAW and their Access to Justice. <http://www.genderit.org/resources/cases-women-s-experiences-technology-related-vaw-and-their-access-justice>.
- APC. (2013). Survey: Sexual activism, morality and the internet, <http://www.genderit.org/articles/survey-sexual-activism-morality-and-internet>
- APC. (2011) *EROTICS: Exploratory Research on the Internet, Sexuality and ICTs*. Full research report: <http://www.apc.org/en/system/files/EROTICS.pdf>, and the executive summary: <http://www.apc.org/en/node/11958/>

- APC (2008) EROTICS: Exploratory Research on the Internet, Sexuality and ICTs— Policy Review.
http://www.genderit.org/sites/default/upload/APCEROTICS_PolicyReview.pdf
- Athar, Rima. (2015) From Impunity to Justice: Improving Corporate Policies to address Technology-Related Violence Against Women.
<http://www.genderit.org/resources/impunity-justice-improving-corporate-policies-end-technology-related-violence-against-wome>
- Datta, Bishakha. (2013). Tangled, like wool: Sex, sexuality and the internet in India. <http://www.genderit.org/articles/tangled-wool-sex-sexuality-and-internet-india>
- Fascendini, Flavia and Katerina Fialova. (2011). Voices from Digital Spaces: Technology-related Violence Against Women. APC WNSP:
http://www.apc.org/en/system/files/APCWNSP_MDG3advocacypaper_full_2011_EN_0.pdf
- Radloff, Jennifer. (2013). How activism shapes your experience of being a citizen on the internet. <http://www.genderit.org/articles/how-activism-shapes-your-experience-being-citizen-internet>.
- GLSEN, CiPHR, & CCRC (2013). Out online: The experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth on the Internet. New York: GLSEN.
<http://glsen.org/sites/default/files/Out%20Online%20FINAL.pdf>. Summary report:
<http://glsen.org/press/study-finds-lgbt-youth-face-greater-harassment-online>.
- Thakor, Mitali and danah boyd. (2013) Networked trafficking: reflections on technology and the anti-trafficking movement. *Dialectical Anthropology* 37:277–290, <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10624-012-9286-6#page-1>
- Maltzahn, Kathleen. (2005) 'Digital Dangers: Information & Communication Technologies and Trafficking in Women'. *APC Issue Papers*.
http://www.genderit.org/sites/default/upload/digital_dangers_EN_1.pdf
- Women's Legal Bureau Philippines. (2015). From Impunity to Justice: Domestic Legal Remedies for cases of Technology-Related Violence Against Women.
<http://www.genderit.org/resources/impunity-justice-domestic-legal-remedies-cases-technology-related-violence-against-women-s>
- Hong, Y., Li, X., Fang, X., Lin, X., & Zhang, C. (2011). Internet use among female sex workers in China: Implications for HIV/STI prevention. **AIDS and Behavior**, **15**, 273-282.

- Parsons, J. T., Koken, J. A., & Bimbi, D. S. (2004). The use of the Internet by gay and bisexual male escorts: Sex workers as sex educators. **AIDS Care**, **16**, 1021-1035.
- Mitra, R., & Gajjala, R. (2008). Queer blogging in Indian digital diasporas: A dialogic encounter. **Journal of Communication Inquiry**, **32**, 400-423.
- Jewkes, Y., & Wykes, M. (2012). Reconstructing the sexual abuse of children: 'Cyber-paeds', panic and power. **Sexualities**, **15**, 934-952.