

GLOSSARY

Artificial intelligence refers to computer technologies that seek to mimic human or animal cognitive and reasoning capacities, so as to make 'intelligent' machines. Intelligence measures a system's ability to determine the best course of action to achieve its goals in a wide range of environments, though the standard for machines being considered 'intelligent' is constantly moving.

Cyberflashing involves the sending of unsolicited sexual images to an individual via digital communications channels.

Cybersecurity refers to the processes or practices to protect systems, networks, and other ICTs from malicious attacks, as well as to prevent their misuse, abuse, or manipulation to cause harm to people.

Cyberspace refers to both the internet and ICTs that connect, use and rely on the Internet such as computers, smartphones, and other internet-enabled devices.

Cyberviolence means the use of computer systems to cause, facilitate, or threaten violence against individuals, that results in (or is likely to result in) physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering and may include the exploitation of the individual's circumstance, characteristics, or vulnerabilities.

Deepfakes are images, videos, or audio that have been digitally generated or altered to make someone appear to have said or done something that has in fact not occurred. While such material may appear real, they are in fact edited or generated using AI, and are often used for malicious purposes and to spread disinformation.

Domestic violence means all acts of violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering, that occur within the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the offender shares or has shared a residence with the victim.

Gender refers to the roles, behaviours, activities, and attributes that a given society at a given time considers appropriate or as a 'norm' for women and men and girls and boys, as well as non-binary or gender-fluid persons.

Gender norms are socially constructed differences—as opposed to biological differences (sex)—and they function as social rules of behaviour, setting out what is desirable and possible to do as a male or female in a given context.

Gender analysis is a critical examination of how differences in gender roles, activities, needs, opportunities and rights/entitlements affect men, women, girls, boys, non-binary or gender-fluid persons in certain situations or contexts. Gender analysis examines the relationships between genders and their access to and control of resources and the constraints they face relative to each other.

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) refer to programmes, networks, and devices that create, store, and transmit data electronically.

National Action Plans (NAP) on Women, Peace & Security, also known as NAP 1325s, are strategies at the national-level outlining the steps being taken by a government to implement Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. The National Action Plan sets out how gender is to be integrated into national peace and security efforts.

Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, humanitarian response, and post-conflict reconstruction. It stresses the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security. It urges all actors to increase the participation of women and to incorporate gender perspectives in all United Nations peace and security efforts. It also calls on all parties to conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, in situations of armed conflict.

Violence against women means **gender-based violence**, that is directed against a woman or a girl because she is a woman or a girl, or that affects women or girls disproportionately, including all acts of such violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

SOURCES

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