RESILIENCE IN ACTION

A Toolkit for Feminist Strategies in Times of Backlash

UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM

PUSH*BACK*LASH

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About This Toolkit

Anti-gender and antifeminist movements are globally on the rise, posing a threat to gender equality and democratic governance. To combat anti-gender and antifeminist narratives and promote feminist ideals, civil societies and individual activists need to be well-informed about the strategies used by anti-gender and antifeminist actors as well as counter practice.

WHO IS THIS TOOLKIT FOR?

This toolkit is designed for stakeholders active in an organized civil society. The toolkit targets people who speak about gender and feminism, experience attacks and backlash, and struggle to counter or deal with attacks.

SCOPE

The toolkit provides information on questions of the target audience. We asked gender equality organizations what they need to navigate backlash. The toolkit provides general guidelines and steps that can be taken to prevent, protect, and respond. Users can adapt these to their context.

HOW TO NAVIGATE THIS TOOLKIT?

This toolkit consists of four sections. While these sections complement each other, they can be read and implement independently. Indeed, depending on your needs and the needs of your organisation some of the sections might be more relevant for you than other. Here are some potential scenarios:

I am interested in the topic and want to learn more!

You best start in section 1 "Foundations": Understanding the Landscape". The section covers the fundamental understanding of the landscape including the main actors, how they frame gender equality and the legal framework of gender equality in the European Union.

I am planning a campaign and would like some guidance!

Section 2 "Prevention: Building Resilience" focuses on proactive measures to strengthen work of civil societies before facing backlash. This includes good practices on how to start a campaign, identify allies, and to implement an equality framework within the organization.

I want to protect my work from potential backlash!

Section 3 "Protection: Safeguarding Yourself and Your Work" equips you with protective strategies to prepare for potential threats and backlash like private/public self-protections and the mitigation of attacks.

Help! I have received backlash! What can I do?

Section 4 "Response: Handling and Recovering from Attacks" shows how to counter attacks and respond efficiently. It further includes direct links to report harassment on the main social media platforms, to helplines and to other available existing toolkits.

* 1. Foundations: Understanding the Landscape

Anti-gender and anti-feminist movements often exploit democratic systems to roll back rights and silence critical voices. The first step for civil society organizations working on gender justice and related topics to counter the influence of these 'anti' movements is to understand them. How do they function? In this section, we define the basic terms, introduce main players in the field and outline the legal framework of gender equality in the European Union.

What are Anti-Gender Movements and Anti-Feminist Movements?

Anti-Gender and Anti-Feminist movements are on the rise and pose a threat to democratic governance and gender equality. These movements have power and are well-networked. For instance, between 2019–2023, anti-gender movements in Europe raised an estimated $1.18 billion from donors in Europe, the US and Russia. Anti-gender and anti-feminist movements use similar methods to gain influence and spread their agenda, but their key focus is different.

Anti-Gender movements oppose gender equality policies, LGBTQ+ rights, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and broader understandings of gender as a social construct. These movements typically reject the idea that gender is distinct from biological sex and target what they call "gender ideology" or "gender theory". They frame "gender" as a threat to traditional family structures, national identity, and religious or cultural norms. They mobilize against comprehensive sexuality education, transgender rights, abortion rights, and anti-discrimination laws*.

Anti-Feminist movements reject or resist feminist principles and efforts to achieve gender equality. These movements may deny the existence of structural sexism or argue that feminism undermines traditional values, men's rights, or societal order. They often overlap with or feed into anti-gender discourse, but their primary focus is on the opposition of women's rights and feminist activism**. Both terms capture a broad range of actors and movements, use similar strategies and present in both grassroots and institutional forms (e.g., political parties, media platforms, academic forums).

* Kuhar, R., & Paternotte, D. (2017). Anti-Gender Campaigns in Europe: Mobilizing against Equality. Rowman & Littlefield.
* European Parliament (2021). Report on the impact of anti-gender and anti-rights movements on women's and LGBTIQ+ rights in Europe.
** Faludi, S. (1991). Backlash: The Undeclared War Against American Women. Crown.
** EIGE (2023). European Institute for Gender Equality – Understanding Anti-Feminism.

How do Anti-Gender Actors talk about Gender Equality?

Humans are storytellers and if we hear a story frequently, it is likely that we will remember it, believe it and even pass it on to others. Therefore, to engage and mobilize people for any cause, actors often tell simple but powerful stories to support their claims. Within our research for PUSH*BACK*LASH based data from X (formerly Twitter), we identified seven reoccurring stories or arguments that are posted by Anti-Gender movements. Knowing and understanding the story can help to identify Anti-Gender actors and create counter stories.

STORY	CONTENT
Erasure of Women	Portraying gender inclusive language and similar measures as discrimination and erasure of ciswomen. This narrative is prominent within the trans-exclusionary radical feminist community who advocate for 'sex-based rights'. The underlying assumption is that inclusion of specifically transgender people will shift the focus and resources away from equality of ciswomen.
Freedom of Speech	Portraying any gender-related issue as a threat to freedom of speech. The frame is supported by reports of people who faced legal consequences due to gender-based discrimination. Closely aligned is the claim that 'Gender' is a totalitarian ideology imposed by 'woke' elites on the people. This rhetoric is popular among populist parties as part of the culture war.
Homophobia	Opposition of transgender rights claiming that transgender identity and gender affirming care is the same as conversion practices and a way to erase gay and lesbian people and same-sex attraction.
Pedophilia	Opposition of transgender rights, adoption and surrogacy by gender-nonconforming, gay and lesbian couples claiming that it is a mechanism to groom and exploit children.
Physical safety	Opposition of transgender rights – e.g. including transgender women in women's sports and women's facilities (e.g., shelters, prisons, and toilets) –based on claims of safety concerns for ciswomen.
Pro-family	Opposition and backlash to bills like same-sex marriage, adoption for same-sex couples, or a more diverse definition of family framed as concern for and protection of families and children. This is accompanied with the fear that 'traditional' families are decreasing because feminism is framed as an anti-family ideology.
Zero Sum Assumption	Gender equality and equal rights for all genders is portrayed as restricting Women's rights or leading to unfair advantageous of groups.

Who are the Main Players in the Field?

In a fast developing and changing landscape it is difficult to list all Anti-Gender and Anti-Feminist Actors. Below we have listed some highly influential actors in the recent years.

European Union

La Manif pour tous (France): Catholic-rooted protests against same-sex marriage, assisted reproduction, and gender education.

HazteOir & CitizenGo (Spain-based): Mobilize at EU level on abortion, LGBTQ+ rights, often funded by European and Russian sources.

Tradition, Family, Property (Poland): Catholic Right networks funding anti-LGBTQ+/anti-abortion campaigns.

Hungary: Government-led anti-gender rhetoric rejecting academic gender studies—represented as a model for illiberal politics.

Western Balkans (Serbia, North Macedonia, etc.): Coalition of religious leaders (Orthodox Church) and nationalist parties targeting education and **Pride events.**

United Kingdom

FiLiA (formerly Feminism in London): Promotes „sex-based rights," opposes self-ID, and is widely deemed trans-exclusionary.

Woman's Place UK: Influential in gender-critical circles, notably involved in Oxford University debates.

Sex Matters: Charity supporting gender-critical views.

LGB Alliance: Split from Stonewall over transgender issues, holds conferences featuring anti-trans speakers (e.g., J.K. Rowling, Jamie Reed).

United States

A Voice for Men (AVfM): Men's rights movement website which has been labelled a male supremacist hate group by the Southern Poverty Law Centre; connected to the **Incel ideology.**

Independent Women's Forum (IWF): Promotes "equity feminism" over what it terms "gender feminism," often criticized as anti-feminist.

Alliance Defending Freedom (ADF): Conservative Christian legal advocacy group. Aims to expand Christian practices into school and government and opposes abortion, same-sex marriage and LGBTQ+ rights.

Legal framework of Gender Equality

in the European Union and Member States

In the EU

Gender equality is a core principle of the European Union as reflected in the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 structured around ending gender-based violence, closing pay/pension/care gaps, improving workforce participation, and promoting balanced leadership and intersectionality. Legally, gender equality is written into the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and EU Treaties. Article 21 and Article 23 of the ***EU Charter of Fundamental Rights*** *refer to gender equality.*

a. Article 21 (Non-discrimination) states that ***"Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited."***

b. Article 23 (Equality between women and men) states that ***"Equality between women and men must be ensured in all areas, including employment, work and pay. The principle of equality shall not prevent the maintenance or adoption of measures providing for specific advantages in favour of the under-represented sex."***

In the ***Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU)****, articles 8 and 157 refer to gender equality.*

c. Article 8 states ***"In all its activities, the Union shall aim to eliminate inequalities, and to promote equality, between men and women."***

d. Article 157 states ***"Each Member State shall ensure that the principle of equal pay for male and female workers for equal work or work of equal value is applied."***

Combined these articles prohibit discrimination based on sex and protect and enforce gender equality across sectors in the EU.

Building on these articles, the EU has implemented a series of directives that member states are required to transpose into national law *(see Table 1)*. National implementation is supported, monitored and evaluated by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE).

Table 1

EU DIRECTIVES

NAME	FUNCTION
2004: Equal Treatment in Goods & Services	Bans sex-based discrimination in access to goods and services. For example, a landmark European Court of Justice (ECJ) ruling established that gender cannot be used to determine insurance premiums and benefits. It is named "Test-Achats" after a Belgian consumer organization that brought the case to court.
2006: Equal Treatment Directive	Unifies previous measures on gender equality in employment, occupation, and occupational pension schemes.
2019: Work–Life Balance Directive	Ensures minimum standards for family leave and flexible working, promoting equal sharing of caregiving responsibilities.
2024: Directive on violence against women and domestic violence	Criminalizes gender-based violence at EU level; member states have until June 2027 to transpose.
2026: Pay Transparency Directive	Mandates companies to provide gender pay info and conduct assessments for pay gaps ≥5%

National Implementation

Each member state must incorporate EU directives into national law as the minimum standard, but the extent to which gender equality is realized differs between countries. The EU directives, the EU Charter on Fundamental Rights and Treaty on the Functioning of the EU focus explicitly on sex, not gender. Indeed, gender is not a legal category. As such the extent to which gender is a protected characteristic differs between member states.

*The International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA) publishes yearly reports about the state of gender equality worldwide. Countries receive an overall rating and separate ratings in seven categories: (1) Equality & Non-Discrimination, (2) Family, (3) Hate Crime & Hate Speech, (4) Legal Gender Recognition, (5) Intersex Bodily Integrity, (6) Civil Society Space and (7). Their website offers an excellent overview of the up-to-date status of gender equality across Europe and the world. Table 2 gives an overview of the hate speech and hate crime laws for the PUSH*BACK*LASH member countries in 2025 based on ILGA research.*

TABLE 2

HATE SPEECH AND HATE CRIME LAWS

IN SIX EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THE UK

= Implemented, Orange

= Partly Implemented

= Does not exist.

	AUSTRIA	GERMANY	HUNGARY	NETHERLANDS	POLAND	SPAIN	UNITED KINGDOM
Sexual Orientation							
Hate Crime Law							
Hate Speech Law							
Policy Tackling Hatred							
Gender Identity							
Hate Crime Law							
Hate Speech Law							
Policy Tackling Hatred							

2. Prevention: Building Resilience

Getting Started:
Step-by-Step Recommendations

Launching a feminist campaign can feel overwhelming — from finding the right message to using the available resources and networks in a targeted manner.

This section is here to guide through the process. Here we outline key steps for developing a strong and resilient campaign, provide real-life examples, and walk you through a hypothetical scenario to show how these steps can work in practice.

These recommendations are not a fixed recipe but a flexible framework you can adapt to your own goals, audiences, and resources. Each campaign is unique, and feminist campaigning is a learning process; reflection, adaptation, and care are part of the work. Use these steps as a starting point to build strategies that fit your context and strengthen your collective resilience. On the ILGA Europe website you can find further resources.

Groundwork:
What do we want and who else is doing the work?

Define Clear and Inclusive Goals

Start with 1–2 focused issues (e.g. reproductive rights, legal gender recognition, inclusive healthcare) and formulate a concrete aim. Include community voices from the get-go. What does meaningful change look like to them?

Real-Life Example: Gender Identity Law in Argentina: demand for legal self-identification without medical requirements.

Build Grassroots Support

Start small and identify affected individuals and local leaders already doing work (formal or informal). Host community listening sessions to support needs, identify barriers, and to form peer support groups. Create an inclusive space to make all voices heard.

Real-Life Example: The Self-Employed Women's Association in India: organizing through member-based unions of informal women workers.

Power Building:
How do we gain momentum and awareness for our cause?

Use Inclusive, Strategic Messaging

Develop a unifying message that frames equality as beneficial to everyone, not just one group. Choose culturally relevant language and narratives that resonate with the target group that reflect the community's values. For example: "We all deserve dignity and safety."

Real-Life Example: HeForShe by UN Women: gained traction by showing men how gender equality benefits them too.

Engage in Coalition Building

Partner with other social justice movements like disability rights or anti-racism movements. Find unexpected allies like teachers' unions, healthcare providers, religious leaders, or traditional authorities. Encourage participation across genders to broaden support and help dismantle patriarchal norms.

Real-Life Example: The non-profit organization Transgender Europe and Central Asia (TGEU) collaborate with feminist and migrant rights groups to broaden impact.

Think Global, Act Local

Connect with and learn from international initiatives. Adapt their good practices to the cultural and political realities of your local context.

Real-Life Example: Trans & Intersex History Africa (TIHA) digital archive is a space where African activists share our archival collections, memories, reflections and facts.

Start With Evidence and Storytelling

Collect community data (surveys, focus groups, interviews). Pair it with lived experience stories to humanize the issue.

Real-Life Example: The nonprofit organization Transgender Europe and Central Asia (TGEU) runs the Trans Murder Monitoring project. The project combines statistics and memorialization. #MeToo began to gain momentum through sharing stories

Use Creative, Visible Action

Organize art-based protests or community events (dance, film, murals). Celebrate queer/trans joy and resilience — not just suffering.

Real-Life Example: One Billion Rising's dance protests drew attention to violence in a non-threatening, accessible way.

Consider Accessibility

For all your events and materials consider how accessible they are. This includes amongst other aspects like language, translations, colour schemes, and also physical accessibility of a space, potential to reimburse participants for travel cost and considering family and carer friendly settings.

Institutional Change: How do we advocate for institutional change?

Engage Policymakers Early

Draft policy proposals in simple, implementable terms (using examples from other countries if helpful). Build relationships with champions inside government or sympathetic legal professionals. Provide toolkits or training to lawmakers unfamiliar with LGBTQ+ rights. A policy brief should include the issue, why it matters including a real-life story or statistic and what needs to change.

Real-Life Example: Argentina's trans movement worked with medical associations and legislators to pass law reforms.

Invest in Capacity Building

Train community members on legal literacy, media skills, trauma support, and leadership. Seek funding for core operations, not just events.

Real-Life Example: Asia Pacific Transgender Network focuses heavily on trans leadership development across Asia-Pacific.

Resilience: How can we sustain our campaign and care for each other?

Centre Wellness and Safety

Prioritize security for activists, especially for members of marginalized groups. Build internal protocols for mental health support, doxxing, burnout, and legal aid. Celebrate wins – no matter how small.

Real-Life Example: Right to be: A non-profit organisation that aims to create harassment-free, safe and inclusive spaces through taking care of each other. They offer resources and trainings.

Security and Risk Planning

Conduct an internal audit to understand (a) the extent to which your team is aware of these security measure, (b) how the measures are perceived and used (e.g., are the working effectively? Are incidents reported?), and (c) which risks (e.g., psychological, economic or reputational) your team is concerned about.

Real-Life Example: The MEN-4DEM 'Safe Research Ethics Framework' can offer inspiration for your own safety protocol.

Be Persistent, But Adaptive

Think long-term. Campaigns and successful transformation of systems and attitudes may take years. Regularly evaluate and shift strategies when necessary.

Real-Life Example: Suffragette movement: it took decades of campaigning to obtain universal suffrage.

How to Identify Allies in the Field?

Building coalitions is essential for long-term engagement and impact, but it can be hard to identify allies. Collaborations can be challenging, thus finding the right allies and creating synergies is essential. The section offers some tips on how to find allies and check if they align with your cause, and what types of allies exist.

How to find allies?

1) Who is already doing the work?

Think broadly and consider organizations that are not directly linked to your issue. For example, labour unions, youth-led movements, inclusive spiritual/ faith-based organizations, and mental health providers.
Reach out to global organizations working on your issue. They might be able to provide you with a list of local initiatives you are unfamiliar with.
Community and stakeholder mapping enables you to have an overview of who is relevant to you.

2) Be present

Attending conferences, forums, webinars, and community events related to your issue.
Take notes to those who speak in relation to your issue. These are natural allies, some might be members of organizations, others might be individuals who are interested in supporting your issue.

3) Listen out for shared values

Have they previously supported your cause?
Do you have a shared understanding of concepts? For example, what do they mean by equality?
Do they acknowledge intersectionality (race, class, disability)?
Which voices do they centre in their approach?
Are they willing to learn and evolve?
Prioritize organizations with overlapping goals or values even if your issue is not their main focus.

4) Initiate contact

Reach out for an informal meeting to tell them about your campaign and explore potential collaborations.
Start small like asking them to share a campaign post or to join one of your events, before committing to working together.

Type of Allies

Bridge-Builders are allies who help you reach communities you do not have access to like faith groups.

Amplifiers are influential people who spread your message to a large audience like an artist.

Institutional Allies are people who hold powerful positions within the institutions you want to change.

Create and Implement an Equality Framework Within Your Organization

An Equality Framework is a structured approach that defines your values and commitments to equality. It sets out the policies and practices in your organization and provides tools to measure progress and provide accountability. An Equality Framework should be actionable, not just aspirational. Creating and implementing it within your organization is a transformative step toward embedding fairness, inclusion, and accountability into every aspect of your operations, especially when centred on gender and LGBTQ+ inclusion. In the following, you find a step-by-step guide to help you design and implement a practical and value-driven equality framework that fits your organization.

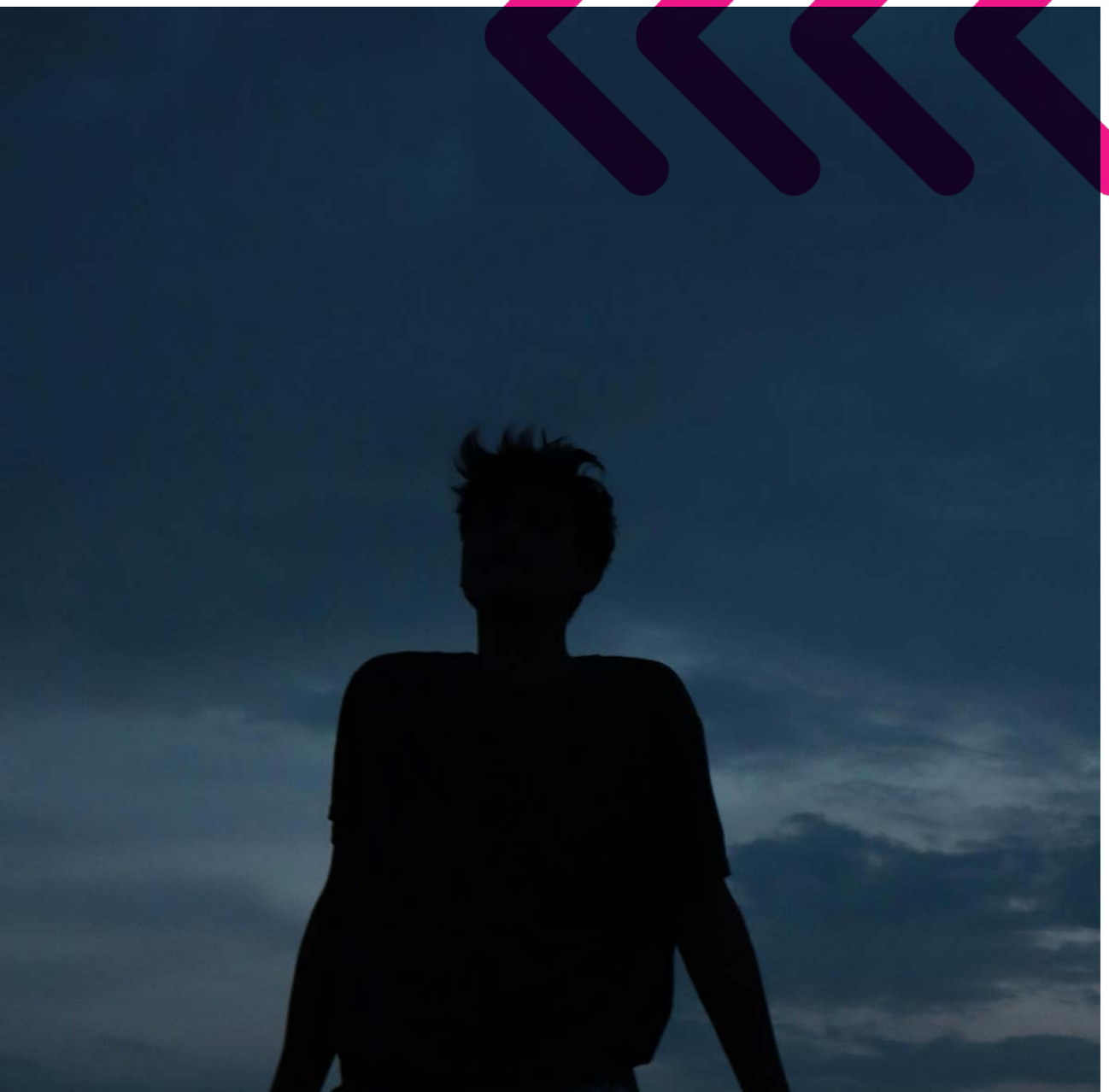
Step 1:

Start by defining your values and what equality means for your organization and community. To achieve that, you could run a workshop using questions to stimulate discussion around equality. Alternatively, you can conduct an anonymous survey. Good questions to ask your team/ organization are for example:

What does equality look like in our context? Who do we center in our work (e.g., women, trans people)? What exclusions or inequalities do we want to end? What does real inclusion feel like? Are we ready to shift power and not just representation?

Step 2:

Conduct an internal equity audit to understand current strengths, gaps, and blind spots within different areas like staffing, policies, and communication. For example:



How diverse is your staff? Are there marginalized group members in decision-making roles? Are your HR policies regarding their inclusiveness of, for example, gender identity and people with disability? Are your services and (physical) spaces accessible to marginalized groups? Are you using inclusive language in your communication?

Step 3:

Draft the equality framework based on your audit and values. For example, in staffing you can implement diversity targets, especially in leading positions. In the area of communication, you can provide workshops and guidelines about inclusive language aiming to normalize it. In the area of accessibility, you can aim to remove structural barriers, create gender-neutral facilities, or sliding-scale fees to enable participation for everyone. Some specific policies and practice to adopt as inspiration:

(a) gender identity and expression non-discrimination clauses, (b) name and pronoun respect policies, (c) inclusive parental leave (not just “maternity”), (d) flexible work arrangements for carers, disabled or neurodiverse staff, (e) zero tolerance policies for harassment and (f) concrete and transparent plan of action for what happens when harassment occurs.

Step 4:

Implementing equality is a long-term project and requires ongoing learning and commitment. That means it is important to train and empower your staff by running regular training on topics like allyship and creating mechanisms for anonymous feedback. To monitor your progress and be accountable, you can establish internal audits and produce an annual equality report. Celebrate milestones and achievements and adjust your framework depending on what is working and what is not working.

3. Protection: Safeguarding Yourself and Your Work

Preparation is one of the most powerful tools you have when it comes to staying safe. This section is designed to help you build protective strategies, so you feel ready to handle potential threats or backlash with confidence.

We will explore key areas such as digital security and mental well-being, offering practical steps you can adapt to your own context. Think of these recommendations as a starting point for ongoing conversations and actions to strengthen safeguarding within your organization.
Staying proactive and investing time in security now will pay off in resilience and peace of mind later.
To protect yourself and your work effectively, it is important to first conduct an internal audit to understand which security measures you currently have in place and to identify your current strengths, gaps, and blind spots. Focus on different areas like technical security (e.g., Is your software protected?), physical security (e.g., Who can enter your workspace?) and mental health protection (e.g., Is support available?).

Complementing the internal audit, use surveys, focus groups or other approaches to understand (a) the extent to which your team is aware of these security measure, (b) how the measures are perceived and used (e.g., are the working effectively? Are incidents reported?), and (c) which risks (e.g., psychological, economic or reputational) your team is concerned about. Building on your findings, develop and implement a protocol to best prevent (online) harassment and attacks.

Here are some common protective measures you can encourage or implement in your organization before an attack.

- *Use strong, unique passwords and multifactor authentication to protect your accounts.*
- *Use a VPN to hide your IP address when posting.*
- *Use different accounts for private and personal activities and avoid linking them.*
- *Check your digital footprint: Run your name, usernames, and emails through search engines. Remove or lock down old posts that could be used against you.*
- *Choose the right privacy setting for your accounts that includes checking who can see your post, your friend lists and location tags.*
- *Store sensitive docs and files in encrypted folders.*
- *Make colleagues, friends and family aware to not share any personal data when requested.*
- *Check your physical workspace: Who is allowed in, is your work address public, and. who could help in an emergency.*
- *Remove home addresses from public records if possible.*
- *Create a support network that can help you monitor and response to attacks. For example, some people feel uncomfortable and overwhelmed documenting the hate mails they receive. Ask someone you trust to access your account and document the received hate mails.*
- *Set-up Google Alerts on your name, username(s) and organisation to receive an early warning if you are targeted.*
- *Regularly audit social media for exposed info (photos, tagged locations, comments).*
- *Identify the appropriate bodies within your organization to deal with and support you in case of harassment.*

4. Response: Handling and Recovering from Attacks

Even with good prevention practices, attacks can occur. Experiencing an attack can be frightening and exhausting, but remember you are not powerless, and you are not alone. Taking a few clear, thoughtful steps can help you regain control, protect your safety, and begin to heal. This section offers guidance on what to do right after an attack, different response options, and where to find trusted support and resources to help you recover and move forward with confidence.

What Should I do After an Attack?

Step 1: *If Harassment Begins*

- Report the harassment to your superiors and/ or the appropriate bodies within your organisation.
- Do not engage with harassers. Instead mute them if possible. Unlike blocking, muting them enables you to collect further evidence.
- Take screenshots with timestamps to document the abuse. Do not minimize the abuse, it is better to document everything including microaggressions and vague/ ambiguous comments.
- Change account settings to temporarily private and/ or turning off location sharing, tagging, or open DMs.
- Limit your own exposure to the abuse by stepping away from platforms during harassment waves and delegate monitoring to allies.
- Involve your support network to help monitor, report, or even temporarily manage accounts.

Step 2: *Escalation Response*

- Report threats to platforms' official channel as harassment violates the Digital Service Act and platforms should respond.
- Consider filing a police report using the documented abuse.

Step 3: *Long-Term Safety and Recovery*

- Consider community and professional support to process the events and share experiences.
- Refresh your action plan if threats evolve.

Which resources are available?

In this section, we list some of the available resources on national and international level. However, this does not replace enquiring which procedures and resources are available within your organization. This resource section should be seen complementary to the internal audit mentioned in the prevention section.

Reporting:

If the attack is considered a cybercrime, you can directly report it to Europol: https://www.europol.europa.eu/report-a-crime/report-cybercrime-online

For any comments on online platforms, you should report it to the platform directly. You can report content (e.g., single posts or videos), but also profiles, channels, ads and events. You can also report harmful content that is targeted at others. Most social media networks have an in-app reporting feature meaning that you can report abuse directly underneath/ near the content.

Facebook instructions	**here**
YouTube instructions	**here**
TikTok instructions	**here**
Instagram instructions	**here**
X instructions	**here**
Bluesky instructions	**here**

If the platform does not react, you have the option to further complain in line with the EU digital service act. Each member state has its own Digital Service Coordinator, and you can report to the one in which country you are residing. Find the full list here: Digital Service Coordinators. You can also report the platform the platform to 'trusted flaggers'. These are expert platforms that are responsible for detecting illegal and harmful content. Find a list of EU recognized trusted flaggers here: Trusted Flaggers.

Support Websites:

• Right to be: A non-profit organisation that aims to create harassment-free, safe and inclusive spaces. They offer resources, trainings and also the possibility to share your story. They also have a special section for women journalists facing online abuse. Learn more here.

• The Everyday Sexism Project collects stories of sexism in daily life and enables you to share your story. Learn more here.

• UniSAFE provides a comprehensive list of counselling and helplines within Europe.

• The Humorarium: Toolkit for the use of feminist Humour to combat sexism and resistances to gender equality in academia https://gearingroles.eu/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Humorarium-Toolkit.pdf

• Enforcement Toolkit: Toolkit to tackle disability-based discrimination. https://www.edf-feph.org/publications/edfs-enforcement-toolkit/

• 'Mission Possible': A Gender and Media Advocacy Toolkit https://global.comminit.com/content/mission-possible-gender-and-media-advocacy-toolkit

• Toolkit on gender-sensitive language: https://eige.europa.eu/publications-resources/publications/toolkit-gender-sensitive-communication?language_content_entity=en

• CYBERSAFE Guide for Workshop Facilitators Addressing the issue of online violence against girls in a classroom setting https://stoponlineviolence.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/CYBERSAFE-Guide-for-workshop-facilitators_FINAL-with-design.pdf

• Violence Against Women and Girls Code of Practice https://glitchcharity.co.uk/our-work/violence-against-women-girls

• Addressing Violence against Women in Politics In the OSCE Region: Toolkit https://www.osce.org/odihr/530272

• Fix the Glitch 3.0: Digital Misogynoir: https://glitchcharity.co.uk/our-work/black-women-general-election