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Film 236

17 November 2021

**Final Project Proposal**

**Annotated Bibliography**

           With the rise of social media driven activism, some power is transferred from the oppressor to the oppressed. Here is an international phenomenon where activists and organizations have harvested the crowd-based advocacy to push real-world changes. In Cairo, Egypt, most women will be affected by sexual harassment. The UN found that 99% of all women in Cairo are affected by sexual harassment (UNFBA, 2013). However, this alarming statistic is beginning to change as social media and feminist initiatives online have started to crack down on this behaviour. This advocacy is done through existing social media networks and by creating new apps, like HarrassMap (Peuchaud, 2014). By working to expose predatory men in the region of Cairo, Egyptian women are showcasing how online activism is being harnessed and utilized to force societal changes and force citizens to question their participation in cultural standards.

"Gender-Based Violence." UNFPA Egypt, 9 February 2021, https://egypt.unfpa.org/en/node/22540. The UNFBA is the United Nations Populations Fund, and they commonly do widespread action on humanitarian issues. This article discusses and details the UN monitoring of women's issues, and violence against women in Egypt. The UNFBA has collected extensive data and statistics on women's problems in Egypt. This article is an essential building block to show these issues' depth and the international awareness surrounding them. This article goes on to describe the actions that the UN is taking in this area. These include coordinated interventions, medical response teams, raising awareness with stakeholders, and adding sexual harassment units to universities. Since the final project will need to have data and statistics to develop and explain the situation fully, this source will be an essential building block. Although this source lacks argumentative statements or case studies, its extensive data will allow this project to contain some concrete numbers, and this source will allow for a more developed project with a scope and context that the reader can fully understand.

Ibrahim, Amal. "Cyberactivism and Empowerment: Egyptian Women's Advocacy to Combat Sexual Harassment ." The Journal of Social Media in Society, vol. 8, no. 2,2019, pp. 167–186. There is a strong culture of silence in Egypt, and therefore many women refuse to report any sexual harassment or inappropriate behaviour. These issues are incredibly taboo to talk about in Egypt. It is through cyber-activism that organizations are working to empower and encourage this discussion. Through non-traditional activist spaces such as social media and discussion boards, women are more confidentially and confidently discussing their safety and experience. This paper directly discusses the time after the 2011 Egyptian revolution, where women were incredibly politically engaged, and how this learned engagement encouraged women to continue their social media activism after the revolution. These acquired social media skills have assisted women in dissolving the culture of silence that usually clouds sexual harassment allegations. Overall, this paper discusses how women are working online to bolster their standing in society, using skills and confidence found through previous acts of digital activism. In the final project, this source will help to contextualize the culture that Egypt currently upholds fully. Therefore the reader will be able to understand the role social media has in improving this culture.

Person. "Exclusive -Cairo Named Most Dangerous Megacity for Women; London Best -Poll." Reuters, Thomson Reuters, 16 October 2017,https://www.reuters.com/article/women-poll-megacities-idAFL8N1L74J3. When looking at cities with over 10 million people, the Thomson Reuters Foundation consulted experts in women's issues. It looked at factors such as healthcare, cultural practices and sexual violence, and finance. In this study, Cairo fares the worst internationally. This study is supplementary in my paper, as it showcases and describes the sexual violence that women face internationally, but especially in Cairo. The study lists other cities, such as New Delhi, Sao Paulo, and Kinshasa, that are dangerous to women. Additionally, the study also states the safest and overall best cities for women like Tokyo and London. Although much of the study is not relevant to this paper, some of this information will help fortify the need for women-led activism in the region. This showcases the prevalence of harassment and assault and highlights where this issue ranks globally, which is relevant to this project and will be helpful for contextualizing the status of women in Cairo.

Peuchaud, S. "Social Media Activism and Egyptians' Use of Social Media to Combat Sexual Violence: An HiAP Case Study." Health Promotion International, vol. 29, no. S1, 2014, pp. i113–i120., <https://doi.org/10.1093/heapro/dau046>. This academic paper describes a case study in which a social media platform called HarrassMap was invented to allow women to report sexual harassment. This app allows users to plot out harassment on a map, so other women can see which areas are dangerous and the specifics of the incident. Additionally, information on arrests is sent to families, activists, legal counsel, and media outlets. This specific case study is written about in tandem with ideas of health activism, innovation, and the rise of social media. This demonstrates the health risks of sexual harassment and shows how this type of platform can help protect victims and prevent incidents. Sexual harassment and liberation are both sides of a political coin in Egypt, and much of the sexual violence committed against women is perpetrated in an attempt to make a political stance on women's rights. This case study is important because it shows how women can reclaim some of the political power lost during these incidents and help level the pollical playing field.

Raghavan, Sudarsan. "Egypt's Women Are Rising up against Sexual Violence. Others Are Still Being Jailed for TikToks." The Washington Post, WP Company, 5 August 2020,https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle\_east/egypts-women-are-rising-up-against-sexual-violence-others-are-still-being-jailed-for-tiktoks/2020/07/30/8514c3ba-c78e-11ea-a9d3-74640f25b953\_story.html. Although many women are making their voices heard on social media, some women are still being subject to fines or jail time for speaking out. This article focuses on a few prime examples of women being jailed for sharing their sexual assault or harassment stories. The report includes the story of a teenager named Menna Abdel Aziz, who posted a TikTok video showing her injuries and telling the story of her rape. Soon after she posted the graphic video, she got arrested for misusing social media and debauchery for wearing 'inappropriate clothing.' This highlights the danger to authority that social media plays. If a woman posts on social media and the post undermines the oppressor, the woman can be arrested. This article goes on to explain how harsh laws are being enforced to silence women. In some cases, however, it is the attacker who faces the consequences. Part of the reason most men are still not being held to account is the stigma around those who are assaulted. This article is vital to the final project, as it shows some unfavourable sides of this issue. While the other sources show the benefit of women using social media to share their stories, it is also essential to see the other side of this coin and recognize some of the dangers associated with this sort of activism. This source adds to the project by forcing the presentation to become more realistic and fleshed out.