

# Advice on Ofcom's consultation on a safer online life for women and girls – practical guidance for tech companies

*June 2025*

## Introduction

The Office of the Commissioner for Children and Young People (“NICCY”) was established in accordance with The Commissioner for Children and Young People (Northern Ireland) Order (2003) (“the Order”) to safeguard and promote the rights and best interests of children and young people in Northern Ireland (“NI”). Under Articles 7(2) and (3) of the Order NICCY has a mandate to keep under review the adequacy and effectiveness of law, practice, and services relating to the rights and best interests of children and young people by relevant authorities. Under Article 7(4) NICCY has a statutory duty to advise any relevant authority on matters concerning the rights or best interests of children and young persons.

The Commissioner's remit includes children and young people up to 18 years, or 21 years if the young person has a disability or experience of being in the care of social services. In determining how to carry out his functions, the Commissioner's paramount consideration is the rights of the child or young person, having particular regard to their wishes and feelings. The Commissioner must also have regard to all relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (“UNCRC”).

NICCY previously responded to Ofcom's consultation on the Protection of Children's Codes and Guidance, and this paper is informed by this response.<sup>1</sup> We also sent out a short survey to members of the NICCY Youth Panel (NYP) and our Youth Engagement Forum (YEF) with 14 young people responding. Their perspectives have been incorporated into this response.

## Children and young people's rights

The UNCRC is the most ratified international human rights treaty that applies to everyone

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<sup>1</sup> Available at: <https://www.niccy.org/publications/consultation-response-ofcom-consultation-protecting-children-from-harms-online/>

under 18 (see Article 1).<sup>2</sup> Its relevance to the digital environment is set out in the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child’s General Comment No. 25 which was adopted by the Committee for the Rights on the Child (CRC) in 2021. It makes explicit for the first time that all children’s rights apply in the digital world. It holds that:

*“The rights of every child must be respected, protected and fulfilled in the digital environment. Innovations in digital technologies affect children’s lives and their rights in ways that are wide-ranging and interdependent, even where children do not themselves access the Internet. Meaningful access to digital technologies can support children to realize the full range of their civil, political, cultural, economic and social rights. However, if digital inclusion is not achieved, existing inequalities are likely to increase, and new ones may arise.”<sup>3</sup>*

General Comment No. 25 states that the following four principles provide a lens through which the implementation of all of the UNCRC rights should be viewed. They should serve as a guide for determining the measures needed to guarantee the realisation of children’s rights in relation to the digital environment.<sup>4</sup> Relevant Paragraphs are as follows:

#### *Paragraph 9: Non-discrimination*

The right to non-discrimination requires that States parties ensure that all children have equal and effective access to the digital environment in ways that are meaningful for them.

#### *Paragraph 12: Best interests of the child*

The best interests of the child is a dynamic concept that requires an assessment appropriate to the specific context. The digital environment was not originally designed for children, yet it plays a significant role in their lives. States parties should ensure that, in all actions regarding the provision, regulation, design, management and use of the digital environment, the best interests of every child is a primary consideration.

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<sup>2</sup> United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) [Convention on the Rights of the Child | OHCHR](#)

<sup>3</sup> Para 4, General Comment 25 [General comment No. 25 \(2021\) on children’s rights in relation to the digital environment | OHCHR](#)

<sup>4</sup> [Ibid.](#);

*Paragraph 14: Right to life, survival and development*

Opportunities provided by the digital environment play an increasingly crucial role in children's development and may be vital for children's life and survival, especially in situations of crisis. States parties should take all appropriate measures to protect children from risks to their right to life, survival and development. Risks relating to content, contact, conduct and contract encompass, among other things, violent and sexual content, cyberaggression and harassment, gambling, exploitation and abuse, including sexual exploitation and abuse, and the promotion of or incitement to suicide or life-threatening activities, including by criminals or armed groups designated as terrorist or violent extremist. States parties should identify and address the emerging risks that children face in diverse contexts, including by listening to their views on the nature of the particular risks that they face.

*Paragraph 16: Respect for the views of the child*

Children reported that the digital environment afforded them crucial opportunities for their voices to be heard in matters that affected them. The use of digital technologies can help to realise children's participation at the local, national and international levels. States parties should promote awareness of, and access to, digital means for children to express their views and offer training and support for children to participate on an equal basis with adults, anonymously where needed, so that they can be effective advocates for their rights, individually and as a group.

General Comment No. 25 is clear that governments should review, adopt and update national legislation in line with international human rights standards, to ensure that the digital environment is compatible with the rights set out in the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto. Legislation should remain relevant, in the context of technological advances and emerging practices. They should mandate the use of Child Rights Impact Assessments (CRIAs) to embed children's rights into legislation, budgetary allocations and other administrative decisions relating to the digital environment and promote their use

among public bodies and businesses relating to the digital environment.<sup>5</sup>

The June 2023 Concluding Observations by the CRC for the United Kingdom and NI also referred to the importance of safeguarding children’s rights in the Online Safety Bill (now Act). It stated that the State Party should adopt the Bill and ensure that all laws and policies on the digital environment protect the rights, privacy and safety of children in the digital environment and from harmful content and online risks.<sup>6</sup>

Children’s experiences online are not limited to the products and services directed at them or even accessed by them. There are many services and situations that impact on children without their direct participation, for example, facial recognition technology in public places, predictive policing technology, technology used by government to assess need or algorithms in exam grading. Technological services such as these that engage children without their participation often affect them in ways they may not know.<sup>7</sup> It is therefore critical that a child’s rights approach is front and centre in the design of all digital products and services. This is operationalised through the Child Rights by Design (CRbD) principles, developed from the synthesis of the UNCRC and General Comment No. 25.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Op.; Para 23

[tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC/C/GC/25&Lang=en](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC/C/GC/25&Lang=en)

<sup>6</sup> Concluding observations on the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2023). Para 29 (b)

[tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2FC%2FGBR%2FCO%2F6-7&Lang=en](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2FC%2FGBR%2FCO%2F6-7&Lang=en)

<sup>7</sup> Ambitions for the Online Safety Bill, 5Rights Foundation (2021)

[https://5rightsfoundation.com/uploads/Ambitions\\_for\\_the\\_Online\\_Safety\\_Bill.pdf](https://5rightsfoundation.com/uploads/Ambitions_for_the_Online_Safety_Bill.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> [Pothong Livingstone 2025 Global developers insights into Child Rights by Design.pdf](#) p.11



*Figure 1: Child Rights by Design Principles. Global developers' insights into Child Rights by Design Kruakae Pothong and Sonia Livingstone May 2025*

These are the outcomes that the Online Safety Act must achieve for all children and for all the codes and guidance arising from the Act. NICCY has previously stated that Ofcom's limited focus on children and young people's rights is a missed opportunity to ensure that the Online Safety Act is demonstrably compliant with children's rights.<sup>9</sup> Our concern at that time was in relation to the absence of a CRIA having been undertaken of the Children's Codes and a wider analysis of their impact on all rights. These concerns are also relevant to this consultation.

## Consultation questions

### **Question 1: Do you have any comments on our proposed approach to 'content and activity' which 'disproportionately affects women and girls'?**

Engagement online and the associated harms can be experienced differently by different genders, and NICCY welcomes the intent of this guidance to tackle gender-based violence against women and girls. Data collected by the NSPCC shows that four-in-five victims of

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.niccy.org/publications/consultation-response-ofcom-consultation-protecting-children-from-harms-online/>

online grooming cases across the UK are girls. Girls are more likely to receive unwanted sexual imagery online, and to have their images shared without consent. Over half of girls and young women report receiving sexist comments about themselves<sup>10</sup> with only 9% reporting feeling safe online.<sup>11</sup>

The majority of our Youth Panel and Engagement Forum members who responded to our survey on this consultation stated that they don't feel that the online world is safe for women and girls (69.2%) with 30.7% neutral on the question.

*“Eating disorder promoting content is Easy to find and there are growing groups of misogynistic male groups.” (NICCY Youth Panel/Engagement Forum)*

*“Women are often sexualised for average posts and get harassed constantly through text.” (NICCY Youth Panel/Engagement Forum)*

NICCY recognises the extensive research, consultations and evidence gathering that has led to the focus on the four harms of online misogyny, piles on and online harassment, online domestic abuse and image-based sexual abuse. We would have welcomed reference to relevant articles in the UNCRC such as:

- Article 19: Protection from violence, abuse and neglect;
- Article 34: Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse; and
- Article 39: Recovery and reintegration

Referencing these Articles would send out a clear message to the technology companies that tackling violence against girls online is not optional but part of their legal and corporate responsibilities to children, under the UNCRC.<sup>12</sup>

The 'Growing Up Online: Children's online activities, harm and safety in Northern Ireland – an Evidence Report' identified that girls are much more likely to experience something nasty or

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<sup>10</sup> Targeting Girls Online How online services enable the abuse and harassment of girls. PA Consulting and NSPCC (2025) [Targeting Girls Online: How online services enable the abuse and harassment of girls](#)

<sup>11</sup> The State of Girls Rights in the UK (2024) [state-of-girls-rights-report.pdf](#)

<sup>12</sup> Children's Rights and Business Principles (2012) [Children's Rights and Business Principles | UNICEF](#)

unpleasant online, both among the younger cohort (8-13 years: 23% girls; 17% boys) and the older cohort (14-18 years: 20% girls; 15% boys). The report also refers to gender and age differentials with regards to reporting behaviours in relation to cyber bullying and the need to upskill parents, families and young people as young people are more likely to report to family and friends.<sup>13</sup> extent of parental supervision and involvement can also be influenced by their child's gender with girls who had been cyberbullied more likely to report higher levels of parental supervision than boys.<sup>14</sup>

In research carried out as part of the NI Executive's Strategy to 'Ending Violence Against Women and Girls' (EVAWG) online misogyny was raised in the focus groups as one of the two most prevalent forms of violence experienced by girls and young women.<sup>15</sup> This is also referenced in the Northern Ireland Domestic and Sexual Abuse Strategy<sup>16</sup> and the NI Online Safety Strategy.<sup>17</sup>

The normalisation of such behaviours reinforced across the offline and online worlds with little belief in the systems of reporting and that the online world 'doesn't matter as much'<sup>18</sup> or that there's nothing that can be done, especially if that person is residing in a different jurisdiction. Discussions demonstrated how offline and online worlds interconnect reinforcing negative gender messages, objectification and a general lack of respect for women. Given that consequences are delayed, minimal or short-term young women felt they had no recourse other than to simply ignore or tolerate.<sup>19</sup>

While online platforms were reported as useful space for learning about violence many of the participants in the research considered them also to be a place where violence and sexism were exposed and reproduced. This included: misogyny; receipt of graphic images and texts; requests for naked images; unsolicited 'friend requests'; blackmail; constant pressures and

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<sup>14</sup> [Spotlight Report on Parents and Carers \(safeguardingni.org\)](https://safeguardingni.org) p.3

<sup>15</sup> [Ending Violence Against Women and Girls | The Executive Office](#)

<sup>16</sup> [Domestic and Sexual Abuse Strategy 2024-2031](#)

<sup>17</sup> Keeping Children and Young People Safe: An Online Safety Strategy for NI(2020-25) ([Online Safety Strategy and Action Plan | Department of Health](#))

<sup>18</sup> McAlister, S., Neill, G., Schubotz D., Templeton, M., 'It's just what happens' Girls' and young women's views and experiences of violence in Northern Ireland (2023) [IT'S JUST WHAT HAPPENS' Girls and Young Women's Views and Experiences of Violence in Northern Ireland \(executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk\)](#) p.36

<sup>19</sup> Op.Cit., p.8.

expectations relating to female bodies.

We asked our Youth Panel and Engagement Forum which harms they have personally experienced or witnessed with misogynistic content as the most significant.

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
▼ Misogynistic content (e.g. content that promotes hatred, discrimination, or prejudice against women)	78.57% 11
▼ Online harassment or "pile ons" (where groups of people target an individual)	50.00% 7
▼ Unwanted sexual messages or images (e.g. cyberflashing, unsolicited intimate images)	57.14% 8
▼ Content promoting or normalizing violence against women or girls	57.14% 8
▼ Online domestic abuse (e.g. controlling or monitoring someone's online activity)	7.14% 1
▼ None of the above	7.14% 1
▼ Prefer not to say	0.00% 0
▼ Any comments	Responses 7.14% 1
<b>Total Respondents: 14</b>	

*Figure 2: Response rate from NICCY Youth Panel and Engagement Forum – June 2025*

Specifically, one respondent reflected on the impacts of media influencers on misogyny:

*“Creators like Andrew Tate promote misogyny and make it seem casual and acceptable.”*  
(NICCY Youth Panel/Engagement Forum)

We would have welcomed a more in-depth analysis in the guidance document<sup>20</sup> of the challenges that boys and young men face in being drawn into misogynistic online cultures, such as the ‘incel’ culture, and its relationship with violence and how boys and young men are being exploited in the ‘manosphere’.<sup>21</sup>

Finally, whilst NICCY recognises that Ofcom must work within the provisions of the Online Safety Act, we concur with the ‘End Violence Against Women’ campaign that:

*“It remains the case that Ofcom is hamstrung by the fact that the proposals are voluntary only, with no actual requirement on tech companies to put in place any of*

<sup>20</sup> A safer life online for women and girls - practical guidance for tech companies, Para 2.64 p. 30 (2025) [Consultation Document A safer life online for women and girls](#)

<sup>21</sup> Safer Schools Northern Ireland [Incels: The Worrying Rise of an Online Subculture - Safer Schools NI](#)

*the recommended good practice. Key to this work will be the routes through which the regulator will incentivise, and track take up of the guidance.*

*In a landscape where protections for users are being eroded, with a general trend of tech providers delivering the bare minimum when it comes to safety, any next steps from the new government in securing an internet that is safer and freer for women and girls must be to introduce these recommendations into a code of practice. This would give Ofcom the power to insist that measures are introduced, and the ability to enforce against bad actor tech companies who continue to prioritise profits over people.”<sup>22</sup>*

NICCY recommends that the next version of the Illegal Harms Code and the Children’s Code ensures a stronger approach to protecting girls and boys against misogyny and gender-based violence informed by the most up to date evidence and abusability studies.

**Question 2: Do you have any comments on the nine proposed actions? Please provide evidence to support your answer.**

NICCY concurs with the statement in the consultation document that in the views of some commentators “that service providers have been slow to address the complexities of online gender-based harms due to a lack of accountability, inconsistent enforcement, and a failure to prioritise user safety.”<sup>23</sup> However, we would challenge the analysis that this is mainly due to “a lack of diverse perspectives in leadership, particularly from women and marginalised groups”.<sup>24</sup> Whilst this is important, the slowness of service providers to address gender-based violence is because there aren’t mandatory codes of practice for violence against women and girls; instead, we are left with voluntary guidance. Without stronger enforcement mechanisms and clear expectation and standards many companies will resort to the bare minimum and negate the ambitions set forth in the Online Safety Act, which aims to “make the use of internet services [...] safer for individuals in the United Kingdom”.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> End Violence Against Women (2025) [Ofcom’s publication of draft Violence against Women and Girls Guidance | End Violence Against Women](#)

<sup>23</sup> [Consultation Document A safer life online for women and girls](#) Para 2.47

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Online Safety Act (2023) S 1.1 [Online Safety Act 2023](#)



When we asked our Youth Panel and Engagement Forum about how confident they felt in reporting harmful content online directed at women and girls the majority reported low confidence although some were also ‘somewhat confident’.

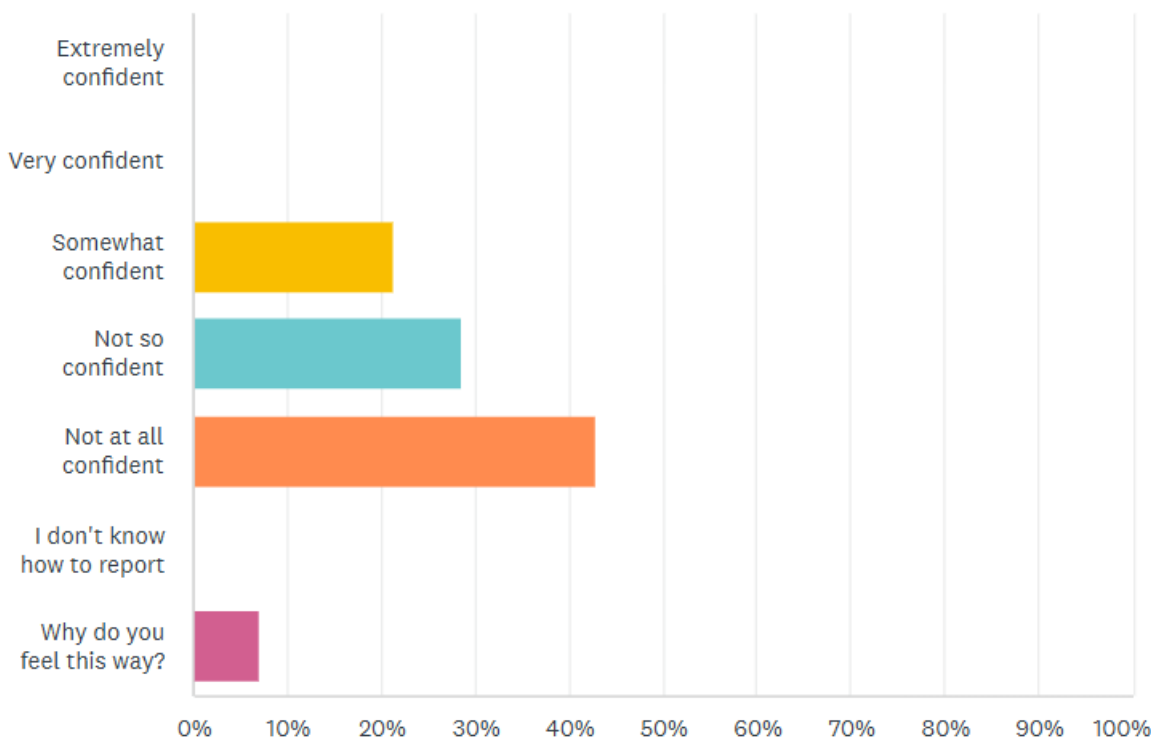


Figure 3: Response rate from NICCY Youth Panel and Engagement Forum – June 2025

**Question 3: Do you have any comments about the effectiveness, applicability or risks of the good practice steps or associated case studies we have highlighted in Chapter 3, 4 and 5? Are there any additional examples of good practices we should consider? Please provide evidence to support your comment.**

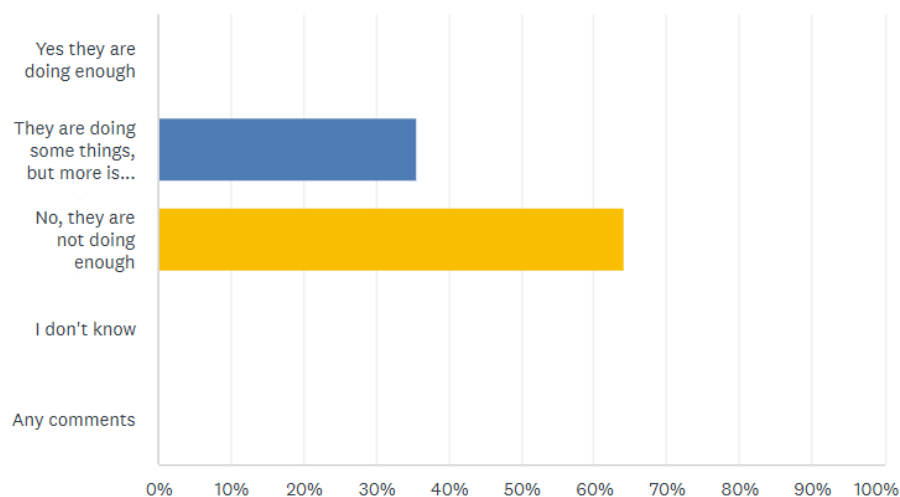
Research referenced in the NSPCC Report ‘Targeting Girls Online’<sup>26</sup> suggests that girls from LGBTQ+ and minority ethnic backgrounds are more likely to have strangers among their online contacts and may, therefore, be at higher risk. There are also indications that the

<sup>26</sup> Targeting Girls Online (2025) NSPCC [Targeting Girls Online: How online services enable the abuse and harassment of girls](#). Other research referenced here.

prevalence of online harm varies by girls’ age, by whether they are in receipt of free school meals and whether they have other protected characteristics or additional vulnerabilities. Glitch, a charity that focuses on tech-facilitated gender-based violence, identified that posts about girls and women are significantly more toxic than the average social media post. In addition, there are more toxic posts about black girls and women than there are about other women.<sup>27</sup>

NICCY would have welcomed more of a focus on the intersectionality of girls’ vulnerabilities in both the good practice steps and case studies and references to Section 75 duties, applicable in NI.<sup>28</sup>

When we asked our Youth Panel and Engagement Forum members as to their level of confidence in relation to whether the technology companies are doing enough to protect women and girls from online harms there was recognition that some things are happening but that much more is needed.



*Figure 4: Response rate from NICCY Youth Panel and Engagement Forum – June 2025*

<sup>27</sup> GLITCH. (2023). Digital Misogynoir Report: Ending the dehumanising of Black women on social media. [Research Digital Misogynoir Report — Glitch](#)

<sup>28</sup> See NICCY Response to the Protecting Children from Harms Online Ofcom Consultation <https://www.niccy.org/publications/consultation-response-ofcom-consultation-protecting-children-from-harms-online/>

Respondents also provided further comments about what else they feel should be happening:

*“More care is needed in the monitoring of online content and what they use to detect violations of guidelines.” (NICCY Youth Panel/Engagement Forum)*

*“I think better reporting systems and screened content to prevent accidental exposure to inappropriate content. Reports should have more options to allow specific guidance against the sort of content you’re reporting, often it’s hard whether to report posts as bullying or hate speech etc.” (NICCY Youth Panel/Engagement Forum)*

*“Provide women only sections in social media.” (NICCY Youth Panel/Engagement Forum)*

*“Greater policing of content and stricter policies within companies and laws about Internet harassment.” (NICCY Youth Panel/Engagement Forum)*

*“Stronger age restrictions and more effective ways of monitoring it, making sure people who are banned stay banned and don’t open up second accounts.” (NICCY Youth Panel/Engagement Forum)*

*“The core of the issue is how popular these misogynistic influencers are. They influence young boys into believing that hating and hurting women is acceptable, apps such as TikTok need to ban these creators because they are already causing so much harm.” (NICCY Youth Panel/Engagement Forum)*

*“Harsher consequences for accounts and people that promote, entertain, participate in the hate/harm towards women. More empowerment of females. Tech and algorithms being used to filter out misogyny.” (NICCY Youth Panel/Engagement Forum)*

*“More vigilance on behalf of tech companies to be monitoring content or comments.” (NICCY Youth Panel/Engagement Forum)*

*“Absolutely no tolerance for violent comments or women hate.” (NICCY Youth Panel/Engagement Forum)*

**Question 4: Do you have any feedback on our approach to encouraging providers to follow this guidance, including our proposal to publishing an assessment of how providers are addressing women and girls' safety? Do you have any examples or suggestions of other ways we could encourage providers to take up the 'good practice' recommendations?**

We welcome that providers will be encouraged to follow this guidance but remain sceptical that without regulation most providers will be unwilling or financially unable to do more. We look forward to Ofcom's assessment on the quality of that provision and would urge Ofcom to ensure children and young people are involved in that assessment and that the results are communicated clearly and effectively to children and young people.

Members of our Youth Panel have considered the viability of a 'kite marking' system using the model such as the food hygiene standard used for restaurants. This would clearly communicate the result of Ofcom's assessment in relation to how safe the platform or provider has been deemed for women and girls. Whilst the young people recognized that this could also become a magnet for bad actors, they felt that on balance this approach would act as a traffic light system to all young people.

NICCY recommends that Ofcom give consideration to a system such as this.

**Question 5: Do you have any comments on our impact assessment, rights assessment, or equality impact assessment? Please provide any information or evidence in support of your views.**

NICCY would have welcomed an example of a 'good practice' step for Ofcom to have undertaken a CRIA. General Comment No. 25 recommends the following in relation to CRIAs and safety by design industry standards:

*"38. States parties should require the business sector to undertake child rights due diligence, in particular to carry out child rights impact assessments and disclose them to the public, with special consideration given to the differentiated and, at times, severe impacts of the digital environment on children. They should take appropriate steps to prevent, monitor, investigate and punish child rights abuses by businesses.*

*39. In addition to developing legislation and policies, States parties should require all businesses that affect children’s rights in relation to the digital environment to implement regulatory frameworks, industry codes and terms of services that adhere to the highest standards of ethics, privacy and safety in relation to the design, engineering, development, operation, distribution and marketing of their products and services. That includes businesses that target children, have children as end users or otherwise affect children. They should require such businesses to maintain high standards of transparency and accountability and encourage them to take measures to innovate in the best interests of the child. They should also require the provision of age-appropriate explanations to children, or to parents and caregivers for very young children, of their terms of service.”<sup>29</sup>*

Strengthening a rights-based approach would lend itself to the intent of the Online Safety Act and this Guidance: to embed safety protections from the outset and ensure that the rights of children and young people are at forefront of design.

## Conclusion

The increasing levels of online misogyny on social media, is driving young people, particularly young women, away from spaces meant for connection and creativity.<sup>30</sup> There is an urgent need for technology platforms to overhaul their policies and take concrete steps toward ensuring a safer digital life for both girls and boys. This requires a much stronger approach from the government, from Ofcom and from the tech companies.

We note the latest report from the Committee of Public Accounts on Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls and their particular concern in relation to online harms:

*“We were particularly concerned to hear of the increasing dangers from online harms, and that children as young as 11 were both victims and perpetrators of sexual violence online. It is therefore vital that government is doing all that it can to protect children and young people from the dangers of harmful online content. For example, it*

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<sup>29</sup> General Comment 25

[tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC/C/GC/25&Lang=en](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC/C/GC/25&Lang=en)

<sup>30</sup> Toxic Tech: How Misogyny is Shaping Gen Z’s Online Experience (2025) [Toxic tech: New polling exposes widespread online misogyny driving Gen Z away from social media](#)

*must ensure that social media platforms are held accountable for removing harmful content quickly, in line with regulation. The Home Office must seize the opportunity presented by the government’s commitment to halve violence against women and girls to address dangerous attitudes and protect younger generations from the devastating harm that these crimes can cause<sup>31</sup>.”*

NICCY would welcome a statement from Ofcom as to how it will ensure that this guidance can act as a suitable response to the matters raised by the Committee of Public Accounts. NICCY also recognises the scale of the challenge but holds that the holistic realisation of children’s rights in relation to the digital environment is possible. This requires that children’s rights become an overarching objective; that a rights-respecting regulatory environment is built; and that a ‘business case’ for children’s rights is developed.<sup>32</sup>

### Key recommendations

1. That Ofcom ensure that a child’s rights approach is front and centre in the design of all digital products and services. This is operationalised through the Child Rights by Design (CRbD) principles, developed from the synthesis of the UNCRC and General Comment No. 25.
2. That Ofcom undertake a Child’s Rights Impact Assessment on the draft guidance.
3. That Ofcom consider the viability of a ‘kite marking’ system to encourage providers to take up the ‘good practice’ recommendations.
4. That the next version of the Illegal Harms Code and the Children’s Code ensures a stronger preventative and enforceable approach to protecting girls and boys against misogyny, exploitation, harassment and gender-based violence informed by the most up to date evidence and abusability studies.
5. That specific reference is made to relevant article rights in the UNCRC, including Articles 19, 34 and 39 as well as General Comment 25.
6. That there is a sustained investment in safer online education and digital literacy for both children and parents.

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<sup>31</sup> Tackling Violence against Women and Girls, Committee of Public Accounts, Twenty-Sixth Report of Session 2024–25 HC 644, House of Commons (2025), p.1 [Tackling Violence against Women and Girls](#)

<sup>32</sup> [Pothong Livingstone 2025 Global developers insights into Child Rights by Design.pdf](#). p.5