



April 2026

Your Images, Your Rights



**MOXII
AFRICA**

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Acronyms

AI	Artificial Intelligence
CSAM	Child Sexual Abuse Material
NCII	Non-Consensual Intimate Image
Gen AI	Generative Artificial Intelligence
GBV	Gender Based Violence
OGBV	Online Gender Based Violence
TFGBV	Technology Facilitated Gender Based Violence

Definitions

Consent	An exercise of choice and a voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity with another party based on objective factors. Consent is an ongoing process and can be withdrawn at any time. Consent to engage in sexual activity is compulsory in every sexual act, always matters, and should not be assumed, regardless of the relationship status and irrespective of previous sexual activity with the other party.
Deep fake	A video, image, etc. in which a person's face, body, or voice has been digitally altered so that they appear to be someone else, typically used maliciously or to spread false information
Intimate images	Intimate images are images and videos of people who are naked, or in underwear, showing their genitals, engaging in sexual activity or poses.
Image hashing	A tool developed by StopNCII.org where the process of using an algorithm to assign a unique hash value to an image is used. Duplicate copies of the image all have the exact same hash value. For this reason, it is sometimes referred to as a 'digital fingerprint'.
Non-consensual intimate image sharing (NCII)	NCII is the act of sharing intimate images or videos of someone, either on or offline, without their consent. This can include manipulated images/deepfakes.
Sextortion	The threat to reveal intimate images to force you to do something you don't want to do.
Technology Facilitated Gender Based Violence (TFGBV)	An act of violence perpetrated by one or more individuals that is committed, assisted, aggravated and amplified in part or fully by the use of information and communication technologies or digital media against a person on the basis of gender.



Introduction

The sharing of Non-Consensual Intimate Images (NCII), sometimes referred to as “revenge porn” or “image-based sexual abuse”, is a form of Technology Facilitated Gender Based Violence (TFGBV) and refers to intimate, sexual, or private images or videos shared without the consent of the person depicted. While the material may be created and shared consensually with a designated person the recipient then shares or publishes the content online without consent. In essence, this term refers to any intimate content that is made public without the consent of the person in the frame.



The term “revenge porn” is misleading and harmful. It suggests that the person depicted did something to deserve retaliation, and it frames the abuse as sexual content for entertainment, rather than a serious violation of privacy, dignity, and consent. In reality, the non-consensual sharing of intimate images is about control, harassment, and abuse and anyone can be a victim, not just people targeted by ex-partners. Using accurate language like “non-consensual intimate images” or “image-based abuse” helps shift the focus onto the harm caused and the responsibility of the person sharing the content without consent.

In recent years, the emergence of deepfakes and generative AI (Gen AI) has significantly expanded the scope and harm of NCII. These technologies enable the creation of highly realistic synthetic sexual or intimate content in which a person’s likeness is manipulated or fabricated without their knowledge or consent, even where no original intimate material exists. High-profile incidents, including more recent events surrounding AI tools such as X’s Grok, have highlighted the ease with which these systems can be exploited to produce and disseminate non-consensual sexual content, underscoring the need for accessible and effective accountability mechanisms, and legal protections for victims.



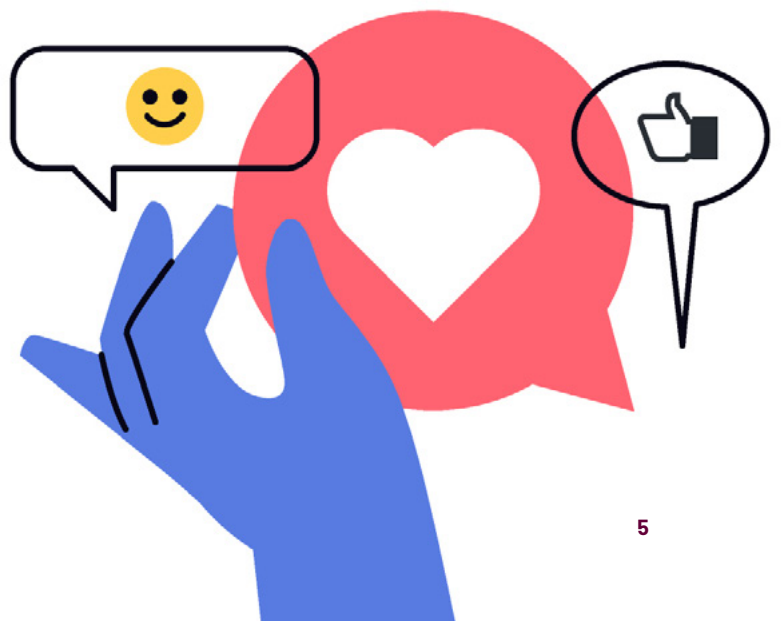
The sharing of NCII is not only a personal violation but also a societal problem, disproportionately affecting women, LGBTQ+ people, gender-diverse individuals, children, and other marginalised groups. Survivors often experience profound emotional, social, and economic harm, compounded by stigma and shame. Many of these experiences shape the way in which survivors choose to deal with, report or manage their images being shared online.

This document therefore aims to equip and empower you to take agency over the manner in which your data is used so that you can make informed decisions with reliable information. While this is a global issue in need of a coordinated response, this document focuses on South Africa with regards to available remedies and support.



The purpose of this document is threefold:

- 1. To raise awareness** about NCII and its human rights implications.
- 2. To outline** different remedies and responses that prioritise dignity, safety, and access to justice.
- 3. To empower** you through these processes and thereafter.



Framing NCII as a human rights violation

NCII is fundamentally a violation of human rights. It infringes on the constitutional rights to dignity, privacy, equality, and the right to be free from all forms of violence. Beyond the individual impact, NCII reinforces broader social inequalities: it is a form of GBV, a tool for online harassment, and a method of silencing women's voices and marginalised communities.

NCII sits within the wider digital rights landscape, where privacy, safety, and agency online are critical components of human rights. Addressing NCII requires understanding it not merely as a criminal or technological problem but as a systemic violation rooted in social power imbalances.

The UN Cybercrime Convention, adopted by the General Assembly in late 2024, includes NCII as a recognised form of technology-facilitated violence, affirming its status as a human rights violation and a criminal justice concern.

Eliminating all forms of GBV is particularly important in South Africa where GBV has been declared a National Disaster. In South Africa, women experience physical, sexual, emotional, and economic violence, as well as psychological abuse on a large scale. According to the first national study on the prevalence of gender-based violence in South Africa, an estimated 33,1% of all women aged 18 years and older had experienced physical violence in their lifetime. Accordingly:

“Violence against women has been acknowledged as a ‘national crisis’ and a ‘second pandemic’ that is increasingly recognised not just as a national issue but also as serious human rights abuse and an increasingly important psychosocial and public health concern that affects all sectors of society.”

This study does not provide any data on Online Gender Based Violence, once again indicating the gaps and increasing risks that women face online without sufficient access to justice.



The human impact

It is impossible to gauge the full extent of this issue due to significant underreporting and fragmented enforcement mechanisms. However, data collected from the UK and five other countries by SWGfL estimates that around 428 million NCII images are shared or generated annually impacting around 49.7 million NCII victims/survivors.

In addition, as of 7 January 2027, Bloomberg reported that X had become the top site for “images of people that have been non-consensually undressed by AI”, the scale of which is “unprecedented,” with X’s Grok generating about 6,700 images every hour that were identified as sexually suggestive or nudifying.

It is therefore clear that the consequences of NCII are far reaching, profound and long-lasting. The effects can impact both the individual affected as well as those closest to them. Some of the harms caused include:

- **Emotional and psychological harms:** Survivors experience trauma, anxiety, depression, and loss of trust.
- **Social harms:** Victims often face stigma, social isolation, and reputational damage.
- **Economic harms:** Employment discrimination or job loss can result when intimate content is leaked or victim feels too ashamed to be seen in public where people may have had access to their images.

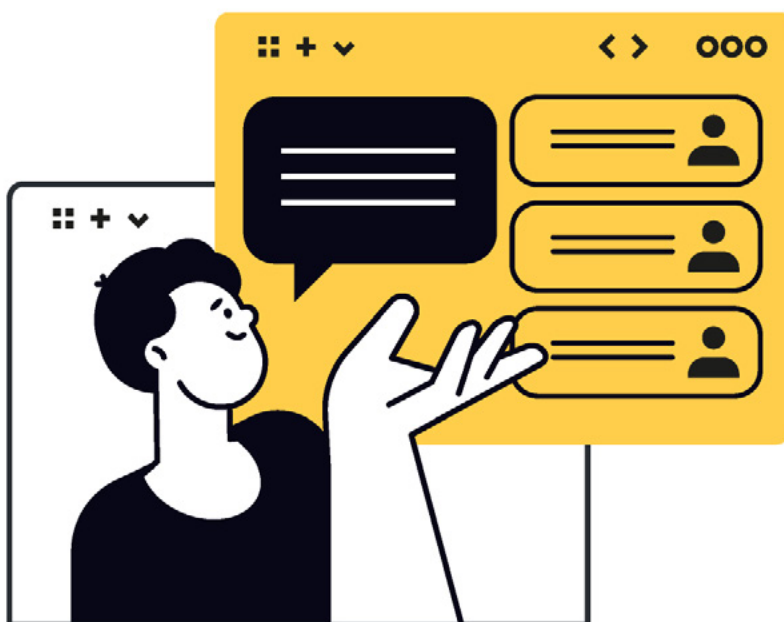
Survivor stories, including cases like **KS v AM**, illustrate how public exposure of private images can devastate lives and constrain survivors’ choices.





KS v AM case study:

The case of **KS v AM** shows how the non-consensual sharing of private images can completely devastate a survivor's life. After her intimate videos were posted online and defamatory messages spread, the plaintiff suffered severe emotional trauma, including depression and post-traumatic stress. She withdrew from social and professional life. The fear that the images might still circulate online left her feeling constantly exposed and unsafe. The combination of psychological harm, social isolation, and career loss severely constrained her future choices, showing how digital abuse can inflict lasting damage on a person's dignity, privacy, and freedom.



Barriers and challenges

Shame and stigma

Survivors of gender-based violence often experience deep emotional and social barriers rooted in shame and stigma. Shame is the emotion of being judged, exposed, or found “flawed” in the eyes of others while stigma is the social process of being marked out as different, inferior or discredited.

Research done by the Gender and Health Research Unit in South Africa found that feelings of “self-blame, self-stigma and shame in the aftermath of sexual violence” were common among rape survivors. These feelings can prevent survivors from reporting abuse, seeking remedies, or accessing support. Studies further show that shame and stigma lead to avoidance of seeking help in health settings and that people who anticipate shame are less likely to seek care.

Online gender-based violence has also been used to humiliate, discredit and silence women, particularly journalists. For instance, a report on online GBV in Southern Africa notes that the digital environment intensifies shame and fear of exposure, especially for women, girls and LGBTIQ persons. Given the intersectional social context in South Africa, including patriarchy, gender-based violence, cultural norms and community reputation, the effects of shame and stigma may be compounded for women, gender-diverse people, LGBTIQ+ persons and survivors from marginalised communities. This is primarily because “the struggles that women, girls and LGBTIQ+ persons face in daily life often extend to their digital media platforms.”



For survivors of NCII, concerns about what family, friends or community might think, or about being blamed for the incident, are especially relevant. In the regional study [“Disrupting Harm in South Africa”](#), 10% of internet using children between the ages of 16-17 had someone share sexual images of them without their consent. And of those 10%, many expressed fear of what peers or family would think or say about them.

Therefore, in South Africa, as elsewhere, tackling shame and stigma requires survivor-centred, culturally aware approaches that incorporate confidentiality, non-judgemental support, public messaging that survivors are not to blame, safe and accessible reporting pathways and community awareness campaigns to shift norms around blame and victim-shaming.

South Africa’s digital divide

South Africa’s rampant inequality extends to the digital world where, the “digital divide” encompasses not only access to connectivity or devices, but also skills, digital literacy, affordable data, legal and/ or technical support, and digital safety. In the context of NCII, lack of these resources compounds the difficulty of accessing help, reporting abuse, or getting content removed. This means that for NCII responses to be effective, digital inclusion must be addressed by ensuring that everyone has affordable access to the internet, that they are informed about their rights, can use technical tools, and that they are able to engage with platforms and available legal processes. Otherwise, the most vulnerable may be excluded from available remedies.

Power imbalances

The spread and surge of NCII online is characterised by various power imbalances. The imbalance is clear between the survivor and perpetrator as in any other case of GBV. However, the online element has introduced another powerful actor to the scenario – the social media and tech companies and their platforms who continue to evade accountability. In addition, survivors often have to navigate unhelpful or bureaucratic state and institutional systems.

These imbalances amplify the harm of NCII and restrict pathways to justice. Therefore, any response to NCII must recognise these asymmetries of power and empower survivors with tools, resources, legal protections to ensure that platforms and state institutions are held accountable.

These three barriers of shame and stigma, the digital divide, and power imbalances are interconnected and compound one another. For example: a survivor may feel shame and thus not report; may lack digital literacy or access to use a platform’s removal tool; and may face a perpetrator or platform that holds more power and resources. Recognising and addressing all three is crucial for effective responses to NCII.



Remedies and pathways to justice: A guide for survivors of NCII

First gather and collect evidence

If your intimate images have been shared or you are being threatened with their sharing, collecting evidence can help support any of the pathways expanded upon in the following sections such as takedown requests, protection orders, and legal action.

Evidence can include screenshots, messages, links, emails, or any communication showing that the image was shared, threatened to be shared, or discussed without your consent. Where possible, screenshots should show the sender's name or number, the date and time, and the platform used (for example, WhatsApp, Instagram, or email). If the image appears on a website or social media platform, copy and save the URL link and take screenshots of the page showing the image and the account name.



Important!

Before screenshotting WhatsApp messages remember that personalised names such as "My Love" will make it difficult to prove that the chat happened between you and the specific person.

Therefore, use the following steps to ensure that the chat history is as accurate and useful as possible:

4. Unsave the contact from your phone book.
5. Reopen the Whatsapp chat.
6. Ensure that the full phone number is visible.
7. Take the screenshots.

As far as possible try not to delete your chats as the Court may need to see the full chat history in context in order to ensure that screenshots are accurate.

If you receive threats, blackmail messages, or coercive communication (including demands for money, further images, or silence), keep all messages exactly as they are. Do not edit, forward, or respond to messages in ways that might escalate harm. If it feels unsafe to keep the evidence on your phone or computer, consider storing copies on a secure cloud account, external drive, or with a trusted person.



Where possible, keep the original files and avoid altering them. Even small changes, such as cropping images or editing screenshots, can affect how evidence is viewed later. If you must make copies, keep the originals untouched and label copies clearly with dates and descriptions.

You may also keep a written record or timeline of what happened, including when the image was created, how it was obtained (if known), when it was shared or threatened, and how it affected you. This can be especially helpful if you feel overwhelmed or if events happened over time.

If you apply for a protection order or report the matter to the police, bring all available evidence with you. If you are unsure what to collect or how to store it safely, a legal advice organisation or support service can assist you.

Importantly, you do not need to have all evidence before asking for help. Platforms, courts, and support organisations can still act based on your statement alone, especially where there is urgency or risk of further harm.



Evidence checklist

Save the content

- ☐ Take clear screenshots of the image(s) or video(s).
- ☐ Make sure the date, time, username, and platform are visible on the screen.
- ☐ If possible, save the web link (URL) where the content appears.

Record where and how it was shared

- ☐ Note the platform or website (for example, WhatsApp, Instagram, Facebook, Telegram, a website).
- ☐ Write down how you became aware of the image being shared and who informed you.

Preserve messages and threats

- ☐ Save any messages, emails, or comments linked to the sharing, including threats to share images.
- ☐ Do not edit or delete these messages.

Keep original files safely

- ☐ If you have the original image or video, keep it unchanged.
- ☐ Store copies on a secure device, cloud storage, or USB if possible.

Create a simple timeline

- ☐ Write down key dates and times, including:
 - When the image was created (if known)
 - When it was shared without consent
 - When you reported it or sought help

Avoid further harm

- ☐ You do **not** need to keep revisiting the image.
- ☐ Once evidence is saved, consider asking a trusted person or organisation to assist with next steps.



Immediate remedies:

Accessible takedown tools for digital content such as STOPNCII.org



StopNCII.org – Watch an explainer video [here](#).

StopNCII.org is a free, online tool designed to help adults protect their private intimate images and videos from being shared or re-shared without consent. It was created by the UK-based Revenge Porn Helpline in partnership with major technology companies and organisations to give survivors technical control over their own content.

How it works:

- **You select your images or videos** – You choose the intimate content that you are concerned might be shared or has already been shared.
- **A digital fingerprint (hash) is created on your device** – The tool uses technology to generate a unique code (called a hash or digital fingerprint) based on your image/video right on your own device. The original content never leaves your device.
- **Only the hash is shared** – StopNCII.org sends only the hash (not the actual image/video) to the platform partners. This allows them to identify matching content without accessing your private material.
- **Participating platforms use the hash to detect and remove content** – If someone tries to upload an image that matches the hash to one of the participating sites (like Meta platforms, TikTok, Snapchat, Bumble, OnlyFans, Reddit and others), that content can be flagged for moderation and removed according to the platform's policy.
- **Ongoing monitoring and case tracking** – StopNCII.org continues to scan partner platforms for matches to your hash, helping prevent further redistribution. You also receive a case number and PIN so you can check progress or withdraw your case

Partners include:

Facebook, X, Instagram, reddit, TikTok, Threads, Pornhub, OnlyFans, Snap Inc, playhouse, redgifs, bitly, patreon, vivastreet and Microsoft Bing.¹

¹ Check [here](#) for an updated list of partner organisations.



Reporting to digital platforms

For a full guide on how to contact and report NCII to platforms click [here](#).

Platform	Community standards/	Link
Meta - Facebook	Meta (Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp) does not allow content or activity that sexually exploits or endangers children. Meta will also remove images that depict incidents of sexual violence and intimate images shared without the consent of the person(s) pictured. Read more about the Community Standards.	Link to report harmful content.
Meta - Instagram	Same as above. Read more about the Community Standards.	Link to page that explains how to report harmful content.
TikTok	TikTok does not allow Nudity or sexual activity Sexual Services Sexually suggestive acts or significant body exposure involving youth Read the full Community Guidelines.	Link to page that explains how to report harmful content. You can also contact Tiktok through the online reporting form.
WhatsApp	WhatsApp terms of service .	Link to how to block or report someone.
X	X has a zero tolerance for any forms of child sexual exploitation and remove certain media depicting physical child abuse to prevent the normalization of violence against children. However, X's rules state that any person may share consensually produced and distributed adult nudity or sexual behaviour, provided it's properly labelled and not prominently displayed. The X Rules	Link to reporting abusive behaviour.



Legal remedies

NCII contravenes the following South African criminal prohibitions, among others:

- The unlawful, intentional, and non-consensual disclosure of a data message of an intimate image (the Cybercrimes Act 19 of 2020).
- The unlawful possession, creation, production or any contribution to, or assistance in, the creation of Child Sexual Abuse Material ("CSAM") (the Films and Publications Act 65 of 1996).
- The harmful disclosure of an image, however created, or any description, of a person, real or simulated, of an explicit or sexual nature (the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 32 of 2007); and
- The exposure or display of CSAM and causing the exposure or display to children of any image, however created, or any description or presentation, of a person, real or simulated, of a pornographic nature (Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 32 of 2007).



The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act is particularly important for addressing deepfakes in NCII because it applies to sexual images that are "real or simulated." This means the law can be used even where an image is digitally created or manipulated and no original intimate photo exists. By focusing on harmful disclosure and lack of consent, rather than how the image was made, the Act closes a key loophole exploited by deepfake abuse and recognises that the harm lies in the non-consensual sexualised portrayal of a person, not in the authenticity of the image.

Once the image has been distributed without the consent of the person who is depicted in the image, regardless of the manner in which it was acquired or created, the person affected has a number of legal remedies available under South African law. You may choose to pursue one or more of these options, depending on your circumstances, safety, and personal preferences. Importantly, there is no "right" or "wrong" choice, and you are entitled to support and confidentiality at every stage.

1. Reporting to the South African Police Service (SAPS)

You may report the non-consensual sharing of intimate images to the SAPS. This can result in a criminal investigation where the conduct falls within offences under the Cybercrimes Act, the Sexual Offences Act, or other applicable legislation. While reporting to the police can be an important step towards accountability, you should be aware that criminal processes can be slow and may be emotionally demanding. You have the right to be treated with dignity and respect and may request support from a trusted person or organisation when making a report.



You can use [this search bar](#) created by the Institute for Security Studies to locate your nearest Police Station or you can use the SAPS Crime Stop (Tip-off Line): 0860 010 111.

You can also report cybercrime to cybercrime.org.za [here](#), an awareness portal intended for informational purposes that provides access to relevant and trusted local and international resources aimed at educating individuals at all levels.

2. Approach a lawyer for assistance with issuing a letter of demand requesting that the person removes the image and delete it from their devices.

You may approach a lawyer or legal advice organisation to assist in issuing a letter of demand to the person who shared the image. A letter of demand typically requires the immediate removal of the image from all platforms, confirmation that it has been deleted from all devices, and an undertaking that it will not be shared again. In some cases, this step can result in quick compliance and prevent further harm, particularly where the perpetrator is known to you.

For more information on lawyers that can assist with this, you can contact [Moxii Africa](#) for a suitable referral.

3. Approach the Magistrate Court for a Protection Order.

You may apply for a protection order at a Magistrates' Court if the non-consensual sharing of your intimate images amounts to harassment, intimidation, or emotional abuse. A protection order can prohibit the respondent from sharing or threatening to share images, contacting you, or engaging in further abusive conduct. Interim protection orders can be granted urgently, offering immediate relief while the matter is finalised. This option is often more accessible and faster than criminal proceedings and can be pursued with or without legal representation.

You can use [this link](#) to search for a Magistrate Court in your province.

[Here](#) is a useful guide put together by Cliffe Decker Hofmeyr(CDH) on how to apply for a protection order in terms of the [Domestic Violence Act No 116 of 1998](#). For this type of protection order, there must have been some sort of domestic relationship between the survivor and the perpetrator.

[Here](#) is a useful guide put together by Women's Legal Centre (WLC) on how to apply for a protection order in terms of the [Protection from Harassment Act 17 of 2011](#).

4. Approach the courts

In addition to criminal and protection order remedies, you may approach the courts for broader legal relief. This may include civil claims for damages based on violations of dignity, privacy, or reputation, as well as applications for urgent interdicts requiring the removal of images and preventing further distribution. Court proceedings can provide strong legal protection but may involve costs and time; so you should be supported in weighing these considerations and accessing legal advice where possible.



You may also approach the Equality Court under the [Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act 4 of 2000](#) (PEPUDA) where the non-consensual sharing of intimate images amounts to harassment, hate speech, or unfair discrimination, particularly where the harm is linked to your gender, sexual orientation, sex, race, or other protected grounds. Equality Court proceedings are designed to be accessible, less formal, and cost-effective, and you do not need a lawyer to bring a complaint. The court has wide remedial powers, including ordering the removal of harmful content, issuing restraining orders, requiring apologies, and awarding damages.



Resources

Legislation

[Domestic Violence Act No 116 of 1998](#)

[Protection from Harassment Act 17 of 2011](#)

[Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act 4 of 2000](#)

Power Law

[Online Sexual Harassment Toolkit](#)

[Online Gender-Based Violence Toolkit](#)

[Children's Online Safety Toolkit](#)

Other

Cliffe Decker Hofmeyr (CDH) - [A guide on how to apply for a protection order in terms of the domestic violence act](#)

Women's Legal Centre - [A Simplified Guide to the Protection from Harassment Act](#)

Psychosocial support

As has been explained above, NCII can cause lasting emotional and psychological harm, including anxiety, shame, fear, isolation, and loss of trust. You should be able to access non-judgemental counselling, helplines, and community-based support services that understand the specific harms of image-based abuse and online violence. Psychosocial support should be available alongside legal and digital remedies, particularly as court processes, police reporting, and platform takedowns can be stressful or re-traumatising.

Support services must be accessible, inclusive, and culturally sensitive, with particular attention to survivors facing additional barriers, including those in rural areas, LGBTQ+ survivors, and marginalised communities. Addressing stigma and restoring dignity are central to long-term healing and recovery.





Suggested psychosocial support services

National helplines and crisis support

- South African Depression and Anxiety Group (SADAG): Offers free telephonic counselling, WhatsApp support, and referrals for mental health care.
Online contact form
- Gender-Based Violence Command Centre (GBVCC): A 24-hour toll-free helpline providing crisis counselling, referrals, and coordination of support services.
Tel: 012 312 7500
- Childline South Africa: For children and young people affected by image-based abuse or online harm.

Community-based and survivor support organisations

- Rape Crisis and Thuthuzela Care Centres: Provide counselling and psychosocial support for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, including trauma linked to NCII.
- Lifeline South Africa: Offers emotional support and crisis counselling via telephone and online platforms.

Online and digital safety support

- Moxii Africa (rebranded from Media Monitoring Africa (MMA)): Provides support and advocacy around digital harms and online safety.
- Legal and digital rights organisations (e.g. CODE, ALT Advisory and Right2Know): Can provide referrals and guidance on rights and remedies.

Mental health and counselling services

- Public health clinics and hospitals: May offer counselling or mental health services at low or no cost.
- Private psychologists and social workers: Particularly those trained in trauma and gender-based violence (with referrals via SADAG or professional bodies).
- University clinics and NGOs: Often provide low-cost counselling to the public.



Long term priorities and recommendations

Addressing NCII requires more than immediate takedown or individual remedies, especially in the fast-paced world of AI and evolving digital technologies. Long-term, sustainable responses must focus on prevention, accountability, survivor support, and structural change. The following priorities and recommendations aim to reduce harm, strengthen protection, and ensure meaningful access to justice for survivors over time.

Strengthen survivor-centred legal frameworks and enforcement: This includes ensuring that police, prosecutors, and court officials are adequately trained on NCII, technology-facilitated gender-based violence, and trauma-informed responses. Survivors should not face secondary victimisation, disbelief, or moral judgment when seeking help.

Improve access to justice and legal support: Many survivors are unable to pursue legal remedies due to cost, complexity, or a lack of information. Long-term priorities should include expanding access to free or affordable legal services, strengthening Legal Aid and pro bono programmes, and ensuring that information about remedies such as protection orders and reporting processes are widely available, accessible, and understandable.

Increase platform accountability and transparency: Technology companies play a central role in preventing and responding to NCII. Platforms should be required to implement fast, accessible, and survivor-friendly reporting and takedown mechanisms, including proactive tools such as hash-based detection systems.

Address stigma, social norms, and public awareness: Ending NCII requires challenging the social attitudes that normalise image-based abuse, victim-blaming, and online harassment. Public education campaigns, school-based digital citizenship programmes, and community engagement initiatives should emphasise consent, respect, and accountability.



Conclusion

The non-consensual sharing of intimate images is a serious violation of dignity, privacy, equality, and safety, and must be recognised as a form of gender-based and technology-facilitated violence. While South African law provides multiple avenues for redress, including criminal charges, protection orders, civil remedies, and Equality Court proceedings, legal solutions alone are not enough. Survivors require timely takedown mechanisms, accessible psychosocial support, and responses that are trauma-informed and non-judgemental. Addressing NCII effectively demands coordinated action from the state, courts, technology companies, civil society, and communities to prevent harm, support survivors, and hold perpetrators accountable. A survivor-centred approach, grounded in human rights and dignity, is essential to ensuring that digital spaces do not become sites of fear, silencing, or abuse.

