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Option 2: **Extended abstract** submission guideline (500-1,000 words)

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TITLE: A LITERATURE REVIEW OF EHEALTH RESPONSE TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN THE SIX WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION REGIONS.

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Introduction:
In the past, managing healthcare services physically required time of health personnel and patient at the health facility. EHealth is in expansion and has become present in the healthcare system. EHealth refers to information and communication technologies (ICT), whereby tools are used in health sectors to prevent, diagnose, treat, follow up, and manage health. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), using eHealth in health-related fields is cost-effective and secure. Some domains of ICT in healthcare consist of; electronic health records, health information exchange, patient portals, telemedicine, social media, mobile devices and wearable sensors and monitors, and privacy and security. Gender-based violence (GBV) is recognized as a public health issue due to numerous negative impacts on the mental, physical, and social well-being of the survivors. Health facilities are often among the first if not the only points of contact of survivors. The WHO identifies ICT as a means through which health systems can strengthen response to GBV cases. It is necessary to review how countries across WHO regions are using the different domains of ICT to strengthen health systems response to GBV from literature.

Method
The review process started by searching for articles on eHealth and GBV on the internet from each WHO country across its six regions. The sources of the articles were mainly from the web via Google Scholar. Keywords about ICT, eHealth, and GBV management were used to select articles/national strategic documents that were relevant. Articles that were published 10 years and below were privileged (2014 -2024).

Results/Discussion/Implication
One hundred and ninety-five (195) articles related to eHealth were found and reviewed on the internet from 175/196 (89,3%) WHO countries. Literature related to eHealth and/or GBV and eHealth was not found in 21 countries. Out of the volume of literature reviewed, the majority 164/195(84,1%) were only about eHealth while 31/195 (15,8%) were about eHealth response to GBV. The countries where documentation showing eHealth response to GBV were; 1) *European Region*: Armenia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Hungary, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Moldova, Netherlands, North Macedonia 2*) Region of the Americas:* St Vincent & the Grenadines and Trinidad & Tobago.3) African Region: Benin, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, South Africa 4) Western Pacific Region: Australia, Cambodia, Fiji, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Tonga 5) Eastern Mediterranean Region: Syria and Yemen 6) South East Asian Region:

Bangladesh and India. Mobile App technology used in response to GBV were found in the literature of different countries. Some examples consisted of; Nokaneng , BrightSky, Gjejza, SafeYou, TecSOS, Easy Recue, Por Mi and MeeToo.

Table 1: Proportion of articles reviewed on eHealth and GBV by WHO region

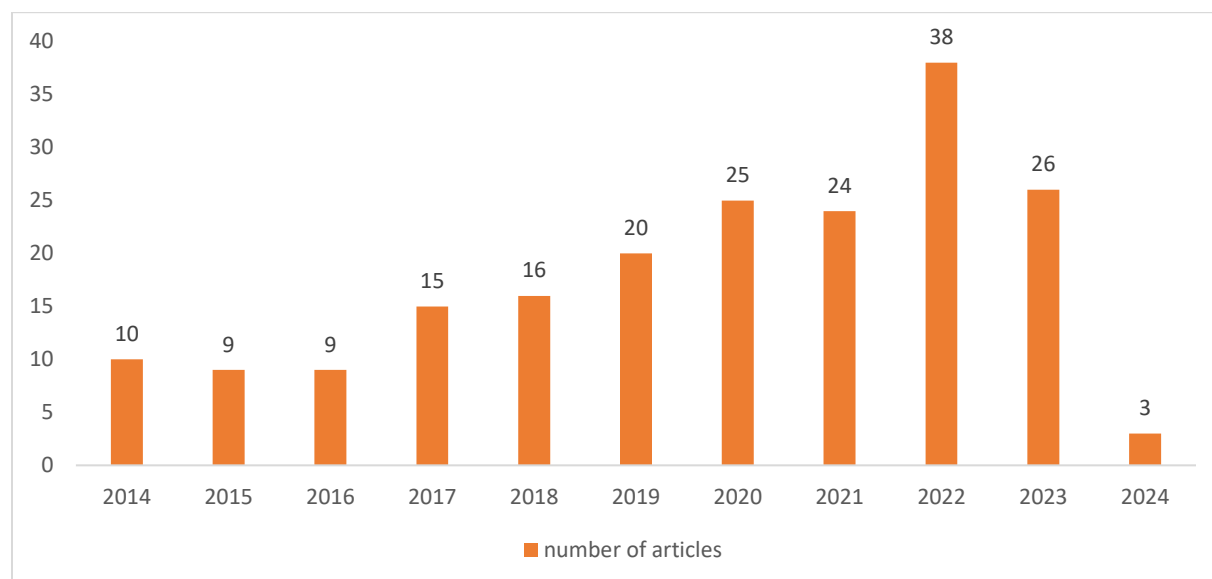| #	WHO regions	# countries	# countries with eHealth documentation	% countries with documentation	# eHealth articles reviewed	# eHealth and GBV articles reviewed	% on GBV response
1	European	53	45	84,9	51	11	21,6
2	The Americas	35	30	85,7	32	2	6,3
3	Africa	47	40	85,1	45	6	13,3
4	Western Pacific	28	27	96,4	34	8	23,5
5	South East Asian	11	11	100,0	11	2	18,2
6	Eastern Mediterrenean	22	22	100,0	22	2	9,1
	Total	196	175	89,3	195	31	15,9

Figure 1:eHealth related articles/documents by year of publication.

Recent year literature about eHealth was easily accessible in majority of the countries. This implies that nowadays the importance of eHealth is recognized globally. However, there was limited literature showing the response against GBV using technology. Hence, research needs to be carried out in this domain.

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