










*The effect of this violence is that women desist from participating in politics. And that only increases the vicious circle of women not wanting to participate in politics.*

Participant from NDI Colombia roundtable


## The most discussed interventions for women in politics are...

| TECHNOLOGY  | GOVERNMENT  | CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE MEDIA   |
|---|---|---|
|  <p>Measure the prevalence of gendered abuse and share data through <b>corporate transparency reports</b></p>               |  <p>Include <b>specific reporting requirements</b> on online violence against women in politics and gendered disinformation in legislation addressing social media platforms' transparency</p>   |  <p>Support <b>informal networks of leaders</b> seeking to address online harassment and violence</p>  |
|  <p>Take action to address the amplification of <b>false or manipulated visual media</b> of women-identifying leaders</p> |  <p>Adopt <b>codes of conduct censoring gender-based abuse</b> by any elected or appointed public official, by any electoral candidate, or by a member of the above's staff</p>  |  <p><b>Train the media</b> to act in a responsible way with regards to potential gendered disinformation and hate speech and adopt shared codes of conduct</p>                                   |
|  <p>Contribute to and use a <b>shared industry lexicon repository</b> on gender issues</p>                                |  <p>Form a <b>cross-party commission to improve enforcement</b> of new or existing online Violence Against Women in Politics (VAWP) legislation. Actively and regularly engage with platforms, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and the media about online VAWP to raise awareness within society</p> |  <p>News organizations and civil society organizations should <b>provide support for their women-identifying employees and freelancers</b> who become targets of online abuse and harassment</p> |

## The main concerns for women in politics are...

| TECHNOLOGY   | GOVERNMENT   | CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE MEDIA  |
|--|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Issues with transparency and reporting</li> <li>2 Lack of context and understanding of local language &amp; culture</li> <li>3 Significant delays in response time or lack of an adequate response *</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Policies not adequately enforced</li> <li>2 Misuse of legislation to limit legitimate speech</li> <li>3 Misogyny and hate speech from peers during elections</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Misrepresentation of women in the media</li> <li>2 Lack of coordination</li> <li>3 Civil society not consulted in key government or tech decisions</li> </ol> |

 **7** countries participated in the roundtables:  
Brazil, Colombia, Georgia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Ukraine

 Just **16%\*** of women in politics said they received a timely and effective response to escalations

 **90\*** women in politics participated in the roundtables

 **26\*** interventions developed