MATRX

Action Points for Mitigating and Preventing VAWE

ACTION POINT 1. Mapping and Measuring VAWE (e.g. international and regional organizations, CSOs, national programmes, violence monitoring programmes) 2. Integrating VAWE into Election Observation and Violence Monitoring (e.g. international and regional organizations, CSOs, election

3. Legal and Policy Reform to Prevent and Respond to VAWE (e.g. legislatures and lawmakers, electoral management bodies, international and regional organizations, courts, political parties)

observers, Women's Situation

Room partners)

4. Preventing and Mitigating VAWE through Electoral Arrangements (e.g. EMBs, relevant line

(e.g. EMBs, relevant line ministries, security sector/police)

5. Working with Political Parties to Prevent and Reduce VAWE

6. Raising Awareness and Changing Norms

(e.g. legislators and parliamentary networks, CSOs, media, men, international and regional organizations)

PRE-ELECTION PHASE

- Conduct country-level and regional-level mapping of VAWE
- Include VAWE in EMB and electoral security assessments
- Develop and define indicators
- Adjust or build upon existing VAW indicators and measurement tools
- Consider including VAWE in relevant SDGs monitoring
- Consider using crowd-sourcing and data visualization tools
- Adapt and integrate VAWE into international and domestic election observation
- Integrate VAWE into electoral violence early warning systems
- Integrate a gender perspective into existing election violence monitoring tools
- Identify indicators to be measured
- Include gender sensitivity in observer trainings
- Ensure VAWE is monitored and reported in Women's Situation Rooms and other civil society monitoring programmes (i.e. election and human rights)
- Develop harmonized data collection and reporting tools
- Adoption of laws and policies which define and protect against VAWE
- Adapt existing Eliminating VAW (EVAW) legislation to explicitly provide measures on protecting against VAWF
- Protocols and regulations adopted by EMBs to prevent VAWE in the electoral process
- Election and political party codes of conduct address VAWE
- Provide gender-sensitivity training to the police, adjudicators, judges, lawyers, CSOs etc. who may handle reported cases of VAWE
- EMBs ensure any violence monitoring or risk assessments include consideration of VAWE
- Train EMB staff on VAWE and responses
- Adopt measures to reduce family voting as needed
- Integrate VAWE into voter education, including raising awareness about ballot secrecy and family voting
- Relevant unit within EMB tasked with addressing VAWE and gender concerns
- Provide protection for women candidates
- Training of police and security forces on VAWE
- Increase numbers of women in police forces, including in leadership positions
- Reach out to all political parties to carry out advocacy work
- Comply with legislated codes of conduct and sensitize party members
- Adopt own code of conduct as needed
- Update party regulations and statutes to address VAWE
- Monitoring and enforcement of party policy and practices on VAWE
- Ensure transparent candidate selection rules and access to political finance
- Introduce issue of VAWE to trainings and voter outreach materials and efforts
- Encourage adoption of a public joint statement by political parties committing to comply with codes of conduct and human rights
- Train party agents/observers to monitor VAWE
- Awareness raising campaigns to prevent VAWE
 - Adapt training programmes to introduce VAWE
 - Civic outreach materials are adapted to the issues of VAWE
 - Commitment to report on VAWE in the media
 - Capacity building for media on VAWE

ELECTION PHASE

- Data collection and verification
- Adapt and integrate VAWE into monitoring tools
- Adapt and integrate VAWE into observation tools
- Aim for gender balance in election observer teams
- Streamline reporting across Electoral Observation Mission (EOM) groups
- Access to electoral justice for women, and pursue justice for victims
- Establish methods to safely/confidentially report cases of VAWE
- Consider arrangements for ballot secrecy for voters
- Election day logistics planning sensitive to VAWE (gender segregated polling stations, female security guards/sensitized police forces in high risk areas, poll workers sensitized to VAWE)
- Gender-segregated polling stations if required to reduce violence or family voting pressures
- Deploy female police officers at women-only polling stations
- Ensure protection of election workers
- Recruit and deploy more women as political party agents
- Capacity building for media on VAWE
- Media monitoring for gender bias
- Engage with men as allies and influential advocates

POST-ELECTION PHASE

- Analyse results of collection efforts
- Ensure data aggregation and reporting
- Identify gaps and refine indicators as needed
- Include VAWE in post-election reports and findings
- Ensure aggregation and reporting
- Identify gaps and make recommendations
- Include gender dimension and human rights-based approach in observation report and findings
- Ensure implementation of laws and policies on VAWE
- Review laws and policies and make adjustments as needed
- Adjudication of electoral disputes involving VAWE
- Ensure investigation and prosecution of human rights violations and abuses against women in politics
- Adapt and integrate new victim resources into existing services for VAW
- Post-election review includes gender dimension
- Enforcement of violations of gender-related offences
- Ensure women elected representatives are supported in their functions
- Ensure no women forced to resign seats in favour of men
- Identification of lessons learned
- Adopt civic education to inform the public and opinion-makers about VAWE
- Penalties and sanctions for media violations
- Engage with legislators and parliamentary networks





