Monitoring on the challenges and barriers of women political participation in 2020 Election Myanmar

RAIN MAKER

I. 2020 Multi-Party Democracy Elections and Monitoring

1.1 Multi-party democratic election theme

November 8, 2020 election was held during the COVID-19 that began in March and has been fraught with difficulties in preparing for the election. Elections held on 8 November were held in 641 constituencies, including 315 Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies, 161 Amyotha Hluttaw constituencies and Region and State Hluttaws (29 ethnic affairs ministerial posts) with a turnout of 94.5%. In the Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw, 38,271,447 people were eligible to vote, and 27,512,855 people cast their ballots.

In the 2020 multi-party democratic elections, the First Past the Post system was used to hold elections in 15 constituencies, but not in all 41 constituencies. A total of 5,639 candidates from 91 political parties, of these, only 15 are contesting in more than 60 constituencies. Including 902 women, ran in the by-elections. The National League for Democracy (NLD) has the largest number of candidates at 1,106 and 1,091 from the Union Solidarity and Development Party and 924 from the Union Beneficiary Party. The Union Election Commission, the main pillar of an election, is found to be mistrust by most parties. In addition, the refusal of 26 political parties to sign a campaign code of conduct during the campaign period led to complaints during the campaign period. This has exacerbated electoral disputes and violence cases. The Union Election Commission (UEC) de-censored the party registration and nomination of candidates, and removed them from the list by 2020 due to the presence of civil servants who did not meet the legal requirements of the Kanbalu candidate in the Hluttaw two weeks before the election. On October 27, the United Democratic Party withdrew from the election.

There have been two clashes between the Union Election Commission and the media, and the media has issued protest statements. In addition, elections will not be held in Shan State and 15 townships in Rakhine State, which did not hold elections in the 2020 election. This situation constricts the scope of indigenous parties' parliamentary political participation in parliamentary elections. The process of demarcating constituencies that are not allowed to be held is not transparent. The military and the Union Election Commission could not be held accountable for a decision. The 2020 multi-party democratic election was marred by controversy and controversy over the advance voting process and voter registration of the Union Election Commission. There have been complaints about stamp issues and multiple voting. The Union Election Commission has taken up to 60 actions Action was taken at the relevant township police stations under Section 420/468 of the Penal Code and Section 58/59 of the Hluttaw Election Law. There were 187 objections to the election, and four people, including President U Win Myint, and 15 people, including the chairman of the Union Election Commission, submitted petitions to the Supreme Court by the National Democratic Party (NDP) and the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP). In addition, the military has been interfering in the election due to voter fraud.

1.2: Purpose of the Women's Political and Electoral Monitoring Report

Myanmar, a democratizing country in 2010, is accelerating its efforts to strengthen democratic practices. The situation before 2010 was that women in Myanmar were living under the stereotypes of tradition and society. As a result, women's leadership roles in governance, economics, and civil service are almost non-existent. To change such situations since 2011,

women's organizations have been strengthened, with a focus on women's empowerment, gender and women's political participation. Therefore, RAIN MAKER is conducting a research survey on the challenges and difficulties of women in the political arena, barriers to women's leadership and participation in election process, and gender stereotype of Myanmar voters in the 2020 election by monitoring key electoral and women's issues in Myanmar's women's political participation. It also monitored the 2015 multi-party democratic elections and by-elections and the main purpose of the last election was to find ways to empower women in politics and their role, based on the findings to be able to amend changes and legal frameworks.

1.3 Organizational Summary

RAIN MAKER has been conducting electoral education and observation activities in Myanmar since 2013, aiming to improve free and fair democratic elections. It is also a member of the Working Committee of the Myanmar Election Monitoring Network and is an independent, independent organization working with 28 local organizations across Myanmar to promote democracy and peace and national development. Young people and women voting for the first time in the electoral and electoral education sector in Myanmar's electoral process. Electoral participation programs, electoral observation processes, and electoral legal frameworks and electoral disputes are underway. He is also a member of the Working Committee of the Myanmar Election Monitoring Network and is an independent and independent organization working with 28 local organizations across Myanmar to promote democracy and peace and national development. 2020: Voter Awareness Campaign in Elections: Citizenship and Electoral Training; The Electoral Information Awareness Campaign provided digital campaigns and pamphlets and poster campaigns with support from the International Foundation for Electoral System (IFES) in 120 townships.

Also Rain Maker involved Voter edutainment and video creation in collaboration with youth organizations in various regions in Myanmar. Election electoral discussions have been held online since June, with citizens and electoral programs online with partners in various parts of Myanmar. The 2020 election observation process was supported by the National Democratic Institute (NDI) and Action Aid Myanmar (AAM). RAIN MAKER (Myanmar Electoral Monitoring Network) monitored the 2020 multi-party democratic election process with 1,300 election observers in all 307 townships except 15 townships and 8 remote townships. In addition, 120 long-term observers of the Women's Political and Electoral Process Monitoring Process and 150 observers of the Electoral Violence against Women on Election Day were observed.

1.4 Elections observation missions

The electoral observation process is critical because it is a systematic approach to ensuring the impartiality of a democratic election, whether it is free and fair. Organizations working in the field of election observation must ensure impartiality, Systematic monitoring; it needs to be done with the work and accountability of trained professional observers. The election observation process is a process that continues not only during the election year, but also after the election, in order to strengthen the democratic electoral system and to ensure that a genuine, credible election is held by the people. In the 2020 election, there will be 13 Union-level

observers, regional observers and a total of 9,221 domestic observers. There are two foreign monitoring groups.

1.5 Methodology and Preparation

In preparing the process for women's political and electoral participation and observation in the 2020 election, the Electoral Observatory has revised the monitoring program and the guidelines and policies on observers' safety and disease prevention and control in line with the current COVID-19 pandemic prevention situation. In doing so, it is necessary to comply with the relevant local directives and the Ministry of Sports and Health, and to prioritize election observers to those with previous electoral experience. The provision of health protection equipment and the revision of the Electoral Monitoring Guidelines to ensure adherence to current guidelines. Monitoring training The 120 long-term election observers were trained online in four sessions. A total of 150 election observers were trained in three training sessions, which were conducted online and by local officials. A total of 120 long-term observers were deployed along with 12 supervisors to monitor the election process of women candidates in 120 townships in the risk and challenges of women in electoral process and Rally. 150 short term observer were deployed for VAW-E observation

Monitoring Methodology

The monitoring period is set from July to November 2020, when the election nomination process, campaign period, and Election Day will be implemented. The sample survey included live interviews with 120 women parliamentary candidates; Monitoring and documenting 240 campaigns of 120 women candidates; the survey was conducted to survey 1,200 voters. The main areas for which the survey will be conducted were the direct interviews and monitoring of campaign issues with 120 women candidates and the barriers to women's participation in politics; A detailed analysis of the violence against women during the election and the attacks on obstruction of election participation and the hate speech of women and the gender analysis of Burma's electorate. In doing so, the provisions of Chapter - 8, 9, and 10 of the 2008 Constitution, the Electoral Law, Rules and regulations on electoral procedures and codes of conduct; It conducts standardized research on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Citizen Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The survey was conducted on 120 women candidates from 15 political parties out of 902 women candidates in a systematic sampling system (SYS). In addition, the Sample Random Sampling (SRS) system was used to identify 1,200 voters. Six survey questionnaires were prepared for monitoring.

1. Survey on the political participation and role of women in politics

2. Monitoring on risks and challenges of women candidates contesting in the election

3. Monitoring on violence against women candidates during elections

4. Observation on the electoral violence cases of Women in E-Day

5. Monitoring on impact of social media attack on women candidate

6. Gender Perspective Survey on electorate in Myanmar

List of Observer			
State & Region	Observer List in E–Day	Observer List in Rally	Supervisor
Kachin State	77	20	2
Kayah State	11	6	1
Kayin State	27	12	1
Chin State	38	12	1
Magwe Region	153	24	1
Saggaing Region	175	28	1
Bago Region	148	24	1
Rakhine State	28	6	1
Shan State	63	12	2
Mon State	66	8	2
Mandalay Region	109	24	1
Yangon Region	26	16	1
Thanintayi Region	57	8	1
Ayeyarwaddy Region	54	28	2
Naypyitaw	12	238	–

II.   Findings of the Union Election Commission's preparations for the 2020 General Election

2.1 Electoral legal framework reforms

2015 - 2020, after the reorganization of the Union Election Commission. On 15 February, the "Referendum Rules for the Amendment of the Constitution Amendment to the Constitution of the Union of Myanmar" was approved. Instead of 180 days of immigration, they can simply vote for 90 days and approved the increase in the election expenses of the ethnic parliamentary candidate to 150 lakhs. In 2019, the Union Election Commission (UEC) formulated a strategic plan for action on gender equality and women's empowerment. There has been no change in the law on the participation of women candidates. In addition, the 2015 general election; The Electoral Mediation Committees, which were formed only by decrees in the 2017 by-elections and the 2018 by-elections, and the election observation bodies that were allowed to be included in the election by law.

2.2. Special measures for COVID-19 Pandemic

COVID -19 due to pandemic In many townships in Myanmar, travel restrictions, Stay at home Conditions such as forcing people to stay away from infected people have raised concerns among voters about the election. On the other hand, the Union Election Commission (UEC) will do its best to prevent the spread of COVID -19 during the election process. Regulations from the Ministry of Health and Sports for control; Preparations were made to hold elections in accordance with the rules and regulations, and various statements related to election-related stakeholders were issued. Campaign directives; COVID-19 disease prevention; Regulatory Health Standards (SOPs) have been issued, as well as polling station guidelines. Control procedures have been introduced. In addition, released on October 10 Proclamation No. 189/2020 was promulgated in 2020 to allow people aged 60 and over to vote in advance during the epidemic.

2.3. Findings of Electoral Observatory

One of the amendments to the election rules made by the Union Election Commission in 2019 is Electoral observation missions, which were allowed only electoral law in previous elections, have been enshrined in various electoral rules. On the other hand, notices of election observation missions issued for the 2020 general election include the removal of some electoral processes that were previously observed by the previous elections, as well as the right to legal and security protections. An additional point of duty for election observers is to obtain a letter (Form-F) from the polling station chief confirming that evaluate the list of observers and the number of polling stations surveyed.

2.4 Controversial findings between a political party and the Union Election Commission

Of the 96 political parties, 65 signed the political party's code of conduct on June 26, but 26 refused to sign. Although 93 parties were eligible to run in the 2020 multi-party democratic elections, 91 were allowed to run in the by-elections. In the run-up to the election, political parties' lack of confidence in the Union Election Commission's position has led to censorship

of campaign speeches using state-owned media; this was due to the refusal of political parties to meet and the non-election constituency restrictions. In addition, political parties such as the People's Party, the Rakhine Leading Party, and New Society Party; The Danu National Party's access to state-owned media has been censored. There has been criticism from the ruling party over advance voting and voter list management. In such cases, 26 political parties that refused to sign the party's code of conduct met with the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

2.5 Elections and Freedom of the Media

On 13 August 2019, the Myanmar Journalists Association and the Union Election Commission reached an agreement on electoral preparations. On August 13, 2020, the News Media Council published its Electoral Media Guidelines. Before the election there were journalists in front of the Union Election Commission (UEC) over the freedom of the media, and even after the election, the Press Association and the media issued statements regarding the repression of the media.

III. Findings and Recommendations for the 2020 Multi-Party Democratic Election and the Role of Women

According to the 2019 list chart describe (Inter Parliamentary Union) Myanmar ranks 158th in the world with 11.3% women in parliament, ahead of Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Brunei in Southeast Asia. Currently, women's participation in Myanmar politics is still decline, and in electoral politics, women's support is very decrease, with a 6% drop in the last election. Of the 6,038 candidates in the 2015 election, 814 were women, and according to the final list of 5,639 candidates contesting in the 2020 election, there were 902 women candidates, an increase of 3%. The current situation of inclusiveness, one of the value of democracy in political parties and one of the principles of democracy, needs to be reconsidered, and women's participation in politics is limited and challenging. In addition, the number of women MPs in the 2020 general election has not risen as much as expected due to changes in the list of candidates during the inter-party nomination process, which reduced the number of women MPs and the abolition of the United Democratic Party.

In this situation in Taungguk Township, Rakhine State, two armed women were abducted by an armed group while campaigning for the National League for Democracy (NLD). The incident is a threat to women's participation in elections. In such a situation, the affected women candidates could not be protected under the existing laws and the election law did not provide them with justice at all. These points are stated in the preliminary report released before the election.

The National League for Democracy (NLD) won the 2020 multi-party democratic election, with 15.52% in the National Assembly, 16.82% in the Pyithu Hluttaw, It rose to 18% in the State and Region Hluttaws. In the last 2015 multi-party democratic election, women's participation rose from 11% to 7%. Yangon Region Hluttaw has the highest female participation rate at 30%, followed by Mon State Hluttaw with 25%, Kayin State Hluttaw with 21% and Magway Region Hluttaw with 20%. Next, the findings of the election process of women candidates running in the 2020 multi-party democratic elections will be detailed.

3.1 Key Findings

In 2020 General Election, women's participation in the multi-party democratic elections rises to 18%, with the National League for Democracy (NLD) being the largest party, followed by the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy (SNLD). Despite the difficulties and challenges of elections held during the global epidemic, the rise of women has been a positive outcome for greater gender equality processes. But to increase women's participation in politics Political party policy and support, Electoral legal frameworks and laws that protect women also much remains to be done in the electoral and peace processes. Similarly, the differences between the traditional customs and gender stereotypes of Burmese society in each region appear to have improved over the past five years, but much remains to be seen from the election results of qualified women candidates. In addition, the lack of long-term support and technical expertise to provide technical support, such as electoral and political science, to support women's political participation in Burma needs to be reconsidered. 2020: Detailed findings and recommendations by sector based on the findings of multi-party democratic election observation

3.1.1 The role and political participation of women candidates

- Of the 120 women candidates, 22% have no political or social experience and no political party has a clear qualification for the selection of women candidates.
- There are only five political parties, with a focus on gender inclusion and a proportional system.
- According to the 120 female candidates from nine of the 15 political parties, only 5% are in a position to decide at the party's leadership level, and the rest are ordinary party members.
- Only 22% of respondents said that women were empowered in terms of their authority and responsibilities, with only 22% of respondents being selected on the basis of qualifications, political experience, and social inclusion, much more restricted than members of the National Party.
- A study of the regular capacity building and training of political parties found that only five out of 15 parties were involved.
- Although ethnic minority parties do not have effective support in linking foreign political parties and technical support to powerful political parties.
- Political parties systematically support qualified and interested women in politics and are less prepared before the election.
- The current parliamentary election law and the legal procedures of political parties do not contain provisions to increase women's participation in politics.

3.1.2: Campaign management of women parliamentary candidates

- Lack of preparation by political parties for women candidates running for campaign activities also specific guidelines for campaigning for women candidates and financial and information support in campaigning.
- Only 12% of the 120 female candidates in the constituency surveyed and prepared for the public needs campaign in their constituency.
- Twenty-seven percent said respondents involved assembly in public areas during the COVID-19 pandemic period, while the rest were leaflets and poster campaigns, and

door-to-door campaigns were conducted in accordance with COVID-19 prevention guidelines.

- Women candidates are less likely to use electronic communications technology in their campaign activities and to be less effective in communicating with the media also their election manifesto and information to the public.
- Women candidates have very little knowledge of the electoral legal framework and procedures.
- There is a lack of expertise and study and preparation for election campaign management in Myanmar.

3.1.3 Campaign Findings of Women Candidates

- During the epidemic, women candidates were unable to campaign effectively in the first month of the 60-day campaign period.
- During the epidemic, orders from different regions were restricted to cross the border, and 9% of the 120 respondents who campaigned in the armed group areas paid for the insurgents to cross the border.
- Political parties need to consider security and safety issues and travel costs when determining constituencies for women candidates.
- During the campaign period, 47% of women candidates were attacked in various forms of violence, with hate speech and defamation being the most common.
- Sixty-six percent did not respond to the violence. Only 8% of women were dealt with legally, and the rest were dealt with through the media and through the party.

3.1.4 Difficulties and Challenges of Women Parliamentary Candidates

- For 71% of the 120 women candidates, the answer that nothing hinders their political participation can be considered an improvement compared to the response in the last election.
- Twenty-nine percent of women candidates said that family responsibilities and family heads' influence in their political participation was a barrier, and that gender discrimination and socio-cultural traditions were a major barrier.
- 9% of respondents said there was obstruction of campaign routes, most of them tearing up posters and obstructing traffic. In addition, female candidates have been subjected to fake news, defamation, and attacks on social media, which is difficult to resolve and depends on the source of the information. It is an attack that has spread too many people and eroded their support.
- Only 48% of women candidates use social media properly and have poor electronic communication technology.
- In addition, party support for campaign activity was weak, with 78% spending their own money. Family and social support is weak.
- Only 2% said that there was direct support from the International Organization for Electoral Technical Assistance, while 23% said it was supported by civil society and women's organizations. Most of them are training and technical support and campaigns to motivate women to vote.

- The low level of political awareness of the voters, which focuses on understanding the quality and function of a female candidate and the low turnout and focus on the influence of major parties, is also a major challenge for women's participation in politics.

3.1.5 Gender Perspectives of Myanmar Society

- In the 2020 election, 73% of voters knew that their local women candidates was running. Only 15% of women in Myanmar support family involvement in politics.
- According to voter surveys, women's participation in politics in Burmese society is rooted in both social and cultural factors, as well as security and political issues. In addition, support for the female parliamentary candidate is 30%, according to the poll, which is difficult to assume as accurate as it depends on the status of their party.
- The reason for this is that voters are more likely to trust a party than to vote for a woman. In the field of political leadership, only 32% of those who think that women and men have the same views on gender empowerment, with 68% agreeing that equal employment opportunities should be equal.
- The main reason for voting for women candidates is local and community-based the answer is that it focuses on the candidate's ability to perform. They also emphasize legal expertise.

3.1.6 Loss of women's political participation between elections and peace conflicts

- In the 2020 election, women candidates lost their political participation in constituencies that were abolished in the run-up to the election.
- No group has responded to the abduction of two women parliamentarians by the local armed group during the election campaign in Taungguk constituency, Rakhine State.
- There are no security protections for the campaigning of women candidates in the constituency in the armed area.

Democratic transaction in Myanmar Enhancing women's political participation and leadership roles still struggles under traditional and gender stereotypes. Although women's participation in politics depends largely on political parties, the various institutions and communities in Myanmar, as well as the legal framework and policy, are important. A study of the political aspirations, transit, and social aspects of women candidates reveals that support is needed from all sides. It focuses on women's participation and community support, as well as gender mainstreaming, legal frameworks, and procedures. The following is a summary of the findings of the 2020 election observation:

3.2 Key Recommendation

3.2.1. Promoting the participation and role of women in politics

- To enable women to participate in political processes that affect their families and communities.
- Conduct qualitative studies to examine the influences and attitudes that exclude women in public life.

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- Promoting women's rights in gender equality and women's empowerment and addressing barriers to political participation.
- Empowering women to take the lead in the electoral process Political parties are gender sensitive in electoral systems.
- Exploring the effects of non-violence and emphasizing gender equality within the party. Promoting public dialogue on barriers to women's political participation;
- Empowering women with leadership and responsibilities in community development processes.

3.2.2 Social Support and Gender Reform

- Establish support programs for government ministries to implement gender awareness programs in schools and government departments.
- Training for women in political parties and parliaments and supporting the development of the Women's League.
- Women members of civil society; Capacity building and leadership training for women's organizations and women journalists.
- Training for women in political parties and parliaments and supporting the development of the Women's League.
- Making public presentations on the experiences and activities of women parliamentarians.
- Traditions in different regions should be abolished if there is an oppression of women's survival and existence.
- Reviewing the performance records of women parliamentarians in the Hluttaw and publishing reports for public information.
- Systematic collection of refugee camps and migrant workers to be included in the voter list.

3.2.3 Legal framework and policy reforms

- Political parties need to develop a policy on gender equality and allow certain female candidates to run in the election.
- Amend electoral laws that undermine the participation of women candidates.
- Increasing women's access to justice and increasing women's participation and representation in the judiciary.
- Activities to promote women's participation should be carried out at the national level in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) Beijing Platform.
- To study the gender impact of electoral systems and to systematically implement policies to promote women's participation.
- Amend the Law on Political Parties to provide additional funding to women candidates to ensure equal opportunities for political parties.

3.2.4 Prevention of electoral violence that undermines women's political participation

- Prior to the election, the legal framework, and guidelines for the management of electoral violence were provided to election-related organizations and individuals. It needs to be prepared in consultation with the relevant departments and political parties.
- Share information on regional peacebuilding and coordinate between the government, the military, and the Union Election Commission to assess the need for conflict and violence management prior to the election.
- Adequate financial management, emphasizing the role of election observers, should be carried out in a systematic manner.
- Electoral security and mediation committees should be deployed before the election. Awareness raising methods on electoral violence (including attacks on social media); Legal; Coordinate with political parties, the Union Election Commission and civil society to find ways to respond to violence.

3.2.5 Elections and the peace process

- Supporting women's leadership and participation in political and post-conflict transition.
- In the peace process, armed groups, political parties and civil society groups should meet before the election to establish a strong agreement on the right to political participation and security for women.
- Armed groups must abide by the ceasefire agreements during the election period.

3.2.6. Support of technical and quality improvement processes

- Political parties need to systematically train and support women candidates in advance, not just quantitatively, in order to increase women's participation.
- International and local organizations should work on long-term electoral management and legislation for women candidates running in the election.
- Basic training on media communication technology and digital security for women candidates in the election.

3.2.7. Preparations for the implementation of the gender equality process

- The Committee on the Rights of Women and Children in the respective Region and State Hluttaws should coordinate with local civil society organizations (women's groups) on local women's life development programs and gender awareness programs.
- The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief, and Resettlement to coordinate at the regional level in the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for the Development of Women (NSPAW).
- To conduct research on the needs of women at all levels and to implement specific support processes

## IV. Political participation and role of women parliamentary candidates

4.1 Women Parliamentary Candidates by Region and State

Among the 91 parties contesting the 2020 multi-party democratic elections, the National League for Democracy, the Union Solidarity Party, the Union Solidarity Party, The survey was conducted by 120 long-term observers from October 15 to November 6, meeting with 120 women candidates from 15 parties, including the People's Party and the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy. Depending on the number of candidates in each constituency, the Union Party is leading 65% of the 15 political parties and the ethnic parties 28%. In the 2020 election, 91 political parties are running, with a total of 5,639 candidates, including 902 women. The National League for Democracy (NLD) has the largest number of candidates at 1,106. There are 1,091 members from the Union Solidarity and Development Party and 924 members from the Union Solidarity Party. In Yangon Region, 199 women candidates competed, with the highest number, followed by Shan State with 171, followed by Shan State.
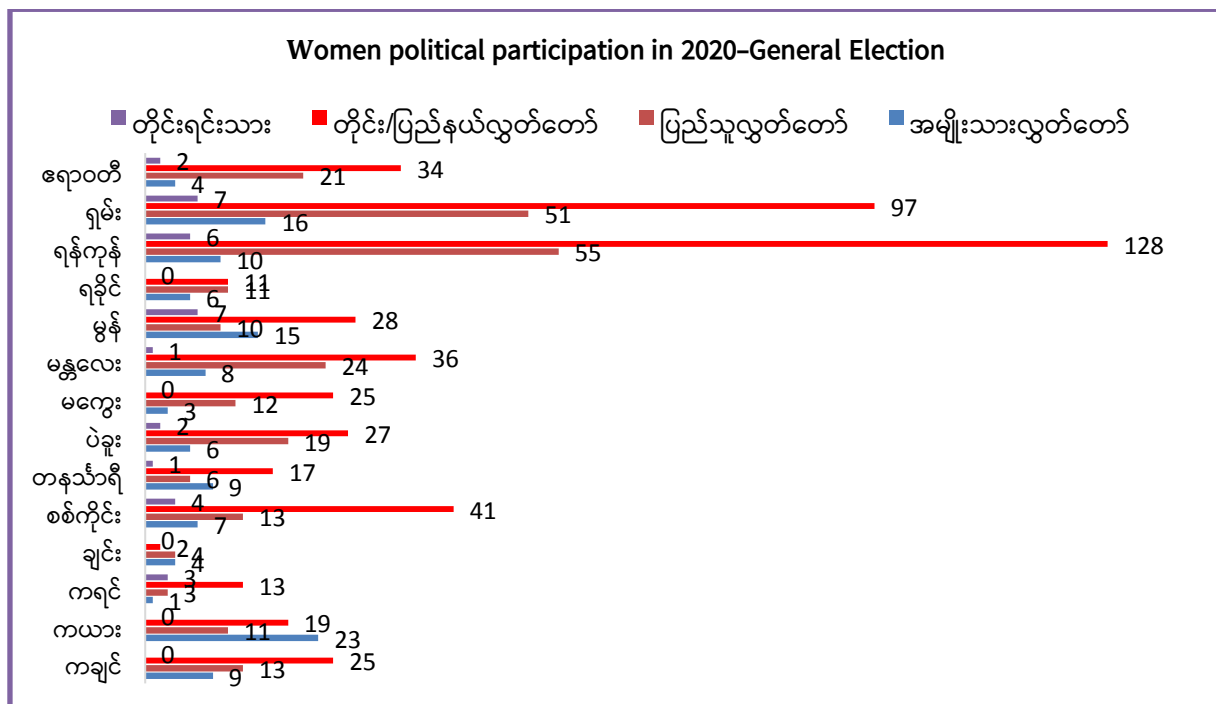
### 4.2 Political aspirations, transit, and social environment

According to an interview with 120 female parliamentary candidates, 63% of female parliamentary candidates are candidates for the first time. 17% of female candidates said they had no political experience, 18% were current MPs, and 35% had experience in a political party. 18% of women candidates are activists and 11% are civil society leaders.

Political experience of women candidates
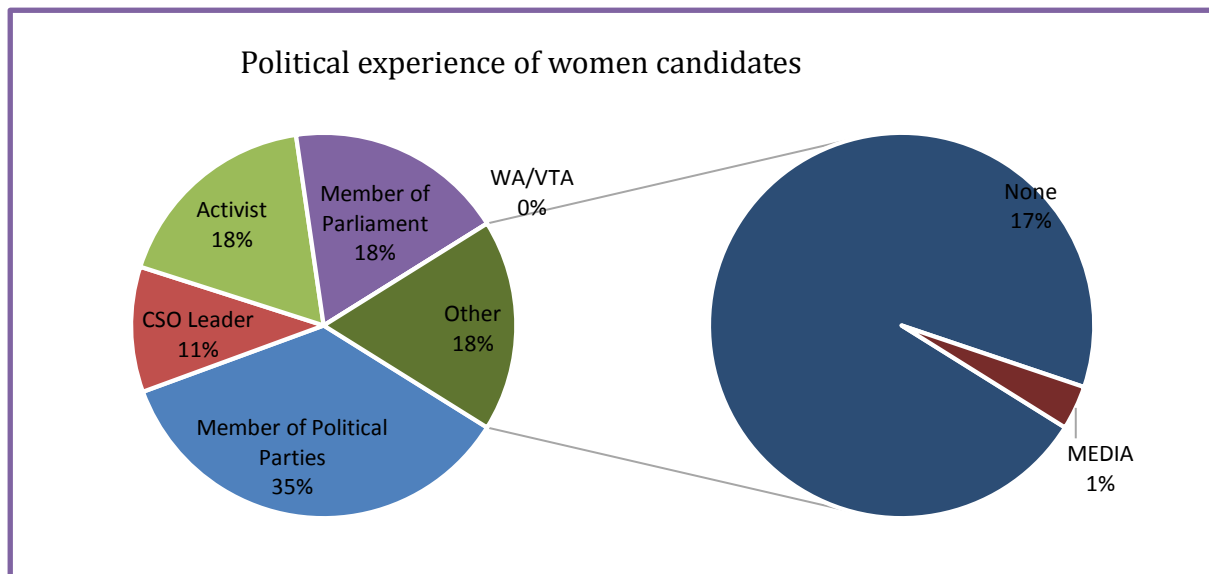
In addition, 53% of women candidates are elected by political parties, and 28% are from a political generation. 15% said they were running at the urging of their families and the other 15% said they were running on their own. A survey of party candidates found that 33% were elected because of their political experience, 43% said they were educated and 21% said they were young, and 72% said they did so because of party policy. At the same time, 55% of political parties' emphasis on gender mainstreaming said they did, and the other 45% said they did not.

Community Lift for Women Candidate in Myanmar
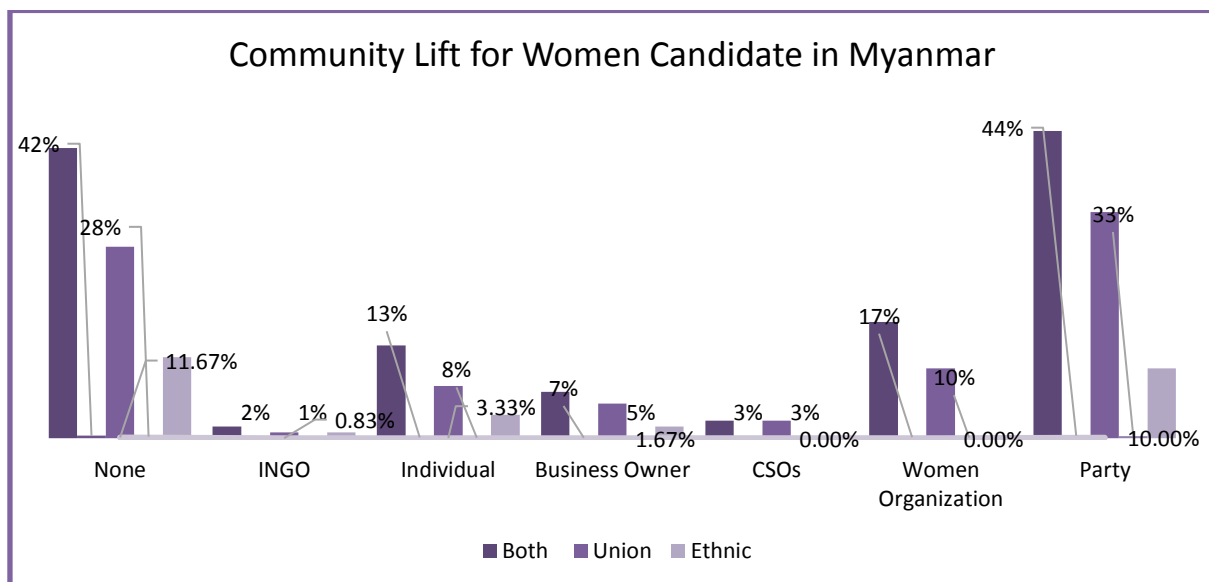
According to a survey of women candidates from 15 parties, 17% of the respondents surveyed the needs of female party members in political parties, with 76% based on their experience and responsibilities within the party. In addition, 34% of the respondents were from the social sphere and 4% were from the family political background. In addition, gender inclusion accounted for 21%, and for some officials, bias and wealth were found at 4%. In addition, bribery and other sexual transactions still account for 1%. Forty-two percent of respondents said they did not receive any support for women's parliamentary support for political

participation. 2% of the support was received from the international community. Women's groups accounted for 20% of the vote and 44% for parties. In addition, 17% said they had the support of business people. Of the respondents, 14% provided financial support and 39% provided training. Campaign support accounted for 22%, while volunteers and office assistants accounted for 25%.

4.3 Difficulties, Challenges, and Barriers of Women Candidates

The main difficulties faced by women candidates in the election were those who had to spend their campaign money on their own, 63%, and 48% who had little party support. In addition, 10% of candidates in some constituencies, which are far from the National Assembly, said constituency inequality was a problem. In addition, transit charges in armed areas accounted for 9%.

Risk and Challanges of women candidate contested in 2020 election

Legend: ■ Ethnic ■ Union ■ Both

| Category	Ethnic	Union	Both
Lack of political interested of women	13%	43%	43%
Capacity Build-up	3%	16%	19%
Challanges of Technical	5%	11%	17%
Education	1%	3%	3%
Wothout supporting from family	1%	4%	5%
Lack of supporting from political parties' leader	7%	7%	13%
Funding source	15%	22%	39%
Insufficient of Time-Frame	8%	29%	40%

Of those surveyed, 42% said no to the main barriers to women's participation in politics, while the remaining 58% found that legal frameworks accounted for 16% and gender stereotypes for 42%. The answer is that the qualification requirement is 25% and the financial source is 20%. 19% of female candidates said that the influence of traditional beliefs and religious beliefs still hindered. When asked about the difficulties and challenges encountered in electoral administration, 43% said that women voters lacked interest in politics and did not have the support of their families. In addition, 40% said they did not have enough time to campaign and 39% said they had financial difficulties. In addition, 17% said technological change would be a challenge in 2020, with 19% saying their lack of quality improvement was a major challenge. The impact of family responsibilities and influence on women in Burma is a major barrier to political and social participation, with 23% of respondents surveyed saying that family responsibilities and 22% are still under family influence.

Barriers of women political participation
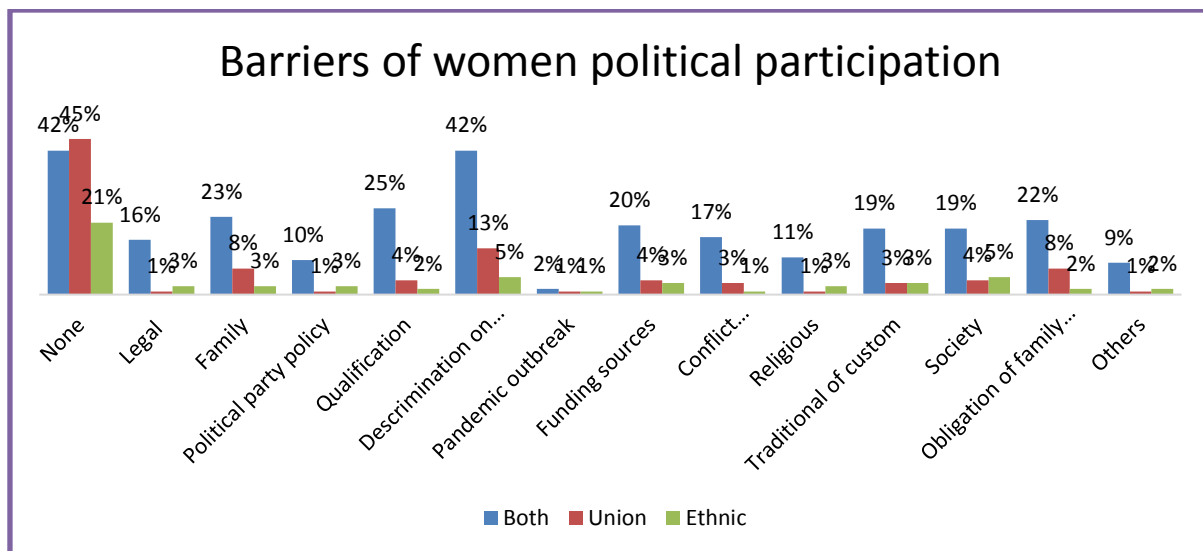
4.4 Needs for women's empowerment in politics

When interviewing 15 parties, Union level parties and ethnic parties, as well as smaller parties, may have different challenges and difficulties due to their different political backgrounds and geographical influences and geographical areas. When asked about ways to work for women's political participation in Burma, 81% said it was to support women's empowerment. Of these, 45% of respondents from the Union parties were the support of the parties and the support of the family community He replied that it was important. In addition, 36% said that a proportional system was needed and that women should be given leadership positions in other government departments.

Ways to increase women's participation in politics
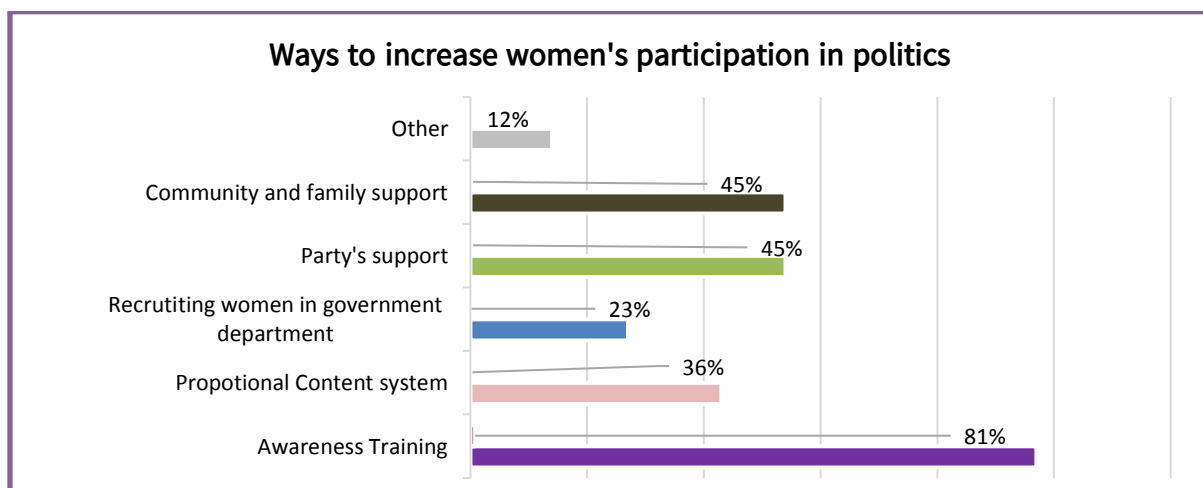
The following data were collected from 120 women candidates to assess the current state of women's participation and support in Burmese politics. The bottom line is that support for women's empowerment in the political arena, not just statistically, can be seen in the need for women to be involved in politics in political parties and in Burmese society. In particular, gender segregation in Burma is a major barrier to women's political participation. In addition, women in the political arena need the support of political parties and the administration and electoral legal framework and management of the party and civil society. Traditionally oppressed women in Burmese society; Hate speech and condemnation are often committed

because they understand or do not understand the law. Such a situation is not enough to just educate, so a law to protect women from violence needs to be enacted. Support for women, especially in political parties and in the organizational and social spheres of Burma, is still needed and many reforms are needed. In the 2020 elections, political parties will need to prioritize effective strategies and practices to enhance gender equality within the party and the role of women in politics. Detailed recommendations can be found in Chapter 3

V.   Rally observation findings of women candidate' campaign movement

5.1 Legal framework

Campaign periods are an important part of examining the role and role of women in Burmese politics. Chapter 8 of Chapter 10 of the 2008 Constitution of Myanmar and Sections of Elections (8) and (10) of the Hluttaw Elections have the right to be elected. After setting November 8 as the date for the 2020 election, the date for submitting Form (6) and Form (6-A) candidates by the 12 respective Hluttaws was set from July 20 to August 7. The deadline for objections to the nomination deadline is August 10. The screening period is from 11-17, August 2020 and the list of approved Hluttaw candidates will be announced on 30-8-2020 in Form (10). In the 2020 election, eight parliamentary candidates were disqualified because of their citizenship and one was disqualified as a civil servant. Four female parliamentary candidates were killed and no female parliamentary candidates were objected to in the nomination process. Theelection campaign period is from 8 September 2020 to 6 November 2020. The day before the election is a non-campaign day. Pyithu Hluttaw, Amyotha Hluttaw Not more than 100 lakhs for Region / State Hluttaw seats and not more than 150 lakhs for Ethnic Affairs Hluttaw seats. Electoral expenditures must be submitted by the Region / State Election Commission sub-commissions within 30 days from the date of the announcement of the election results using the Form 20 (14) at the relevant district-level sub-commissions.
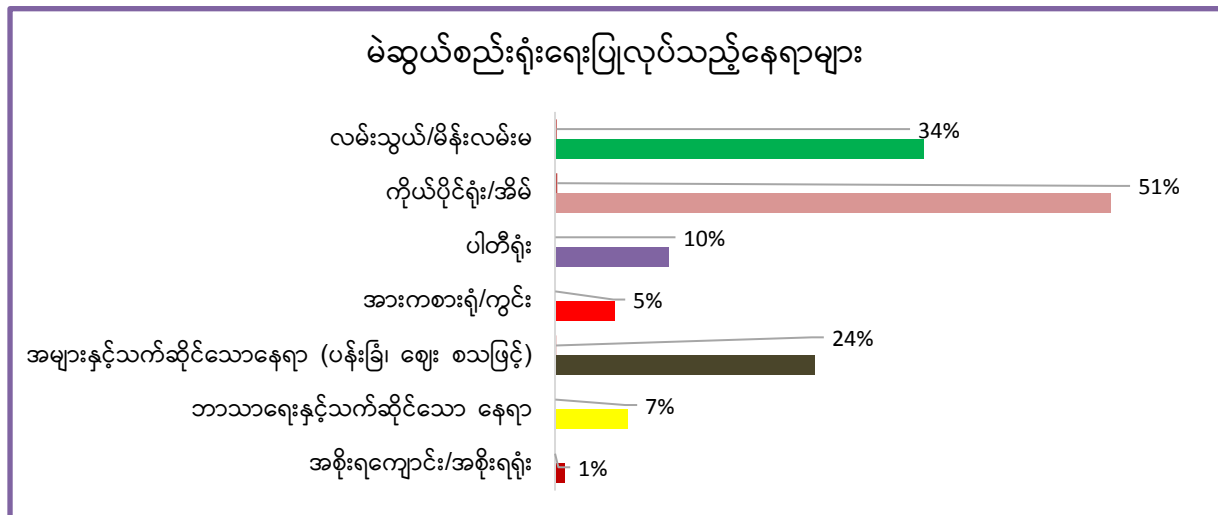
5.2 Campaigning of women candidates

The election campaign period is from 8 September 2020 to 6 November 2020. A total of 120 long-term election observers monitored the campaign activities of 120 women candidates from 33 parties in 14 regions and states between 15 October and 6 November. The main areas of observation are the difficulties faced by women parliamentarians during the election campaign and the violence and campaign commitments. It is based on party ethics and criminal laws and regulations. It analyzes the findings of 240 campaign campaigns, the responses of 120 female parliamentary candidates, and the responses of 1,200 voters. The study also looks at the violence that has erupted, especially in the campaign areas of women candidates, and the use of social media to attack the electorate with misinformation and hate speech.

### 5.3 Impact of Campaign Process Due to Epidemic

In the current epidemic control period, 41% of the 120 respondents surveyed whether women candidates had difficulty campaigning. In addition, it was difficult to obtain the approval of the relevant election commission to conduct the campaign, and 8% were denied the right to campaign. During the epidemic, 38% of respondents said that the Union Election Commission's

guidelines for the prevention of epidemics were difficult. In addition, 45% said that the main obstacle to the campaign was the statement of the Ministry of Health and Sports, 24% said that it was due to the local directives. In addition, 24% said they had problems with local directives, and 7% said they were due to directives from the Union Election Commission. Infectious disease prevention directives vary from region to region, and female parliamentarians respond that there are difficulties.

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5.4 Campaign activities of women candidates

Of the 1,200 voters surveyed, 93% said they had some campaigning. Political parties are campaigning, given that 56% of the campaign visits were found in 1-5 times and 24% were found in 5-10 times. Campaign findings of women parliamentary candidates are presented in the context of campaign management; Challenges and difficulties during the campaign period.


Type of Election Campaign Movement
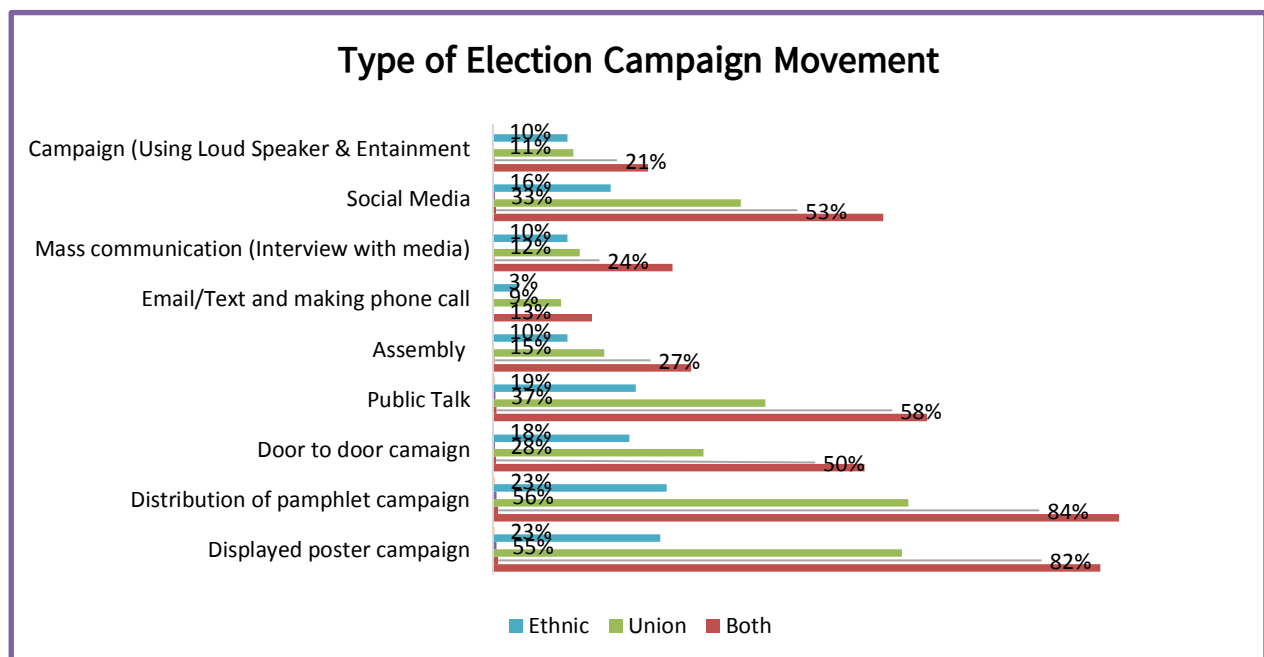
According to a 240-day survey of election violence campaigns, 47% conducted home-based campaigns and 53% marched. Campaigning was found in 40% of urban areas and 60% of rural areas, with public mobilization in 73% of villages and 23% of urban areas. Campaigning was mostly conducted in private offices and homes, with 54% in public places, 24% in public places, and 34% on sidewalks. 10% are in party offices and 7% in religious areas.

Party leaders accounted for 66% of campaign speeches, 13% being community leaders. Local authorities participated in the lecture 2% 16% of business people. In addition, religious leaders accounted for 1% and celebrities for 4%. In the campaign speeches, 58% were found to be among the leading female parliamentary candidates (1-3). 19% were included in 5 or more candidates and 22% were not female candidates. Campaign speeches did not contain 93% of racist, religious or gender gossip.

In the 2020 election, 59% of the main constituencies of women candidates are farmers and working class, 13% are factory workers, 37% are educated young people and 29% are ethnic nationalities, and 22% are middle class and 14% are businessmen. Campaign rallies were found to be 44% below 30 and 42% within 30-50, and 13% above 50. Voter turnout was 38% higher for women and 28% lower for women. The rest of the situation is gender equal.

Interviews with 120 women candidates about the campaign found that 84% of leaflets were distributed, 82% were poster campaigns, and 58% were public speeches. Campaigning with mobs accounted for 27% of the total, while 21% campaigned for beauty pageants and loudspeakers. In addition, with the changing technology, women candidates accounted for 53% of social media campaigns, 24% of media use, and 13% of e-mail and phone calls. Campaigning accounted for 60% of all printed leaflets and 42% for health protective equipment. Party souvenirs such as flags, badges, and keychains were given 20%, T-shirts were given 8%, and food was given 7%, and 12% did not give anything.
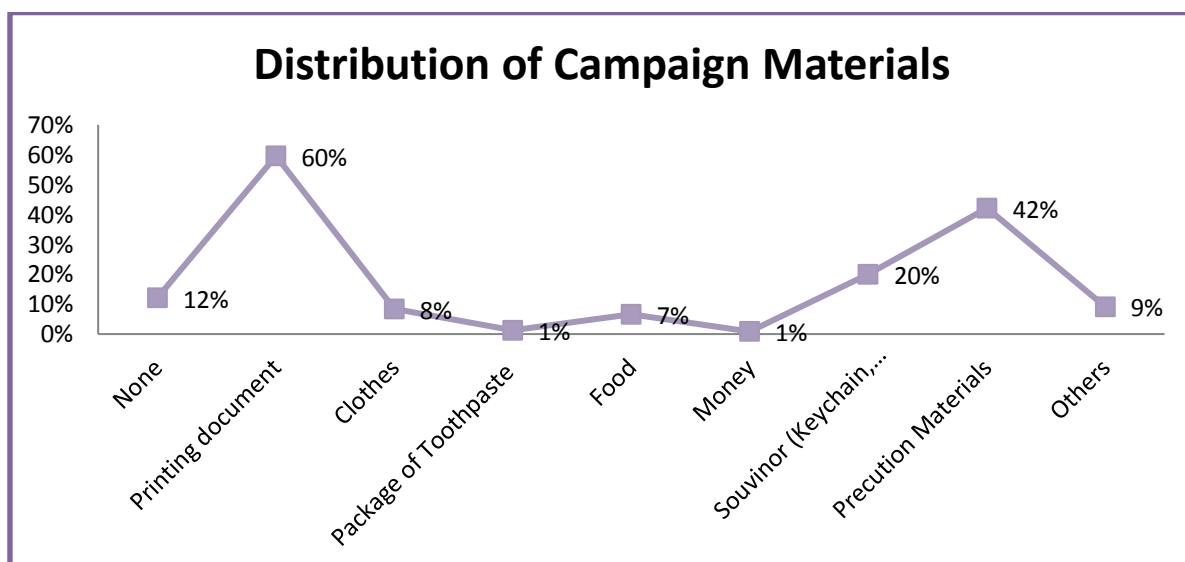
5.5 Campaign Commitments of Women Candidate

Candidates If 120 women candidates were elected to parliament in the run-up to the 2020 election campaign when asked what they will do for their people, the maximum is 78% for

regional development 55% are for education sector development Road, bridge, water and electricity supply were 48%. ı in addition, 35% said they would work for peace and 35% said they would work for ethnic issues. 47% are for democratic development and 64% are for women's rights. According to the survey results of the 240 Campaign, 85% of the projects are for community development; 61% are for democracy. Roads, bridges, and water supply were promised by 41% and 37% by the education sector. The majority of female parliamentary candidates from the ethnic parties are 24% in favor of ethnic affairs and 30% in favor of peace. In addition, 37% said they were committed to promoting women's rights.
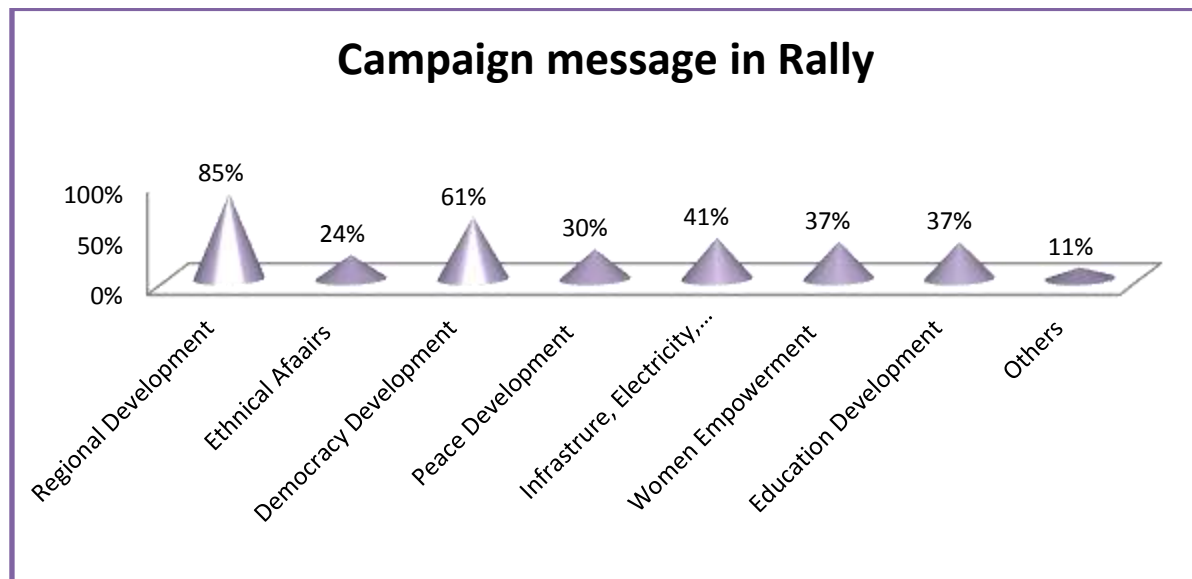
When asked about the preparation for the election campaign, 85% said it was done according to party guidelines, and the remaining 15% said they coordinated the campaign route and time with the central government. When asked if they had conducted a public opinion poll or group discussion on the needs of the people they voted for, 95% said no. In addition, 65% of respondents said that campaign speeches were not prepared. When asked if they had any contact with the media during the campaign period, 16% said they did, and 84% said they did not.

5.6 Campaign findings of women candidates

At the start of the campaign period on September 8, during the outbreak control period, some people were allowed to live in their homes in Rangoon Region, Mon State, Rakhine State and Mandalay Region, and no gatherings were allowed. Eighty-two percent of the 120 female parliamentary candidates interviewed by Rain Maker were unable to hold public rallies during the first month of the campaign period until the third week of October. According to a survey of 120 women, 41 percent of respondents said that the main obstacles to campaigning in constituencies during the campaign period were obstruction of access to rural constituencies. 2020: Thirty percent of constituencies during the election campaign are not campaigning for epidemic control, but in other constituencies, party campaigns are high and confrontational, with the highest level of electoral conflict. A similar incident took place on October 14 when three Rakhine MPs from the Taungup constituency of Arakan Army was abducted during a

campaign violence during the election campaign. In the current context of Myanmar, women's participation in politics is sensitive to socio-environmental norms, which further undermines women's chances of political participation and threatens women politicians in post-election unrest in the region. 2020: The multi-party democratic elections take place during the global epidemic, and the various electoral sectors face many challenges. In the same vein, women in the election struggled even less under the auspices of the election campaign and the intensity of the electoral conflict.

Although financial needs are a major challenge during the campaign period, women parliamentarians in Burma have found little knowledge of electoral procedures and laws in the conduct of the campaign, as well as lack of party support. In addition, independent female parliamentary candidates have found information and campaigning more difficult and more violent. Therefore, it is important for political parties to support women's campaigns during the campaign period, to identify potential difficulties and challenges, and to designate appropriate constituencies for women. Working groups need to be formed to respond quickly to electoral violence that could affect women.

VI. Observation on Gender Stereotype of the electorate

The polls conducted in five regions / states from the five days before the election, five days before the election, to focus on increasing women's political participation in elections. Voters were polled between the ages of 18-65 and on the basis of gender and rural-urban proportions. The 270 election observers acted in accordance with the regulations under the supervision of 14 supervisors from each region and state. The main observation was the voters' awareness and interest in the election of women candidates in their constituencies; Confidence in women leadership qualities and comparison with male candidates; Support for women candidates to obtain information on gender stereotypes.
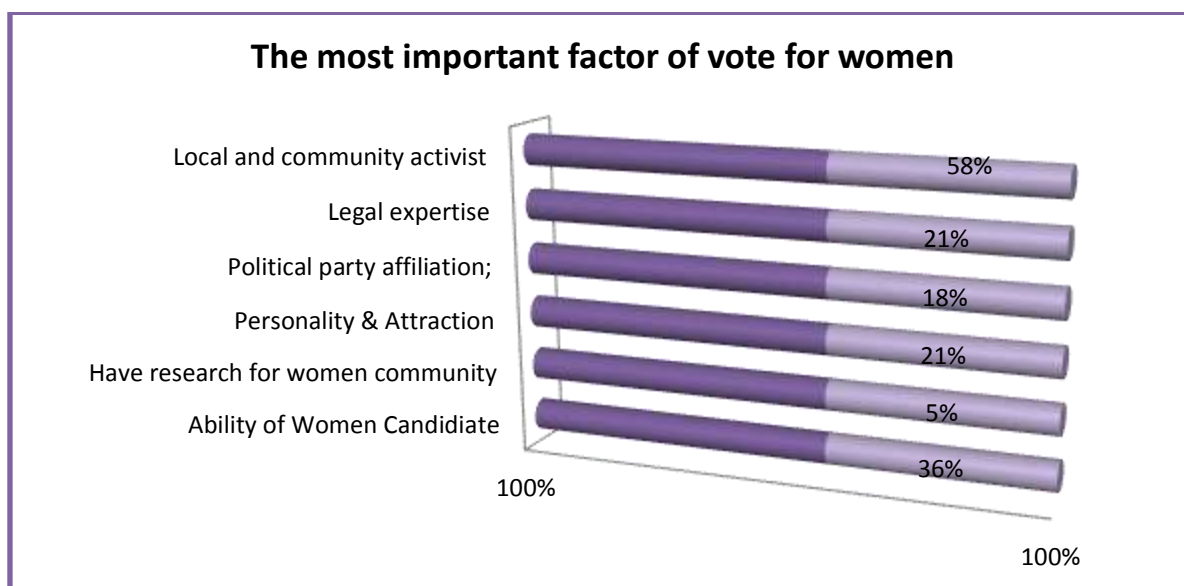
6.1 Legal framework

Chapter 8 of the 2008 Constitution, Chapter 369 (a) and (b) of the Fundamental Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens; Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, signed by the international community such as CEDAW, CPRD and the electorate in the Parliamentary Election Law; The study is based on Articles 1, 2 and 7 of the 16th Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

6.2. Public awareness of the women candidates contested in the constituency

When asked about the turnout of 1,200 voters in their respective constituencies, 73% said they knew and 27% said they did not. When asked about the constituency knowledge of the women MPs, 35% answered as Pyithu Hluttaw, 33% for Region / State Hluttaw, 23% for Amyotha Hluttaw and 7% for Ethnic. Eighty-seven percent of voters said they were free to attend their party's campaign, 35 percent said they were pressured to do so, and 11 percent said they did not know. 54% found no pressure; Women voters cast their ballots for the sake of marriage and family, with 6% and 94% voting freely. Thirty percent of those surveyed supporting /

supporting women candidates were overwhelmingly supportive slightly 51% support 4% said they did not know and 15% did not agree at all.

The most important factor of vote for women

|	
Local and community activist	58%
Legal expertise	21%
Political party affiliation;	18%
Personality & Attraction	21%
Have research for women community	5%
Ability of Women Candidiate	36%

100%

100%

 In Burmese society, 43% of the reasons for barring women candidates from participating in politics and elections were due to social and cultural factors, and 43% to security reasons. In addition, 23% answered due to lack of education and 13% due to religion 24% percent of respondents said that political issues, such as power and corruption, were the main reason. 58% of voters said that the criteria for voting for a female candidate was to be local and to be able to work in the community, 21% said they should have legal expertise and 18% to be affiliated with a political party. In addition, 36% said they chose the candidate based on their previous performance and personality.

## 6.3 Gender stereotypes in the performance of the electorate

Differences between men and women in voter performance were questioned in three areas: political, economic, and employment. The answers to the following questions can be found in the table below. According to a poll, no more than 25% of men think that men are better than women. Similarly, I do not think it is more than 7%. In addition, 68% believe that women have the same job opportunities as men. This has led to positive perceptions of women in Burmese society, and it can be argued that women's empowerment has changed significantly over the past five years.

Voter respond	(1)Think	(2)Don't Think	(3)Don't Know	(4)Slightly	(5) Absolutely not
Are men better political leaders than women?	25%	32%	-	37%	7%
Do you think men are better at business than women?	22%	27%	18%	30%	3%
Do you think women should have the same job opportunities as men?	68%	9%	7%	16%	1%

When compared to the need for leadership qualities, 75% of respondents said they needed to be honest and 66% said they needed to be confident. 60% of women respond to philanthropic needs, 64% to men, and 68% to women and 72% to men to education. No more than 27% said they wanted to be a political generation, and no more than 4% said they would be single. When asked who would elect a female National Assembly candidate and a female National Assembly candidate, 39% said they would vote for a man and 34% said they would vote for a woman. Also, 25% said they did not know who to pay.

Charaterristis of Leader role between Women and Men
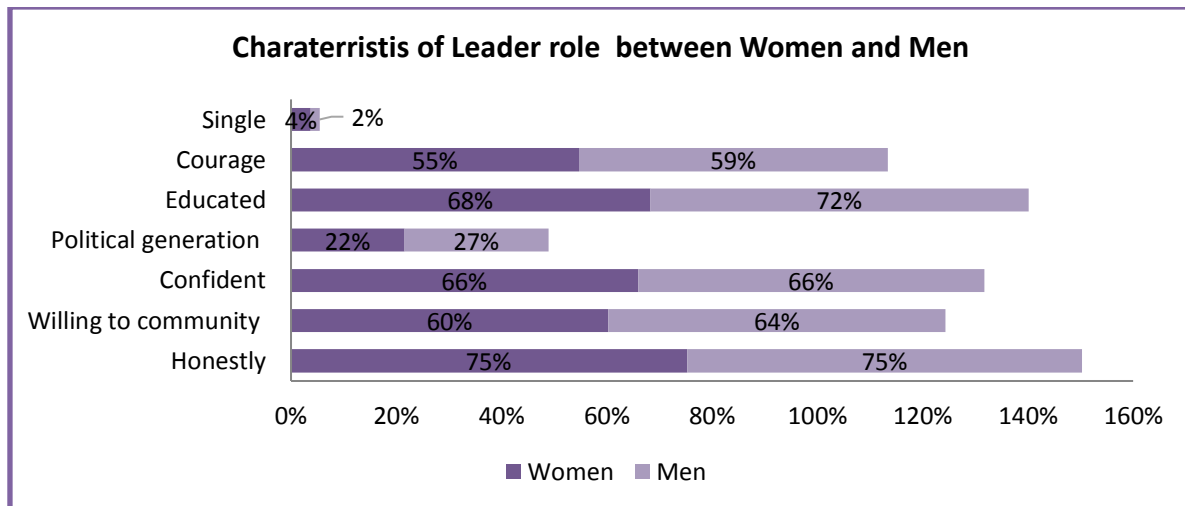
Of the 1,200 eligible voters, 88% said they did not vote in the by-elections to choose whether their party or parliamentary candidate was free to vote, and 6% refused. 6% said they had a family problem, 4% had a family problem, 3% had a job or business problem, and 1% had a physical or mental threat.

Any problems if they voted for a political party
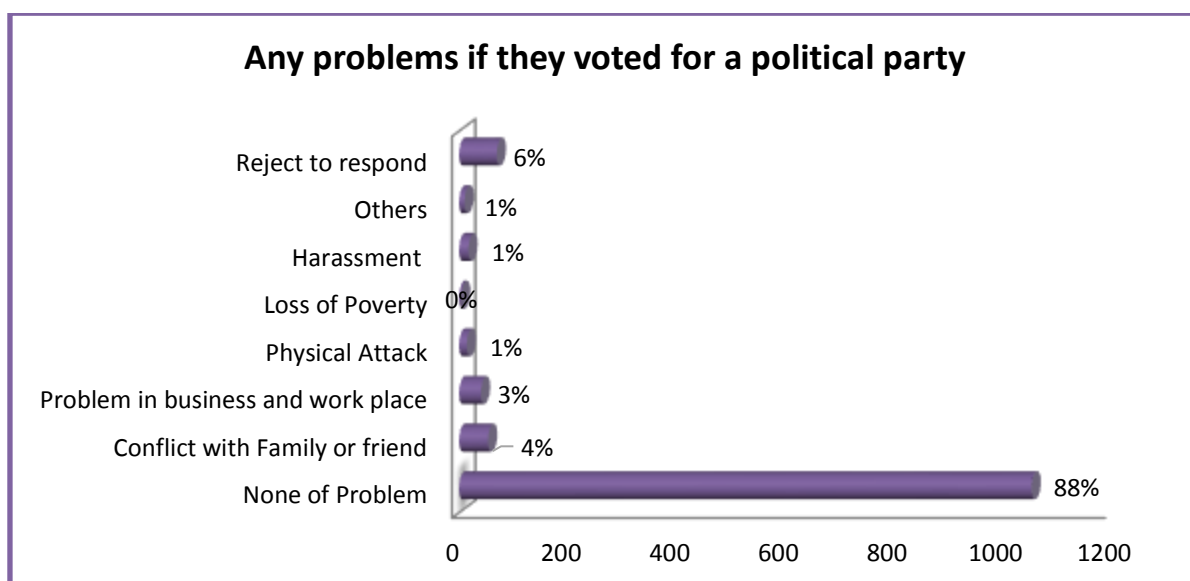
According to the polls, the right of women to participate freely in politics is still dominated by family concerns as a result of gender polls in Myanmar. Similarly, 87% of the electorate is free to vote for the party of their choice and enjoy full voting rights. In addition, attitudes toward

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women's leadership have changed, but only 32% are seen as equal. It is also a positive change, with only 4% assuming that women should be single in politics. Gender perspectives in Burmese society have differed significantly from previous results in terms of performance, but some traditional practices, influences, and social divisions remain. In addition, the political loyalty of the electorate and the trust in one political party is a major obstacle to women's participation. Therefore, it will take time to change the ideas and beliefs that have been rooted for many years. At the same time, the process of inclusiveness and implementation needs to be systematically revised. You will learn the basics of gender education, especially in school education. Improving women's livelihoods and empowerment can change the outlook of society. By opening up to women, women can break free from stereotypes. Even a change in attitudes towards gender in a better Burmese society than in the last five years is a positive outcome for gender development projects.

VII.   Monitoring on Violence against Women in Election

Monitoring incidents of violence against women during the election period included women voters, candidates, activists, and the general public. Direct intimidation of elected representatives and election officials; In addition to physical abuse, online harassment; It monitors threats and other abuses and defamation. Currently, women in Myanmar face many barriers to political participation, let alone political participation and social responsibilities in their daily lives and social environment. In addition, gender-based violence takes many forms. Violence against women from all walks of life during the election period is a direct violation of women's political rights and women's political participation. In the last election, there were 29 electoral disputes in the 2010 election and 45 in the 2015 election, but only electoral disputes. Electoral fraud was the only official action taken by the Union Election Commission and the police, but no reports of violence against women were reported during the election. Such a situation is not without the violence, but with a lack of legal awareness; despite the violence, the victim himself was threatened. There were no complaints because the situation was not complicated.

7.1 Violence that restricts the participation of women in politics

It monitors the role and participation of women in the 2020 multi-party democratic elections, as well as the process of gender-based violence, an important factor for women's participation in politics. Terrorism includes direct physical violence as well as hate speech, misinformation and defamation, as well as attacks using social media and online. The 2020 election was marked by a series of epidemics and conflicts between powerful political parties during the epidemic, followed by complaints and controversies. In the run-up to the election, there were disputes and complaints, including the abduction of a female candidate by an ethnic armed group. The number of social media users (Facebook) increased from 4.7 million in 2015 to 22 million by 2020. In Burma, the use of social media to attack women during the election period is also a form of violence that can affect women's political participation.

The findings of this observation are therefore intended to provide a reference to the effective prosecution and protection of women-oriented violence during elections under existing and

electoral laws. This report presents findings on violence against women during elections and the spread of hate speech and attacks on social media.

7.2 Methodology

Studies of violence that directly affect women in elections are screened by type of violence, direct experience, and personal and social experiences. It allows the observer to obtain visual information. The main target group is the women's segment of the electoral sector. Hluttaw candidate Electoral staff and observers the monitoring was conducted in two phases: surveys, live interviews, and monitoring of social media and online media. The survey covered 1,200 voters from October 15 to November 8 to find out about violence against women in various fields during the election. The survey was conducted by monitoring and campaigning for 240 campaigns and conducting face-to-face interviews with 120 female parliamentary candidates. From September to November 2020, social media and online media monitoring focused on 15 women parliamentary candidates from five parties. Hate speech and hate speech. Fake news Categorical attacks to misrepresent information and damage the reputation of information; and monitoring the reactions of viewers. The survey questionnaire was prepared based on the current laws on violence and security for women in Myanmar, the code of conduct for political parties, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Elimination of Gender-Based Discrimination. It also monitors compliance with the Union Election Commission's 22-point policy on gender equality and women's empowerment.

7.3 Legal Framework

Currently, Myanmar does not have a separate legal framework for the protection of women from violence. The draft law on the prevention of violence against women is still under development and has not been approved. As a result, electoral violence is legally punishable under Article 18 of the current Penal Code in Burma and Article 19 and Article 20 of the Electronic Communications Act, which protect the privacy and security of citizens. In addition, the Union Election Commission (UEC) has observed and monitored in accordance with Article 21 (1), (2), (3), (5), (7) and (15) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in accordance with Article 21 of the Electoral Law. It also monitors compliance with the Union Election Commission's 22-point policy on gender equality and the promotion of women.

7.4 Impact of social media before the election

In the run-up to the election, Myanmar has been plagued by the spread of hate speech and misinformation on social media, as well as attacks on fake accounts and pages. This is the situation not only in Myanmar but also in every country in the world that uses social media. The effect will vary depending on the legal, ethical, and remedial approach and user perceptions. Currently, civil society and technical organizations are working extensively through seminars and campaigns to prevent this situation in Myanmar. In the run-up to the election, the government has set up a $ 6,000 million social media watchdog to investigate hate speech and social media violations. However, there has been strong criticism from lawmakers, political analysts and some media outlets of censorship of posts and texts criticizing the

government and the authorities, and the social media regulatory body behind it. In the first quarter of 2020 alone, 5,100 hate speech censorship was censored in Myanmar. More than 280,000 were censored in the second week, according to Facebook. At present, personal attacks and misinformation on social media are being dealt with by the government under Section 505 (a) (b), 66(D) of the Penal Code, and no complaints have been lodged by female parliamentarians.
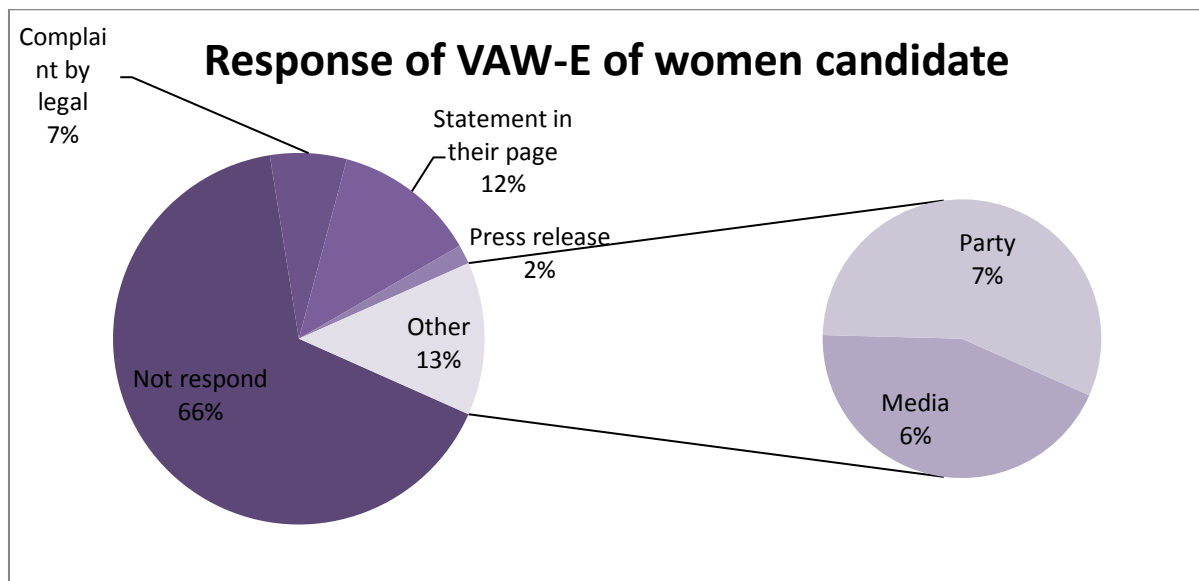
7.5. Key Findings

- 24% of women surveyed said they had experienced violence in their participation in politics, and 38% said they had met in their community.

- 17% of respondents said they had experienced two conditions in a way that violence against women although the severity may vary slightly, it can be concluded that violence against women in the political arena is 100%.

- Physical violence against women; Defamation; Attacks with false information; Personal injury; Attacks on social media Of the various forms, online and social media attacks with fake hate speech and direct accusations are the highest.

- While campaigning for women candidates, 21% had never encountered any violence, while 70% had experienced various forms of violence. 9% refused to answer.

- Sixty-six percent of women candidates did not respond to violence, leaving little legal response. Due to Myanmar's legal procedures; this is due to side effects and threats.

- Of the 120 female parliamentarians, 96 were social media users, 38% of whom were attacked on social media. Types of attacks include misinformation and hate speech; Sexual harassment; It has been accused of defamation and defamation. Only 3% of women use state-run media to deliver party speeches.

- In Pauk Township, Magway Region, a video file, and hate speech re-distributed to a female election official via Facebook without knowing the exact source caused a lot of harm to the female election official.

- Eighty-eight female polling station officials (education staff) were criticized during the election process and reported to the police. There were 18 cases of women being exploited and rigged on Election Day.

7.6 Findings of Monitoring Terrorist Attacks on Female Election Candidates

Of the 120 female parliamentary candidates, 21% said they did not experience any problems or harassment during the campaign in their constituency, but 70% said they did. 9% refused to answer. Of the cases surveyed, 24% reported that during the campaign period, a woman was attacked and verbally abused in a manner that undermined her existence and reputation. 5% of their campaign equipment was destroyed.4% had physical violence, 6% had business has

business problem, and 5% had family conflict. In addition 4% experienced bribery and corruption. Forty-seven percent experienced campaign violence against female political candidates during the campaign. 23% experienced humiliating attacks. Similarly, hate speech attacks account for 19%. 11% of vulnerabilities were identified and threats were identified. In addition, physical attacks accounted for 3%. 9% of respondents were attacked by the media and online. Campaign monitoring data show that 8% of the 240 campaign campaigns obstruct the campaign trajectory of women candidates. 5% of political party supporters have witnessed sectarian attacks and 18% have heard of them.

Response of VAW-E of women candidate

Complaint by legal 7%
Statement in their page 12%
Press release 2%
Other 13%
Not respond 66%
Party 7%
Media 6%

In the election, 66% of female parliamentary candidates responded to electoral violence but did not respond, a lack of legal documentation on electoral violence, complicating the process. According to the law, only 7% of complaints were filed, only 7% were answered by the party, 12% were published using the truth on their own social media, and 6% were answered by the media, and only 2% were answered by holding a press conference. Under current Myanmar law and electoral law, action can only be taken if a complaint is filed. Due to delays in the rule of law and judicial delays, only the Burmese can avoid a legal settlement as much as possible, which is one of the reasons for the faltering of the judiciary in Myanmar.

7.7: Findings of Monitoring Electoral Violence against Female Voters

The survey of 1,200 voters and the findings of an extraordinary event on Election Day. In particular, it examines the rights of women voters and their participation in politics and the process of electoral violence. In the case of women voters in Myanmar, 95% have the right to vote voluntarily and the remaining 5% have to follow the decision of their husbands or families. However, 35% of those who cast their ballots were under external pressure, while 11% said they did not know and 54% said they were not. In addition, during the campaign monitoring period, women were subjected to obstruction, physical violence, and harassment in support of their preferred party or candidate. When asked if there were any victims, 84% said they were not at all and 1% said they were. 12% had a small amount and 3% had one.

Violence, hate speech, and attacks on women voters were found in 10% of campaigns, while 44% were found to be inciting violence. Similarly, 10% of female voters' private property was destroyed. Election Day monitoring of 1300 polling stations received 86 incident reports. Women were involved in 64 of these cases. Campaign findings show that women are being used to commit electoral crimes. The 2020 multi-party democratic elections are at the height of electoral violence. The postponement of elections in Burma is also not an option because of the 2008 constitution, which controls the economic and emotional turmoil caused by the COVID-19pandemic. Due to this difficult situation and weak electoral management, many electoral disputes and complaints have been recorded.

7.8 Findings of online violence targeting female parliamentary candidates

Of the 120 female parliamentary candidates, 96 surveyed whether they had experienced any online or social media attacks, and 38% said they had been attacked, 13% said they were systematic online attacks, and 16% had false information. Technology-related attacks on personal information accounted for 12% and sexual assault attacks for up to 6%. 26% directly criticized the female parliamentary candidate. Other conditions include text messaging; Hate speech and threatening messages and displaying sexually explicit material.
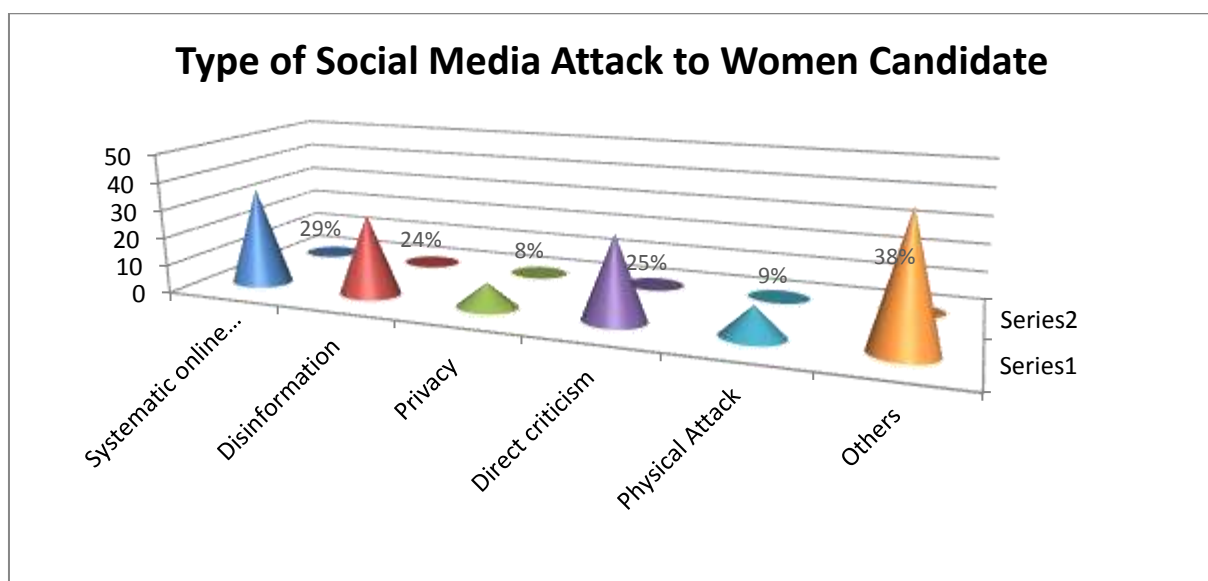
In politics, women are more violent than men. Threats Fifty-two percent said they were more likely to be attacked by women, and 31 percent said they were more likely to be harassed or otherwise attacked. Slightly opinionated 19%. In addition to media monitoring, all but 15 of the 15 political parties have officially launched their social media pages on social media. The National League for Democracy (NLD) owns its own wave and the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP), as well as its own media and digital media. In the 2020 election, only 4% of female parliamentary candidates will address state-run media. Media Monitoring In the October-December 2020 period, five news outlets reported that 360 women-on-social media coverage of 360 election-related news items was classified as fake news, violence and ordinary news. Of the 360 female election candidates surveyed, 56% were found to be factual, 3% were forums and 6% were interview programs for women candidates, and 24% were hate

speech. 8% were found to be false, and 2% were electoral violence. Daw Thet Thet Khaing (People's Pioneer Party); Daw Nyo Nyo Thin (Individual); The attack on Daw Ei Thinzar Maung (New Society Party) was the highest. Fake news is not found on official media, but on social media users and social media pages.
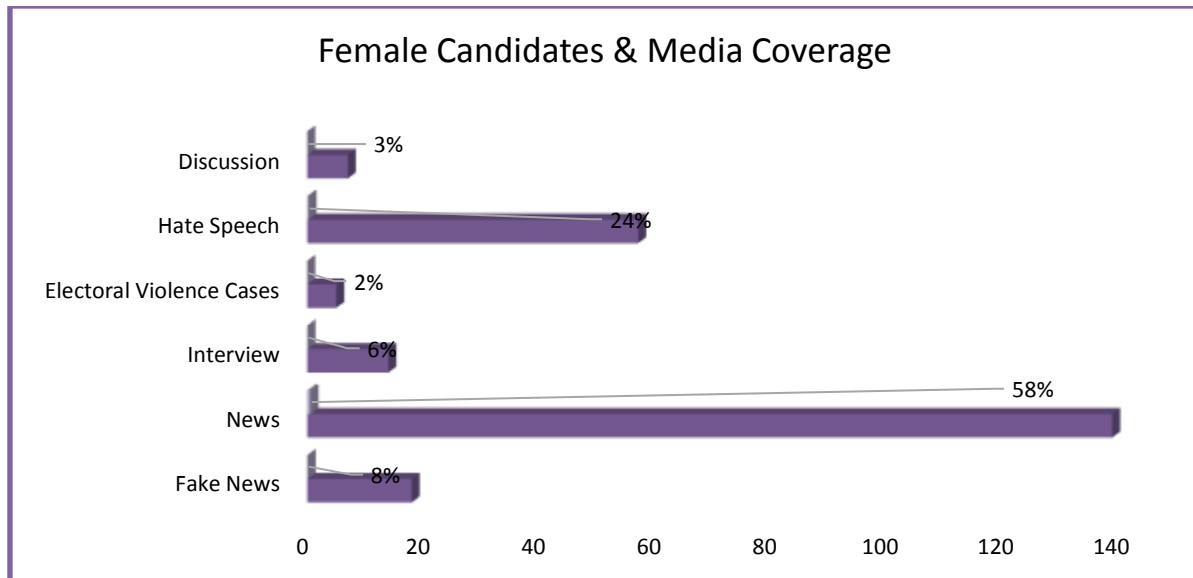
In addition, when studying the impact of information on social media, hate speech is more likely to spread than true information. The table below shows the comparison between the distribution of true news and the spread of false news and hate speech. You can see that there are more distributions than the audience on the false news pages. Hate speech and misinformation are not effective in Myanmar due to the lack of information filtering and discrimination by social media users and the lack of response from female parliamentarians who have experienced such incidents and the lack of monitoring groups.

Sectors	Media Name	comments	Like	Follow	Share
Fake News	Opera Entertainment	11k	11,512	36,649	**43k**
Mock New	Lin Yin Thawe	44	548	17k	**51k**
Mock News	Myanmarland	277	34.7K	34.7K	**42k**
Violence Case	Development Media Group	1.1K	451K	596K	**3.5K**
Fake News	Opera Entertainment	26	11,512	36,649	**475**
Sectors	Media Name	comments	Like	Follow	Share
News	DVB TV News	35	13M	13M	**94**
News	BBC Burmese	1K	17M	18M	**4.8K**
News	Mizzima - News in Burmese	71	14M	14.9M	**1.9K**
News	RFA Burmese	608	9M	6M	**1K**
News	Myannmar LuDu Media	426	60,887	85,692	**226**

Concluding Report on the Monitoring of Women's Participation in Politics and Challenges

Of the democratic elections held since 2010, the number of conflicts and disputes during the election period was the highest in the 2020 election. Violent clashes during the campaign period and after the election; the abduction of women candidates by armed groups undermines election standards. Electoral Negotiation Committees tend to resolve ordinary electoral disputes, and in electoral violence and conflict resolution, the police have the sole authority to resolve disputes. The presence of armed groups behind some political parties in current Burmese politics could exacerbate electoral violence in the future. Women, in particular, are more likely to be targeted and electoral fraud can be exploited by exploiting women's political participation. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that electoral violence be analyzed separately and appropriate policy solutions addressed, and that electoral violence management be prepared before the next election.

 The 17% increase in women's participation in the 2020 multi-party democratic elections is a good move and a positive result of five years of gender equality efforts. However, the political will and will of the electorate in Burma is based on party affiliation rather than individual merit. 2020: Out of 91 parties in the multi-party democratic elections, the number of winning parties is 20. According to the Union Election Commission, the National League for Democracy (NLD) has 82%, the Union Solidarity and Development Party 6% and the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy 4%. Of the 194 elected women parliamentarians, 166 are from the National League for Democracy. A look at the results of other unelected women parliamentary candidates shows that women from ethnic parties ran between 4.04% and 21.02% of the electorate, while those from the Union Party received only 0.76% -18.07% and 0.08% -8% of independent candidates.

This situation can be concluded that women's participation in politics is due to the belief of the electorate, which emphasizes the party's position rather than the gender views of the electorate. If so, the means by which powerful parties compete to promote women's participation in politics unnecessarily, and forcing these parties to pursue gender-based policies and establish a proportional system, are not the answer to promoting women's participation and role in politics. However, as a result of the 2020 multi-party democratic elections, the proportion of women in parliament has risen to 17%. It is hoped that more women will be able to represent the people in the next election. We can learn from the lessons of the last election and work together to increase the participation of women in future elections, and to develop policies and procedures.

"ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS"