WOMEN’S RIGHTS ONLINE
REPORT CARDS
Women are nearly 50% less likely to access the Internet than men and 30-50% less likely to use it for personal empowerment.
Major barriers to access & use

- **Know-how**: 34%
- **Cost**: 16%
- **Relevance**: 14%
- **Device**: 13%
- **Time**: 11%
- **Other**: 8%
- **Infrastructure**: 4%

% of survey respondents who are not Internet users across all nine cities
How did Ghana do?

OVERALL SCORE: 30%
How does this compare with other African countries?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Overall score</th>
<th>Access &amp; empowerment</th>
<th>Affordability</th>
<th>Digital skills &amp; education</th>
<th>Relevant content &amp; services</th>
<th>Online safety</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
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</table>
Less than 20% of women in Ghana have Internet access

National ICT policy addresses gender inequality & national gender policy recognises importance of ICTs

BUT neither sets clear targets & data is not regularly collected
Affordability: 4/10

- Cost of 1GB of data: 7% of average monthly income
- Government has made efforts to establish public access solutions (libraries, community centres, etc.) but many are not fully operational
Digital skills & education: 1/10

- Compulsory ICT education in schools & integration of ICT into teacher training
- But, implementation has been slow
- Specific targets for digital skills education are missing & data on Internet in schools is not collected
Relevant content & services: 4/10

- 12% of women in Ghana have access to mobile financial services

- Few civil society organisations maintain websites with information related to women’s health
Online safety: 5/10

- ICT-based violence against women training for police
- But, lack of resources limits effectiveness of responses
- Data Protection Act passed 2012, includes independent commission to enforce compliance
### Where do we go from here?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>ACCESS</th>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>TARGETS</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Protect</strong> online rights &amp; privacy in law</td>
<td><strong>Integrate</strong> basic digital literacy in school curricula at all levels</td>
<td><strong>Achieve</strong> the A4AI “1 for 2” affordability target</td>
<td><strong>Prioritise</strong> local language data, info and services that empower women</td>
<td><strong>Adopt</strong> concrete ICT gender equity targets, backed by adequate budgets</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Equip</strong> police &amp; judiciary with training &amp; resources to fight online violence</td>
<td><strong>Expand</strong> digital literacy training beyond technical skills</td>
<td><strong>Develop</strong> more public access solutions</td>
<td><strong>Collect</strong> ICT data disaggregated by gender, income &amp; location</td>
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<td><strong>Create</strong> options for subsidised basic data allowance, focused on women</td>
<td><strong>Audit</strong> government websites to assess their gender relevance</td>
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**Where do we go from here?**

R**IGHTS**  
- Protect online rights & privacy in law  
- Equip police & judiciary with training & resources to fight online violence  

E**DUCATION**  
- Integrate basic digital literacy in school curricula at all levels  
- Expand digital literacy training beyond technical skills  

A**CCES**S  
- Achieve the A4AI “1 for 2” affordability target  
- Develop more public access solutions  
- Create options for subsidised basic data allowance, focused on women  

C**ONTENT**  
- Prioritise local language data, info and services that empower women  
- Audit government websites to assess their gender relevance  

T**ARGETS**  
- Adopt concrete ICT gender equity targets, backed by adequate budgets  
- Collect ICT data disaggregated by gender, income & location  
- Develop new indicators to measure impact of ICT on women
Closing the gender gap in Ghana: A 5-point action plan

1. Establish specific gender targets for the national ICT policy
2. Make Internet more affordable & improve public access
3. Improve digital skills training for women, girls & teachers
4. Design with women to make content relevant to women
5. Ensure online safety by revising existing policies & adequately resourcing enforcement
How can you work to address these gaps & integrate these recommendations into your work plans?