Digital Gender Gap Audit: The Philippine Score Card

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Integration of gender into the PH National ICT Plan

While in urban areas the gender gap in Internet access is closing, our Women's Rights Online study showed that few women in poor areas of Manila have used the Internet to look for important information on their rights (18%) or voice their opinions online (8%).
In 2015, the Philippines committed resources to establish free nationwide Wi-Fi in public places. A new national broadband plan is due to be adopted within the next year. However, the Philippines has the second lowest Internet speed in the region at 3.2 Mb per second.
Implement Inclusive Digital Literacy Programmes

The Department of Science and Technology provides digital skills and education training at its Technology for Education Centers. However, 79% of the country’s public primary and secondary schools lack Internet connectivity.
Conduct Gender Audits of Government Agency Websites

The government makes some information about reproductive and sexual health rights and services available online, but it is often not easy to locate. Additionally, just 5% of women have access to mobile financial services.
Specific laws are in place for victims of online violence to seek recourse. Law enforcement officers have undergone training on investigating cyberviolence against women, and a few cases have resulted in arrests. A robust data privacy law was enacted in 2012.
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