Gender and ICTs: increasing inequalities and the dark side

A personal journey...









There are so many gender digital initiatives...

But most have largely failed



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"Digging into Data on the Gender Digital Divide"



- The global Internet user gender gap grew from 11% in 2013 to 12% in 2016
 - The gap remains large in the world's Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
 at 31%.
 - the regional gender gap is largest in Africa (23%) and smallest in the Americas (2%).
- Influence of age
 - The digital gender gap increases as age increases, and is more significant in low- and middle-income countries.
- Urban-rural influences
 - In rural areas, the gender gap is higher in high-income countries (9.4%, compared to 7.5% in low- and middle-income countries).
 - This trend is somewhat reversed in urban areas, where the gap is slightly higher (at 6.6%) in low- and middle-income countries, than in high-income countries (6.3%).

https://webfoundation.org/2016/10/digging-into-data-on-the-gender-digital-divide/

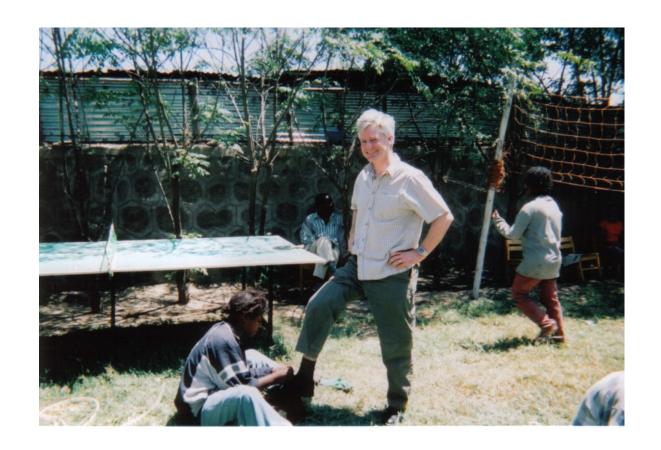
Work with women and girls in Ethiopia > 15 years ago



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Ethiopia 2002

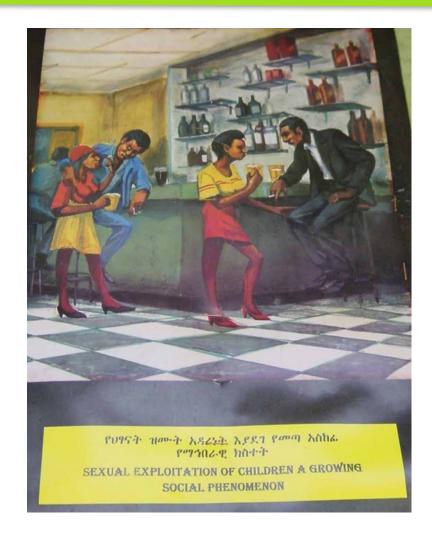




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Planned TV campaign





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This could be your daughter

This could be your mother



But there are so many initiatives using ICTs to empower women...

So I focused my work on the even more marginalised...



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Four things that changed my mind...



- Difference between "gender" and "women"
 - If we refer to gender, we need to discuss the full LGBTIQ agenda
 - But the interface between ICTs and women is itself of critical concern
- Harassment of women at international ICT events
- Thinking back to Ethiopia: we have to change men's attitudes, and so men must be involved
- Discussions with young women in Pakistan about their use of mobiles

Wah, 2016



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EQUALS http://equals.org





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ABOUT US

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Our Focus

EQUALS works to reverse the increasing digital gender divide, and to close the gap by 2030 supporting UN Sustainable Development Goal 5 by empowering women through their use of information and communication technologies. An action plan of data gathering, knowledge sharing and advocacy strengthening drives the EQUALS network partnership.

To achieve our goals, partners focus on three core issues:



Improve women and girls' digital technology access, connectivity and security



SKILLS

Support development of science, technology, engineering and math skills of women and girls



LEADERSHIP

Promote women in decision-making roles within the ICT field

Crafting a partnership to make a difference





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Mobile phone use: 81% male; 64% women (ITU)





THE EXPRESS TRIBUNE > TECHNOLOGY

Pakistan has world's highest gender gap in mobile phone usage

By Ismail Sheikh Published: November 23, 2016









In another stark reminder of the patriarchal society we live in, a latest report by a United Nations agency has claimed that men are twice as likely as women to own a mobile phone in Pakistan.

Measuring the Information Society Report, released by the UN's International Telecommunications Union (ITU) on Tuesday, the disaggregation of data on cellular phone usage by gender showed the percentage of male users is higher than that of female users in most countries.

Although the differences are small in most economies (less than four percentage points), Pakistan is among few countries where gender gap is still high with regard to mobile phone usage as well as ownership of cell phones.

https://tribune.com.pk/story/1239596/pakistan-worlds-highest-gender-gap-mobile-phone-usage/

Gender and mobiles...





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Digital Rights Foundation





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Now Register Cyber Harassment Complaints at 0800-39393



As recently, Digital Rights Foundation (DRF) has launched Pakistan's First Cyber Harassment Helpline on December 1st. The cyber-crime victims can call on toll-free number: 0800-39393 and register their complaints.

https://www.phoneworld.com.pk/how-to-register-complaint-on-cyber-harassment-helpline/

Only the tip of an iceberg...





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Use of mobiles for sexual harassment in Pakistan



- Substantial use for sexual harassment
 - Both traditional uses of mobiles (calls, texts)
 - And also online
- Mainly affects women
 - But also men
- Attribution
 - 54% of people think it is a woman's fault
 - Compared withe only 38% of men
- High levels of suicide and honour killing



Positive examples from Pakistan



Innovative progress is underway



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Pakistan government commitment to empowering women and girls





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The example of doctHERS





What We Do?

doctHERs™ is a novel healthcare marketplace that connects female doctors to millions of underserved patients in real-time while leveraging online technology. doctHERs™ circumvents socio-cultural barriers that restrict women to their homes, while correcting two market failures: access to quality healthcare and inclusion in the professional workforce for unemployed, qualified health professionals.

Potential for extension through mobiles

ASK (Access, Service, Knowledge) on sexual health ** United Nations of ICT for Development Cultural Organization Cultural Organizati







Why is it a pressing concern?



- I hope the above has illustrated some of the reasons
- Women and girls are becoming more marginalised through ICTs
 - Despite all of the existing global "action"
- The moral case:
 - The scale of abuse of women is surely unacceptable
- The economic case
 - Need to empower women economically
 - Some of the Equals activities

Panel discussion



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• LGBTIQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Questioning)

LGBT rights in Pakistan



- Being open about sexual orientation is considered taboo
- Pakistan's law prescribes criminal penalties for same-sex sexual acts
- The Supreme Court of Pakistan ruled in favour of the civil rights of transsexual citizens in 2009
- Pakistan does not have civil rights laws to prohibit discrimination or harassment on the basis of sexual orientation.
- Sexual encounters between same-sex partners are easily accessible, especially in big cities such as Karachi and Lahore, and for gay and bisexual men in particular, with it even being socially accepted to demonstrate their affection

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LGBT_rights_in_Pakistan