



AE Tech Consulting

WOMEN'S RIGHTS ONLINE

REPORT CARD



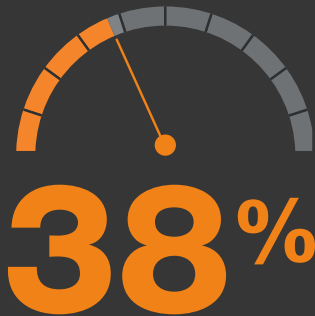
CÔTE D'IVOIRE

**Measuring Progress,
Driving Action**



CÔTE D'IVOIRE

OVERALL SCORE:



SCORE: **3**

There is no data collected systematically on an annual basis by the government on women and ICT/internet access. In our recent research, only 25% of 775 women surveyed said they have used the internet to look for a job, seek information or express an opinion on a specific topic. Among 120 people in our survey who declared not having access to the internet, 88% are women compared to 12% men.



SCORE: **4**

1GB of prepaid mobile data costs more than 5% of average monthly income in Côte d'Ivoire. There are some policies for public and shared Internet access from the Ministry of Communication, the Digital Economy and Post, but the resources for the implementation of these policies are limited. In our recent research, 46% of women reported being unable to access the internet because it's too expensive.



SCORE: **3**

According to the research conducted by a PhD teacher of Ecole Normale Supérieure in 2015 less than 30% of teachers have been trained in ICT. The number of women in technology is low, despite the fact that many programs are created for them. In September 2012, the government introduced a new subject in the school curriculum called TICE (Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication à l'Ecole) to provide a basic knowledge of ICT.



SCORE: **5**

In our recent research on women's rights online in Côte d'Ivoire only 7.5% of 775 women surveyed reported that they have used mobile banking services. A few civil society organizations provide extensive sexual and reproductive health information online. Government's project E-santé integrates ICT into the daily lives of Health professionals through the implementation of infrastructure available for all, women have access to some health services online.



SCORE: **4**

Côte d'Ivoire is still improving its legal tools to deal with cyber harassment, with two main laws to address data protection and against cybercrime. Some initiatives in place such as the PLCC (Plateforme de Lutte Contre la Cybercriminalité) to address online violence. This includes an online reporting mechanism to report incidences and coordinate law enforcement, specifically via the Direction de l'Informatique et des Traces Technologiques (DITT).

CLOSING THE GENDER GAP: A 5 POINT ACTION PLAN

- 1 IMPROVE E-GOVERNMENT SERVICES FOR WOMEN.** To better meet the needs of women through ICTs, the Government should go to them to learn more about their needs, and produce/restructure services and content that will serve them and be useful and relevant, to drive use of ICTs for seeking information and government services.
- 2 INTEGRATE DIGITAL SKILLS FROM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.** Integrate computer courses in all school curriculum levels from primary school onwards, and ensure that schools and teachers are equipped and trained to deliver digital skills training.
- 3 IMPROVE ONLINE SAFETY MECHANISMS.** Government should revise existing policies to address online violence against women, and ensure that law enforcement are trained to address online safety violations.
- 4 MAKE THE INTERNET MORE AFFORDABLE.** Government should work with mobile operators towards a target of 1GB of mobile data priced at 2% or less of average monthly income. They should also invest in public access Wi-Fi initiatives.
- 5 INTEGRATE GENDER TARGETS INTO THE NATIONAL ICT PLAN.** Government should collect gender-disaggregated data on a regular basis on ICT/internet access and use. The National ICT strategy/policy should be reviewed to include targets for improving women and girls' access to the web and bridging the ICT gender gap.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

5 GENDER EQUALITY



The United Nations recently made gender-equitable access to information and communications technologies (ICTs) central to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which set the global development agenda until 2030.

Why? ICTs are powerful. They can help to deliver improved healthcare, quality education for all, financial inclusion, more accountable government, and much more. In adopting the SDGs, all countries have pledged to prioritise universal Internet access, and to use ICTs to empower women.

But much hard work lies ahead if we are to translate this vision into reality. A formidable gender gap in Internet access, digital skills and online rights exists - our Women's Rights Online research shows that in many communities, women are 50% less likely than men to be online and 30-50% less likely

to use the Internet for economic and political empowerment. Women face many barriers - including high costs, lack of know-how, and a scarcity of relevant and empowering content - as well as social and legal obstacles to speaking freely and privately online.

The Web Foundation and partners have prepared these gender audits to help countries assess what they need to do to overcome the gender digital divide. AE Tech Consulting has taken the lead, in consultation with other national stakeholders, on identifying concrete steps that government can take in the next year to address the challenges and gaps identified. We hope that this report card and action plan will spark debate and galvanise policy change.

A NOTE ON METHODOLOGY:

We based our scores on 14 simple indicators for which reliable empirical evidence exists, and grading was done in the second quarter of 2016. See the accompanying overview for a description of the indicators and sources used. A full methodology is available on our website.



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