

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Title: Women Empowerment through ICTS
Theme: Development, Innovation, and Economic Issues.

Subtheme: Internet for Development and Sustainable Development Goals for Women



5 GENDER EQUALITY



Title: Women Empowerment through ICTS

3 key messages

- 1) ICT matters for gender equality.**
- 2) Gender equality requires ending discrimination, violence, and harmful practices against women and children.**
- 3) These are complex problems that need multi-stakeholder collaboration.**



ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY → GENDER EQUALITY

TECHNOLOGY **REFLECTS** THE PEOPLE WHO MAKE IT...



CURRENTLY, MOST TECHNOLOGY IS **DESIGNED BY MEN.**

WOMEN HAVE **LESS ACCESS** TO TECHNOLOGY

INTERNET

In 2013, the gap between men & women's access to Internet was

200 MILLION

BY 2016 IT'S ESTIMATED TO BE 350 MILLION¹

[That's almost a two-fold increase in only 3 years!]

MOBILE PHONES

In many parts of the world, women are

21% LESS LIKELY

TO OWN A MOBILE PHONE²

Source:

<http://ignite.globalfundforwomen.org/gallery/infographic-how-does-access-technology-lead-gender-equality>

ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY → GENDER EQUALITY

WOMEN HAVE THE IDEAS BUT NOT THE OPPORTUNITIES TO SHAPE TECHNOLOGY

IN SCHOOL:

HIGH SCHOOL STUDIES



UNDERGRADUATES



ADVANCE DEGREES



IN A 2013 STUDY, 15-YEAR OLD GIRLS GLOBALLY OUTPERFORM BOYS IN SCIENCE & MATH EXCEPT IN THE US, BRITAIN & CANADA³

AT WORK:

WOMEN MAKE UP 10% OF INTERNET ENTREPRENEURS AROUND THE WORLD



GLOBALLY 21% OF RESEARCHERS IN ENGINEERING, PHYSICS & COMPUTER SCIENCE FIELDS ARE WOMEN (COMPARED WITH 79% MEN)⁴

IN LEADERSHIP:

ONLY 3 FORTUNE 500 TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES ARE LED BY WOMEN

WOMEN'S IDEAS & BUSINESSES RECEIVE LESS START-UP INVESTMENT & VENTURE CAPITAL. IF CURRENT TRENDS CONTINUE, BY 2040, 1% OF THE TECHNOLOGY SECTOR WILL BE WOMEN.

ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY → GENDER EQUALITY

TEAMS THAT INCLUDE WOMEN ARE **SMARTER, FASTER & MORE INNOVATIVE**



Source:

<http://ignite.globalfundforwomen.org/gallery/infographic-how-does-access-technology-lead-gender-equality>

“Whatever the question, women are part of the answer” —Gloria Steinem

Increased participation has always been the answer to inequality.
By removing barriers to women and girls' access to technology,
we enable the creativity, innovation, connection and ideas necessary
to move us towards a just and equitable future.

¹ UNESCO/ITU Broadband Commission: <http://www.broadbandcommission.org/Documents/working-groups/bb-doubling-digital-2013.pdf>;

² http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2013/02/04/science/girls-lead-in-science-exam-but-not-in-the-united-states.html?_r=0;

³ <http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/ED/pdf/Atlas-chapter5-tertiary-education.pdf>

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Goal 5 Targets (First 3)

- End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- Eliminate all forms of violence against all women (VAW) and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- Eliminate all harmful practices, such as early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

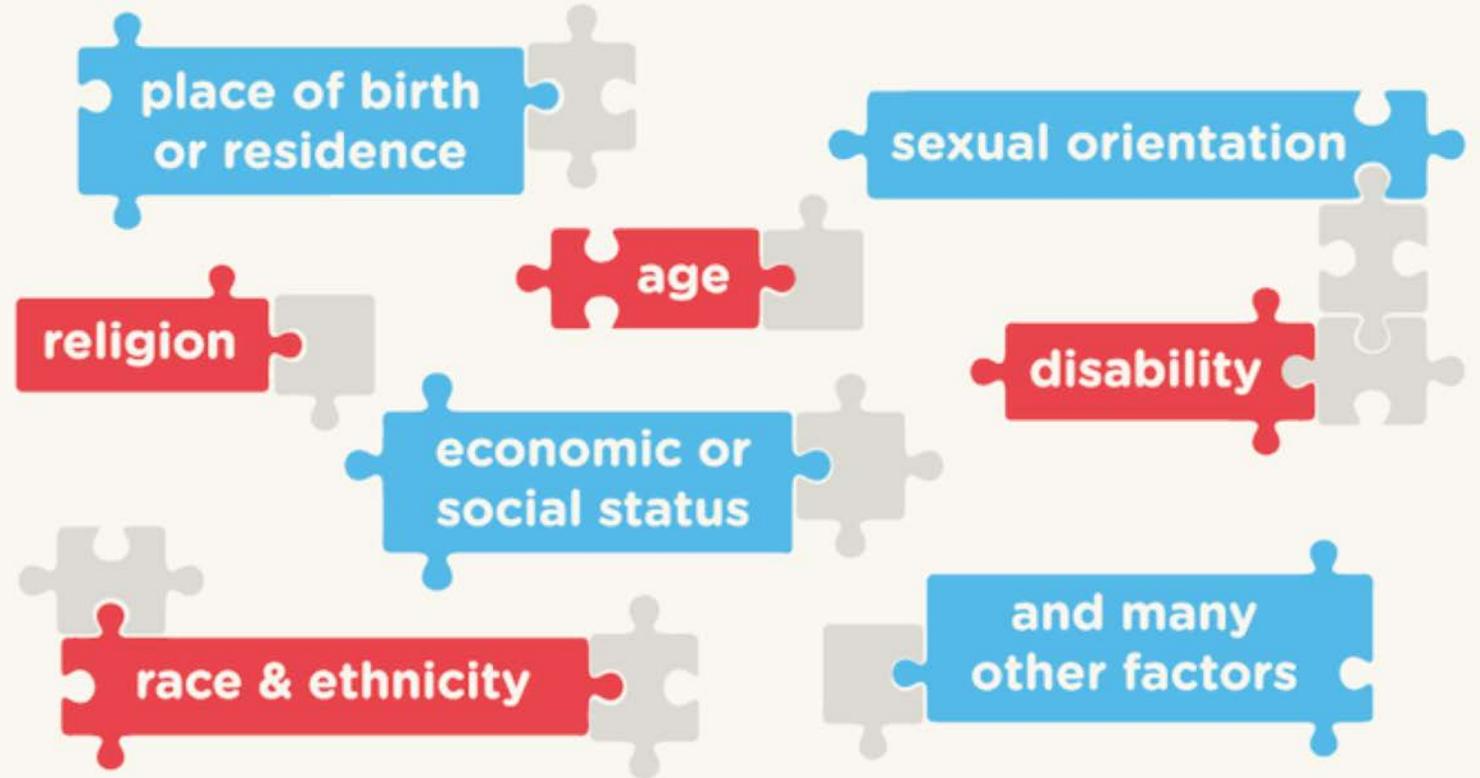


DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



Women are NOT a homogenous group and may not experience discrimination in the same way. They may face **multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination** based on, for instance:

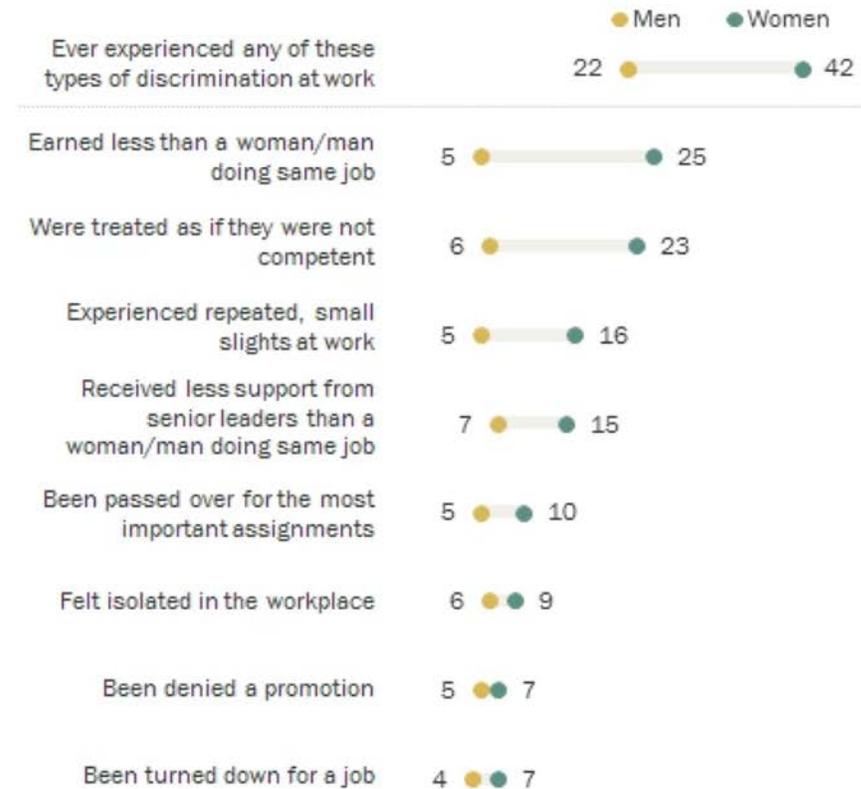


GENDER DISCRIMINATION

Roughly four-in-ten working women say they've experienced gender discrimination at work

Roughly four-in-ten working women say they've experienced gender discrimination at work

% of employed adults saying they have experienced each of these things at work because of their gender



Source: Survey conducted July 11-Aug. 10, 2017.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



Violence against women



“Violence against women is a form of discrimination, directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately”. This violence seriously inhibits women’s ability to enjoy their human rights and freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

CEDAW Committee General Recommendation (No.19 para.6.)



Did you know?

Violence against women can be physical, sexual, psychological or economic, and can occur in the family, the community, and/or be perpetuated by the state.

This infographic consists of four columns, each with an icon and a text box:

- Icon:** Three female figures.
- Text:** About 1 in 3* Caribbean women are victims of intimate partner violence.
- Icon:** A man hitting a woman.
- Text:** Abusers are usually men and the victims are usually women and girls.
- Icon:** A man and a woman walking.
- Text:** Women are more likely to be harassed, assaulted and killed.
- Icon:** A money bag and coins.
- Text:** Violence against women can happen regardless of socio-economic status, religion or ethnicity.

Major Challenges



Empowering Women

Victims of gender-based violence often face obstacles to claim their rights and seek redress



Improving Data

Systematic data collection and analysis on violence, that is broken down by age, sex and type of offence, remains insufficient in the Caribbean region.



Reinforcing national capacity

Limited institutional, human and financial capacity and coordination among national mechanisms lead to inadequate responses to victims in need of protection.

Recommendations

- ✓ Ratify and implement international and regional human rights standards in order to ensure that all women and girls in the Caribbean are able to exercise and enjoy the full spectrum of human rights
- ✓ Strengthen collaboration among stakeholders, including Government, Civil Society, Private Sector and the United Nations in the field of sexual and reproductive health
- ✓ Conduct systematic and regular data collection and analysis, disaggregated by gender, age, location, disability, ethnicity, types of offences against women and girls, in compliance with international standards on data protection and the right to privacy.
- ✓ Develop public-information campaigns and raise awareness with education and training programmes for national and local authorities, the police, judiciary, social services, the mass media, civil society organisations and women and girls themselves

CHILD MARRIAGE

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/immersive-story/2017/08/22/educating-girls-ending-child-marriage>

CHILD MARRIAGE REDUCES OPPORTUNITIES



Child marriage is likely the cause of 3 in 4 girls having children before the age of 18



Child marriage greatly reduces the likelihood of girls completing secondary school



Child marriage reduces the future earnings of child brides by 9%



Child brides may have less decision-making ability in the household and face higher risks of violence

GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

		ILLUSTRATIVE SOLUTIONS		
	PROBLEMS	POLICY	PROGRAMS ACTIVITIES	USE OF ICTS
Discrimination against women				
Violence against Women and Children				
Harmful Practices against children				

GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT - AFGHANISTAN

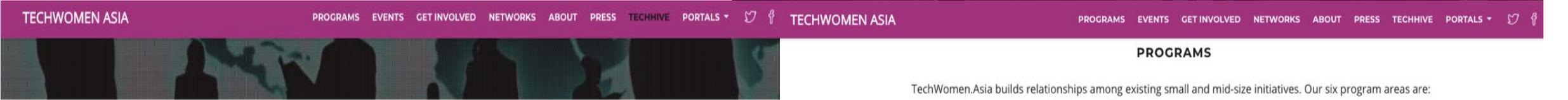
Afghanistan		ILLUSTRATIVE SOLUTIONS		
	PROBLEMS	POLICY	PROGRAMS ACTIVITIES	USE OF ICTS
Discrimination against women	Less access to justice, education & employment underrepresented in decision making.	NAPWA Ministry of Women's Affairs UNESCO – ELA	MORE project: government institutional capacity + public policy. Quota system in National assembly.	Digital literacy programmes – 88% population under mobile coverage. E-Business, E-commerce. Techwomen.asia.
Violence against Women and Children	Domestic violence	2004 – ratification CEDAW+ 2009 EVAW	Family support toll free hotline	Telephone technology for social support + gathering data for further policy

GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

		Illustrative Solutions		
	PROBLEMS	POLICY	PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	USE of ICTS
Harmful Practices against children	Forced into early marriage – 12% under legal limitation of 16y Child labor	<p>EVAW Law – not fully implemented.</p> <p>UNICEF, Red Cross and Save the Children.</p>	<p>Projects and campaigns to raise awareness.</p> <p>Economic empowerment</p>	<p>Use of digital platforms for raising awareness.</p> <p>UNICEF Af – multimedia content, including digital platforms.</p>

TECHWOMEN.ASIA

- Empowerment of women and girls
- Digital skills
- Mentorship programme
- Leadership and business skills



PROGRAMS

TechWomen.Asia builds relationships among existing small and mid-size initiatives. Our six program areas are:

TECHHIVE

TechHive is designed to keep you busy learning great things that will help you in the future.



Learning Materials

See hundreds of video tutorials from TechWomen.Asia and our partners to stay current on tech and business issues.



Find a Cofounder

On the verge of a breakthrough? Identify, connect and partner with a co-founder through our founder-pairing platform.



Mentoring Center

Get paired with an experienced mentor to learn how can you setup your company by signing up on our portal



Ecosystem Development

Creating women in technology ecosystems across Asia.



Skill Building

Building technical skills and leadership capacity of women in technology.



Networking

Targeting professional growth, experience sharing, and collaboration.



Business Acceleration

Mentoring early-stage entrepreneurs to develop, grow and sustain startup companies.



Policy and Advocacy

Contributing to an enabling environment for women in tech, through research and advocacy.



Cyber Security and Safety

Empowering women with tools and information needed for online safety and security.

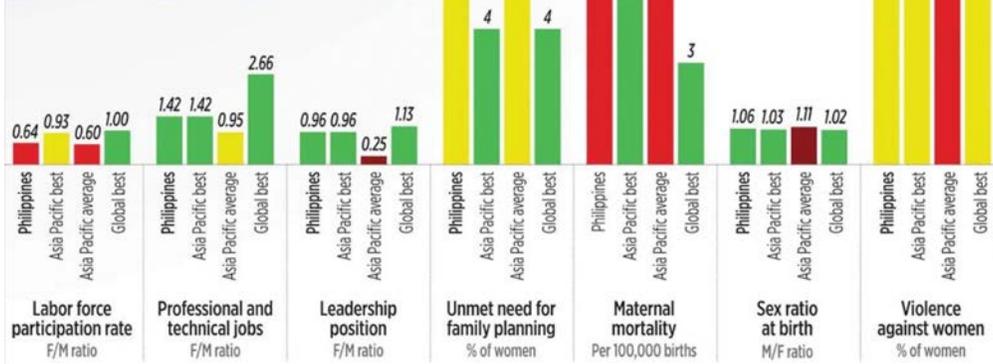
GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT: THE CASE OF THE PHILIPPINES

		ILLUSTRATIVE SOLUTIONS		
	+PROBLEMS	POLICY	PROGRAMS ACTIVITIES	USE OF ICTS
Discrimination		SB 948		
Violence against Women	OFW	Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003		
Harmful practices, forced & early marriage	Code of Muslim Personal Laws (age 15)	Special protection of Children Against Child Abuse, Exploitation & Discrimination Declare the Act of Child Marriage		

GENDER INEQUALITY IN THE PHILIPPINES



Level of gender inequality
 ■ Extremely high ■ High ■ Medium ■ Low



OVERVIEW OF POTENTIAL MEASURES TO IMPROVE GENDER EQUALITY

Measures are primarily:

- Government-driven
- Company-driven

Overarching priorities for action

- P Raise female participation in quality jobs
- L Lift female leadership representation
- DF Improve digital and financial inclusion
- A Shift attitudes on gender roles

Source: McKinsey Global Institute (2018)

● P ● L ● DF ● A

Philippines			
Increase access and equal provision of family-friendly policies in the workplace			
Mandate gender-equal provision of parental leave	●	●	●
Increase flexible work options and part-time options for all workers	●	●	●
Increase access to employer-assisted or employer-provided childcare options	●	●	
Introduce policies and programmes to improve gender balance in male-dominated industries			
Revise elementary school curricula to remove gender biases	●		●
Develop mentorship programmes to encourage women to pursue careers in male-dominated industries	●	●	
Strengthen economic incentives for women to remain in the workplace			
Improve on equal remuneration clause for men and women	●		
Audit employee pay to identify gender wage gaps in similar roles	●		
Reduce barriers to labour-force participation for young mothers and single parents			
Improve childcare support for single parents and young mothers	●		
Provide employment and education support programmes for young mothers	●		
Use financial products and services to increase economic empowerment for less-educated women			
Scale up existing measures targeting unbanked areas to expand women's financial inclusion	●		●
Provide adjacent services to improve financial access for women farmers and microentrepreneurs	●		●
Accelerate implementation of programmes to improve maternal health in rural and isolated areas			
Improve access to maternal healthcare and information for women in rural areas	●		
Engage local government units in tracking health outcomes of expectant mothers	●		

TECHNOLOGY-BASED VIOLENCE



Mapping Technology-based Violence against Women in the Philippines



What is Technology-Based Violence against Women?

Technology-based violence against women (tech-based VAW) encompasses acts of gender-based violence that are committed, abetted or aggravated, in part or fully, by the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Source: genderit.org/sites/default/files/csw_map.pdf

How prevalent is eVAW?

The findings are from 130 cases reported on the Take Back the Tech! Philippines online map from 2011 to 2015.

-  Almost 74% of women, aged 18-30 and younger are more likely to experience online violence.
-  Majority (54%) of reported cases are perpetrated by someone known to the survivor.
-  Emotional harm (28%) impeding women's full participation in online and offline life has been reported in a majority of cases.
 - As well as:
 - Harm to reputation (21%)
 - Sexual Harm (17%)
-  The region with the most number of reported cases is Metro Manila with 52%
-  Facebook (28%) and mobile phones (23%) are the platforms where most violations were reported.
-  35% of reported cases have been investigated by the authorities; 16% of cases investigated were initiated by prosecutor; 11% of cases were reported to State Office specialized in VAW to get help/counseling



Women and girls reported cases of digital security-related issues

- 40% reported having their email or social networking account compromised or taken over by someone else without permission. (i.e identity theft & photo/video taking without consent)
- 27% reported cases of repeated harassment, cyberstalking, monitoring and tracking
- 15% of reported cases have resulted to physical harm
- 12% reported having received threats of violence, blackmailing & abusive comments



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The Foundation for Media Alternatives (FMA), is a nonprofit NGO in the Philippines seeking to democratize information and communication systems and resources for citizens and communities. Since its formation in 1987, FMA has sought to enhance the popularization of development-oriented issues and campaigns through media-related interventions, social communications projects, and cultural work. In 1997, FMA focused on the area of information and communications technologies (ICTs) to enable disadvantaged communities assert their communication rights towards progressive social transformation. It has since evolved a pro-active research and advocacy agenda in the area of ICT policy and internet governance.

FMA also engages in regional and global governance spaces, and often plays a convening role in various initiatives and engagements in and for Asian civil society. It served as a focal point for Asian CSOs in the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) processes, and convenes regional meetings and joint projects in the area of communication rights and access to information/knowledge/culture.

18 things that we (multiple stakeholders) can do to help end VAW

Woman/Girl

1. Empower yourself. Know your rights and available courses of actions in case these rights are violated.
2. Speak out and report to the authorities in case your rights are violated.
3. Encourage others to fight for their rights.

Man/Boy

4. Respect women and girls in your home, workplace, and community.
5. Join male groups promoting Anti-VAW efforts and participate in discussions to broaden your awareness on the advocacy.
6. Enlighten/advise perpetrators to seek help and join the male Anti-VAW supporters.

Government agency

7. Equip yourselves with apt trainings and capacity development sessions to improve service delivery for your clients.
8. Develop monitoring and evaluation strategy to assess the service to your clients supporters.
9. Let people know that you provide the services! We need to inform the public that there are government offices that they can turn to and trust to assist them towards healing and seeking justice

Barangay (smallest unit of local government)

10. Ensure that your Barangay VAW Desk is functional. You can use the Barangay VAW Desk Handbook developed by PCW and DILG with partner agencies to guide you on what to do.

11. Establish linkages with local and national government agencies, as well as other organizations near your barangay where you can refer victim-survivors of VAW for needed assistance which the barangay is not able to provide.

12. Promote harmonious family and community relationships in your barangay which is grounded on mutual respect for human rights, and take proactive steps to attain a VAW-free community.

Private sector

13. Support the Anti-VAW efforts of the government and your immediate community.

14. Establish your own Action Desks where employees and clients can go to in case VAW happens.

15. Develop internal rules to proactively ensure that your workplace is VAW-free.

Academe/training institutions

16. Include concepts of VAW and women's human rights in lesson plans/lesson guides of your teaching staff

17. Continually conduct/spearhead anti-VAW advocacies in your campus, and if possible, to your immediate community through extension programs.

18. Setup a Committee on Decorum and Investigation (CODI) where students and employees can seek help



HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Estimated 60,000 to 100,000 children in the Philippines are involved in prostitution rings, with the highest incidence being in tourist areas.

EARLY MARRIAGE

Save the Children: Filipino girls are “at least seven times more likely to be married if they are poor than if they come from the richest families,” and that child marriage generally tends to be more prevalent in rural than urban areas.

According to the 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey, 15 percent of young adult Filipino women aged 20 to 24 had their first marriage or began living with their first spouse or partner by age 18.

Source: <http://www.interaksyon.com/breaking-news/2017/07/11/84311/report-child-marriage-robs-girls-of-their-future-and-nations-coffers-too/>

STRATEGIES TO PREVENT OR DELAY MARRIAGE

Empowering girls with information, skills, and support networks;

Educating and mobilizing parents and community members;

Enhancing the accessibility and quality of formal schooling for girls;

Offering economic support and incentives for girls and their families; and

Fostering an enabling legal and policy framework.

Interventions that promote education, like “cash transfers, school vouchers, free school uniforms, reductions in school fees, teacher training, and life skills curricula” are also likely to help.

USING TECHNOLOGY TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Microsoft efforts and technologies now being applied to combat trafficking include: Check out <https://news.microsoft.com/apac/2015/06/22/fighting-human-trafficking-with-technology/>

Microsoft Digital Crimes Unit (DCU). This organization of attorneys, investigators, forensic analysts, and business professionals in 30 countries around the world assist law enforcement in combatting all types of cybercrime to help create a safer digital world.

PhotoDNA. This product creates a unique fingerprint-like signature for images that can be used to better identify child pornography online and has been donated to Interpol for its International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database.

Child Exploitation Tracking System (CETS). A software-based solution, developed in collaboration with Canadian law enforcement, which manages and links child protection cases across jurisdictional boundaries worldwide.

Computer Online Forensic Evidence Extractor (COFEE). This kit helps computer forensic investigators extract digital evidence from any computer using a Windows operating system.

Guardian App. This app leverages mobile technology to provide real time tracking, two-way communication and enhanced situational awareness for those at risk, their families and law enforcement.

Business for Social Responsibility - <https://www.bsr.org/en/our-insights/blog-view/announcing-a-new-collaboration-using-tech-to-combat-human-trafficking>

CHILD MARRIAGE

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child declared a child to be anyone under 18 years old.

http://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20americas/documentos/publicaciones/2017/10/20170927_cedaw_ict.pdf?la=en&vs=3320

USAID. Child, Early and Force Child Marriage - <https://www.thecompassforsbc.org/sbcc-tools/child-early-and-forced-marriage-resource-guide>

Mobile based Technology to Prevent Child Marriage - <https://techworldbd24.com/index.php/techworld/296>

Mobile App to Prevent Child Marriage - <https://techworldbd24.com/index.php/techworld/296>

Save the Children's Ishraq programme, which prepares girls in Upper Egypt for re-entry into formal schooling using group-based programming

BRAC's Social and Financial Empowerment for Adolescents (SoFEA) programme, which provides social and economic development opportunities for girls in Bangladesh using peer-led, group-based programming;

Pathfinder International's PRACHAR, a comprehensive behaviour change programme in northern India, which included a 3-day reproductive health training for adolescent girls and boys; and

CARE Ethiopia's Towards Economic and Sexual/Reproductive Health for Adolescent Girls (TESFA) programme, which promoted sexual and reproductive health and economic empowerment for married adolescent girls in Amhara, Ethiopia using group-based programming and community mobilisation activities.

Child Protection and ICTs - https://www.unicef.org/protection/57929_79672.html