



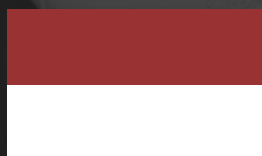
**WORLD WIDE WEB  
FOUNDATION**

**WOMEN'S RIGHTS ONLINE**

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# REPORT CARD

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**INDONESIA**

**Measuring Progress,  
Driving Action**

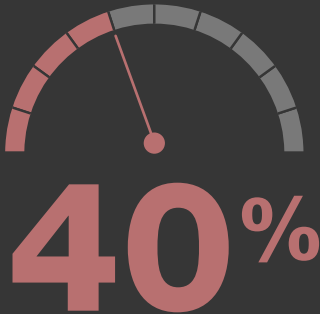


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INDONESIA



OVERALL SCORE:



INTERNET ACCESS & WOMEN'S  
EMPOWERMENT



SCORE: 3

Only 20% of women have Internet access.\* While this figure increases to 31% among poor women in Jakarta, few who are connected use the Internet to express views (5%) or find critical information about their rights (26%).

\* According to the most recent ITU data, which was used for all country scorecards to ensure comparability. However, research by the Indonesian ISP Association and University of Indonesia suggests this could be an underestimate.

AFFORDABILITY



SCORE: 6

At around 1.4% of average monthly incomes for 1 GB of data, Indonesia has met the A4AI "1 for 2" affordability target. In addition, public access via telecenters and public wifi is slowly increasing. However, there is a significant gap between urban and rural areas in ICT infrastructure, access and affordability.

DIGITAL SKILLS & EDUCATION



SCORE: 5

52% of Indonesia's secondary schools are connected to the Internet. Some Community Learning Centers (adult/youth education centres) also provide access to computers and Internet. However, teacher training on using ICTs is still limited.



SCORE: **3**

There are organisations that educate communities, particularly youth, on health topics by providing information and services via phone, SMS, and online. However, the benefits have not fully reached women living in rural and/or poor areas. Less than 1% of women have access to mobile banking services.



SCORE: **3**

The government has actively supported awareness-raising initiatives on privacy and safety. However, law enforcement officials lack training and resources to deal with ICT gender-based violence, and blocking and filtering of allegedly “harmful” content without due process is cause for concern. A draft data privacy law is under consideration.

## CLOSING THE GENDER GAP: A 5 POINT ACTION PLAN

- 1 INTEGRATE GENDER TARGETS INTO THE NATIONAL ICT PLAN.** Set concrete targets for gender equity in ICT access, with adequate budget for programmes. These targets should also be monitored with timely data collection. Indonesia is already one of the few countries to collect basic gender-disaggregated data on Internet use and should now expand this effort into other key ICT indicators.
- 2 CREATE PUBLIC ACCESS AND DIGITAL EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMMES.** Create and implement specific policies to promote free or low-cost public Internet access in public spaces. Ensure the sustainability of such initiatives by ensuring adequate budget and resources. Public access should also be coupled with digital education for all users on privacy and safety online.
- 3 SUPPORT WOMEN TO ACCESS, USE AND CREATE INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES.** Improve existing strategies to encourage increased access, training and use of the Internet for women and girls. Women should be encouraged to pursue careers in technology, with concrete targets for gender equity in this area.
- 4 FOCUS ON RELEVANT CONTENT AND SERVICES FOR WOMEN.** Complete information about women’s legal rights, reproductive and sexual health rights, and services available to victims of gender based violence should be made available on Web-powered ICT platforms.
- 5 END ONLINE GENDER BASED VIOLENCE.** Create and implement balanced policies that define and penalise ICT-based and online harassment, while respecting rights to freedom of expression, especially rights of women and other minority and marginalised populations. Training for law enforcement officials should be a top priority, while successful initiatives to educate young people on online self-awareness, privacy and safety should be scaled up.

# 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. ICT Watch 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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