



**WORLD WIDE WEB
FOUNDATION**

WOMEN'S RIGHTS ONLINE

REPORT CARD



MOZAMBIQUE

**Measuring Progress,
Driving Action**

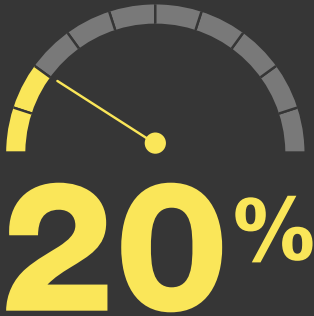


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OVERALL SCORE:



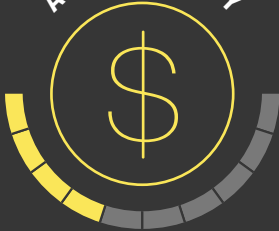
INTERNET ACCESS & WOMEN'S
EMPOWERMENT



SCORE: 2

Just one third of women in poor areas of Maputo are connected to the Internet, compared to almost two-thirds of men. Across the country as a whole, only 6% of the population is online.

AFFORDABILITY



SCORE: 4

1GB data costs over 10% of average income, limiting women's access. The government is considering ICT tax reforms that would help reduce user costs.

DIGITAL SKILLS & EDUCATION



SCORE: 2

There is a national plan on ICT in education, but few education sector workers have been trained in the use of ICTs to deliver better educational services.



SCORE: **2**

The government has launched an SMS campaign and service to deliver sexual and reproductive health information and counselling to adolescents. There is no data available on the percentage of women in Mozambique with access to digital financial services.



SCORE: **3**

Legal guidance on online gender-based violence is lacking and law enforcement agencies seldom act on the issue. A cybercrime law is in place. The constitution protects personal data privacy, but recent unconfirmed reports of secret mass surveillance are cause for concern.

CLOSING THE GENDER GAP: A 5 POINT ACTION PLAN

- 1 ROLL OUT PUBLIC ACCESS FOR WOMEN.** Institute free ICT access at local health centres, libraries and women's employment centres, supporting women to access and use technology in safe, supportive and accessible public spaces.
- 2 INTRODUCE DATA ALLOWANCES.** Consider introducing a free monthly data allowance in Mozambique, with particular priority for women and girls.
- 3 INTEGRATE DIGITAL SKILLS IN NATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULA.** Ensure that all national education initiatives incorporate training on ICTs, from primary to tertiary levels.
- 4 CREATE WOMEN'S DIGITAL EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMMES.** Create public educational initiatives to train women and girls on using information and communication technology (ICT) to support their access to vital information and services related to education, livelihoods, rights and wellbeing.
- 5 END ONLINE GENDER BASED VIOLENCE.** Government should approve appropriate policies and strategies that address online violence and harassment, and protect women and girls online. This includes sensitising politicians and society in general on the appropriate frameworks to guarantee rights and safety online.

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. Science Innovation Information and Communication Technology Research Institute (SIITRI) 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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