

ICT and Gender Inequality in the Middle East

Ahmed El Gody

Modern Sciences and Arts University, Egypt

INTRODUCTION

Information communication technologies (ICT) have become an effective force for accelerating political, economic, and social development, decreasing poverty, and fostering trade and knowledge; however the uneven distribution, usage, and implementation of ICT resulted in what is known as the “digital divide” between those who have access to and utilization of information resources and those who do not (Internet.com, 2004).

The Middle East, with the exception of Israel, is the least ICT connected area worldwide with only 1.4% of the global share (less than half of the world average of 5.2%). ICT adoption and access in the Arab world are far from adequate; only 6% of the Arab world population uses the Internet, while the penetration rate of personal computers is 2.4%, and less than 4 % of the Arab population has access to a ground telephone line (Ajeeb, 2006; NUA, 2005).

The trend of globalization forced Arab countries to realize the power of ICT as one of the most important factors in achieving sustainable growth.

During the past decade, genuine efforts have been implemented by Arab governments to utilize ICT; as of May 2005, every country in the Arab world (as seen in Table 1)—except Iraq and Libya—has a clear strategy or at least a plan for promoting ICT (Dutta & Coury, 2003).

In her book, *Technology Strategies for Putting Arab Countries on the Cyber Map*, Reem Hunaidi (2002) stated that despite Arab world efforts to utilize ICT, Arabs are still far from bridging the digital divide. Hunaidi stated that the Arab world is still scoring low on the Digital Access Index (as seen in Table 2), adding that bridging the digital divide requires commitment from all development stakeholders, not only Arab governments.

The Hunaidi study concluded that development should start within the Arab society through liberating Arab human capabilities, especially those of women questioning how a society can compete in an increasingly globalized world if half of its people remain marginalized (Hunaidi, 2002).

The UNDP 2004 report on human development in the Arab world added to Hunaidi’s question

Table 1. ICT in the agenda of the Arab world

Country	ICT Strategy Spelled Out	ICT Implementation Plan Articulated	Operational ICT-Dedicated Research Facilities	Plan of ICT Dedicated Research Facilities	Operational Technopole Initiative	Plan of Technopole Initiative	Existence of Technology Incubator	Planned Technology Incubator
Bahrain	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Kuwait	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
Oman				✓				✓
Qatar	✓							✓
Saudi A.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
UAE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Algeria		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Egypt	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jordan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lebanon	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Morocco	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Syria				✓				
Tunisia	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓

Source: Dutta & Coury, 2003

Table 2. Digital Access Index (DAI)

UAE	0.65
Bahrain	0.58
Qatar	0.55
Lebanon	0.48
Jordan	0.45
KSA	0.44
Oman	0.43
Libya	0.42
Tunisia	0.41
Egypt	0.40
Palestine	0.38
Algeria	0.37
Morocco	0.33
Syria	0.28
Yemen	0.18
Sudan	0.15

Source: ITU, 2004

stating that the first step in human ICT development is to bridge the gender divide within the Arab world and make use of the latent 50% of the Arab population.

The Arab world has the lowest Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) worldwide next to Sub-Saharan Africa. Nancy Hafkin and Nancy Tagger (2001), in their study "Gender, Information Technology, and Developing Countries", stated that the degree of gender bias can be vividly seen across the Arab region. Figures indicate that Arab users constitute 4% of Internet users in comparison to 22% of

users in Asia, 25% in Europe, 38% in Latin America, and 50% in the United States.

Hafkin and Tagger (2001) concluded that several challenges of socio-cultural, political, economic, and education disparities need to be addressed towards advancing Arab women's active participation in the new networked information society.

BACKGROUND

ICT Diffusion in the Arab World

The Arab world is generally known as laggard in adopting and utilizing new technologies, and ICT are no exception. The Internet first arrived in the Arab world in 1992 when Egypt established a 9.6k network connection through France. Next, several Arab states started joining the new networked world; however, the pace of ICT diffusion in Arab states was slow for various reasons (El Gody, 2003; Nour, 2002). To many Arab states, like Libya and Sudan, ICT are seen as the new arm of colonization; to others like Saudi Arabia the question of morality and culture perseverance hindered full adoption of the new technologies; to the rest, the fear of Internet liberal power on the authoritative regime stood against ICT adoption, as in Syria and Tunisia. That is why Arab countries took several measures to control ICT

Table 3. ICT control in the Arab world

Country	Laws & Regulations	Content Filtering	Tapping & Surveillance	Pricing & Taxation	Infrastructure/ Telecom Control	HW/SW Manipulation	Self Censorship
UAE		✓			✓	✓	
Bahrain		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kuwait		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Lebanon	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Qatar		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Saudi A.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Syria	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Jordan	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Oman		✓		✓	✓		✓
Libya		✓	✓		✓	✓	
Algeria		✓	✓		✓		✓
Egypt	✓				✓		✓
Tunisia	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Yemen		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Palestine		✓	✓		✓		✓
Sudan		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: El Gody, 2003

6 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/ict-gender-inequality-middle-east/12825

Related Content

Gender Differences in Adoption and Use of a Healthcare IT Application

Kai Zheng, Rema Padman, Michael P. Johnson and Herbert S. Diamond (2006). *Encyclopedia of Gender and Information Technology* (pp. 514-521).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/gender-differences-adoption-use-healthcare/12785

Demyth-ifying Feminism: Reclaiming the "F" Word

Mary Kirk (2009). *Gender and Information Technology: Moving Beyond Access to Co-Create Global Partnership* (pp. 1-36).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/demyth-ifying-feminism/18803

Gender and Computing at University in the UK

Ruth Woodfield (2006). *Encyclopedia of Gender and Information Technology* (pp. 365-371).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/gender-computing-university/12762

Partnership Global IT Business

Mary Kirk (2009). *Gender and Information Technology: Moving Beyond Access to Co-Create Global Partnership* (pp. 239-259).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/partnership-global-business/18812

Gender in Computer Science

Colette Wanless-Sobel (2006). *Encyclopedia of Gender and Information Technology* (pp. 615-621).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/gender-computer-science/12800