



TECHNOLOGY FOR GENDER EQUALITY: HARNESSING DIGITAL SOLUTIONS FOR INCLUSIVE PUBLIC POLICY-MAKING IN GHANA

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Cite this article:

R., Amoah, E. O. N. D., Ocansey, P. A., Boateng, E., Duncan (2026), Technology for Gender Equality: Harnessing Digital Solutions for Inclusive Public Policy-Making in Ghana. African Journal of Law, Political Research and Administration 9(1), 89-99. DOI: 10.52589/AJLPRA-Y4YTARUW

Manuscript History

Received: 20 Mar 2026

Accepted: 23 Apr 2026

Published: 28 May 2026

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ABSTRACT: *Gender equality in the process of formulating a public policy is remains a critical challenge in the world, being inhibited by the under-representation of women and gender biases inherent to the traditional systems of governance. This paper looks at how digital technology can support more inclusive and gender-neutral policymaking, especially in Ghana. It discusses the potential to increase the voice of women with the help of innovations, including artificial intelligence, big data analysis, digital participation platforms, and civic technologies, to better collect gender-disaggregated data and create more responsive and evidence-based policies. Based on the case studies of Iceland, India, and UN Women projects, the paper indicates effective use of technology in enhancing participatory governance and gender-responsive laws. The analysis also acknowledges significant challenges, including the gender digital divide, limited digital literacy, algorithmic bias, online harassment, and weak institutional support. These barriers are reinforcing existing inequalities if not carefully addressed. The paper concludes that technology is not the answer to structural gender inequalities, but it can be used as an effective force of catalyzing gender justice should accessibility, ethics, and meaningful inclusion be prioritized in integrating technology in policy. The paper emphasizes the importance of inclusive design, equitable access, and multi-stakeholder collaboration. Hence, the study calls for deliberate efforts to ensure that digital innovation contributes to fairer, more inclusive policymaking processes in Ghana and beyond.*

KEYWORDS: Gender equality, Digital technology, Inclusive policymaking, Participatory governance.



INTRODUCTION

Gender equality has continued to be a vital and difficult objective in the field of public policymaking in all countries of the world. The problem of women underrepresentation in leadership positions remains prominent regardless of decades of advocacy and legal advancements; thus, the policies tend to be biased and inconsiderate of the specific needs of women. UN Women point out that all over the world women hold only 27.2% of seats in the parliament (UN Women, 2025), and 35.5% of the elected officials in the local governments are women, with only two countries reaching half the representation. Taking the existing pace of development, it may require another 130 years to achieve gender parity in the political leadership. Such non-representation is actual; budgets, healthcare policies, labor laws, and social services would generally not incorporate gender disparities, recreating systemic injustices. To illustrate, some economic relief initiatives in the COVID-19 pandemic failed to consider the inequality in impact on women, especially in informal sectors of employment (Ndouna et al., 2021).

Gender equality is an important starting point to sustainable development, but in Ghana, as in most other countries, there are still significant discrepancies in the formulation and implementation of policies. There are still structural barriers to women and marginalized communities engaging in decision-making processes even after the constitution guaranteed them equality. This not only compromises democratic values but also socio-economic development because the policies that neglect gender-specific needs tend to further increase the prevailing disparities. Ghana has taken significant steps using some systems such as the National Gender Policy and affirmative action initiatives, but there have been few notable improvements, particularly in such aspects as political representation and equitable resource allocation. In the age of technology, technology presents a revolutionary possibility to facilitate gender-inclusive governance.

Traditional barriers can be dismantled by digital solutions, such as mobile platforms and data analytics, to promote wider and more inclusive participation in policymaking. One such development is mobile technology, which gives women in both rural and urban areas the ability to engage in policy debate without necessarily having to meet or be restricted by social or cultural factors. The systematic approach to gender issues and the resulting reduction of gaps should be achieved by means of data-driven decision-making, whereas online forums provide women with a chance to convey their concerns directly to legislators. These innovations are not only in theory, but in Rwanda, such platforms as U-Report have helped young women to discuss issues concerning educational and healthcare policies and allow them to make their voices heard by policymakers. Likewise, the crowdsourced constitutional process in Iceland showed how online tools can make civic life more interesting, with contributions by women and non-binary people who are not usually represented in the traditional politics (Popescu and Loveland, 2022). Technology, however, would not be the solution. Digital tools might unwillingly maintain current inequalities without deliberate planning and equal access to them. The gender digital divide implies that approximately 250 million women are unconnected to the internet compared to their male counterparts in the low-income countries, and hence, they are constrained in accessing e-governance.

The unfairness in AI systems can also be encouraged by bias in algorithms, such as hiring algorithms based on the past data, and facial recognition technologies tend to be no more accurate with women of color. Thus, the difficulty is not just in the usage of technology but



also in making it inclusive, accessible and bias-free. This paper argues that Ghana will be able to achieve considerable results on gender equality in the sphere of public policy when carefully considering the use of digital solutions. Policymakers can create a more participative and fairer regime by exploiting the available mobile connectivity, improving digital literacy, and encouraging welcome e-governance patterns. Nevertheless, it is only possible when challenges like an inadequate infrastructure, digital divide, and cultural opposition are proactively considered and resolved. The next paragraphs discuss the existing situation in the policymaking process of gender equality in Ghana, the role of digital tools in eliminating the gap, and the practical ways of ensuring that technology becomes a true catalyst of inclusive governance.

METHODOLOGY

The study reviewed literature to provide a contextual analysis of gender inequality in Ghana's public policymaking landscape. This helps to identify structural barriers such as underrepresentation, cultural norms, and lack of gender-disaggregated data. The study also used a comparative case study approach to examine global examples to illustrate how digital technologies can enhance inclusive governance and inform best practices.

Thematic analysis is applied to identify key opportunities and challenges associated with digital solutions. The study then synthesizes key insights and The literature search was conducted across Scopus and Google Scholar using the following keyword clusters: "digital governance," "e-participation," "gender inclusion," "ICT policy Africa," "women's political representation," and "algorithmic bias." The search was limited to peer-reviewed journal articles, book chapters, and credible institutional reports (e.g., UN Women, World Bank, African Union) published between 2010 and 2025. Sources were included if they directly addressed the intersection of digital technologies, gender equity, and governance; sources focused solely on technical ICT infrastructure without a gender or policy dimension were excluded. The three case countries Iceland, India, and Ghana were purposively selected to represent a maximum-variation sample across income levels, governance contexts, and stages of digital governance maturity: Iceland as a high-income Nordic state with an established e-democracy tradition; India as a large, lower-middle-income democracy with substantial gender inequality and growing digital infrastructure; and Ghana as the focal Sub-Saharan African case with a specific policy environment under examination. Thematic analysis was applied deductively around four a priori codes derived from the literature: (1) digital participation and voice, (2) representation and quotas, (3) data transparency and gender-disaggregated data, and (4) structural and socio-cultural barriers. proposes practical context-specific strategies for leveraging technology to promote gender policymaking in Ghana.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The State of Gender Equality in Ghana's Public Policy-making

Ghana has gone a long way in enhancing gender equality by provisions in the constitution, national policies and international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The Affirmative Action Bill and the current National Gender Policy (2015) will increase the participation of women in their governance and decision-making processes. However, in spite of these established structures, women remain significantly underrepresented in key policymaking posts. Recent statistics on the 2023 District Level Elections, which inform the structure of local governance in Ghana in 2024, clearly demonstrate a significant disparity in female representation in the local government in Ghana.

The proportion of elected women in the Assembly Member and Unit Committee is far much lower than the United Nations rule of 30 percent women in decision-making positions. In 2024, 118 of 918 parliamentary candidates (around 12.8 percent) in Ghana were women, and only 41 of them were elected, which would get 14.5 percent under the global (as well as African Union) average of 30 percent on the bench, making them less influential in both national and grassroots policymaking. There are a number of systemic barriers that are detrimental to gender equality in Ghana in the context of public policymaking. Traditional gender roles, which are supported by culture and society, are still against women's participation in politics. In most societies, leadership is still viewed as a male domain, and thus, this voter bias is discriminating towards women. In addition, women are often faced with economic difficulties during campaigns because, in most cases, women have under-privileged access to economic resources as compared to men. The situation is also worsened by institutional factors such as the enforcement of gender policies, which lacks enforcement structures, and the political party, which does not support female candidates.

The other major issue is that there is no gender-disaggregated policy planning data. Many government programs are developed without the proper evaluation of their impact on men and women in different ways. As an example, the agricultural policies can be unable to consider the limited access of women to land and credit (Amanor, 2010), whereas healthcare programs can neglect gender-specific needs. Such absence of information translates to policies that end up strengthening the inequalities instead of eradicating them. Moreover, the participation of women in the public consultations, where the policy is discussed and formulated, is also limited because it is not always time-consuming, people have difficulties with moving around, and because of the social norms. Women in the rural areas especially find it difficult to attend actual meetings due to household chores and transportation issues. Without any deliberate attempts to incorporate their perspectives, the policies will become gender-blind, and they might be unable to address structural inequities.

Although Ghana has taken steps towards gender-responsive government, the lack of representation on the gender front, cultural barriers, and insufficient gender-responsive policymaking processes have revealed the need to look for new solutions. The digital technology presents a revolutionary opportunity to overcome these barriers, as it means bringing more people into the process of making public policies.



The Potential of Technology for Gender Equality

Technology has become a powerful tool towards achieving gender equality in formulating government policy, and as such, there have been novel ways of breaking the systemic barriers and raising the voice of the disadvantaged. Among its key tasks, there is the ability to increase the accessibility of information and resources to women and gender-diverse people. Online sources of legal aid icons, instructional websites, and mobile health apps are digital tools that help women to have the necessary information about their rights, financial choices, and social services. As is the case in point, in those regions when the cultural norms do not allow women to move freely, the mobile apps such as NCW - Her Legal Guide App (an Indian-based platform dedicated to the legal rights of women) can deliver essential financial and legal details directly to the users so they can make a sound decision.

Technology helps to bridge the knowledge gap often faced by women who are not actively involved in the policymaking process by making the information accessible to the democracy of information. The other transformative characteristic of technology is that it enhances citizen participation and engagement in governance. Women are often sidelined in the normal policymaking procedures because of either logistical, social or economic reasons. However, electronic devices like e-consultation services, online campaigning, and voting mechanisms based on blockchain can help women express their positions without facing any physical barriers. As an example, U-Report, a program that is maintained by UNICEF, employs SMS and social media to receive the feedback of young females regarding various issues (education, healthcare, etc.) and ensure that their voices are considered in the policymaking process. Similarly, Latin American participatory budgeting applications have enabled women to have direct influence on local government expenditure on gender-sensitive infrastructure, such as safer public transport and childcare services. These digital innovations are not only inclusive, but also they disrupt the traditional power relations that marginalize women in their political processes.

Moreover, technology will play a critical role in improving data collection and analysis, which is essential in the development of evidence-based policies that address the gender issues. In the past, the issue of gender disparity has been overlooked because there was no detailed information. Today, artificial intelligence (AI) and big data analytics can demonstrate the latent biases and gaps in different spheres, such as wage inequality, access to healthcare, and political representation. As an example, the Gender Data Portal by the World Bank lists global statistics on women's economic participation, which helps policymakers recognize and handle structural injustices. Gendered impacts of policies that are being proposed can also be predicted by machine learning models, which can, in turn, enable governments to make more informed and equitable decisions regarding the impact of a new labor law on the employment rates of women.

Using information-based understanding, technology will make sure that policies should not be inclusive in theory only but also effective in practice in achieving gender equality. In addition, the overlap between technology and gender equality is promising a lot in terms of creating more accommodative and understanding systems of governance. The digital solutions can bring a change to this system where the women are not fully involved in the development of their communities by providing access to information, participatory democracy, and better policy making, because of the correct data. To accomplish this possibility though, intentional design, equitable access, and a long-term investment in making sure that changes in technology are benefiting and not harming marginalized groups are necessary.



Leveraging Digital Solutions for Gender Equality in Ghana's Public Policy-making

Digital technology offers radical chances to support gender equality in Ghana by removing the customary barriers to female participation in the process of policymaking. Through the use of digital tools in governance, Ghana will be able to develop more inclusive, data-driven, and responsive public policy that can meet the demands of both women and marginalized communities. The following are some of the main ways in which digital solutions can be used to promote gender equality in the policymaking process:

Mobile Technology for Engaging Citizens

Mobile technology is an effective tool that can be used to give women a larger voice in the policymaking process, particularly in rural and underserved regions. Given that Ghana has more than 130 percent mobile penetration (Ghana Statistical Service, 2023), SMS-based surveys, USSD codes and interactive voice Response (IVR) systems can allow real-time feedback of the women who otherwise may be ignored during traditional consultations. An example is the Mobile for Development initiative in Ghana that empowers women farmers to report problems experiencing access to agricultural inputs so that their concerns can make policy. Moreover, mobile applications like Esoko make market information and financial services available, enabling women to have economic power, which increases their potential of advocating policies. Through mobile technology, the government can build more open and receptive platforms through which women can engage in the policymaking processes despite the geographical and social constraints.

Data Analytics for Informed, Gender-Responsive Decision-Making

One of the major barriers to gender-sensitive policies is the lack of sex-disaggregated data that may be trusted. It is possible to use digital tools such as artificial intelligence (AI) and big data analytics to help policymakers recognize and solve gender inequalities in education, healthcare, employment, and political representation. Indicatively, when studying school enrollment statistics per gender, one can see the deficit in the education of girls, which translates into specific interventions such as scholarship programs or better school facilities for girls. Similarly, it is possible to use AI-driven tools to assess gender bias in public spending to ensure equal distribution of resources. To evaluate the progress of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 5) (Gender Equality) in Ghana, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) would have the option of introducing gender-sensitive data dashboards to enable evidence-based policy adjustments. Through the use of data analytics, Ghana will be able to leave behind anecdotal evidence and implement policies that will facilitate gender equity.

Online Platforms for Inclusive Participation and Advocacy

The e-governance portals and social media avenues provide women with direct avenues to interact with policymakers, air their opinions and hold the leaders responsible. Efforts, such as Let's Talk Ghana and MyGovGH, allow citizens, including women and the youth, to participate in policymaking by online platforms and live chats. Women policymakers can also explain the way governance works through social media campaigns, including Twitter Spaces and Facebook Live videos, which will encourage more women to get involved. Also, there are the online advocacy networks, such as the African Women Development Fund (AWDF), which mobilizes the support of gender-sensitive legislation online. Through promotion of civic



participation digitally, the government of Ghana can make sure that the experiences of women with different socio-economic backgrounds are reflected in policymaking processes as opposed to elite voices.

Digital Financial Inclusion for Women's Economic Empowerment

Financial exclusion is one of the greatest obstacles to women's participation in policymaking because economic dependency does not give women a chance to champion change. Digital money transfer services, including mobile money (i.e., MTN Mobile Money and Vodafone Cash), provide women access to credit, enable them to engage in safe savings, and access the formal economy. Women become more likely to engage in the community leadership and policy advocacy when they become more financially independent. The government can also build this by facilitating digital literacy programs where women are taught how to use fintech solutions so that they can enjoy the fruits of the growing digital age in Ghana. With a deliberate implementation of mobile-based technology, data analytics, and web-based engagement systems, as well as digital financial instruments, Ghana can eliminate systemic obstacles to women's involvement in the policymaking process. These online tools do not only enhance transparency and accountability but also make sure that the policies are influenced by lived experiences of every citizen regardless of gender. In order to maximize the effects, Ghana needs to invest in digital infrastructure, literacy initiatives, and the principles of inclusive design so that technology becomes a real enabler of gender equality in governance.

Opportunities and Challenges in the Ghanaian Context

Opportunities for Digital Solutions in Promoting Gender Equality

Ghana provides an enabling atmosphere to use digital technology to enhance gender-inclusive policymaking. The high mobile penetration rate in the country is also a great opportunity; it is above 130%. GSMA Intelligence reports that approximately 38.95 million mobile connections were present in 2024, which represents 113% of the population (Kemp, 2024). This is a massive penetration of mobile devices, which means that digital methods of engagement, including SMS-based surveys, USSD, and mobile apps, can be successfully used to reach a huge number of people, including women in cities and towns. Mobile technology has the ability to break the barriers of participation such as transport and time constraints, which have traditionally limited women to participate in discussions about their policies at the comfort of their homes or their workplaces. The affordability of digital solutions is another significant opportunity.

Traditional ways of conducting the public consultation process, like town hall meetings, require a lot of logistical and financial resources, which usually limits it to the urban centers. On the contrary, online resources can allow wide participation with a significantly reduced cost, making sure that marginalized women, particularly those living in distant locations, are not left behind in policymaking. Additionally, online applications enable the gathering and analysis of data in real time and provide policymakers with an opportunity to quickly monitor the mood of people and, if necessary, adjust their policies. This is critical in dealing with gender inequality in areas like healthcare, education, and empowerment of the economy.

Moreover, the expanding tech sector of Ghana provides an excellent base on which gender-inclusive governance can be innovated. Local innovations and civil society organizations already developed the solutions, such as e-participation platforms and gender-related data



analytics tools, that can be extended with governmental support. The Ghana Open Data Initiative and the Digital Ghana Agenda are the initiatives that show the commitment of the country to the use of technology in the development process and provide the opportunity to introduce gender equality to the process of digital transformation.

Challenges to Implementing Digital Solutions for Gender Equality

Although these opportunities exist, there are a number of constraints to effective use of digital solutions to gender-inclusive policymaking in Ghana. Another major challenge is the continuing digital divide, especially in the rural areas. Even though it is relatively secure in the city, most rural residents still have to deal with unstable power and a lack of access to the internet. This disparity has a higher effect on women, and they are more likely to live in the underserved regions and have lower access to digital devices. Digital policy engagement tools will also be sidelining the same women that they are supposed to empower in the absence of equal infrastructure.

The other significant obstacle is the gender digital divide. Many women especially in rural and low-income populations, do not possess the required skills that can be used to successfully navigate digital platforms. This is aggravated by cultural norms and educational inequalities, as women are not always encouraged to work with technology or are less likely to receive training on digital skills. Even when well-designed platforms are in place, women will not be engaged effectively unless specific initiatives have been undertaken to improve digital literacy. Social and cultural barriers are also quite problematic. Some communities still preserve their traditional gender roles and, therefore, prevent women from voicing their views in physical or online forums. Concerns about being bullied online, privacy, and misinformation can also prevent women from being involved in online debates on policy.

More so, the policymakers themselves might not know about gender-biased technology design, thus leading to the platforms that are not user-friendly to women and non-literate persons as well as persons with disabilities. Lastly, sustaining digital projects requires a long-term investment and political dedication. Many technology-based initiatives in Ghana are launched through donor funding, but they often fail to continue their business when the foreign aid is pulled out. To enable digital solutions to have an enduring effect on gender equality, the solutions need to be integrated into the government apparatus, with specific funding, powerful policy guidelines, and institutional responsibility.

Strategies for Harnessing Digital Solutions

To effectively utilize digital solutions for gender-inclusive policymaking in Ghana, a comprehensive approach is essential. The following strategies illustrate how government entities, private sector participants, civil society, and citizens can work together to ensure that technology addresses gender disparities in public policy.

Increasing digital access is crucial for promoting women's involvement in policymaking. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) can significantly enhance internet connectivity, particularly in rural and underserved areas where women experience the highest exclusion. The government should partner with telecommunications firms, tech startups, and global organizations to broaden broadband and mobile network accessibility in remote areas, ensuring affordable data options for low-income women; set up community digital hubs that provide computers and



internet access in local libraries, schools, and women's cooperatives; and support smartphone distribution initiatives focused on women entrepreneurs and farmers, allowing them to access policy-related information and engage in digital consultations. For instance, collaborations with companies like MTN Ghana and Vodafone could help offer subsidized data plans for women-led groups, while NGOs such as the World Bank's Digital Ghana Project could finance infrastructure development.

Despite better access, many women, particularly in rural areas, still lack the skills to effectively engage with digital platforms. To tackle this issue, focused training programs should be introduced at various levels. For instance, government personnel and local leaders require training in utilizing gender-disaggregated data and digital tools to craft inclusive policies. Workshops focusing on AI-driven analytics and e-governance tools can improve evidence-based decision-making. Also, community digital literacy initiatives, conducted in local languages, should educate women on how to use mobile applications, take part in online policy discussions, and report gender-based issues through digital channels. Organizations such as the Ghana-India Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence in ICT can spearhead these efforts. In addition, civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in gender equality should receive technical assistance to harness digital advocacy instruments, like social media campaigns and online petitions, to shape policy priorities.

Technology must be customized to meet women's needs to ensure active engagement. This necessitates user-centered design, local language inclusion, and safe, supportive environments. Digital platforms (e.g., e-governance sites and mobile applications) should be collaboratively designed with women from diverse backgrounds to guarantee accessibility, including voice-based interfaces for users who are illiterate and offline functionality for locations with unreliable connectivity. Given that many Ghanaian women are more comfortable communicating in local dialects such as Twi, Ewe, or Ga, policy consultation tools should enable multilingual participation. Cyber harassment and gender-targeted trolling often discourage women from joining digital conversations. Platforms must integrate moderation features, anonymous feedback options, and cybersecurity protocols to safeguard female users.

Reliable, up-to-date data is vital to addressing gender inequalities. The government should invest in collecting gender-disaggregated data through mobile surveys, AI analytics, and collaborations with research institutions; create a national gender data dashboard to monitor progress regarding women's representation in policymaking, economic involvement, and access to public services; and promote open data initiatives that make anonymized datasets accessible to researchers and advocacy groups to pinpoint policy deficiencies.

Women's perspectives must be amplified across all governance levels. Strategies include mobile-based citizen feedback systems like Ushahidi or SMS hotlines that can empower women to report issues with policy execution (e.g., access to healthcare, school facilities) directly to authorities; local media initiatives: Hashtag movements (e.g., #WomenDecideGH) can generate public backing for gender-responsive policies, virtual town halls live-streamed policy conversations featuring female leaders can motivate more women to participate in governance.

The study finds that gender inequality in public policymaking remains a significant challenge in Ghana, largely due to the underrepresentation of women, cultural barriers, and limited access to resources. Though policies and legal frameworks exist, women's participation in decision-



making processes is still relatively low, which often results in policies that do not fully address their needs.

A major finding is that digital technology presents a powerful opportunity to improve gender inclusion. Tools such as mobile phones, online platforms, and data analytics can help amplify women's voices, especially for those in rural or marginalized communities who are often excluded from traditional policymaking spaces. Digital platforms can also make participation more flexible and accessible. Reducing barriers like distance, time constraints, and social restrictions.

The study highlights important challenges, including the digital divide especially in rural areas; low digital literacy; cultural norms; and cybersecurity concerns that limit meaningful participation. Additionally, biases in technology design and weak institutional support can reduce the effectiveness of digital solutions.

CONCLUSION

Achieving gender equality in public policymaking in Ghana requires more than just policy commitments. It demands intentional and inclusive action. This study shows that digital technology can play a transformative role in bridging gender gaps by improving access to information, enhancing participation, and supporting data-driven decision-making.

Nonetheless, technology alone is not a solution. Structural issues such as the gender digital divide, limited digital skills, and socio-cultural barriers may cause digital tools to unintentionally reinforce existing inequalities. For technology to truly support gender-inclusive governance, it must be designed and implemented with inclusivity, accessibility, and fairness at its core.

The study emphasizes the need for collaboration among government, private sector, civil society, and citizens. Investments in digital infrastructure, targeted digital literacy programs for women, and the development of safe and user-friendly platforms are essential steps toward meaningful inclusion. Thus, thoughtful use of digital innovation can serve as a catalyst for more equitable and participatory policymaking. Ghana has a strong opportunity to leverage these tools to ensure that women are not just beneficiaries of policies but active contributors in shaping them.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The government should focus on integrating gender-responsive online tools in state policy formulations. In addition, programs should be initiated to enhance women's digital literacy by using targeted training in educational schools, community centers, and government institutions. The policymakers should also work with the regulatory bodies to ensure that digital platforms are inclusive, e.g., offer multilingual assistance or access.

The innovators of technology should develop digital solutions based on gender concerns. This will involve the creation of user-friendly platforms that suit all the women regardless of their levels of digital literacy, the use of local dialects, and making the interface user-friendly to



first-time users. In the designing stage, developers should engage women's groups and civil societies to make sure that the digital tools are designed to solve the real-world problems a woman goes through. Moreover, cybersecurity practices are to be reinforced to ensure that women are not harassed over the Internet, and this fact might deter their participation in the sphere of digital policy formulation.

Gender advocacy groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) ought to engage more in trying to raise awareness on the role of digital inclusion in policymaking. They will be able to support community-level digital literacy training, especially aimed at women in rural areas, and promote policies that would lead to fair access to technology. Digital policy engagement tools should also be measured and evaluated by civil society, which will give feedback to policymakers and tech developers to keep improving.

Collaboration of women and marginalized groups is vital to the realization of a significant policy change. Women are to use available online sources, namely government e-consultation websites and social media campaigns to voice their issues and participate in policymaking. Women's associations and grassroots networks can mobilize their followers to engage in digital advocacy as well; they should make sure that their needs are addressed at a national level.

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