Normativa de diseño

2016
1. Márgenes, caja de texto, columnas
This issue paper addresses the degree to which gender and women’s rights feature in Internet governance, in multiple interconnected ways, including, but certainly not limited to, access, content and representation. Gender and women’s rights occupy a largely rhetorical role in today’s discussion of Internet governance.

When speaking of access, there is a noticeable inverse proportionality in the movement against the digital divide. Often, especially in countries with pronounced gender discrimination, as the overall percentage of men with access grows, the percentage of women without access or with limited access remains steady, thereby increasing the gender imbalance. And often there is a direct proportionality between increased access for women and violence against women online.

On representation, an issue that has been very important in civil society and the private sector, there is recognition of the need for more women in leadership, more women on panels and more women involved in agenda setting. Civil society focuses largely on bringing women over.
The Arab world is undergoing tremendous change. From the uprisings in Egypt and Tunisia in 2011 to the war and migration crisis in Syria and the fight against fundamentalists in Iraq, the region is overburdened with change. The strengths and weaknesses of digital rights, as well as the mere ability to use the internet securely, are not immune to these geopolitical shifts.

Parallel to these shifts is the increasingly pervasive role of internet services in dictating the way people live. Taking these two realities into consideration, the role of civil society organisations in advocating for human rights online is crucial. Because this report aims to closely evaluate the way Arab civil society is managing to do this, the analysis it provides could not be timelier.

This report explores how local groups in the Maghreb and Machrek regions are engaged in internet-related rights advocacy at the national and regional levels, and how that reflects upon the inclusion of these issues in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process.

The first part of the report presents a thorough overview of internet-related advocacy work in the Arab world, assessing each country separately. The second part focuses on organised civil society efforts to work within the UPR framework and contribute to it. The report then discusses the obstacles facing Arab civil society in the path of effective participation in the UPR process and concludes by making three key recommendations: (1) enhanced support for UPR-related education, (2) greater support for civil society engagement, and (3) greater inter-organisational coordination and more constructive competition.

The case studies featured in this report reflect the diversity of efforts across the Arab world in securing human rights in a digital environment.
During 2011, in the period dubbed the “Arab Spring,” the internet was a space for mobilisation. Since then, it has also become a space for oppression of activism and dissent. In countries where demonstrations calling for democracy erupted, authoritarian regimes resurfaced in different forms and shapes with intensifying violations of the human rights of citizens. While one cannot ignore the spectrum of violations across this region, in the past five years, Arab governments have been generally more active in cracking down on online speech, public gatherings and assemblies, and the privacy of citizens, especially activists and journalists.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After the Snowden revelations in 2013, the world was consumed by news of violations of citizens led by different intelligence units of the National Security Executive Summary.
Any discussion of women’s rights should include a reference to the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing and its Platform for Action. While this 1995 document includes neither information and communication technologies (ICTs) nor Internet governance, its plan of action does include several items which over the years have been recognised as being related to the Internet. These include strategic objectives and actions dealing with:

A. Women and poverty
B. Education and training of women
C. Women and health
D. Violence against women
E. Women and armed conflict
F. Women and the economy
G. Women in power and decision-making
H. Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women
I. Human rights of women
J. Women and the media
K. Women and the environment
L. The girl child.

Significantly, Beijing Platform Strategic Objective J aimed to:

Increase the participation and access of women to expression and decision-making in and through the media and new technologies of communication.

And the document also stated:

Women therefore need to be involved in decision-making regarding the development of these new technologies in order to participate fully in their growth and impact.

While the Beijing Platform has been reviewed every five years since 1995, it has yet to include specific reference to women online in connection with the plan of action.

APC put out a paper describing 10 points of contact between Beijing Platform Objective J and the power of ICTs:

1. Access to infrastructure
2. Expression, information, agency
3. Economy and sustainable development
4. Gender and technological change
5. Privacy and autonomy
6. Decision-making, participation, actions
7. Science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM)
8. Women and education
9. Women’s participation in the media
10. Women’s representation in the media

What still remains to be done is to find an approach that includes Internet governance in the development of policy reforms that can be implemented nationally and internationally to ensure the power of ICT for women. Further work on unpacking the requirements for a stronger connection between ICT and gender is needed.

In November 2014 the Global Alliance on Media and Gender (GAMAG) called for the inclusion of specific goals beyond those listed in Section J:

We cannot talk about equality, good governance, freedom of expression and sustainability when women are effectively silenced in and through the media, and where new technologies are used to undermine the human rights of women and women journalists.


6. Página tipo 2

**SUBTITULO 1**
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**CASE STUDY 2: OCCUPIED PALESTINE**

Surveillance has been one of the most integral tools to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of Palestine, and to maintain the status quo of the Palestinian Authority (PA). It is a multifaceted complex structural system that starts with the impact of the telecommunication infrastructure in the West Bank and Gaza, to the Israeli military-academic-private security establishment of a surveillance industry, ending with cross-collaboration of the Israel intelligence agency with the NSA and the PA.

**Telecommunication infrastructure**

The Oslo Accords of 1995 gave the Palestinians the authority to operate their own telephone, radio and TV networks, but assigned the allocation of frequency and infrastructure to a joint committee with the Israeli authorities. In 2014, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) passed a resolution urging member states to take every effort in “facilitating the establishment of Palestinian peer international gateway networks, including satellite earth stations, submarine cables, optical fibres and microwave systems.” However, the Palestinian allocation continues to determine the shape, form and scope of the Palestinian telecommunication industry. Until this date, Palestinian telecommunications providers are still unable to set their own communication standards or independently import certain equipment, as Israel controls the allocation of frequencies and determines the capacity and quality of Palestinian infrastructure. Helga Tawil-Souri, an assistant professor of communication at New York University, sums up the “independence” state: “The majority of Palestinian Internet traffic is routed through switches outside the territories, even on the ubiquitous cellular phones, calls must touch Israeli landlines. Hence, Israeli, Jordanian and Palestinian mobiles are subject to Israeli surveillance for the placement, number and strength of routers and switches; the range of cell signals, and the equipment they can be limited by Israeli restrictions; the allocation of their bandwidth is decided by the Israeli Ministry of Communications—not the Palestinian one.”

It was not until November 2015 that the Israeli government allowed the establishment of a 3G mobile network in Palestine, at the time that Israel was moving to 4G. Moreover, Israel only allowed the implementation of a 3G network in the West Bank, but not in Gaza. In the Gaza Strip, restrictions on the telecommunication infrastructure are further heightened. Any satellite call from Gaza is routed through the Israeli telecommunications infrastructure. The allocation of bandwidth, the placement, number and strength of internet routers or telephone exchanges, the range of cellular signals and the equipment used, and decisions about which new technologies are permissible or not are all limited by Israeli restrictions. The infrastructural Israeli military surveillance apparatus over the Palestinian telecommunications companies is reflected through the test messages and phone calls that Gazans used to receive from their friends and families outside the territories, warning them of impending bombings. The only fibre optic cable to Gaza is placed in Israeli hands, which gives Israel centralised surveillance and monitoring powers. This control is also manifested in how Helga Tawil-Souri states it in her dealings with Israeli coordinators that operate with the Israeli occupation forces and the Israeli Coordination and Liaison Administration to the Gaza Strip: “The mechanism of Israeli surveillance over telecommunications stems with the dependence of telecommunications infrastructure. This routing centralisation grants greater undivided powers to the Israeli government to regulate the telecommunications of Palestinians, and therefore to perpetuate control over their lives.”

**Surveillance establishment: IDF-private sector-academia**

On top of the physical infrastructural surveillance apparatus, there is a security-based establishment (IDF, Intel, Mossad, Unit 8200, Tech Spy Incubator of the Israel Defence Forces (IDF). Unit 8200) that is headed by Peterкой Israel with the aim to develop and implement surveillance tools and technologies. This is a tech incubator of the Israel Defence Forces (IDF), Unit 8200, that has been a destination for techies with good coding and hacking skills. However, to be eligible.

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largely remained outside the remit. Advocating for digital protections and general human rights on the internet is relatively new practice worldwide, and especially so in the Arab world.

Common non-profits submitting reports to the UPR for Arab world countries under review include Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, Article 19, the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), the Cairo Institute for Human Rights, and the World Association of Newspapers and News Publishers (WAN-IFRA). None of these is a grassroots organisation based in the Arab world proper.

The second part of this report will provide an overview of non-profits that are both locally based and involved in the UPR process to advocate for digital rights.

PART I:
OVERVIEW OF DIGITAL RIGHTS ADVOCACY GROUPS IN THE ARAB WORLD

Digital rights activism in the Arab world centres heavily on advocating on behalf of human rights defenders who are arrested, detained or fined due to expressing themselves online. Because of this, the conversation in regards to human rights online is typically defined by a strong interest in protecting the right to free speech online. Recently, digital rights advocacy groups have started to focus on the right to privacy more on the global stage, particularly in the transnational framework and through UPR involvement.

This section will provide a brief overview of digital rights advocacy in the Maghreb and Mashrek regions, focusing on movements in Tunisia, Morocco, Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine, Sudan, Egypt and Iraq.

NORTHEASTERN AFRICA (MAGHREB)

Most of the civil society movement for digital rights in the Maghreb is decentralised across several individual actors and a few organisations.

Tunisia

In Tunisia, the initial explosion of newly found freedoms online, which was first experienced when former dictator Zine el Abidine Ben Ali was ousted in 2011, is fading away. While the new constitution, which came into effect on 18 February 2014, grants access to any information and communications technologies (ICT) — including the internet — as a right, and enshrines the values of freedom of expression and religion, the reality on the ground tells another story.

For example, opposition blogger Zied El-Heni — who was harassed under the Ben Ali regime for his criticism of the regime — continues to be targeted by local authorities. In September 2013, El-Heni was detained for three weeks after he accused the public prosecutor of fabricating evidence against him. He was later released on bail. Many domestic organisations rallied for his release, including those that are not exclusively focused on digital rights per se, such as the National Syndicate of Tunisian Journalists (SNJT).

Also in 2013, rapper Weld El 15 aka Ali Ajjoubi was sentenced to three years in prison for releasing a music video on YouTube called “El Boulicia Kleb” (“The Cops Are Dogs”). He was arrested in a six-month period following the release of the music video’s director and starring actress. Civil society reacted quickly to his sentence. Non-profits in Tunisia organised campaigns for his release, and international organisations — including Freemuse, an organisation advocating and defending freedom of expression for

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Whereas the submission is broadly centred on freedom of expression, the report does provide a full section on internet data monitoring and surveillance by the government as well as the jailing of prominent activists and censorship of content online.

Notably, there were no Tunisian organisations involved in the submission of this report.

Challenges

Environment

The first section of this paper demonstrated that one of the biggest challenges to digital rights activism in the Arab world is the very environment that it operates within. The circumstances are diverse — from the total lack of responsive institutions in Libya, to civil war in Yemen and Syria, to immensely burdened bureaucratic systems in Tunisia and Egypt.

Non-democratic processes pose significant challenges across the region, encouraging activists who are attempting to lobby policy makers for change. The arbitrary application of law, lack of due process, and lack of transparency in governmental procedures all present structural challenges for advocates. In the words of SMEX co-founder Mohamad Najem, “In countries where an individual’s voice in the elections simply does not matter, it is hard to move for change.”

Environmental challenges also include the political manipulation of international human rights instruments. For many human rights advocates in the region, the UPR process is a “show” of sorts where governments are expected to accept all recommendations on the international stage but seldom implement promised changes back home. In most countries, laws are considered put in place to appease international committees, without the aim of adopting real enforcement mechanisms, witnessed by weak and partial judiciaries.

Lack of UPR process education

Lack of awareness is a major challenge within the communities where digital rights activists work. The UPR process is foreign to most activists in the region, in part due to its seeming disconnect from the reality on the ground. The majority of Arab governments are notorious for portraying liberal human rights policy positions internationaly while perpetrating grave violations at home. Advocates are well aware of this. This type of double-faced behaviour furthers a sense of disillusionment, which then contributes to the lack of interest in and education on the UPR mechanism.

Scarcity of resources due to reactive campaigning

When organizations do campaign, they are often reacting to a specific violation, which in turn leaves NGOs with little time and few resources to originate effectively, develop long-term strategies — a crucial requirement of effective UPR advocacy. Whether it is the arrest of an online rights activist or the proposal of a draft bill that violates users’ rights online, campaigns have consistently taken on a reactive rather than proactive character. Several activists interviewed for this paper emphasized that they have been unable to engage in deeper advocacy and meaningful community education, due to current events demanding immediate attention and resources dedication.

Network fragmentation

Within the field of digital rights, there is little coordination and networking among civil society organizations domestically. This deficiency has led to the failure of such organizations to take advantage of the UPR mechanism. Dr. Abdel Rahim Bilal, former Director of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Office in Sudan, summed up this fragmentation: “I think we lack the experience in building and managing networks... and whenever a network is formed the security [apparatus] intervenes to either stop or hack it. Such harsh conditions further a sense of disillusionment, which then contributes to the lack of interest in and education on the UPR mechanism.”

In September 2005, the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women wrote about the advances to be expected from the post-WSIS process. The document discusses the derivation of its goals from the Beijing platform and goes on to lay out strategies for achieving the goals of gender equality in the use of ICT and the Internet during the next decade:

- Mainstreaming and monitoring of a gender perspective in all ICT initiatives.
- Collecting sex-disaggregated data on the use of ICT and women’s participation in policy making as well as developing targets, indicators, and benchmarks to track the progress of women and girls’ access to the benefits of ICT.
- Identifying and promoting good practices and lessons learned on the ways women and girls are using ICT.
- Capacity building towards gender equality in education and employment.
- Enhancing democracy and women’s participation through electronic connectivity.
- Developing research and policies on health and environmental hazards of ICT industries.14

The reality 10 years later as reflected in recent work done by UN Women on Beijing+20 may give pause to the optimism of 2005. A recent report from UN Women describes:

Regardless of your choice of media, you’d have a good chance of encountering stereotypes that perpetuate gender discrimination. Women in all types of media tend to be thin and sexualized. They talk less than men. They have fewer opinions. And they are far less likely, in the entertainment industry, to play roles as leaders or professionals, or even as women who work for a living.15

An infographic created by UN Women includes the following statistics:16

- 46% of news stories in print, radio and television reinforce gender stereotypes. Only 6% highlight gender equality.
- 1 in 4 people heard or read about in the media are women.
- Women held 27% of top management jobs in media organizations.
- Misogyny and abuse are rife online. For instance, in the US, 53% of young women have been stalked online.
- 21% of film narratives are women.
- 23% of films feature a female protagonist.

This is tangential to Internet governance as a field, but shows that 10 years after Beijing, little has changed. In 2014, however, GAMAG made the connection quite specific and placed the issue on the table during discussion of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the proposed replacements for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which expire in 2015.

Provisions that GAMAG wants included in the SDGs include:

- Women’s equal and effective participation and freedom from violence in all areas of media decision-making and practice.
- Women’s equal access to media ICT and their benefits.
- The right to safety and bodily integrity in the digitally mediated public sphere.
- Fair and balanced gender portrayal and occupational representation of women in the media.
- Sensitive, fair and rights-based coverage of violence against women and girls.
- Mainstreaming of gender in media and ICT policy and training curricula.
- Gender, media and information literacy training, education and campaigns.17
In this section some of the major institutions involved in Internet governance activities are discussed.

**UN System**

Throughout the UN system, Gender Empowerment Measures (GEM) are being piloted. GEM-empowerment programmes are seen as important because they offer an effective way to measure change that can encourage change. The effectiveness of empowerment issues such as poverty were first initiated remains an open question. GEM evaluation programmes have been instituted to attempt to measure the effects of these and other programmes to empower women.

In keeping with the times, gender working groups have been initiated within several UN bodies including the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), ITU and UNESCO. All of these groups are involved with ICT and Internet governance issues. Specific requirements for inclusion, panels, in promotion considerations, and hiring are being defined and measured.

**UN Women**

Over the years, UN Women has started to participate in Internet governance through its association with the IGF - its most visible participation has been with respect to the ITU. The input of women's advocates in 2014, UN Women contributed to CSTD's 10-year review of WSIS outcomes by discussing the recognized potential and transformative degree and investments in tailoring women are not sufficiently engaged in and influencing the direction and content of the knowledge society.

Their statement goes on to discuss what should be done. Various reviews, conferences, and consultations have all raised a number of new opportunities. There are strong calls to:

- Meaningfully integrate women's needs, perspectives, and capabilities through proper gender analysis and affirmative learning environments.
- Position women as equal partners, active agents, content producers, innovators, and decision-makers.
- Ensure women's access to ICTs of all forms. This should also include mechanisms to ensure that women are not left behind with new and rapidly evolving forms of technology, whether this be broadband, the internet of things, and the like.
- Better connect and strengthen understanding of online and offline realities and factors that hinder women's empowerment in the information society. The UN also includes explicit promotion of rights online and ensuring that harmful practices online - such as violence against women - are prevented or addressed.
- Involve women to meet GEM's objectives of global Internet governance discussions.
- Increase attention, dedicated resources, investments, more coherent approaches and accountability measures for women's empowerment within the information society.
- Effectively integrate the myriad of issues related to the knowledge society into the work and deliberations of the gender community and normative frameworks.
- Update the WSIS framework in line with standard international practice which treats gender as a mainstream issue, as well as one in its own right.

Their statement was one of the strongest statements made on the need to carry the goals over into the SDGs.

**Ecology: Principal Institutions (Including Regional and National), Actors and Processes**

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**Notes:**

1. GEM is also the acronym of Gender Evaluation Methodology, which is a UN programme: www.genderevaluationmethodology.org. This note uses the terms interchangeably to mean the same.
2. UN Women. (2014). Contribution to the CSTD ten-year review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes, paragraph 1. unctad.org/sections/un_cstd/docs/cstd_wsis10_unwomen_en.pdf
3. UN Women. (2013). Contribution to the CSTD for the 10th review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes, paragraph 5. unctad.org/sections/un_cstd/docs/cstd_wsis10_unwomen_en.pdf
4. Ibid, para. 3.
Since gender was not a significant topic in many of those sessions, it was an indication of at least the surface adherence to mainstreaming goals, gender and women’s rights issues were mentioned. The first requirement of mainstreaming was met.

In 2012, the DiploFoundation published “Gender and the IGF: Participation and language used” in a lexical analysis and count of references to men and women over six years of IGF meetings. The report concluded:

The participation of men in the IGF, from its inception in 2006 to the last forum in 2012, significantly outnumbered women (number). But, as the IGF matures, a noticeable trend towards gender balance is coming to light. As each successive IGF more and more women are making substantial interventions.

In 2012, a volume was published, “Critically Absent: Women in Internet Governance”, that discussed the absence of women and women’s issues in Internet governance, and offered suggestions on how to get more involved. The book provides:

[A] policy advocacy toolkit (that) encourages women and their organizations to engage in a political discussion about the priorities of Internet development with a vision of inclusiveness, fairness and respect for human rights. We expect it to be a tool that can be used to raise awareness and encourage participation in new environments where women cannot and should not be absent.**

The IGF Gender Dynamic Coalition, coordinated by APC, has been doing a series of gender report cards to measure the degree of women’s participation and of substantive women’s issues discussed at the IGF. The first of these reports was done for IGF 2012**, held in Dubai, with a subsequent report for IGF 2013** held in Netanya, with a third report for IGF 2014** held in Kuala Lumpur. A presentation made at the 2014 IGF Dynamic Coalition meeting showed that there had been marked improvements between 2012 and 2013. According to preliminary reports** on the 2014 IGF, gender was rated as the main theme for only 1% of the total, and was seen as not relevant for 50% of the total, in contrast to the 71% for IGF 2013. The report also indicates that, “of the 71 sessions for which ratings were given, gender was rated as the main theme for only 1% of the total, and was seen as not relevant for 50% of the total,” so much for all really equality of mainstreaming.

** [LC] APC. (February 2013). Juxtaposing the IGF: Women and Internet Governance: Action Plan: Lessons from IGF 2012. APC: Beijing, China. Gender and the IGF: Participation and Language Used in Internet Governance. A policy advocacy toolkit (that) encourages women and their organizations to engage in a political discussion about the priorities of Internet development with a vision of inclusiveness, fairness and respect for human rights. We expect it to be a tool that can be used to raise awareness and encourage participation in new environments where women cannot and should not be absent.


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United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

UNESCO has led a role in the implementation of the WSIS action plan. In 2015 it held a conference on “Connecting the Dots: Options for Future Action.” In the conference outcome document they are careful to include the standard reference to gender equality, including:

5.2 Enable girls and women to take full advantage of the potential of the Internet for gender equality through taking proactive measures to remove barriers, both online and offline, and promoting their equal participation.**
Acronyms are an essential component of Internet governance discussion; they are something to be learned, not feared. It is not only the natural tendency of organised bodies to abbreviate complicated names and concepts for ease of reference, but it also comes out of the symbolic nature of language in computer and network technology. One of the problems with acronyms is that beyond knowing the words that make up the acronym, it is important to have an understanding of the ideas implicit in the acronym. This reference will point to places one could dive deeper into the meaning of some of the acronyms used in this issue paper.

### APPENDIX I: ACRONYMS AND REFERENCES

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<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Literal</th>
<th>One-sentence explanation</th>
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<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>Association for Progressive Communications</td>
<td>Vision: All people have easy and affordable access to a free and open Internet to improve their lives and create a more just world.</td>
<td><a href="https://www.apc.org">https://www.apc.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSTD</td>
<td>Commission on Science and Technology for Development</td>
<td>A subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It was established in 1992 to provide the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council with high-level advice on relevant issues through analysis and appropriate policy recommendations or options in order to enable those organs to guide the future work of the United Nations, develop common policies and agree on appropriate actions.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.unctad.info/en/Science-and-Technology-for-Development-c/index">www.unctad.info/en/Science-and-Technology-for-Development-c/index</a></td>
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<td>GAMAG</td>
<td>Global Alliance on Media and Gender</td>
<td>The Global Alliance on Media and Gender (GAMAG) is a global movement to promote gender equality in and through media.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.unesco.org/new/en/gamag">www.unesco.org/new/en/gamag</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>GEM</td>
<td>Gender Evaluation Methodology</td>
<td>An evaluation methodology that helps you integrate a gender analysis into the planning and evaluation of any social change initiative.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.genderevaluation.net">www.genderevaluation.net</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Information and communications technology</td>
<td>“Often used as an extended synonym for information technology (IT), but is a more specific term that describes the role of un­·fused communication in the integration of telecommunications (telephone lines and wireless signals) and computer, as well as necessary enterprise software, middleware, storage, and audio-visual systems, which enable users to access, store, transfer, and manipulate information.”</td>
<td><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_and_communications_technology">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_and_communications_technology</a></td>
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<td>IETF</td>
<td>Internet Engineering Task Force</td>
<td>The mission of the IETF is to make the Internet work better by producing high quality, relevant technical documents that influence the way people design, use, and manage the Internet. Newcomers to the IETF should start here.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ietf.org">www.ietf.org</a></td>
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</table>
APC is an international network of civil society organisations founded in 1990 dedicated to empowering and supporting people working for peace, human rights, development and protection of the environment, through the strategic use of information and communication technologies (ICTs). We work to build a world in which all people have easy, equal and affordable access to the creative potential of ICTs to improve their lives and create more democratic and egalitarian societies.

www.apc.org    info@apc.org

Internet and ICTs for social justice and development

Written by Avri Doria
Commissioned by the Women's Rights Programme of the Association for Progressive Communications (APC).

This paper is part of the APC “END VIOLENCE: WOMEN’S RIGHTS AND SAFETY ONLINE” project funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2015).

Women’s Rights, Gender and Internet Governance

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13. Contratapa sin código de barras

APC is an international network of civil society organisations founded in 1990 dedicated to empowering and supporting people working for peace, human rights, development and protection of the environment, through the strategic use of information and communication technologies (ICTs).

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www.apc.org  info@apc.org
9. Paleta de color

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