An internet shutdown was imposed in 8 July 2016 after people used social media, including Twitter and WhatsApp, to vent their frustrations about corruption and misuse of state funds in the country, as well as to organise demonstrations under the #ZimbabweShutdown banner.

In the city of Gulu, the police raided a legal sex worker drop-in centre, compelled employees to give them access to their e-mails, and seized digital records.

Local government and community-driven public access initiatives provide free Wi-Fi to residents in towns and cities including Kigali, Johannesburg, Nakuru County and Lagos.

Governments have promulgated cybercrime legislation which has been used to prosecute & intimidate citizens for making any critical expression against governing regimes. Crimes include defamation, harassment & treason.

Governments are imposing special legislation that suspends or limits online mobilisation. E.g. widespread internet shutdowns in Uganda, Cameroon and Ethiopia on the basis of national security legislation.

Governments have strengthened legislation on the regulation which has been used to pressure and intimidate citizens for making any critical expression against governing regimes. The act includes declaration, monitoring & reporting.

The government blocked access to social media and news websites in its efforts to crush dissent and prevent reporting of attacks on protesters by security forces during protests.

The #ZimbabweShutdown was imposed on 6 July 2016 after people used social media, including Twitter and WhatsApp, to ventilate their frustrations about corruption and misuse of state funds in the country, as well as to organise demonstrations under the #ZimbabweShutdown banner.

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