

# **PROGRESS REPORT 2009-2012**



# Progress Report 2009-2012

APC Progress Report 2009-2012

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# FROM OUR DIRECTOR

**T**his year marked the end of APC's 2009-2012 strategic cycle: a process that started in November 2007 in Rio de Janeiro when APC members gathered together, just before the second Internet Governance Forum, to share experiences and to work out how APC could best make a positive difference.

The result was a courageous and ambitious vision:

- APC is a vibrant and participatory network and organisation. We are an innovative leader in achieving the creative and effective use of ICTs for justice, and participatory governance. APC members, and APC the organisation, have the resources we need to be effective and sustainable.
- APC works with people, communities, organisations, networks and movements working for justice and social inclusion. They have the access and capacity needed to effectively engage appropriate and emerging technologies towards achieving their goals.
- ICTs are used to realise environmental justice, to campaign to minimise the en-



*Anriette Esterhuysen speaks on the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) expert panel to discuss the issue of freedom of expression on the internet in Geneva on 25 February 2012.*

Photo: APC

vironmental cost of ICT production, use and disposal and to help communities manage the consequences of climate change. Information and communication rights are understood, recognised and guaranteed. The global information commons has expanded and access to knowledge eased

through shared learning of the use of non-restrictive licensing strategies, applications and methodologies.

- Openness, social inclusion, gender justice and recognition of diversity are integrated into policy and practice in a way that makes a positive difference in people's lives.

This report reflects on our achievements in effecting change in order to realise this vision through two cross-cutting areas, gender equality and openness, and six strategic priorities:

1. Advocate for affordable internet access for all
2. Secure and defend internet rights
3. Use emerging technologies for social change
4. Make technology work to sustain the environment
5. Build the information commons
6. Improve governance, especially internet governance.

The last four years were challenging due to constant financial uncertainty; an uncertainty that also affected several APC members.

Looking back, I believe we weathered the crisis well. We took major strides in creating awareness that human rights on the internet is a critical issue for rights advocates and helped hundreds of human rights defenders gain skills to use the internet more securely. We broke new ground in two complex and emerging areas of internet rights: sexual rights and combating ICT-enabled violence against women. In our access work we tackled the

management and licensing of broadcast spectrum, a resource that has huge potential for democratising internet access. We pioneered awareness of television white spaces: spectrum that is often not fully utilised, which, with more dynamic approaches from regulators and the use of new technologies, can advance connectivity in places where it is most needed.

We were less successful in securing the resources needed to achieve results in our priority area to "make technology work to sustain the environment", in spite of producing a superb edition of Global Information Society Watch on the topic in 2010 and a set of excellent toolkits in 2011. This priority remains a major challenge going forward into our next strategic cycle. It is far easier to mobilise for free online expression and the protection of privacy and anonymity than to convince activists to adopt free and open source software. Yet free and open source software and the sustainable use of ICTs are connected to online human rights and can contribute to more secure use of the internet.

ICTs enable human expression and interaction and have the extraordinary capacity to make the voices of marginalised people heard, to make visible that which many would prefer to keep secret, to raise and expose human rights violations, and to hold authorities accountable for their actions.<sup>1</sup> Civil society must advocate for preserving cyberspace as an open commons for free expression and the free flow of

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<sup>1</sup> Finlay, Alan, ed. Introduction. *Global Information Society Watch 2011: Internet rights and democratisation*. APC, 2011. [www.giswatch.org](http://www.giswatch.org).

information. However, the APC vision does not simply require that we reach this end goal. Instead, we map a journey and therefore we must also be mindful about which technology and platforms we choose to use, and how we use them.

Thank you to everyone who supported or participated in APC activities during 2012 and the preceding years. Thanks to the team and members for ongoing commitment and critical engagement. We often talk about the resilience of APC being responsible for the network still being around after 23 years. But APC is not just “still around”. We manage to change and grow stronger.

More apt than resilient, perhaps the concept that describes APC best is “antifragile”.<sup>2</sup> The author Nassim Nicholas Taleb explores this idea in his book *Antifragile: Things That Gain from Disorder*.<sup>3</sup> “Antifragility is beyond resilience or robustness. The resilient resists shocks and stays the same; the antifragile gets better.”

ANRIETTE ESTERHUYSEN  
Executive director

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2 With thanks (and apologies) to Steve Song, who alerted me to the notion of “antifragile” and who used it in relation to Wi-Fi.

3 [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antifragile:\\_Things\\_That\\_Gain\\_from\\_Disorder#cite\\_note-1](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antifragile:_Things_That_Gain_from_Disorder#cite_note-1)

# FROM OUR CHAIR



Photo: owpsee

**H**uge changes have taken place in the past four years. Online connectivity has increased significantly, yet at the same time, our individual and global freedoms are at greater risk.

In the 1990s, there was still room for believing in international justice and global efforts to recognise and uphold human rights. Then the new century brought terrible disillusion. The last four years have witnessed an increase in threats to the human rights of activists and citizens in general, but also growing resistance through global solidarity.

Not many years ago, policy makers thought of the internet as a luxury and considered it a low-priority issue. The Arab revolutions, the global rise of organised resistance and the leaks exposing international spying have proven how basic and vital the internet is for our lives and the fulfillment of basic human rights.

In a world that increasingly demands with an oppressive and chauvinistic duality that each and everyone take sides, APC is advocating dialogue and promoting human rights and women's rights as a common framework. Civil society is under an unprecedented, sophisticated political siege from both governments and multinational corporations that dictate the terms and agenda of engagement on the most fundamental issues that shape our society today. More and more I appreciate the patience, consistency and resilience of APC, an organisation that chooses complexity and strategy over populism.

What follows in this progress report is four years of achievements that speak of the *what* but also explain the *how* and name the *who*. It is a collective story of achievements, a collective effort to connect local and national challenges, giving them a global stage. Four years of reflections on changes, public reactions and statements. APC's last four years have shown that the decision to occupy policy spaces has never been one of "take or leave it" but rather has fostered dialogue and cooperation to bridge divides and raised evidence from the ground up into global policy spaces.

As an activist and chair of the board of directors, these are my reactions to the achievements reflected in APC's progress report. While reading it, I hope you share the same feelings and passion, and that they will inspire you to support and engage in our enduring vision.

VALENTINA PELLIZZER  
Chair

# THE APC VISION

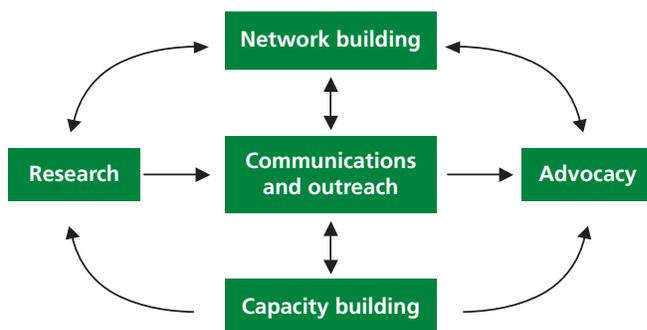
All people have easy and affordable access to a free and open internet to improve their lives and create a more just world.

# THE APC MISSION

APC's mission is to empower and support organisations, social movements and individuals in and through the use of ICTs to build strategic communities and initiatives for the purpose of making meaningful contributions to equitable human development, social justice, participatory political processes and environmental sustainability.

# APC'S THEORY OF CHANGE

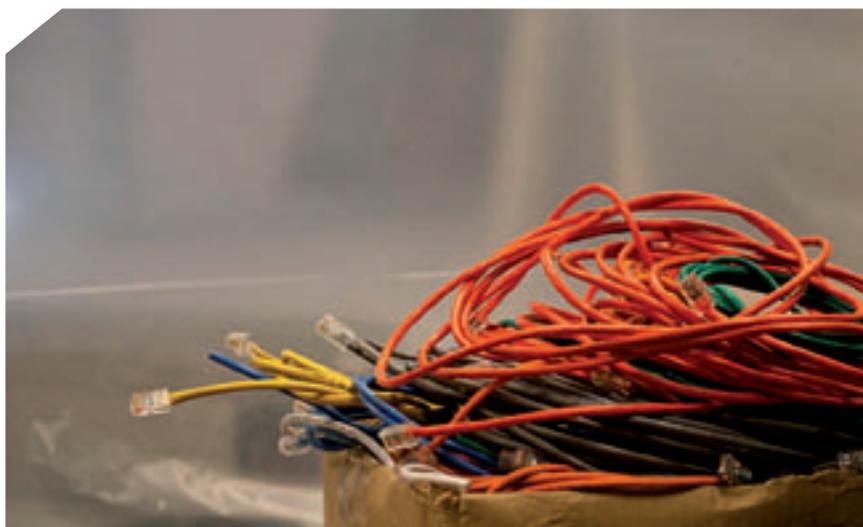
We believe that our mission is achieved through five interlinked strategies: research, advocacy, building networks and capacity, communications and outreach. To be instrumental to the APC community, research-based evidence must be communicated effectively in order to support advocacy, which then achieves change as its ultimate goal.



*These are the ways our activities reinforce one another. For example, research will be published in order to influence policy outcomes. Research might also lead to learning materials that can be used in capacity-building interventions.*

# MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2009-2012

## 1 AFFORDABLE INTERNET ACCESS FOR ALL



*APC's vision is that all people have easy and affordable access to a free and open internet to improve their lives and create a more just world.*

Photo: [www.flickr.com/photos/rhest09](http://www.flickr.com/photos/rhest09)

In its work to achieve affordable internet access for all, APC focused on the opportunities that the “freed” broadcasting spectrum that stems from the transition from analogue to digital broadcasting holds for community access to the internet. We looked into spectrum regulation, starting by examining the situation in Africa and Latin America, and using the outcomes of this research, we developed policy recommendations and built wider awareness among civil society and media groups. Besides this research and policy work, we supported women in agriculture through micro-grants that contributed to their livelihoods by facilitating access to the internet and other ICTs. We also promoted the use of open standards and free and open source software (FOSS) as one of the main enablers of fair access to the internet and ICTs in general.

We researched the availability of and access to open educational resources (OERs) and the role that public libraries can play in providing access to the internet to people who do not have access to computers, phone lines and electricity in their homes.



*Participants from Albania, Nepal, Malawi and Italy testing an antenna with the RF Explorer Spectrum Analyzer in Trieste, February 2012.*

Photo: APC

Through our policy-oriented research and advocacy we contributed to turning the attention of policy makers, civil society and community media in South Africa, Ghana, Senegal and Nigeria to the community development potential stemming from digital broadcast migration. Through our research in Brazil, India, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa, we have also built an important body of knowledge on spectrum regulation and opportunities arising from appropriate spectrum management.

## Major achievements

Through our project Communication for Influence in Central, East and West Africa (CICEWA) we coordinated research in nine African countries. In each case the research sought to investigate the history of communications policy and pointed to a number of problems arising from the way policy had been developed and implemented and how these were currently impacting on the goal of universal affordable broadband at the level of content and infrastructure.

Between 2009 and 2010, APC carried out comprehensive research in five Latin American countries examining why governments' ambitious plans on universal access from the early 1990s have largely failed. The research, called Communication for Influence in Latin America (CILAC), became a solid tool that has been used since by civil society to ensure that inclusive and democratic policies around broadband are put in place.

In 2010, APC published a Pro-poor ICT Access Toolkit<sup>1</sup> aimed at policy makers, community activists and business people to resolve the concrete access problems experienced by people on the lowest incomes and groups working with them (promoting access for the poorest billion of the world).

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1 [www.apc.org/en/pubs/books/pro-poor-ict-access-toolkit](http://www.apc.org/en/pubs/books/pro-poor-ict-access-toolkit)

The workshop on Television White Spaces (TVWS) spectrum organised by APC and partners in October 2011 explored how TVWS can transform the connectivity landscape in Africa to achieve the goal of creating affordable access for all and shared ideas and experiences on how TVWS can boost growth of the technology sector in sub-Saharan Africa.

We highlighted the potential of wireless broadband for extending affordable access and diversifying ownership and control of infrastructure and services. The Open Spectrum website was launched in early 2012,<sup>2</sup> featuring “A Citizen’s Guide to the Airwaves”, policy issue papers that make the argument for more open and dynamic approaches to spectrum management, and videos that explain how spectrum works. Our country studies cover spectrum regulation in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Peru, South Africa and Venezuela.

## 2 USING EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

To achieve this priority, APC focused on building the capacities of researchers and policy makers in using new technologies to connect research outcomes and policy, and those of social change organisations who want to start working online. We prioritised building resources on harnessing the power of Web 2.0 tools for advocacy and used major feminist gatherings for training women in strategic use of ICTs. We have also helped a network of women’s rights defenders to combat online violence against women.

### Major achievements

#### Building gender responsiveness

Through 15 grants distributed via the third round of our GenARDIS small grant programme,<sup>3</sup> we contributed to change in the lives of over 1,800 women in rural communities in 12 countries. Grants of €7,000 each were disbursed to projects as diverse as radio drama groups, pest control through information access, and ICTs to promote women’s inheritance and land rights. Since the first round of GenARDIS grants in 2002, the project has disbursed €200,000 directly to 34 grassroots organisations in the form of seed grants.

Between 2009 and 2012, APC’s Gender Evaluation Methodology (GEM)<sup>4</sup> was applied to dozens of projects, including an evaluation of the insufficient participation of women rural heads of households in local government in the state of Chhattisgarh in India, among others. The Dominican Republic became the first Latin American country to pledge to include a “gender perspective” in every ICT initiative and policy developed by the government, using APC’s GEM. In 2012, the GEM for ICT policies guide was used to produce a report on digital agendas and gender inclusion in Latin America and the Caribbean for the UN Economic Commission for Latin

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2 [spectrum.apc.org](http://spectrum.apc.org)

3 [genardis.apcwomen.org/en](http://genardis.apcwomen.org/en)

4 [www.genderevaluation.net](http://www.genderevaluation.net)

America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). The report was prepared by APC member organisation Sulá Batsú and published online in early 2013.<sup>5</sup> GEM is used to determine whether ICTs are improving or actually worsening women's lives and gender relations, as well as to promote positive change at the individual, institutional, community and broader social levels. Through our long-term collaboration and mentoring, we contributed to our partners in Bangladesh and Nigeria having more women in decision-making positions and being institutionally more gender-competent.

## Combating violence against women

Hundreds of women's rights activists, service providers, policy makers and media professionals participated in consultations, workshops and other APC-organised events on how ICTs impact on violence against women. In 2011, APC teamed up with developers and activists from Ushahidi, a free software mapping tool, to build a platform for projects aimed at combating violence against women.

Through our Take Back The Tech (TBTT) Fund we supported 61 unique grassroots organisations and many hundreds of their users around the world in their initiatives that use ICTs to end violence against women. Our grant is one of the very few forward-looking small grant funds specifically funding technology initiatives that address violence against women.

Between 2009 and 2012, the campaign "Take Back The Tech! 16 days of activism to end violence against women" has gone global, reaching dozens of organisations and countries. Women's rights activists, survivors of violence, media, content producers and policy makers have participated in and been reached directly through the campaign since 2009. From experiences in the campaign came the report "Voices from Digital Spaces",<sup>6</sup> which includes research and reports from the 12 country partners who participated in TBTT.

- 400+ active participants in APC-led work against VAW
- TBTT Fund supported 61 organisations and distributed USD 240,000
- In four years, 40 organisations in 25 countries have participated in TBTT's 16 days of activism to end VAW
- 2009-2010: 20,000 were reached directly through TBTT
- 2011: 67 actions were organised in four countries
- 2012: 3,606 people in seven countries gathered for actions

5 [www.eclac.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/publicaciones/xml/0/49890/P49890.xml&xsl=/publicaciones/ficha-i.xsl&base=/publicaciones/top\\_publicaciones-i.xsl](http://www.eclac.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/publicaciones/xml/0/49890/P49890.xml&xsl=/publicaciones/ficha-i.xsl&base=/publicaciones/top_publicaciones-i.xsl)

6 [www.genderit.org/resources/voices-digital-spaces-technology-related-violence-against-women](http://www.genderit.org/resources/voices-digital-spaces-technology-related-violence-against-women)

## Training women to use technology for women's rights

From 2009 to 2011, 27 Feminist Tech Exchange (FTX) training workshops built the capacity of 612 women's rights activists in 12 countries to use online advocacy tools to document abuses, campaign, network and share knowledge online. Participants in these workshops went on to train others in their organisations, networks and communities. In 2012, a one-day global FTX was organised with 60 participants at the Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID) Forum.

In 2012, approximately 60 women and some men, including activists from the transgender and LGBTIQ movement from Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, South Africa and the Balkans participated in APC's digital storytelling workshops. Many of the digital stories that were produced during these workshops are now online and serve as testimonies of the capacity and power of women to tell their own stories of violence and survival. This brings the number of people (mostly women) trained in digital storytelling since 2008 to over 300.

## Developing resources for activism

In response to our own needs, as well as growing requests from other networks who seek assistance with finding the right online teleconferencing solution, in 2011 APC developed the guide *Online conferencing tools for development practitioners*.<sup>7</sup>

Together with Fundación Comunica we developed one of the most comprehensive existing guides for researchers interested in using Web 2.0 tools strategically to draw policy makers' attention to their research results.<sup>8</sup>

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7 [www.apc.org/en/pubs/issue/strategic/online-conferencing-tools-development-practitioner](http://www.apc.org/en/pubs/issue/strategic/online-conferencing-tools-development-practitioner)

8 [guides.comunica.org](http://guides.comunica.org)

## 3 MAKING TECHNOLOGY WORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

To achieve this priority, we focused on building APC's and partners' research capacities in the area of environmental sustainability and ICTs, on establishing contacts with academics active in this area and on building a resource base which becomes a springboard for our research activities, as well as a reference for implementers of environmentally sustainable solutions. We have incorporated environmental sustainability into our wider advocacy work, for example, by researching and promoting online teleconferencing systems that enabled us and others to replace some of the travelling with online meetings.

### Major achievements

As part of the GreeningIT initiative, we completed several useful resources, among them the GreeningIT Inventory, "Green-my-tech tip sheets"<sup>9</sup> and "A practical guide to sustainable IT".<sup>10</sup>

Together with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), APC worked in 2010 on developing the next steps in IDRC's ICTs, Climate Change and Water programme. This entailed several project activities, including coordinating regional research, conducting a call for project write-ups, an online practitioners' survey, hosting a workshop in Johannesburg and the publication of the project's outputs.

With GISWatch 2010, we published the most comprehensive existing overview of the situation in the area of ICT and environmental sustainability in 53 countries and six regions of the world including Latin America and the Middle East, and explored key issues in ten expert reports.

In 2012, APC co-hosted a workshop on ICTs and climate change with the Centre for Development Informatics at the University of Manchester. The workshop partnership was a significant milestone for APC, as was the production of the book "A practical guide to sustainable IT", which covers the territory of green computing in a uniquely practical and expert way.

All of these projects contributed strongly to the sector's understanding of emerging environmental challenges – such as climate change and water management – and how ICTs both impact on these and can be used to support developmental efforts in the field.

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9 [www.apc.org/en/pubs/green-my-tech-tip-sheets](http://www.apc.org/en/pubs/green-my-tech-tip-sheets)

10 [www.apc.org/en/node/14572](http://www.apc.org/en/node/14572)

## 4 BUILDING THE “INFORMATION COMMONS”



*Media Piracy in Emerging Economies is the first independent, large-scale study of music, film and software piracy in emerging economies, with a focus on Brazil, India, Russia, South Africa, Mexico and Bolivia.*

Photo: AFP/Getty Images

To expand and empower the information commons, we promoted the use of free and open source software (FOSS) and open standards in all of our own work, capacity-building initiatives and advocacy, as we consider the proliferation and development of FOSS to be a key element of inclusive and secure use of ICTs. Through research-backed advocacy, APC challenged restrictive legislation that results in undermining key development prerequisites, such as access to knowledge, with the justification of defending intellectual property.

### Major achievements

In 2011, APC contributed to the publication *Media Piracy in Emerging Economies*, published by the Social Sciences Research Council (SSRC). Our contribution, titled “Towards Détente in Media Piracy”, examined the nature and extent of media piracy and the effect of anti-piracy legislative and enforcement frameworks on access to knowledge in South Africa. Our research challenged the dominant “piracy is theft” view on media piracy fomented by the copyright industry.<sup>11</sup>

In global policy dialogue spaces we contributed to advancing a development agenda in relation to intellectual property and copyright, and to highlighting the need for balance between the rights of creators and copyright holders and the rights of consumers and citizens to knowledge and development. All of APC’s public online and printed materials are put in the public domain under Creative Commons licence.

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<sup>11</sup> [www.apc.org/en/projects/media-piracy-study](http://www.apc.org/en/projects/media-piracy-study)

## 5 SECURING AND DEFENDING INTERNET RIGHTS



*APC's campaign Connect Your Rights! sought to understand the experiences of women human rights defenders around the world and their ideas about online security.*

Photo: JASS Mesoamérica

When working on this strategic priority, we focused our advocacy work on incorporating internet rights into the general human rights framework, and on having this reflected not only in internet users' increased awareness, but also in national legislations and international treaties and charters that address human rights. We pushed issues related to internet rights into key high-level discussions and decision making around internet and/or human rights. Furthermore, we prioritised building the capacities of activist groups in defending their internet rights, and assisting them in specific cases when their rights were in jeopardy. Our particular focus was on women internet users and women human rights defenders, as well as sexual rights activists, including LGBTIQ activists. A specific part of our campaigning activities tackled combating online violence against women.

### Major achievements

#### Promoting rights and resisting threats

In 2012, we launched our global Connect Your Rights! Internet Rights Are Human Rights! campaign. Alongside it we built a wealth of resources published on [rights.apc.org](http://rights.apc.org) and [derechos.apc.org](http://derechos.apc.org), which range from policy papers to stories of rights violations, responses by activists, policy trends, infographics and a video.

APC's Take Back The Tech! campaign<sup>12</sup> is now in its seventh year and draws attention to using technology to end violence against women globally. Through awareness-raising and advocacy

<sup>12</sup> [www.takebackthetech.net](http://www.takebackthetech.net)

activities, the project succeeded in informing women's rights organisations, service providers, law enforcement authorities and key policy makers about the nature, scope and prevalence of the violence that is being inflicted on women and girls through the use of technologies.

As in previous years, we continued providing support to groups and individuals whose communication rights are under fire. Support included assisting activists whose websites were attacked, people whose access to online services were blocked, and people who were attacked or harassed online. We also developed a Digital Security First-Aid Kit for Human Rights Defenders for use "in emergency".<sup>13</sup>

## Understanding of internet rights as human rights

In 2012, APC inaugurated the first four modules for an Internet Rights Are Human Rights (IRHR) curriculum designed to help internet rights activists understand how to use existing human rights mechanisms at global, regional and national levels and help human rights professionals to better understand the specific challenges related to securing human rights on the internet. We also completed extensive research and developed several publications on internet rights, including a series on mobile internet from a human rights perspective.

APC provided leadership in raising sexual rights as a critical area in internet rights. Our in-depth EROTICS research,<sup>14</sup> with diverse communities and individuals in five countries, demonstrated the key function of the internet in the exercise of sexual citizenship and the advancement of sexual rights. The research was undertaken in Brazil, India, Lebanon, South Africa and the United States.

Phase two of the project has evolved since 2012 to build a diverse network of sexual rights activists to engage with internet rights and regulatory issues, to strengthen their resilience against online threats and attacks through digital security trainings, and to participate in policy advocacy through systematic global monitoring of specific threats faced by sexual rights advocates on the internet.

## Monitoring policy advocacy

We worked with APC members and partners to build internet rights into the Universal Periodic Review human rights monitoring framework.

APC contributed to strongly rooting internet rights on the agenda of the main internet governance body, the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), within the framework of universal human rights. Through our work with the UN Human Rights Council and other international bodies, APC contributed to the development of the Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet,<sup>15</sup> which partially draws on the APC Internet Rights Charter. APC also played a key role in bringing women's rights and sexual rights into the debate on content regulation, security and privacy, through our strong team of researchers, activists and academics.

Through our national policy advocacy work and collaboration with policy makers in the global arena, APC contributed to the incorporation of specific principles of internet rights into the constitutions of Ecuador and Finland.

Through our active engagement and championing of internet rights, APC contributed to open-

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13 [www.apc.org/en/irhr/digital-security-first-aid-kit](http://www.apc.org/en/irhr/digital-security-first-aid-kit)

14 [www.apc.org/en/pubs/erotics-research](http://www.apc.org/en/pubs/erotics-research)

15 [internetrightsandprinciples.org/wpcharter](http://internetrightsandprinciples.org/wpcharter)



*Activists in the Philippines protest a new law subjecting netizens to “unwarranted electronic surveillance” in October 2012.*

Photo: Philippine Internet Freedom Alliance

ing up conversations among women’s rights advocates on the connection between access to the internet and the advancement of women’s rights. Our persistent advocacy and capacity-building initiatives significantly contributed to putting online security, internet rights and the need to combat online violence against women onto the agenda of international women’s rights organisations and policy processes.

## Building capacity to be safe online

Three APC-organised Secure Online Communications workshops took place in Kenya, Costa Rica and the Philippines to train over 50 women human rights defenders from many countries. Women human rights defenders in Africa, Asia and Latin America were trained in using technology securely and in working safely online. Sectors represented at these trainings included sexual and reproductive rights, the transgender movement, LGBTIQ rights, abortion rights, women’s communication rights, VAW-related organisations including women’s shelters, feminist studies, women’s funding, cultural rights, religious rights, women and ICTs, migrant women’s rights and rural women. EROTICS conducted a training in Indonesia in 2012 which brought 20 diverse sexual rights activists from different regions of the country together to learn about online safety.

## 6 IMPROVING GOVERNANCE, INCLUDING THE GOVERNANCE OF THE INTERNET



*Journalists face discrimination and violence for their gender in Pakistan.*

Photo: [www.flickr.com/photos/internews](http://www.flickr.com/photos/internews)

To achieve this priority, APC took part in key internet governance-related discussions, to defend strong civil society representation in such spaces and citizen participation on internet governance in general. We advocated for greater transparency and access to information on internet governance and ICT policy making for the adoption of a rights approach to internet governance, and joined collective efforts of codifying good practice in internet governance. Building alliances with other civil society representatives and other partners who defend transparent and inclusive internet governance was an important strategy for our work on this priority.

### Major achievements

Together with the Council of Europe and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, APC developed a code of good practice on information, participation and transparency in internet governance to provide an element of public accountability with regard to internet governance institutions.

Since 2009, APC has co-convoked five regional Internet Governance Forums (IGFs) in Latin America, two in Southern Africa, two in East Africa and one in West Africa. APC was one of the main co-organisers of the first Southern African IGF in 2011 and was a founding member of the LAC IGF. Through this work we significantly influenced the agenda and the debates of global IGFs, drawing attention to the issues we consider absolutely key, such as human rights, accountability and transparency in internet governance, spectrum allocation, digital migration,

intellectual property, and others. To optimise our influence, APC was an active participant in the advisory group that helps set the agenda for the IGF.

APC's report (published just in time for the IGF) on internet rights in Azerbaijan helped raise awareness about the UN and the Azerbaijani government interfering with Azeri civil society participation in the IGF. Our involvement, prior to the IGF, in the International Partnership Group on Azerbaijan helped us understand the local context better as well as link up with local activists.

In the area of open governance we worked with CIPESA, an APC member in Uganda, on research and advocacy to empower citizens to hold their leaders accountable, to minimise corruption in the conduct of public affairs, to enable citizens to enjoy a greater range of rights and freedoms, and to ultimately consolidate democracy in Uganda and other East African countries.<sup>16</sup>

APC has consistently facilitated the participation of women's rights advocates in internet governance processes. This resulted in increasing gender and women's rights perspectives in these forums and at the same time building more awareness among women's organisations and constituencies about internet-related issues. The IGF Gender Report Card was piloted in 2011, and incorporated into the formal reporting process of IGF workshops in 2012.

Our portal GenderIT.org<sup>17</sup> has monitored the gender peripheries of the IGF since its beginning<sup>18</sup> and continues to be a key resource on gender and ICT policy. It has consistently provided critical analysis and is read by gender and ICT advocates and policy makers. As of 2012, over 70 reflections, blog posts, interviews and articles have been published in five thematic editions and feminist talks on topical issues. The issues covered included misogynistic speech and women's freedom of expression, anonymity and accountability in public spaces, the online safety of women human rights defenders and the commodification of women's knowledge and bodies.

## Conducting evidence-based research

The overall goal of the Action Research Network (ARN) project was to build research capacity and grow the network of researchers who are uniquely located to do national and regional evidence-based advocacy supported by APC staff. The project supported research in three critical areas: environmental sustainability, open spectrum for development and open governance.

The outputs generated by the research are varied, numerous and substantial, including two issue-oriented website platforms, eight instructional videos, three major publications, over 30 research reports and report syntheses, over 40 related news articles and interviews in various formats, resource directories, and blog posts, tweets and other informal outputs too numerous to count.

## Promoting key issues with Global Information Society Watch

By the end of 2012, six annual editions of Global Information Society Watch (GISWatch) and two special editions had been produced.

This flagship publication on the state of the information society, produced by APC and Hivos, had reached well over 100,000 readers drawn from civil society, the private sector, governments, the academic community and the media by the end of 2012. A total of 146 different organisations and individuals, from over 60 countries, have contributed national, regional or thematic chapters

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<sup>16</sup> [www.apc.org/en/pubs/report-open-governance-network-building-uganda](http://www.apc.org/en/pubs/report-open-governance-network-building-uganda)

<sup>17</sup> [www.genderit.org](http://www.genderit.org)

<sup>18</sup> [www.genderit.org/category/tags/IGF](http://www.genderit.org/category/tags/IGF)



*APC's Anriette Esterhuysen accepts the WSIS Prize along with other individuals, governments, civil society, local, regional and international agencies, research institutions and private sector companies for outstanding success in implementing development-oriented strategies that leverage the power of ICTs.*

Photo: [www.flickr.com/photos/itupictures](http://www.flickr.com/photos/itupictures)

to GISWatch and/or participated in advocacy or policy-related events, and over 70 GISWatch network members have hosted or participated in 51 national events, 49 regional events, and four global Internet Governance Forums.

GISWatch takes a different thematic focus each year.

- 2009: Access to online information and knowledge
- 2010: ICTs and environmental sustainability
- 2011: Internet rights and democratisation
- 2012: The internet and corruption

In May 2012, APC, in close cooperation with its partners, members, networks and civil society groups, accepted the WSIS Project Prize from the International Telecommunication Union for the achievements of the GISWatch project in “the role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICT for development.”

# APC IN 2012



*The Sulá Batsú team.*

Photo: Sulá Batsú

While reporting on our major achievements during the last four years under our six strategic priorities has effectively made this a 2009-2012 progress report, we must give special attention to all of the work conducted in 2012. One can simply look to past APC Annual Reports for this level of detail for the years 2009 through 2011.

Below we highlight the work of APC and its members during 2012 under each of the six strategic priorities, as before. Some activities and projects have work planned beyond this year, which is indicated under sections titled “To watch in the future”. Other projects have reached their goals and seen significant changes in their field. Sections titled “Major achievements” aim to celebrate these milestones.

# ADVOCATE FOR AFFORDABLE INTERNET ACCESS FOR ALL

## Analysis of the integration of gender perspectives in the digital agendas and policies of Latin America and the Caribbean

Women's access to ICTs and their participation in the information society was addressed by the 2012 participation of the APC Women's Rights Programme (WRP) in the Gender Working Group of eLAC2015,<sup>1</sup> the information society action plan for Latin America and the Caribbean adopted by the governments of the region and coordinated by the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. A WRP representative moderated a panel on gender in digital agendas at a seminar during the eLAC2015 ministerial pre-conference in Quito, Ecuador.<sup>2</sup> A report on gender in digital agendas was produced by the eLAC2015 Gender Working Group with the collaboration of APC member organisation Sulá Batsú (Costa Rica). The report "Gender Evaluation Methodology for ICT Policies", coordinated by Kemly Camacho of Sulá Batsú, was used as one of the main resources to analyse the current digital agendas in Latin American countries in a final report.<sup>3</sup>

### Major achievement

This was the first time that a panel on gender and ICT policies was included in an eLAC seminar. The panel was formed by government and NGO representatives. The Gender Working Group was created in the framework of the eLAC2007 plan and its mandate was renewed in the eLAC2015 plan.

### Open spectrum for development<sup>4</sup>

APC's efforts to ensure affordable and equitable internet access focused on spectrum, particularly in Africa and Latin America, in 2012. While wireless internet, particularly through mobile devices, is growing exponentially in the developing world, access to high-quality broadband continues to be a challenge, especially for remote and rural locations.

An open, development-oriented spectrum management approach has great potential for dramatically increasing internet access. To better understand it, APC conducted research on how spectrum is assigned, who assigns it, and what policy or regulatory frameworks are being used. APC translated the research outcomes into accessible materials, and organised capacity-building activities, thereby contributing to positioning the topic on international ICT policy agendas by promoting discussions on spectrum use and regulation at the international level.

Open spectrum materials, including videos, publications, statistics, analysis and news articles, were compiled on a separate website launched in 2012. Information about spectrum policy can be found for ten countries: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Peru, South Africa and Venezuela, and materials are available in Spanish<sup>5</sup> as well as English.<sup>6</sup>

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1 [www.cepal.org/elac2015](http://www.cepal.org/elac2015)

2 [bit.ly/17TtkOs](http://bit.ly/17TtkOs)

3 Funded by UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the European Union Alliance for the Information Society (@LIS) Programme.

4 APC's Action Research Network, of which the project Open spectrum for development was a part, was funded by International Development Research Center (IDRC) Canada.

5 [espectro.apc.org](http://espectro.apc.org)

6 [spectrum.apc.org](http://spectrum.apc.org)



*By using TVWS as a medium to broadcast internet, affordable access for all is possible.*

Photo: [www.flickr.com/photos/lu6fpj](http://www.flickr.com/photos/lu6fpj)

As a consequence of this initiative, Colnodo, an APC member in Colombia, and CIESPAL, one of our partners in Ecuador, started working on their own national initiatives on spectrum (an online course and open consultations, respectively).

## Major achievement

APC produced A Citizen's Guide to the Airwaves,<sup>7</sup> which explains in accessible language what spectrum is, how it is allocated, why it matters for internet access, and what political and economic interests are at stake.

## TV white spaces

TV white space (TVWS) is the unused spectrum in television frequencies, which can be used for providing affordable wireless access for all.<sup>8</sup> It has the potential to transform the connectivity landscape in Africa and other regions to achieve the goal of creating affordable access for all and also boosting the growth of the technology sector in regions such as sub-Saharan Africa.

As part of APC's explorations of innovative use of spectrum, we organised a workshop at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Forum in 2012, where members and partners from Africa, Latin America and Europe shared their experiences (both technical and related to regulation) with TVWS spectrum.

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<sup>7</sup> [www.apc.org/en/faq/citizens-guide-airwav](http://www.apc.org/en/faq/citizens-guide-airwav) Funded by International Development Research Center (IDRC) Canada.

<sup>8</sup> [www.apc.org/en/spectrum/news/wsis-forum-2012-tv-white-spaces-age](http://www.apc.org/en/spectrum/news/wsis-forum-2012-tv-white-spaces-age)

from Africa, Latin America and Europe shared their experiences (both technical and related to regulation) with TVWS spectrum.

## Digital migration

In 2012, APC's digital migration work was focused on Cameroon. APC, working a team of experts and member PROTEGE QV, facilitated consultations with 60 stakeholders in the country and developed a guide and an advocacy paper to help ensure that the process maximises the public interest in the digital transition.

### To watch in the future

The project is currently in its second phase, with a focus on national advocacy in four African countries.

## SECURE AND DEFEND INTERNET RIGHTS

### Monitoring and defending freedom of expression and association on the internet

The three-year project Internet Rights Are Human Rights<sup>9</sup> is the umbrella under which the majority of the activities for this strategic priority were conducted in 2012. The overall goal of the project was the following: "The importance of freedom of expression and association of the internet is understood and respected in global and national policy spaces. Individual men and women and organisations are actively using the internet to express their civil and political rights, thereby contributing to more just and democratic societies."

### To watch in the future

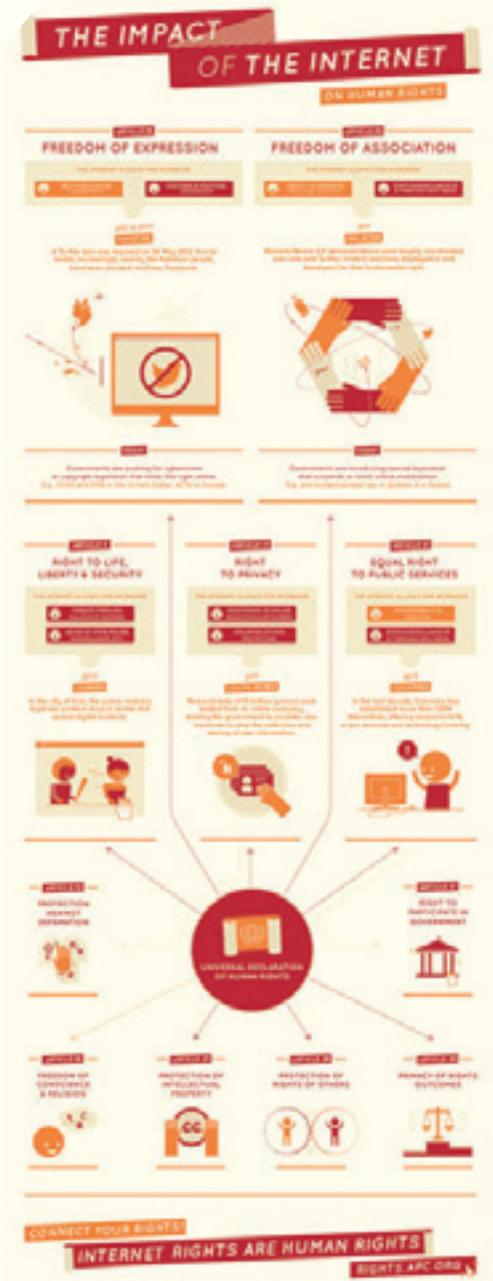
Networking for freedom online and offline: protecting freedom of information, expression and association on the internet in India, Malaysia and Pakistan. In 2013 APC will continue to broaden the scope of its internet rights advocacy, with a new programme of work focused on sexual rights and the internet. APC will work with local partners in target countries to carry out monitoring, capacity building and advocacy at the local level, and connect these activities with regional and global networks and policy spaces.

### The Frank La Rue framework

In his 2011 annual report, United Nations Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression Frank La Rue focused for the first time on the internet. The report considered general human rights principles on freedom of opinion and expression, whether these apply to the internet, and a number of specific issues, including cyber crime, internet access, censorship and intermediary liability. From this report he developed a broad framework for assessing freedom of expression online. APC's internet rights work has used this framework, as well as other aspects of a report that has been crucial when conducting human rights advocacy activities.

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9 Funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).



This infographic was developed with support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency to highlight the connections between internet rights and human rights.  
 Photo: APC

## To watch in the future

APC will be conducting research on internet freedom in New Zealand and working on the development of an Internet Freedom Index.

## Online and offline rights at the UN Human Rights Council



*APC contributed to the UPR of South Africa in 2012. Online media and its regulation in South Africa fall short of the human rights standards that South Africa has recognised under existing treaties and under its constitution.*

Photo: African Gender Institute

Working with members and partners we brought internet rights issues to the table at the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) and by mid-2011 achieved a dramatic result when the UNHRC resolved that “the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online. The resolution emphasised freedom of expression, which is applicable regardless of frontiers and through any media of one’s choice, in accordance with articles 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.”<sup>10</sup>

The UNHRC resolution has been picked up by a wide range of groups, which is a significant first step towards the enforcement and protection of human rights on the internet.<sup>11</sup> In the final statement of the Pan African Civil Society Workshop on Who Controls the Internet? held in Nairobi on 26-27 July 2012, APC and 19 other organisations called upon African states to prioritise the application of this resolution.

APC’s internet rights project engaged states and relevant non-state actors through a variety of United Nations processes, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), a unique process coordinated by the HRC, involving a review of the human rights records of all UN member states. By the end of 2012 APC had made joint submissions on internet-related human rights issues for the UPRs of Azerbaijan, Brazil, Colombia, Canada, Cameroon, Ecuador, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan and South Africa. Members and partners engaged in this work include Alternatives, Bytes for All Pakistan, CIESPAL, Colnodo, DEF, PROTEGE QV, Nupef, SANGONeT and Web Networks.

<sup>10</sup> UNHRC resolution A/HRC/20/L.13 (5 July 2012)

<sup>11</sup> [www.apc.org/en/node/14772](http://www.apc.org/en/node/14772)

Evidence that this can have practical impact was seen when Valeria Betancourt from APC and Cesar Herrera from CIESPAL joined Ecuador's in-country national UPR working group to propose a set of indicators to monitor internet-related human rights issues in subsequent UPRs.

## Major achievement

In February 2012, the UNHRC convened an expert panel on freedom of expression and the internet, moderated by Al Jazeera's Riz Khan. Carlos Afonso (Nupef) and Anriette Esterhuysen were among the distinguished panellists who stimulated dialogue and inputs from more than 80 governments as well as civil society participants. This was the first time that human rights on the internet was specifically addressed by the HRC.<sup>12</sup>

## GenderIT.org covers women's rights and the Universal Periodic Review

To help women human rights defenders to learn more about the internet rights discussions and how these could support their work, the APC Women's Rights Programme devoted an edition of GenderIT.org, its feminist newsletter, to the UPR.<sup>13</sup>

## To watch in the future

While 2012 has seen increasing engagement on internet rights issues by states, uptake has not been consistent. APC will continue to work within the UNHRC and related United Nations human rights mechanisms in 2013, collaborating with members and partners to find strategic entry points to support their advocacy.

## Capacity building through secure online communications trainings

APC held two workshops in 2012 to train individuals how to work securely online.<sup>14</sup> The first was held in Azerbaijan, prior to the global Internet Governance Forum, targeting women human rights defenders, local human rights defenders and media, including citizen journalists and bloggers. The second was in Nairobi, Kenya, where Amnesty International was consulting on their mobile "Panic Button" application for human rights defenders.

GenderIT.org is also monitoring and unpacking safety threats and violence towards women and sexual rights activists online because of who they are and what they do, as well as documenting their strategies and agency to be safe online.<sup>15</sup> Ongoing documentation and analysis are important given the rapidly changing environment so that women human rights defenders can keep up their digital safety and independently assess and respond to the unique threats that they face.

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12 [www.apc.org/en/news/human-rights-council-panel-freedom-expression-and](http://www.apc.org/en/news/human-rights-council-panel-freedom-expression-and)

13 [www.genderit.org/node/35](http://www.genderit.org/node/35) Funded by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

14 This work was funded by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

15 See GenderIT.org's editions:

- Crossing borders: cyberspace and national security [www.genderit.org/node/3685](http://www.genderit.org/node/3685)

- Women's human rights online & the Universal Periodic Review [www.genderit.org/node/3568](http://www.genderit.org/node/3568)



*The APC WRP team hosted events around the world in 2012 to increase the capacity of women human rights defenders in online security and privacy.*

Photo: Dafne Sabanes Plou

## Major achievement

APC was invited to join the Women Human Rights Defenders International Coalition. In December 2012 a working group on digital security for women human rights defenders was established by the Coalition. APC participated to support planning for a global “train the trainers” event in 2013.

## New resources for responding to digital threats

APC has produced several substantial resources in relation to human rights:<sup>16</sup>

### “Freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association and the internet” by Alex Comninos

In this issue paper,<sup>17</sup> Comninos explores what it means to assemble or form associations online, how freedom of peaceful assembly and association are expressed on the internet, the online challenges for exercising these rights, and how these freedoms can be protected both online and offline.

### “Human Rights and Internet Protocols: Comparing processes and principles” by Joy Liddicoat and Avri Doria

The authors outline in this issue paper<sup>18</sup> human rights and internet protocols by comparing the

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16 Funded by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

17 [www.apc.org/en/pubs/freedom-peaceful-assembly-and-freedom-association](http://www.apc.org/en/pubs/freedom-peaceful-assembly-and-freedom-association)

18 [www.apc.org/en/pubs/human-rights-and-internet-protocols-comparing-proc](http://www.apc.org/en/pubs/human-rights-and-internet-protocols-comparing-proc)

processes for their making and the principles by which they operate. By examining selected internet protocols and human rights, they conclude that there are continuities and discontinuities between the two that should be explored and that further discussion would assist those who seek to defend human rights and to maintain a free and open internet.

## Digital Security First-Aid Kit

This resource was developed for human rights defenders in emergencies. Several mini how-to manuals provide guidance based on specific “emergency” scenarios. The guides propose simple steps on how to deal with problematic situations and links to other support resources and groups.

## Curriculum on internet rights and human rights<sup>19</sup>

A curriculum was designed to help internet rights activists understand how to use existing human rights mechanisms at global, regional and national levels and help human rights professionals to better understand the specific challenges related to securing human rights on the internet. The four modules developed in 2012 are: Introduction to human rights, ICTs and the internet; Freedom of association and freedom of assembly; Freedom of expression and freedom of information; and Right to privacy.

## To watch in the future

In 2013, the curriculum will be piloted in Africa and Latin America and further modules will be developed. Additionally, APC will be engaged in a joint project with network member Alternatives titled “Building a culture of online human rights and digital security through the capacity building and networking of human rights defenders in the Maghreb-Machrek region”, which will also develop additional modules.

## GISWatch publishes special editions on updates to previous reports

APC released two follow-up special editions to GISWatch 2011: Internet rights and democratisation.<sup>20</sup>

The first, “Update I: Internet rights and democratisation and association online”, examined six countries in light of the Frank La Rue framework, with a foreword by leading commentator Jillian York. The La Rue framework, outlined in his 2011 annual report, provides a broad basis for assessing the performance of countries on freedom of expression online. These six in-depth studies focused on Azerbaijan, Argentina, Indonesia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and South Africa, providing detailed analysis and recommendations.

The second, “Update II: Strategies for action”, picked up where GISWatch 2011 left off, developing the action steps listed by country authors into a global analysis of action strategies to fight for internet rights and freedoms. In developing the new research, country report authors were asked to provide updates since 2011. More than a dozen did so. This research has helped to give GISWatch an ongoing life beyond the project and encourage reflective practice.

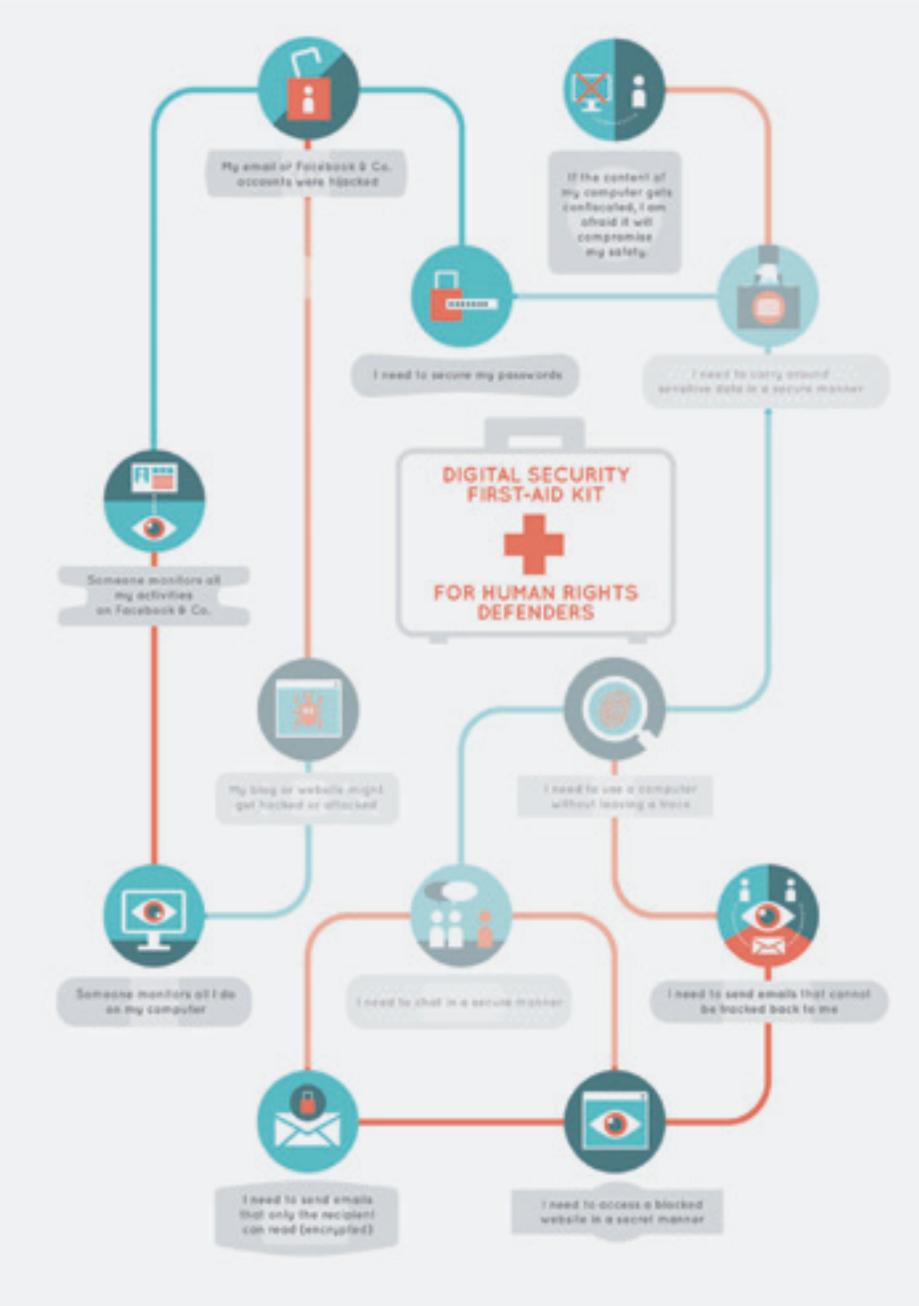
## To watch in the future

In 2013, APC will publish a report on the status of critical communication rights ten years after WSIS that will include civil society perceptions on influencing policy agendas as a GISWatch special edition.

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19 [www.apc.org/en/blog/understanding-impact-irhr-curriculum](http://www.apc.org/en/blog/understanding-impact-irhr-curriculum) Funded by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

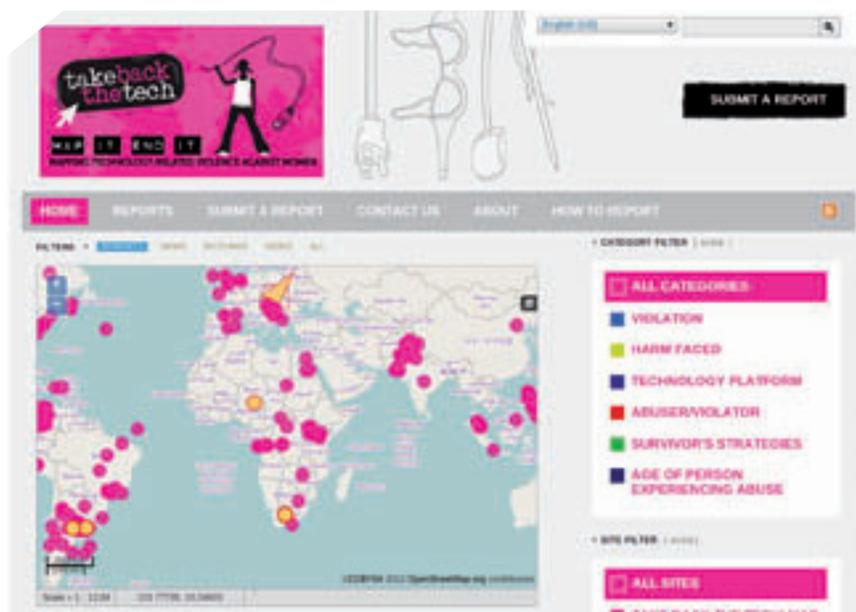
20 Funded by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).



APC's Digital Security First-Aid Kit is an interactive tool where activists can click on an interconnected series of questions and get answers, resources and other support.

Photo: APC

## End Violence: Women's Rights and Safety Online<sup>21</sup>



*By the end of 2012, there were 239 cases reported via the VAW and ICT map. Of these, 149 were reported by partners during the reporting period. The other 90 cases were reported directly via the global map. Country partners have done extensive local mobilising to promote mapping.*

Photo: APC

In 2012, the APC Women's Rights Programme (WRP) started a new project, "End Violence: Women's Rights and Safety Online",<sup>22</sup> a follow-up of their previous 2009-2011 project "Strengthening Women's Strategic Use of Information and Communication Technologies to Combat Violence Against Women and Girls". The project is being developed in seven countries and it will last four years. The countries and organisations involved are Bosnia and Herzegovina (owpsee), Colombia (Colnodo), Democratic Republic of Congo (Si Jeunesse Savait), Kenya (KICTANet), Mexico (APC Mexico), the Philippines (Foundation for Media Alternatives) and Pakistan (Bytes for All).

The new project introduces a new dimension within this theme by documenting and analysing the extent of online violence against women (VAW) such as cyber stalking, unauthorised manipulation of personal images, violation of privacy, and blackmail (for example, threats to disseminate private correspondence, photographs and videos). It also investigates how ICTs are adding new dimensions to domestic violence and sexual abuse in a number of countries,

21 This project is funded by Funding Leadership and Opportunities for Women (FLOW), Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

22 [www.apc.org/en/node/15007](http://www.apc.org/en/node/15007)

in order to provide actual data as well as to support and advocate for effective legal remedies and policies that can address technology-related violence.

APC WRP has introduced three improvements in the intervention strategy to consolidate the impact of the results of the project. The first improvement is in finding remedies for technology-related violence in existing laws that protect women's rights, such as domestic violence laws, anti-VAW laws, laws and procedures on protection of victims' rights, cyber crime bills and laws on privacy rights. The focus is to study the applicability of current laws in charging perpetrators and providing remedies for victims and learn what works. The cases can have three potential impacts: firstly the recognition of crimes as constituting VAW, secondly as a deterrent to future violations and thirdly as an encouragement for increased reporting of violations.

The second improvement is in engaging private sector companies to develop user policies that protect the safety and security of users from a women's rights perspective, drawing inspiration from consumer rights advocacy.

The third improvement is in conducting a campaign to change attitudes and practices of users through generating public support to take action against technology-related VAW and reach thousands of internet and mobile phone users to promote an impact in changing online culture. The project includes the use of mapping VAW and ICT cases on an online map, [www.takebackthetech.com/mapit](http://www.takebackthetech.com/mapit), at global and country levels.

Between May and September 2012 the project team developed the first iteration of the reporting platform and categories for data collection.<sup>23</sup> Open source technologists from Ushahidi developed the platform with a team in Canada and New Zealand, supported by APC's technical administrator in the Philippines. Given the project's need to aggregate data collected from different country sites, the technical team developed a new open source aggregation tool, which will benefit other mapping projects in the future. The global aggregating map and categories are available at [takebackthetech.net/mapit](http://takebackthetech.net/mapit) and country map at:

- Bosnia and Herzegovina (website is in Bosnian): [ba.takebackthetech.net/mapit](http://ba.takebackthetech.net/mapit)
- Colombia (website is in Spanish): [www.dominemoslatecnologia.co/mapa](http://www.dominemoslatecnologia.co/mapa)
- DRC (website is in French): [cd.takebackthetech.net/mapit](http://cd.takebackthetech.net/mapit)
- Kenya: [ke.takebackthetech.net/mapit](http://ke.takebackthetech.net/mapit)
- Mexico (website is in Spanish): [mx.dominemoslatecnologia.net](http://mx.dominemoslatecnologia.net)
- Pakistan: [pk.takebackthetech.net/mapit](http://pk.takebackthetech.net/mapit)
- Philippines: [ph.takebackthetech.net/mapit](http://ph.takebackthetech.net/mapit)

## Major achievements

Partners in seven countries have contributed to mapping cases, writing baseline reports on VAW and ICTs in their countries, raising awareness in workshops and seminars on these issues, and engaging in local anti-VAW campaigns with governments, schools, universities and NGOs, introducing VAW and ICT issues in publications, blogs, newsletters and videos. Two partners have started to lobby to influence national ICT policies with good initial results.

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23 [www.apc.org/en/news/putting-evaw-map-apc-and-partners-launch-first-its](http://www.apc.org/en/news/putting-evaw-map-apc-and-partners-launch-first-its)

## Combating gender-based violence in Cambodia and the Republic of Congo



*APC member and partner AZUR Développement launched a public platform to monitor domestic violence in the Congo.*

Photo: AZUR Développement

Two projects were launched in 2011 with implementation in 2012, aiming to empower women's organisations in Cambodia and the Republic of Congo to use ICTs to monitor government prevention efforts and responses to violence against women, to aggregate and analyse data that captures these efforts, and to produce evidence that can be used to put pressure on governments to deliver on their promises to challenge and eliminate violence against women.

In Cambodia, the project is led by APC and implemented by APC member Open Institute with the support of SPIDER, Sweden.

The project gathered data from Phnom Penh and three Cambodian provinces about the incidence of gender-based violence (GBV) in order to synthesise it and make it available and easily accessible to various women's groups and other interested parties. Data was collected through commune/sangkat councillors and was complemented by data provided by other NGOs. The Ushahidi map was set up by APC and translated into Khmer.<sup>24</sup>

In cooperation with the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) and the National League of Communes/Sangkats, four training courses on the use of Ushahidi and data collection were provided to councillors in Phnom Penh, as well as in the provinces of Kampong Thom, Siem Reap and Battambang. Three additional training courses on the use of Ushahidi were provided to member organisations of the Cambodian NGO Committee on CEDAW. Forums on the use of ICTs and social media for GBV prevention were held to promote advocacy and raise awareness. This project led to an increased capacity for using ICTs among women's rights organisations, relevant service providers and legal support groups. It also allowed for the acquisition of data to show whether or not the government is meeting its stated goals and promises of working toward eliminating violence against women in Cambodia.

In the Republic of Congo, the project is implemented by APC member AZUR Développement.<sup>25</sup> The project aims to strengthen documentation, reporting and monitoring of domestic violence and responses of law enforcement agencies and to build the capacity of local women's and human rights organisations, using ICT platforms and tools, to produce evidence that can put pressure on governments to deliver on and increase their commitments to combat and eliminate gender-based violence. The first part of the year was dedicated to the development, refining, testing and populating of the Congo platform<sup>26</sup> which focuses on domestic violence.

The second part of the year focused on meetings, capacity building and the launch of the platform in the Congo. On 9-10 November 2012 AZUR hosted a partners monitoring meeting which included monitoring strategies for survivors of domestic violence in the districts that have been reviewed by the local partners. A public launch of the platform was presented to local partners, UN agency representatives and policy makers at a workshop with the media on 30 November in Brazzaville. There was also a training workshop on 19-21 December in Pointe Noire, where 11 women and three men were trained in the advanced options of the internet, blogs, and work on the platform.

## Major achievement

In Cambodia and the Republic of Congo the projects led to an increased capacity for using ICTs among women's rights organisations, relevant service providers and legal support groups.

## Sexuality rights and the internet: EROTICS

The second phase of EROTICS, the Exploratory Research on Sexuality and the Internet project, started in May 2012.<sup>27</sup> This builds from research findings of the first phase, and consists of three main strategies:

- Building a network of internet rights, gender equality and women's rights organisations, academics and advocates who are able to collaboratively respond to situations of internet content regulation.
- Building capacities of sexual rights advocates on engaging with the internet more securely, and at a policy and rights-based level.
- Continued research and evidence building, focusing on a global monitoring survey of values and threats of internet use by sexual rights advocates as well as an evolving framework of principles as an advocacy tool.

The project has country-level partnerships and activities in three countries: Indonesia, India and the United States. The first capacity- and network-building workshop was held in Bali, Indonesia, on 10-13 July 2012. Twenty people participated, representing organisations involved in LGBTIQ issues, sexual and reproductive health and rights, HIV/AIDS, sexuality and religion, and violence against women in different regions of Indonesia. Institut Pelangi Perempuan (IPP) is APC's local partner leading EROTICS Indonesia. Together with KRYSS (Knowledge and Rights with Young People through Safer Spaces) in Malaysia and Protection International, an additional two days of training for workshop participants connected physical security with online security risks, with a focus on response strategies.

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25 Funded by Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (Hivos), Africa Technology & Transparency Initiative (ATTI).

26 [www.violencedomestique-congo.net](http://www.violencedomestique-congo.net)

27 Funded by the Ford Foundation.

## Major achievement

One of the outcomes of the Bali workshop was a series of dialogues between EROTICS Indonesia network members and a major national internet service provider (ISP) association, APJII, which resulted in two national ISPs unblocking several LGBTIQ websites.

## Capacity building and training at the Feminist Tech Exchange (FTX)

APC's capacity-building activities in 2012 had a strong focus on secure online communications training. This strategic direction provided support for APC's Connect Your Rights campaign and our partnership with the Women Human Rights Defenders International Coalition. The End Violence and EROTICS projects of WRP also focused on secure online communications training as a key strategy to build the capacity of our networks and partners. These activities built the capacity of violence against women (VAW) activists to use technology securely to combat technology-related violence, and enhanced the safety of sexual rights activists using online spaces for organising, as well as meeting a growing demand from partners for digital security training.

On 18 April 2012, a Feminist Tech Exchange (FTX) was held, focusing on the area of security and privacy. Participants shared and learned from each other in a collaborative, dynamic and facilitated environment. Privacy and security was one of the main themes discussed, as it is becoming an increasingly critical issue faced by feminist and women's rights advocates who are using the internet and other ICTs for their advocacy and activism. Partners of the FTX included organisations and activists who were well versed and experienced in the area, and there were rich and provocative conversations and skills-building sessions on this topic at the FTX. Specific activities related to the FTX include:

- **Facilitated trainers for a digital storytelling workshop in Afghanistan**  
In March 2012, APC supported a digital storytelling<sup>28</sup> training in Kabul, Afghanistan for 11 young women organised by APC member Bytes for All. APC's role was to co-facilitate the training with APC member owpsee, assist with training materials and develop an agenda for the workshop. The workshop was the first FTX hosted in Afghanistan under the umbrella of Take Back the Tech!<sup>29</sup>
- **FTX on privacy and security, Istanbul, 18 April 2012, prior to AWID Forum**  
Sixty people participated in the one-day FTX skills building exchange, which included mixing politics with practice when it comes to privacy and security. Topics included a feminist approach to privacy and security, visualisation of data for advocacy, presentations of case studies and theories of change by feminist activists on technology.
- **FTX for community radio women in Paraguay, 11-13 July 2012<sup>30</sup>**  
This workshop was organised by Asociación Trinidad, an APC member and member of the LAC Women's Rights Programme, and held in Asunción, Paraguay. Twenty-two women from community radio stations participated in hands-on training on topics including gender and ICTs,

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28 Since 2007, digital storytelling has been a powerful methodology used by WRP to encourage the use of ICTs by women's rights activists, build local content, develop powerful videos which potentially can be used for advocacy, build strong networks through sharing stories and give women space to tell often difficult stories and find some healing.

29 [digitalrightsfoundation.pk/tag/afghanistan](http://digitalrightsfoundation.pk/tag/afghanistan)  
Results of the workshop can be viewed at [www.youtube.com/afghanyouthvideos](http://www.youtube.com/afghanyouthvideos)

30 Funded by the Global Fund for Women.

feminist politics and practice of technology, content production with a gender perspective, ICTs and social networking, and multimedia production such as video, radio and online streaming.

### To watch in the future

In partnership with Just Associates and Women'sNet, APC has been developing a FTX toolkit focusing on Southern Africa. The toolkit aims to assist women activists to think through the use of technologies by activists in a way that supports feminist movement building, critical analysis and amplifying voices. The toolkit should be online and in print by September 2013 and will be available on the Just Associates website.<sup>31</sup>

## USE EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES FOR SOCIAL CHANGE



*APC WRP travelled to Istanbul to participate in several convergences, hosting activities that address the rights and privacy of women online.*

Photo: Dafne Sabanes Plou

### Building capacity in using the Ushahidi mapping platform for holding governments accountable for gender-based violence

APC included the free and open source platform Ushahidi in the two projects described above which aim to hold governments accountable for gender-based violence, being implemented in Cambodia and the Republic of Congo with members Open Institute and AZUR Développement, respectively.

<sup>31</sup> [www.justassociates.org](http://www.justassociates.org)

Four trainings were held during November and December 2012 in Cambodia on the use of Ushahidi as a data collection and monitoring tool. The training included 108 participants, split evenly between women and men. Participants were taught to use ICTs to track, monitor and report on gender-based violence and how to find gender-related legislation online. The number of people able to report on the Ushahidi platform was increased as a result of the trainings.

In the Republic of Congo, on 19-21 December in Pointe Noire, 11 women and three men were trained in advanced use of the internet, blogging and the use of the Ushahidi platform to capture and monitor data on violence against women.

## APC participates in 2012 Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID) Forum

APC WRP participated in the 12th AWID International Forum in Istanbul, Turkey on 19-22 April 2012. APC hosted a global dialogue on digital security and women human rights defenders to broaden and deepen partnerships and bring in the experience and expertise of organisations working in digital security, freedom of expression and association. The dialogue aimed to build an active and meaningful network which can respond to capacity-building needs, engage in evidence building and coordinate advocacy for women's right to associate and express themselves freely online.

Also during the AWID Forum, APC WRP:

- Organised the Economics Toolbox session on "Commodification of Knowledge" which looked at the internet and intellectual property rights issues.
- Presented at the in-depth session on "Changing World Geopolitics and Global Governance: Making sense of the trends, actors and their implications for women's rights"
- Organised live coverage of the 12th AWID Forum focusing on the economic and political aspects of the internet, and positioning internet rights as a key women's rights issue:<sup>32</sup>
  - "Pursuing sexual freedom online: Findings from APC's Exploratory Research Online (ER-OTICS)"
  - "Harnessing the Power-Politics of Information: The New Edge for Women's Empowerment", a session geared towards advocates working on livelihood issues and with women in the rural and agricultural sector who rely on small grants and who may or may not have used ICTs as part of their integrated strategy
  - "Commodification of rights: Privacy and Pleasure Inc.", to discuss privacy policies and activism.
- Participated in a fourth session on "Visioning Cultures Free From Violence", organised by Violence Is Not Our Culture.

APC WRP staff and members also took part in the Feminist ICT Hub in collaboration with Tactical Tech and Frontline Defenders. They were in charge of the Online Security Clinics, with training sessions for Forum participants.

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32 [www.genderit.org/awid2012](http://www.genderit.org/awid2012) and [www.genderit.org/edition/internet-women-s-rights-how-do-they-relate-economic-justice](http://www.genderit.org/edition/internet-women-s-rights-how-do-they-relate-economic-justice)

## Mapping the intersection of technology and gender-based violence

Take Back The Tech! (TBTT) is a campaign that aims to halt and reverse the spread of gender-based violence using new technologies. In 2012 participants used social networks, mapping and audiovisuals to create awareness of the intersection between gender-based violence and technology. In 2012 the campaign was especially active in the seven countries where partners are participating in the project “End Violence: Women’s rights and safety online”. An informal network of activists and organisations around the world produced content and discussed online violence against women during the “16 Days of Activism against Violence against Women.”

Over 130 offline actions were taken by local TBTT partners, accompanied by 268 actions at the global campaign level including the production of videos, digital stories, declarations, press releases, posters, debates, school and community centre visits, fairs, marathons, pledges and training sessions on multiple themes. More than 72,000 social networking interactions took place as well.

Campaigners developed localised materials of their own and using the Creative Commons licensed TBTT graphics that are available for download on the campaign site, such as stickers, banners, t-shirts, caps, mobile phone screens and how-to brochures. “16 days x 16 stories”, the 2012 TBTT call to action, collected content in a myriad of formats that were all translated into English, Spanish and French.

The global campaign’s focus on stories highlighted lessons from cases that had been collected through an online mapping system developed for the campaign in 2011:

- How mobile technologies are implicated in monitoring and controlling women’s mobility in dozens of countries around the world.<sup>33</sup>
- How to avoid cyber stalking, deepen technological skills and develop support networks for violence survivors.<sup>34</sup>
- How “trolling” is a violation of women’s human rights – technology-related violence aimed at silencing outspoken women around the world.<sup>35</sup>

Local partner activities included trainings, conferences, multimedia and publications. A few highlights from the many actions carried out by each partner reveal the depth and breadth of Take Back The Tech! 2012:

- The Philippines organised a feminist flashmob to dance for women’s human rights, and the Tae-bo Run for Equality that culminated in a kooky photo booth session for runners complete with fun hats and other costumes while runners pledged their commitment to ending e-VAW.
- Colnodo in Colombia took a case from the map and created a children’s tale with simple black and white drawings and a storyteller to narrate how a man posing as a 12-year-old duped several young girls into sharing intimate photos. The excellent story shows the importance of girls’ self-confidence, family communication, and family respect for privacy and technical knowledge.

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33 [www.takebackthetech.net/node/5354](http://www.takebackthetech.net/node/5354)

34 [www.takebackthetech.net/take-action/2012/12/5](http://www.takebackthetech.net/take-action/2012/12/5)

35 [www.takebackthetech.net/take-action/2012/12/9](http://www.takebackthetech.net/take-action/2012/12/9)



*APC WRP organised live coverage of the 12th AWID Forum focusing on the economic and political aspects of the internet, and positioning internet rights as a key women's rights issue.*

Photo: Dafne Sabanes Plou

- Mexico partners organised an intense secure online communications training for local journalists, exposing their poor privacy practices, possible risk scenarios for themselves and their sources, and their gender bias in covering VAW.
- In the Democratic Republic of Congo, Si Jeunesse Savait volunteer staff set up shop in six cybercafés over the 16 Days, giving orientation on tech-related VAW and how to be safe to all visitors.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina made and distributed fortune cookies to raise awareness about violence and safe browsing. Their campaigning was so successful that women wrote from Poland to say they had visited there during the campaign and wanted to know how to Take Back The Tech! in 2013.
- Bytes for All Pakistan's digital posters addressing different tech-related VAW and internet access issues in a country plagued by government censorship of the internet, highly violent harassment of outspoken women online and "sexting" extortion received over 3,000 likes and over 1,500 shares on Facebook.
- APC WRP's Jan Moolman presented during the Bangladesh 2012 Digital World conference where Take Back The Tech! Bangladesh was launched. A video of her talk was streamed online and was seen by over 21,500 viewers.

## Major achievements

APC WRP's work gained visibility and contributed to the debate on women's rights in the online environment. It was also important to strengthen links and collaboration with partner organisations and to engage more women in the discussion of ICT policies and women's advancements.

Global TBTT campaigns developed stories to spotlight their work in preparation for the daily actions:

- Foundation for Media Alternatives (Philippines) brought down harmful cyber crime legislation ([www.takebackthetech.net/node/5355](http://www.takebackthetech.net/node/5355)).
- Si Jeunesse Savait (Democratic Republic of Congo) decried the silencing of women and their right to communicate, especially in conflict zones and peace-building processes ([www.takebackthetech.net/take-action/2012/12/4](http://www.takebackthetech.net/take-action/2012/12/4)).
- Colnodo (Colombia) contributed videos made collaboratively with university students to explain different types of online violence including stalking, extortion and sexting ([www.takebackthetech.net/take-action/2012/11/30](http://www.takebackthetech.net/take-action/2012/11/30)).
- Mexico focused on the how-to's of privacy on Facebook and the growing concern over online profiling by human traffickers on social networks ([www.takebackthetech.net/es/node/5396](http://www.takebackthetech.net/es/node/5396)).
- owpsee (Bosnia and Herzegovina) created a whimsical digital story envisioning an internet free from violence, censorship and commercial control ([www.takebackthetech.net/take-action/2012/12/3](http://www.takebackthetech.net/take-action/2012/12/3)).
- Bytes for All (Pakistan) shared personal stories of survival and transformation in cases of online violence ([www.takebackthetech.net/take-action/2012/12/8](http://www.takebackthetech.net/take-action/2012/12/8)).

## Impact 2.0: Experimenting with social networking for policy change in Latin America<sup>36</sup>

Fundación Comunica, in collaboration with APC, published the results of 12 small research projects examining the use of online social networking services to link research and policy in Latin America, in both Spanish and English. The most successful uses of Web 2.0 and online social networking to connect research and policy were those that involved the public in campaigns and consultations.

## #OSJUBA: Open source in the capital of the newest country in the world, South Sudan



*Youth discuss free and open source technology being used to develop the capital city of Juba at an event held in Berlin.*

Photo: APC

Juba was named the capital city of South Sudan when it gained independence in July 2011. On 21-22 June 2013, APC along with dozens of aid workers, software developers, politicians, civil servants and many more came together in Berlin at an event called #OSJUBA to answer a simple but tricky question: Juba, the World's First Open Source City? Organised by r0g, an "agency for open culture and critical transformation", the event was meant to look at creating a vision for the development of Juba based on non-proprietary tools and systems, drawing not only on the expertise of the South Sudanese diaspora and local populations, but also on that of the large communities behind the many open source initiatives around the world.

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36 English [www.apc.org/en/node/14994](http://www.apc.org/en/node/14994); Spanish [www.apc.org/es/node/14995](http://www.apc.org/es/node/14995)

# MAKE TECHNOLOGY WORK TO SUSTAIN THE ENVIRONMENT



*Participants in APC's Action Research Network to develop research in the field of ICTs, climate change and water.*

Photo: APC

## A Practical Guide to Sustainable IT

A unique and substantive resource on the practices and policies for sustainable use of ICTs was written by researcher Paul Mobbs. "A Practical Guide to Sustainable IT" is both comprehensive and thought-provoking.<sup>37</sup> GreenNet, an APC member in the United Kingdom, helped to develop tip sheets<sup>38</sup> and checklists<sup>39</sup> based on the book.

## Workshop: ICTs, climate change and development

In January 2012, APC co-organised a workshop with the University of Manchester's Centre for Development Informatics, funded by IDRC, which allowed the 35 participants, many of whom were APC members and individuals from the NGO, public and private sector, to build their knowledge as researchers of ICTs and environmental sustainability. The research process, which began in 2011, helped the researchers begin to unpack the often complex policy relationship between issues such as e-waste, ICT policy and environmental policy.

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37 [www.apc.org/en/pubs/practical-guide-sustainable-it](http://www.apc.org/en/pubs/practical-guide-sustainable-it) Funded by International Development Research Center (IDRC) Canada

38 [www.apc.org/en/pubs/green-my-tech-tip-sheets](http://www.apc.org/en/pubs/green-my-tech-tip-sheets)

39 [www.apc.org/en/node/14573](http://www.apc.org/en/node/14573)

# IMPROVE GOVERNANCE, ESPECIALLY INTERNET GOVERNANCE

## Intermediary liability

The rapid growth in internet access and use in Africa, particularly through mobile internet, makes it imperative for civil society and internet companies committed to the free flow of information and freedom of expression to better understand how intermediary liability works (or does not work).

In 2012, reports from five African countries (Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, Nigeria and Senegal) were commissioned. The reports sought to determine whether intermediary liability has changed in the context of the mobile internet explosion and if so, what factors contributed to these changes. A baseline study and report were also completed in 2012.<sup>40</sup>

## To watch in the future

APC is carrying out a second phase of this project for advocacy based on the research.

## Open governance in Uganda

As part of the Action Research Network,<sup>41</sup> three studies were conducted which form the basis of awareness-raising, advocacy and network-building activities. The studies focused on a “state of play” study to assess Uganda’s readiness with regard to opening government data.

APC worked with member organisation CIPESA in research and advocacy activity which sought to empower citizens to hold their leaders accountable, minimise corruption in the conduct of public affairs, enable citizens to enjoy a greater range of rights and freedoms, and ultimately consolidate democracy in Uganda and other East African countries.

## To watch in the future

The completed work will serve as a springboard for future activities such as advocating for open governance by building a network of actors to raise awareness and to make use of open government data.

## Global Information Society Watch 2012: The internet and corruption<sup>42</sup>

GISWatch 2012 explored how the internet is being used to ensure transparency and accountability, the challenges that civil society activists face in fighting corruption, and when the internet fails as an enabler of a transparent, accountable and fair society.

The eight thematic reports and 48 country reports published ask provocative questions such as: Is a surveillance society necessarily a bad thing if it fights corruption? How successful have e-government programmes been in fighting corruption? They explore options for activism by youth and musicians online, as well as the art of using visual evidence to expose delusions of power.

By focusing on individual cases or stories of corruption, the country reports take a practical look at the role of the internet in combating corruption at all levels.

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40 [www.apc.org/en/node/15623](http://www.apc.org/en/node/15623) Funded by Google South Africa and Open Society Foundations

41 APC’s Action Research Network was funded by International Development Research Center (IDRC) Canada

42 [giswatch.org/2012-internet-and-corruption-online](http://giswatch.org/2012-internet-and-corruption-online) Funded by Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (Hivos) and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)



*The 2012 GISWatch edition focused on corruption in the digital age both online and offline.*

Image: Akram Rslan

## To watch in the future

Use of GISWatch country reports and special edition analysis to support in-country policy and human rights advocacy, participation in events, and strategy development.

## Regional and global Internet Governance Forums in 2012

As in previous years, APC was one of the main organisers of the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) regional internet governance forum.<sup>43</sup> It was responsible for structuring the agenda and methodology for the fifth annual LAC preparatory meeting for the IGF held in Bogotá, Colombia on 24-26 September 2012, based on inputs provided by the regional internet community. Human rights were incorporated into the agenda for the first time. In this section, participants from the region (163 people in Bogota and 483 through remote participation) shared their concerns about recent restrictive measures taken by different governments to control internet content and access.<sup>44</sup>

The 2012 Africa Internet Governance Forum (AfIGF) took place in Cairo on 3-4 October 2012. Some 500 participants from all over the continent attended to effectively discuss Africa's participation in the global internet governance agenda. APC was one of the forum's partners, and organised a pre-event called "World Conference of International Telecommunications 2012 and the Revision of the International Telecommunication Regulations".

<sup>43</sup> [www.lacigf.org/en/lacigf5/index.html](http://www.lacigf.org/en/lacigf5/index.html)

<sup>44</sup> [www.apc.org/en/news/revolutionaries-and-conservatives-meet-once-again](http://www.apc.org/en/news/revolutionaries-and-conservatives-meet-once-again)

The seventh annual global Internet Governance Forum (IGF) was held in Baku, Azerbaijan on 6-9 November 2012. Perhaps the overriding theme of IGF 2012 is that it affirmed the importance of freedom of expression offline and online. The tension that arose around the distribution of materials critical of the host government served as a reminder that the IGF has not lost its innovative and experimental edge; that it challenges its hosts, participants and the UN system in valuable ways.

It is therefore not surprising that human rights featured prominently in IGF 2012. The technical community and the private sector joined civil society actors in using human rights language to frame many of their interventions. Of the 127 workshops, main sessions, dynamic coalitions, side sessions, open forums, sessions on capacity building and others, 82 addressed some aspect of human rights on the internet. Recurrent themes included privacy, freedom of expression, access to information, data rights, cyber security and internet intermediary liability. APC provided a pre-IGF brief, as it does each year, as well as a post-IGF assessment (see the following section, "Coming to grips with gender balance in internet governance").

## Major achievement

The first Southern Africa Internet Governance Forum was held 1-3 September 2012 in Johannesburg and was co-organised by APC, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) and the Southern Africa NGO Network (SANGONeT).

## Coming to grips with gender balance in internet governance

For the first time at an IGF, gender and women's empowerment was included as main session sub-topic ("Access and Diversity"). This meant that internet development, infrastructure, opportunities and barriers to access and how they relate to and impact on women's diverse realities and human rights could be raised and discussed as one of the central issues in internet governance. APC women's rights advocacy coordinator Jac sm Kee, who spoke in the session, called for human rights to be discussed as one of the central issues in internet governance.

The APC Women's Rights Programme's main strategy during this IGF was to mainstream gender in ICT policies, convening a meeting of the Gender Dynamic Coalition<sup>45</sup> to discuss issues of gender justice and women's equal participation in internet governance.

Taking action around internet policies today means dealing with issues that also affect people who are not connected. The women's movement has always had the ability to make visible the invisible and grant it a political character. APC published a policy advocacy toolkit titled "Critically absent: Women in internet governance"<sup>46</sup> that encourages women and their organisations to engage in a political discussion about the promotion of internet development with a vision of inclusion, fairness and respect for women's rights.

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<sup>45</sup> [wsms1.intgovforum.org/2012/Meetings/gender-dynamic-coalition](http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/2012/Meetings/gender-dynamic-coalition)

<sup>46</sup> [www.apc.org/en/pubs/critically-absent-women-internet-governance-policy](http://www.apc.org/en/pubs/critically-absent-women-internet-governance-policy)



APC convened a meeting of the Gender Dynamic Coalition at the 2012 IGF in Baku, Azerbaijan.

Photo APC

## Major achievements

The Gender Report Card piloted by APC at the 2011 IGF was formally taken up by the Multistakeholder Advisory Group and included as part of the reporting process for workshop organisers. This sends a clear message that gender concerns and women's participation are taken seriously in the IGF process, as well as providing a methodology for measuring progress in subsequent IGFs. APC also produced a post-IGF statement, "IGF: the good, the bad, and the ugly".<sup>47</sup>

## Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)

APC has been engaging in ICANN processes since the creation of the Non-Commercial Users Constituency (NCUC), and in 2012 we renewed our engagement when APC's Joy Liddicoat was reappointed as a civil society representative to the NCUC.

In August 2012, APC joined the NCUC in calling upon ICANN to consider human rights (freedom of expression, freedom of association and, in general, an approach that affirms most and restricts least rights) when deciding on new generic top-level domain names.<sup>48</sup>

APC co-organised a workshop at the 2012 Internet Governance Forum called "Human Rights, Internet Policy and the Public Policy Role of ICANN". The workshop aimed at providing the

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<sup>47</sup> [www.apc.org/en/pubs/igf-2012-good-bad-and-ugly](http://www.apc.org/en/pubs/igf-2012-good-bad-and-ugly)

<sup>48</sup> [www.apc.org/en/node/15058](http://www.apc.org/en/node/15058)

audience with information on human rights implications that might arise from the public policy role of ICANN. Panellists presented their perspectives on a number of human rights involved in ICANN activities, mostly focusing on free speech, privacy and security concerns, as well as on the implementation of a rights assessment in ICANN's public policy activities.<sup>49</sup>

## CSISAC: OECD's Civil Society Information Society Advisory Council

APC was re-elected to the CSISAC steering committee and through CSISAC continued to participate in providing input on draft research reports and policy guidelines that were under discussion at the OECD's Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy (CICCP).

## Commission on Science and Technology for Development

The Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum produced a report from its final meeting in February 2012 that contained several constructive recommendations<sup>50</sup> such as the need for the IGF to be more outcome-oriented.

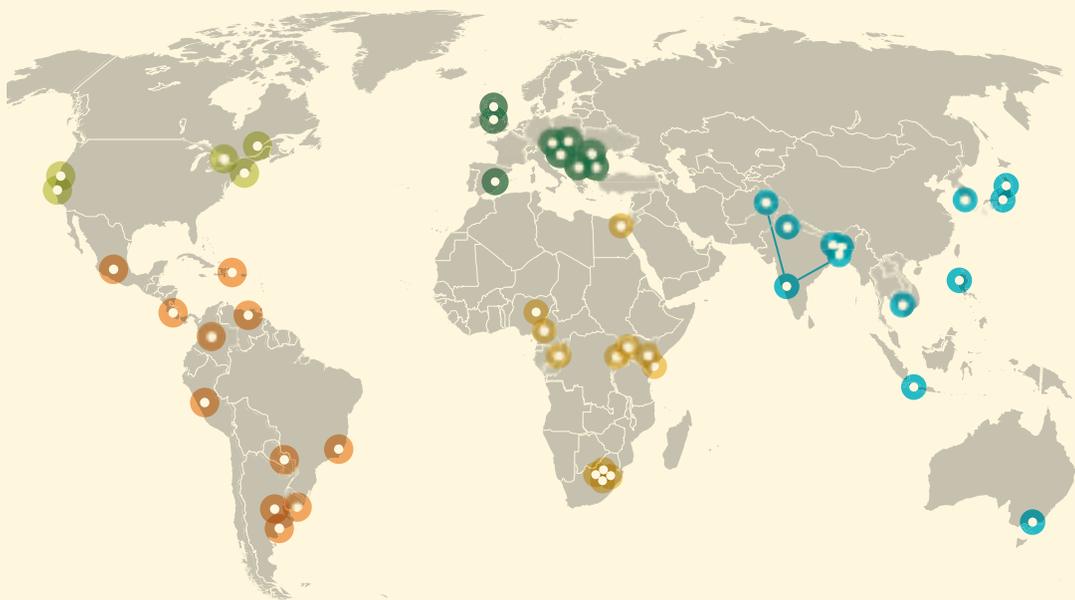
A CSTD hearing on enhanced cooperation was held on 18 May 2012 where APC initiated the organisation of a pre-event to discuss the matter in greater depth at the 2012 IGF in Baku, Azerbaijan. This pre-event, co-organised with the governments of Brazil and Kenya, ISOC and ICC Basis, was extremely successful and contributed to agreement on establishing a CSTD Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation.

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49 [wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no123-human-rights-internet-policy-and-public-policy-role-icann#report](https://www1.intgovforum.org/content/no123-human-rights-internet-policy-and-public-policy-role-icann#report)

50 [www.unctad.info/en/CstdWG](http://www.unctad.info/en/CstdWG)

# MEMBER ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012



APC network in 2012.  
Graphic by APC

## ARGENTINA, NODO TAU

EnREDando: Ten years  
of the community web portal



*Nodo Tau staff celebrates ten years of commitment to social organisations through their portal EnREDando.*

Photo: Nodo Tau

In November 2012 Nodo Tau celebrated the tenth anniversary of enREDando,<sup>1</sup> a community portal created to increase the visibility of the work of social organisations.

The celebration included a roundtable on the history and experiences of the initiative, from the perspective of organisations and media institutions with which enREDando has collaborated.

The party took place at the Mercado Solidario, a solidarity economy market in the city of Rosario where a seed exchange was organised, as well as a market where organic vegetables, juices, jams, aromatic herbs and other products were sold. Latin American popular music was played, and there was also a “murga” (a form of musical popular theatre) show. The actors were human rights activists involved in current trials against criminals involved in the last military dictatorship. EnREDando also launched its new web design, which now offers more information, announcements, videos and pictures. The aim is to continue serving as a reference point for social organisations from Rosario and the region.

[www.tau.org.ar](http://www.tau.org.ar)

1 [www.enredando.org.ar](http://www.enredando.org.ar)

## AUSTRALIA/ INDONESIA, ENGAGEMENT MEDIA

Papuan activists use video to tell  
their stories

Papuan Voices<sup>2</sup> is a video advocacy initiative working with Papuan activists to more effectively tell their stories to the world. In 2012 EngageMedia and Justice, Peace and Integrity of Creation collaborated with local organisations in Jayapura and Merauke to teach Papuan activists video production and distribution skills, continuing with the activities started the year before.

The conflict between West Papua and Indonesia remains largely hidden from the world. Despite decades of hostility and violence, demands for justice have received limited global attention. Papuan Voices aims to bring the everyday stories of West Papuans to a wider audience. Importantly, these stories are not just framed around West Papua's political struggle for independence; they are not the stories of conflict that are more often circulated. Rather, they are the stories behind the conflict: the struggles for education, the environment, equality and dignity.

[www.engagemedia.org](http://www.engagemedia.org)



*Papuan activists document their struggles using video.*

Photo: EngageMedia

2 [www.papuanvoices.net](http://www.papuanvoices.net)

## BANGLADESH, VOICE

Challenges and opportunities for freedom of expression online in Bangladesh



*VOICE released a report on freedom of expression online in Bangladesh.*

Photo: VOICE

VOICE has completed a project on strengthening freedom of expression online in Bangladesh and released a report in January 2013. The report analyses the state of the internet in Bangladesh based on the recommendations of the United Nations special rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Frank La Rue.

The report investigates to what extent freedom of expression online in the country aligns with the standards of national and international laws and policies, with regard to access and infrastructure, service quality and internet exchange gateways. It also gives an overview of Special Rapporteur Frank La Rue's report, assesses it in the context of Bangladesh, and puts forth a set of recommendations. It briefly discusses the political and human rights situation and the policy framework of the internet in Bangladesh, including the Telecommunication Policy of 1998, the Telecommunication Act of 2001, and the Information and Communication Technology Act.

[www.voicebd.org](http://www.voicebd.org)

## BULGARIA, BLUELINK

Towards a smoke-free Bulgaria

BlueLink's team has worked on enhancing direct civic participation in law enforcement through web-based alert-sending platforms. A web platform, BezDim,<sup>3</sup> was designed to enable voluntary participation in the enforcement of tobacco control. BezDim is a Bulgarian-language tool for citizens wishing to file alerts for violations of the ban on tobacco smoking in public places.

The idea of getting citizens voluntarily involved in day-to-day tobacco smoking control was an opportunity to introduce greater transparency and civil society oversight of the murky enforcement practices of the state.<sup>4</sup> BlueLink used the Ushahidi activist mapping platform for BezDim. Not only does it combine social activism, citizen journalism and geospatial data, but it will also enable communication between volunteers and BezDim members across the country.

[www.bluelink.net](http://www.bluelink.net)

## CAMBODIA, OPEN INSTITUTE

ICTs to combat gender-based violence

The Open Institute (OI), in collaboration with APC and with funding from the Swedish Program for ICT in Developing Regions (SPIDER), initiated a project to use the free software platform Ushahidi to mitigate gender-based violence (GBV) in Cambodia. OI held a series of trainings, among other activities, in December 2012 with local government councillors from Phnom Penh and other provinces. Councillors and grassroots organisations in the gender equity field are now able to keep track of GBV cases in Phnom Penh, Battambang, Siem Reap and Kampong Thom provinces. Trainings, some with over 100 participants, have helped to build the capacity of women's rights organisations, counsellors, service providers and legal support groups as well as to assist the government in improving its mechanisms of response to GBV. Participating groups have since made commitments to meeting the third United Nations Millennium Development Goal, to promote gender equality and empower women, in Cambodia.

[www.open.org.kh/en](http://www.open.org.kh/en)

<sup>3</sup> [www.bezdim.org](http://www.bezdim.org)

<sup>4</sup> [giswatch.org/en/country-report/internet-and-corruption/bulgaria](http://giswatch.org/en/country-report/internet-and-corruption/bulgaria)

## CAMEROON, PROTEGE QV

Community telecentres deployed to reduce the digital divide

In response to commitments made at the 2005 Tunis World Summit on the Information Society, as well as to reduce the urban-rural digital divide, the Cameroonian government opted to deploy community telecentres throughout the country. PROTEGE QV launched a study funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) to evaluate the effectiveness of the community telecentres, titled: "Contributions to five multipurpose community telecentres (MCTs) in secondary schools in Cameroon's rural areas".

The project aims to bring MCTs closer to the schools, as most MCTs are located in the administrative centre; to build the managers' capacities, including training on the use of open-source software; to build local capacities for maintenance work; to ensure the role of municipalities and MCTs in the computerisation of the civil registry and improvement of local governance; to supplement the grid connection to provide for autonomous units of energy production in the MCTs; and to review the steering and monitoring framework for MCTs.

[www.protegeqv.org](http://www.protegeqv.org)



*Those working with PROTEGE QV to complete the study of telecentres in Cameroon's rural schools.*

Photo: PROTEGE QV

## CANADA, ALTERNATIVES



*The "Urban agriculture in Haiti" project has introduced new ways to actively involve citizens in building a movement for a greener, safer and healthier city.*

Photo: Alternatives

### Urban agriculture in Haiti

Since 2003, Alternatives has been promoting the recuperation of unused spaces such as rooftops, terraces and balconies for developing new productive green space.

In 2010, together with Haitian partners Aprosifa and the Municipality of Port-au-Prince (PaP), Alternatives initiated an urban agriculture movement that has developed into hundreds of edible greening initiatives in schools, households and a health clinic in Haiti.

Today, some 40% of Haitians are affected by food insecurity. Working with local communities, schools and authorities in six poor neighbourhoods and slums of PaP, this programme aims to build sustainable urban communities in Haiti's earthquake-devastated capital by supporting food security, environmental protection and improved waste management.

Despite enormous challenges such as political instability, criminality, poor urban development practices and the absence of compost and waste management mechanisms, 600 families are now cultivating in their households.

[www.alternatives.ca](http://www.alternatives.ca)

## CANADA, WEB NETWORKS

Yodigo Inc.: A web-based service for delivering literacy

In celebration of their 25th anniversary, Web Networks launched a new website and brand at [www.web.net](http://www.web.net). Their new social enterprise, Yodigo Inc.,<sup>5</sup> manages deployment of the Yodigo literacy application. Yodigo builds literacy skills quickly by enabling easy creation of multimedia lessons in any language with a videogame-like structure. The video-based literacy lessons can be used over any broadband connection or offline on a local area network. Yodigo attracted investment from Canada's National Research Council, and will launch in the summer 2013, initially targeting communities and educators supporting indigenous and endangered language preservation as well as English language learners.

[www.web.net](http://www.web.net)



*Yodigo builds literacy skills by enabling easy creation of multimedia lessons.*

Photo: Web Networks

## COLOMBIA, COLNODO

E-government, knowledge management and capacity building

During 2012, as part of its e-government and e-democracy work, Colnodo, in partnership with the Colombian ICT Ministry, supported 179 public entities in their efforts to reach goals set by the national government by developing a web platform.<sup>6</sup> As part of this initiative, Colnodo trained 2,770 public servants online.

<sup>5</sup> [www.yodigo.tv](http://www.yodigo.tv)

<sup>6</sup> [www.entidades.gobiernoenlinea.gov.co](http://www.entidades.gobiernoenlinea.gov.co)

In the area of knowledge management, Colnodo was involved in the Environmental Observatory of Bogotá<sup>7</sup> and the Rural Observatory of Bogotá,<sup>8</sup> thanks to an agreement with the District Environmental Secretary.

In the area of appropriation, Colnodo organised two cycles of virtual training for ICT administrators in which more than 2,300 people enrolled. It also developed 24 new virtual courses offered through the ICT Ministry<sup>9</sup> and the National Academy of ICT Administrators.<sup>10</sup>

A total of 5,924 children and young people between the ages of eight and eighteen were trained in face-to-face events as part of the Intel Aprender initiative, while 1,506 people with disabilities and 4,501 people aged 60 and older were also trained face to face. Lastly, Colnodo organised the 7th National Meeting of ICT Administrators, in partnership with the ICT Ministry, attended by more than 200 people from the whole country.

[www.colnodo.apc.org](http://www.colnodo.apc.org)

## REPUBLIC OF CONGO, AZUR DÉVELOPPEMENT

Microcredits and grants to finance income-generating activities for vulnerable women and girls

A vulnerable 25-year-old woman, mother of two, started selling fresh fish at the market in the city of Nkayi Bouenza, in the Republic of Congo. A year later, she opened a butcher shop in the same market. Such stories are legion at AZUR Développement since the organisation has begun a programme for interest-free, refundable microcredits and non-refundable grants to finance income-generating activities for women living with HIV/AIDS, victims of violence against women and indigenous women. Indeed, a credit of CFA 200,000 (USD 400) can change the lives of girls and women. Women have used this fund to invest in homemade soap-making, learn sewing, baking and agricultural skills, and open small businesses in several departments in the Congo.

<sup>7</sup> [www.oab.ambientebogota.gov.co](http://www.oab.ambientebogota.gov.co)

<sup>8</sup> [www.observatoriorural.gov.co](http://www.observatoriorural.gov.co)

<sup>9</sup> [www.soytic.gov.co](http://www.soytic.gov.co)

<sup>10</sup> [www.academia.telecentros.org.co](http://www.academia.telecentros.org.co)

AZUR Développement started providing refundable loans and non-refundable grants in 2010, and as of 2012, a total of 201 loans and grants had been distributed to more than 300 vulnerable girls and women, including indigenous women. This project is supported by the Planet Wheeler Foundation.

[www.azurdev.org](http://www.azurdev.org)



*Economic empowerment changes vulnerable women's lives in Congo.*

Photo: AZUR Développement

## INDIA, DIGITAL EMPOWERMENT FOUNDATION (DEF)

eNGO: Enabling grassroots organisations for better efficiency



*eNGO empowers, inspires and increases the visibility of organisations by empowering them to use new tools to facilitate and enhance their daily activities.*

Photo: DEF

"Empowering the villagers would lead to a Developed India," said former president of India Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam in 2004. DEF has taken steps

to accomplish Dr. Kalam's dream of empowering rural citizens of India through various initiatives. Inspired by a bottom-up approach to information flow, DEF created the eNGO programme with support from the Public Interest Registry (PIR).

The eNGO programme provides web-based services at a low cost for grassroots organisations, enabling them to create their own websites in any Indian language or English, network and produce local digital content for a wide audience.

The programme has supported over 2,000 grassroots organisations, many of whom did not have websites previously. This initiative was also extended to South Asia and Africa.

[www.defindia.net](http://www.defindia.net)

## KENYA, ARID LANDS INFORMATION NETWORK (ALIN)

Civil servants avoid cybercafé fees



*Civil servants from remote locations were able to avoid the costs of a cybercafé by attending a training in ALIN's community knowledge centre.*

Photo: ALIN

In an initiative that started in September 2012, ALIN trained over 3,000 civil servants from Maarifa centres (community information hubs) in the villages of Mutomo, Kyuso, Ngarua, Nguruman, Isinya, Ndhiwa and Marigat.

Civil servants were trained in the use of computers and the internet, and as a result they were able to access their online profiles on the government's human resources online system. This allowed them to download their monthly pay slips, which they previously did in commercial cybercafés for a fee. Some trainees were able to file their tax

returns online, while others “have come from as far as Tseikuru and Mumoni, 40 kilometres away, to access our services. The cost of processing a pay slip in a cybercafé is about KES 800 (USD 8), and our centre has saved them from paying this,” notes John Njue, the field officer at the Kyuso Maarifa centre.

[www.alin.or.ke](http://www.alin.or.ke)

## KENYA, KENYA ICT ACTION NETWORK (KICTANET)

Women and cyber crime



*Reported cases of violence against women in Kenya.*

Photo: KICTANet

In 2012, KICTANet received a small grant from UNESCO to fully update the 2010 study “Women and cyber crime in Kenya: The dark side of ICTs”, which will also support a supplemental workshop in 2013.

As a partner in APC’s project “End violence: Women’s rights and safety online”, KICTANet will produce a baseline for the study. The UNESCO grant will then expand the baseline study to fully update research that was previously conducted in 2011. “Updating the study will provide data for possible policy advocacy in the future,” said Alice Munyua from KICTANet.

[www.kictanet.or.ke](http://www.kictanet.or.ke)

## MACEDONIA, METAMORPHOSIS

Macedonian journalists gain technical skills for multimedia online journalism



*Participants formed a multimedia newsroom in which every journalist covered every aspect of production, from idea development to editing and online promotion.*

Photo: Metamorphosis

Journalism in Macedonia faces numerous challenges such as political and economic pressure, censorship, hyper-production of copy-paste content, low technical capacities and an overall decline of professional standards.

In order to encourage journalists to produce higher quality content, Metamorphosis organised a series of trainings for participants to create and publish multimedia stories online. In 2012, 65 journalists from ten media networks attended the trainings. Even though the impact on the overall quality of online journalism in Macedonia is not immediate, these participants are now equipped to initiate change in online journalism.

Metamorphosis also offers support for journalists through online video tutorials that enable the media to conduct similar in-house trainings using free and easy-to-use tools.

[www.metamorphosis.org.mk](http://www.metamorphosis.org.mk)

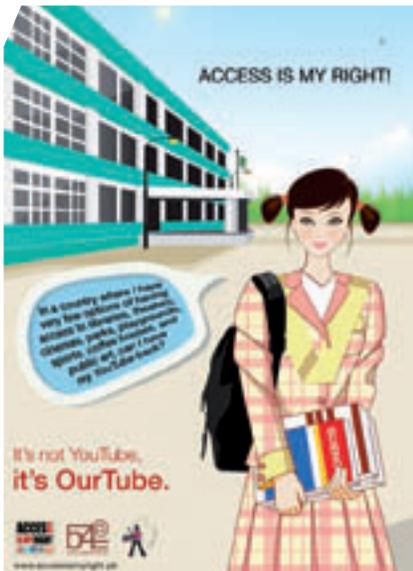
## PAKISTAN, BYTES FOR ALL

Access is my right!: Towards a censorship- and surveillance-free Pakistan

Internet filtering and online censorship are increasing in Pakistan. In the name of national security, the war on terror and religious morality, the state has been hyperactive in curtailing the means of communications, expression and access to information.

In 2012 Bytes For All launched the campaign "Access is my right!" against the wave of mass censorship that is affecting Pakistan and has resulted in academic losses to students, business losses to entrepreneurs, and a state of overall uncertainty and frustration among citizens. The campaign aimed to depict the negative impact of such practices, through a combination of posters, videos, public interest litigation and social media activities.

[www.bytesforall.org](http://www.bytesforall.org)



*The YouTube website is censored in Pakistan. A poster from the "Access is my right!" campaign reads, "It's not YouTube. It's OurTube."*

Photo: Bytes For All

## PARAGUAY, ASOCIACIÓN TRINIDAD/RADIO VIVA

Domestic workers fight for their rights



*Domestic workers learning ICT skills at a mobile telecentre.*

Photo: Asociación Trinidad/Radio Viva

In Paraguay, paid domestic work is not included in labour legislation, which causes instability, 12-hour work days and salaries that can be as low as 40% of the legal minimum wage. Against this backdrop, Asociación Trinidad/Radio Viva organised training sessions on citizenship and gender, which included a module on raising awareness on domestic work as a form of gender discrimination and gender inequality.

One training took place in the OGUATAVA mobile telecentre and brought more members to the organised domestic workers movement. Besides offering basic ICT and internet skills, the training provided a meeting place for women's movements and other civil society organisations.

As part of the training, participants agreed on a communications strategy to raise awareness on the issue. This included the production of radio segments to disseminate International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 189 on decent work for domestic workers and other materials.

[www.radioviva.com.py](http://www.radioviva.com.py)

## PHILIPPINES, FOUNDATION FOR MEDIA ALTERNATIVES (FMA)

Officials pledge to reclaim technology to end gender-related violence

On 26 November 2012, FMA and Kasarian-Kalayaan Inc. (SARILAYA), in collaboration with the municipal government of General Mariano Alvarez (GMA), held a Take Back The Tech (TBTT) event to fight online violence against women (eVAW) in the province of Cavite.

A youth forum was held to educate participants on how to stop eVAW. Sangguniang Kabataan (Filipino youth council) officials and an officer from the Philippine National Police in GMA attended. Participants shared personal stories on eVAW, whether experienced themselves or by friends seeking help.

Another forum was held for approximately 40 people, a majority of whom were women and gender coordinators from barangays (villages) in GMA. A break-out session allowed participants to share their own eVAW experiences and to recommend how they and the TBTT project can help stop eVAW in their communities.

Several GMA public officials, including Vice Mayor Percival Cabuhat, pledged their commitment to “take back the tech” to end gender discrimination and promote equality.

[www.fma.ph](http://www.fma.ph)



*FMA organised a TBTT event to fight online violence against women in November 2012 as part of the 16 days of activism to end VAW.*

Photo: FMA

## SOUTH KOREA, KOREAN PROGRESSIVE NETWORK JINBONET

Victory for freedom of expression in South Korea



*Jinbonet developed a successful awareness-raising campaign against the Network Act, a law that threatens online anonymity.*

Photo: Jinbonet

On 23 August 2012, Jinbonet scored a victory in a long, hard-fought struggle. The Constitutional Court ruled unanimously against the real name system regulation, which is part of a larger law known as the Network Act, on the premise that it is unconstitutional to require people to reveal their identity in order to post or comment on websites.<sup>11</sup> The struggle is far from over, however. There are several internet identity verification rules still in force in South Korea. For instance, internet identity verification is enforceable during election periods, for game users, and for mobile phone subscribers. Jinbonet is committed to abolishing any regulations that undermine the freedom of expression of South Koreans. Jinbonet’s Byoung-il Oh says, “We released statements criticising the Network Act, submitted a written opinion to the government, organised several public forums, submitted a petition to the National Human Rights Committee and wrote an opinion to the UN Human Rights Council. We also proposed that the National Assembly review and abolish the Act, and filed the constitutional lawsuit.”

[www.jinbo.net](http://www.jinbo.net)

<sup>11</sup> [www.apc.org/en/news/victory-freedom-expression-south-korea](http://www.apc.org/en/news/victory-freedom-expression-south-korea)

## SPAIN, PANGEA

Community networks: Pangea offers reliable and affordable internet connection



*Pangea connects its users into a solidarity system.*

Photo: Paco Calvino, reproduced under Creative Commons licence

In 2012 Pangea focused on facilitating connectivity and access to the internet, going back to its origins as an internet service provider. Thanks to the European development project CONFINE (Community Networks Testbed for the Future Internet), Pangea joined Guifi.net, one of the world's biggest community telecommunications networks, linking its servers with other European members. These partnerships allowed Pangea's members to connect to the community network, thus benefiting from high-speed access to Pangea and all its services.

Many of Pangea's individual members, especially those who do not live in the city and used to have connectivity issues when using commercial solutions, can now access a more reliable connection. Others benefit from a solidarity system that also allows them to pay lower rates in times of economic crisis.

[www.pangea.org](http://www.pangea.org)

## UGANDA, COLLABORATION ON INTERNATIONAL ICT POLICY FOR EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (CIPESA)

Promoting open governance in Uganda  
In 2012 CIPESA continued advocating for the use of ICTs in enhancing citizen participation in democratic governance. While implementing the iParticipate Uganda project, CIPESA partnered with organisations that promote the use of ICTs in governance at the national level and beyond. The need for increased access to information and citizen empowerment has been made evident by CIPESA's advocacy activities and publications. CIPESA has promoted open governance as well as undertaken evidence-based research on the benefits of open government data. At the country level, CIPESA has thus been an active partner in spearheading the Open Development Partnership in Uganda, a civil society-led initiative which aims to build, avail and increase access to information for better resource utilisation, transparency and accountability.

[www.cipesa.org](http://www.cipesa.org)



*CIPESA continues to promote and advocate for the inclusive use of ICTs for development as well as protection of citizens' rights to access information both online and offline.*

Photo: CIPESA

## UNITED KINGDOM, COMPUTER AID INTERNATIONAL

ZubaBoxes bring computing power to rural Zambia, Zimbabwe and Nigeria. Computer Aid International, funded by Ensoft, dispatched three ZubaBoxes to educational and rural development projects in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Nigeria between March and April 2012. Anja French, director of communications at Computer Aid, says, "ICTs are essential tools for empowering communities and reducing poverty and Ensoft's donation will bring the benefits of ICTs to remote communities in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Nigeria." The ZubaBoxes were sent to three not-for-profit organisations that work to improve education, health and economic opportunities in Africa: the Murtala Muhammed Foundation in Nigeria; Macha Works, a locally led cooperative in rural Zambia; and UNESCO's Madziwa Secondary School in Zimbabwe. They will provide affordable access to schools and local communities alike, giving people the opportunity to access online learning materials and gain the necessary IT skills for higher-paid employment in the future. Computer Aid plans to assess the impact of the ZubaBoxes in 2013.

[www.computeraid.org](http://www.computeraid.org)

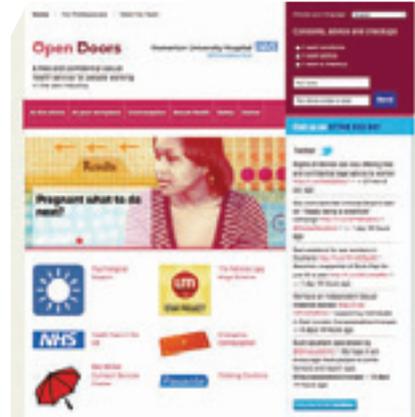


*The ZubaBox is a solar-powered ICT hub that is designed to fit into a shipping container and provides low-power computing solutions to communities that do not have access to electricity or internet connectivity. They can be deployed to the most rural and isolated communities anywhere in the world.*

Photo: Computer Aid International

## UNITED KINGDOM, GREENNET

Open Doors sexual health clinic



*The Open Doors website was a critical resource for sex workers during the 2012 Summer Olympics, a period which saw unprecedented police activity.*

Photo: [opendoors.nhs.uk](http://opendoors.nhs.uk)

GreenNet's challenge was decidedly more subversive and less sporty than the rest of what was getting covered in London in 2012 (the 2012 Summer Olympics). They teamed up with the Open Doors sexual health clinic to work out an innovative solution to the problem of how nurses should do their outreach work whilst the police were closing down brothels in the run up to the Olympic Games.<sup>12</sup>

GreenNet launched the clinic's new website at [opendoors.nhs.uk](http://opendoors.nhs.uk) just in time to reach east London sex workers with the sorts of advice that the nurses used to provide on visits before the police action began. And they are thrilled to see the impact that the site is having with sex workers and practitioners. All of their content is now available in five languages, clinic news is tweeted as it happens and new leaflets and posters based on the website have been printed.

[www.gn.apc.org](http://www.gn.apc.org)

<sup>12</sup> [www.apc.org/en/news/website-overcome-challenges-providing-services-sex](http://www.apc.org/en/news/website-overcome-challenges-providing-services-sex)

## UNITED STATES, LABORNET

Making technology work for the labour movement

LaborNet has continued to develop labour media and communication technology for working people. At the December 2012 LaborTech conference, sponsored by LaborNet, participants were trained on how to use mobile phones to produce live streaming video, and the use of technology for information and organising.

One issue that LaborNet has worked on is the defence of communication rights and the right of journalists to do their work from Korea, Japan and other countries. The conference had reports from Turkey and Palestine by journalists on local working conditions, the effort to free jailed journalists and the right to work.

LaborNet and the conference also examined the role of ICTs in organising workers in the US and globally. Labour communication activists from the "Making Change At Wal-Mart" organising campaign made an exciting report on how they had linked up Wal-Mart workers from throughout the US using social media.

[www.labornet.org](http://www.labornet.org)

## UNITED STATES, MAY FIRST/PEOPLE LINK

Media policy across the US-Mexico border



*May First/People Link held a workshop at the Allied Media Conference in Detroit where participants from the US and Mexico participated face to face and online.*

Photo: Mallory Knodel

May First/People Link are coordinating the work of their US and Mexico offices on media policy. In the United States, they have become co-anchors for the Media Action Grassroots Network (MAG-Net). MAG-Net is a local-to-national advocacy coalition for media reform and social justice. As part of this network May First/People Link will be leading organising efforts in the northeast region of the US with the Global Action Project, a youth media organisation. In Mexico, they have joined the Coalición Ciudadana Democracia y Medios, which is driving progressive constitutional reform in telecommunications policy. They have been working in close collaboration with the Mexican Association of the Right to Information (Asociación Mexicana de Derecho a la Información), a crucial player in this effort both technically and politically.

May First/People Link's goal is to share best practices and strategies across borders. They hope to begin building awareness on the need to coordinate international efforts to better engage with and strengthen media and social change movements globally.

[www.mayfirst.org](http://www.mayfirst.org)

## VENEZUELA, ESLARED

EsLaRed celebrates 20 years of human resource development and ICT work

Two decades ago, a group of professors from Universidad de Los Andes in Mérida were faced with the challenge of developing computer networks that were predicted to have a major impact in the areas of education, research and human development.

In 1992, EsLaRed's only capital was its great enthusiasm and certainty that other organisations shared similar goals. They obtained support from several organisations, which allowed EsLaRed to assemble a group of international experts and participants from Latin American countries in field trainings about the state of ICTs.

EsLaRed has come a long way since 1992. The help and support of many institutions and organisations made the dream of a small group of educators come true. EsLaRed's endeavour continues, and there is already great enthusiasm for its upcoming annual meeting, WALC 2013, to be held in Managua, Nicaragua at the Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería.

[www.eslared.org.ve](http://www.eslared.org.ve)

# INSIDE APC: OUR MEMBERS

In December 2012, APC had 45 organisational members and seven affiliates in 31 countries, with the majority in the global South.

APC added no new organisational members in 2012. However, in November we opened our membership up for individual members, called APC affiliates. This is a significant milestone for the APC network and we have since welcomed some fantastic individuals. Following our list of affiliates are our members listed geographically.

## APC AFFILIATES

Florence Bamwete Bakka, Uganda  
Rafik Dammak, Japan  
Avri Doria, United States  
Roxana Laura Goldstein, Argentina

Jeanette Hofmann, Germany  
Michael Jensen, Brazil  
Jorge Mauricio Escobar Sarria, Colombia

## AFRICA

### CAMEROON

PROTEGE QV  
[www.protegeqv.org](http://www.protegeqv.org)  
Council representatives: Sylvie Siyam,  
Avis Momeni

### CONGO, REPUBLIC OF

AZUR DÉVELOPPEMENT  
[www.azurdev.org](http://www.azurdev.org)  
Council representatives: Blanche  
Olga Zissi, Sylvie Niombo

### EGYPT

ARABDEV  
[www.arabdev.org](http://www.arabdev.org)  
Council representative: Leila  
Hassanin

### KENYA

AFRICAN REGIONAL CENTRE  
FOR COMPUTING (ARCC) (UNTIL  
SEPTEMBER)  
[www.arcc.or.ke](http://www.arcc.or.ke)  
Council representatives: Alfred  
Orimbo, Steven Yogo  
ARID LANDS INFORMATION  
NETWORK (ALIN)  
[www.alin.or.ke](http://www.alin.or.ke)  
Council representative: James  
Nguo

### KENYA ICT ACTION NETWORK (KICTANET)

[www.kictanet.or.ke](http://www.kictanet.or.ke)  
Council representatives: Alice W. Munyua,  
Muriuki Mureithi

### NIGERIA

FANTSUAM FOUNDATION  
[www.fantsuam.org](http://www.fantsuam.org)  
Council representatives: John Dada, Kelechi  
Micheals

### SOUTH AFRICA

COMMUNITY EDUCATION COMPUTER  
SOCIETY (CECS)  
[www.cecs.org.za](http://www.cecs.org.za)  
Council representative: Arnold Pietersen  
SOUTHERN AFRICAN NGO NETWORK  
(SANGONET)  
[www.sangonet.org.za](http://www.sangonet.org.za)  
Council representative: David Barnard  
UNGANA-AFRIKA  
[www.ungana-afrika.org](http://www.ungana-afrika.org)  
Council representatives: Rudi von  
Staden, Tshupo Thlaku  
WOMEN'SNET  
[www.womensnet.org.za](http://www.womensnet.org.za)  
Council representatives: Lebogang  
Marishane (until November), Lerato  
Legoabe (until November), Eunice  
Mwesigwa (from November)

## UGANDA

COLLABORATION ON INTERNATIONAL ICT  
POLICY FOR EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA  
(CIPESA)

[www.cipesa.org](http://www.cipesa.org)

Council representatives: Vincent Bagiire,  
Lillian Nalwoga

WOMEN OF UGANDA NETWORK  
(WOUNET)

[www.wougnat.org](http://www.wougnat.org)

Council representatives: Milton  
Aineruhanga, Goretti Zavuga Amuriat

## ASIA-PACIFIC

### AUSTRALIA/INDONESIA

ENGAGEMEDIA

[www.engagemedia.org](http://www.engagemedia.org)

Council representatives: Andrew  
Lowenthal, Alexandra Crosby

### BANGLADESH

BANGLADESH FRIENDSHIP EDUCATION  
SOCIETY (BFES)

[www.bfes.net](http://www.bfes.net)

Council representatives: Reza Salim,  
Shamima Aktar

VOICES FOR INTERACTIVE CHOICE AND  
EMPOWERMENT (VOICE)

[www.voicebd.org](http://www.voicebd.org)

Council representatives: Ahmed  
Swapan Mahmud, Farjana Akter

### CAMBODIA

OPEN INSTITUTE

[www.open.org.kh/en](http://www.open.org.kh/en)

Council representatives: Chim  
Manavy, Kong Sidaroth

### INDIA

DIGITAL EMPOWERMENT  
FOUNDATION (DEF)

[www.defindia.net](http://www.defindia.net)

Council representatives: Osama  
Manzar, Shaifali Chikermane

### JAPAN

JAPAN COMPUTER ACCESS FOR  
EMPOWERMENT (JCAFE)

[www.jcafe.net/english](http://www.jcafe.net/english)

Council representatives: Onoda  
Mitoye, Okabe Kazuaki

JAPAN COMPUTER ACCESS  
NETWORK (JCA-NET)

[www.jca.apc.org](http://www.jca.apc.org)

Council representatives: Fujino  
Satoshi, Hamada Tadahisa

## PHILIPPINES

FOUNDATION FOR MEDIA ALTERNATIVES (FMA)

[www.fma.ph](http://www.fma.ph)

Council representatives: Alan Alegre, Randy  
Tuano (from March)

## SOUTH ASIA

BYTES FOR ALL

[www.bytesforall.org](http://www.bytesforall.org)

Council representatives: Partha Pratim Sarker,  
Frederick Noronha

## SOUTH KOREA

KOREAN PROGRESSIVE NETWORK JINBONET

[www.jinbo.net](http://www.jinbo.net)

Council representatives: Byoung-il Oh,  
Ji-Sung Kim

## EUROPE

### BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

ONEWORLD PLATFORM FOR SOUTHEAST  
EUROPE FOUNDATION (OWPSEE)

[www.oneworldsee.org](http://www.oneworldsee.org)

Council representatives: Valentina Pellizzer,  
Predrag Vostini (until September), Sejla  
Dizdarevic (from September)

### BULGARIA

BLUELINK INFORMATION NETWORK

[www.bluelink.net](http://www.bluelink.net)

Council representatives: Vladimir Ivanov  
(until March), Pavel Antonov (from  
March), Antonia Vlaykova (from March)

### CROATIA

ZAMIRNET

[www.zamirnet.hr](http://www.zamirnet.hr)

Council representatives: Danijela Babic,  
Nebojsa Gavrilov

### HUNGARY

GREEN SPIDER (UNTIL JUNE)

[www.zpok.hu](http://www.zpok.hu)

Council representatives: Peter  
Dunajcsik, Robert Fidirich

### MACEDONIA

METAMORPHOSIS FOUNDATION

[www.metamorphosis.org.mk](http://www.metamorphosis.org.mk)

Council representatives: Bardhyl  
Jashari, Irina Shumadieva

### ROMANIA

STRAWBERRYNET

[www.sbnnet.ro](http://www.sbnnet.ro)

Council representatives: Mihaly  
Bako, Rozalia Bakó

## SPAIN

PANGEA

[www.pangea.org](http://www.pangea.org)

Council representatives: Leandro Navarro, Lorena Merino

## UK

GREENNET

[www.gn.apc.org](http://www.gn.apc.org)

Council representatives: Michael Moritz, Liz Probert

COMPUTER AID INTERNATIONAL

[www.computeraid.org](http://www.computeraid.org)

Council representatives: Tony Roberts, Anja ffrench

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

### ARGENTINA

NODO TAU

[www.tau.org.ar](http://www.tau.org.ar)

Council representatives: Danilo Lujambio, Eduardo Rodríguez

WAMANI

[www.wamani.apc.org](http://www.wamani.apc.org)

Council representatives: Carlos Alvarez, Rodolfo Rapetti

### BRAZIL

NÚCLEO DE PESQUISAS, ESTUDOS E FORMAÇÃO (NUPEF)

[www.nupez.org.br](http://www.nupez.org.br)

Council representatives: Carlos Afonso, Graciela Selaimen

### COLOMBIA

COLNODO

[www.colnodo.apc.org](http://www.colnodo.apc.org)

Council representatives: Julián Casasbuenas, Ariel Barbosa

### COSTA RICA

SULÁ BATSÚ

[www.sulabatsu.com](http://www.sulabatsu.com)

Council representatives: Kemly Camacho, Adriana Sánchez

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NETWORKS & DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (FUNREDES)

[www.funredes.org](http://www.funredes.org)

Council representative: Daniel Pimienta

## MEXICO

LANETA

[www.laneta.apc.org](http://www.laneta.apc.org)

Council representatives: Olinca Marino, Erika Smith

## PARAGUAY

ASOCIACIÓN TRINIDAD COMUNICACIÓN, CULTURA Y DESARROLLO

[www.radioviva.com.py](http://www.radioviva.com.py)

Council representatives: Arturo Bregaglio, Mirian Candia Sánchez

## PERU

CENTRO PERUANO DE ESTUDIOS SOCIALES (CEPES)

[www.cepes.org.pe](http://www.cepes.org.pe)

Council representatives: Maicu Alvarado, Roberto Bustamante (until March), Gabriela Perona (from March)

## URUGUAY

THIRD WORLD INSTITUTE (ITEM) (UNTIL MAY)

[www.item.org.uy](http://www.item.org.uy)

## VENEZUELA

FUNDACIÓN ESCUELA LATINOAMERICANA DE REDES (ESLARED)

[www.eslared.org.ve](http://www.eslared.org.ve)

Council representatives: Edmundo Vitale, Lourdes Pietrosemoli

NORTH AMERICA (Not including Mexico)

## CANADA

ALTERNATIVES

[www.alternatives.ca](http://www.alternatives.ca)

Council representatives: Michel Lambert, Mélanie Hughes (until June)

WEB NETWORKS

[www.web.net](http://www.web.net)

Council representative: Oliver Zielke

## USA

LABORNET

[www.labornet.org](http://www.labornet.org)

Council representatives: Steve Zeltzer, Erika Zweig

MAY FIRST/PEOPLE LINK

[www.mayfirst.org](http://www.mayfirst.org)

Council representatives: Alfredo Lopez, Hilary Goldstein

INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS (IGC)

[www.igc.org](http://www.igc.org)

Council representatives: Mark Graham, Mitra Ardron

# GOVERNANCE AND STAFF DIRECTORY

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**Danijela Babic**, Croatia (chair) (until October)

**Valentina Pellizzer**, Bosnia and Herzegovina  
(vice chair and chair from October)

**Andrew Garton**, Australia/Indonesia (secretary)

**Julian Casasbuenas**, Colombia (treasurer)

**Anriette Esterhuysen**, South Africa  
(executive director)

**Shahzad Ahmad**, Pakistan

**Graciela Selaimen**, Brazil

**Liz Probert**, United Kingdom

## STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

**Executive director:** Anriette Esterhuysen,  
South Africa

**Deputy executive director:** Chat Garcia  
Ramilo, Philippines (from July 2012)

**Executive assistant and resource mobili-  
sation coordinator:** Emilar Vushe, South  
Africa

**Administrator of the APC Executive  
Director's Office:** Eunice Mwesigwa,  
South Africa\* Volunteer: Ely Krumwiede\*\*

## FINANCE AND HUMAN RESOURCES

**Finance manager:** Karen Banks, UK\*

**Accountant:** Maya Sooka, South Africa

**Senior finance officer:**  
Fatima Bhyat, South Africa

**Finance associate:** Misty Tanner, US\*

## COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA

**Communications and network  
development manager:** Mallory Knodel,  
Canada (from January)

**Communications, media and promotions  
associate:** Lisa Cyr, Canada

**Technical and systems coordinator:** Sarah  
Tomas, Philippines

**Communications intern:** Maria Augustina  
Fazio, Uruguay (until September)\*\*

**Specialist editor:** Flavia Fascendini,  
Argentina

**Specialist editor:** Analia Lavin, US (June-  
September)

**Internet rights communications  
specialist:** Frédéric Dubois, Canada/  
Germany (from April)\*\*

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\* Staff that are based at, working for or closely associated with APC members.

\*\* Consultants, volunteers and/or temporary staff who worked with APC during 2012

**APC WOMEN RIGHTS PROGRAMME  
(APC WRP)**

**APC WRP manager:** Chat Garcia Ramilo,  
Philippines

**Women's rights advocacy coordinator:**

Jac sm Kee, Malaysia

**Women's rights project coordinator:**

Jan Moolman, South Africa

**Project coordinator:** Jennifer Radloff,  
South Africa

**Latin American network (PARM)  
and GEM services coordinator:** Dafne  
Sabanes Plou, Argentina

**GenderIT.org coordinator:** Katerina  
Fialova, Czech Republic

**Women's rights project associate:** Erika  
Smith, Mexico\*

**COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION  
POLICY PROGRAMME (CIPP)**

**CIPP manager:** Valeria Betancourt,  
Ecuador

**African ICT policy advocacy**

**coordinator:** Mawaki Chango, Côte  
d'Ivoire (from September)

**Internet Rights Are Human Rights project  
coordinator:** Joy Liddicoat, New Zealand

**Project administrator:** Shawna Finnegan, Canada  
(from July)

**Research coordinator:** Pablo Accuosto, Uruguay

**Volunteer:** Avri Doria, US\*\*

**IISD intern:** Alexandra Groome, South Africa  
(from September)\*\*

**Internet rights communications associate:**  
Grady Johnson, Canada (until April)\*\*

**STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES AND NETWORK  
DEVELOPMENT (ST&ND)**

**Member collaboration and knowledge  
sharing coordinator:** Karel Novotný, Uruguay/  
Czech Republic

**ICTs and Environmental Sustainability  
project coordinator:** Alan Finlay, South Africa  
(until June 2012)

**IISD intern:** Shawna Finnegan, South Africa  
(until June)\*\*

# FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS IN 2012

## **Africa Technology and Transparency Initiative (ATTI)**

Strengthening Civil Society Capacity to Combat Gender-Based Violence in DRC and Congo

## **The Ford Foundation**

EROTICS II: Support to strengthen advocacy work on internet governance and access to SRH and Rights

## **Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries (Hivos)**

Strategic Action Plan 2009 - 2012  
Global Information Society Watch

## **International Development Research Centre (IDRC)**

Building research and communications capacity for an open, fair and sustainable networked society: The APC Action Network 2010-11

Innovative Application of ICTs in Addressing Water-related Impacts of Climate Change

## **The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) FLOW Grant**

Women leaders who combat technology-related violence:  
Defending a safe, secure environment for women and girls

## **Open Society Foundations**

Digital Migration in Africa: Whose Dividend? Raising Awareness and Building Capacity

Access, Rights and Innovation:  
Improving Governance and Accountability in ICT policy and Regulation in Africa

## **Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)**

Internet Rights Are Human Rights

## **The Swedish Program for ICT in Developing Regions (Spider)**

Holding government accountable for combating gender-based violence in Cambodia

## **World Association for Christian Communication (WACC)**

The Status of Critical Communication Rights 10 years After WSIS

APC provided consultancy or commissioned project services for the following partners:

## **Consumers International**

Research study on the effectiveness and impact of the project "Consumer Representation in the Information Society"

## **Council of Europe**

Draft an exploratory paper for the Council of Europe for submission to the Government Advisory Committee

## **Fundación Comunica**

Rethinking the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean

## **Google South Africa (Pty) Limited**

Support for African IGF  
Conduct baseline study of intermediary liability in five countries in Africa

## **International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)**

Publication of "ICTs, the Internet and Sustainability"

## **Internet Society (ISOC)**

World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) Travel Funds for African civil society participants  
Human Rights and Internet Protocols

## **Centre for Development Informatics, School of Environment and Development, University of Manchester**

For organising the "ICTs, Climate Change and Development" workshop

## **Women Win**

Digital Storytelling Consultancy

## **Women'sNet**

Supervision and oversight of the JASS FTX Toolkit

## **World Bank Group**

Design and implementation of a Digital Switch Over (DSO) in Cameroon

## ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 2012

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2012		
	2012 (USD)	2011 (USD)
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>1,513,436</b>	<b>1,430,134</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>872</b>
Equipment	346	872
<b>Current assets</b>	<b>1,513,090</b>	<b>1,429,262</b>
Accounts receivable	127,078	121,837
Accrued income - grants	80,000	172,555
Cash and cash equivalents	1,306,012	1,134,870
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>1,513,436</b>	<b>1,430,134</b>
<b>RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1,513,436</b>	<b>1,430,134</b>
<b>Reserves and sustainability funds</b>	<b>738,147</b>	<b>785,275</b>
Sustainability funds	576,245	623,373
Retained income	161,902	161,902
<b>Current liabilities</b>	<b>775,289</b>	<b>644,859</b>
Accounts payable	89,496	40,179
Deferred income from grants	685,793	604,680
<b>TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1,513,436</b>	<b>1,430,134</b>

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012		
	2012 (USD)	2011 (USD)
<b>INCOME</b>	<b>2,072,071</b>	<b>2,783,084</b>
<b>Grant and contract income</b>	<b>1,761,840</b>	<b>2,541,921</b>
<b>Earned income</b>	<b>310,231</b>	<b>241,163</b>
Consulting revenue	257,132	209,971
Interest	761	997
Membership fees	20,848	23,400
Sales and sundry	31,490	6,795
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>2,119,199</b>	<b>2,651,226</b>
Auditors' remuneration	12,800	14,147
Meetings (staff, board and council)	5,000	4,265
Operational expenses	52,452	65,880
Personnel costs	482,973	456,214
Programme and project expenses	1,543,341	2,066,891
Telephone and fax	1,940	2,121
Translation and annual report	5,137	25,980
Travel, accommodation and per diems	3,890	2,887
Website (hosting and technical)	11,666	12,841
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>(47,128)</b>	<b>131,858</b>

Note: Detailed information is available in the audited financial statements for 2012.

# PUBLICATIONS IN 2012

- APC/IDRC. *Application of ICTs for climate change adaptation in the water sector: Developing country experiences and emerging research priorities*. Johannesburg: APC/IDRC, 2012.
- APC/CIESPAL. *Uso y regulación del espectro en América Latina: estudios de caso de Argentina, Brasil, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú y Venezuela* Quito: APC/CIESPAL, 2012. (Spanish)
- APC. *APC Annual Report 2011*. Johannesburg: APC, 2012.
- Mobbs, Paul. *A practical guide to sustainable IT*. Johannesburg: APC, 2012.
- APC/Hivos. *Update: Global Information Society Watch 2011 Special Edition I*. Johannesburg: APC/Hivos, 2012.
- APC/Hivos. *Update: Global Information Society Watch 2011 Special Edition II*. Johannesburg: APC/Hivos, 2012.
- APC/Hivos. *Global Information Society Watch 2012*. Johannesburg: APC/Hivos, 2012.

## STATEMENTS

- Almstrom, Henrik, and Joy Liddicoat. *APC Submission to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association*. Geneva: APC, 2012.
- APC/Bytes for All. *Joint Submission on Internet-related Human Rights Issues in Pakistan*. Islamabad: APC/Bytes for All, 2012.
- APC. *Consultation on ICT sector discussion paper - Submission to the Institute for Human Rights and Business*. Wellington: APC, 2012.
- APC. *Enhancing cooperation among stakeholders in internet governance*. Geneva: APC, 2012.
- APC. *Submission to Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the internet*. Johannesburg: APC, 2012.
- APC/Colnodo. *Joint Submission on Internet-related Human Rights Issues in Colombia*. Bogota: APC/Colnodo, 2012.
- APC/Canadian Internet Policy and Public Interest Clinic/OpenMedia.ca/TeleCommunities Canada/Alternatives/Web Networks. *Joint Submission on Internet-related Human Rights Issues in Canada*. Winnipeg: APC/Canadian Internet Policy and Public Interest Clinic/OpenMedia.ca/TeleCommunities Canada/Alternatives/Web Networks, 2012.
- APC. *Priorities for the seventh Internet Governance Forum (IGF) 2012*. Quito: APC, 2012.
- APC. *Perspectives on the Revision of the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs)*. Johannesburg: APC.
- APC/PROTEGE QV. *Joint Submission on Internet-related Human Rights Issues in Cameroon*. Yaounde: APC/PROTEGE QV, 2012.

## RESEARCH

- Souter, David. *Human rights and the internet: A review of perceptions in human rights organisations*. Johannesburg: APC, 2012.
- APC/CIPESA. *Assessment of citizens' perceptions on open governance in Uganda*. Johannesburg: APC/CIPESA, 2012.
- APC/CIPESA. *Uganda Open Government Data Readiness Study*. Johannesburg: APC/CIPESA, 2012.
- APC/CIPESA. *Report on Open Governance Network building in Uganda*. Johannesburg: APC/CIPESA, 2012.

Kalemera, Ashnah, Lillian Nalwoga, and Wairagala Wakabi. *Intermediary liability in Uganda*. Johannesburg: APC, 2012.

Sesan, 'Gbenga. *Intermediary liability in Nigeria*. Johannesburg: APC, 2012.

Munyua, Alice, Grace Githaiga, and Victor Kapiyo. *Intermediary liability in Kenya*. Johannesburg: APC, 2012.

APC. *Intermediary liability in Africa: Baseline studies and summary report*. Johannesburg: APC, 2012.

Comminos, Alex. *The liability of internet intermediaries in Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa and Uganda: An uncertain terrain*. Johannesburg: APC, 2012.

Comminos, Alex. *Intermediary liability in South Africa*. Johannesburg: APC, 2012.

Liddicoat, Joy. *Freedom of expression, freedom of association and democracy: New issues and threats*. Johannesburg: APC, 2012.

### ISSUE PAPERS AND BRIEFS

Liddicoat, Joy, and Avri Doria. *Human rights and Internet protocols: Comparing processes and principles*. Berlin: APC, 2012.

Comminos, Alex. *Freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association and the internet*. Giessen: APC, 2012. (English, Spanish and French)

### CAPACITY-BUILDING MATERIALS

APC. *GreeningIT inventory*. Johannesburg: APC, 2012.

APC. *Critically absent: Women in internet governance. A policy advocacy toolkit*. Johannesburg: APC, 2012.

APC. *Green-my-tech tip sheets*. London: APC, 2012. (English, Spanish and French)

APC. *Communicating research for influence: Strategies and challenges for bringing about change*. Johannesburg: APC, 2012. (English, Spanish and French)

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Finnegan, Shawna, and Lisa Cyr. *Moving beyond the tool: ICTs in the sustainable development discussion at Rio+20*. Winnipeg: International Institute for Sustainable Development, 2012.

APC/Various. *Impact 2.0: New mechanisms for linking research and policy*. Montevideo: Fundación Comunica, 2012. (English and Spanish)

Esterhuysen, Anriette, and Alan Finlay. *ICTs, the Internet and Sustainability: An interview with Anriette Esterhuysen and Alan Finlay*. Winnipeg: International Institute for Sustainable Development, 2012.

Liddicoat, Joy. "The Internet, Freedom of Expression and Democracy - Connecting our Rights." *MIND 4 - Human Rights and Internet Governance*. Berlin: *Internet & Society Collaboratory*, 2012.

Sabanes Plou, Dafne. "Going visible: Women's rights on the internet." *Addressing inequalities: The Heart of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Future We Want for All*. New York: UN Women, UNICEF and United Nations, 2012.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Every year, our annual report becomes longer and more detailed. It is no wonder, since taking a snapshot of APC's work in any given year also captures, in part, all past projects and initiatives from which our current activities have grown. It is this ever-growing legacy that makes APC so accomplished in its fields of work.

I must give all credit to those in the APC staff who have contributed to this report. Where I have merely collected and assembled, Dafne Sabanes Plou and Karel Novotný have written and written and written. Thank you to Analía Lavin, Alexandra Groome and Flavia Fascendini for facilitating the content and production of the report as pillars of APC's communications team. Emilar Vushe, Misty Tanner and Maya Sooka contribute each year very crucial and accurate information that we could not do without.

Lori Nordstrom deserves our gratitude for her consistent and thoughtful work as our proofreader each year. The design team of Monocromo has been creative and thoughtful, as always, in helping us to present to you this report.

Arguably the most interesting section of our yearly reports comes directly from our members. I am always thrilled at the influx of such significant stories and testaments to the transformative effect of ICTs used for social change. This year we have had more member stories than any previous year and it is all due to the contributions of the following people:

Danilo Lujambio	James Nguo
Seelan Palay	Felix Lapuz Jr.
Andrew Lowenthal	Byoung-il Oh
Ahmed Swapan Mahmud	Bardhyl Jashari
Pavel Antonov	Shahzad Ahmad
Avis Momeni	Arturo Bregaglio
Sylvie Siyam	Lorena Merino
Manavy Chim	Lillian Nalwoga
Michel Lambert	Anja ffrench
Catherine Papas	Anna Feldman
Oliver Zielke	Hilary Goldstein
Sylvie Niombo	Steve Zeltzer
Julian Casasbuenas G.	Lourdes Pietrosemoli
Ritu Srivastava	

Finally, thank you to the APC family all over the world for your significant work that makes working on this publication such a joy and an inspiration.

Lori Nordstrom deserves our gratitude for her patience and consistent work as our proofreader each year.

Annual report editor: Mallory Knodel, APC communications manager  
mallory@apc.org