APC

Annual Report

2010

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INTRODUCTION

Writing about a year's work in APC is a challenge that mirrors the challenge of describing what APC is and what we do. In a world where most non-governmental or civil society organisations focus on single issues, APC is very different.

Our mission is focused on social justice and our purpose is to empower and support organisations, social movements and individuals through the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs).

… Not a mission that lends itself to a single issue area. Added to this is APC's nature as a member-driven network made up of organisations that face diverse contexts and challenges.

We are all united by our common commitment to a free and open internet that is a force for creating a better world, but how we do this varies from country to country and organisation to organisation.

Reflecting on what it is that makes APC so unwieldy (from the elevator pitch[1] perspective) these three elements stand out:

- We work at two broad levels: policy and practice. Another way of saying this is that we work to empower people who are individual users of the internet, AND we work on the policy conditions

that can make accessing and using the internet easier.

- We approach the world of technology and of the internet as being integrated with society and history. In other words, and perhaps because APC is older than the public internet, we do not see the virtual world and its struggles and triumphs as being separate from the physical world. So for those of us who have been around in APC for a long time it is difficult to think of social activism as "online activism" or internet rights as separate from human rights. Our experience is that at an everyday level it is people working together for social justice in an integrated way, online and offline, that brings about change.

- We don't just think globally and act locally. APC and our members

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1 An elevator pitch is when you have to explain to someone exactly what APC does in the time it takes an elevator (or lift) to go from ground floor to the top floor of a building.
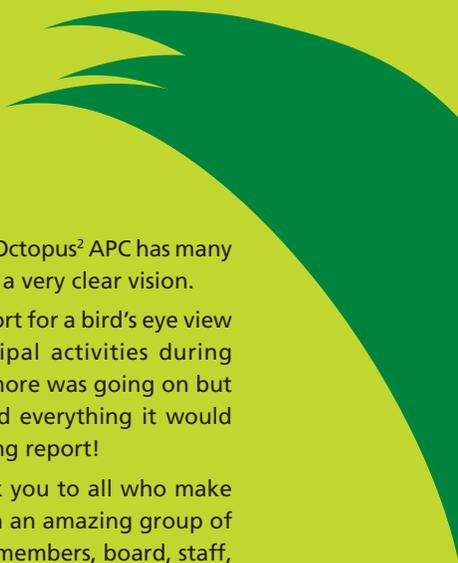
think and act globally *and* locally. Our priorities are shaped by members who share common values but face diverse challenges. Members are in solidarity with one another and view the world as a connected place. We believe in improving international policy that impacts on people's access to social, political and economic justice; but APC members' primary activities are focused on shaping their local contexts, and working with local organisations and communities.

This adds complexity to our work and to our partnerships but our **activity areas** remain constant and clear. Since its inception in 1990 APC has **built networks** (technical networks but mostly people networks), developed **skills, capacity and tools**, **created and shared information** and publications online and used **research** to inform **policy advocacy**.

Like Paul the Octopus[2] APC has many tentacles and a very clear vision.

Read this report for a bird's eye view on our principal activities during 2010 – a lot more was going on but if we included everything it would be a really long report!

As ever thank you to all who make up APC – such an amazing group of people – the members, board, staff, donors, other supporters, partners and friends.

A special thank you this year to our outgoing board chair, Danilo Lujambio. Danilo has served on APC's board of directors since November 2001. He will be greatly missed. Thank you for your wisdom, and your deep commitment to social justice and the way in which you linked this commitment to your APC work.

Anriette Esterhuysen
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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 information and communication technologies (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.

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2   news.nationalpost.com/2010/07/09/paul-the-octopus-predicts-world-cup-glory-for-spain

APC 1990-2010
CELEBRATING TWENTY YEARS
NETWORKING ONLINE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE
AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

During the 1980s in an increasingly militarised world and in the face of a proliferation of nuclear weapons a number of people networks emerged to connect activists. They had experience in international collaboration in the non-profit world and a deep commitment to making advances in communications available to movements working to make the world a better place.[3]

In 1987 people at later APC member GreenNet in the United Kingdom began collaborating with their counterparts later known as the Institute for Global Communications (IGC) in the United States. By coincidence the two national networks were using the same computer systems. They made the first non-profit transoceanic computer link. Communications focused on peace, human rights and the environment. By 1989 networks in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Nicaragua and Sweden were exchanging information with each other and with IGC and GreenNet. In May 1990 these seven organisations founded the Association for Progressive Communications to coordinate the operation and development of this emerging global network of networks.

"Widening the user base to grassroots activists [...] was the priority of [APC]," said Viv Kendon, formerly of GreenNet. "We wanted to show what you could do with email – crisis response to rainforest logging is the most-quoted early success."

Today APC remains committed to making the internet serve the needs of global civil society and working to ensure the internet is free and open.

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3   www.apc.org/en/node/10678

THE HISTORY OF APC

APC may have been founded in 1990 but our history begins almost a decade before.

1982

Intensification of the Cold War and the threat of nuclear war.

A "documentation for action" movement emerges as NGO International Documentation Centre (IDOC) brings together organisations and activists from four continents – including future APC members – who use information for social change.

Photo via Flickr by Smallislander

The internet is used primarily by the military and academia.

Central America is racked with conflict, often supported by Ronald Reagan's conservative US government.

Commercially owned email services exist but it is impossible to send email from one network to another.

The activists working with IDOC create Interdoc, a network of like-minded organisations working with information and alternative media. At this point they communicated mainly using fax and regular mail. People physically travelled around transporting and sharing databases of information and software on disks.

The few NGOs that have PCs are using them for documentation only.

1985

PCs with 64 kb RAM and two disk drives of 120 kb are the latest technology.

Mitra Ardron, a peace activist, founds GreenNet to pioneer the use of email by the environmental, peace and social justice movements. It is the UK's fourth ISP.

1986

Powerful Sun computers are considered "military equipment".

Without knowledge of what is going on in the UK and unaware of Interdoc, Mark Graham and Michael Shuman set up PeaceNet in the USA.

Interdoc members begin to communicate electronically with one another, including internationally, using Poptel/Geonet, a progressive but commercial bulletin board and email network.

1987

South Africa is still under apartheid rule.

The Institute for Global Communications (IGC) is formed to manage PeaceNet and EcoNet, the world's first computer network dedicated to peace, environmental preservation and sustainability.

It is the height of repression under state of emergency.

GreenNet and IGC discover that by pure accident they are running the same kind of computer. Scott Weikart, PeaceNet's technical director, packs up a 300 MB disk with all the software and flies to London. The first non-profit-owned intercontinental communications system is created. GreenNet and IGC pick up email, forward it and offer e-conferences (online discussion forums).

WorkNet in South Africa (later APC member SANGONeT) is providing email and bulletin boards to connect anti-apartheid liberation organisations in exile with people inside the country. The labour movement organises consumer boycotts of South African goods using APC networks.

The name "Association for Progressive Communications" is invented in musician Peter Gabriel's New York hotel room.

Photo via Flickr by Daviddmuir

1988

Mitra Ardron defines the central characteristic of the "typical APC network user" as "a commitment to a future for the planet that works a lot better than the present."

1989

From apartheid South Africa to Asian ecologists, from peace activists in San Francisco to women's groups working in Eastern Europe, the online conferences make it easier and cheaper to inform and take action worldwide.

Through APC conferences CARNet provides alternative information about the wars and insurgencies in Central America.

Collaborations begin between APC and UN for the Earth Summit in 1992. APC provides e-conferences. The whole idea is that information is enormously powerful, and having access to information and being able to participate in the discussion is crucial.

1990

APC is founded by seven APC members (or nodes) in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Nicaragua, Sweden, UK and USA in May at an Interdoc conference in the Netherlands. What makes APC unique is its founders' vision of global communications free from commercial influences.

Over 200 APC e-conferences deal with a wide variety of subjects. Some only share information, others allow for discussions.

1991

Collapse of Soviet Union

Photo via Flickr by Patlet

South Africa begins to repeal apartheid laws.

War in the Balkans breaks out.

Russian activists set up APC node GlasNet, providing the emerging civil society with access to information and cheap communications.

Email links are set up between Cuba and APC networks. They call the Cuban servers three times a day to deliver and collect email.

1992

Eastern European NGOs are desperate to connect with one another and abroad, but costs are prohibitive.

UN Earth Summit in Rio influences all subsequent UN conferences and makes the need for environmentally sustainable development acceptable to all governments.

US gov't legalises export of computer chips and software to former USSR.

An attempted Russian coup is reported on APC networks thanks to GlasNet coverage of the events that change the face of global politics.

APC node ZTN connects more than 1,700 peace, human rights and humanitarian workers and journalists from all countries in the Balkans war through 150+ e-conferences.

APC provides first ever online communications centre for NGOs and UN delegates in Rio. Info posted onto APC conferences is accessed around the world and picked up and reprinted in NGO newsletters and magazines worldwide.

1993

The World Bank cancels plans to fund the controversial Namada Dam in India after activists organise throughout India and beyond using APC conferences.

The APC Women's Networking Support Programme (APC WNSP) is founded and prepares for Beijing.

APC nodes encouraged by Jagdish Parikh establish AsiaLink to provide start-up funding and technical support to small hosts in Asia working with social movements.

1994

Nelson Mandela elected president of South Africa.

APC networks provide over 17,000 email accounts (an organisation usually shared one email address) and 94 countries are using APC networks.

NGOs use the internet in preparation for the 1995 UN World Summit for Social Development at a time when Bill Gates says "we have nothing to win from the internet."

Over 50 email hosts in Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, and the Caribbean are providing civil society organisations with email and e-information using the Fidonet gateways in London, Toronto and San Francisco. APC partners with the UN's Sustainable Development Networks Programme to extend these links even further into developing countries.

APC provides email and other e-services at UN International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo.

APC receives consultative (Category 1) status to the UN.

1995

Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing

Many women's rights activists get their first email training in Beijing from a 40-woman APC team from 25 countries, many from the South. It is a powerful message to the world – there is no innate barrier to women using computer technology.

1997

APC's mission is formalised in South Africa.

1998

The first legal threat to freedom of information online. Two APC members in the UK and South Africa are threatened with legal action by transnational company Biwater for a news article in their online archives. Thirteen APC members mirror the threatened content.

APC makes a formal commitment to free and open source software.

2000

APC WNSP co-coordinates WomenAction 2000 to bring an NGO perspective to the UN Beijing+5 review. They survey 1,000 respondents online to produce a strongly worded NGO declaration. Official declarations promote ICT as a way of enhancing NGO participation in global policy making.

APC continues to highlight the lack of basic access in many regions. We co-lead the "Internet Access" track at the second Global Knowledge conference influencing the agenda of government-related development agencies, companies and NGOs involved in the development and ICT field.

2001

Turning point for the "new economy" and the crash of the internet hype.

New vision statement for APC: "APC works to achieve a world in which all people have easy, equal and affordable access to the creative potential of the internet to improve their lives and create more democratic and egalitarian societies."

Internet censorship and government preoccupation with "cybersecurity" mount.

APC women's programme begins testing a gender evaluation methodology (GEM) for ICT initiatives in 25 projects worldwide.

APC organises "internet rights" meetings in Asia, Europe and Latin America. Internet Rights and Policy Monitors are set up and a Rapid Response Network to mirror threatened sites is formalised.

Photo via Flickr by Theactiontens

11 September 2001 attacks

APC and partners launch ItrainOnline, a portal which collects training materials on ICT for social change.

2002

The first APC Africa Hafkin Prize is won by the Fantsuam Foundation, a small microcredit scheme which goes on to be a key reference in Nigeria.

The first APC Internet Rights Charter is published.

APC runs first ICT policy training workshops in Africa and India in the run-up to WSIS.

Photo by APC

The GenARDIS project beings to provide small grants to improve agricultural initiatives by women through the better use of ICTs, eventually disbursing over € 300,000 in direct seed grants over eight years.

2003

World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) – Phase One, Switzerland

Maps of internet sites show that APC is the central civil society knowledge-sharing hub in a vast web of WSIS-related websites.

APC publishes an "ICT policy handbook for beginners" together with a trilingual ICT policy training for civil society curriculum with a section on advocacy for positive policy change.

2004

APC moves into specifically national policy advocacy in five countries using "network animators" to stimulate multi-stakeholder dialogue as part of the Catalysing Access to ICTs in Africa (CATIA) programme.

APC begins training 100 technology enthusiasts in Africa to set up community wireless networks.

Karen Banks and the APC WNSP are awarded the Anita Borg Prize for Social Impact.

2005

World Summit on the Information society (WSIS) – Phase Two, Tunisia

APC declares the internet a "global public good" in a seminal paper.

WSIS ends in discord as governments disagree on how to run the internet.

The Tunisian government clamps down on freedom of expression and sabotages civil society events at WSIS. APC and partners enlist the support of foreign diplomats, secure high-profile exposure for local human rights advocates and denounce the attacks in the international press.

Beijing +10

APC women's programme begins to focus on ICTs and violence against women. The change in strategy engages more women in the politics of ICT and deepens our understanding of how ICT policy affects women's rights.

APC is shocked by the scarcity of information on how ICTs impact on women and critical women's rights issues. GenderIT.org, the world's only portal on gender and ICT policy, is launched.

The world's first Gender Evaluation Methodology (GEM) for ICT initiatives is published in English, Spanish, French and Arabic.

2006

There is still no broadband fibre connectivity down the entire East African coast, and access is very expensive.

APC is nominated by peers to address post-WSIS deadlock. The resulting working group proposes the unique multi-stakeholder format of the Internet Governance Forum, allowing non-government people a voice in discussions like there is in no other UN-run space.

First Internet Governance Forum held.

The second edition of the APC Internet Rights Charter is published and translated into 20+ languages.

First ever Take Back the Tech! campaign to end violence against women is launched.

APC brings together stakeholders to break the potential monopoly on the East African Submarine Cable System and lower the price of bandwidth. The Fibre for Africa website is launched.

UN estimates that 95% of violence online is aimed at women.

APC and UNDP convene a workshop in 2006 on "open access", and the signing of a NEPAD protocol on the proposed EASSy cable indirectly causes a downward trend on prices of undersea cable connectivity a year later.

CATIA advocates in Kenya triumph as Kenya approves an inclusive ICT policy and legalises voice over IP.

2007

Many Latin American and Caribbean countries elect left-wing governments which take more active roles in telecoms (as opposed to the liberalisation trends of the 90s).

The first edition of Global Information Society Watch (GISWatch) analyses citizen participation in ICT policy processes in the wake of WSIS.

The community wireless training developed in Africa is replicated in Latin America and the Caribbean, forming a lively eighteen-country network connecting indigenous communities, rural backwaters and impulsing university networking courses.

2008

A number of APC members who became involved in ICT policy during 2002-2005 have become key players in their countries.

Ecuador enshrines "communications rights" in the Constitution.

APC leads the preparation of proposals and lobbying of the Ecuadorian assembly ahead of the new Constitution.

Survey identifies APC as the most relevant actor in Latin American ICT processes after the UN Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC).

First Feminist Tech Exchange (FTX) trains over 100 women's rights activists.

First regional IGFs co-organised in East Africa in Kenya and in Latin America in Uruguay.

APC has trained people from 680 organisations in technology for social change and ICT policy since 2004.

2009

Peru regulators assure net neutrality.

As a result of APC policy advocacy, Peruvian regulators force operators to drop plans to offer a two-tier internet for those who can and can't pay.

Dominican Republic is first Latin American nation to include a "gender perspective" in all state ICT projects.

The government of the Dominican Republic chooses GEM as the tool to design and evaluate all their ICT policies. The DR is leading the gender and IT track in the regional eLAC2010 plan.

UN talks on climate change at Copenhagen fall apart without agreement.

We begin our biggest ever women's rights and ICT project in twelve developing countries, as part of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 3, to promote gender equality and empower women.

APC carries out first-of-their-kind studies of the situation of violence against women and ICTs in twelve countries and how legislation or lack of it hinders or helps women.

2010

Every 30 months the amount of information that can be transmitted over a wireless internet connection doubles.

GISWatch 2010 tackles the pressing issues of ICTs and climate change and e-waste.

Prof. Peter Willetts argues that if not for the APC decisions of the 1980s, the internet would not be the public and open platform it is today.

APC begins research into spectrum regulation as a possible way to bring affordable broadband to millions of people currently living with poor connectivity.

APC awards USD 240,000 in small grants to projects working to end violence against women using technology.

Sana Masood is runner up in the International Red Cross Young Reporters competition for a digital story she created about an acid attack survivor at an FTX workshop in Pakistan.

2011

Arab nations overthrow despotic rulers.

photo via Flickr by Tavker

APC launches the "Connect Your Rights: Internet Rights are Human Rights" campaign, including a dedicated edition of GISWatch and a defence of human rights and women's rights activists working online.

APC publishes EroTICs, our groundbreaking research on the real lived experiences of women around the internet and sexuality.

The internet is frequently filtered or blocked in many parts of the world.

APC and partners publish a gender framework critical for research on filtering and security issues.

WHAT'S NEXT? IT DEPENDS ON WHAT HAPPENS IN THE WORLD AND ONLINE.
VISIT WWW.APC.ORG

ACHIEVEMENTS

APC works to ensure that all people have easy and affordable access to a free and open internet to improve their lives and create a more just world. Our principal programme areas are policy, strategic use of technology and building networks, and empowering women and the women's movement. In 2010 we began planning of a potential new programme area: ICTs and sustainable development.

In late 2007, APC members (pictured) designated **six strategic priorities for the network until 2012**:

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

and two **cross-cutting goals**: **gender equality and women's empowerment**, both in policy and strategic use of ICTs, and **"openness"** including access to information and freedom of expression. Here we report on the main achievements and some of our challenges in 2010.

1. ADVOCATING FOR AFFORDABLE INTERNET ACCESS FOR ALL

It is normal to think that advances in technology open up new opportunities for accessing the internet. But what people forget is that inadequate public policy can hinder the potential of these improvements, particularly at the level of affordability and availability of access to people at the economic and geographic margins of society. That is why APC has been focusing on identifying new policy challenges that have implications for ensuring access to a free and open internet.

In 2010, working with national partners, we mobilised stakeholders in Ghana, Nigeria and South Africa **to advocate for the development of progressive broadband strategies and policies**.[4] The impact of the advocacy campaigns has been different in each country. In South Africa, a broadband policy was approved by parliament in 2010 but it failed to address many important issues identified by the South African National Broadband Forum[5] convened by APC, ConnectAfrica, SANGONeT and the Shuttleworth Foundation. Critics of the policy, including activists, policy advisors and academics, have called it a "lost opportunity", an "aspirational document with no clear plan of action", unambitious, and the result of a government consultative process that was not sincere. Analysts have pointed out that there are few differences between the draft document published in 2009, which was roundly criticised, and the final policy document which was gazetted.

In Nigeria and Ghana consultations continue. We did succeed in facilitating intensive stakeholder consultations in both countries, and signals indicated that policy makers will take those voices into consideration when finalising policy documents.

In partnership with Balancing Act, we also worked in Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal to produce research evidence and tools oriented to contribute to **informed decisions about digital broadcast migration**.[6] The research, which was concluded in 2010, will be followed by national and regional advocacy in the first half of 2011. Finally, we started to look at **spectrum allocation assignment** procedures to raise awareness of what is at stake in the regulation of the spectrum and advocate for a spectrum commons or "open spectrum" approach that can support innovation- and community-driven access solutions.

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4   Funded by the Institute of International Education (IIE) - Partnership for Higher Education in Africa (PHEA).

5   www.apc.org/en/projects/south-african-national-broadband-forum

6   www.apc.org/en/projects/digital-broadcast-migratin-west-africa-whats-divi Funded by the Open Society Institute (OSI-Zug).

1a. Open spectrum for development

WIRELESS AND MOBILE TECHNOLOGY USE ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES KNOWN AS SPECTRUM.
FREEING UP UNUSED FREQUENCIES CAN HELP BRING ACCESS TO THOSE WHO NEED IT MOST.
Photo via Flickr by Teachandlearn

Every 30 months the amount of information that can be transmitted over a wireless internet connection has the potential to double. Wireless could be the way to provide affordable broadband to millions of people currently living with poor connectivity. However, the policy and regulation related to spectrum is often inefficient, secretive and ill-informed.

For the first time APC, working closely with members and partner organisations, started to look at spectrum regulation by examining the situation in Africa, Asia and Latin America.[7] Specifically, we looked at Brazil, India, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa – countries which provide a mix of environments with different approaches to spectrum or where regulation is in flux. Politically we promote open models when possible and we asked our researchers to look at how spectrum is assigned, who assigns it, and what policy or regulatory frameworks are being used, as well as the spectre of spectrum scarcity.

The research is timely as the rapid growth of wireless and mobile in the three regions is raising fresh questions about the use of spectrum and the policies that govern it. And migration from analogue to digital (e.g. TV) systems has renewed governments' interest in auctioning off spectrum as a revenue generator.

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7   www.apc.org/projects/open-spectrum-development Funded by the Open Society Institute (OSI-Zug).

Spectrum expert Evan Light produced a policy brief on open spectrum for development for APC and on the basis of the country reports APC produced short articles that synthesise policy gaps and the potential for growth in the sector. There is huge interest: the first article published, "Opening up spectrum can prevent Kenya from running out", garnered almost 3,000 readers in less than two months.

▶ **TO WATCH IN THE FUTURE** APC will conduct new open spectrum research in five countries in Latin America and develop a *Citizen's Guide to the Airwaves* and other fact sheets. The results of the country studies will be disseminated extensively through social networks and be used in online and face-to-face communication with pre-identified advocacy groups and other relevant actors.

Also watch out for the outputs of our Digital Migration in West Africa research and advocacy project[8] which we are implementing in partnership with Balancing Act. Country case studies explore how aware broadcasters, civil society, community media groups and telecoms regulators are of the opportunities and challenges associated with migration from analogue to digital broadcasting.

Our open spectrum research

- Raises awareness of what is at stake in spectrum regulation
- Looks at new and different approaches to regulation
- Looks at new models of spectrum allocation
- Refutes arguments that proclaim the scarcity of spectrum.

1b. The pro-poor ICT access toolkit

APC'S PRO-POOR TOOLKIT AIMS TO HELP POLICY MAKERS, COMMUNITY ACTIVISTS AND BUSINESSPEOPLE MAKE
ACCESS TO THE INTERNET AFFORDABLE TO THOSE WHO CANNOT AFFORD IT.
Photo via Flickr by Joshhough

APC's work to narrow the so-called digital divide particularly for the poorest in the world and bring affordable access to millions of people the world over goes back twenty years. In recent years access to broadband internet has become the new digital divide. If a small-scale farmer wants to watch an online agricultural training video a fast, stable connection is essential. Dial-up is no longer good enough access for today's interactive internet.

In 2010, APC published a toolkit[9] aimed at policy makers, community activists and businesspeople to resolve the concrete access problems experienced by people on the lowest incomes and the groups working with them.

We started with the premise that to promote access for the poorest billion people of the world, all stakeholders need to work together to address various challenges: infrastructure, power and energy supply, hardware and software provision, social and cultural challenges, gender and other barriers, and policy and regulatory frameworks. This can be achieved through capacity building and advocacy, and these efforts need to take place at community, local, national, regional and global levels.

The three-module toolkit includes case studies, recommendations, resources and FAQs and has been translated into Spanish and French.

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9   www.apc.org/en/projects/pro-poor-ict-access-resource-kit Funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

2. SECURING AND DEFENDING INTERNET RIGHTS

The enormous potential of the internet as a tool for strengthening democratisation is under constant threat in many countries as governments limit online freedoms through censorship and surveillance. In some parts of the world freedom of expression and association on the internet is taken for granted. In others it does not exist. APC has been working on securing human rights on the internet for more than a decade, and wrote the *APC Internet Rights Charter*[10] in 2001 (updated in 2006), which outlines how the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be interpreted in the context of the internet.

Restricting the free flow of information on the internet is a global trend. But its intensity and impact is greatest in countries lacking a democratic culture or strong human rights regimes. Speaking out against repression involves personal risk, and often results in internet and telecoms blackouts. This is also the case in cultural contexts where fundamentalism prevails and where communities and individuals experience violence and abuse by virtue of their gender, sexuality or beliefs. Many of the groups APC works with experience these threats on a regular basis.

There is a need for the rights to freedom of expression and association on the internet to be recognised as such by the international bodies that are mandated to do so. Actors in primary global human rights spaces such as the UN Human Rights Council have only recently given human rights on the internet much attention through the appointment of special rapporteurs on freedom of expression and association on the internet. This delayed recognition is also true for many mainstream human rights NGOs. Few focus specifically on internet freedoms. APC has begun to explore the UN Human Rights Council,[11] in addition to the Internet Governance Forum,[12] as global arenas for advocating for the recognition by member states of the rights to freedom of expression and association on the internet. Our objective is to secure access to justice in the case of specific violations and to incorporate human rights on the internet into national policy and legislation.

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10   www.apc.org/en/node/5677

11   The HRC, as of now, has 47 member states and is the principal intergovernmental body responsible for human rights. It addresses violations, the promotion of respect for human rights for all, and effective coordination and mainstreaming of human rights within the UN system. www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil

12   www.apc.org/en/projects/internet-governance-forum-igf

2a. Internet rights are human rights

CITIZENS PROTEST THE 2010 COUP D'ETAT IN HONDURAS. APC'S NEW CAMPAIGN WILL SUPPORT HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS AROUND THE WORLD. Photo via Flickr by HablaHonduras

While the human rights community has been slow to recognise the importance of protecting human rights on the internet, the internet community embraced the need for universal standards in relation to internet governance and human rights with the launch of two important charters.[13] *The Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet*[14] draws on the *APC Internet Rights Charter*. It targets governments and other bodies who have responsibility for upholding universally agreed human rights offline and online. It provides guidelines to ensure that private companies understand and respect human rights principles in their online products, including social networking sites.

We researched the Human Rights Council with a view to assessing its potential as a new venue for internet rights lobbying and advocacy. The HRC has a mechanism which allows for rights abuses to be documented and presented as formal complaints which are tabled and discussed by HRC government members.

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13   *The Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet* and the *Principles for the Governance and Use of the Internet.*

14   Developed by the IGF Internet Rights and Principles Coalition. internetrightsandprinciples.org/node/367

Bytes For All, our member in Pakistan, and APC prepared a complaint[15] based on the successful experience of South Korean APC member Jinbonet.[16] APC staff and members participated in a series of regional roundtables led by Frank La Rue, the UN special rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, to document the state of internet rights and freedoms for a formal report which will be submitted to the HRC in June 2011.

▶ **TO WATCH IN THE FUTURE** In 2011 APC will launch a worldwide campaign, Internet Rights are Human Rights,[17] to defend online freedom of expression and association and to ensure that people who are defending human rights can be free to use online communications without fear of arrest or censorship. The campaign will include:

- Analysis, advocacy and support for action in specific countries where internet rights are most at risk

- Alerts and rapid response to internet rights abuses experienced by human rights defenders and civil society activists

- Capacity building in secure online communication and campaign development for human rights defenders, with a special emphasis on women's human rights defenders

- Taking the "internet rights are human rights" message to decision makers in global and regional policy spaces

- The publishing of the 2011 edition of *Global Information Society Watch*, which will focus on the state of freedom of expression and association on the internet in 60 countries around the world.

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15   pakistanictpolicy.bytesforall.net/?q=node/819

16   act.jinbo.net/drupal/english

17   www.apc.org/en/projects/internet-rights-are-human-rights Funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

2b. Take Back the Tech! to end violence against women

WOMEN IN SOUTH AFRICA TAKE TECH TO THE STREETS AS THEY LEARN HOW TO USE DIGITAL CAMERAS, BLOG AND MUCH MORE IN ORDER TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN. Photo by Women'sNet

Just as women are disproportionately the victims of violence worldwide, the situation is just as bad online. The UN estimates that 95% of aggressive behaviour, harassment, abusive language and denigrating images in online spaces are aimed at women and come from current or former male partners. Other surveys show that the victims of cyber stalking are predominantly female. However, ICTs are also being used world-wide to fight violence against women by women's groups and other campaigners.

In 2009 we took our work in ending violence against women, which began in 2005, to a new level. Take Back the Tech! to end violence against women[18] brought significant resources to twelve developing countries for documenting violations of women's rights online, capacity building for activists and survivors in the creative and safe use of ICTs, and advocating for policies to strengthen protection of rights online. This project is part of a global effort towards achieving Goal 3 – gender equality – of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

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18   www.apc.org/en/projects/mdg3 Funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) MDG3 Fund.

Taking back the tech! for women's equality

The project is being carried out in twelve countries:

Africa: South Africa, Uganda, the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Asia: Pakistan, Cambodia, Malaysia and the Philippines

Latin America: Argentina, Colombia, Mexico and Brazil.

Take Back the Tech! is also a campaign[19] that is part of the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence, which runs from 25 November to 10 December. In 2010 thousands of people joined APC to take control of technology to end violence against women. It was the fifth year of the campaign, though only the second in which it received funding through the MDG3 work.

In some countries the Take Back the Tech! campaign goes on all year now as technology and anti-violence against women (VAW) activists use it as the banner under which they tackle training of women's rights workers and violence survivors, lobby policy makers and build awareness of the issues. Thanks to the MDG3 support, 2010 marked deepening partnerships with networks and local campaigners and a big bang during the 16 Days of Activism towards real change.

Take Back the Tech! in Pakistan got started with personal invitations to legislators to participate in the campaign via Twitter. In Pakistan Take Back the Tech! campaigners bring together women's rights activists, lawyers, ICT professionals, academia, media and legislators to end VAW. Making the national ICT policy sensitive to the dangers of VAW and ICT, decrying sexist technology advertising, and denouncing the gross violation of victims' privacy and rights by Pakistani media were all part of Take Back the Tech! in Pakistan.

In the Philippines, campaigner FMA took Take Back the Tech! on the road during the 16 Days, breaking with Manila-centrism and connecting to longstanding women's organisations in northern and southern regions of the country. Tactics varied – and were agreed upon beforehand with women's organisations and ICT activists. Over 100 people gathered for a showing of digital stories created by women survivors and rights defenders. Practical secure online communications and orientation sessions about emerging forms of violence attracted well over 1,000 participants. FMA sought out women survivors and their children, service providers and crisis centre staff, students, women's civic groups and organisations, community women as well as legislative and local government employees. They took Take Back the Tech! to the legislature and set up e-VAW info booths at the House of Representatives and in city council halls. Representatives of the National Bureau of Investigation Cyber

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19   www.apc.org/en/projects/take-back-tech

Crime Unit and the Philippine National Cyber Crime Unit, charged with investigating cyber crime in the Philippines, came to Take Back the Tech! sessions to get better informed about the reality of the violence women face in the Philippines via ICT.

In the Congo mobile phone campaigns during the 16 Days turned the tables on sexual harassers in schools and universities, exposing professors who pressure for sex in exchange for grades. Many Take Back the Tech! campaigners, such as the One World Platform for Southeast Europe Foundation (owpsee) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, spotlighted digital stories during the 16 Days to galvanise action. In partnership with other local organisations, owpsee sponsored roundtable discussions about a digital stories series entitled *Locked Up*, featuring voices of women from prison, and launched a manual on digital storytelling creation and methodology in the elimination of stereotypes.

IN 2010, PARTICIPANTS OF THE TAKE BACK THE TECH! CAMPAIGN CREATED THEIR OWN LOCALISED VERSIONS OF THE LOGO, SUCH AS THIS LOGO BY OPEN INSTITUTE IN CAMBODIA.

The catharsis of women sharing their experiences of survival, in their own voices, through digital storytelling is profound. Their stories reveal the multifaceted reality of VAW in our world, and the resulting empowerment and healing that many individual women experience, and the call to action that so many viewers feel afterward, are compelling.

In 2010, Take Back the Tech! also partnered with the global Violence is Not Our Culture campaign.[20] The campaign addresses all forms of culturally justified violence and is most active in Muslim contexts, as it grew predominantly from struggles in countries like Iran, Sudan and Afghanistan.

▶ **TO WATCH IN THE FUTURE** A 2010 Take Back the Tech! action aimed at teenagers and young adults, "I don't forward violence", struck a chord with all campaigners and will be a highlight of the campaign in 2011.

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20   www.takebackthetech.net/image/violence-not-our-culture

2c. Advocating to change violence against women and technology laws

FTX ON SECURE ONLINE COMMUNICATION, SEPTEMBER 2010. APC MEMBER FOUNDATION FOR MEDIA ALTERNATIVES (FMA) IS WORKING WITH VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS, INCLUDING THE POLICE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, TO ROLL OUT EDUCATION PROGRAMMES TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT ONLINE SAFETY. Photo by FMA

In the past year, the recognition and understanding of how ICTs are impacting on violence against women has grown significantly as over 400 women's rights activists, service providers, policy makers in government and industry and media practitioners in twelve countries participated in consultations, workshops and forums supported by APC. Our partners in the Take Back the Tech! MDG3 project are collecting evidence of violations and identifying gaps in their countries' policies, regulations and legislation that address these new forms of violence.

In South Africa, Women'sNet is lobbying for the inclusion of cyber stalking and digital surveillance, in which ICTs are impacting on women's experiences of violence, in the country's Protection from Harassment Bill. In the Philippines, partners FMA have made in local government are studying how they can modify local ordinances and education programmes to address protection of privacy and the distribution of private data and photos over mobile phones.

▶ **TO WATCH IN THE FUTURE** We expect to see changes in specific policies and legislation to provide redress for violations that intend to or cause harm to women, such as cyber stalking, digital surveillance, violations of privacy online and harassment, in a number of developing countries where we have been working.

2d. Human rights and the Internet Governance Forum

The day before the fifth Internet Governance Forum (IGF) started in Vilnius, Lithuania, APC and partners hosted an event to deepen the discourse on human rights and internet governance in the IGF process.[21] United Nations Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression Frank La Rue and Arvind Ganesan from Human Rights Watch were invited as speakers. It was a good strategic move.

La Rue went on to attend the IGF and he raised the visibility of human rights during the debates substantially. This was built constructively on the 2009 IGF where discussion of human rights on the internet was fraught. The Vilnius IGF marked a sea change with human rights discussed frequently and constructively, including in agenda-setting plenaries.

We co-hosted[22] a workshop entitled "Freedom of expression and internet intermediaries: Where do we go from here?" Given that the role of intermediaries such as internet service providers, search engines and payment systems is an increasingly important emerging issue, as demonstrated by the WikiLeaks debacle, an international discussion on their power and influence as well as their limitations on enabling communication and facilitating information flows is crucial.

▶ **TO WATCH IN THE FUTURE** APC plans to explore the notion of access as a facilitating right in a pre-event at the 2011 IGF, based on the premise that without access and freedom of expression, the internet cannot be used effectively to support the realisation of other human rights. We will also continue to advocate for a main session on human rights in the agenda to address, among other things, how to ensure that universally agreed human rights are respected and enforced worldwide and not at the mercy of culturally or morally specific values.

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21 "Internet governance and human rights: Strategies and collaboration for empowerment" www.apc.org/en/news/internet-governance-forum-2010-pre-event-human-rig Funded by the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee (CGI.br).

22 With the Council of Europe, the Electronic Frontier Foundation, the Centre for Democracy and Technology, Global Partners and others.

2e. Sexuality rights and the internet: EroTICs

We began investigating the connection between sexual rights and the internet in 2009 through a five-country research project called EroTICs: Exploratory research on sexuality and the internet.[23] In 2010, the country partners – academics, researchers, women's rights advocates and sexual rights activists – from Brazil, India, Lebanon, South Africa and the United States conducted on-the-ground research with diverse communities of internet users who turned to online spaces in the expression and exercise of their sexuality and sexual rights. By the end of 2010 we had extracted most of our key findings.

The study in India has found that the internet gives young women online mobility that they do not have offline. The interviews revealed that women and men in Mumbai are using the internet to push the boundaries that limit their sexuality rights in different ways. Sexuality, relationships and intimacy form a significant aspect of their lives on the internet, primarily through the medium of social networking sites and chatting. The internet appears to allow these users opportunities to exercise some agency, giving them a sense of mobility that does not always exist in the offline world, considering that (young) women face restrictions on what they can wear and who they may talk to on the street, at work and in college.

What EroTICs research is telling us so far

- The dominant discourse on sexuality and the internet is, more than often, framed around "dangers". This contrasts with the experience of the persons we interviewed who learn about their sexual rights on the web.

- The internet is increasingly being regulated and censored. The EroTICs research found that sexuality is frequently used as a rationale, regardless of country.

- The internet is a place where you find critical information about human rights, sexual education, health, reproduction, fighting sexual violence and discrimination and defining your own sexuality. Sexuality on the internet is not limited to pornography.

- For people discriminated against on the basis of their gender or age or sexuality the internet is an essential space for them to get information about sexuality and build communities that in many places cannot be easily established offline.

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23   www.apc.org/en/projects/erotics Funded by the Ford Foundation.

SEX EDUCATION IS BANNED IN STATE SCHOOLS IN ALMOST HALF OF INDIAN STATES. EROTICS TALKED TO ONE RESPONDENT WHO HAD USED THE INTERNET TO FIND INFORMATION ON FAMILY PLANNING FOR HER SISTER-IN-LAW AND FOUND THAT WOMEN FROM OUTSIDE THE BIG CITIES IN INDIA ARE UNLIKELY TO HAVE ACCESS TO SEXUAL HEALTH INFORMATION. THE INTERNET CAN FILL THAT GAP. Photo via Flickr by Ravages

For people who are not heterosexual our research in South Africa with the trans-gender community finds that the internet has played an enormous role in enabling them to reject negative labels and then give a name to their identity. It lets them become agents of their own destiny and not victims.

For instance, transwoman Maggie used to spend time in doctors' surgeries and would read the sensationalist popular magazines there. It was how she learnt about something called "transgender" and transsexual – but the people there were portrayed as monsters. Her response was, "This can't be me." It was when she got onto the internet that she encountered the story of a transwoman, this time from a different point of view. The realisation that there were others, like herself, who were not freaks but a community of people with particular identities was a great revelation. It gave her a clear identity and set her on her own voyage of transition.

The preliminary research findings were shared at the 2010 Internet Governance Forum and in a special GenderIT.org edition.

▶ **TO WATCH IN THE FUTURE** APC will publish the full reports of our groundbreaking EroTICs research on sexuality and internet content regulation in 2011.

3. USING EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

TELEMANITA, A GRASSROOTS WOMEN'S ORGANISATION THAT WORKS TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN USING TECHNOLOGY, IS ONE OF THE MANY ORGANISATIONS IN AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA TO RECEIVE A SMALL GRANT TO FURTHER ITS WORK. Photo by Telemanita

Using technology for social change has been our reason for being. In the early 1990s we pioneered in building the capacity of civil society organisations, mostly in developing countries, in online networking using technologies that were available at that time, like email and online "conferences". It was all about supporting local initiatives and organising social change networks and movements.

As social networking tools are becoming more and more popular, and – as we have seen in Egypt and Tunisia – can have major consequences for social change, we are working with a diversity of women's and girls' rights activists, rural community organisations, civil society organisations and activist researchers in capacity-building activities, small grants and research projects.

3a. Take Back the Tech! Fund: Small grants to end violence against women

> *"I didn't know that this camera can also change my life. It can be a friend, but more than a friend, it is like a future."*
>
> Violence survivor living at the Saartjie Baartman Centre in South Africa

The Saartjie Baartman Centre received a Take Back the Tech! small grant[24] for their digital diaries project where eight women residents in the refuge recorded their experiences of abuse and recovery over four months. The project culminated in *Beyond the Shadow*, a 45-minute DVD which gives profound insights into the lives of women who step out of abusive relationships and will be used in the training of counsellors.

The small grants are one part of our work towards achieving the third Millennium Development Goal on equality for women, which the APC women's programme hopes will create a real ripple in dozens of communities. Using our already existing networks of anti-violence women's groups, we wanted to support their work through the fund and increase their ability and the ability of the women survivors they work with to use technology to improve the status of women in their communities. The Take Back the Tech! Fund is helping break down barriers that local women's rights organisations face when it comes to technology, including limited opportunities in learning how to use ICTs for their work, the lack of information in local languages on the internet, and the lack of access to resources and networks beyond their communities.

The fund disbursed USD 240,000 to 61 grassroots organisations in twelve countries in 2010 to implement projects that use ICTs to end violence against women and build their capacity to do so. It is one of the very few forward-looking small grants funds specifically funding technology initiatives to fight violence against women.

Grantees include a project to build the capacity of a group of young black lesbians in South Africa to document violence against lesbian women and monitor court cases where women have reported violence. Hate crimes against lesbians is a huge but almost invisible issue in South Africa.

Another grant winner is a community-wide anti-violence against women campaign in Colombia targeting 400 women and girls in local organisations and schools. The project is led by an impoverished community of slave descendants, where women are actively fighting for women's rights and the rights of Afro-Colombians.

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24   www.apc.org/en/projects/mdg3-take-back-tech-fund

The Take Back the Tech! small grant winners

AFRICA

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): Women in the "capital of rape" use tech to bring attention to their cause.

Republic of Congo: Congolese students and survivors use ICTs to prevent the spread of violence.

South Africa: Ending violence against women in South African townships.

Uganda: A phone call away: Mobile phones help end violence against women in Uganda.

ASIA

Cambodia: Cambodian students use social media to teach each other.

Malaysia: Malaysian women explore how ICTs can help end violence against women.

Pakistan: Resources and platforms to help survivors of violence against women in Pakistan.

Philippines: Local radio, SMS helplines and the internet: Filipino women think local in stopping eVAW.

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina: Women's refuges go online and strengthen their offline identity.

Brazil: Videos, graffiti and photos to prevent violence against women in Brazil.

Colombia: Testimonies of women in war-torn Colombia.

Mexico: Mexican girls promote safe use of Facebook.

▶ **TO WATCH IN THE FUTURE** In 2011, we will be bringing together APC's twelve MDG3 country partners in a learning and networking event where sustaining our anti-VAW work will be a priority agenda item. APC's MDG3 project opened up a new arena in the global effort to end violence against women. Our twelve country partners will be continuing and strengthening this unique initiative focusing on specific policy advocacies that address emerging forms of violence mediated through technology. With APC's support, some of our partners have already secured new funds to sustain their work nationally. APC will work with our partners to find new ways to mobilise resources for the Take Back the Tech! Fund.

3b. Feminist Tech Exchange (FTX): Empowering women with ICTs

DURING THE FEMINIST TECH EXCHANGE IN PAKISTAN, LOCAL ACTIVISTS LEARNED DIFFERENT WAYS TO USE TECHNOLOGY. ONE OF THE PARTICIPANTS, SANA MASOOD, WON A RED CROSS YOUNG REPORTER AWARD FOR A DIGITAL STORY SHE PRODUCED DURING THE WORKSHOP.
Photo by Jamal Ashiquain

> *"We cried and drowned our tears in laughter."*
>
> Participant at the Pakistan digital stories to end violence against women workshop.

By the end of 2010 the APC women's programme had trained 363 women from nineteen countries to use ICTs to combat violence against women.[25] Women from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo learned about mobile phone activism, social networking for advocacy, keeping safe online through secure online communications and amplifying voice through audio and video production, and many of them ended up as small grant winners.

Women activists in Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines and South Africa participated in digital storytelling workshops.[26] Many of these digital stories are now online and serve as testimonies of the capacity and power of women to tell their own stories of violence and survival.

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25   www.apc.org/en/projects/feminist-tech-exchange

26   www.apc.org/en/projects/digital-storytelling

Following tech training, campaigners in Pakistan created an online petition to lobby the government for better laws to protect women's rights – it was the first time the Pakistan development sector had run an online petition. And a digital story about the courage of an acid attack survivor produced at an FTX received a Red Cross Young Reporter award. Every year in Pakistan more than 100 people are attacked with acid and the majority of them are women.

Women Living Under Muslim Laws[27] sought our support in building their capacity in using ICTs for their Violence is Not Our Culture campaign. The campaign confronts all manifestations of culturally justified violence against women including the stoning of Muslim women. APC conducted two FTXs and developed an online training kit on strategic e-campaigning for campaigners from all over the Muslim world including Afghanistan and Sudan.

▶ **TO WATCH IN THE FUTURE** Increasingly human rights defenders are using mobile and internet tools for democracy and intervening in crises. The APC women's programme has been working through our MDG3 project on using ICTs for combating VAW. But there is a constant threat of surveillance, interception or censorship. We will be running workshops for women's human rights defenders to use the internet securely and effectively.

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27   www.wluml.org

3c. Impact 2.0: Experimenting with social networking for policy change in Latin America

Photo via Flickr by Farmingmatters

One of the greatest challenges activist researchers deal with is ensuring that our work has impact and makes a positive difference. Good research does not always reach those who ultimately make the policy decisions that affect our lives. Research that positively impacts on policy has to be communicated effectively in order to influence those hard-to-get-at ears.

This relates not only to communicating the outcomes of research, but also to identifying what to research, when to research a given issue, maintaining a dialogue with policy makers and stakeholders during the research process, and finally, communicating those outcomes effectively. Achieving this level of impact has long been an objective in all of APC's policy work. In 2010 we teamed with Fundación Comunica[28] to write guides for Latin American and Caribbean researchers who want to use Web 2.0 tools and other communications strategies to influence policy.[29]

▶ **TO WATCH IN THE FUTURE** In 2011, the Impact 2.0 guides will be used by a network of Latin American researchers in Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay to determine the potential of Web 2.0 tools to influence national policy debates with research evidence. The experience of those national laboratories will be synthesised in guidelines for anyone wanting to use social networking tools to connect research and policy in different contexts.

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28   comunica.org

29   Impact 2.0 was funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (LACRO).

3d. GenARDIS: Changing the lives of rural women through small grants

FEMALE HIGH-SCHOOL DROPOUTS FROM A REMOTE REGION IN ETHIOPIA LIKE THIS WOMAN WERE TRAINED IN DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY, WHICH GAVE THEM NEW EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES. Photo by Mekelle University

For APC's GenARDIS[30] grantees, 2010 was the year they saw how their work in using ICTs made a difference in the lives of women in rural communities in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. Through fifteen grants amounting to € 105,000 the GenARDIS project contributed to change for over 1,800 women in twelve countries.

Grantees reported increased capacity to use ICTs in ways that are relevant on a day-to-day basis to the women they work with and the building of networks between people and organisations, so that they can share experiences, learn from one another, and support one another in their advocacy.

GenARDIS grantees reported change for:

- A network of rural women in the Democratic Republic of Congo that was created through the use of ICTs for agricultural information exchange, which broke a taboo that women cannot use technologies.

- Female high-school dropouts from a remote region in Ethiopia who were trained in digital photography to provide opportunities for employment. A deaf woman who was part of the group expressed the empowering impact: "Not hearing is no longer a reason for not working."

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30 www.apc.org/en/projects/genardis Funded by the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation (CTA), Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries (Hivos) and International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

Leveraging GenARDIS small grants

Toro Development Network (ToroDev) in Uganda was awarded a GenARDIS grant. No more than a year later, the grassroots organisation was awarded USD 12,000 through the Africa Rural Connect contest to continue its work in helping small-scale rural farmers – many of whom are women – learn to use technologies such as mobile phones, radios and computers.

- Women shea butter producers in Ghana who boosted their self-esteem through learning computer skills and have made it possible for other girls and women to go to the ICT centre on their own and for parents to realise that girls should be educated.

- Rural women in a community in Nigeria who were trained in radio programming, which made them realise that their illiteracy was a barrier to their advancement. They have started their own literacy school.

- Women in Togo who were trained in using mobile phones and to participate in market information systems. They now contribute financially to their families and are held in higher regard by men in the community.

Stories of our grantees' work can be found in *GenARDIS 2002-2010: Small grants that made big changes for women in agriculture*.[31] This 2010 publication chronicles the impact of providing small grants to local organisations in support of their work on the ground.

2010 was also a year of capacity building and consolidating the network of GenARDIS grantees. Capacity building focused on policy advocacy skills critical in ensuring that the results of the projects implemented by GenARDIS grantees are taken to regional and national levels and reflected in national ICT policies in order to address the roots of inequality. Grantees also learned to document and report on the process of empowering women to use technologies in rural livelihoods and to turn these reports into publishable articles that enabled the impact of the project to be shared in a deeper and more sustainable way and to a wider audience.

▶ **TO WATCH IN THE FUTURE** Fundraising for the fourth phase of GenARDIS is underway and despite the commitment of our four donor partners we are struggling to mobilise resources. Almost 2,000 women's lives have been improved by GenARDIS. For APC, keeping the community connected and engaged is a priority in 2011.

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31   genardis.apcwomen.org/en/node/149

4. MAKING TECHNOLOGY WORK TO SUSTAIN THE ENVIRONMENT

2010 rivalled 1998 as one of the world's hottest years and saw one of the worst natural disasters ever – the flooding of huge tracts of Pakistan. Yet climate change was relegated to the bottom of the political agenda just one year after the disastrous failure of the Copenhagen Summit.

At APC, however, we redoubled our commitment to maximise the positive impact of technology and mitigate the negative impact of ICTs on the environment. Research, advocacy, networking and the innovative use of ICTs came together to build the beginnings of a new APC programme on ICTs and environmental sustainability.

4a. GISWatch 2010: ICTs and environmental sustainability

GISWatch[32] is a network of people and organisations who collaboratively monitor the implementation of international and national commitments made by governments towards the creation of an inclusive information society. Each year since 2006 the network explores a hot topic and produces a report to general international acclaim.

In 2010, following the failure of Copenhagen, we took ICTs and environmental sustainability as the theme. The GISWatch 2010 report[33] covered 53 countries and six regions including Latin America and the Middle East and explored key issues in ten expert reports.

The report spelled out the impact that the production and disposal of computers, mobile phones and other technology is having on the Earth's natural resources and the massive global carbon footprint produced by their use.
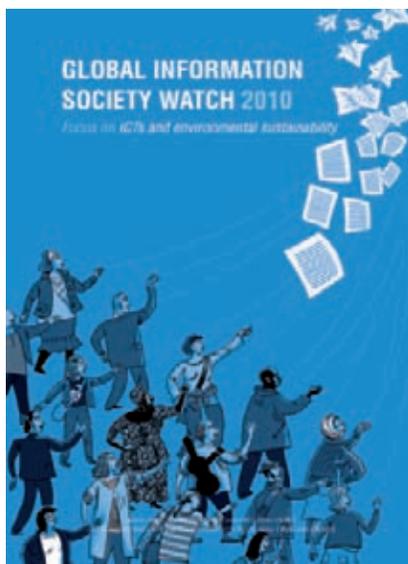
The potential of ICTs to mitigate and adapt to climate change was also discussed, as well as the roles of international institutions, the global research agenda on ICTs and climate change, and "sustainability" as an evolving concept.

"For substantive policy action to take place more thoughtful leadership from virtual roundtables like GISWatch is needed," said experts in the field like Catherine Candano, Singapore-based policy and climate change researcher.

▶ **TO WATCH IN THE FUTURE** In 2011 APC will move from awareness raising to action – developing advocacy strategies to deal with real problems such as e-waste disposal and using ICTs to manage scarce water resources. Activist researchers in five developing countries will look more deeply into the ICTs and environmental sustainability policy landscape to advocate for an integrated ecosystem of national policy that contributes in a holistic manner to a sustainable environment. APC will also survey over 300 ICT for development (ICT4D) organisations to build an inventory of ICT tools and practices that will make ICT use by the ICT4D sector and internet service providers more environmentally sound.

4b. GreeningIT Directory: A collection of hundreds of ICT and environmental resources

Our objective of tapping into more substantial research on ICTs and environmental sustainability was conditioned by the need to understand and draw on similar initiatives being developed by others. This need and the lack of shared knowledge and coordination amongst and between

researchers and activists in ICTs and environmental sustainability work led us to survey this field and to develop the GreeningIT Directory.[34] Our mapping continues.

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34   www.apc.org/resources

4c. Practising what we preach: The use of online platforms

D-ISLAND CAN BE USED BY ANY DEVELOPMENT-RELATED ORGANISATION WHICH NEEDS AN ONLINE MEETING VENUE TO HOLD ONLINE ACTIVITIES INCLUDING EXHIBITIONS AND TRAINING. Image by APC

2010 not only saw a significant move for APC in activities focusing on ICTs and environmental sustainability but also in bringing some of those GreeningIT practices to life.[35]

We embarked on an interesting venture into the future of online collaboration. We designed a large meeting facility (pictured above) in a virtual world site open to all development practitioners who need to meet online and have access to the bandwidth currently required. D-Island[36] (D for development) mixes the fun aspects of 3D animation with a serious development agenda. "The result of this mix worked surprisingly well for those who attended one of the meetings we held to date, including a virtual book launch of Global Information Society Watch 2010," said APC strategic technology programme manager Karen Banks.

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35   GreeningIT was funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

36   www.d-island.org Funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

5. BUILDING THE "INFORMATION COMMONS"

MOST OF THE WORLD CANNOT AFFORD TO PURCHASE MAINSTREAM GOODS. PIRATED MEDIA GOODS MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR THOSE WITH LOW INCOMES TO ACCESS MAINSTREAM CULTURE AND FEEL INCLUDED.
Photo via Flickr by Borderlys

APC conducted groundbreaking research on media piracy in South Africa[37] as part of a Social Sciences Research Council (SSRC) investigation to critique the dominant "piracy is theft" view on media piracy fomented by the copyright industry.

The research, which will be published in early 2011, focuses on Brazil, Russia, South Africa and South Asia and raises questions about the implications of the dominant approach on access to knowledge in developing countries. It looks at the role that media piracy plays in local economies, and how it contributes to the exchange of knowledge and cultural products.

APC was responsible for the South African study and in developing policy influence strategies within South Africa and on a South-South basis between India, Brazil and South Africa – countries which have a cooperation agreement on information society issues. As part of the policy advocacy component we helped convene a civil society submission on the planned amendment of South Africa's intellectual property amendment bill and commissioned a publication on fundamental rights and global copyright legislative best practices for access to knowledge in South Africa.

Aside from being published as part of the SSRC study, the South African study will be included in a book on access to knowledge to be published by Yale University Press in 2011.

▶ **TO WATCH IN THE FUTURE** The reports on South Africa and other countries covered in the SSRC study constitute a challenge to the anti-piracy industry globally. They can be used as an advocacy tool for a different approach to enforcement of intellectual property legislation in developing countries.

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37   www.apc.org/en/projects/media-piracy-study Funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

6. IMPROVING GOVERNANCE, ESPECIALLY GOVERNANCE OF THE INTERNET

Accountability and transparency in how the internet is run has become increasingly prominent in global ICT policy spaces over the last five years. The principal policy arenas where APC is promoting enhanced cooperation and advocacy for a free and open internet are the international and regional Internet Governance Forums. We also participated in consultations on the World Summit on the Information Society, the UN Commission for Science, Technology and Development and ICANN.

6a. APC's active role at the Internet Governance Forum

The IGF is a yearly UN-sposored conference – the only one of its kind that deals with how the internet is run. It has no legally binding powers but it is a unique space where we have found it is possible to influence international policy and governments in our mission to ensure open, universal and affordable internet and ICT access for all.

APC has been actively involved in the IGF since its inception. For much of 2010, it was unclear if the IGF's mandate would be renewed – which would have left the world without any major forum where the running of the internet is debated by *all* stakeholders: governments, business and civil society. Together with our partners in the private and public sectors we had lobbied intensively for a second IGF mandate and were very pleased when the UN decided to mandate a second five-year period for the IGF.

APC's networking and advocacy at the IGF focuses on securing civil society voices in internet governance, keeping human rights and development on the agenda, and advocating for greater diversity including regional perspectives and more robust remote participation. We look for ways to elevate the local grassroots rights concerns of our partners and networks onto this international stage.

APC's recommendations[38] for the future of the internet governance debate were:

- A main session on human rights in 2011
- A sub-session on accountability and transparency for the next IGF
- Spectrum allocation, digital migration and intellectual property become central
- The IGF adopts a sustainable development agenda
- Piloting of thematic IGFs
- Continuing to improve developing country participation and broadening the stakeholder community.
- Making the IGF more informed and dynamic – we had specific suggestions.
- As the IGF cannot issue binding resolutions, that the outcomes of the dialogue be synthesised and made visible in a way that they can be easily adopted by internet governance and development advocates.

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38 APC's reflections on the Fifth Internet Governance Forum www.apc.org/en/system/files/IGF2010APCReflections_EN_201011.pdf

To optimise our influence, in the lead-up to the IGF, APC representatives were active participants in the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group that helps set the agenda for the IGF.

Since 2008 we have recognised the growing prominence of regional awareness, activities and policy related to internet governance and we co-convened three regional forums in West Africa,[39] East Africa[40] and Latin America[41] with regional partners.

As we have done for the last few years, APC brought women's rights and sexual rights into the debate on content regulation, security and privacy through a strong team of researchers, activists and academics. Our two panels based on our exploratory EroTICs research findings raised a different perspective to understanding the impact of pornography and tackled international policy dimensions of addressing violence against women online.

▶ **TO WATCH IN THE FUTURE** Based on our positive experience over the last five years, in 2011 we intend to continue being actively involved in the IGF process. Not only have we learned a lot about internet governance, but we have influenced its evolution and supported more equitable ICT policies across the globe. As a pan-APC focus is internet rights as human rights, we will continue to be active participants in the IGF space since we play a unique and important role and are well positioned to continue advancing the cause of internet rights.

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39   www.waigf.org Funded by the Open Society Institute of West Africa (OSIWA).

40   www.eaigf.or.ke Funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa (ESARO).

41   imaginar.org/igf Funded by the Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry (LACNIC) and Brazilian Internet Steering Committee (CGI.br).

6b. Networking civil society activists for better internet public policy

The internet will be run with more transparency, for a greater diversity of people and with participation beyond governments and business if progressive networks and organisations[42] get together to amplify our impact and influence on who uses the internet, how it is used and what it will look like in the future. That is the premise of our project "Strengthening Civil Society Networking and Advocacy on Internet Public Policy in Global Arenas"[43] which started in 2009.

In 2010 the "network of networks" project held a policy retreat mid-year to strategise on deepening the experiences and knowledge of civil society active in global internet public policy arenas. A direct outcome was the event on human rights directly prior to the Internet Governance Forum organised by four members of the networks project.[44]

The network commissioned research about the ICT for development funding landscape which was used to better understand how ICT funding patterns have changed and its implications for organisations working in ICT4D. In addition to the survey, the network created a series of maps on the issues, spaces and actors in the internet governance ecosystem in order to better understand the relationships and decision points within the ecosystem and consequently to plan strategic interventions.

▶ **TO WATCH IN THE FUTURE** In 2011 we will contribute to deepening the debate around key internet governance issues by producing specialised policy briefs. Issues to be covered are: a) a rights perspective on the mobile internet to explore issues related to net neutrality and user-generated content, b) the internet as a public good (building on our groundbreaking issue paper from 2005),[45] and c) multi-stakeholder participation in internet governance to analyse the ways in which the diverse stakeholders embrace (or not) the WSIS commitments on transparency, democracy and multilateralism. The goal of these policy briefs is to support more directed and effective interventions in internet governance policy spaces and strengthen civil society positions. We will also create another series of maps of the ICT and social justice ecosystems.

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42   Such as the US-based Internet Governance Project, India's IT for Change and Privacy International.

43   Funded by the Ford Foundation

44   www.apc.org/en/news/internet-governance-forum-2010-pre-event-human-rig

45   www.apc.org/en/system/files/apc_recommendations_ig_EN.pdf

6c. A code of good practice on information, participation and transparency
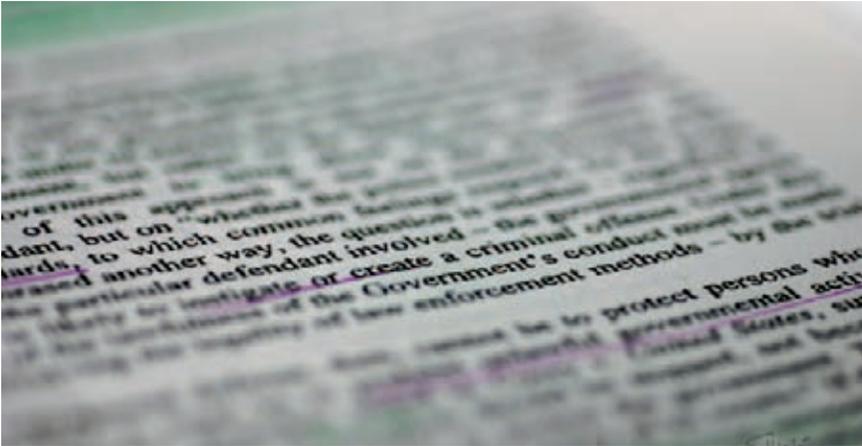

Photo via Flickr by Nirbhao

APC has been working with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Council of Europe (CoE) for the last three years to produce a code of good practice on information, participation and transparency in internet governance that can be used to improve transparency and accountability in almost all areas of internet governance and respond to the pressing need for greater communication, coordination and collaboration between the different initiatives working in this area.

People working in internet governance, particularly those from developing countries, view the code as an awareness-raising and capacity-building tool in their work, particularly at national and regional levels. Government representatives have spoken to APC about what they see as the benefit of drawing on established best practice in the development and implementation of consultation with stakeholders. Private sector entities point to the value of increased transparency and accountability to, in particular, small businesses – representatives of which are largely absent from the IGF process.

▶ **TO WATCH IN THE FUTURE** In 2011, working with the Number Resource Organisation (NRO),[46] APC and partners aim to lobby for a sub-theme during the 2011 IGF on improving accountability and transparency in internet governance and to develop a modularised version of the code for use, in particular, as a capacity-building tool in national policy processes.

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46   www.nro.org

6d. Transparency in the ICANN transition

ICANN is the institution that manages the root servers that control the underlying infrastructure of the internet. APC's then policy manager Willie Currie was nominated by the Non-Commercial Stakeholders Group to serve on the ICANN Accountability and Transparency Review Team (ATRT). The team was asked to assess ICANN's governance processes following the relinquishing of US government control over ICANN. As part of our work to ensure transparency in internet governance institutions this was an opportunity to participate in a multi-stakeholder review process.

The ATRT requested input from the ICANN community and the public and commissioned the Berkman Center for Internet and Society to make an independent analysis of ICANN's decision-making processes. The ATRT made its final recommendations at the end of 2010 and the ICANN Board has to act on them within six months.

On 1 October 2010 Willie Currie was sworn in as a councillor at the South African telecoms regulator. APCNews asked Willie what he would miss most after seven years leading our policy programme.

APCNews: When you joined APC you said that one of the things that most interested you was working in an organisation that was influencing international policy and also working at regional and national levels.

Willie Currie: Well, it is this dimension of APC that is one of its strengths – being able to engage with and support policy processes at international, regional and national levels. I will certainly miss this high level of engagement that APC has achieved in being able to engage all stakeholders in these policy spaces – governments, regulators, the private sector and our civil society allies in the grand goal of building a free and open internet across the world.

My sense is that this work will become more difficult to do in the coming period. The economic crisis has hit the availability of financial resources for civil society to continue to engage effectively in these policy spaces.

The other factor is the increasing assertiveness of governments to try and wrest control of the internet away from multi-stakeholder processes of policy deliberation back into intergovernmental spaces that they control. Both these constraints must be overcome in the next five years and it will take greater ingenuity from civil society and its allies to do so. [...]

[My successor] Valeria Betancourt is well suited to taking APC's policy work forward in the difficult period we are entering. She has successfully built APC's work and profile in Latin America through a mixture of resourcefulness, strategy and hard work. I'm confident she will bring this experience into her broader policy work in APC and take us forward.

MEMBER ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2010
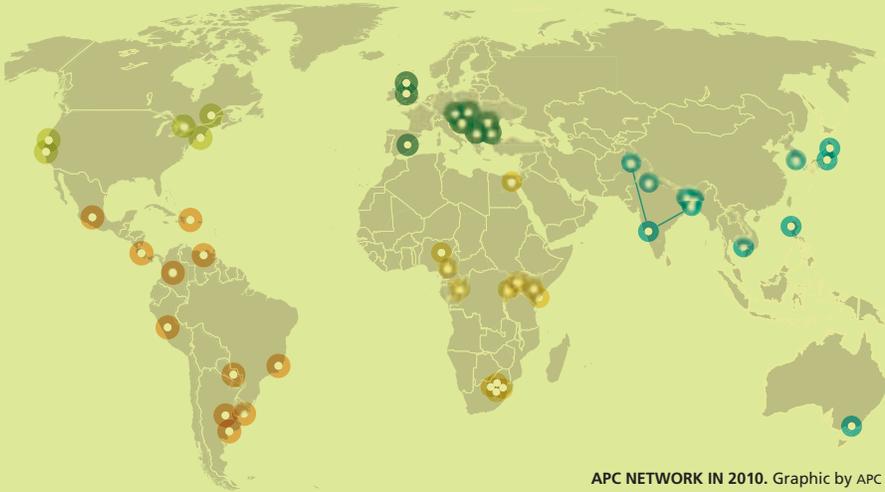
APC NETWORK IN 2010. Graphic by APC

APC has a diverse membership both in terms of geography and focus. The Delhi-based Digital Empowerment Foundation (DEF) is working with traditional Indian weavers so that they can effectively use computers for creating fabric designs. Fantsuam Foundation in rural Nigeria provides students with visual impairments with computer access and training. Jinbonet in South Korea is fighting government attempts to censor the internet. And Canadian member Web Networks is continuing to develop software to promote traditional languages such as Inuktitut, a language of Canada's indigenous peoples. Here we feature highlights from 2010 shared by members.

Argentina, Nodo Tau
Fifteen years of commitment

STUDENTS AT ONE OF THE TELECENTRES SET UP BY NODO TAU IN ROSARIO. Photo by Nodo Tau

In October 1995, through the inspiration and efforts of four social activists with an ICT background, many social organisations in the city of Rosario were able to get hooked up to global communications through email, a reality that was still unthinkable at that time.

Throughout the years, thanks to Nodo Tau, close to a thousand people have been trained in the use of ICTs as a tool for achieving social change. Focusing on the intersection between popular education and technology, and with a strong commitment to open source software, Nodo Tau has developed original, cutting-edge methodologies and training materials for local organisations in the area. These organisations also created the enREDando newsletter and web portal, a space where they can give greater visibility to their work and causes and make their voices heard.

Fifteen years later, Nodo Tau is currently working on its latest project, RondaTic, a mobile learning space that uses recycled netbooks that work with GNU/Linux. The mobile "classroom" allows students to disassemble and rebuild the training infrastructure in 30 minutes and fits into two suitcases, allowing Nodo Tau to continue working in communities outside of Rosario and other areas where regular, market-based services do not bother to go.

www.tau.org.ar

Australia, EngageMedia
Video activism camp in Indonesia promotes regional sharing

In June 2010 EngageMedia held a three-day video activism and networking camp in East Java. Participants came from across Indonesia, Malaysia and East Timor, representing various media, campaign and technology organisations to discuss, share skills and collaborate on video distribution strategies.

Camp Sambel aimed to improve video distribution and open source technologies skills and to build lasting regional collaboration amongst participants. The name for the camp was a play on the Indonesian "sama sama belajar" (SamBel), literally translated as "together we learn". Sambel (or sambal) is also a spicy sauce used in Indonesia, Malaysia and East Timor. The name was meant to express the shared culture of the attendees, but also to capture the collaborative and open learning approach typical of EngageMedia events.

ENGAGEMEDIA'S YERRY NIKHOLAS AND ENRICO ADITJONDRO LEAD DISCUSSIONS AT CAMP SAMBEL IN EAST JAVA, JUNE 2010. Photo by Donny Hendrawan

Indonesia, East Timor and Malaysia are linked by a common root language, Bahasa Malayu. While there are regional differences, everyone, including most EngageMedia staff, speaks Bahasa Indonesia, the language in which the camp was held.

This regional approach and use of the local language identified common issues across the region and went some way towards breaking down often entrenched nationalist approaches to social change.

www.engagemedia.org

Bangladesh, BFES
Guyaan Gram, the knowledge village

AFTER HAVING DUBBED THEIR VILLAGE "KNOWLEDGE VILLAGE", LOCALS VISIT THE KNOWLEDGE CENTRE WHERE THEY HAVE LEARNED COMPUTER SKILLS SUCH AS CREATING DATABASES AND WEBSITES. Photo by BFES

Two decades ago, the Bangladesh Friendship Education Society (BFES) began introducing computers in rural Bangladesh through its Amader Gram ("My Village") initiative. Sufia, a young housewife from the remote village of Rampal, used to spend her days taking care of her family and home. Like many others, she believed that computers were only for literate people – a mentality that BFES hoped to change through Amader Gram by developing a communication, information and learning centre to provide ICT training and capacity building. While Sufia initially shied away from the computers when she first saw them, the BFES team encouraged her to play with them and learn how to use them.

Since 2004, the enthusiastic villagers of Rampal have organised a yearly Knowledge Fair (Gyaan Mela) where they show off their computer skills. They have developed their own websites about their institution, built databases, and continue to use computers in their everyday life. Young students prepare their class assignments using computers and the internet, and are now getting jobs across the country in the field of ICTs. In 2010, the villagers symbolically changed the name of their village from Rampal to Gyaan Gram, or "Knowledge Village".

Based on the success of this BFES initiative, the project is also being replicated in other parts of the country.

www.bfes.net

Brazil, Nupef
Healing psychiatric patients through digital storytelling

In 2010, Nupef developed the "May I Tell?" project in two of Rio de Janeiro's psychiatric hospitals. The initiative, which used the digital storytelling methodology, consisted of having patients tell their story through a set of technological tools and presenting these stories in multimedia and video formats.

In this project, Nupef explored their flexibility, creativity and dedication to the fullest, not only in relation to the technological tools – which were not always used during the story development process – but also in terms of openness to each other. "We met women and men of all ages with varying degrees of commitment and computer skills, assisted by the mental health services, who were eager to share their experiences," explained Graciela Selaimen of Nupef. "People who suffer from psychiatric illness typically receive little attention from social projects because they are often discriminated against and their capabilities are often discredited," she added.
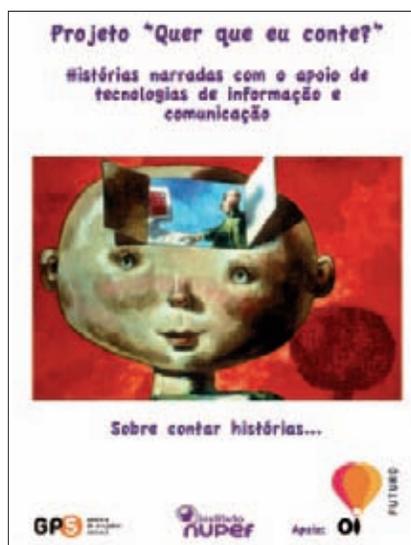
PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS' CAPABILITIES ARE OFTEN DISCREDITED. DIGITAL STORYTELLING, AS USED BY NUPEF, HELPS THEM TO HEAL BY LEARNING NEW SKILLS AS THEY TELL THEIR STORY. Image by Nupef

www.nupef.org.br

Cambodia, Open Institute
Cambodian villagers take back the tech to end violence against their neighbours

A MONK HANDS OUT TAKE BACK THE TECH! T-SHIRT PRIZES TO THE WINNERS OF A QUIZ SHOW CONTEST HELD BY THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION IN THE TIMOR KOL DISTRICTS OF CAMBODIA. Photo by Rural Development Association

In Cambodia, violence against women (VAW) is under-reported and usually takes place under a veil of silence and shame due to fear of stigmatisation and the strong sense of obligation to family honour. In an effort to end VAW, Open Institute coordinated the Take Back the Tech! MDG3 project in Cambodia during 2010, in which it awarded small grants of USD 5,000 each to local grassroots organisations that are working towards ending violence through the use of ICTs.

One of the grantees was the Rural Development Association (RDA), a grassroots non-profit organisation in western Cambodia. RDA is working in 25 villages to break the silence that keeps VAW a family secret and to make it a community issue, to educate residents about VAW and to mobilise community support to report VAW using mobile phones.

RDA held workshops with local women and girls on how they can use mobile phones and Icom (portable ham radios) to report incidents of violence and domestic abuse to their local police officers and village leaders, so they can receive help. RDA also trained local village leaders, community members and police officers on how mobile phones can be used for intervention when a woman or family member calls to report that domestic violence is taking place.

www.open.org.kh/en

Canada, Web Networks
New website makes it possible to learn Canadian indigenous language online

Tusaalanga, the popular website for learning the Inuit language, has been relaunched, offering new dialects and new features.

Tusaalanga[47] means "Let me hear" in Inuktitut, the language of the Inuit people of northern Canada. The website features thousands of sound files that an internet user can click on to hear correct pronunciation. Tusaalanga also features notes on Inuktitut grammar, practice exercises and dialogues with language used in everyday situations. Internet users can access the website in both English and French.

"We hope these materials will give second-language learners, including younger Inuit, the support they need to expand their ability to speak, read and write the Inuit language," said Leena Evic, executive director of the Pirurvik Centre, which developed Tusaalanga in partnership with Web Networks. "Each dialect contributes to the immense richness of the Inuit language and we want to ensure that all of them continue to be spoken for generations to come."

"Web Networks is proud to be part of the Tusaalanga initiative," said Oliver Zielke, executive director of Web Networks. "Supporting indigenous languages with online tools such as Tusaalanga and our new Yodigo[48] literacy video game platform is and will be a key activity for Web Networks."

INUIT CHILDREN IN THE CANADIAN NORTH NOW HAVE OTHER OPPORTUNITIES TO LEARN THEIR ANCESTRAL LANGUAGE THANKS TO THE TUSAALANGA WEBSITE. Photo by Web Networks

www.web.net

47. www.tusaalanga.ca/splash
48. www.yodigo.tv

Colombia, Colnodo
Providing tens of thousands of Colombians with access to telecentres

For years, Colnodo has been supporting tele-centres as a way of improving the quality of life of local communities. It was one of the founding partners of the National Network of Telecentres,[49] an initiative which also involves the Colombian Ministry of ICT, private companies and universities.

In 2010, Colnodo created alliances with seventeen national organisations – including indigenous organisations – in order to create new telecentres. Other achievements include:

- Building the capacity of 25,369 people from marginalised and diverse backgrounds (indigenous communities, Afro-descendants, displaced people, the elderly and the LGBT community)

- Establishing 22 telecentres, including use of appropriate methodology

- Providing training in ICT and communications for 21 indigenous communities

- Holding nine regional meetings and one national convention on ICT development and digital culture, in which over 1,500 people participated.

Thanks to their participation in the telecentres, the different communities were able to learn more about their rights and contact organisations that can help defend them. They also worked on the cultural aspects of the different regions, which increased employability and the financial conditions of those who attended the training.

www.colnodo.apc.org

Dominican Republic, FUNREDES
DILINET: Promoting linguistic diversity in the digital world

FUNREDES' WORK, SYMBOLISED BY THE TOWER OF BABEL, SUPPORTS LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY IN CYBERSPACE. Image by FUNREDES

In 1996, pioneer FUNREDES began developing a methodology to measure the amount of space certain languages take up on the web, which has been applied since 1997. They found that English, surprisingly, is not as predominant on the internet as the media leads us to think (60% vs 80%), and is decreasing yearly. FUNREDES' work has earned more acclaim in recent years, thanks to a UNESCO publication[50] that highlighted the importance of the subject.

But as search engines changed the way they calculate and offer search results, FUNREDES' method has lost its statistical value. Coming up with a new and appropriate methodology would require large amounts of research and computer resources that go beyond what a grassroots organisation in the global South can afford.

In 2010, however, FUNREDES made a dream come true with DILINET, which consists of launching several parallel lines of research in order to obtain reliable results about languages on the internet. The project will involve major partnerships and a large budget and working with elite researchers. It will go beyond linguistic diversity to address human indicator factors and look at issues of access to content, helping address linguistic issues of the digital divide.

www.funredes.org

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49. www.telecentros.org.co/index.shtml

50. *Twelve years of measuring linguistic diversity in the internet: Balance and perspectives* portal.UNESCO.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=29594&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

India, DEF
Coming out of poverty: A model for traditional weavers in India

Chanderi is a small Indian town of about 40,000 inhabitants that has made a name for itself in recent years for its traditional weaving. In 2009, the Digital Empowerment Foundation (DEF) launched the Chanderiyaan Centre, where weavers learn how to fuse traditional art with modern technology to create weaving patterns.

One day, Furqan, a local teenage boy, decided to take a textile course offered at the centre. In a matter of months, the course had unleashed the natural-born designer in him. His design of the Commonwealth Games monogram was selected to be embossed on more than 11,000 scarves that were presented to all the Commonwealth Games participants at the opening ceremonies in New Delhi in October 2010. Furqan is now an inspiration to many Chanderi youth.

THANKS TO DEF'S CHANDERIYAAN CENTRE, LOCAL YOUTH LEARN HOW TO FUSE TRADITIONAL WEAVING KNOWLEDGE WITH MODERN TECHNOLOGY TO CREATE NEW PATTERNS. Photo by DEF

www.defindia.net

Nigeria, FANTSUAM FOUNDATION
Blind people in rural Nigeria get their teeth into job opportunities

STUDENTS IN FANTSUAM FOUNDATION'S NEW RURAL COMMUNITY COMMUNICATIONS CENTRE SURF THE WEB. ONE OF THE COMPUTERS IS ALSO EQUIPPED WITH A JAWS (JOB ACCESS WITH SPEECH) SCREEN READER APPLICATION, MAKING COMPUTERS AND THE INTERNET AVAILABLE TO THOSE WHO CANNOT SEE. Photo by Fanstuam Foundation

In 2009, Fantsuam Foundation trained 583 people in ICT, including 221 women and one person with a physical disability. In 2010, the programme expanded to include people who cannot see, with the new JAWS (Job Access With Speech) screen reader application programme. Through the JAWS programme, basic and advanced computer skills classes are now available to the blind and visually impaired.

Working with a small grant from VSO, and support from Freedom Scientific (which developed JAWS) and visually impaired students from the University of Jos, a six-week (60-hour) course was developed in order to prepare the students to enter the Fantsuam training academy's open classes.

Five out of the academy's 30 computers are being equipped with the JAWS application, and one is to be permanently based in Fantsuam's new rural Community Communications Centre, giving access to students who cannot afford to have their own computers and the opportunity to use computers and surf the web outside of class time.

www.fantsuam.org

Pakistan, Bytes for All
Tools for survival, hope and healing: FTX in Pakistan

PARTICIPANTS AT THE FTX IN PAKISTAN WORK TOGETHER TO CREATE POWERFUL DIGITAL STORIES WHICH BROUGHT TEARS OF BOTH JOY AND PAIN. Photo by Bytes for All

As an active member of APC, Bytes for All in Pakistan has been ardently running the Take Back the Tech! campaign since its inception. One of the most powerful and impactful events related to Take Back the Tech! Pakistan was the Feminist Tech Exchange (FTX) held in June 2010 in the nation's capital, Islamabad.

This FTX, facilitated by the APC Women's Networking Support Programme, quickly turned into an international event when APC's membership exchange fund made it possible for other APC members from Asia to participate. Eighteen women from diverse backgrounds came to learn more about digital storytelling, where heartwarming and inspiring stories of survival and hope for the future were shared. One story in particular about survivors of acid attacks got special recognition from the International Red Cross.[51]

A second training was also organised under Bytes for All's work for the MDG3 small grants programme. The training was held for 20 survivors of violence against women, most of them illiterate and unfamiliar with computers. These women showed immense courage not only in telling their stories, but also in learning to use computers to create their digital stories. Digital storytelling is a process of healing and a space where survivors and victims of violence find strength and power from other people like them.

www.bytesforall.net

51. www.apc.org/en/node/1185/

Philippines, FMA
Putting a name to an invisible crime against women

After nationwide discussions with stakeholders, FMA labelled digital/online acts of violence against women as eVAW, giving a name to forms of gender violence that have been invisible in public policy discourse so far. When 80 people, mostly women – gender rights advocates, government officials, students, eVAW victims, NGO leaders, technologists – came together in a National Strategy Workshop, they took an important step: they named the crime.

A draft national Declaration Against eVAW was shaped, and an action plan was adopted. The Philippine Commission on Women has since formally acknowledged eVAW as a growing problem which can no longer be ignored.

But the work is just beginning: research and documenting forms of eVAW; increasing public information on digital violations of women's privacy, security and dignity; capacity building for advocates and law enforcers; creating policies and legislation... Naming the crime was but the first step to ending eVAW.

www.fma.ph

INVOLUNTARY CYBERSEX WORK, MOBILE STALKING, UNAUTHORISED DIGITAL RECORDING REPRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE INTIMATE IMAGES AND VIDEOS ARE EXAMPLES OF ELECTRONIC VAW. Image by FMA

Republic of Congo, AZUR Développement
Congolese women get active in the blogosphere

FTX PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONGO NOT ONLY LEARNED HOW TO BLOG AND TO USE PHOTOS, AUDIO AND VIDEO DURING THE WORKSHOP, BUT ALSO FORMED LONG-LASTING FRIENDSHIPS. Photo by AZUR Développement

Sidonie, 34, was married to her older husband, Jacob, when she was 16. He supported her financially while she studied, and she eventually found a job that paid three times her husband's salary. After a few months, however, her husband could no longer stand it and she was forced to chose between her family and her job in a violent confrontation with her husband. Manhore De Bessi, a Congolese blogger, shares this story on her blog,[52] asking people to help her.

There are many steps that the Congolese government can take in order to address violence against women. One key measure is to ensure that there are safe and efficient reporting mechanisms, which should be fully funded and monitored. Sylvie Mfoutou Banga, another blogger, has an exhaustive list of suggestions on her blog,[53] which also mentions the role of media and civil society organisations.

These women have put their skills to use in order to defend their rights, something AZUR Développement has been helping women do by organising three Feminist Tech Exchanges (FTX) in 2010. Women and girls from different parts of the country learned how to produce blogs, and also learned about what other women are doing. A short video produced by AZUR Développement demonstrates the process of how they have learned to use digital cameras, photos, audio and video.[54]

www.azurdev.org

52. manhoredebessi.blogspot.com
53. oddhcongo.blogspot.com
54. www.youtube.com/watch?v=qqlPHUKfMUo

South Africa, SANGONeT
Africa and MDGs: Africans have their say about Africa's development priorities

2010 was a critical year for Africa and a strategic time to reflect on the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which come to an end in 2015. SANGONeT helped coordinate consultations and surveys that allowed citizens to review the progress made in recent years and to develop a set of priorities for engagement in advocacy in Africa and towards building a redefined relationship between Africa and the international community.

Face-to-face consultations were complemented by an e-consultation process on Twitter, generating responses and feedback from about 10,000 people. The consultation proved to be a useful tool to solicit African perspectives on what people feel are the key emerging priorities for the continent. It was also useful in identifying trends and common issues in order to explore them in greater depth.

www.ngopulse.org

South Africa, Women'sNet
South African women and girls take to the streets to end violence against women

WOMEN'SNET TEACHES WOMEN AND YOUNG GIRLS HOW TO RECLAIM TECHNOLOGY IN ORDER TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN. PARTICIPANTS BECOME ACTIVE CAMPAIGNERS BY CREATING BLOGS, PUBLISHING PHOTOS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES. Photo by Women'sNet

APC's Take Back the Tech! project has now become an annual activity for Women'sNet and partners, who have been involved in this project aimed at empowering women by learning how to use ICTs for several years now. In 2010, partner organisations and individuals joined Women'sNet to "Occupy Streets to Reclaim ICTs".

In order to do this, Women'sNet staged an outdoor internet café on Miriam Makeba street in Johannesburg, South Africa. Participants brought their laptops, mobile phones and cameras so that they could blog, send text messages and take pictures in support of the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence, during which they created and published content online.

Over 50 people joined Women'sNet as they took to the streets to distribute stickers, armbands and T-shirts bearing messages about ICTs and violence against women and girls. The main message of the day was "iTechnology Yami" (My Technology), which was coined by participants. Over 350 stickers were distributed at a taxi rank, 500 armbands handed out, and 150 T-shirts distributed over the course of the day. Women'sNet also developed a "Defend Her, Don't Forward It" online campaign, discouraging the distribution of pictures, text and video footage that could perpetuate violence against women online.

www.womensnet.org.za

South Korea, Jinbonet
UN investigates freedom of expression in South Korea

In May 2010, Frank La Rue, the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, visited South Korea to investigate the state of freedom in the country. He came in response to an official invitation from the Korean government; however, the visit was also follow-up to a preceding unofficial visit to the country in 2009.

Mr. La Rue's unofficial visit was organised by local civil society organisations in the country, including Jinbonet. Jinbonet, along with partners, worked on the NGO Report on the Situation of Freedom of Opinion and Expression in the Republic of Korea since 2008[55] with him. Based on his observations from both trips, his conclusions were presented at a press conference on the last day of his visit.[56]

UN SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR FRANK LA RUE PRESENTS HIS FINDINGS ON THE STATE OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN SOUTH KOREA. Photo by Jinbonet

He expressed a deep concern about the state of freedom of expression in South Korea. He voiced specific concern regarding the decline of freedom in recent years, such as the increase of criminal prosecutions and restrictions on freedom of expression on the internet. These include the prohibition to use false information, arbitrary procedures for the deletion of information on the internet, and a real name identification system, among others.

His final report will be submitted in 2011.

www.jinbo.net

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55. act.jinbo.net/drupal/node/5704
56. act.jinbo.net/drupal/node/6305

United Kingdom, Computer Aid
Computer Aid launches its first solar-powered internet café in Kenya

LOCAL KENYANS BROWSE THE WEB THANKS TO A MOBILE SOLAR INTERNET CAFÉ THAT WAS LAUNCHED BY COMPUTER AID AND COMPUTERS FOR SCHOOLS KENYA. Photo by Computer Aid

In October 2010, Computer Aid launched its first solar-powered internet café in Kenya together with long-time partner Computers for Schools Kenya (CFSK). A six-metre-long shipping container from London was converted into a fully functional internet café supporting up to eleven users at a time, which run off a single Pentium PC.

The solar internet café is an exciting project for Computer Aid because it enables the organisation to reach even the most isolated rural communities. Computer Aid is committed to removing the barriers to ICT access in developing countries. The solar-powered internet café is just one of a number of Computer Aid projects that provide ICT solutions for rural communities. Computer Aid is also planning to set up several more solar internet cafés in sub-Saharan Africa over the next year.

www.computeraid.org

United States, May First/People Link
Activists from the USA and Palestine come together for World Education Forum

In October 2010, activists from around the world met online with activists from several Palestinian cities to develop a joint Educational Rights Programme as part of the World Education Forum, a segment of the World Social Forum, which took place in Palestine in 2010.

Typically held in Brazil, the World Education Forum was held in Palestine in an effort to show solidarity and recognition of the importance of the struggle in the region.

The online event took place in New York City's Brecht Forum and at Bethlehem University, through a two-hour live and online session using May First/People Link's Collaborative Democracy Workshop software followed by an hour-long live video-streamed "sharing" session between activists. MF/PL's special online meeting software allows groups of five people anywhere on earth to have real-time discussions with similar groups all over the world.

ACTIVISTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD GATHERED ONLINE TO MEET WITH ACTIVISTS IN PALESTINE AND NEW YORK CITY TO DEVELOP A JOINT EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS PROGRAMME. Photo by May First/People Link

www.mayfirst.org

APC MEMBERS IN 2010

IN 2010 we were joined by three new members:

- Asociación Trinidad Comunicación, Cultura y Desarrollo – Paraguay
- Núcleo de Pesquisas, Estudos e Formação (Nupef) – Brazil
- EngageMedia – Australia/Indonesia

In December 2010 APC had 48 members in 36 countries.

ARGENTINA
Nodo Tau
www.tau.org.ar
Wamani
www.wamani.apc.org

AUSTRALIA/INDONESIA
EngageMedia
www.engagemedia.org

BANGLADESH
Bangladesh Friendship
Education Society (BFES)
www.bfes.net
Voices for Interactive Choice
and Empowerment (VOICE)
www.voicebd.org

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
OneWorld Platform for Southeast
Europe Foundation (owpsee)
www.oneworldsee.org

BRAZIL
Núcleo de Pesquisas, Estudos
e Formação (Nupef)
www.nupef.org.br

BULGARIA
BlueLink Information Network
www.bluelink.net

CAMBODIA
Open Institute
www.open.org.kh/en

CAMEROON
PROTEGE QV
www.protegeqv.org

CANADA
Alternatives
www.alternatives.ca
Web Networks
www.web.net

COLOMBIA
Colnodo
www.colnodo.apc.org

CONGO, REPUBLIC OF
AZUR Développement
www.azurdev.org

COSTA RICA
Sulá Batsú
www.sulabatsu.com

CROATIA
ZaMirNET
www.zamirnet.hr

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Networks & Development
Foundation (FUNREDES)
www.funredes.org

EGYPT
ArabDev
www.arabdev.org

HUNGARY
Green Spider
www.zpok.hu

INDIA
Digital Empowerment Foundation (DEF)
www.defindia.net

JAPAN

Japan Computer Access
for Empowerment (JCAFE)
www.jcafe.net/english

Japan Computer Access Network
(JCA-NET)
www.jca.apc.org

KENYA

African Regional Centre
for Computing (ARCC)
www.arcc.or.ke

Arid Lands Information Network (ALIN)
www.alin.or.ke

Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet)
www.kictanet.or.ke

MACEDONIA

Metamorphosis Foundation
www.metamorphosis.org.mk

MEXICO

LaNeta
www.laneta.apc.org

NIGERIA

Fantsuam Foundation
www.fantsuam.org

PARAGUAY

Asociación Trinidad Comunicación,
Cultura y Desarrollo
www.radioviva.com.py

PERU

Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales
(CEPES)
www.cepes.org.pe

PHILIPPINES

Foundation for Media Alternatives
(FMA)
www.fma.ph

ROMANIA

StrawberryNet
www.sbnet.ro

SOUTH AFRICA

Community Education Computer Society
(CECS)
www.cecs.org.za

Southern African NGO Network
(SANGONeT)
www.sangonet.org.za

Ungana-Afrika
www.ungana-afrika.org

Women'sNet
www.womensnet.org.za

SOUTH ASIA

Bytes for All
www.bytesforall.org

SOUTH KOREA

Korean Progressive Network Jinbonet
www.jinbo.net

SPAIN

Pangea
www.pangea.org

UGANDA

Collaboration on International
ICT Policy for East and Southern Africa
(CIPESA)
www.cipesa.org

Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET)
www.wougnet.org

UK

Computer Aid International
www.computeraid.org

GreenNet
www.gn.apc.org

USA

Institute for Global
Communications (IGC)
www.igc.org

LaborNet
www.labornet.org

May First/People Link
www.mayfirst.org

URUGUAY

Third World Institute (ITeM)
www.item.org.uy

VENEZUELA

Fundación Escuela Latinoamericana
de Redes (EsLaRed)
www.eslared.org.ve

GOVERNANCE AND STAFF DIRECTORY

FIVE NEW BOARD MEMBERS JOINED ANDREW (BACK FAR LEFT), ANRIETTE (BACK FAR RIGHT) AND VALENTINA (FRONT LEFT) ON THE BOARD FOR 2011-2013. Photo by APC

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN 2010

Danilo Lujambio, Argentina (chair)

Valentina Pellizzer, Bosnia and Herzegovina (vice chair)

Andrew Garton, Australia (secretary)

Magela Sigillito, Uruguay (treasurer – until mid-2010)

Alan Alegre, Philippines

Anriette Esterhuysen, South Africa (executive director)

Michel Lambert, Canada

James Nguo, Kenya

COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES IN 2010

AFRICA

ALIN, Kenya
James Nguo

ArabDev, Egypt
Leila Hassanin

ARCC, Kenya
Alfred Orimbo, Steven Yogo

AZUR Développement,
Republic of Congo
Blanche Zissi, Romeo Mbengou

CECS, South Africa
Arnold Pietersen

CIPESA, Uganda
Vincent Bagiire, Lillian Nalwoga

Fantsuam Foundation, Nigeria
John Dada, Kelechi Micheals

KICTANet, Kenya
Alice Wanjira, Muriuki Mureithi

PROTEGE QV, Cameroon
Sylvie Siyam, Avis Momeni

SANGONeT, South Africa
David Barnard

Ungana-Afrika, South Africa
Toni Eliasz (until August), Rudi von
Staden (since August), Tshepo Thlaku

Women'sNet, South Africa
Sally-Jean Shackleton,
Lebogang Marishane

WOUGNET, Uganda
Milton Aineruhanga,
Goretti Zavuga Amuriat

ASIA-PACIFIC

BFES, Bangladesh
Reza Salim, Rashiduzzaman Ahmed

Bytes for All, South Asia
Partha Pratim Sarker, Frederick Noronha

DEF, India
Osama Manzar, Shaifali Chikermane

EngageMedia, Australia
Andrew Garton, Andrew Lowenthal

FMA, Philippines
Alan Alegre

JCAFE, Japan
Onoda Mitoye, Okabe Kazuaki

JCA-NET, Japan
Fujino Satoshi, Hamada Tadahisa

Jinbonet, South Korea
Byoung-il Oh, Ji-Sung Kim

Open Institute, Cambodia
Chim Manavy, Kong Sidaroth

VOICE, Bangladesh
Ahmed Swapan Mahmud, Farjana Akter

EUROPE

BlueLink, Bulgaria
Vera Staevska, Evgenia Tasheva

Computer Aid International, UK
Tony Roberts, Anja Ffrench

GreenNet, UK
Michael Moritz, Liz Probert

Green Spider, Hungary
Peter Dunajcsik, Robert Fidrich

Metamorphosis, Macedonia
Bardhyl Jashari, Irina Shumadieva

owpsee, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Valentina Pellizzer, Sanjin Bužo
(until August), Predrag Vostini (from
August)

Pangea, Spain
Leandro Navarro, Lorena Merino

StrawberryNet, Romania
Mihaly Bako

ZaMirNET, Croatia
Danijela Babic, Nebojsa Gavrilov

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

**Asociación Trinidad Comunicación,
Cultura y Desarrollo, Paraguay**
Arturo Bregaglio, Mirian Candia Sánchez

CEPES, Peru
Maicu Alvarado, Roberto Bustamante

Colnodo, Colombia
Julián Casasbuenas, Ariel Barbosa

EsLaRed, Venezuela
Edmundo Vitale, Lourdes Pietrosemoli

FUNREDES, Dominican Republic
Daniel Pimienta

ITeM, Uruguay
Pablo Accuosto (until July),
Elsa Duhagón (until March)

LaNeta, Mexico
Olinca Marino, Erika Smith

Nodo Tau, Argentina
Danilo Lujambio,
Eduardo Rodríguez

Nupef, Brazil
Carlos Afonso, Graciela Selaimen

Sulá Batsú, Costa Rica
Margarita Salas, Kemly Camacho

Wamani, Argentina
Carlos Alvarez, Rodolfo Rapetti

NORTH AMERICA (not including Mexico)

Alternatives, Canada
Michael Lambert, Caroline Tagny
(until October), Mélanie Hughes
(from October)

IGC, USA
Mark Graham, Mitra Ardron

LaborNet, USA
Steve Zeltzer, Erika Zweig

May First/People Link, USA
Alfredo Lopez, Hilary Goldstein

Web Networks, Canada
Oliver Zielke

STAFF TEAM IN 2010

CHEEKAY CINCO LEFT APC STAFF AFTER NINE YEARS IN THE WOMEN'S PROGRAMME AND LATER LEADING OUR TECH AND ONLINE ACTIVISM TRAINING. SHE JOINED APC IN 2002 AS ASIAN COORDINATOR FOR APC'S GENDER EVALUATION METHODOLOGY (GEM) FOR ICT INITIATIVES. HER MULTIPLE SKILL SETS ARE TYPICAL OF AN APC STAFFER. APC CONTINUES TO WORK WITH CHEEKAY ON PROJECTS. Photo by APC

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

Executive director
Anriette Esterhuysen,
South Africa

ED office administrator
Eunice Mwesigwa, South Africa

**Executive assistant
and grants administrator**
Emilar Vushe, South Africa

FINANCE AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Finance manager
Maya Sooka, South Africa

Senior finance officer
Fatima Bhyat, South Africa

Finance associate
Misty McWilliam, South Africa/USA

Events and logistics coordinator
Mylene Soto,
Philippines/Switzerland

COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA

Communications, media and promotions manager
Karen Higgs, Uruguay

Specialist editor
Analía Lavin, Uruguay

Communications associate
Lisa Cyr, Canada

Technical and systems administrator
Sarah Tomas, Philippines

Technical consultant
Adolfo Dunayevich, Mexico*

Communications associate
Kathryn Brimacombe, Canada (from November)*

Communications intern
Maria Agustina Fazio, Uruguay (from November)*

APC Women's Networking Support Programme (APC WNSP)

WNSP manager
Chat Garcia Ramilo, Philippines

APC-Africa-Women coordinator
Jennifer Radloff, South Africa

WNSP Latin America regional coordinator (PARM)
Dafne Plou, Argentina

GEM services coordinator
Angela Marianne Kuga Thas, Malaysia

GEM practitioners network coordinator
Lenka Simerska, Czech Republic (until March)

Women's rights advocacy coordinator
Jac sm Kee, Malaysia

MDG3 project coordinator
Janine Moolman, South Africa

GenderIT.org coordinator
Katerina Fialova, Czech Republic

Communications coordinator
Erika Smith, Mexico

GenderIT.org website editor
Flavia Fascendeni, Brazil/Argentina*

APC-Africa-Women co-coordinator
Sylvie Niombo, Republic of Congo*

Communications and Information Policy Programme (CIPP)

CIPP manager
Willie Currie, USA/South Africa (until September); Valeria Betancourt, Ecuador (from September, previously Latin America CIPP coordinator)

National ICT policy advocacy coordinator
Natasha Primo, South Africa (until September)

ICT policy networking and advocacy coordinator
Chad Lubelsky, Canada

Research coordinator
Pablo Accuosto, Uruguay (from November)

Communications advisor
Analía Lavin, Uruguay

CIPP-LA editor
Florencia Flores, Uruguay*

Strategic Technologies and Network Development (ST&ND)

ST&ND manager
Karen Banks, UK

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

Technologies for internet rights and activism coordinator
Cheekay Cinco, Philippines (until December)

Internet rights monitor coordinator
Henrik Almstrom, Sweden/South Africa**

PUBLICATIONS IN 2010

APC (August 2010) *APC Annual Report 2009* Johannesburg: APC

APC (September 2010) *GenARDIS 2002-2010: Small grants that made big changes for women in agriculture* Johannesburg: APC

ENDA (April 2010) *Without excision and with the youth: Towards an informed African citizenship* Dakar: APC (Translation)

Kuga Thas, A., Garcia Ramilo, C. and Sabanes Plou, D. (May 2010) *Facilitators Guide for GEM Workshops* Kuala Lumpur: APC

STATEMENTS

APC (November 2010) *APC's reflections on the Fifth Internet Governance Forum* Johannesburg: APC

BRIEFS

APC (April 2010) *Media brief: Censorship, sexuality and the internet* Montevideo: APC

APC (November 2010) *How Technology is Being Used to Perpetrate Violence Against Women – And to Fight it* Montevideo: APC

RESEARCH

APC (April 2010) *EroTICs: The first findings* Kuala Lumpur: APC

APC (May 2010) *Violence against women and ICTs: Reports from 12 countries* Various

APC (August 2010) C*ollected news stories on the impact of the APC Gender Evaluation Methodology (GEM)* Various

Betancourt, V. and Lavin, A. (October 2010) *Impact 2.0: New mechanisms for linking research and policy - Tools for the analysis of national ICT policy contexts* Quito: Comunica

Cinco, C. and Novotny, K. (October 2010) *Impact 2.0: New mechanisms for linking research and policy - Technical Guidelines* Montevideo: Comunica

Council of Europe, UNECE, APC (October 2010) *Code of good practice on information, participation and transparency in Internet governance* Montevideo: APC

Mureithi, M. (December 2010) *Open Spectrum for Development: Kenya Case Study* Montevideo: APC

Odufuwa, F. (December 2010) *Open Spectrum for Development: Nigeria Case Study* Montevideo: APC

Rens, A. (October 2010) *Report on fundamental rights, and global copyright legislative best practice for access to knowledge in South Africa* Johannesburg: APC

CONTRIBUTIONS TO OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Raboy, M., Landry, N. and Shtern, J. (December 2010) *Digital Solidarities, Communication Policy and Multi-stakeholder Global Governance* Montreal: Peter Lang

GenARDIS 2002-2010: Small grants that made big changes for women in agriculture

Women in rural areas play a central role in the agricultural economy of their regions, which means that they often work long hours, leaving little time for learning how technology might help them earn their livelihoods. The GenARDIS small grants fund has disbursed around a quarter of a million dollars since 2002 to support agricultural projects in the African, Caribbean and Pacific regions. Here are the lessons learned, collected over almost a decade. The book was published in English and French.

GenARDIS
2002 - 2010
Small grants that made big changes
for women in agriculture

ASSOCIATION FOR PROGRESSIVE COMMUNICATIONS (APC)

All publications are available for download without cost on www.apc.org. A number are published in English, French and Spanish.

FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS IN 2010

Brazilian Internet Steering Committee (CGI.br)

Internet Governance Forum, Latin America and Caribbean Meeting, 2010

Internet Governance Forum, Vilnius, Lithuania, 2010

Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) MDG3 Fund

Strengthening Women's Strategic Use of Information and Communication Technologies to Combat Violence Against Women and Girls

Ford Foundation

Sexuality and the internet – An exploratory research project

Strengthening Civil Society Networking and Advocacy on Internet Public Policy in Global Arenas

Google Inc.

Programme support for APC work in Latin America

Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries (Hivos)

Core support for Strategic Action Plan 2009-2012

Global Information Society Watch

GenARDIS: A Small Grants Fund to Address Gender Issues in ICTs in ACP Agriculture and Rural Development Round III (2008-2010 Edition)

Institute of International Education (IIE) – Partnership for Higher Education in Africa (PHEA)

Decreasing cost of broadband in South Africa, Ghana and Nigeria

International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

Towards Détente in Media Piracy

Communication for Influence: Linking Advocacy, Dissemination and Research – Building ICTD Networks in Central, East and West Africa (CICEWA)

Capacity Building and Institutional Support for APC – INSPRO II

Gender Evaluation Methodology (GEM) II: Building Gender Evaluation Practice within the ICT for Development Community

Implementation of a Business Development Strategy for the Gender Evaluation Methodology

GenARDIS: A Small Grants Fund to Address Gender Issues in ICTs in ACP Agriculture and Rural Development Round III (2008-2010 Edition)

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

D-Island – online spaces for ICT4D practitioners

IDRC Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa (ESARO)

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

Thinking Globally, Acting Locally: Opening the Internet Governance Debate in East Africa for KICTANeT

IDRC Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (LACRO)

APC partnership with Fundación Comunica on Impact 2.0: Linking research, advocacy and policy through Web 2.0 practices and tools at national levels in Uruguay, Peru and Ecuador

Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry (LACNIC)

Internet Governance Forum, Latin America and Caribbean Meeting, 2010

Open Society Institute (OSI-Zug)

10-90 Digital Broadcast Migration in West Africa

Open Spectrum for Development: Research in Kenya, Nigeria and Morocco

Open Society Institute of West Africa (OSIWA)

West Africa Internet Governance Forum (WAIGF) project multi-stakeholder platform for issues relating to the development and governance of the internet in West Africa

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

Global Information Society Watch

Internet Rights are Human Rights

Placement of trainee staff through Bilateral Associate Expert Training Programme

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

Global Information Society Watch

Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation (CTA)

GenARDIS: A Small Grants Fund to Address Gender Issues in ICTs in ACP Agriculture and Rural Development Round III (2008-2010 Edition)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Pro-Poor ICT Access Resource Kit

CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Alternatives

At the Iraqi Democratic Future Network (IDFN) Campaign Workshop

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Development of an Implementation Plan for the African Comprehensive HIV/AIDS Partnership (ACHAP) for the Global Libraries Project, Botswana

Development of an Implementation Plan for Global Libraries South Africa

International Institute for Communication and Development (IICD)

For the International Association of Agricultural Information Specialists (IAALD) Conference

Openness and Quality in Asian Distance Education, Virtual University, Pakistan

Gender Evaluation Methodology (GEM) Services Consultancy

OpenNet Initiative (ONI) Asia

Development and implementation of a Gender Research Framework on Censorship and Surveillance Practices

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Training course on Gender and Communication for journalists and social communicators in Latin America

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Regional report on women and ICTs in the economy and workplace in Latin America and the Caribbean

Universitas Terbuka/Open University, Indonesia

Gender Evaluation Methodology (GEM) Services Consultancy for university staff

Women Living Under Muslim Laws (WLUML)

Training in Africa on e-campaigning for WLMUL's project Women Reclaiming and Redefining Cultures, through its partner BAOBAB for Women's Human Rights

Training in Asia on e-campaigning for WLMUL's project Stop Killing and Stoning of Women, through its International Coordination Office

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 2010

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2010		
	2010 (USD)	**2009 (USD)**
ASSETS	**2,245,683**	**1,718,319**
Non-current assets	**1,577**	**2**
Equipment	1,577	2
Current assets	**2,244,107**	**1,718,317**
Accounts receivable	92,388	23,498
Accrued income - grants	444,694	3,196
Cash and cash equivalents	1,707,024	1,691,623
TOTAL ASSETS	**2,245,683**	**1,718,319**
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES	**2,245,683**	**1,718,319**
Reserves and sustainability funds	**653,597**	**659,385**
Sustainability funds	619,578	625,366
Retained income	34,019	34,019
Current liabilities	**1,592,086**	**1,058,934**
Accounts payable	58,842	38,148
Deferred income from grants	1,533,244	1,020,787
TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES	**2,245,683**	**1,718,319**

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010		
	2010 (USD)	**2009 (USD)**
INCOME	**2,699,546**	**3,002,926**
Grant and contract income	**2,538,423**	**2,879,019**
Earned Income	**161,123**	**123,907**
Consulting revenue	134,514	53,291
Interest	2,558	452
Membership fees	23,386	23,135
Sales and sundry	665	47,029
EXPENDITURE	**2,705,334**	**2,981,945**
Auditors' remuneration	10,375	10,760
Meetings (staff, board and council)	19,856	22,341
Operational expenses	86,518	71,217
Personnel costs	425,984	343,876
Programme and project expenses	2,091,031	2,506,322
Telephone and fax	2,746	1,799
Translation and annual report	12,838	7,005
Travel, accommodation and per diems	38,432	6,853
Website (hosting and technical)	17,554	11,772
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	**(5,788)**	**20,981**

Note: Detailed information is available in the audited financial statements for 2010.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

www.apc.org