ANNUAL
REPORT
2013

APC

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REPORT
2013

Association for Progressive Communications

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ANRIETTE ESTERHUYSEN

Executive director of APC

FROM OUR DIRECTOR

WHAT DO **EDWARD SNOWDEN** AND **MISS INTERNET BALI** HAVE IN COMMON?

THE SHORT ANSWER is that they kept APC very busy in 2013. The long answer is that the struggle for human rights and gender equality on the internet still has a long way to go.

Edward Snowden's whistleblowing on mass surveillance of online communications done by governments, for governments and on governments – not to mention the rest of us – was the big event of 2013.

Fed to us in batches preselected by journalists – with an irresistible mix of courage and careerism – the news both catalysed and disrupted the growing internet rights and freedom movement.

Was the news a surprise? Not really. But knowledge of the extent of collaboration between internet companies and the US government's National Security Agency, and further cooperation between many of the governments who have been self-proclaimed leaders of internet freedom, turned out to be just the sharp edge needed to burst the bubble of the rapidly rising internet freedom movement.

This has been both good and bad, and presents challenges and opportunities. Reality checks are important. This particular reality check had as much impact on people inside those governments as it did on the activists who worked with them, and on those who challenged them. It exposed the "good government vs. bad government" discourse (which APC has been opposing since we started our internet rights work in the late 1990s) as not only unhelpful, but also as fundamentally hypocritical. But, unfortunately, it also served as a large-scale public reprieve for the multitude of other governments who practice surveillance (mass and targeted) without due process. Every discussion on surveillance becomes a discussion of what the US, the UK or Sweden is doing. Few discussions focus on the practices of other governments, and when they do occur, those governments often delight in pointing to rights violations in the US.

The other important aspect of the Snowden reality check relates to metadata and the implications of the data mining business models

which most users have become complacent about. It has put privacy fully into the spotlight where it belongs and should stay until we succeed in achieving greater respect and protection for it.

Internet users are the victims of a double trade-off: the trade-off that governments always try to sell to us, which is that we have to give up some of our rights in order to be free from crime and terrorism, and the new trade-off, between giving up our privacy, our thoughts, tastes, desires and friends, in return for a "better", friendlier and more sophisticated user experience.

Many of us were and are suitably cynical about these trade-offs. What we did not realise was the extent of the horse trading between the trade-offs – between governments and corporations bound together, not always comfortably, it has to be said, by a business model that serves both their interests.

WHAT DOES THE YEAR OF SNOWDEN MEAN FOR APC?

Mostly it strengthened our resolve for the need to deepen and broaden our approach to internet rights. It affirmed our commitment to struggling for freedom of expression and association on the internet, and the protections and rights needed to secure these – such as access, privacy and anonymity.

It also spurred us on to confront the one-dimensionality and exclusivity of the current policy discourse on the internet and human rights. There are huge gaps in research, analysis, general discourse, decisions, advocacy and networking on the internet and human rights.[1] This is reflected in a deficit in human rights-related internet policy, regulation and governance. At both global and national lev-els, internet policy and regulation is not focused on creating an enabling environment for advancing economic, social and cultural rights.[2] Where these policies do address links between internet regulation and human rights, they have done so almost exclusively in relation to civil and political rights, and most of these efforts have been driven by developed countries. The mainstream internet rights discourse does not include rights-related issues which are seen by developing country actors to be important to them and their contexts. By and large, developing countries have been either lukewarm followers or active opponents of a rights-based approach to internet policy and regulation.

The same applies for women's rights, and the rights of sexual minorities. "Miss Internet Bali" was a representative moment in 2013.[3]

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1   Some states have passed legislation that recognises access to the internet as a human right, e.g. Finland, in 2010 (www.bbc.co.uk/news/10461048). Many recognise freedom of expression. At the 20th session of the Human Rights Council, a landmark resolution that recognises that human rights offline also apply online was adopted unanimously. It mentions the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and refers to development, but it singles out freedom of expression and makes no mention of economic, social and cultural rights. See full text at: daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/8914048.07567596.html

2   It is important not to confuse a focus on ICT for development with a "rights-based approach" applied to social and economic rights in internet policy and regulation.

3   "Miss Internet Bali" and women's participation at the Internet Governance Forum 2013. https://www.apc.org/en/node/18655

The Indonesian government launched a programme to "promote safe, healthy and productive use of the Internet amongst Indonesian society" but in doing so they promoted entrenched gender stereotypes. The campaign's primary imagery was a woman dressed like a beauty pageant winner. The 2013 Internet Governance Forum (IGF) in Bali was identified as a key moment to promote the initiative, which prompted an immediate and outraged response from APC in partnership with many others. We continued to explore the complex terrain of sexual rights, challenging control of online content that deals with sex, sexual identity and orientation, sexual expression and sexual and reproductive health, working with our partners in India and Indonesia. Our work on combating ICT-enabled violence against women went from gathering stories to understanding women's experiences to identifying remedies at the legal and service provider terms of service level.

What we have learned and what we hope to achieve is reflected in the key result areas in the new strategy developed with members and the board for 2013 to 2016.

1. Securing and defending internet access and rights

2. Fostering good internet governance

3. Strengthening use and development of transformative technology

4. Ending technology-based violence against women

5. Strengthening APC community networks.

Further, members agreed on the following three cross-cutting goals for the plan period:

• Building the "information commons"

• Fostering linguistic diversity

• Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.

We trust you will enjoy and value reading APC's 2013 Annual Report, which reflects on some of the achievements of APC members and programmes in tackling these priorities.

My thanks to the APC team for their dedication and creativity, the board for always being available to guide us and provide critical input when we need it, to our supporters and partners, and most of all to the APC members who make APC a living and growing network.

VALENTINA PELLIZZER

Chair

FROM
OUR **CHAIR**

2013 WAS A YEAR WHOSE sum was much greater than its 365 days. Looking back, we might instead measure it in representations of and connections between individuals and groups. There are representatives of communities within formal processes, which are themselves members of other larger communities. The APC community embraces this challenge of representing our diversity by using our special strengths as activists, which are constantly motivated by the pursuit of digital human rights.

For us, there is really no vacuum between local and global struggles. The local-global interconnection seems complete because among our organisations, none of us can remain isolated from the others when our key issues are themselves interconnected.

Diversity is not without its challenges. We are still not equally connected and we are not equally equipped to fight our battles. Connection costs mean equal participation is not always possible at the local or global levels.

Language shapes participation, too. The language of the global internet community, comprised of internet governance bodies and technology corporations, is a powerful, imposing language. Binding decisions are made in

English, a second language for many activists, human rights and digital rights advocates, which they are forced to learn, understand and use while somehow preserving the specificity of their own cultural contexts.

Not least of our problems is that of platforms. The online places where our global and even local battles are happening do not belong to us. Google, Facebook and many online services that use cloud computing are hosts for the public's concerns, which means that our discourse is subject to corporations' terms of use.

But one must only turn the pages of this report to grasp the incredible and exceptional capacity of the APC community to mitigate these factors. A continuous conversation is taking place from one country to another, from one language to another, from one culture to another, and also among all of them, together, on infrastructure that we have built.

Local experiences, models and initiatives on topics ranging from language diversity, access to infrastructure and women's rights are parts of a unified plot, connecting the continuum of our knowledge with the discontinuity of our physical space.

The role of APC as an organisation becomes essential to facilitate spaces for all these

conversations to happen simultaneously. APC's Annual Report becomes, then, not just an abstraction of accountability, but a collective exercise carried out by many people to tell one story of many local communities that are also part of the same virtual, global battle.

This complex exercise is never complete. It is one that renews itself, where what happens to one community becomes collective memory and the efforts of the network are then carried out in the context of our shared experience.

From video advocacy stories of migrants in Malaysia to digital farmers' records in Kenya; from protecting privacy and personal data in Brazilian e-health initiatives to sustaining wireless networks in a war situation in Nigeria; from supporting independent journalism to strengthen free speech and democracy in Bulgaria and Macedonia to promoting internet freedom in Uganda; from countering gender-based violence in Cambodia to contributing to the preservation of indigenous languages through ICTs in Colombia; as these and many more success stories found in this report demonstrate, APC's greatest strength is indeed its diversity.
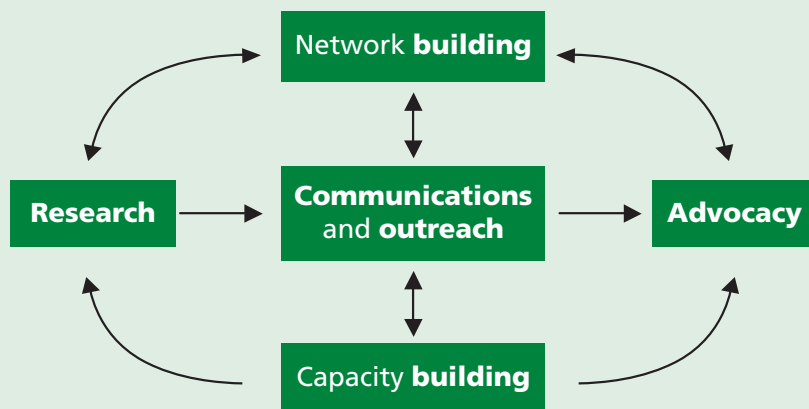
ABOUT **APC**

OUR **VISION**

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

OUR **MISSION**

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

APC'S **THEORY OF CHANGE**

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

```
            Network building

Research    Communications    Advocacy
            and outreach

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

APC
KEY RESULT AREAS
2013

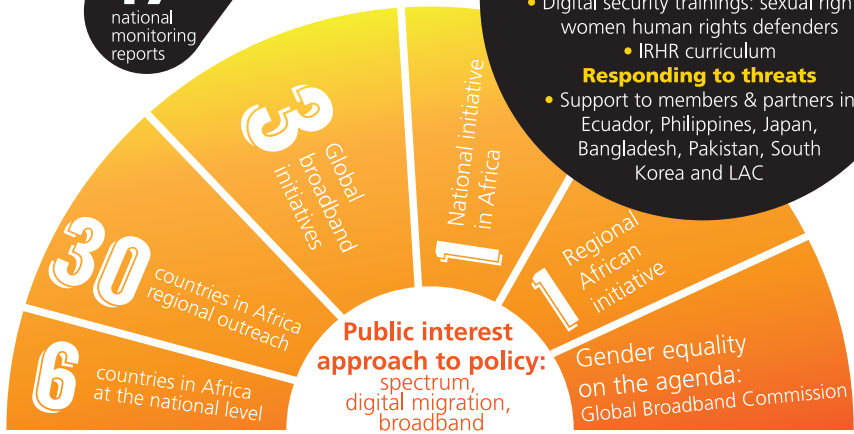## KRA 1: SECURING AND DEFENDING INTERNET ACCESS AND RIGHTS

7
thematic reports on women's rights

GISWATCH
Monitoring the internet from a women's rights perspective

47
national monitoring reports

3 Global broadband initiatives

1 National initiative in Africa

30 countries in Africa regional outreach

6 countries in Africa at the national level

1 Regional African initiative

Public interest approach to policy: spectrum, digital migration, broadband

Gender equality on the agenda: Global Broadband Commission

Monitoring
• Asia-Pacific regional consultation with Frank La Rue
• 3 UPR submissions
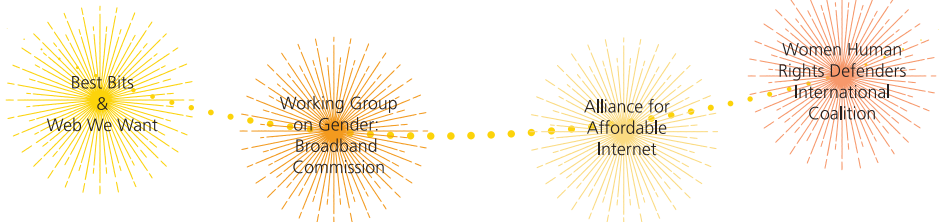• EROTICS survey: sexual rights & the internet
Capacity building
• Digital security trainings: sexual rights, women human rights defenders
• IRHR curriculum
Responding to threats
• Support to members & partners in Ecuador, Philippines, Japan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, South Korea and LAC

COALITIONS & ALLIANCES

Best Bits & Web We Want

Working Group on Gender, Broadband Commission

Alliance for Affordable Internet

Women Human Rights Defenders International Coalition

KRA 2: FOSTERING GOOD INTERNET GOVERNANCE

INCREASED CAPACITY TO UNDERSTAND AND SHAPE INTERNET GOVERNANCE

AfriSIG
35 people

African IGF
50 people

Best Bits meeting
90 civil society organisations/activists

LAC IGF
50 people

Global IGF
25 people (IRHR curriculum)

Co-convened 3 regional IGFs

1 policy brief on security and surveillance

13 principles for online surveillance in regards to protecting rights

300 people reached in Africa

200 people reached in LAC

1500 people reached at global IGF for the purpose of promoting a rights-based approach to internet governance

BUILT KNOWLEDGE AND ENGAGEMENT IN INTERNET GOVERNANCE

KRA 3: STRENGTHENING USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSFORMATIVE TECHNOLOGY

100

100% of staff use FLOSS applications

More than 100 people learned about encryption at Disco-tech Bali

Dozens of organisations reaching hundreds of people are now served by a green host

KRA 4: ENDING TECHNOLOGY-BASED VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

21 monitoring & awareness raising meetings on technology-related VAW

1264 participants
713   311

3 crowd-sourcing initiatives to effectively combat VAW

#takebackthetech
English hashtag

1.5 million impressions in the first 12 days of the campaign

1514 participants

53 secure online communications trainings

9 countries

ASIA
- Cambodia
- Philippines
- Pakistan

AFRICA
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Kenya

EASTERN EUROPE
- Bosnia and Herzegovina

LAC
- Colombia
- Mexico

COMMUNICATIONS

Unique visitors to APC websites in 2013:

www.apc.org
585 852

www.giswatch.org
120 185

KRA 5: STRENGTHENING APC
COMMUNITY NETWORKS

45 organisational members

19 affiliates

38 countries

2 new organisations

12 new affiliates

22 members GISWatch 2013

7 members Universal Periodic Review submissions

3 members African Internet Governance School

35 members & affiliates in 16 events

www.takebackthetech.net

106 981

www.genderit.org

117 312

IMPACT

1.
SECURING AND DEFENDING INTERNET ACCESS AND RIGHTS

Advocating for free and affordable access to the internet for communities who need it most

Direct national advocacy in broadband and access policies took place in South Africa, Nigeria and the Dominican Republic through formal submissions to public consultations held by governments to develop their national broadband policies. APC staff were invited to be members of the Working Group on Broadband and Gender of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development[4] to help build gender issues into the commission's work.[5] APC also provided input on gender, access and broadband policy recommendations for the UN General Assembly post-2015 development agenda, and participated in the 12th Conference on Women in Latin America in Santo Domingo, contributing to assessing progress on gender and ICT access and policies in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region.

In 2013 APC joined the Alliance for Affordable Internet[6] (A4AI) with the aim of providing strategic advice to the organisation to help it be more effective in reducing internet access costs. A submission was also made to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) on access-related issues in response to the Online Consultation on International Internet-related Public Policy Issues.[7]

FUTURE WORK

While the outcomes of these activities will take some time to have an impact on improving access, these efforts are a step forward in influencing access policies, especially in Africa. In 2014 APC is working with the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) on a collaborative effort to build awareness of the specific importance of public access among policy makers and regulators.

National infrastructure-sharing policies are a key element for helping to ensure affordable connectivity and APC has begun work to identify best practices in infrastructure-sharing policies. The research will draw on

4   www.broadbandcommission.org/Documents/
    working-groups/bb-doubling-digital-2013.pdf

5   Broadband Commission Working Group on Broadband and Gender. (2013). *Doubling Digital Opportunities Enhancing the Inclusion of Women & Girls In the Information Society*. Switzerland: UNESCO. www.broadbandcommission.org/Documents/
    working-groups/bb-doubling-digital-2013.pdf

6   www.a4ai.org

7   APC. (2013). *APC Perspectives on the Revision of the International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs)*. South Africa: APC. https://www.apc.org/en/node/17082

The Broadband Commission for Digital Development meets in New York City on 21 September 2013.

PHOTO: Itupictures https://www.flickr.com/photos/itupictures

case studies from ten developing countries and will be followed up with regional workshops for regulators in three African regions (South, Central and West Africa).

Open spectrum and digital migration for affordable access to the internet in Africa

In 2013 APC conducted a major project to build awareness and understanding of the analogue-to-digital television migration process in Cameroon. Working with APC member PROTEGE QV, this involved detailed on-site research and in-country public consultations to develop inputs to the country's national strategy for digital migration. A detailed 100-page guide for the government of Cameroon on digital migration was produced[8] along with an ad-

vocacy paper for internal circulation within the World Bank, which was used for their public briefing on the topic.[9]

APC also funded and supported local NGOs in Mozambique, Uganda, Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria to hold national digital migration awareness-raising workshops and develop national awareness-raising plans. APC prepared the briefing materials, a workshop facilitator, a website with news and links to relevant documents, and a guideline agenda for these national meetings.

To expand awareness raising on access issues in the region, APC held a half-day workshop on access at the 2013 African Internet Governance Forum (AfIGF) in Nairobi, which included coverage of radio spectrum management and digital migration.

8   Adam, L., Jensen, M., Song, S., & Southwood, R. (2013). *Practical Guide for Digital Switchover (DSO) in Cameroon.* Johannesburg: APC, Balancing Act and the World Bank. www.apc.org/en/system/files/APC_CameroonDSO-EN.pdf

9   World Bank. (2013). Development, the Digital Divide and the Digital Switchover (DSO): Why the DSO in Africa (really) matters. ICT Policy Note 04. www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2014/01/15/00033037_20140115161648/Rendered/PDF/839900BRI0ict00Box0382124B00PUBLIC0.pdf

FUTURE WORK

Digital migration is proving to be a difficult process in many developing countries and it is estimated that in Africa alone 50 countries will likely miss the ITU-agreed June 2015 switch-off date for analogue services. In Kenya the digital migration process has been stalled by extended court battles between the regulator and consumer groups, and even South Africa, with its substantial resources, is years behind. APC is planning to continue to support debate on these issues and awareness raising around digital migration and related spectrum issues.

Better broadband through innovative radio spectrum use

New opportunities have emerged to provide wireless broadband with the unused spectrum in the television wavebands – known as TV white space (TVWS) – and this does not require waiting for the digital switchover. Most of the spectrum allocated to television remains unused in developing countries (as well as in rural areas in developed countries), and the low-frequency characteristics of these wavebands are ideal for long-distance non-line-of-sight links.

To promote the potential of TVWS, APC participated in two regional and two international advocacy and learning events on TVWS in 2013. APC co-organised a TVWS Forum in Dakar which attracted attendees from 35 countries, including at least six representatives from African regulators and national policy makers.[10] APC also participated in the LAC regional workshops on digitalisation of TV and freedom of expression organised by the OSF and OAS to discuss

standards for migration to digital TV in the region. We also presented our research and policy recommendations at the West African IGF and at the global IGF in Bali.

In addition, field trips were conducted by APC to gather information from TVWS trials in Cape Town and Nanyuki (Kenya), and APC staff member Mike Jensen wrote a chapter for the book "TV white spaces: A pragmatic approach", edited by Ermanno Pietrosemoli from our member organisation EsLaRed with support from the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, Italy.

FUTURE WORK

APC is continuing to build awareness of access technology alternatives, and is planning to implement a TVWS connectivity project for schools in 2014, and support a global workshop on locally owned community networks.

TV white space antenna transmitting broadband to local schools in Cape Town as part of the South African TVWS trial.

PHOTO: Mike Jensen

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10   APC. (2013, June 6). New wireless technologies allow internet and broadcasting to coexist on airwaves. *APCNews*. www.apc.org/en/node/17725

Graffiti of Edward Snowden and Chelsea Manning found in Norway. Photo remix of svennevenn original.

PHOTO: https://www.flickr.com/photos/makarellos

Raising awareness of the internet's impact on human rights

2013 marked the beginning of a new era for securing and defending internet rights. Revelations of mass surveillance, the abusive treatment of whistle-blowers, expanding forms of violence against women online and increased content blocking all contributed to a new dawning of awareness, even among those familiar with internet rights, about threats to human rights online.

APC is expanding its work in internet rights policy and governance to include sexual rights, women's rights and economic, social and cultural rights.

APC's project EROTICS: Sex, rights and the internet launched a global monitoring survey in eight languages to explore the impact of the internet on the work of sexual rights activists.[11] The findings provide evidence for advocacy and were used to raise awareness at the global Internet Governance Forum 2013 about the impact of the internet on women and sexual rights defenders.[12] The IGF Chair's Summary specifically references sexual rights activists and gender equality.[13]

We raised awareness about the complex impact of the internet on women's human rights with the 2013 edition of Global Information Society Watch: Women's rights, gender and ICTs.[14] The seventh edition of GISWatch demonstrates that significant gender gaps exist in access to the internet in many countries, while an increase of protectionist internet filtering restricts access to basic sexual health information. Country reports reflect that while the internet has been a space for political engagement and account-

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11 Sívori, H., & Zilli, B. (2013). *Survey on sexual activism, morality, and the internet: Preliminary analysis*. Brazil: APC. erotics.apc.org/research/global-monitoring-survey

12 https://www.apc.org/en/blog/connecting-our-rights-igf2013-women-and-sexual-rig

13 Pages 16 and 3, respectively: *Chair's Summary IGF 2013* available at: www.intgovforum.org/cms/Chair's%20Summary%20IGF%202013%20Final.

14 APC. (2014). *Global Information Society Watch 2014: Women's rights, gender and ICTs*. South Africa: APC. giswatch.org/2013-womens-rights-gender-and-icts

ability in some countries, invasions of privacy, cyber stalking, threats and violence against women online are increasingly common.

FUTURE WORK

APC will continue expanding awareness of the impact of the internet in the areas of economic, social and cultural rights through new research from the global South on access to knowledge and the right to culture and increased advocacy by sexual rights activists. Along with the whole APC network, we will work towards a revised APC Internet Rights Charter.

As well, we will develop new regional strategies for increasing awareness of human rights on the internet through projects in Malaysia, Pakistan and India and in the Maghreb-Mashreq and Latin America regions.

Moving the debate towards internet intermediary responsibility

We carried out research in the Africa region on internet intermediary liability,[15] exploring practical and policy issues in Nigeria, Uganda, South Africa[16] and Kenya. We worked with APC partner Paradigm Initiative Nigeria to host an in-country workshop and collated information on best practice for regulatory proposals in the African context.

FUTURE WORK

APC published research on internet intermediary liability policy and trends in the Africa region.[17] In light of this, we will be developing evidence-based policy proposals in the future.

Building an inclusive internet freedom movement

APC facilitated new collaborations between activists from the global North and South to combat threats to internet freedom. Through the steering committee of Best Bits, a group that focuses on building bridges between activists from the global South and North, we raised issues of economic, social and cultural rights at a two-day side event of the 2013 IGF. Outcomes include a joint letter from non-US citizens to the US Congress on the impact of mass surveillance on those from developing countries, two statements to the UN Human Rights Council on the same issue,[18] an expert group statement[19] and a Best Bits statement to the ITU and World Telecommunication Policy Forum (WTPF) on the importance of multi-stakeholderism, openness, transparency, accountability and access for people with disabilities.[20]

APC joined the 13 Principles Network, which advocates for states' adoption of "International Principles on the Application of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance."[21] In September, at the 24th session of the Human Rights Council, APC and the 13 Principles Network issued written and oral statements to Council members and to facilitate participation of groups from the global North and South.

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15   https://www.apc.org/en/irhr/intermediary-liability

16   Comninos, A. (2013). *Intermediary liability in South Africa*. South Africa: APC. https://www.apc.org/en/node/16297

17   Zingales, N. (2013). *Internet intermediary liability: Identifying best practices for Africa*. South Africa: APC. https://www.apc.org/en/node/18780

18   Civil Society Statement to the Human Rights Council on the Impact of State Surveillance on Human Rights Addressing the PRISM/NSA Case. bestbits.net/prism-nsa and Joint statement on surveillance at the UN Human Rights Council's 24th session. https://www.apc.org/en/node/18494

19   World Telecommunications/ICT Policy Forum: Informal Expert Group Statement. https://www.apc.org/en/node/17362

20   Civil Society Statement to the ITU Secretary General in preparation for the WTPF. bestbits.net/wtpf-2013

21   www.necessaryandproportionate.org

View of the 24th session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva.
PHOTO: https://www.flickr.com/photos/unisgeneva

Together with Access Now, APC produced the first in a planned series of "Internet Rights Briefings"[22] to engage more activists from internet rights communities in the HRC.

APC was invited to engage with the UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Mr Mutuma Ruteere. We worked with members and partners to facilitate expert inputs for the Special Rapporteur's annual report, which focused on racism and the internet.

APC joined the Executive Committee of the Women Human Rights Defenders International Coalition (WHRDIC). Our participation has brought internet rights issues within the WHRD networks, in particular deeper engagement with digital security among the members of the network.[23]

APC's contribution to the Web We Want campaign focused on bringing developing country perspectives informed by our networks and members, development of campaign concepts, participation on the Advisory Committee and supporting the roll-out of a small grants programme.[24] In December 2013, APC co-organised a workshop at ICTD2013 with the Web We Want campaign, entitled "ICT4D and Online Freedoms: Competing Paradigms or Converging Agendas?"

FUTURE WORK

In 2014, APC will host a Global Meeting on Gender, Sexuality and the Internet, bringing together diverse communities within the internet rights and sexual rights movements to develop an evolving set of feminist principles for the internet.

We will continue contributing to a greater understanding of racism online and best

22 Liddicoat, J., & Brown, D. (2013). Human Rights Council briefing note: 24th Session. https://www.apc.org/en/node/18490

23 defendingwomen-defendingrights.org

24 webwewant.org

practice in policy responses, through the work of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

We expect dividends from our work to engage activists from the global North and South in internet freedom issues in United Nations human rights mechanisms, including a special session on privacy in the digital age and working with the Sexual Rights Initiative on sexual rights and the internet.

Human rights defenders identify and respond to risks online

Our experience in 2013 showed that there is an increasing demand for both digital security training and internet rights curriculum training as the internet is used more frequently for advocacy and activism, which creates risks for human rights activists.

APC focused on rolling out its Internet Rights Are Human Rights (IRHR) curriculum in 2013. Our aim was to strengthen the capacity of human rights organisations and human rights defenders' advocacy for internet rights and freedoms. The curriculum is available online[25] and has been used at the global IGF in Bali,[26] at a workshop with Hivos on internet governance in the MENA region, at APC's African Internet Governance School, and at the London School of Economics.

Working with partners, including Point of View in India, Front Line Defenders and the Tactical Technology Collective, APC provided introductory training in online security and privacy with sexual rights activists in India, and trained women's human rights defenders from various countries as trainers on

digital security. APC contributed to the development of a digital security section for the "Online Urgent Responses Directory" for the Women Human Rights Defenders International Coalition[27] and contributed resources to the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund for an Online Safety Workshop in South Africa for grassroots organisations with low to moderate internet skills.[28]

APC supported members and partners to respond to diverse threats and violations of internet rights, including new legislation that threatened internet rights[29] through social media criminalisation in Ecuador,[30] the introduction of penalties for cyber sex and cyber libel in the Philippines,[31] Japan's secret-protection legislation,[32] proposed amendments to the Information and Communication Technology Act in Bangladesh,[33] and two media bills (Law on Media and the Law on Audio and Audiovisual Media Service) that, if approved, will severely impact Macedonians' freedom of information and of expression.[34]

We also responded to many violations by supporting APC members and partners in campaigns and actions against internet censorship in Pakistan,[35] NSA surveillance in South Korea[36] and the cyber attack on the

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25 https://www.apc.org/en/news/human-rights-and-internet-multimedia-training-kit

26 hr-igf2013.events.apc.org

27 urgent-responses.awid.org/WHRD/table-of-existing-responses/digital-security

28 The Fund was referred to APC by Google South Africa to invite our participation at the workshop.

29 https://www.apc.org/en/news/new-criminal-code-endangers-privacy-ecuadorians

30 advocacy.globalvoicesonline.org/2013/10/03/will-ecuador-criminalize-slander-on-social-networks

31 https://www.apc.org/en/news/apc-member-fma-continues-fight-internet-freedom-de

32 www.computician.net/dr/en/Petition-JapanSecret-Protection

33 www.voicebd.org/node/417

34 https://www.apc.org/en/news/take-action-dangerous-threats-freedom-expression-a

35 Ahmad, S. (2013, July 18). Facebook's secret censorship deal with the Pakistan government - an open letter. content.bytesforall.pk/node/107

36 act.jinbo.net/drupal/node/7585

Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network (LACWHN).[37] In most cases, we have been able to respond by documenting these violations and mobilising support for those under threat.

FUTURE WORK

To increase participation in internet rights monitoring by civil society groups, APC will publish additional IRHR curriculum materials, including new modules and case studies, and develop a core group of trainers.

Monitoring human rights online

APC released a draft monitoring framework based on the work of Frank La Rue, the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression.[38] We proceeded to test the framework and developed an internet freedom index in New Zealand that involved 50 people in New Zealand and at least seven international organisations.[39] We also engaged with the development of standards by the LAC regional Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression.

APC supported Universal Periodic Review (UPR) reports for Nigeria[40] and Mexico[41] using the Frank La Rue framework in prepa-

ration for advocacy at the 24th session of the Human Rights Council (HRC 24). Issues of reprisals against bloggers and journalists were included in the stakeholder summary for Mexico and issues of access to the internet by women were included for Nigeria. We also carried out research for a new book on how the internet and other networking technologies have affected development in Latin America.[42]

APC contributed to monitoring of internet-related human rights through a global online survey on sexual rights work and the internet, the first of its kind.[43] The survey findings identified risks, threats and restrictions experienced by the respondents, as well as the perpetrators of these actions.

APC's Internet Rights Monitor, sparked by the Connect Your Rights campaign,[44] publishes briefs and press releases as well as republishing content from members and partners.

FUTURE WORK

Additionally, APC will focus its regional advocacy strategies on development of its internet rights monitoring framework in Africa, Asia and Latin America by publishing reports from these countries.

37 APC contributed to a statement circulated to UN special rapporteurs and via social media. See www. apc.org/en/node/18613

38 LaRue, F. (2013). *Monitoring freedom of expression: The La Rue framework.* New Zealand: APC. https://www.apc.org/en/node/16359

39 https://www.apc.org/en/irhr/i-freedom-nz/about

40 Fantsuam & Paradigm Initiative. (2013). *Joint Submission on Internet-related Human Rights Issues in Nigeria.* Abuja: APC. https://www.apc.org/en/node/17092

41 LaNeta. (2013). *Joint Submission on Internet-related Human Rights Issues in Mexico.* Mexico: APC. https://www.apc.org/en/node/17091

42 Gerard, B., & Perini, F. (Eds.) (2013). *Enabling Openness: The future of the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean.* Montevideo: IDRC and Fundación Comunica. info25.org/en/enabling_openness

43 www.genderit.org/node/3838

44 https://www.apc.org/en/projects/internet-rights-are-human-rights

MEMBER STORIES

Historic citizen-led elections monitoring in Pakistan

The PakVotes campaign promoted openness and citizen inclusion in the electoral process by providing access to quality information using social media and ICTs.

PHOTO: PakVotes

In 2013, Bytes for All Pakistan conceptualised, developed and successfully implemented PakVotes,[45] the first ever citizen journalism-based election monitoring project. Using free social media platforms as information dissemination and verification tools, the project aimed to promote citizens' participation in monitoring electoral processes, increase the flow of information on violence and electoral violations, and deploy a range of ICT tools for reporting from remote, conflict-prone areas not usually covered by mainstream media.

Bytes for All trained citizen reporters from remote areas in the use of social media, ethical journalism, social media ethics, information verification and safety, equipped them with smartphones, and linked their reporting to online platforms with national reach. The basic idea behind PakVotes was not only to get critical news from remote areas, but to also get timely evidence in various forms (images, videos, audio) for maximum impact. A unique feature of the project was its accessibility in two languages – Urdu and English.

Throughout the election period, critical issues like women being restrained from casting votes in conservative areas like Mardan[46] and instances of violence in the project's target districts were reported to FAFEN (the Free and Fair Election Network) and the Election Commission of Pakistan so that they could take appropriate action.

Supporting independent journalism to strengthen free speech and democracy in Bulgaria

The BlueLink.net team builds their capacity in independent journalism.

PHOTO: BlueLink.net

The decline of freedom of speech in Bulgaria is no surprise, with the country steadily receiving record low ratings within the EU from Freedom House, Reporters Without Borders and other international watchdogs. The growing consolidation of media ownership by a handful of powerful businessmen with strong ties to the country's security apparatus and political elites not only translates into worsening conditions for independent reporting, but a weaker civil society and democracy in general.

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45   www.english.pakvotes.pk

46   www.english.pakvotes.pk/exclusive-polling-staff-agree-to-bar-women-voters

BlueLink.net's executive board identified a lack of independent quality journalism as one of the primary shortcomings of democracy in Bulgaria. This is why over the past two years the network has partnered with Sofia University's Faculty of Journalism and the UK-based Climate News Network and Guardian Foundation to build the skills and capacity of young independent journalists to investigate and cover issues of public interest in fields such as nature protection, failures of environmental law enforcement, human rights, women's and gender rights, corruption, good governance and public participation, as well as facilitating journalists' cooperation and engagement with civil society and social movements and the use of independent expertise and interactive IT tools.

Promoting internet freedom in Uganda

CIPESA hosts a workshop on internet rights in Uganda in November 2013.
PHOTO: CIPESA

The Collaboration on International ICT Policy in East and Southern Africa (CIPESA) has been working on monitoring and promoting internet freedoms in selected African countries under the OpenNet Africa Project. To this end, it has designed a platform[47] to act as a focal point for information on internet freedoms and cyber security in Africa. The portal also provides access to research materials on legal regimes on internet openness or the lack thereof, censorship incidents, African initiatives that are promoting internet rights, and policy advocacy materials.[48]

On 28 November 2013, CIPESA organised a workshop on promoting internet rights in Uganda, aimed at creating awareness among civil society, online users, and media practitioners on how current ICT policy and practice affect internet freedoms in the country. It also aimed to equip online users with knowledge and skills in online safety as responsible behaviour.[48] As part of our advocacy and awareness-creation work, we have also conducted discussions around the state of internet freedoms in Africa and released position papers on the same.

Defending freedom of speech online in Chile

The meme #FreeRod was used in a social media campaign to build support for Ferrari's cause.
PHOTO: Super45

In early 2013, Rodrigo Ferrari was formally charged with the crime of identity theft as the author of parody Twitter accounts that mocked the family of Andronico Luksic, one of the wealthiest people in Chile, who filed the lawsuit.

NGO Derechos Digitales, which has been working since 2005 to strengthen human rights in the digital environment, decided to

support Ferrari's legal defence because the case represented a real threat to freedom of speech.

The legal and communications strategy focused on proving that the accounts in question were obviously a form of political parody; a healthy democratic system must protect and not punish the expression of critical discourses.

Following wide local media coverage, in April 2013 the court announced the dismissal of all charges against Ferrari, emphasising that the Twitter accounts were merely legitimate parody, endorsing many of Derechos Digitales' arguments, and setting a new precedent in the protection of freedom of expression online.

Sustaining wireless networks in a war situation in Nigeria

Fantsuam grapples with the issue of power because many of its solar batteries are due for replacement.

Since July 2011, Fantsuam Foundation's host communities in Kaduna state have witnessed ongoing communal strife that has left hundreds dead and homeless and destroyed livelihoods. At the height of the sectarian crisis, all local and international NGOs closed shop, except Fantsuam Foundation.

It is in this context that Fantsuam's ZittNet wireless service has been operating, offering a lifeline enabling it to remain in touch with the wider world, allowing the communities

it serves to reach out to distant friends and relatives.

The economic downturn resulting from the ongoing violence made it difficult for Fantsuam to pay its internet bills. It spearheaded a broadband consortium with various educational, health and faith-based institutions in the region, to negotiate cheaper bandwidth from private service providers, but this solution proved too costly for most.

In the end, help came unexpectedly from the Nigerian government, which directed that Fantsuam's bandwidth subscription should be restored. Between declining solar battery power, its diesel generator and the occasional grid power, it manages to remain connected for at least eight hours each day. "We can't complain," say Fantsuam's directors.

Underscoring human rights in fight against the Philippines Cyber Martial Law

FMA leads an ongoing fight in the Philippines against the 2012 Cybercrime Prevention Act.

In September 2012, the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012, which threatens to curtail the freedoms of Filipinos in cyberspace, was signed into law. Dubbed the "Cyber Martial Law" by its opponents, the new legislation sparked massive online and offline protests, and was soon halted indefinitely by the Supreme Court.

Throughout 2013, FMA continued to advocate for the repeal of the Cyber

Martial Law while working to build a constituency to push for legislation and policies to ensure respect for human rights on the internet. In November 2013 the UN General Assembly passed a resolution upholding the right to privacy in the digital age, which also affirmed that the same rights offline should also be protected online. FMA stepped up its advocacy around domestic laws and policies upholding women's rights, data privacy and internet freedom, as well as its efforts to effectively link the discourse on upholding rights on the internet in national legislations to global and regional internet policy spaces.

Supporting ICT education in Romania

Young children in school in the Balkan region.
PHOTO: Flore de Préneuf https://www.flickr.com/photos/worldbank

Beyond the "invisible work" of network support for the ngo.ro community, the StrawberryNet team has implemented an ICT education project for students aged eight to ten. The participatory visual research project "My Family and the Internet" was aimed at mapping children's relation to technology and the media in their daily domestic lives. Teenagers were involved in discussions based on elementary school children's drawings in order to identify critical issues raised by a new, participatory online culture. The project follow-up is a series of online debates on digital footprints, communication

surveillance and freedom of speech online for high school students. StrawberryNet is partnering with the Sapientia Hungarian University of Transylvania and Mikes Kelemen High School for this educational project.

Freedom of expression under threat in Bangladesh

VOICE has been working to strengthen freedom of expression online with different stakeholders, by building capacity, raising awareness and influencing policy to create an enabling environment for internet users.
PHOTO: VOICE

Social networking sites, especially Facebook and blogging, are very popular in Bangladesh as tools for the democratic practice of freedom of opinion and expression. In the recent past, however, there has been a dramatic increase in content blocking, surveillance and monitoring of users. Citizens are afraid to express themselves freely online because of the pervasive surveillance, filtering of content and criminalisation of free speech by the authorities. VOICE has organised capacity-building training and multi-stakeholder consultations addressing the issues of freedom of expression, privacy and human rights, while working to promote legal and policy regulations that comply with human rights frameworks. VOICE believes that without a free internet, freedom of expression and the right to privacy cannot be achieved.

2.
FOSTERING GOOD INTERNET GOVERNANCE

Supporting the internet as a public good

APC was been actively involved in the UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation (WGEC).[49] The WGEC, one of the follow-up mechanisms for the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), is a multi-stakeholder body that generates recommendations for enhanced cooperation in internet governance. It is precisely its mandate to draft recommendations that makes it a key process within the internet governance ecosystem.

APC participated in the group through two staff persons who were appointed as members of the group. Besides attending the meetings and shaping the discussions, and as part of our systematic engagement in this space, APC prepared a submission on the future of internet governance in response to WGEC's questionnaire.[50] The APC submission, which has been distributed widely, has specific recommendations in relation to the internet as a public good, for the creation of national multi-stakeholder platforms that facilitate policy discussions, and for strengthening the Internet Governance Forum (more below) as a space where all stakeholders, including governments, can engage.

Transparency, trust and internet freedom

In September 2013, APC delivered the keynote address at an event hosted by the Council of Europe called "Transparency to protect Internet freedom: A shared commitment to multi-stakeholder dialogue on enhanced cooperation for informed decision making".[51] APC emphasised transparency as a means to achieve true democracy, and the need to rebuild trust in an age of mass surveillance and repression of whistle-blowers. Our aim is to re-frame transparency to gain clearer shared understanding among stakeholders of what transparency means, and how to monitor and measure it.

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49   unctad.org/en/pages/MeetingDetails.
      aspx?meetingid=396

50   APC. (2013). Response from APC to the CSTD
      Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation questionnaire. https://www.apc.org/en/pubs/response-apc-cstd-working-group-enhanced-cooperati

51   www.coe.int/t/informationsociety/Transparency-Conf2013/default_en.asp

Names and numbers: Promoting diversity in internet domain names

APC works within the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the organisation that coordinates the internet's domain name system, as a member of the Non-Commercial Users Constituency (NCUC).[52]

APC believes NCUC is a diverse and vibrant space that gathers civil society voices in ICANN to influence its policy making. In 2013 we supported policy workshops on cultural issues (specifically on new generic top-level domains such as .patagonia), as well as on civil society representation in ICANN. APC staff, members and affiliates also participated in NCUC throughout the year, both in the development of policy positions and hosting of events, to bring perspectives from developing countries.

FUTURE WORK

In 2014 and 2015 APC will focus on the cultural implications of domain names of special interest, especially geographical names, as part of its new work in economic, social and cultural internet rights.

Towards a more inclusive information society

APC monitored and participated in key processes and consistently presented recommendations towards ensuring diverse participation of civil society, as well as promoting a rights-based, development-centred approach to internet governance. The World Summit on the Information Society ten-year review process, known as WSIS+10, was one of these key processes. We focused our interventions on identifying the priorities and challenges for civil society in the development of the information and knowledge-sharing society in the next ten years, especially the challenges for meaningful participation by countries from the global South. To inform our participation we conducted research which resulted in the multilingual publication "Communication rights ten years after the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS): Civil society perceptions",[53] which we also submitted as a formal input for the WSIS+10 process.[54]

In our official submission to the WSIS+10 High-Level Event[55] we identified the following key challenges for the development of the information society:

- Ensuring continued extension of access for all to ICTs, particularly access to broadband in developing countries and among marginalised communities in all countries.

- Recognising that the information society is primarily a matter of human development rather than technological development and broadening the range of people and communities that benefit from ICTs.

- Maintenance of the openness and multistakeholder character of ICT and of internet standards, development and governance, within a framework which also protects the internet against disruption by criminal or malign activity.

- Meeting real and expressed needs.

- Protection and reinforcement of human rights, particularly privacy, freedom of

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52   www.ncuc.org

53   APC. (2013). *Communication rights ten years after the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS): Civil society perceptions.* https://www.apc.org/en/node/18482

54   The results of this research were presented at the WSIS Forum 2013 in May and in the second physical meeting of the WSIS+10 review process held in December in Geneva. The report is listed by ITU in its website with reports on the implementation of WSIS outcomes. See: www.itu.int/wsis/review/reports

55   Official submission form #1 on the Outcome Documents of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event 13-17 April 2014, Sharm el-Sheikh, submitted on 30 September 2013. https://www.apc.org/en/node/18616

APC gathers human rights defenders and activists from around the world to participate in a variety of events.

PHOTO: APC

expression and freedom of association, in a rapidly changing context, ensuring equal respect for and enforcement of human rights online and offline.

- Environmental sustainability, and addressing the harmful outcomes of the massive increases we will see in ICT production and consumption.

- Reaching consensus on how to govern and regulate (or not) the internet and internet-related activity.

Capacity building for civil society in internet governance

A total of 35 participants from 15 African countries attended the first African School on Internet Governance (AfriSIG) in July in Durban, South Africa,[56] organised by APC and the NEPAD e-Africa Programme. Trainees returned to their countries committed to translate the ever-changing and evolving world of internet governance into a language meaningful to

their constituencies: colleagues in the parliament or regulatory agency, media organisations, academic centres, NGOs. The school familiarised trainees with topics such as the history of the internet, international processes in internet governance, the importance of names and numbers, the balance between privacy and security and other topics related to the rules and principles that govern the internet.

Melaku Girma, a participant from Ethiopia, summarised the impact of the school: "The first AfriSIG took place at a time when Africans are increasingly standing together to proclaim the renaissance of their economic, social, cultural and political arenas. I want to express my heartfelt appreciation and respect for the AfriSIG organisers, APC and NEPAD, and the attendees. Let's keep the school running every year in Africa."

Ephraim Percy Kenyanito, an alumnus from Kenya, told APC a few months after the event: "What I've learned at the school has changed my approach to my work/volunteer activities. At my law school, I am now undertaking research on internet intermediary liability and cyber-security, which I intend to submit

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56 APC. (2013, July 16). First African school on internet governance yields 35 graduates. *APCNews*. https://ww.apc.org/en/node/18189

Participants and trainers in the first African Internet Governance School.

for publication in peer-review journals. I have also been blogging about IG issues due to the interest cultivated at the school."

In March, APC also provided training in a regional internet governance workshop in the Middle East and North Africa, organised by Hivos in Tunis. There, APC presented opportunities for civil society engagement in internet governance and public policy processes.[57] We also contributed to the Hivos online capacity-building programme, in partnership with Diplo Foundation, using APC's Internet Rights Are Human Rights training curriculum.[58]

FUTURE WORK

We will continue with our support for the African School on Internet Governance. Its second edition will take place in Accra, Ghana, in the second half of 2014. This new edition will aim at strengthening understanding of internet governance processes, and providing a multi-stakeholder space for interaction and critical debate on internet governance issues from an African perspective.

Giving women's rights a voice at the Internet Governance Forum

APC has been committed to the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) since its first edition in 2006, as well as to regional, sub-regional and national iterations. We believe that the IGF is the most long-running, large-scale and successful experiment in multi-stakeholder internet policy debate and dialogue, and we have devoted our efforts to facilitating and promoting civil society participation, especially from the global South. APC has also supported the participation of specific actors who would otherwise have been excluded. This was the case of Indonesian sexual rights activists at the 2013 global IGF in Bali, who brought their local advocacy to the forum and were key in raising gender and women's issues in various panels, as well as other women's rights activists from Bosnia, India, Kenya and the Philippines.[59]

Thanks to our strategy, there were significantly more gender and internet governance advocates at the 2013 IGF. It also signaled more diverse and engaged voices in different spaces of the IGF, including at the Gender Dynamic Coalition meeting, where there was positive

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57   Chango, M. (2013, May 2). APC trains participants in internet rights policy at the Hivos workshop "IG in the MENA Region". *APCNews*. https://www.apc. org/en/node/17313

58   https://www.apc.org/en/node/17164

59   www.genderit.org/edition/gender-peripheries-internet-governance-forum-indonesia

feedback from the sharing of the 2012 gender report card produced by APC.[60] The analysis of this tool for reporting on women's participation at the IGF demonstrated that there was not a great deal of gender disparity in attendance (there were a fairly high number of women present at all sessions), but that this did not translate into integration of women's rights or gendered perspectives into the sessions.

FUTURE WORK

APC and partners are looking into bringing together diverse communities within the internet rights and sexual rights movements to develop an evolving set of feminist principles for the internet and for its governance.

Public interest in internet governance: A rights-centred, regional approach

APC consistently and actively participated in the global IGF's main organising body, the Multistakeholder Advisory Group, through our Executive Director Anriette Esterhuysen. This resulted in concrete opportunities for influencing the preparatory process and the agenda, and more specifically in APC organising the main session on human rights at the IGF 2013 in Bali, the first main session in IGF history that addressed internet governance matters from a rights perspective.[61]

Bali was also an opportunity to build the capacity of civil society activists in internet rights, where we tested our "Internet rights and human rights" training curriculum.[62] We built on a similar experience from a pre-event to the

Latin America and the Caribbean IGF, organised in August with partners from the region. This event resulted in identification of the key internet rights challenges that the region faces, highlighted the internet governance dimension of these challenges, and facilitated the exchange of civil society initiatives and projects in the region.

During 2013, APC was involved in six sub-regional and regional IGFs as organisers, strong supporters or presenters. In most of these regional forums, APC staff and members contributed to the agenda setting and ensured diversity of participation in these events.

At the African IGF we focused our advocacy on building a roadmap for sustainable, inclusive internet and ICT policy processes in Africa.[63] At a pre-event co-organised with the NEPAD e-Africa Programme and the Centre for Democracy and Technology, we discussed multi-stakeholder governance models and participatory policy development processes at national and regional levels. Integrating access to information, public participation, and transparency in ICT policy processes emerged as a key recommendation.

FUTURE WORK

We are looking forward to the IGF 2014, to be held in Istanbul in September. We think it should be used as a platform to build on the outcomes and recommendations from other internet governance-related processes, such as the CSTD WGEC and NETmundial. This will contribute to its strengthening as a space for open public debate, consultation and discussion with the broader internet governance community.

We will be closely monitoring the increasing censorship and filtering of content and expression online in Turkey, the host country.

60 www.genderit.org/articles/results-gender-report-card-2012-igf-more-women-make-huge-difference

61 APC. (2013). Priorities for the eighth Internet Governance Forum (IGF), Bali, Indonesia, 2013. www.apc.org/en/node/18615

62 https://www.apc.org/en/news/human-rights-and-internet-multimedia-training-kit

63 A document of recommendations on establishing sustainable and effective multi-stakeholder participation in internet and ICT policies in Africa came out of this pre-event. www.apc.org/en/pubs/recommendations-pre-event-african-igf-2013-establi

APC's Valeria Betancourt presents at the IGF in Bali.
PHOTO: Analía Lavin

Together with other organisations and coalitions, we will support national multi-stakeholder processes to create internet rights-based frameworks for national contexts.

Close monitoring of the NETmundial process

Towards the end of 2013, APC closely monitored proposals for the Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance (NETmundial) to be held in Brazil in 2014, and actively participated in discussions about it during and after the IGF in Bali. APC wrote an open letter to the organisers of the Brazil summit, originally the government of Brazil and ICANN, calling for transparency and strong involvement of civil society.[64]

FUTURE WORK

After NETmundial, there is a pressing need for governments to heed the call to review all collection, processing and surveillance of personal data to ensure that these processes comply with human rights standards. In order to inform this process, our next issue of Global Information Society Watch will focus on the relationship between surveillance, human rights and internet governance.

Towards a human-rights based information society in Latin America and the Caribbean

At the LAC Fourth Ministerial Conference on the Information Society,[65] a process facilitated by the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, APC helped incorporate human rights language into the governmental declaration. The final documents reaffirms the parties' commitment "to build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society based on human rights and on the principles of peace, solidarity, inclusion, freedom, democracy, sustainable development and cooperation."

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64   Open letter by APC to the organisers of the International Conference on Global Internet Governance. https://www.apc.org/en/node/18768

65   www.apc.org/en/system/files/eLAC_Montevideo-Declaration-5Apr2013_EN.pdf

MEMBER STORIES

Coordinating civil society input into the African Union cyber security convention

African Union headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
PHOTO: https://www.flickr.com/photos/unamid-photo

The Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet) conducted a successful online debate on the draft African Union Convention on the Confidence and Security in Cyberspace.[66] This was carried out on the multiple lists of KICTANet and ISOC-KE in Kenya and on the I-Network list moderated by fellow APC member CIPESA and ISOC-Uganda, on 25-29 November 2013. The concerns raised were also shared with the mailing lists of Best Bits, the Internet Governance Caucus, Web We Want and Access Now, to get as much input as possible.

The African Union (AU) cyber security convention seeks to intensify the fight against cyber crime across Africa in light of the increase in these types of crime and the lack of mastery of security risks by African countries. Another major challenge for African countries is the lack of adequate technological security to prevent and effectively control technological and informational risks.

The draft report of the online debate formed part of the discussion on the convention during the African ICT Week hosted by the AU on 1-6 December 2013.[67]

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66 pages.au.int/sites/default/files/AU%20Cybersecurity%20Convention%20ENGLISH_0.pdf

67 www.au.int/en/african-ict-week

3.

STRENGTHENING USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF **TRANSFORMATIVE TECHNOLOGY**

Migrating the APC network to FLOSS

APC installed and configured free/libre and open source software (FLOSS) tools and trained its staff in the use of CiviCRM (a contact database), OpenID (to manage logins to APC sites), Jit.si (an alternative to Skype) and OwnCloud (an alternative to Dropbox).

FUTURE WORK

We will be organising a global event in 2014 aimed at bringing technology and human rights organisations together to find open and sustainable alternatives to commercial and mainstream platforms like Facebook and Google, which compromise security and privacy rights.

Maghreb-Mashreq human rights defenders receive secure online communications training

APC along with member organisation Alternatives and technology organisation eQualit. ie are building a culture of online human rights and digital security among human rights defenders in the Maghreb-Mashreq region (see page 38).[68]

FUTURE WORK

In 2014, APC and the project partners will deliver digital security training for women's human rights defenders.

Popular education in digital security for civil society

In early 2013, APC produced an issue paper in English, Spanish and French that "introduces some important conceptual issues in cyber security, investigates some important cyber security threats, and provides suggestions on what a civil society approach to cyber security should look like."[69]

APC and the Tactical Technology Collective co-organised an event called "Disco-tech" at the IGF 2013 in Bali to bring security tools and practices to participants in a relaxed environment. A small number of speakers gave short presentations over the course of the evening, which allowed for rich discussion and even mini-trainings while snacks and drinks were served. A key-signing party enabled 20 participants to download, learn about and implement PGP encryption.

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68   Project funded by the EU.

69   Comninos, A. (2013). *A cyber security agenda for civil society: what is at stake?* Uruguay: APC. https://www.apc.org/en/node/17320

2013 IGF participants attend evening pre-event in Bali on security tools, practices and experiences.
PHOTO: APC

APC member and partner OneWorldSEE adapted the event for the Take Back the Tech in Sarajevo in November 2013.

FUTURE WORK

The success of the event lends itself to becoming an IGF tradition. Another Disco-tech is planned for the 2014 IGF in Istanbul. We also encourage the adoption and adaptation of Disco-techs in other contexts, such as the one in Sarajevo.

APC network migrates to green hosting facility

APC member GreenNet, which hosts a significant portion of APC's network, migrated its servers to a green hosting facility in London in 2013. This means that dozens of organisations and thousands of people are now served by a green host.

Convergences spark network adoption of FLOSS

APC participated in at least three events in 2013 where transformative technology was the main theme. Two APC staff members participated in AdaCamp in San Francisco, which brought women together to build community, discuss issues that women have in common across open technology and culture fields, and find ways to address them. One of APC's systems administrators attended CiviCon to share knowledge at this annual international meeting of CiviCRM users, implementers and developers. In December, APC contributed to the Open Development Camp in Amsterdam, which focused on the exchange of ideas and best practices as well as the development of new paradigms, technologies and services in "open development".

FUTURE WORK

Several APC members, led by May First/ People Link and GreenNet, are organising a convergence of their own. APC's member learning and exchange fund will support a technical exchange on distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks, which disproportionately affect civil society organisations hosted with independent providers.
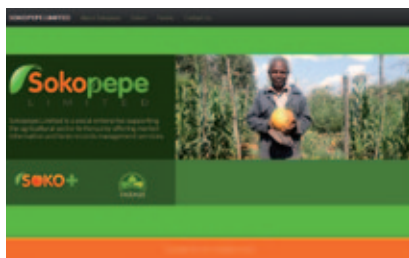
MEMBER STORIES

ALIN adopts ICTs to digitise farmers' records in Kenya

Kenya-based Arid Lands Information Network (ALIN) has spun off a social enterprise company known as Sokopepe Limited.[70] Driven principally by the very rapid penetration of mobile phones in Kenya (82%), one of the services the company offers enables huge numbers of small-scale farmers to keep comprehensive digitised records of their farming enterprises.

The Farm Records Management Information System (FARMIS) service is based on a revenue-sharing approach where those involved in farmers' assistance, enumeration and digitisation of data, known as Production Information Agents (PIAs), take a fraction of the money that farmers pay to enrol for the service as a commission. The monetary incentive for PIAs ensures sustained recruitment of farmers and creates an additional channel of income for rural-based young people.

Sokopepe Limited also offers a second service known as Soko+. This is a knowledge management service through which farmers send SMSs to obtain real-time agricultural commodities prices and to get tips on good agronomic and livestock keeping practices. Sokopepe Limited aims to enrol at least two million farmers by 2018.

The Sokopepe website services small-scale farmers in Kenya.

70   www.sokopepe.co.ke

New centre to support internet freedom in the Maghreb and Mashreq

Photo taken in Tunis, the site of Alternatives' regional training centre.

PHOTO: Stephen Downes https://www.flickr.com/photos/stephen_downes

In many countries of the world, monitoring email and internet activity, content filtering, cyber attacks against certain sites and the interruption of internet service are all techniques used to limit freedom of expression, manipulate information and suppress dissent.

With support from the European Commission, Alternatives and its partners will implement a project to support the right to freedom of expression and opinion, freedom of association, the right to anonymity and the right of access to information on the internet in the Maghreb and Mashreq region.

The project will establish a regional centre in Tunis to serve the entire region, particularly targeting countries where filtering and internet censorship are especially present. Civil society organisations, journalists, bloggers, dissidents and other human rights defenders in the region will learn to circumvent censorship, protect their digital communications and remain anonymous online.

The project will also work to strengthen the capacity of civil society to participate in the UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review to advance the right to freedom of expression on the internet.

EsLaRed wins international award for its internet security training efforts

Internet security award winners include EsLaRed, represented by Daniel Pietrosemoli (front row left).

PHOTO: Red Seguridad

In 1999, the Escuela Latinoamericana de Redes (EsLaRed) offered, for the first time, a training activity on "internet security" as part of its annual workshop. The trainer was at the time one of EsLaRed's young collaborators, Reinaldo Mayol, and the aim of the activity was to instruct participants from Latin America and the Caribbean on the techniques required to protect data content transmitted on the internet. Back in those days, security was considered important but not vital.

Since 2012, the vulnerability of internet content has been widely demonstrated, and protecting data online has become crucial, as evidenced by the increasing coverage of the topic in the literature and the media. In 2013, EsLaRed's efforts were acknowledged by one of the most prestigious institutions dedicated to information and communications security in Spain. Red Seguridad (Security Net) granted one of its annual awards to EsLaRed recognising a job well done by its instructors, who have been the true protagonists of the training over the years.

Protecting privacy and personal data in Brazilian e-health initiatives

In 2013 Instituto Nupef initiated a research project on the protection of privacy and personal data in the context of electronic health (e-health). It was a particularly significant year considering the recent steps of the Brazilian government to implement a national e-health policy and the efforts to create an electronic health register of the Brazilian health system's users. In the first stage of its research, Nupef identified shortcomings in the regulation of treatment of personal data and, more specifically, health data. A draft of the e-health policy recognises the urgency of an e-health legal framework to ensure respect for patients' privacy, and the Ministry of Health's Department of Informatics has recently adopted measures to better regulate the treatment of patients' health data.

Nupef researches the protection of privacy and personal data within Brazilian e-health initiatives. Illustration remix of Dash Copeland original

PHOTO: https://www.flickr.com/photos/opensourceway

Training in urban community agriculture in Cameroon

An agronomist assists a training participant to identify and break the eyelets on a plantain sucker.

PHOTO: PROTEGE QV

As part of its urban agriculture programme, PROTEGE QV organised a training workshop in 2013 on the rapid multiplication of plantain "suckers" for planting.

The workshop was organised to fulfil a need expressed by the urban community for the creation of plantations of this staple crop. The main obstacle faced by community members was the fact that the suckers used for planting were either difficult to obtain or prohibitively expensive. Through the training workshop, participants were able to learn techniques that make it possible to obtain numerous suckers from a single corm (plantain stem).

Using ICT to enhance community resilience to climate change impacts

Cooperativa Sulá Batsú is piloting the Resilience Assessment Benchmarking and Impact Tool (RABIT) developed by Angélica Ospina and Richard Heeks of the Centre for Development Informatics at the University of Manchester. RABIT is aimed at enhancing the resilience of communities to the effects of climate change through the use of ICTs, such as the internet, social networking platforms and mobile applications.

Sulá Batsú and the University of Manchester began piloting RABIT in 2013 in San José, Costa Rica to test its implementation in urban areas that are vulnerable to climate change impacts. They have been working with local communities to assess their knowledge of climate change and current ICT usage, to design proposals for better use of technology to strengthen community resilience, and to improve the tool for future application.

ICTs can enhance the capacity of communities to organise and respond to extreme weather events provoked by climate change, through mechanisms like early warning systems, support networks, and other resources that can contribute to preparation, response, adaptation and recovery efforts.

PHOTO: Sulá Batsú

4.
ENDING **TECHNOLOGY-BASED VIOLENCE** AGAINST **WOMEN** AND **GIRLS**

Articulating technology-related violence against women

While there has been growing awareness of how technology impacts violence against women, there has been very little corresponding recognition of these issues by states, intergovernmental institutions and other actors responsible for ending violence against women. Consequently, the negative impacts of ICTs have not been prioritised in prevention and response strategies, budgeting and evidence-based policy making, and women who experience tech-related violence have little or no redress. Advocacy by APC in 2013 made progress in shifting the conversation about violence against women online and directly contributed towards greater recognition of technology-related VAW in global policy spaces.

Making history: UN addresses violence against women online

APC presented expert recommendations to the UN Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice in January 2013 in Geneva, focusing on the impact of ICTs on violence against women. The meeting report identified technology-related violence as an inhibitor to women's public participation and specifically called on states to pay attention to women's rights in internet governance. These recommendations were included in the first thematic report of the Working Group to the Human Rights Council at its 23rd session.[71]

A second major achievement came just two months later, when APC successfully lobbied for the adoption of a paragraph addressing VAW and information and communication technologies, specifically mentioning the need to promote technology as a means for women's empowerment and to prevent and combat technology-related forms of VAW, at the 57th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW).[72] Paragraph (ww) section B of the final agreed conclusions, "Addressing structural and underlying causes and risk factors so as to prevent violence against women and girls", states:

> Support the development and use of ICT and social media as a resource for the empowerment of women and girls, including access to information on the prevention of and response to violence against women and girls; and develop mechanisms to combat the use of ICT and social media to perpetrate violence

71 www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/ RegularSession/Session23/A.HRC.23.50_EN.pdf

72 APC. (2013). Violence against women and information and communications technology. Statement to the 57th Session of the CSW. https://www.apc.org/en/ node/17030

A digital postcard urges people to follow the 57th session of the Commission on the Status of Women in March 2013 through the hashtag #csw57, and to make their concerns and issues heard.

ILLUSTRATION: APC

against women and girls, including the criminal misuse of ICT for sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, child pornography and trafficking in women and girls, and emerging forms of violence such as cyber stalking, cyber bullying and privacy violations that compromise women's and girls' safety.

This was the first time that this issue had been included in the Commission's agreed conclusions.[73]

FUTURE WORK

We will influence the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) towards a general recommendation that defines and recognises obligations of states in relation to technology-related forms of violence against women.

APC will publish its groundbreaking research on legal remedies and user policies and best practice standards for private sector companies (such as

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73   https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw57/ CSW57_Agreed_Conclusions_%28CSW_report_excerpt%29.pdf

social media platforms, internet service providers and telecommunications companies) that ensure women's and girls' safety and security online. Results will include 25 case studies from seven countries in the global South and a study on the policies of Facebook, Twitter and YouTube.

Defending women's human rights

APC participates actively in the Women Human Rights Defenders International Coalition (WHRDIC)[74] Urgent Responses Working Group to enhance awareness of internet rights issues, and particularly digital security, among the 28 member organisations of the network.

Similarly to APC's victories to influence policy for women's rights online, APC along with WHRDIC successfully advocated for the online safety of women human rights defenders at the HRC. In particular, issues of digital safety and technology-related VAW were included in the General Assembly resolution on women human rights defenders. Citing the General Assembly Sixty-eighth session, Third Committee Agenda item 69 (b) Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, Protecting women human rights defenders:

> Aware that information-technology-related violations, abuses and violence against women, including women human rights defenders, such as online harassment, cyberstalking, violation of privacy, censorship and hacking of e-mail accounts, mobile phones and other electronic devices, with a view to discrediting them and/or inciting other violations and abuses against them, are a growing concern and a manifestation of systemic gender-based discrimination, requiring effective responses compliant with human rights,

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74   defendingwomen-defendingrights.org

Calls upon States to exercise due diligence in preventing violations and abuses against women human rights defenders and in combating impunity by ensuring that those responsible for violations and abuses, including gender-based violence, committed by State and non-State actors, online as well as offline, are promptly and impartially brought to justice.[75]

Taking control of technology to end violence against women

Activists painted a mural in their community in Bogota with the theme of ending violence against women.
PHOTO: Colnodo

Take Back the Tech! (TBTT) continues to grow, deepening and expanding interactions, reflection and alliances. Most importantly, TBTT's focus on fun, expression and exploration combined with critical feminist thought around the internet has allowed for an increasingly diverse community of campaigners – male and female, activists and ordinary people – concerned about technology-related VAW, women's rights, and digital rights.

In 2013, APC conducted two global campaigns that attracted widespread participation among women's rights organisations, advocates and activists. APC's TBTT, UN Women and other partners organised #OrangeDay[76] on 25 July to raise global awareness about gender-based

violence and the internet.[77] At our suggestion, UN Women organised an #OrangeDay tweet-up in the Asia time zone, which resulted in the first bilingual #OrangeDay and with a majority of participants outside the United States.

The 25 November to 10 December TBTT campaign focused on drawing the lines between the public and the private,[78] asserting privacy as a fundamental human right and a critical part of preventing and responding to violence against women. During the campaign, we looked at the issue of state surveillance[79] and highlighted the recently passed UN resolution on "The right to privacy in the digital age".[80]

APC partner-organised TBTT campaigns include campaigns by World Pulse in the United States, Bytes for All in Pakistan and Colnodo in Colombia. In March 2013, Bytes for All, Pakistan received one of five Avon Communications Awards for their local TBTT 2012 campaign during an adjunct event to the 57th session of the Commission on the Status of Women at the United Nations headquarters in New York.[81] Colnodo's Take Back The Tech! campaign, ¡Dominemos la Tecnología!, held a variety of online and offline activities that incorporated art, politics, legislation and social entrepreneurship in which 440 people participated offline and more than 5,000 participated online.[82]

Additional highlights from the 2013 campaign in Colombia included:

75   https://www.apc.org/en/system/files/
      A%3AC.3%3A68%3AL.64.pdf

76   https://twitter.com/search/realtime?q=%23OrangeDay

77   A storify summary of the tweetup is available here
      sfy.co/eNRz

78   https://www.takebackthetech.net/take-ac-
      tion/2013/11/18

79   https://www.takebackthetech.net/take-ac-
      tion/2013/12/7

80   www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.
      asp?symbol=A/RES/68/167

81   www.apc.org/en/news/bytes-all-receives-avon-
      global-communications-awar

82   www.dominemoslatecnologia.org

- Presentation of the TBTT campaign and the Women's Rights in Digital Spaces Project at the National Meeting on ICT for Social Entrepreneurship.[83]

- Activists painted a mural in their community in Bogota with the theme of ending violence against women (see photo).

- Take Back the Tech! events were tracked in an online calendar.[84]

- TBTT participants created memes on digital rights and online security.[85]

FUTURE WORK

In 2014, APC will run a special TBTT campaign in May, June and July calling on private sector actors for greater responsibility in keeping their platforms free of gender-based violence. The TBTT campaign website will undergo considerable changes, repositioning itself as an advocacy vehicle for our work on VAW and technology throughout the year rather than an annual campaign.

Taking on misogyny in social media, and winning

APC's Take Back the Tech! campaign was asked to be among the first signatories and partners in the #FBrape campaign[86] in May 2013, which highlighted and called on Facebook to take action in response to user complaints about content that is violent against women. It reached out to advertisers whose products show up on violent and sexist Facebook profiles, and their consumers. This campaign heightened debates

on freedom of expression and human rights analysis of online VAW. APC provided input to specific recommendations to maintain anonymity, improve gender awareness and VAW training for Facebook support staff, increase transparency in decision making about offensive content reports, and take action when women report direct threats of violence to Facebook representatives.

In response, some advertisers publicly declared their commitment to end abuse and called on Facebook to address VAW complaints. Within a mere 10 days, Facebook met with campaign organisers to address our concerns. It committed to evaluating and updating its policies, guidelines and practices relating to hate speech, improving training for its content moderators, and increasing accountability for creators of misogynist content.[87]

Ending violence: Women's rights and safety

All seven of APC's country partners in the "End violence: Women's rights and safety online" project have positioned themselves in their communities as points of reference and experts in technology-related violence, from helping survivors to document and denounce to training them in how to be safe online, capable of grounding issues of digital safety in a broader framework of analysis of women's rights and internet rights and governance. Not only are our partner organisations champions of women's rights and technology, but they are respected internet policy analysts.

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83 encuentro2013.soytic.gov.co/es/agenda-26-de-noviembre

84 https://www.takebackthetech.net/image/dominemos-la-tecnologia-calendar

85 https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=563755327037574&set=a.489650844448023.10737418 29.48902942784349&type=1&theater

86 www.womenactionmedia.org/2013/07/03/update-on-fbrape-campaign-progress

87 www.womenactionmedia.org/fbagreement

Training women human rights defenders in secure online communication and social networking

As part of APC's secure online communications training work in Mexico, interested women human rights defenders were asked to apply to a four-day secure online communications (SOC) and social networking training for Mexican WHRDs. The training purposefully combined SOC and social networking because learning about security and privacy risks in isolation can make women feel even more vulnerable, rather than empowered, than before they received the training. The two-pronged approach successfully addressed the relationship between online and offline activism.

A grantee of APC's "End violence: Women's rights and safety online" project, the Central American Women's Fund based in Nicaragua, modelled a similar training for 18 women's labour rights activists organising in the maquila industry in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. For participants, capacity was built in online privacy and security, as well as effective Twitter campaigning.

FUTURE WORK

APC will produce a toolkit on digital security and technology-related violence against women in conjunction with our ongoing Feminist Technology Exchange workshops and digital security trainings.

Using technology to end violence against women

In partnership with APC members Open Institute and AZUR Développement, we monitored gender-based violence in Cambodia and the Republic of Congo through an open source mapping platform called Ushahidi. The platforms in both countries map gender-based violence

in specific geographic areas. In the Republic of Congo we focused on domestic violence and in Cambodia on all types of gender-based violence.

Initially the project was designed to encourage citizens to report directly through the Ushahidi map via computers and mobile phones. However, factors such as uneven and unreliable connectivity, difficulty in accessing computers and smart phones and lack of confidence resulted in a situation where all data was collected and added to the Ushahidi map by the country partners. Therefore citizens, including journalists and bloggers and particularly the National League of Communes[88] who assisted in collecting the data, contributed indirectly to the platform. The latter organisation used the map as a resource to track incidents, to visually see the extent of gender-based violence and to access documentation on gender-based policy and legislation in Cambodia. The platform was localised and translated into Khmer in order to make the data and static information accessible to Cambodians. In Cambodia, 379 questionnaires were collected with 319 being visualised on the mapping platform.

In the Republic of Congo, lack of easy access to computers and smart phones, erratic and poor connectivity, and unfamiliarity with the mapping platform meant that citizens viewed rather than added to the map directly. Instead, 83 cases were recorded offline and AZUR staff entered them into the online platform.

FUTURE WORK

Cases will be actively collected through April 2014. Advocacy from data collected will continue to be used to influence local authorities in the Republic of Congo to commit to setting up a centre where domestic violence survivors can file reports safely and receive health advice.

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88   Communes or sangkats in Khmer are local government units in Cambodia. The National League is the national association of sangkats.

MEMBER STORIES

Gender-based violence project in Cambodia nominated for UN award

Open Institute used ICT tools such as the Ushahidi mapping platform to track GBV online.

The Open Institute's gender-based violence (GBV) project in Cambodia[89] was nominated by an international jury of ICT experts to move on to the second round of the UN-sponsored 2013 World Summit Award (WSA) in the category of e-Inclusion & Empowerment. The project was thus eligible to compete against almost 500 outstanding e-content products and applications from 168 countries before the WSA's grand jury on 29-31 August in Tallinn, Estonia, but was unfortunately not selected in the second round.

The Open Institute's project provided key stakeholders with the tools and knowledge needed to track incidences of GBV online in a way that could be viewed by the public, in order to increase awareness and work toward immediate intervention. The project was funded by APC.

89   www.youtube.com/watch?v=ahRlSyraTlE&list=UU
     uxEdqGLGnQ-OVcoZltHkCw

5.
STRENGTHENING APC
COMMUNITY **NETWORKS**

A stronger and more engaged network than ever

The APC membership does high-impact, grassroots community work while simultaneously advocating for their communities in high-level policy processes. This is one way the APC network is unique. Through joint political action, capacity building and participation in policy spaces, APC strengthens this unique aspect of our network. Our collective experience and proven success make APC a natural springboard for members' local actions and policy advocacy.

In 2013, APC's spaces buzzed with political discussions around many issues dominating ICT policy and internet governance. APC members contributed to developing positions and statements on several important occasions including submissions to key UN processes, a response to the Snowden leaks and APC's annual IGF assessment. Members also use the network to seek feedback and support for their own statements.

The level of engagement in the network and collaboration on several large projects was also unprecedented. Twenty-two members collaborated on the 2013 Global Information Society Watch report,[90] four members

attended the LAC IGF, and five attended the African IGF and regional African IGFs.

In collaboration with three members, APC organised the first ever African School on Internet Governance. Seven members collaborated on UN Human Rights Commission (HRC) Universal Periodic Review submissions in Nigeria,[91] Pakistan,[92] Mexico,[93] Macedonia[94] and Canada.[95] Two members collaborated with APC at the 24th session of the HRC and seven members were engaged with ICANN.

FUTURE WORK

APC is streamlining its discussion spaces and facilitation strategies for member collaboration. Combined with growing membership, APC is likely to have more collabo-

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90   www.giswatch.org/2013-womens-rights-gender-and-icts

91   Fantsuam, Paradigm Initiative (2013) Op. cit.

92   Response to Pakistan's submission to the 24th Human Rights Council on the importance of multistakeholder Internet Governance. https://www.apc.org/en/node/18573

93   LaNeta (2013) Op. cit.

94   Groome, A. & Finnegan, S. (2013, June) *Universal Periodic Review of Macedonia - Joint stakeholder submission*. South Africa: APC. https://www.apc.org/en/node/17906

95   Finnegan, S. (2013, September). Civil Society Statement read by APC to the Human Rights Council on Canada UPR report. Switzerland: APC. https://www.apc.org/en/node/18552

ration on policy issues and in other areas, and become even more visible at events and policy spaces.

Researching and learning together

The fruits of APC's own and other research continue guiding all our work, whether it is free/libre and open source software (FLOSS) promotion, initiatives aimed at improving access to ICTs and connectivity, or our policy advocacy efforts. As in previous years, in 2013 we continued promoting research initiatives across the network, and several APC members were actively involved in research that fed into our policy and other work. Seven members and seven strategic partners were involved in APC's research initiatives on digital migration, a global survey on sexual rights and the internet[96] and legal remedies and corporate user policies for technology-related violence against women.[97]

The APC Member Exchange and Travel Fund (METF)[98] was relaunched in September 2013. This fund oriented at promoting learning and sharing in APC received five applications and supported two member trips and one member meeting in Asia. Twelve APC members[99] benefited from this support. The fund comes from member dues and it is a resource that is highly valued by members.

APC created or took full advantage of opportunities for member and staff interaction

through member meetings in global and regional events, collaborative advocacy activities, participation in networks and staff visits to members. We had three member meetings at WSIS+10, the African IGF and the global IGF to coordinate participation by the APC network in these advocacy events. We also organised a one-day Asia member meeting and came up with a regional network plan. A total of 28 members and seven affiliates worked together in 16 events in the year. In addition, five staff members visited the offices of seven members. This active on-site interaction combined with sustained online engagement kept the APC network strong in 2013.

FUTURE WORK

The research team working on the project "Holding governments accountable to gender-based violence in the Republic of Congo" will be publishing a booklet on the experiences, findings and recommendations from the project.

Other research activities planned for 2014 include:

- The publication of findings from research on domestic legal remedies and corporate policies/redress mechanisms conducted as part of the End violence: Women's rights and safety online (End-VAW) project.

- Research on the internet and economic, social and cultural rights.

- Research on internet rights in India, Malaysia and Pakistan.

- Country studies using the Frank La Rue framework relating to freedom of expression online.

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96 EROTICS: An exploratory research project into sexuality and the internet. https://www.apc.org/en/projects/erotics-exploratory-research-project-sexuality-and-0

97 https://www.apc.org/en/projects/end-violence-womens-rights-and-safety-online

98 Note the change in fund title.

99 WOUGNET, CIPESA, Voice, Jinbonet, Open Institute, FMA, DEF, BFES, JCAFE, JCA-Net, EngageMedia, Bytes for All.

Outreach and capacity building beyond the network

In 2014, particularly through our work with human rights defenders and through capacity-building work around combating violence against women (VAW), we have linked with hundreds of new colleagues who benefit from working with APC and who bring new knowledge and experience to our initiatives. Several of these people have since joined APC formally as individual members (affiliates).

As part of the above-mentioned capacity-building work, 75 women from women's rights groups were trained in the Republic of Congo, Mexico and the Philippines in using mapping platforms to document gender-based violence and in using social networking platforms and the internet in advocacy to end VAW. APC worked directly with 12 partner organisations[100] in four projects that use technology to combat VAW.

FUTURE WORK

In June 2014, APC will organise a large public event called Take Back The Net! We anticipate that it will generate new collaborative traction in the network around ICTs in the age of surveillance, and that APC will be joined by new member organisations, affiliates and partners that promote and use transformative technologies that are free/libre and sustainable.

Fostering collaboration within the network

2013 has seen a high level of participation of APC members in the network's activities. Some members were involved in implementing projects such as EndVAW, Digital Migration and Internet Intermediary Liability in their countries, others participated in internet rights and internet governance advocacy activities such as the HRC Universal Periodic Review process and regional/global Internet Governance Forums. More than half of APC members contributed as country authors to the 2013 GISWatch edition. Yet another group of members jointly worked on a team that provided advice and assistance to human rights defenders who approached APC with requests related to their digital security. All together, over two thirds of members were actively involved in APC projects, which is a very high participation rate for any membership-based network.

FUTURE WORK

In June 2014, APC will hold its 16th member meeting in Barcelona. Our member meetings have proven to generate new collaborative efforts between members. It will be the first meeting where affiliates, or individual members, are present.

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100 Eight partners in the EndVAW project, two in the EROTICS project, one in the Republic of Congo and one in Cambodia.

GROWING
OUR **MEMBERSHIP**

APC implemented two key membership decisions in 2013: recruitment of individual affiliates and a revamp of APC membership criteria and processes. As a result of these changes, we have 12 new individual affiliates and two new organisational members, a marked improvement from past years. Our new members are great additions to the network.

The updated membership criteria led to a more accessible application and approval process for new members. Updated public pages on APC membership are available online and comprehensive FAQs on membership have been developed.*

New member: Society for Promotion of Alternative Computing and Employment (SPACE)

SPACE is an organisation formed and nurtured by a team of professionals and social activists from across Kerala, India who share the dream of freedom of knowledge. SPACE promotes the use of FLOSS in academics, governance, for corporate and individual use, and for employment generation. In Kerala, they have been instrumental in the use of ICTs in education, community radio, disability access and have played a significant role in the formulation of the ICT policy of the government of Kerala.

New member: Derechos Digitales

Derechos Digitales is an independent, non-profit and non-governmental organisation based in Chile, whose mission is to defend and promote human rights in the digital environment. Derechos Digitales focuses on freedom of expression, access to knowledge, transparency and democracy, privacy and personal data protection, and consumer protection.

* https://www.APC.org/en/members/membership

MEMBER STORIES

enREDando makes the work of organisations in Argentina visible

The enREDando website and the local newspaper insert.

As part of its commitment to strengthening local civil society organisations (CSO) and their causes, Nodo TAU focuses on access to technology, capacity building and increasing visibility for local CSOs. Nodo TAU is currently undergoing a process of redefinition and is concentrating on the third aim. The web portal enREDando is dedicated to dissemination of the initiatives of local social organisations.

The portal covers the agendas of local environmental, women's and human rights movements as well as information related to national and global ICT policies. To increase the visibility of these issues, Nodo TAU curates content from enREDando in an insert in El Eslabón, a local independent newspaper recognised for its commitment to human rights. Information produced by FARCO, the Argentine Community Radio Federation, is also shared.

These projects and alliances are very important for building a local network of media working from the perspective of popular communication, which is very important for Nodo TAU.

Pangea celebrates its 20th anniversary in November 2013

For 20 years, Pangea has worked to bring the internet and all of its possibilities to social movements and organisations, promoting the strategic use of communications networks and ICTs to contribute to development and social justice.

Over the years, Pangea has undergone numerous changes and worked with many different technicians, collaborators, volunteers and partners. To celebrate this, throughout the months of November and December, various activities were organised to look back at these 20 years. Many of its partners shared their memories though email and the web, and others also accompanied Pangea at the workshop on community networks, privacy and security held in December, to learn more about these issues as well as to raise a toast for two decades of shared efforts.

Pangea also offered presentations, demonstrations and workshops at different events and conferences in 2013 as part of its participation in the European CONFINE (Community Networks Testbed for the Future Internet) project, including the Free/Open Source Developers' European Meeting (FOSDEM) and European Development Days 2013 in Brussels.

From the very beginning, the Pangea team has been part of APC, sharing its values and its path.

Reaching out to rural NGOs in South Africa

SANGONeT's latest initiatives build capacity for NGOs in rural South Africa.

The Southern African NGO Network (SAN-GONeT) has embarked on repositioning itself and making inroads in rural provinces that have never benefited from SANGONeT programmes and products. Most NGOs in rural areas lack the capacity to engage in and participate on ICT platforms. To address this problem SANGONeT established a Capacity Building Unit that has started to move to all regions to carry out consultation processes and skills audits with local NGOs.

In line with its rural development strategy, SANGONeT partnered with the South African National NGO Coalition (SANGOCO) to host the Nonprofit Organisation (NPO) Summit, which brought together some 1,100 delegates from 529 NGOs around the country for three days. One of the resolutions from the summit was the development of an internship programme for around 100 interns aimed especially at supporting NGOs in rural areas. The interns will focus on ICT in these NGOs, and SANGONeT believes that this will increase the capacity of these organisations to participate in online platforms and other developmental growth.

6.

PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT, BUILDING THE "INFORMATION COMMONS" AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY

PHOTO: Giulio Zannol https://www.flickr.com/photos/giuli-o/

APC's 2013-2016 strategic plan includes three cross-cutting goals that are prioritised in all aspects of our work. APC is an undisputed civil society leader in gender equality and women's empowerment. All of our publications are licensed under Creative Commons. Much of what we produce is available in English, Spanish and French. A smaller portion of content is localised and disseminated in additional languages.

APC joins international coalition to fight trade agreement

The Fair Deal Coalition[101] was launched in 2013 to raise awareness about an infamous piece of international policy called the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), the contents of which have been largely kept secret due to its controversial approach to intellectual property.[102] The coalition's actions in 2013 mobilised many people around the concept of a "fair deal", one that opens up trade opportunities for TPP member states while avoiding damage to communities' agencies with stricter copyright protections.

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101 ourfairdeal.org

102 www.apc.org/en/node/18775

MEMBER STORIES

Colnodo promotes indigenous languages in ICTs, innovative tools in Colombia

Through the Digital Household project targeted to beneficiaries of the national government's 100,000 Free Homes programme, 4,533 people received basic training in the use of computers and the internet.

PHOTO: Colnodo

The new web portal En Mi Idioma (In My Language),[103] designed by Colnodo, is aimed at increasing the participation of Colombia's indigenous communities in the information and knowledge society while using ICT tools to contribute to the preservation of their cultures, traditions and languages.

In 2013, Colnodo continued to promote ICT training, appropriation and use through the Colombian government's national ICT plan, Vive Digital, under an agreement with the ICT Ministry. Colnodo participated in an initiative to build the capacities of so-called ICT Promoters through virtual training by developing a total of 24 courses, 20 of them designed to be self-taught, two offered through a tutor, and another two offered by a tutor but with the use of video streaming. Access to innovative online tools is fostered through the operation, maintenance, development and promotion of a Ministry of ICT platform called SoyTIC ("I Am ICT"),

designed and implemented by Colnodo.[104] Another joint project between Colnodo and the ICT Ministry is Hogar Digital (Digital Household), which introduces participants to various ICT tools.

Digitally empowering girls in rural India

DEF welcomes girls from a nearby school to learn about computers in the village of Chandauli.

PHOTO: DEF

Minority Cyber Gram Yojana is a national pilot programme implemented by the Digital Empowerment Foundation (DEF). The programme was launched with support from the Ministry of Minority Affairs of India in Chandauli, a village comprising 1,300 households in the state of Rajasthan. At the launch of the programme, 90% percent of the villagers in Chandauli had never seen a computer. A centre was set up to introduce them to the world of information and communication technology.

The programme has seen positive participation from people all over the village, especially girls. Within a span of three months, the village had 949 registered computer users. The centre is close to a government school, and many girls come to learn about computers in the centre

103 www.enmiidioma.org/es

104 www.soytic.gov.co

after school hours. Women and girls are expanding their horizons and connecting with the rest of the world thanks to the centre. They are now using Facebook accounts, watching videos on YouTube and sending emails. Although the school has a computer laboratory, it has not been in use for a very long time. The school authorities are now planning to revamp their computer laboratory with help from DEF.

Publishing video advocacy stories of migrants in Malaysia

By supporting migrant workers to take the lead in telling their stories through video, EngageMedia invited audiences to gain a better understanding of their personal experiences, in order to weaken stereotypes and foster a climate of tolerance.

PHOTO: EngageMedia

During 2013, EngageMedia collaborated with Citizen Journalists Malaysia (CJMY)[105] on Crossroads, a video advocacy project aimed at developing and strengthening the advocacy and documentation capacity of migrant workers, refugees, stateless persons, and their support organisations.[106]

Malaysia has the highest numbers of migrant workers in Southeast Asia. According to government statistics the

country has 2.1 million registered migrant workers and an estimated 1.3 million illegal migrant workers within its borders. This means that one in three workers comes from outside Malaysia.

Over the course of the year, 15 migrant workers, refugees and stateless persons were trained. The video stories they produced were compiled and distributed in a toolkit, which can be downloaded from EngageMedia's website.

Media Fact-Checking Service boosts quality of journalism

The Service's nexus is the trilingual (Macedonian, Albanian and English) website (mediumi.vistinomer. mk/en) in addition to its social media presence, which during the year gathered over 10,000 fans and followers.

Limits on freedom of expression are an important factor in Macedonia's backsliding from democracy. In order to enable the citizens of Macedonia to counter media manipulation and demand higher quality reporting, Metamorphosis runs the Media Fact-Checking Service. This USAID-supported project started in 2012, and the work with the public took off in 2013. It connects human rights experts and journalists through a unique platform that provides public education via analyses of media production and peer reviews of

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105 cj.my

106 www.engagemedia.org/Projects/crossroads

individual articles, which are examined according to a set methodology based on journalistic standards. As the internet is the last frontier of media freedom, part of the project's success comes through the active promotion of cooperation with journalists, including those under duress, and the remaining independent media, which are encouraged to republish Creative Commons-licensed contents.

Computing for women, by women in India

As part of its 10th anniversary activities, SPACE initiated programmes focusing on the ICT needs of women in both the technical and non-technical community. A seminar and workshop on safe and effective internet use was held at Government Women's College, Vazhuthacaud on 11-13 November 2013. The pervasive presence of information technology demands a new kind of awareness among women, for whom this technology has opened up new opportunities as well as challenges. Women now face new forms of violence perpetrated by means of technology, a social issue which has unfortunately not been adequately addressed, as technology is something that confounds many people.

Addressing this issue and promoting the safe use of technology among women were the main motives behind this endeavour.

To build future women hackers, HackerSPACE, an open community initiated by SPACE, held various technical trainings and workshops for young women. Workshops for women were held in three technical education institutions, where participants were introduced to "hacking" through fun-filled activities. News of this initiative spread so well that for the last event, on Arduino Day, one student came from the neighbouring state of Tamil Nadu, more than 150 km away (quite a distance by Indian standards). The initiative will be continuing in the coming year.

Students from LBS College for Women, Trivandrum hacking a hard disk at HackerSPACE.
PHOTO: SPACE

GOVERNANCE

APC member organisations

APC has 45 organisational members in 33 countries

ILLUSTRATION: APC

IN DECEMBER 2013, APC had 45 organisational members and 19 affiliates in 38 countries, with the majority in the global South.

APC added two new organisational members in 2013 and lost two of its older members. In 2013, we were also joined by 12 new individual members (affiliates).

APC **AFFILIATES**

AHM BAZLUR RAHMAN, Bangladesh

AVRI DORIA, United States

EIKO KAWAMURA, Peru

EMMA READE, France

FLORENCE BAKKA, Uganda

JAN MALÍK, Czech Republic

JAVIER BELLOCQ, Argentina

JEANETTE HOFMANN, Germany

JORGE ESCOBAR SARRIA, Colombia

MELAKU GIRMA, Ethiopia

MICHAEL GURSTEIN, Canada

MICHAEL JENSEN, Brazil

PONCELET ILELEJI, Gambia

RAFIK DAMMAK, Japan

RASHID SAEED, Sudan

ROLF KLEEF, Netherlands

ROXANA GOLDSTEIN, Argentina

SERGE ZIEHI, Guinea

VERA VIEIRA, Brazil

APC **MEMBER** ORGANISATIONS

AFRICA

Cameroon
PROTEGE QV
www.protegeqv.org
Council representatives:
Sylvie Siyam, Avis Momeni

Congo, Republic of
AZUR Développement
www.azurdev.org
Council representatives:
Blanche Olga Zissi, Sylvie Niombo

Egypt
ArabDev
www.arabdev.org
Council representative: Leila Hassanin

Kenya
Arid Lands Information Network (ALIN)
www.alin.or.ke
Council representative: James Nguo
Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet)
www.kictanet.or.ke
Council representatives: Alice W. Munyua, Muriuki Mureithi

Nigeria
Fantsuam Foundation
www.fantsuam.org
Council representatives:
John Dada, Kazanka Komfort

South Africa
Community Education Computer Society (CECS)
www.cecs.org.za
Council representative: Arnold Pietersen

Southern African NGO Network (SANGONeT)
www.sangonet.org.za
Council representative: David Barnard
(until March), Kenneth Thlaka (from April)

Ungana-Afrika
www.ungana-afrika.org
Council representatives: Rudi von Staden,
Tshepo Thlaku

Women'sNet
www.womensnet.org.za
Council representative: Eunice Mwesigwa

Uganda
Collaboration on International ICT Policy for East and Southern Africa (CIPESA)
www.cipesa.org
Council representatives: Vincent Bagiire,
Lillian Nalwoga

Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET)
www.wougnet.org
Council representatives: Milton Aineruhanga
(until November), Goretti Zavuga Amuriat
(until November), Moses Owiny (from
November), Dorothy Okello (from November)

ASIA-PACIFIC
Australia/Indonesia
EngageMedia
www.engagemedia.org
Council representatives: Andrew Lowenthal,
Alexandra Crosby (until January), Indu Nepal
(from November)

Bangladesh
Bangladesh Friendship Education Society (BFES)
www.bfes.net
Council representatives: Reza Salim,
Ariful Islam Arman

Voices for Interactive Choice and Empowerment (VOICE)
www.voicebd.org
Council representatives: Ahmed Swapan
Mahmud, Farjana Akter

Cambodia
Open Institute
www.open.org.kh/en
Council representatives: Chim Manavy,
Kong Sidaroth (until January)

India
Digital Empowerment Foundation (DEF)
www.defindia.net
Council representatives: Osama Manzar,
Shaifali Chikermane

Society for Promotion of Alternative Computing and Employment (SPACE)
www.space-kerala.org
Council representatives: Raji Praman,
Lalitha Prasad

Japan
Japan Computer Access for Empowerment (JCAFE)
www.jcafe.net/english
Council representatives: Onoda Mitoye,
Okabe Kazuaki

Japan Computer Access Network (JCA-NET)
www.jca.apc.org
Council representatives: Fujino Satoshi,
Hamada Tadahisa

Philippines
Foundation for Media Alternatives (FMA)
www.fma.ph
Council representatives: Alan Alegre, Randy
Tuano

South Asia

Bytes For All
www.bytesforall.org
Council representatives: Partha Pratim
Sarker, Frederick Noronha

South Korea

Korean Progressive Network Jinbonet
www.jinbo.net
Council representatives: Oh Byoung-il,
Ji-Sung Kim (until May), Eugene Lee (from May)

EUROPE

Bosnia and Herzegovina

**OneWorld Platform for Southeast
Europe Foundation (owpsee)**
www.oneworldsee.org
Council representatives: Valentina Pellizzer,
Sejla Dizdarevic (until January)

Bulgaria

BlueLink.net
www.bluelink.net
Council representatives: Pavel Antonov,
Antonia Vlaykova

Macedonia

Metamorphosis Foundation
www.metamorphosis.org.mk
Council representatives: Bardhyl Jashari,
Irina Shumadieva (until October),
Elena Ignatova (from November)

Romania

StrawberryNet
www.sbnet.ro
Council representatives: Mihaly Bako,
Rozalia Bakó

Spain

Pangea
www.pangea.org
Council representatives: Leandro Navarro,
Lorena Merino

UK

GreenNet
www.gn.apc.org
Council representatives: Michael Moritz,
Liz Probert

Computer Aid International
www.computeraid.org
Council representatives: Anja ffrench (until
May), Keith Sonnet (from May)

LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN

Argentina

Nodo Tau
www.tau.org.ar
Council representatives: Danilo Lujambio
(until August), Eduardo Rodriguez,
Florencia Roveri (from August)

Wamani
www.wamani.apc.org
Council representative: Carlos Alvarez

Brazil

**Núcleo de Pesquisas, Estudos
e Formação (Nupef)**
www.nupef.org.br
Council representatives: Carlos Afonso,
Graciela Selaimen (until July),
Magaly Pazello (from July)

Chile

ONG Derechos Digitales
www.derechosdigitales.org
Council representatives: Alberto Cerda, Paz
Peña

Colombia

Colnodo
www.colnodo.apc.org
Council representatives: Julián Casasbuenas,
Ariel Barbosa

Costa Rica
Sulá Batsú
www.sulabatsu.com
Council representatives: Kemly Camacho,
Adriana Sánchez

Mexico
LaNeta
www.laneta.apc.org
Council representatives: Olinca Marino,
Erika Smith

Paraguay
**Asociación Trinidad Comunicación,
Cultura y Desarrollo**
www.radioviva.com.py
Council representatives: Arturo Bregaglio,
Mirian Candia Sánchez

Peru
**Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales
(CEPES)**
www.cepes.org.pe
Council representatives: Maicu Alvarado,
Roberto Bustamante (until March),
Gabriela Perona (from March)

Venezuela
**Fundación Escuela Latinoamericana
de Redes (EsLaRed)**
www.eslared.org.ve
Council representatives: Edmundo Vitale,
Lourdes Pietrosemoli

NORTH AMERICA*

Canada
Alternatives
www.alternatives.ca
Council representatives: Michael Lambert,
Catherine Pappas (from May)

Web Networks
www.web.net
Council representative: Oliver Zielke

USA
LaborNet
www.labornet.org
Council representatives: Steve Zeltzer,
Erika Zweig

May First/People Link
www.mayfirst.org
Council representatives: Alfredo Lopez,
Hilary Goldstein

Institute for Global Communications (IGC)
www.igc.org
Council representatives: Mark Graham,
Mitra Ardron

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*   Not including Mexico

BOARD OF **DIRECTORS**

VALENTINA PELLIZZER, Bosnia and Herzegovina (chair)

ANDREW GARTON, Australia/Indonesia (secretary)

JULIAN CASASBUENAS, Colombia (treasurer)

ANRIETTE ESTERHUYSEN, South Africa (executive director)

SHAHZAD AHMAD, Pakistan

GRACIELA SELAIMEN, Brazil

LIZ PROBERT, United Kingdom

STAFF **TEAM**

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

Executive director: ANRIETTE ESTERHUYSEN, South Africa

Deputy director: CHAT GARCIA RAMILO, Philippines

Executive assistant and resource mobilisation coordinator: EMILAR VUSHE, South Africa (until February)

Administrator of the APC Executive Director's Office: EUNICE MWESIGWA, South Africa (until May)*

IISD intern: ALEXANDRA GROOME, South Africa (until April)**

Intern: ALEXANDRA GROOME, South Africa (from April)**

Volunteer: PHILIP MINCHER (from June to October)**

FINANCE AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Finance manager: KAREN BANKS, United Kingdom*

Administrative officer: EUNICE MWESIGWA, South Africa (from June)*

Accountant: MAYA SOOKA, South Africa

Senior finance officer: FATIMA BHYAT, South Africa

HR and finance officer: MISTY TANNER, United States of America*

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* Staff that are based at, working for or closely associated with APC members.
** Consultants, volunteers and/or temporary staff who worked with APC during 2013.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NETWORK DEVELOPMENT (CND)

Communications and network development manager: MALLORY KNODEL, Canada

Communications associate: ANALÍA LAVIN, United States of America (from June)*

Communications associate: LISA CYR, Canada (until February)

Technical and systems coordinator: SARAH TOMAS, Philippines

WRP communications associate: FLAVIA FASCENDINI, Argentina

Network and membership building coordinator: KAREL NOVOTNÝ, Czech Republic

WOMEN'S RIGHTS PROGRAMME (WRP)

WRP manager: CHAT GARCIA RAMILO, Philippines (until April), JAC SM KEE, Malaysia (from May)

Women's rights advocacy coordinator: JAC SM KEE, Malaysia (until May)

Women's rights project coordinator: JANINE MOOLMAN, South Africa

Women's rights project coordinator: JENNIFER RADLOFF, South Africa

PARM and GEM services coordinator: DAFNE PLOU, Argentina

GenderIT coordinator: KATERINA FIALOVA, Czech Republic

Women's rights project associate: ERIKA SMITH, Mexico*

WRP EROTICS project assistant: CAROLINE TAGNY, South Africa (from June)

WRP EROTICS coordinator: NADINE MOAWAD, Lebanon (from June)

COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION POLICY PROGRAMME (CIPP)

CIPP manager: VALERIA BETANCOURT, Ecuador

Africa policy project coordinator: EMILAR VUSHE, South Africa (from March)

Human rights specialist: JOY LIDDICOAT, New Zealand

Internet Rights Are Human Rights researcher and administrator: SHAWNA FINNEGAN, Canada

Internet access specialist: MIKE JENSEN, Brazil (from March)

African ICT policy advocacy coordinator: MAWAKI CHANGO (until February)**

Google intern: MAUREEN MWOBODO, Nigeria (from August)**

Volunteer: Avri Doria, United States of America**

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

ANNUAL FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS FOR **2013**

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

	2013 (USD)	2012 (USD)
ASSETS	**2,038,700**	**1,513,436**
Non-current assets	**2**	**346**
Equipment	2	346
Current assets	**2,038,698**	**1,513,090**
Accounts receivable	113,709	127,078
Accrued income - grants	7,800	80,000
Cash and cash equivalents	1,917,189	1,306,012
TOTAL ASSETS	**2,038,700**	**1,513,436**
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES	**2,038,700**	**1,513,436**
Reserves and sustainability funds	**831,037**	**738,147**
Sustainability funds	669,135	576,245
Retained income	161,902	161,902
Current liabilities	**1,207,663**	**775,289**
Accounts payable	35,465	89,496
Deferred income from grants	1,172,198	685,793
TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES	**2,038,700**	**1,513,436**

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

	2013 (USD)	2012 (USD)
INCOME	**2,292,224**	**2,072,071**
Grant and contract income	**2,002,749**	**1,761,840**
Earned income	**289,475**	**310,231**
Consulting revenue	260,576	257,132
Interest	490	761
Membership fees	13,917	20,848
Sales and sundry	14,492	31,490
EXPENDITURE	**2,199,271**	**2,119,199**
Governance, Programme Development, Monitoring and Evaluation and Management Systems	502,265	575,858
Communications and Network Development Unit	216,418	206,491
Communications and Information Policy Programme	693,200	762,215
Women's Rights Programme	787,388	574,635
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	**92,953**	**–47,128**

Note: Detailed information is available in the audited financial statements for 2013.

FINANCIAL **SUPPORTERS**

Affilias Limited
- African School on Internet Governance

Africa Technology & Transparency Initiative (ATTI)
- Strengthening civil society capacity to combat gender-based violence in DRC and Congo

Domain Name Commission Limited
- Disco-Tech at 2013 Internet Governance Forum

The Ford Foundation
- EROTICS II: Support to strengthen advocacy work on internet governance and access to SRH and Rights

Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries (Hivos)
- Core contribution to APC Strategic Action Plan 2013-2016
- Global Information Society Watch (GISWatch) 2012-2013
- Internet Governance in the MENA
- Making All Voices Count

International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
- A Rights-Based Approach to Internet Policy and Governance for the Advancement of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Internet Society (ISOC)
- African School on Internet Governance

The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) FLOW Grant
- Women leaders who combat technology-related violence: Defending a safe, secure environment for women and girls

NonCommercial Users Constituency (NCUC) in Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)
- African School on Internet Governance

Open Society Foundations
- Digital Migration in Africa: Whose Dividend? Raising Awareness and Building Capacity
- Access, Rights and Innovation: Improving Governance and Accountability in ICT Policy and Regulation in Africa, including Television White Spaces.

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
- Core funding for APC Strategic Plan 2013-2016
- Internet Rights Are Human Rights! The importance of freedom of expression and association on the internet is understood and respected in the global policy spaces

The Swedish Program for ICT in Developing Regions (SPIDER)
- Holding government accountable for combating gender-based violence in Cambodia

World Association for Christian Communication (WACC)
- The Status of Critical Communications Rights Ten Years After WSIS: Documenting Civil Society Perceptions to Influence Policy Agendas

COMMISSIONED SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Fundación Comunica

- Rethinking the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean

Google South Africa (Pty) Limited

- African Internet Governance Forum
- African School on Internet Governance
- Internet Intermediaries in Africa Baseline Study Phase II
- Support/Sponsorship for 2nd African IGF in Nairobi, Kenya in October 2013

Women Win

- Facilitation of Digital Storytelling workshop

World Bank Group

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

World Wide Web Foundation

- Support for administration of small grants programme

APC-ADMINISTERED PASS-THROUGH GRANTS DURING 2013

For KICTANet from UNESCO (for Women and Cyber Crime in Kenya)

For Bytes for All, Pakistan from Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios para la Democracia Social (DEMOS)* (for Regional Consultation on Freedom of Expression for Civil Liberties in Asia)

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* demosguate.blogspot.com

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS