



**FRIENDS OF A
FREE INTERNET**

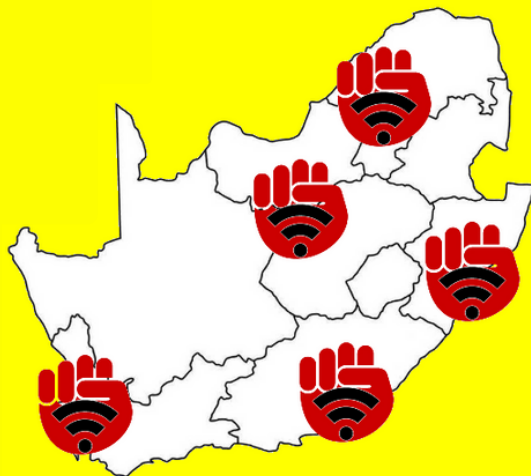
for mahala & for freedom

CONFERENCE FOR A FREE INTERNET

EASTERN CAPE, FREE STATE, GAUTENG, KZN, WESTERN CAPE & ONLINE

14 JULY 2022 - WWW.FREEINTERNET.AFRICA

for mahala & for freedom



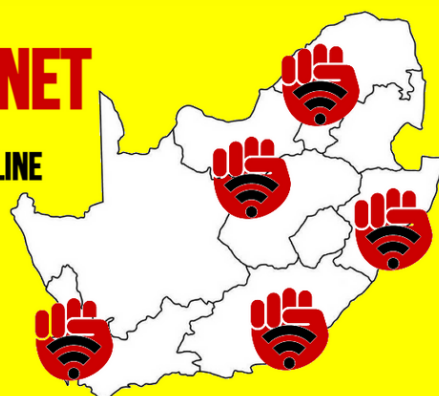
REPORT

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Conference for a Free Internet is grateful for the support of:





FRIENDS OF A FREE INTERNET

for mahala & for freedom

**Freedom is
merely
privilege
extended
Unless
enjoyed by
one and all**

Billy Bragg
The International

Many see the fight for internet freedom as being against censorship and surveillance – but as Billy Bragg sang, “Freedom is merely privilege extended unless enjoyed by one and all”. Freedom of Expression and control of the means of communication are two sides of the same coin.

Friends of a Free Internet are committed to both free online expression as well as universal access to communication commons that is user owned and controlled, decommodified, free/affordable, safe and secure.

We stand against racism, patriarchy, authoritarianism, imperialism, colonialism, exploitation, profiteering, and corporate control.

We stand for democracy, feminism, anti-racism, dignity, equality, peace, free expression, creativity, transparency, privacy, understanding & truth.

We are committed to economic, social and ecological justice and envision a communications system that enables a world where all the resources required for life are produced democratically in harmony with the biosphere by each according to their ability and shared according to their needs.

See our current Friends List in APPENDIX 1.

www.FreeInternet.africa

An initiative of



Peoples
Media
Consortium



YETU
INFOTECH
COLLECTIVE

BACKGROUND

We are entering a critical phase of South Africa's digitisation and there is a great risk that the outcome will see increased inequality and further limited access to information and free expression for South Africa's majority.

On Thursday, 14 July 2022, 92 representatives of 45 civil society organisations gathered to launch Friends of a Free Internet - to campaign for a communication commons that is 'free as in Mahala and free as in freedom'.

The Conference for a Free Internet took place online and at physical venues in Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, East London and Johannesburg.

The participant list is presented in APPENDIX 2.



*** DEMAND NO TERMS & CONDITIONS**

BACKGROUND

Connect everyone - for Mahala

Internet access is a fundamental right that enables other rights and serves as an economic multiplier creating decent jobs and delivering services to address South Africa's deepening social and economic crisis. Yet over 40% of people still have no internet access and only 8.3% of households have access to high speed broadband - the vast majority remain hostage of MTN, Vodacom, Telkom & CellC.

The internet must be accessible to everyone free of charge.

Mahala is the popular South Africa phrase meaning no cost to the end-user. The actual costs of providing internet services must be paid in the same way end-users enjoy roads and libraries for free. The internet is a public good. We should not pay for the massive profits that the corporations are extracting from the public.

The licence conditions of the 2022 spectrum auction commit the mobile corporations to cover over 97% of South Africa, connect public buildings to broadband (schools, clinics, etc) and offer free access to non-profit websites. The Minister of Communications has also promised 10GB/month free data to every household. However, mobile corporations have a long history of putting profit before people and opting to pay fines rather than extend coverage to the marginalised majority. The Government has consistently missed its connectivity targets.

These commitments could be a good start towards a Free Internet. But we've heard promises of a better life before. We know after 27 hard years of ANC rule that little will change without active movements making demands and holding the state accountable.

Stop Big Brother - for Freedom

We are exposed to constant online surveillance as corporations harvest our personal information and the South African government has recently passed the Internet Censorship Act, has not amended its unconstitutional surveillance laws, and hate speech law is in the pipeline.

The current internet is not fit for democratic purposes. We need safe and secure channels to ensure media freedom, protect whistleblowers, and enable the right to privacy. Instead we are being pushed into an open air prison where our every action is monitored.

ON THE 233 ANNIVERSARY OF THE STORMING OF THE BASTILLE...



Liberty Equality Connectivity



JOIN THE LAUNCH OF
**FRIENDS OF A
FREE INTERNET**
FOR MAHALA & FOR FREEDOM

THURS 14 JULY 2022 WWW.FREEINTERNET.AFRICA

THE DEVIL
IS IN THE
DETAIL*



PROGRAMME

9h30 - 11h00: Mapping the Terrain



Welcome & Purpose

Busi Mtshane

Alternative Information & Development Centre



Internet4All: As in freedom, as in mahala

Trevor Shaku

SA Federation of Trade Unions



Utopian visions, dystopian currents

Anriette Esterhuysen

Association of Progressive Communicators



A brief political economy

Rasigan Maharajh

Institute for Economic Research on Innovation



Session Facilitation

Erna Curry,

Environmental Monitoring Group

11h30 - 13h15: Connecting Everyone



Covid's impact on connectivity

Tapiwa Chinembiri

Research ICT Africa (TBC)



Policy & regulation for universal access

Charley Lewis

University of the Western Cape



The path to zero rating NPOs

Lunga Schoeman

DG Murray Trust



The role of community networks

Kgopotso Magoro

LINK Centre



Session Facilitation

Risper Akinyi

TunapandaNET

14h00 - 15h45: Threats to Internet Freedom



Trends & futures of surveillance capitalism

Tshiamo Malatji

Tech Empire



The state of Government surveillance

Murray Hunter

Alt Advisory



Protection of transparency & privacy

Alison Tilley

Information Regulator



Threats to on-line expression

Hassen Lorgat

Bench Marks Foundation



Session Facilitation

Michael Kwet

UJ Centre for Social Change

15h45 - 16h30: Next Steps for a Free Internet



Towards a Campaign for Internet Freedom

Mark Weinberg

Yetu infotech Collective



Session Facilitator

Martin Jansen

Workers World Media Productions

MAPPING THE TERRAIN



FRIENDS OF A
FREE INTERNET

**Internet4All:
As in freedom,
as in mahala**



Trevor Shaku

SA Federation of Trade Unions (SAFTU)

SAFTU located the issue of costly internet connectivity within the broader structural challenges inherent in a capitalist system that extracts profit from everything/everyone. Although the South African Constitution extends rights and freedom to citizens, accessing these rights remain a challenge within this capitalist system. This issue of commodifying everything, including the Internet furthermore poses threats to the sustainability of our planet.

The “four monopolies” have concentrated ownership and keep data prices unaffordable, specifically for poor and unemployed citizens. Disadvantaged people have increasing pressure to spend on connectivity. High data costs have increased tech revenues, however wages have not. This leads to further exclusion from the Internet.

From the evidence, working class people cannot afford data. Only 15 million people in SA are formally employed/self-employed. Half of those earning below the income tax threshold of R90 000 p/a. People in the lower part of this range also support the unemployed. It is even worse for people earning the minimum wage which has not increased sufficiently, as they can hardly afford food, never mind other expenses.

Access to the Internet holds advantages for trade union work: Trade unions now rely on the internet for meetings, and thus further reduced time use and transport costs. Parents can also attend virtually or arrive home earlier in time to cook for children.

For all these reasons the internet must be de-commodified for work & leisure & family purposes – maybe even lobola negotiations will be online in future! It can develop Community radio & TV, through going online.

Our struggle for mahala internet cannot be separated from the struggle against censorship and surveillance; it is not 1902 where Trotsky could just change his name to evade fascism. Down with censorship, free Assange! Amandla!

<https://youtu.be/bZcFIEyJqfY>

MAPPING THE TERRAIN



Utopian visions, dystopian currents

Anriette Esterhuysen

Association of Progressive Communicators



In her opening remarks, Anriette said that she would keep her camera off, precisely because of mobile data monopolies mentioned by Trevor in his input.

The theme of the conference **'Liberty, Equality and Connectivity'** is both powerful & timely. South Africans today have more connectivity but less equality in access. Thus, the Digital divide steadily increases. As to the question of liberty, the answer is both yes and no. We have more opportunities for expression yet exploited by companies who surveil the public for profit and manipulating algorithms at the cost of both privacy and suffering violence; Governments today are spying on us; censoring content or merely through temporarily shutting down the net or using the excuses of anti-disinformation" and cybersecurity.

The South African government internet policy is inconsistent, resulting in the principle of connectivity for all being diluted with 4IR elitism. Having a voice does not guarantee power; instead, we need social movements for local control of platforms, and local content and networks. We must promote a culture of sharing, open-source software and capacity-building.

The Dominance of big tech disempowers people, and it is critical for civil society to regain power over technology. Solutions are not easy; however, the principle of internet as a commons is fundamental. We must use the UN Global Digital Compact consultation to present our position; engage government & regulators to protect internet freedom by holding companies accountable and license community networks including GSM so people can use their cell phones. It is important to resist over-regulation, and we do not need government to create national borders online. Rather, policy should be engaged by movements, as the R2K did so well a few years ago.

Antoinette concluded her input on an encouraging note, saying that the power of the internet lies in its universality, enabling all aspects of human life. 'Our power is people power, do not be overwhelmed!'

<https://youtu.be/AWvpRnmc9yI>

MAPPING THE TERRAIN



A brief political economy of the internet

Rasigan Maharajh

Institute for Economic Research on Innovation



Rasigan opened his input by saying that we find ourselves living in a shared but unequal world. Africa's population keeps expanding, yet its share of the global economy has decreased to the extent that South Africa has slipped to 3rd place in Africa.

Africa also has the lowest internet participation of any continent. We have 1.3 billion people but represent only 11.5% of internet users. Data traffic is also disproportionate; requires sufficient infrastructure, bandwidth & energy. In the 1990s Government posed the biggest threat to internet freedom: today it is corporations. The continent is thoroughly hooked into dominant US platforms like Facebook.

There are rival narratives around the evolution of the internet: Deterministic: concerned with power, especially the US; Heroic: focussed on individuals; and Alternative: focussed on co-operation & openness.

To build counter-hegemony we must understand that the internet is shaped by struggle. The history of computing (e.g., time-sharing) shows how it has been pulled towards individualism. We must remember that "freedom" etc. have a revolutionary history (guillotine). Fuchs presented a Marxist vision of computing & media under capitalism. All other industries rely on the internet/media for control & legitimation.

Like all capitalist industries, the internet/media alienate the workers who operate & use them from the product (content), which they have created. So, capitalism is reproducing itself via the internet & ensuring its hegemony. Hence the challenge of contesting the terrain of the internet.

Africa being the cradle of humanity, should be acknowledged as enabling all later "intellectual property" rather than just being made to consume it. The history of science, technology and innovation must be understood in terms of struggle within world systems. "Underdevelopment" was & is actively visited upon us (Rodney).

Even progressive people get co-opted into policy processes which are not progressive. Government's own documents show this: egalitarian targets abandoned/postponed; sometimes negligence is indistinguishable from sabotage.

We must defend the knowledge commons, redress Epistemicide of the global south, and recognise internet as infrastructure for quality, accessible public services.

<https://youtu.be/c7euuD0foye>

CONNECTING EVERYONE



Covid's impact on connectivity

Tapiwa Chinembiri

Research ICT Africa



Research ICT Africa did a phone survey to determine the impact of COVID on mobile pricing, which is described in the Research ICT Africa Mobile Pricing (RAMP) Index. It found that COVID did not alter data prices much. We further found that internet use is hampered by both data and device costs – people mostly access the internet via their phones - and thus the digital divide is widened, despite the idea of 'more accesses to the Internet.

Data Costs have generally declined but not much (partly in response to Comp. Commission ruling), yet despite this ruling, South Africa remains still more expensive than some countries. SA is 6th in price ranking but double the price of #5. The recent spectrum auction was predicted to lower prices further

Our random telephonic survey measured inequality. Key findings are:

- SA has less gender gap in internet use than neighbours
- Gender gap in usage as opposed to ownership
- Notable increase in smartphones ownership over other types; women were majority
- Urban/rural divide still stark but is slowly diminishing, due to infrastructure as well as socioeconomics
- Extraordinarily little use of public Wi-Fi; we advocate for promotion & increase in provision.
- Racial inequality also still stark
- Few were able to work from home, due to the nature of their work, esp. Black women
- Huge increase in online shopping
- COVID Alert app was hardly used; more women & city-dwellers used it

<https://youtu.be/cddxw24gjrY>

CONNECTING EVERYONE



Policy & regulation for universal access

Charley Lewis

University of the Western Cape



The recently auctioned spectrum licenses have conditions: not only should nationwide coverage be provided, but also connection of public facilities and zero-rating of public-interest websites. SA Connect did well in its first phase, now we are ready for phase two. Our universal service fund, administered by USAASA, is also trying, and the #DataMustFall campaign will continue.

There have been Policy interventions to address affordability, for example, the Competition Commission. The Alliance for Affordable Internet (A4AI) set affordability at 1Gb=2% of GNI per capita. Poor people tend to buy smaller, but more expensive bundles. As such, the Competition Commission demands consistency regardless of size.

A problem with zero-rating is when a zero-rated site pulls content from a non-zero-rated site; this can lead to a 2-tier experience where either you could miss some content, or you pay when you were not expecting to. Also, to be kept in mind, is the of net neutrality

There is lot of pressure to be included in zero-rated list, gatekeeping will be necessary

The Competition Commission also recommended “lifeline” data; government is now promising a free amount of data per household, yet at the current cost of data, this will be expensive. ICASA has made a proposal to make the minimum data-bundle valid for six months.

We must remember that accessibility also includes affordability of suitable devices. Furthermore, civil society activism is needed to ensure that relevant, useful content is offered; digital skills & literacy must be taught, and ongoing support must be available, for example, once a school gets connectivity, it should stay connected.

<https://youtu.be/30QhzRvNMFY>

CONNECTING EVERYONE



The path to zero rating NPOs

Lunga Schoeman

DG Murray Trust



- Mobile tech enables leapfrogging
- Opportunities are being lost due to poor access
- Data costs still higher than many countries
- Most citizens use mobiles for access
- Education requires internet access; structural apartheid persists
- Youth employment also requires connectivity; people sometimes choose between food & data
- We propose a public-benefit register for zero-rated sites
- Govt. should provide full details of universal service costs etc.
- COVID already led to some zero-rating but not permanent
- Organisations which benefited experience huge increase in interactions
- We are liaising with ICASA re the register
- We are promoting advocacy incl. this conference and other projects.
- Civil society is key and future generations are at stake

https://youtu.be/DxglceT9_qI

CONNECTING EVERYONE



The role of community networks

Kgopotso Magoro

LINK Centre



Community Networks are part of the solution; people want to be online; they think they are part of the internet economy when given free services such as Facebook, but they are not. Some people have struggled to be online and given up.

We want to provide local services and respond to local needs. Free mahala internet is still not meaningful to those without a connection. We also need to reflect on the balance between free and sustainable internet. If nobody pays, our intervention is short-lived. Operators must be employed

People need to be shown how they can use the internet for innovation and enterprise, otherwise they just watch movies, gamble etc., creating problems in the community. People must not remain mere consumers, but active participants

<https://youtu.be/aVSHplnelil>

THREATS TO INTERNET FREEDOM



Trends & futures of surveillance capitalism

Tshiamo Malatji

Tech Empire



The Internet is driven by profit, like all capitalism; under capitalism it is operated dishonestly claiming to serve “user experience, and exploitation of user information is even more guaranteed where app/services claim to be “free.”

The most famous abuse of user data is that of Cambridge Analytica; users were profiled & the findings used to manipulate elections via targeted ads. Users’ naivete made them vulnerable to this abuse. You can be surveilled/profiled without knowledge or consent, e.g., Apple Airtag devices planted. People’s habits will be even more visible due to sensors in appliances etc. What complicates issues, is that we have become over-reliant on the big tech companies, making it difficult to leave. Even when protective regulations exist, they are seldom enforced. Competition will also drive companies to be ever more invasive & dishonest. The importance of privacy is highlighted by the US abortion controversy – where even the use of (menstrual) period-tracking apps are a risk.

Communities sometimes want surveillance for safety (e.g., cams) but security companies make money from people’s private habits etc. Even when protective regulations exist, they are seldom enforced. Surveillance also targets migrants, and this is now happening in SA too; this is potentially dangerous if it connects with xenophobic vigilantism.

In future, Internet of Things will be more important – and cloud computing, on which it depends (just servers where you cannot know how secure your data is). Global Big Tech tends to absorb/stifle local businesses: digital colonialism. So, what are the alternatives? Firstly, encrypted services – there are lists of free/open-source software available that enables you to know what data is collected, where it is stored etc. We also need public decentralised technology, in effect a tech commons where citizens have control.

As to the question, Why should you migrate to alternative tech? Well, someone has to start so that eventually a critical mass is reached; specialised tasks like journalism are especially urgent. Mass adoption gives cover to vulnerable people. Big tech must also be challenged because it overlaps with other forms of domination

<https://youtu.be/2xs6js1hZkw>

THREATS TO INTERNET FREEDOM



The state of Government surveillance

Murray Hunter

Alt Advisory



Many activists in SA & region are familiar with government. Surveillance. However, the state is not as powerful/capable as surveillance capital. Often the state makes use of private surveillance, both by compulsion and commercially (even Ed Snowden was an outsourced contractor). But the state does not necessarily know/understand all that is going on, which can be dangerous

In SA's transition away from state capture, intelligence agencies have been significantly affected in budget, oversight etc. after being exposed as incompetent & corrupt as well as politically engaged.

In a global south context, there are various major role players in surveillance including Network operators (supposed to be court-supervised), Commercial service providers (global & local), Spyware providers e.g., Pegasus (expensive). These have been engaged with by civil society but not the overarching politics of spying

Agencies will tend to use new loopholes not covered by regulations, e.g., more informants, bribing employees of service providers. If we focus on all this there is a lot, we can & must do to improve our security

<https://youtu.be/DtWP5ahMLW4>

THREATS TO INTERNET FREEDOM



Protection of transparency & privacy

Alison Tilley

Information Regulator



Protection of personal information is government by common law, the constitution and by the POPI Act. It is not an absolute right and may be limited by laws of general application and balanced against other rights such as transparency. The concern comes from pre-internet struggles; the development of massive industries holding personal data and potentially making it available led to regulation. Informational privacy needs to be applied cross-border; our measures are guided by that of the EU.

The regulator has a system of notices & investigation of usage of information; it got involved in the case of WhatsApp's Ts & Cs are changing, and is demanding equal protection for us as for EU citizens

SA's position on state surveillance databases is unusual, it is not excluded from the purview of the IR. We also have a role regulating citizens' access to information relevant to themselves; we encourage & support use of PAIA, including from the private sector. However, timing is critical – no use getting info many years after applying for it; resources are on our website

<https://youtu.be/zqGfOAhQJ-E>

THREATS TO INTERNET FREEDOM



Citizens participate in spying on other citizens and are also mobilizing online, as in the case of Operation Dudula, the July '21 "riots", Jan 6 events in the US, etc. All these show that social media is highly interactive with social reality and that intelligence services were caught off guard

Palestinian civil society has not been vocal about Pegasus & suchlike, but at a local level have taken up censorship by Facebook & depiction of them as anti-Semitic. So, social media has not necessarily helped our cause

Increased access of internet services does not mean democracy is deepened. The Minister of Telecoms communicates with the public about digital migration via Twitter etc. when they have not solved the digital divide.

The police say on their website they want an amendment to the law about terrorism but do not link to the bill

What can we do, going forward? We need to build a media & communications commons, it has to be democratic & bottom-up, must include SABC. In fact, the SABC has abandoned being a model employer and accessible broadcasters.

We have been working on broadcast quality media content, but it cannot always be screened. We want community broadcasters & networks to have user groups like the Black Sash had a good user committee for the social grants. PMC is willing to be part of all this.

We must contest mainstream media while building our ownership. Global south must play a pivotal role. PMC has been trying to get unions & NGOs to work together. The recent court case about digital migration shows the importance of collaboration. We must build our research capacity and draw on universities

WhatsApp etc must be democratised and we must challenge algorithm. Children must be foregrounded; proprietary platforms must not be forced on them at school. Women & LGBTIA must also have a voice.

DRAFT DECLARATION

In the final session Mark Weinberg presented a Declaration for possible adoption. The Conference agreed that we would present the Declaration in the conference report as a draft for delegates to take back to their organisations for further consultation:

We are organizations and activists gathered from across South Africa with our comrades across Africa, Europe and the Americas. We come from movements for social, economic, and ecological justice that rely on the Internet to organize counter power to challenge oppression and exploitation and push the boundaries of equality, justice and freedom.

The internet should enable the universal human rights to free expression, access to information, free association, and privacy. These rights are foundational to our ability or build our movements.

The dominant internet today stands as an obstacle to realizing these basic rights.

The majority of people in Africa do not even have access to the internet because they are not a 'market' for the corporations. Those of us with some access rely on slow and expensive networks.

We are citizens but the dominant internet exploits us as consumers and producers as we generate the content and the personal information that drives the digital economy at the expense of people and the planet. The dominant internet is built on publicly funded and open source technologies that have been commercialized by dominant hardware/software providers and platforms. The dominant internet infrastructure is controlled by telecommunications corporations that limits access to maintain scarcity, charge rents and maximize their profits.

Socialising the internet demands that the tool serves as a means for advancing the common good rather than a vehicle for commodification, private profiteering and capitalist accumulation.

We stand for a free Internet that drives equality. It moves the world closer to class abolition and equality irrespective of race, gender, sexuality, nationality, religion, and disability.

A free internet must not discriminate on the basis of class and income. It must be decommodified and free of charge to the end user. It must be available at high speeds to everyone irrespective of their geographical location.

DRAFT DECLARATION

A free internet must be decentralized and democratically controlled. Community Networks have a critical role to play in offering local internet infrastructure. Democratic non-profit associations should enable national/international infrastructure and platforms. It must be built on free and open source hardware and software.

A free internet enables transparency and access to information so people can hold those with power to account. A free internet is not a tool for surveillance or censorship. It must respect privacy and freedom of expression.

The free Internet must be decolonized. It cannot accept foreign domination by corporations and states. American hegemony is pervasive, and must be emphasized and resisted.

A free internet must be environmentally sustainable. The cyber world works in tandem with the physical world, and it must respect social and planetary boundaries

A free internet must be supported by policies and laws that work for the people, not corporate and state power. To this end the struggle for a free Internet is part of the struggle for participatory democracy. A free internet is inclusive. It is based on popular education and participation from all walks of life, and built from the bottom up, based on contributions from communities.

The free internet is growing from below through free secure open source software, community owned infrastructure, progressive websites and platforms, etc. But the free internet will not realize its potential as long as the corporate internet maintains its dominance.

We are committed to working together to nurture the free internet and to push back against corporate dominance and state control to create the space for the free internet to thrive.



FRIENDS OF A FREE INTERNET

for mahala & for freedom

NEXT STEPS FOR A FREE INTERNET

The Conference concluded by noting that while we had covered considerable ground and contributions had been rich, there had not been enough time for engagement and discussion.

There were no major disagreements in the responses to inputs. As such we have established significant consensus on the nature of the obstacles to a Free Internet as well as the required interventions for its realisation.

The Conference agreed that this is the beginning of a process that should include:

- Popular education (further developing our shared understanding),
- Coalition building (further developing our consensus), and
- Campaigning for the changes we want to see.

Participants agreed to discuss the Conference Report in their organisations and agree on how best to contribute to the process.

Interested participants were invited to attend an Extended Steering Committee to reflect on the Conference and identify strategic priorities and plan for further work.

The Extended Steering Committee met on 26 July 2022 and identified the priority focuses:

1. Promoting and developing a vision for the internet (digital ecosystem) we want. Including how it should be governed and funded
2. Holding the government to their promise of Free Internet/household, Zero rating NPO websites, and coverage of over 97% of the country.
3. Promote & support Community Networks as ISPs.
4. Develop activist literacy and capacity for digital self defence.
5. Oppose the Film & Publication Board implementation of the Censorship Act.

The following participants agreed to constitute the post-conference Steering Committee and drive our work: Anele Mbi, Asha Moodley, Busi Mtabane, Erna Curry, Colin Young, Kgotso Magoro, Mark Weinberg, Michael Graaf, Mike Kwet, Moeketsi Monaheng, Nicolas Dieltiens, Nosana Sondiyazi, Rasigan Maharajh, Saba Honeybush, Sthe Khuluse, Sinenhlanhla Manqele, Tshiamo Malatji and Verushka Memdutt.

APPENDIX 1:

Friends List

Over 110 organisations have signed up as
Friends of a Free Internet:

- Abahlali Freedom Park
- Access Now
- Accountability Lab South Africa
- Active United Front
- Afesis-coplan
- Alex FM
- Alternative Information & Development Centre
- Arid Land Information Network
- Association for Progressive Communicatio
- Azania Arts 54 Development (NPO)
- Bench Marks Foundation
- Bloggers of Zambia
- Bokamoso Youth
- Botshabelo Unemployed Movement
- Brot für die Welt
- Built Environment Support Group
- Busisiwe Community Project
- Casual Workers Advice Office
- Centre for Civil Society
- Children's Resource Centre
- Christ Centric Ministries
- ColNet Technologies Pvt Limited
- Communication Access Organisation of South Africa CAOSA
- Community Arts Centre Network of Western Cape
- Digital defenders Partnership
- Dunia Moja Network
- Dynamic Youth Crew
- Earthlife Africa
- Elonathemba community and youth organization
- Elsie's River Community Advice Office
- Environmental Monitoring Group
- Fight Inequality Alliance South Africa
- Gauteng Housing Crises Committee
- Girhype Coders NPC/PBO
- Hear My Voice
- Hustlers Channel Foundation
- Information Regulator
- Inkundla Newspaper
- Institute for Economic Research on Innovation
- INTERNET SOCIETY GHANA CHAPTER
- Internet Society Tanzania
- Isibane so mphakathi
- Ithimba NPO
- Izintombi virginity programme
- Jackson residents
- KANYISA DLWATI RESTAURANT
- Khayelitsha Local Community Media Forum
- KICTANET
- KidsWithNoLegs
- Kungawo Community Project
- Kwazakhele Development Agency
- Lungisani indlela
- Makeshine Youth Development / NGO
- Marikana youth development organization
- Maybe Azanian Movement
- Mining Affected Communities United in Action
- Mlees Technologies
- Mnothowenanda
- Models Council
- Mozilla Foundation
- MSEECC
- Mshauri Initiative for Digital Literacy
- N/A
- Nako News
- Napwa
- Nathi "We Care" Foundation
- Nomagunqu pty ltd
- Nomawenza
- North West On Sunday

- Ntwane Community Development Forum
- Opening Act NPC
- Panda Initiative
- Passover community building organisation
- PHYSICALDIVINE
- Pietermaritzburg Economic Justice & Dignity Group
- Pollicy
- Project Empower
- Public Services International
- redrossesportclub
- Right 2 Know
- SAGRC
- Sali-Tuba Cooperative
- Salt Lake Residents Action Group
- Samwu back to work campaign
- Sibanye LGBT
- Sindawonye Nsimbini communications
- Siyathuthuka Community Empowerment
- Slindokuhle Children's home
- Sokhulu films
- South African Chapter of Internet
- South African Federation of Trade Unions
- Swaziland Solidarity Network
- SWproduction
- Syabangena
- The Association for Progressive Communications
- The Valley Trust
- Transport retail and general workers union
- Treatment Action Campaign
- Treatment action campaign
- Tujalane Community Organisation
- Ubunye Bamahostel
- United public Safety Front
- Voice of azania
- Waterberg Women Advocacy Organization
- Workers World Media Productions
- Yetu Infotech Collective

BECOME A FRIEND:

www.freeinternet.africa/friends

APPENDIX 2:

Conference Participants

Organisations Represented

- Abahlali Freedom Park
- Access Now
- Afesis-Corplan
- Alternative Information Development Centre
- Association of Independent Publishers
- Bench Marks Foundation
- Botschebelo Unemployed Movement
- Bread for the World
- Built Environment Support Group
- Bush Radio
- Centre for Human Rights
- Children's Resource Centre
- Communication Access Organisation of SA
- DG Murray Trust
- Earthlife Africa
- Environmental Monitoring Group
- FSCHR
- Gauteng Housing Crises Committee
- ILRIG
- Info Regulator
- Inyanda National Land Rights Movement
- Isibane so mphakathi
- Labour Community Media Forum
- Maverick Citizen
- Maybe Azanian Movement
- MSEECC
- Mshauri Initiative for Digital and Civic
- Ntwane Community Development Forum
- Physical Divine
- Project Empower
- Research ICT Africa
- Sex Workers Education & Action Team
- Sibanye LGBT
- Sisonke Movement
- South African Federation of Trade Unions
- TAC
- Tech Empire
- TEM
- Tunapanda Net
- United public Safety Front
- Vrystaat Arts Festival
- Ward 9 Residence Forum
- Women and Democracy Initiative
- Workers World Media Productions
- Yetu Infotech Collective



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APPENDIX 2:

Conference Participants

Delegates

- Alison Tilley
- Amadla Zembe
- Anele Mbi
- Anmle Mapisa
- Anriette Esterhuysen
- Asha Moodley
- Audry Tamanrs
- Bulemko Kapa
- Busi Mtabane
- Charley Lewis
- Charmaine Smith
- Chérif El Kadhi
- Colin Young
- Daisy Kgwalt
- Dale McKinley
- Dibuseng Mvundla
- Ditshego Magoro
- Duduzile Radebe
- Dukizwa Ntekzi
- Eddie Muwumuzi
- Elroy Paulus
- Erna Curry
- Florence Mwape
- Gabriel Ramokotjo
- Gcobani Qonya
- Hassen Lorgat
- Helmig Hel
- Horst Kleinschmidt
- Jaco Oelofsen
- Jaysheree Pather
- John Cloete
- Josephine Miliza
- Justine Lengane
- Karabo Sesana
- Kate Skinner
- Kgopotso Magoro
- Koketso Leshilo
- Laura Washington
- Luluma Bush Radio
- Lunga Schoeman
- Mafeno Phora
- Makoma Lekalakala
- Marcus Solomon
- Marguerite van Niekerk
- Mark Weinberg
- Mark Mgeku
- Martin Jansen
- Maru Attwood
- Marystella Simiyu
- Mathabo Nkaekao
- Mazwenjabulo
NDWANDWE
- Michael Graaf
- Mike Kwet
- Moeketsi Monaheng
- Mooketsi Diba
- Moses Cloete
- Mountain Mkonqo
- Murray Hunter
- Ndumisa Gace
- nic dieltiens
- Noma Rangana
- Nosana Sondiyazi
- Ntonbikhaya Seed
- Oboitshepo Seleka
- Oyena Magembe
- Patunia Mansciwal
- Peter Monethe
- Piet Beukes
- Rasigan Maharajh
- Rea Mokene
- Risper Akinya
- SabaZahara HoneyBush
- Sam Waterhouse
- Sharon McKinnon
- Sikhungo Jebe
- Sikhander Coopov
- Simon Ramapuputla
- Sine Manqele
- Sizwe Shiba
- Sol Luca de Tena
- Tapiwa Chinembiri
- Tembisa Jonas
- Thandiwe Thaka
- Thembaka Mjali
- Tilmfia Ngowapi
- Torong Ramela
- Trevor Shaku
- Tshiamo Malatji
- Tshithina Hai Katshiungo
- Xolani Gugwana
- Zanyiwe Makanamfu
- Zonwabisile Mayo



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