Advancing Data Justice Research and Practice

An Interim Annotated Bibliography and Table of Organisations for the 2022 AI UK event

GPAI / THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Contents

This document is divided into two primary sections. The first is an **annotated bibliography** of works related to our integrated literature review on data justice, and the second is a **table of organisations** conducting data justice or data justice adjacent work.

The **annotated bibliography** contains works relevant to each theme of the integrated literature review which is an accompanying document to this resource. Within each theme and sub-theme key works as well as summaries are provided to direct the reader to additional readings about the topics. This annotated bibliography is not an exhaustive resource, but rather meant to serve as a starting point for learning more about these topics.

The **table of organisations** contains information about organisations conducting data justice or adjacent data justice work across the globe. To ensure the inclusion of a diverse set of organisations from across the globe and across relevant stakeholder groups, the team adopted a three-pronged approach to the identification of organisations. First, recommendations were taken from our existing advisory board members whose expertise on data justice within their regions of operation allowed them to identify organisations which might have been missed. Second, existing networks were examined to identify small organisations working at the intersection of datafication and social justice. This included the Association of Progressive Communications whose aim is 'empowering and supporting people working for peace, human rights, development and protection of the environment, through the strategic use of information and technologies and Privacy International who aim 'to protect democracy, defend people's dignity, and demand accountability from institutions who breach public trust'. Third, through active research and cascading search, additional organisations were identified based on prior work on datafication and social justice, previous experience of stakeholder engagement, and strong networks among relevant stakeholder groups.

The table serves three primary purposes: (1) It embeds the important and critical work of organisations conducting data justice or adjacent data justice work in the themes and pillars outlined and detailed in the integrated literature review; (2) it demonstrates the diversity of data justice work occurring across geographies, methodologies, approaches, and intended end goals; and (3) it serves as a living repository of organisations carrying out this critical day-to-day work which can engender future collaborations and networking across the data justice environment.

It is organised by five geographic regions: the Americas, Asia, Africa, Oceania, and Europe. Within each region, information about each organisation is detailed including their location by country, mission statement, an example of data activism carried out by the organisation, themes contained in the integrated literature review with which their work aligns, and key pillars – extracted from the integrated literature review – exemplified by the organisation's work. This is not an exhaustive list of organisations across the globe, but rather a starting point and living repository of organisations carrying out meaningful data justice or adjacent data justice work.

Annotated Bibliography

The geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows

Geopolitics of Data Power

Relevant Works	Summary
Pauwels, 2019	Pauwels explores the vulnerabilities which will emerge as a consequence of AI convergence, from national security to increased inequality. She explores the possible strategies the UN can take to avert harms and proposes the UN introduce a "Global Foresight Observatory for AI Convergence".
Miailhe, 2018	This paper accounts for the major global trends in geopolitics and AI including the status of China and the US as a 'duopoly', Europe as lagging behind, and Africa as a 'battlefield' for digital empires.
Rosenbach & Mansted, 2019	This report explores the reasons information brings global power and argues the US is not prepared for current global competition on AI. They propose four principles for a US national strategy which would allow the US to continue as a key competitor.
Villasenor, 2018	Villasenor argues that AI is not a zero-sum game, and that the US has many advantages, in particular when it comes to existing technology and 'human capital'. This means, for the US the greatest challenge will likely be policy.
Ding, 2018	This in-depth exploration of China's AI strategy as of 2017 links the current state of play to longer term trajectories of STEM policy while addressing complexities in China's AI dream which are often neglected in popular, Western accounts.

Digital infrastructures

Relevant Works	Summary
Kalluri, 2020	Kalluri argues that it is relatively easy for AI systems to be presented as "fair" or "good" given the multiple interpretations of these claims. It is more relevant to ask how these systems are shifting power, and to ask whether researchers have considered shifting power to the communities who have been adversely impacted by such systems in the past.
Cohen, 2019	This book explores the ways in which legal and political mechanisms have been actively adapted to the rise of information capitalism, including datafication, platform-enabled transactions, and more.
Dijck, et al., 2018	This book provides an overarching account of a society where digitally enabled platforms have transformed the world of work and of social interactions and resulted in fundamental shifts to labour markets, human interaction, and even democratic elections.
Cobbe, et al., 2021	The authors introduce a framework for algorithmic accountability termed 'reviewability'. They argue that algorithmic decision-making is a sociotechnical process and so a meaningful review process must respond both to individual decisions and the big-picture process. This practical approach takes administrative law as its inspiration and discusses the need to provide 'contextually appropriate' information to support different forms of accountability.
Shankar, et al., 2017	Large datasets used to train machine learning systems have been shown at times to be Amero- and Eurocentric. This paper shows that these geographic biases have an impact on these model's results and consequently argues that developers must consider "geo-representation" as a priority when constructing datasets, especially for use in the developing world.

Jurisdictions and data flows

Relevant Works	Summary
Chander & Le, 2014	This paper by Chander and Le argues that governments' imposing of restrictions on global data flows are not only obstructing innovation in information technology, but these data localisation policies are also a threat to 'social, economic, and civil rights' as governments gain control over the information consumers and businesses have access to.
Cory, 2017	This paper outlines the economic value of unrestricted data flows alongside the increasing restrictions being placed on international data transfer by certain governments. Cory argues these policies are not only harmful to the global economy but also to the nation states who themselves introduce such restrictive policies.
Internet Society, 2019	This Internet Society report explores the evolution of the internet, focusing on the dominance of the largest digital platforms in recent years. They explore benefits but also focus on five trends which could result in harmful impacts due to the increasing concentration of economic control in the hands of just a few large corporations.
Rahman, 2018	Rahman addresses the contemporary debate over the regulation of private power, focusing on those private actors who control access to essential services and 'infrastructural goods'. The aim is to introduce systems which address the inequalities in opportunity which have resulted from these concentrations of private power.

Data-driven state and surveillance capitalism

Relevant Works	Summary
Zuboff, 2019	This book focuses on the rise of profit-oriented logic that capitalises on human data and information for behaviour modification as well as economic oppression.
Browne, 2015	This book presents an analysis of how surveillance theory and practice is moulded and fashioned on historical racial injustice and inequality. Browne argues that within the frame of transatlantic slavery, the policing and surveillance of black bodies is not only a historic social method but continues to determine contemporary socio-political practices.
Ball et al., 2012	This handbook provides an overview of the critical discourse on surveillance through contributions that highlight concepts including power and discipline, economics, race, gender, privacy, identity, security, and justice.
Lyon, 2019	This chapter by Lyon is framed on surveillance culture and surveillance capitalism to emphasise the similarities and distinct consequences as a method of further evaluating data politics. Particularly, Lyon highlights surveillance as an instrument for power relations and social order.
Cinnamon, 2017	Cinnamon raises the need for conceptual development of the social harms caused by the asymmetries in data accumulation and the algorithmic processes of surveillance capitalism that categorise, misrepresent, and further marginalise groups in society. They draw on the concept of 'abnormal justice' to highlight the economic injustice cause by separation of individuals from their data.
Arora, 2016	Arora reorients contemporary debates on Big Data away from Western-dominant concerns and issues towards the Global South. The article argues against notions of harmony between state and data to instead emphasise the prevalence of historical and colonial classification that may be reified under state or corporate surveillance.
Andrejevic, 2007	This book explores the relation between surveillance and contemporary technology as it not only mines consumer data at an accelerated rate but also generates more information through interactions within the 'digital enclosure'.
Degli Esposti, 2014	This article comprehensively explores how data is used to achieve business objectives through "dataveillance" and analytics. It reveals the multifaceted approaches to capitalising on individual data.
Dencik et al., 2016	Dencik et al. forwards data justice to contextualise contemporary data-driven processes within a broad framework beyond concerns of individual privacy. They also highlight the utility of data justice as a 'potential action-building tool' to address concerns of datafication, surveillance, exclusion, and power asymmetries.
Andrew & Baker, 2019	This article explores the strengths of the GDPR in protecting individual privacy and surveillance concerns. However, they note how the collection, analysis, and sale of data in 'behavioural futures markets' is only marginally regulated.

Human rights in data infrastructures and AI systems

Relevant Works	Summary
Abraham, 2015	Abraham argues that raw materials that are foundational to modern technologies and the supply chains that deliver them are sites of oppressive labour conditions and warfare. Additionally, Abraham claims that the human and environmental costs required to build the products we rely on are significant and create concentrations of power that produce a range of human rights and other harms.
Berditchevskaia et al., 2021	Berditchevskaia et al. claim that AI poses new risks to the rights and freedoms of the communities who are the recipients of humanitarian aid and threaten to reinforce the power imbalances that have shaped past humanitarian interventions.
McGregor et al., 2019	In this article, McGregor et al. argue that international human rights law can add to AI Ethics to provide means of defining and assessing algorithmic harm, impose specific obligations on states, and offer prescriptions for monitoring and oversight.
OECD, 2016	This OECD document provides 'due diligence' guidance for promoting human rights in mineral supply chains through multi-stakeholder strategies of supply chain transparency and management.
United Nations Secretary—General's Independent Expert Advisory Group, 2014	This report from the Independent Expert Advisory Group provides guidance for Member States in collecting and using data in furtherance of the UN Sustainable Development Agenda. The report obligates States to share data on the indicators while cautioning them to respect human rights while doing so.
Whittaker et al., 2018	Whittaker et al. claim that AI technologies pose myriad challenges to human rights including discriminatory designs and the enablement of oppressive and anti-democratic government surveillance activities by commercial technology providers.

Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI

Relevant Works	Summary
Al Dahdah & Quet, 2020	This paper draws attention to the increasing use of digital tools in development, as well as large datasets. The authors explain how this evolution can be attributed to three major changes: diversification of economic strategies, changes in the relations between both public and private institutions in the Global South(s), and the 'reconfiguration' of control, exclusion, and inequalities. The authors argue that digital devices serve to exacerbate and reformulate existing inequalities, not alleviate them.
Cinnamon, 2019	This paper incorporates critical data studies and insight from the field of data-for-development to analyse data inequalities. The author examines three 'data divides' including access, representation of the world as data, and data flow controls. These examples are presented with possible causes, consequences, and solutions, as well as through multiple examples.
Couldry & Mejias, 2018	This paper has provided the foundation for thinking about extractive data practices, by introducing a new type of colonialism—data colonialism—that is distinctive to the 21st century. The authors explain the impacts of these exploitative practices on communities and highlight the importance of resisting such practices.
Magalhães & Couldry, 2021	This paper focuses on Big Tech's "AI for social good" movements that have led to increased datafication and profit maximisation by large corporations. This analysis is situated in the landscape of data colonialism, and the authors explain how often these projects intrude on existing freedoms, because 'in order to "give" 'Big Tech must often take away'.
Milan & Treré, 2019	This paper challenges the existing meaning of 'Global South', calling for an understanding that acknowledges the South(s) as a 'composite and plural entity'. The authors simultaneously call for the de-Westernization of critical data studies and a decolonial approach to data practices.
Mohamed et al., 2020	This paper explicates the important of decolonial theories in the field of artificial intelligence. The authors present three proposals to contribute towards the creation of a decolonial field of artificial intelligence: 'creating a critical technical practice of AI', seeking reverse tutelage and reverse pedagogies, and the renewal of affective and political communities'.
Ahmed & Wahed, 2020	This paper draws attention to the compute divide that has granted unequal access to computing power to both Big Tech and elite universities. The authors argue that this creates barriers towards 'democratizing' AI and increases bias and fairness concerns.

Economic and distributive justice

Innovation, diffusion, and redistribution

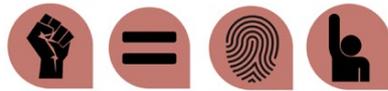| Relevant Works	Summary
Cath et al., 2018	This paper evaluates policies from the EU, US, and UK according to whether they effectively promote a 'good AI society'. In doing so, authors argue that each region, to differing extents, relies on assumptions of a 'liberal notion of the free market'. These assumptions frame AI strategies' prioritisation of innovation, sometimes leading to decreased regulation.
OECD, 2021	This policy analysis maps attempts to consider SMEs in AI policies across OECD countries, including policies focused both on encouraging innovation and facilitating diffusion.
Mann, 2017	This paper argues that the deployment of data for development in the developing world is not a 'win-win'. Instead, the economic benefit goes to multinational corporations, while developing countries become an innovation playground.
Singh & Gurumurthy, 2021	This comprehensive review of the economic governance of data provides suggestions for a collective approach to governance while also outlining limitations of existing legislation, such as competition law.
Khan & Vaheesan, 2017	This paper argues that the role of monopoly and oligopoly is underexplored with regard to economic justice. It outlines limitations in existing antitrust legislation but also argues 'restoring antitrust is likely to have progressive distributive effects'. Now appointed by Joe Biden to enact this in the Federal Trade Commissions, Khan's ideas are beginning to play out in practice.
Rathi & Tandon, 2021	This study of platform mediated gig work argues that the gig economy in southern informal economies is an 'understudied frontier'. It also discusses the need to reimagine the platform economy in a way which 'empowers workers' and creates 'collective bargaining power'.
Srnicek, 2017	This book connects the economic inequities that have arisen in the age of platforms of the gig economy and of the fourth industrial revolution with the longer historical trajectories which have brought us here. Srnicek brings the economic history together with histories of digital technology to reveal continuities.
Barbrook & Cameron, 1995	On the rise of dot.com, neoliberalism and the economic assumptions and identities it encompasses are explored.
Agrawal, et al., 2019	This paper provides an overview of policies likely to affect the impact of AI on the economy. The authors highlight the importance of policies that enhance diffusion as well as policies which address the consequences of diffusion, for example education and social safety net policies which address job losses resulting from automation.

Economic Governance of Data

Relevant Works	Summary
Singh & Gurumurthy, 2021	This comprehensive report covers the limitations of existing approaches to economic governance of data and proposes that individualised strategies will be insufficient. The authors argue that a collective approach to the economic governance of data is required.
Public Services International, 2021	This report explores the role unions can and should play in advancing data justice. Authors propose that unions can use their collective power to adopt strategies including 'worker data collectives' where members' data is pooled into data trusts.
Zuboff, 2019	This book accounts for how datafication has contributed to economic oppression and how existing political, social, and economic structures have allowed this to occur.
O'Neil, 2016	Borne out of the 2009 financial crash, this book outlines the myriad of ways in which algorithms can lead to discrimination, economic and otherwise.
Adler-Bell & Miller, 2018	This Century Foundation report outlines the ways in which the economic power imbalances of surveillance capitalism apply not just to the consumer-platform relationship but also to the employee-employer dynamic. The authors claim that employment and labour law are not sufficient to moderate the power balance between employers and employees in the context of datafication.
Arrieta Ibarra et al., 2018	This paper argues against the status quo whereby data is treated as 'capital created by corporations'. This overlooks the role played by users who create data. Instead, the authors propose a radical data market where data labour contributes to income.
Spiekerman et al., 2021	Spiekermann addresses some of the reasons the status quo favours 'big tech'. The paper proposes a 'progressive tax for data use' that targets large corporations to the benefit of public sector and not-for-profit users of data.
Morozov, 2019	Morozov argues against approaches to data ownership which would make consumers shareholders who benefit financially. Instead, he proposes a system for collective, public ownership of data, with various groupings of data created with differential access.
Delacroix & Lawrence, 2019	This paper argues that data ownership offers an inadequate answer to the economic and other injustices experienced by 'data subjects'. Instead, bottom-up data trusts which harness the power of aggregate data and offer individuals numerous options, tailored to their needs, can help to empower 'data subjects'.

Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice

Data Feminism

Relevant Works	Summary
D'Ignazio & Klein, 2020	*Data Feminism* is a key work in data feminism literature. The book discusses data science practices in ways informed by intersectional feminist thought. The book includes examples of inequalities and discrimination that occur in existing data practices, and the authors offer strategies for working towards justice through a feminist lens.
Buolamwini & Gebru, 2018	This paper sheds light on discrimination and bias that occurs in automated facial analysis algorithms, demonstrating that darker-skinned females are the most misclassified group. When analysing two benchmark datasets, they find that the data is overwhelmingly made up of lighter-skinned individuals. The authors propose a new dataset that is balanced by both gender and skin type.
Cifor et al., 2019	The *Feminist Data Manifest-No* is a list of refusals and commitments, specifically a refusal of harmful data practices and regimes and a commitment to different practices that establish new futures. This document is a very important piece of work in data feminism, and it draws attention to topics such as dehumanisation, data extractivism, explainability, mobilisation, and feminist problem-solving.
Noble, 2018	This book is a deep-dive into the discriminatory biases that arise in Google search algorithms. Noble explicates this ideas by demonstrating series of search results when comparing search words like 'white' and 'Asian', or 'Black'. Noble argues that these search algorithms discriminate against women of colour and perpetuate existing forms of inequality.

Design Justice

Relevant Works	Summary
Abebe et al., 2020	This article provides a taxonomy that codifies the ways in which the computer science discipline reproduces injustice and inequality and can alternatively challenge it.
Costanza-Chock, 2020	Costanza-Chock argues that design justice urges us to consider how design distributes both penalty and privilege to individuals based on their location within the matrix of domination. This work positions design justice as an expression of feminist and critical perspectives on the path toward liberation as an outcome of design.
Katell et al., 2020	Katell at al. claim that participatory research and development methods in AI can shift technological power to persons whose oppression is potentially enabled and amplified by the design and implementation of data-driven technologies.
Lewis et al., 2018	The Digital Design Playbook details experiences and strategies for shifting power to marginalised adults in decision-making about data collection, privacy, and security. It reflects the operating principles of the Our Data Bodies project, which is a collaborative, participatory research and organising effort operating in several US cities.
Sloane et al., 2020	Sloane et al. caution against 'participant-washing', particularly in the scaling of ML datasets. They identify 'participation as labour' as extractive, 'participation as consultation', as an extension of colonialism, and 'participation as justice' as meaningful only with a long-term commitment to the involved communities.
Weidler-Lewis & Graville, 2019	Weidler-Lewis & Graville document co-design activities with incarcerated women and explore 'critical making' and 'expansive learning' to challenge and assert agency in tech-related design and decision-making.

Structural racism, intersectionality, and data injustice

Relevant Works	Summary
Alexander & West, 2012	Alexander & West discuss the history of structural racism in the US, arguing that Jim Crow Laws and the War on Drugs is a modern mechanism aimed to maintain the racial caste system established in the slave era within present day constraints.
Benjamin, 2019	Benjamin discusses the codification of race into technology and illustrates a range of discriminatory technologies that may be perceived as benevolent but in fact maintain and aggravate racial hierarchies through their embedded racial codes.
Milner & Traub, 2021	Milner and Traub discuss the concept of "Data Capitalism", or the modern-day use of data to extract power from Black communities and other communities for profit. They contextualise these practices within a legacy of chattel slavery.
Browne, 2015	Browne discusses how present-day surveillance practices descend from a history of Black surveillance dating back to transatlantic slavery. She discusses how these practices serve to reify racial categories and their political implications, as well as the potential to resist surveillance.
Atanasoski & Vora, 2019	Atanasoski and Vora discuss robots and AI as surrogates undertaking the labour performed by racialised, gendered, and colonised populations. Through this framing, they bring to light the figurations of what is considered human and non-human within Western European and US imperial imaginaries. They discuss race as a technology that creates differentiation between humans to create a tiered society and position humanity as something to be achieved. Instead of supporting the expansion of categories such as intelligence and other categories that constitute the liberal subject (which is attributed humanity) to include a wider range of identities, they propose the disruption of the value placed on such categories to halt what they title "technoliberal" modes of figuring human freedom.
Gebru, 2019	In "Race and Gender", Gebru discusses the role of race and gender in AI by investigating issues arising for marginalised people through the increasing diffusion of this technology. Gebru poses the need for a holistic, inclusive, and historically aware approach to resolving the discriminatory harms presented by this technology.
Braun, 2015	In *Race, ethnicity, and lung function: a brief history*, Braun examines the history of "race correction" methods within Spirometry—deriving from practices dating back to the slavery era in the United States— to contextualise how physical distinctions between colonial settlers and slaves were documented. Braun discusses how these frameworks do not account for social factors that influence biology.

Leslie et al., 2021	Leslie et al. discuss the susceptibility of AI to algorithmic biases that entrench and augment existing inequalities. They discuss the harms of uncritically deploying AI within the medical field, highlighting how systemic racism, histories of marginalisation, and structural inequalities contribute to the risks that AI poses to amplifying the pandemic's disparate effects on vulnerable groups and exacerbating health inequality.
Richardson et al., 2019	Richardson et al. discuss the increasing adoption of predictive policing systems using a variety of case studies to highlight how histories of unlawful and discriminatory practices shape the data used to develop predictive policing systems, and how these systems in turn risk perpetuating additional harm through outputs that trigger feedback loops throughout the criminal justice system.

Adjacent justice literatures and social mobilisation

Environmental and Climate Justice

Relevant Works	Summary
Longdon, 2020	This article notes the increasing role of data science in environmental science, including in finding better ways to manage resources, forecasting future crises, and tracking progress against the Sustainable Development Goals. However, it notes that a justice-oriented approach is needed to ensure that data collected and used does not exacerbate existing inequalities within society. It proposes that the field of Environmental Data Justice aims to create future technologies that 'enable greater well-being, with the goal of beneficence and justice for all'. Longdon notes that there is 'growing momentum behind more decentralised, community-led methods of gathering, and analysing data. The challenge will be developing these methods in ways which contend with existing infrastructures and shift the landscape towards greater justice'.
Walker et al., 2018	This paper reflects on the Environmental Data and Governance Initiative (EDGI)'s "Data Together" project which is developing infrastructures for the community stewardship of data. "Data Together" prioritises community self-determination and draws on environmental justice, critical GIS, critical data studies, and emerging data justice scholarship to develop alternative futures for data stewardship.

Global Public Health Justice

Relevant Works	Summary
Macdonald, 2009	This book approaches global health inequities through the lens of neoliberalism. MacDonald argues that the current dominance of neoliberal models of economic progress was not inevitable, and this approach can be overturned to the benefit of global health equity. MacDonald also explores the flawed contributions of the United Nations to global health justice. He nevertheless advocates for improving rather than abandoning these existing UN agencies so they can use their unique leverage as global representatives to become a voice for 'the moral imperative of internationalism'.
Biehl & Petryna, 2013	This book draws together contributions across a range of fields to argue that a multidisciplinary approach is needed to advance global health justice. Authors emphasise through ethnographic case studies the importance of balancing both local and global scales. They also argue there is a need to understand the relationships between public and private as well as local, national, and international actors operating in the field of health justice.
Cash & Patel, 2020	COVID-19 has both exposed existing inequities and altered the landscape of global health, exacerbating existing injustices. This article explores how the pandemic has exposed a "one-size fits all" approach to global health adopted by the world's richest countries. The authors question this approach and advocate that context, as well as equity, must be a central guiding principle for global public health justice.
World Health Organisation, 2021	This report summarises progress and limitations in the WHO's and others' actions to address the social determinants of health and mitigate inequity. It also explores the impact of COVID-19 and measures taken by the WHO to prevent the pandemic from exacerbating global health inequities.

Culture-Centred Communication for Social Change

Relevant Works	Summary
Dutta, 2011	In this text, Dutta argues in favour of a 'culture-centred' approach to communication in order to enact transformative social change rather than reinforce the status quo. He critiques neoliberalism and existing approaches to international development for reifying existing power structures, where those at the margins lack agency and instead proposes a radical bottom-up approach.
Dutta, 2012	Dutta again explores the culture-centred approach to communication in order to foreground the ways in which 'disenfranchised communities' are 'seeking to transform the political, economic, and social configurations that have excluded them'.
Obregon & Waisbord, 2012	This volume brings together numerous contributions, each of which underlines the extent to which communication has been a key cornerstone in global public health. Obregon and Waisbord's chapter draws particular attention to divisions in the field of health communication and the possible convergence of fundamentally contrasting approaches to health communication.
Dutta, 2020	Dutta explores dominant approaches to communicating social change in order to expose how they have led to individualistic frameworks which have either framed social change as 'the solution to the problem of culture' or turned culture itself into a tool to advance 'neoliberal policies'. Mapping out these mainstream approaches creates an entry point for those who wish to resist this hegemony. Ultimately, this text frames 'social change communication as academic-activist-community partnerships'.

Participatory learning and action theory

Relevant Works	Summary
De Brún et al., 2017	De Brún et al. explore the use of Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) in healthcare settings to evaluate its use as a method for meaningful stakeholder engagement. They map out the elements of PLA that contribute to meaningful dialogue between stakeholders and conclude that PLA sessions successfully promoted meaningful and productive inter-stakeholder dialogue.
Costello, 2018	Costello discusses the PLA method of sympathy groups and illustrates their use in community groups in lower- and middle-income countries. These case studies are used to evaluate the impact of sympathy groups, concluding that PLA approaches that account for potentially harmful power dynamics may succeed in bettering community outcomes.
Prost et al., 2013	Prost et al. compare the effects of PLA methods on women's groups in Bangladesh, India, Malawi, and Nepal with those of usual care. Through a systemic review of randomised controlled trials, they discuss PLA as a cost-effective strategy to improve maternal and neo-natal survival in low-resource settings.
O'Donnell et al., 2016	O'Donnell et al. discuss a PLA research study exploring barriers and facilitators to primary healthcare access from the perspective of members of varied marginalised groups ranging from migrants to individuals living in depravation to sex workers. They discuss the use of PLA methods for data generation (including flexible brainstorming and card sorting) and co-analysis (including the opportunity for participants to revise their contributions). Four overarching themes illustrating the complex personal and structural barriers to healthcare among marginalised groups are discussed, alongside priorities for action delineated by participants.
Roy et al., 2013.	Roy et al. discuss a randomized controlled trial investigating the sustainable and replicable effect of women's group meetings involving PLA on neonatal survival in rural India. They use logistic regression to examine neonatal mortality rates in control and experimental geographic groups, finding that factors such as hygiene, thermal care, and exclusive breastfeeding contributed to a reduction in mortality rates, and that the effects of PLA interventions were replicable across groups.

Restorative Justice

Relevant Works	Summary
Zehr & Gohar, 2003	An overview of the concept of restorative justice, what it is not, the principles and goals of restorative justice, and an introduction to various restorative justice practices is provided. This piece is a good starting point for becoming acquainted with the term, written by one of the pioneers of the term restorative justice, Howard Zehr, with notes from Ali Gohar, Executive Director of Just Peace Initiatives.
Johnstone, 2002	Johnstone provides an introduction—geared towards newcomers to the concept— to the ideas and values of restorative justice, including both arguments for and against. Additionally, Johnstone explores the debate surrounding the meaning of restorative justice and its applications and significance in practice.
Daly, 2016	Daly provides an overview of the contrasting opinions on what restorative justice is and where it comes from, as well as critiques of the concept. Daly also makes the argument that restorative justice is not a type of justice but rather a justice mechanism that falls under an 'innovative justice umbrella' and provides a working definition the term moving forward.
Van Ness, 2005	This paper provides an overview of restorative justice practices being used around the world, along with outcomes and values associated with these practices. The document includes a detailed analysis of various uses of restorative justice processes in the criminal justice system including uses by police, prosecutors, probation officers, etc.
Johnstone & Van Ness, 2007	*The Handbook of Restorative Justice* contains chapters written by many authors in the field of restorative justice. Part 1 focuses a lot of attention on restorative justice as a concept—how is it defined and what types of values are included in its definition. Part 2 speaks to the roots of restorative justice, whereas Parts 3 and 4 focus on outcomes and stakeholders involved, as well as applications of restorative justice in a social context. The final three parts include an evaluation of the concept, its global appeal including regional views, and the future of restorative justice moving forward.
Zernova, 2007	Zernova provides a very in depth-analysis of the concept of restorative justice and its critiques. The book is divided into five main sections. The first focuses on instances of restorative action taking place, followed by ideals, and the gaps between ideals and realities. The fourth and fifth chapters consist of discussions surrounding problematic ideals and a re-examination of restorative ideals.

Knowledge, plurality, and power

Power and STS perspective

Relevant Works	Summary
Ribes, 2019	Ribes presents a review of cross-cutting interests between the fields of STS and data science, noting that these fields 'share surprising elective affinities'. Ribes discusses the similarities and tensions in the ways in which STS and data science frame data science as a simultaneously social and technical endeavour. The paper outlines analytic and practical challenges for STS in engaging with data science but also opportunities. Ribes concludes by urging STS scholars to strategically position themselves to investigate and contribute to the field of data science and shape its role and impacts within society.
Jasanoff, 2005	This book compares the politics and policy of life sciences in the UK, Germany, the United States, and in the European Union as a whole. Jasanoff sets out the significance of political factors in shaping science and technology and that political cultures influence the ways in which people understand and evaluate public knowledge. Jasanoff demonstrates the importance of political interests and influences in shaping perceived credibility and legitimacy of claims to knowledge or expertise, and thereby the perceived legitimacy of state actions. This has clear implications for democratic accountability, citizenship, and public deliberation.

Pluriverse and post-development theory

Relevant Works	Summary
Dussel et al., 2000	Dussel et al. support arguments for pluriversality by critiquing Eurocentrism and problematising the belief that European thought is the direct descendant of ancient legacies of human knowledge, such as the works of classical Greece, which are more accurately the legacy of knowledge systems dismissed by Eurocentrists.
Kothari et al., 2019	Kothari et al. describe the multi-faceted global crises that cannot be addressed by the 'development as progress' paradigm and document the structural and cultural movements inspiring people to meet their needs in ways that assert the rights and dignity of Earth and its threatened inhabitants.
Matthews, 2004	Matthews argues that among the weaknesses of post-development theory is how little is said about the African context. Consideration and study of this context and the failures of African development projects may provide a roadmap of alternatives that address the problems of endemic poverty and inequity.
Reiter, 2018	Reiter provides an entry point into the 'pluriverse', a world of worlds in which ideas and traditions from non-Western thought move from the periphery to the centre of discourse and the search for solutions to global crises.
Sachs, 2010	Sachs critiques international development as a means of reproducing harmful consumerist and productive practices in the Global South, leading to environmental and cultural degradation. Rather than achieving shared prosperity, international development creates the conditions for new social divisions and concentrations of power to the disadvantage of ordinary people. Sachs theorises post-development as oppositional to fossil fuel economies and emphasis on secularised notions of efficiency.

Non-Western and intercultural approaches to data justice and injustice

Intercultural communication and contestation

Relevant Works	Summary
Nakayama & Halualani, 2010	Nakayama and Halualani present *Critical Intercultural Communication Studies* as a framework within the field of Intercultural Communication focusing on culture, communication, and power. Critical Intercultural Communication Studies moves away from analysing culture as a neutral and fixed set of attributes characterising geographically binding groups, and instead presents culture as a site of ideological struggle. This handbook provides a series of contributions highlighting developments within this sub-field.
Halualani, 2019	Halualani provides an analysis of power within intercultural communication, particularly as related to micro-macro interactions between social entities. Halualani presents the context of globalisation among other features informing the development of cultural views and ways of life.
Peeren et al., 2018	This textbook provides a series of contributions analysing political movements adopting 'cultures of contestation', in the context of advanced globalisation and digitisation in the 2010s. It highlights the role of digital communication as method and context for mobilisation and for movements to influence each other.
Abdilla et al., 2020	This document offers a range of considerations for prioritising Indigenous perspectives in the development of AI. As related to Intercultural Communication and Contestation literature, it discusses the colonisation of culture via digital technology.

Indigenous Data Sovereignty

Relevant Works	Summary
Rainie et al., 2019	*The State of Open Data: Histories and Horizons* contains a special issue section on Indigenous Data Sovereignty. The section introduces Indigenous Data Sovereignty and provides specific examples from across the world. The section also explores how aspects of the Open Data Charter serve as challenges to Indigenous peoples, and the authors present ways of moving forward.
Kukutai & Taylor, 2016	This book is one of the most detailed analyses of Indigenous Data Sovereignty to date. The book is divided into four main parts: 'Decolonising indigenous data', 'Critiques of official statistics', 'Data sovereignty in practice', and 'State agency responses.'
Te Mana Raraunga, n.d.	The Te Mana Raraunga – Māori Data Sovereignty Network Charter is a critical document for advancing Indigenous Data Sovereignty. The Charter outlines Te Mana Raraunga's purpose which includes items like asserting Māori rights and interests in relation to data and advocating for Māori involvement in the governance of data repositories.
Rainie et al., 2017	The authors provide a call to action centred around Indigenous Data Sovereignty. The policy brief begins with an introduction to concepts of "data" and "data sovereignty," as well as offers a series of recommendations for working towards the decolonisation of data and promotion of Indigenous Data Sovereignty.
Rodriguez-Lonebear & Rainie, 2016	The US Indigenous Data Sovereignty Network (USIDSN) is a group dedicated to 'ensuring that data for and about Indigenous nations and peoples in the US are utilised to advance Indigenous aspirations for collective and individual wellbeing'. The group contributes to existing definitions of Indigenous Data Sovereignty. The website contains policy briefs, as well as books and papers all on the topic of Indigenous Data Sovereignty.

Table of organisations conducting data justice and data justice adjacent work

Organisation	Country	Mission	Data Activism	Theme(s)	Pillar(s)
Americas					
Asociación por los Derechos Civiles **Founded in 1995**	South America Argentina	'ADC is a civil society organization based in Argentina that, since its foundation in 1995, works to defend and promote civil and human rights in Argentina and Latin America'.	ADC manages Quiero Mis Datos (translated as "I Want My Data"), a web application that supports users in exercising their right of access by facilitating the drafting and sending of subject access requests through a step-by-step process.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Participation, Access, Equity
Algorithmic Justice League **Founded in 2016**	North America US	'The Algorithmic Justice League is an organization that combines art and research to illuminate the social implications and harms of artificial intelligence'.	The AJL has sent letters to the US Congress, testified in hearings within the US House of Representatives, and drafted whitepapers advocating for state regulation of facial recognition technologies, against a self-regulated industry consortium as a means of addressing the risks of this technology.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Identity

| Centro de Investigación en Tecnologías y Saberes Comunitarios (CITSAC)

Founded in 2019 | North America

Mexico | 'The Research Center in Technologies and Community Knowledges (CITSAC) is a space for knowledge production, capacity-building and political advocacy that promotes and reinforces community and indigenous communication and telecommunication processes in the world. CITSAC addresses a growing need of rural and indigenous communities to define forms of technological appropriation, allowing them to benefit from access, use, and appropriation of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), focusing on the peculiarities of organizational, political, economic, cultural and social characteristics of each community'. | CITSAC created Telecomunicaciones Indígenas Comunitarias (translated as "Indigenous Community Telecommunications") a community owned and operated cellular telephone network cooperative led by members of indigenous and rural communities. TIC provides technical services for individuals and communities looking to operate autonomous telecommunications networks. They provide affordable access and enable cooperation within member communities to strengthen mobilisation around self-determination and regulatory issues. | Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI

Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows | Power, Access |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Codhez	South America	'Codhez has promoted a network of human rights activists and organizations in Zulia, with the aim of articulating efforts and sharing experiences and knowledge, and in this way, achieve the social changes that the country demands through collective action'.	Codhez focuses their efforts on the Zulia state in northern Venezuela, noted for having the largest population in Venezuela. Their publications have recorded the myriad devastating challenges and issues faced by Venezuela as the country continues to maintain unprecedented levels of inflation amidst political unrest. Within this environment, Codhez has noted the impacts of blackouts and poverty driving a food crisis. Pertinently, they identified significant impacts on education caused by limited to no digital infrastructure that prevented distance learning coinciding with the peak months of infections caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.	Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows	Participation, Power, Equity, Access
Founded in 2014	Venezuela				

| **Coding Rights**

Founded in 2015 | South America

Brazil | 'We are an organization that offers an intersectional feminist approach to defend human rights in development, regulation, and use of technology. We act collectively and in networks. We use creativity and hacker knowledge to question the present and reimagine a future based on trans feminist and decolonial values'. | Coding Rights is developing notmy.ai, a feminist toolkit aimed to support anti-colonial and feminist movements in understanding and questioning algorithmic systems deployed in the public. During the initial phase of the project, five trending domains within which AI is being tested and piloted across Latin American governments were identified: education, judicial system, policing, public health and social benefits. Projects risking the propagation of harm based on gender and its intersectionality with race, class, sexuality, age, and territory were mapped, and impact assessments were conducted. In its final phase, the toolkit will help individuals account for structural inequalities and injustices, power imbalances, identity politics, and lack of public participation when assessing public sector AI. | Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice | Identity, Power, Equity, Knowledge, Access |

Colnodo **Founded in 1993**	South America Colombia	The mission of Colnodo is to 'facilitate the exchange of information for the development and improvement of the quality of life of Colombians and to transform the culture of information management, communication with the world, and generate new tools and spaces for all people'.	Colnodo developed the Escuela de Seguridad Digital (translated as "School of Digital Security"), a project seeking to support journalists, human rights defenders, and activist organisations in improving their data management practices in order to mitigate online harms. They provide educational content pertaining to digital security and privacy.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Knowledge, Power, Access, Equity, Identity
Dejustica **Founded in 2005**	South America Colombia	'Dejusticia is a legal and social studies center located in Bogotá, Colombia, dedicated to strengthening the rule of law and promoting human rights in Colombia and the Global South. As an action-research center, our objective is to promote social change by conducting rigorous studies and solid proposals for public policies, carrying out advocacy campaigns in high-impact forums, public interest litigation, and designing and delivering educational and training programs'.	Dejusticia has released a variety of publications investigating the intersection between inequalities and human rights, including "Desigualdades Digitales" (translated as "Digital Inequalities") which illustrates the current state of the socioeconomic digital divide in Colombia along with national debates pertaining to the judicial character of internet access. By arguing that internet access is essential for Colombians to expand upon their life plans and plays an active role in society, they advocate for internet access being recognised as a fundamental right required to guarantee human dignity, for which rights-holders may demand judicial protection and state accountability.	Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows	Access, Equity, Power, Knowledge

Derechos Digitales	South America	'Derechos Digitales is a Latin American, independent and non-profit organization, founded in 2005 and whose main objective is the development, defence, and promotion of human rights in the digital environment'.	Derechos Digitales manages a variety of campaigns advocating for human rights within the internet and data-driven technologies, including Inteligencia Artificial e Inclusión en América Latina (translated as "Artificial Intelligence and Inclusion in Latin America"). This project uses four case studies pertaining to different uses of AI-assisted decision-making in Latin American countries, using AI in national employment, children's social care, criminal justice, and healthcare as starting points to investigate regional trends pertaining to data use, protection and consent, transparency, explainability, auditing systems, private and public funding and deployment, and regulatory systems enabling the right of recourse. They have developed a map visualising the state of AI public policy across Latin American countries.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Identity, Equity
Founded in 2005	Chile				

EducaDigitale	South America	'Founded in 2010, EducaDigitale is a civil society organization, a world reference in the development of open education actions and projects in digital culture. Through its own initiatives and partnerships with other institutions, it acts as a *Think-and-Do-Tank* by developing studies, research, advocacy, training, and promotion of digital rights (access to information, privacy and freedom of expression). EducaDigitale also offers courses, workshops, and lectures on the challenges of educating in contemporary society'.	EducaDigitale created Pilares Do Futuro (translated as "Pillars of the Future"), an online platform sharing materials to support educators in creating curriculum around digital citizenship. Their materials cover topics such as digital security, responsible internet use in the classroom (including the excessive use of the internet, freedom of expression and risks to individual image and reputation, cyberbullying, racism, hate speech, and copywrite law), an internet safety booklet, and a primer for parents covering how to teach internet safety to children in an age-appropriate way.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Participation, Access, Knowledge
Founded in 2010	Brazil				

Fight for the Future	North America	'Fight for the Future is a non-profit organization known for viral organizing and protest of SOPA (Stop Online Privacy Act). The Organization is focused on increased civic engagement through the use of the internet's transformative powers and people's basic rights and freedoms. Contributions from supportive entities are the primary revenue source of the Organization. The Organization is dedicated to protecting and expanding the internet's transformative power in people's lives by creating civic campaigns that are engaging for millions of people including blocking attempts to limit basic rights and freedoms, and empowering people to demand technology and policies that serve their interests'.	Fight for the Future developed the campaign #NoTechForICE, which stands against technology companies collaborating with the US's Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). This campaign spreads awareness of contracts between corporations and government where companies provide data analytics and digital tools to support ICE's operations. #NoTechForICE provides resources for community activism targeting specific companies and supporting the mobilisation of tech workers and students to leverage their influence and engage in direct action to demand an end to these collaborations.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Participation, Identity
Founded in 2011	US				

| First Nations Technology Council

Founded in 2002 | North America

Canada | 'We operate at the intersection of Indigenous sovereignty, technological advancement, and a rapidly expanding technology and innovation economy. Our work is grounded in the belief that reconciliation and innovation go hand-in-hand, and that a diversity of backgrounds, experiences and world views participating and leading in technology fields will lead to a more prosperous future for all Canadians'. | The First Nations Technology Council has developed education programmes designed to support indigenous communities in finding careers in technology and to use technology to meet the digital needs of their nations. Their Fundamentals Programme provides an introductory computer education course, and their Foundations Programme introduces indigenous community members to in-demand fields within the tech sector such as web development and coding and software testing. Finally, their Futures Programme provides funding for them to receive advanced level training in a specialised technology-related career path with external training partners. | Economic and distributive justice | Power, Identity, Participation |

| GobLab UAI | South America | 'We work with government agencies, civil society organizations and businesses to ensure that data generates public value. Our mission is to improve people's quality of life by transforming the public sector through innovation and data science'. | GobLab UAI's project titled "Market Opportunities for Technology Companies: Public Procurement of Accountable, Ethical and Transparent Algorithms" aims to help public and private companies improve the provision of social services and the development of social impact companies. It aims to do this by building capacity among technology companies through training programmes that help to incorporate ethical standards into automated decision-making services provided for the public sector and by promoting the consideration of ethical standards for public procurement of technologies. | Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI | Power |
| **Founded in 2017** | Chile | | | Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows | |

Hiperderecho **Founded in 2012**	South America Peru	'We are a Peruvian non-profit civil organization dedicated to investigating, facilitating public understanding, and promoting respect for rights and freedoms in digital environments. Hiperderecho is a non-profit organization that works to ensure that technology can be a tool for social liberation, that enhances your rights instead of limiting or damaging them'.	Hiperderecho founded Después de La Ley (translated as "After the Law"), a project that responds to the needs of women and LGBTQ+ people who have experienced online harassment, sexual harassment, blackmail, and the non-consensual diffusion of intimate images in the internet. Después de La Ley seeks to identify and support individuals in undertaking pathways to effective remedy through the Peruvian legal system, while evaluating the extent to which the current pathways address the needs of these individuals.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Access, Identity

| **InternetLab**

Founded in 2012 | South America

Brazil | 'InternetLab is an independent research center that aims to foster academic debate around issues involving law and technology, especially internet policy. Our goal is to conduct interdisciplinary impactful research and promote dialogue among academics, professionals, and policymakers. We follow an entrepreneurial non-profit model, which embraces our pursuit of producing scholarly research in the manner and spirit of an academic think tank. As a nexus of expertise in technology, public policy and social sciences, our research agenda covers a wide range of topics, including privacy, freedom of speech, gender, and technology'. | InternetLab has participated in a project titled "Policy Frameworks for digital platforms – moving from openness to inclusion", which explores the juridical-institutional arrangements that regulate digital platforms, identifying emerging issues including market monopolisation , challenges to development justice, ownership of user data, privatisation of informational commons, and worker exploitation, while ideating policy that may address these challenges considering inclusion and socio-economic development. InternetLab is conducting a case study on the regulation of on-demand videos, investigating the impact of the platform economy on the Brazilian audio-visual market as pertaining to user access, available content, and financial contributions to the State. | Economic and distributive justice

Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice | Identity, Participation |

| IPANDETEC (Instituto Panameño de Derecho y Nuevas Tecnologías) | Central America | 'The Panamanian Institute of Law and New Technologies (IPANDETEC) is a non-profit organization that promotes the use and regulation of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and the defence of Human Rights in the digital environment in Panama'. | IPANDETEC is involved in Al Sur (translated as "Towards the South"), a consortium or organisations working with civil society and academia in Latin America joined together to strengthen digital human rights in the region. El Observatiorio Al Sur de Tecnologías de Vigilancia y Pandémicas (translated as "The Al Sur Observatory of Surveillance and Pandemic Technologies"), is one of Al Sur's initiatives. This project seeks to share information illustrating regional trends in governmental use of personal data and surveillance technologies within the COVID-19 context, enabling collective action promoting fundamental human rights within and beyond the pandemic. This project maps digital technologies implemented by Latin American governments which collect population data in the COVID-19 context, spreads awareness about the reach, impact, and potential threats to human rights posed by these technologies and illustrates regional trends pertaining to legal protections. | Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI

Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows | Power |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Founded in 2012 | Panama | | | | |

Internet Bolivia **Founded in 2018**	South America Bolivia	'We are a group of citizens committed to strengthening access to a safe, free, and democracy-enhancing internet. We defend human rights on the Internet against any action that may lead to censorship, surveillance, manipulation, extortion, among other harmful practices against users'.	Internet Bolivia provides public tools, resources, and reflexive content within pre-electoral processes that promote collective participation and debate, seeking to strengthen the democratic process. They monitor electoral processes to guarantee the public's ability to effectively exercise their democratic rights. Internet Bolivia also participates in internet governance forums, where they advocate for a code of best practices and policies for public organisations' use of social media and for the adoption of digital tools that support democratic participation and monitor the electoral process.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Participation, Knowledge
Institute for Technology and Society (ITS Rio) **Founded in 2013**	South America Brazil	'The Institute for Technology & Society of Rio studies the impact and future of technology in Brazil and worldwide. The mission of the Institute of Technology and Society (ITS) is to ensure that Brazil and the Global South respond creatively and appropriately to the opportunities provided by technology in the digital age, and that its potential benefits are widely shared by society'.	ITS Rio developed "Atrapabot", a digital media literacy project aimed to combat the use of robots used to disseminate disinformation in Latin America. Project outputs include an AI system that scores social media profiles' probability of being a bot which is available for public use, as well as a series of tutorials, blog posts, and workshops aimed to support organisations and researchers in combatting disinformation.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Knowledge, Equity, Access, Participation

Intervozes **Founded in 2003**	South America Brazil	'Intervozes – Coletivo Brasil de Comunicação Social is a Brazilian organisation that works for the safeguarding of the freedom of expression and human rights in all forms of communication. For Intervozes, freedom of expression is inseparable from the full exercise of citizenship and democracy: a society can only be called democratic when the different voices, opinions, cultures, and races that comprise it have space to express themselves'.	Intervozes launched the social media campaign #CalarJamais (translated as "#NeverShutUp"), as a means of defending the freedom of expression. This campaign was launched alongside a platform where members of the public can share complaints of violations of this right within Brazil.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Participation, Equity
Karisma Foundation **Founded in 2003**	South America Colombia	'We are a Colombian civil society organization, and we want to ensure that digital technologies protect and advance fundamental human rights and promote social justice'.	Internet es tu pasión (translated as "internet is your passion") is an initiative by Fundación Karisma which aims to address challenges to the freedom of expression posed by online content monitoring in Colombia driven by the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA), an American law implemented in social media platforms across the world. The Internet es tu passion platform provides support to members of the public who believe they have unfairly received a copywrite infringement notice by sharing advice, examples of unjust cases, and reporting assistance to individuals.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Knowledge

LAPIN	South America	The mission of LAPIN (The Laboratory of Public Policy and the Internet) is to 'ensure that Brazil responds appropriately to the challenges of a connected society and technological change, promoting a regulatory environment that respects privacy, freedom, and other human rights while allowing economic growth. They also hope to assist decision-makers in making informed, qualified, and appropriate judgements on digital issues…raise the quality of the public debate in Brazil on digital themes…and provide technical and scientific expertise by forming partnerships with institutions from the government, private sector, civil society, and the academic community'.	In 2020, LAPIN published research on the state of play of facial recognition deployment in Latin America and the Caribbean. This research was based on a multidisciplinary debate focused on both the distribution of facial recognition technologies and the distribution of legislative efforts to address misuse.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Identity, Power
Founded in 2016	Brazil				

La Red en Defensa de los Derechos Digitales (R3D) **Founded in 2017**	North America Mexico	'The Network in Defense of Digital Rights (R3D) is a Mexican organization dedicated to the defence of human rights in the digital environment. We use various legal and communication tools to do policy research, strategic litigation, public advocacy, and campaigns with the aim of promoting digital rights in Mexico. In particular, the freedom of expression, privacy, access to knowledge and free culture'.	R3D is involved in a campaign opposing the Cedula Unica de Identidad Digital, a project by the Mexican government which includes a centralised database containing the biometric data of all Mexican citizens and migrants within Mexico. Within a letter co-signed alongside a variety of other organisations, R3D argues that this project greatly threatens human rights, and they provide recommendations for alternative mechanisms for digital identity purposes.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power
May First Technology Movement **Founded in 2005**	North America US and Mexico	'May First Technology Movement (MFTM) is a non-profit membership organization that engages in building movements by advancing the strategic use and collective control of technology for local struggles, global transformation, and emancipation without borders'.	Since 2017, MFTM has brought together over 1,500 activists in the US and Mexico through their "Technology and Revolution" series. This has seen participants discuss the ways in which technology can intersect with activism and with revolution.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Equity, Access, Participation

National Congress of American Indians **Founded in 1944**	North America US	'The National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), founded in 1944, is the oldest, largest, and most representative American Indian and Alaska Native organization serving the broad interests of tribal governments and communities'.	NCAI conducts research and shares recommendations advocating for the disaggregation of native data. They advocate for the accurate, meaningful, and community-based collection of American Indian and Alaska Native community data and research that supports propriety community issues such as joblessness and education. They also share data resources pertaining to these communities.	Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows	Identity, Power, Equity, Participation, Access
Nupef **Founded in 2009**	South America Brazil	'Nupef (Center of Research, Studies, and Learning) is a private, autonomous, non-profit organisation founded in 2009, whose mission is to generate the conditions for the exercise of digital citizenship, working in the defence of democracy, access to knowledge, freedom of expression, privacy and cultural diversity, among other fundamental rights'.	Espectro (translated as "Spectrum) is a collaborative and multi-editorial web portal created by Nupef sharing information and knowledge on network practices pertaining to new radio technologies for community use and encouraging the innovative use of information and communication technologies to support sustainable development, human rights, social justice, good governance, and democratic values. Content on the Espectro platform includes the monitoring of community experiments, regulation, and discussion of effective implementation.	Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows	Knowledge, Participation

Our Data Bodies **Founded in 2015**	North America US (additional capacity in South Africa)	'We are a four-person team concerned about the ways our communities' digital information is collected, stored, and shared by government and corporations'.	Our Data Bodies created the Digital Defense Playbook, a resource for organisations addressing human rights through an intersectional lens. The Digital Defense playbook tool encompasses popular education activities, tools, and reflection pieces focused on data, surveillance, and community safety.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Identity
Pathways to Technology **Founded in 2008**	North America Canada	'Pathways to Technology, a project managed by All Nations Trust Company, is an initiative to bring affordable high-speed internet to all 203 First Nations in British Columbia. The Pathways team is working to ensure First Nations people can connect with the world via high-speed internet no matter where they live'.	Pathways to Technology works with First Nations people to identify their priorities and challenges in obtaining internet connection. They contract telecommunications providers to install technical infrastructures that are custom fit for each community, providing connection to health centres, schools, homes, and businesses in the community. They provide tailored education and training services to equip local communities to leverage these new technologies towards their goals.	Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows	Identity, Access

Progressive Technology Project **Founded in 1998**	North America US	'The Progressive Technology Project (PTP) is a social justice movement partner with a mission to strengthen grassroots organizing groups to achieve their goals more effectively and efficiently through the strategic use of technology'.	PTP run a "People of Color Techie Training Project" where they provide mentor-based training for activists of colour to combat racism and race-based exclusion in technology.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Identity, Participation, Power, Equity, Access
Silicon Harlem **Founded in 2013**	North America US	'Since 2013, Silicon Harlem has been working and partnering with the private sector, academia, non-profits, and the community to build the next generation of technological infrastructure to meet the challenges that urban centres face today and will face tomorrow. Through our digital literacy programs, broadband design and deployment, and cutting-edge research projects along with scholarly conferences, educational workshops and community outreach initiatives, Silicon Harlem reaches a multi-generational audience with our technology expertise'.	Silicon Harlem's project titled "Rise: NYC" supports small businesses in New York City to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change through the deployment of a connected mesh network which provides disaster-resistant wireless connection and emergency communications at no cost.	Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows	Access, Participation, Equity

| Sulá Batsú

Founded in 2005 | Central America

Costa Rica | 'Sulá Batsú is a solidarity social economy company founded in 2005 with the aim of encouraging and strengthening local development through work with organizations, social enterprises, community networks, and social movements at the national, regional, and global levels. This goal is achieved from different approaches: digital technologies, art and culture, collective construction and knowledge management, and the social solidarity economy'. | Sulá Batsú's Information and Communications Technologies program organises a variety of meetings including the Café Tecnológico (translated as "technological café"), a meeting for women to connect with local digital businesses, and engage in educational workshops pertaining to technology, innovation, and design. Another initiative, the Club de Niñas (translated as "Girl's Club") is a space for young women to learn about the safe use of technology, and the Club de Programación (translated as "Programming Club") is dedicated to young women interested in learning to program or who are studying to work in IT and need support in their subjects. | Economic and distributive justice | Identity, Participation, Equity, Access |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Sursiendo **Founded in 2011**	North America Mexico	'We are an organization made up of a small group of restless and committed people who currently live in Chiapas, Mexico. We want to contribute to social change from the defence of digital communality, collective digital rights, and hackfeminisms. All this though equitable and creative participation, which puts a gender perspective at the center, relying on popular education and free software'.	Sursiendo has developed a tool titled "Herramienta del Registro Incidentes De Seguridad Digital", a template and accompanying guide for human rights defenders to register incidents of digital security. This tool is aimed to aid risk mitigation by enabling groups to describe, categorise, and track instances that pose a threat to personal security via digital means. The template provides a first level of analysis that may enable groups to establish risk mitigation mechanisms and respond to incidents more effectively.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Participation, Equity, Identity
TeDic **Founded in 2012**	South America Paraguay	'Our vision is to establish a collaborative society, whose digital rights are exercised and respected, which freely accesses, copies, modifies, and shares its culture. Our mission is to promote the principles of a free culture and defend civil rights on the Internet, fostering spaces for interaction and knowledge exchange, and developing Web tools with open code and design, supported by alternative and innovative communication and advocacy work'.	TeDic's project titled La Violencia Digital es Real (translated as "Digital Violence is Real") seeks to make gendered violence visible through the use of an informative web platform and a social media campaign. The web platform shares information pertaining to different types of digital gendered violence, types of aggressors, and digital rights, and it also provides advice for individuals wanting to take action against digital gendered violence and those who have experienced it.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Identity, Knowledge

| United States Indigenous Data Sovereignty Network

Founded in 2016 | North America

US | The mission of the United States Indigenous Data Sovereignty Network (USIDSN) is 'promoting Indigenous Data Sovereignty through decolonizing data and indigenous data governance. Indigenous Data Sovereignty is the right of a nation to govern the collection, ownership, and application of its own data. It derives from tribes' inherent right to govern their peoples, lands, and resources. The USIDSN helps ensure that data for and about Indigenous nations and peoples in the US (American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians) are utilized to advance Indigenous aspirations for collective and individual wellbeing. USIDSN's primary function is to provide research information and policy advocacy to safeguard the rights and promote the interests of Indigenous nations and peoples in relation to data'. | The USIDSN has released a variety of policy briefs serving as a call to action on Indigenous Data Sovereignty in the United States. They call for policymakers to recognise Indigenous Data Sovereignty as an objective to be incorporated into tribal, federal, and other forms of data policies in order to generate resources and build support for Indigenous data governance and grow tribal data capacities including the development of data warriors (Indigenous professionals and community members who are skilled at creating, collecting, and managing data). | Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI

Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows

Non-Western and intercultural approaches to data justice and injustice | Equity, Power, Participation, Identity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Asia

| Body and Data

Founded in 2017 | South Asia

Nepal | 'Established in 2017, Body and Data works to enhance understanding and access to information on digital rights among women, queer people, and minority groups where they are able to exercise their rights in a safe and just digital space. We work towards the vision of accessible, safe, and just digital space for all, through cross movement building, facilitation for access to information, knowledge building and dissemination on digital rights in the context of Nepal'. | Body and Data has worked to produce guidelines for an inclusive and intersectional Nepali language. This working document approaches the role of data privacy through a critical feminist lens. With a goal to improve accessibility and safety in digital spaces, the organisation has also mapped out relevant legislation on gender-based online violence. They are likewise working to improve understanding of Nepal's Information Technology Bill by providing specific critiques on the implications of surveillance on the freedom of sexual minorities and marginalised communities. | Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice | Access, Identity, Knowledge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Centre for Internet and Society	South Asia India	'The Centre for Internet and Society (CIS) is a non-profit organisation that undertakes interdisciplinary research on internet and digital technologies from policy and academic perspectives. The areas of focus include digital accessibility for persons with disabilities, access to knowledge, intellectual property rights, openness (including open data, free and open-source software, open standards, open access, open educational resources, and open video), internet governance, telecommunication reform, digital privacy, and cyber-security'.	The Centre for Internet and Society are conducting research on the impact the entry of digital platforms is having on domestic and care work in India through a feminist lens. Their conclusions suggest these platforms do not support decent working conditions and result in intense surveillance.	Economic and distributive justice Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Access, Equity
Founded in 2008					
Coconet **Founded in 2019**	Southeast Asia Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand	'Coconet is a network and platform for digital rights movement building in the Asia-Pacific. Its online hub is Coconet.social, where the partners and members of the Coconet community produce and publish content on digital rights awareness, advocacy, and activism'.	Coconet works to provide tools and strategies to effectively use cyberspace for advocacy and activism while improving equitable access to research and content on related themes of digital hygiene and AI. Coconet publications have focused on the harms and impacts of multifarious legislation within the states of Southeast Asia. For instance, they have provided detailed research on Myanmar's draft Cyber Security Law which will empower the government to enact internet shutdowns and increase military control and oversight of the internet	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Knowledge, Participation

Digital Rights Foundation **Founded in 2013**	South Asia Pakistan	'The Digital Rights Foundation (DRF) envisions a place where all people, and especially women, are able to exercise their right of expression without being threatened. We believe that free internet with access to information and impeccable privacy policies can encourage such a healthy and productive environment that would eventually help not only women, but the world at large'.	DRF research has currently covered pressing challenges and themes such as access to data, mapping of gender-based violence, and political misinformation. DRF has released research into the difficulties faced by religious minorities online in Pakistan, focusing in particular on the disproportionate volume of online harms directed towards gender, ethnic, and religious minorities.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Identity, Access, Equity
Digital Empowerment Foundation **Founded in 2002**	South Asia India	The Digital Empowerment Foundation's (DEF) mission is 'to empower marginalised communities in information dark regions to access, consume, and produce information online using digital interventions and ICT tools'.	The Digital Empowerment Foundation run the DigiKargha initiative which helps to introduce ICTs to India's craft traditions. They have trained over 10,000 people and introduced nine artisan clusters to digital interventions.	Economic and distributive justice	Knowledge, Participation, Power, Access

| DigitalReach

Founded in 2019 | Southeast Asia

Singapore | 'DigitalReach was founded in 2019 as an organization that looks into the impact of technology on human rights in Southeast Asia. The organization's mission is to safeguard digital rights and internet freedom in the region. The work of DigitalReach revolves around three core strategies which are research and monitoring, advocacy, and community building and empowerment'. | DigitalReach have conducted research mapping contact tracing efforts in Southeast Asia, focusing on technical vulnerabilities and concerns surrounding transparency. DigitalReach conducted extensive research into the potential consequences of mass gathering of personal data in 2020. They evaluated the use of such apps according to international standards on surveillance and the right to privacy as set out in Art. 12 of the UDHR and the considerations laid out by the World Health Organisation (WHO). | Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI

Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice | Power, Participation, Equity |
| EngageMedia

Founded in 2005 | Southeast Asia & Oceania (Australia)

Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia, and the Philippines | 'EngageMedia is a non-profit media, technology, and culture organisation. EngageMedia uses the power of video, the Internet, and open technologies to create social and environmental change. We harness old and new media to assist movements challenging social injustice and environmental damage, as well as to present solutions'. | EngageMedia are currently running a digital rights campaign in Thailand entitled #HumanOnTheLine. This is an awareness raising campaign which aims to create space for Thai people to discuss problems and advocate for solutions to enhance democratic agency. | Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice | Power, Knowledge, Access |

ELSAM Founded in 1993	Southeast Asia Indonesia	'The Institute for Community Studies and Advocacy (ELSAM) combines the work methods of think tanks and human rights advocacy in its operations. This character makes ELSAM unique compared to similar human rights organizations in Indonesia. ELSAM strives to continue to encourage the presence of evidence-based policies to strengthen the protection of human rights. Currently, ELSAM has at least four main activities, which consist of: (1) study and production of human rights knowledge to support policy advocacy; (2) mainstreaming human rights in policy formation; (3) legal advocacy to encourage policy change and defend the rights of victims; and (4) the implementation of various human rights education'.	ELSAM has identified the global challenges raised by the spread of disinformation while recognising the corresponding threats posed to election integrity in the country. Despite the concerns about disinformation raised by government institutions, ELSAM notes that disinformation research has generally been limited.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice.	Power, Knowledge

| Foundation for Media Alternatives

Founded in 1987, shifting to work on ICTs in 1997 | Southeast Asia

Philippines | The Foundation for Media Alternatives is a non-profit registered in the Philippines. 'FMA exists to assist CSOs and other development stakeholders (including government) in promoting and defending the right to information and communication, through the following: advocating for openness in the governance of information societies; working for human rights in digital environments; ensuring strategic access and responsible use of ICTs; optimizing such technologies for sustainable development; and addressing gender concerns in the information society'. | FMA have analysed the impact of digital platforms on domestic work in the Philippines, offering recommendations for policies which would ensure equitable working conditions for domestic workers working in platform-mediated contexts. | Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI

Economic and distributive justice | Equity, Access, Participation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| IT For Change

Founded in 2000 | South Asia

India | 'IT for Change is an NGO based in Bengaluru, India. IT for Change aims for a society in which digital technologies contribute to human rights, social justice, and equity. Most mainstream approaches to digital technologies for development are either techno-utopic or promote a market-fundamentalist approach, often both together. A digital makeover of economies and societies has become a convenient opportunity for wholesale corporatisation of social systems, displacing the cornerstone ethics of democratic participation, commons, social justice, and gender equality from development discourse. Our work in the areas of education, gender, governance, community informatics, and internet/digital policies push the boundaries of existing vocabulary and practice, exploring new development and social change frameworks. Network building is key to our work'. | IT for Change have submitted comments to the UN calling for the Draft Convention on the Right to Development to explicitly incorporate considerations surrounding digital development. They ask the convention to allow self-determination with regard to nation's digital development trajectories. They also emphasise the need for structural change to allow everyone to gain equitably from the advancements in digital technologies. | Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI

Economic and distributive justice | Equity, Access, Power, Participation |

Jordan Open-Source Association **Founded in 2011**	West Asia Jordan	The Jordan Open-Source Association (JOSA) is a non-profit organisation based in Amman, Jordan. JOSA's mission is 'to promote open-source principles for the good of the Jordanian society. We believe that information that is non-personal—whether it's software code, hardware design blueprints, data, network protocols and architecture, content— should be free for everyone to view, use, share, and modify. Our belief also holds that information that is personal should be protected within legal and technological frameworks. Access to the modern Web should likewise remain open'.	JOSA has worked towards minimising the gaps in representation and information on Arab heritage and women through the global Wikigap edit-a-thon. In particular, they aim to increase the presence and information available on Arabic women of prominence.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice.	Knowledge, Equity
KRYSS Network **Founded in 2002**	Southeast Asia Malaysia	The KRYSS Network is 'committed to a world where all peoples, regardless of gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion, age, or any other status, are aware of and able to fully exercise their freedom of opinion and expression, public participation, and bodily autonomy that is premised on gender equality, non-discrimination, and feminist principles'.	KRYSS Network are currently running a "Virtual Workshop Roadshow" on online gender-based violence. The workshops aim to deliver information related to gender-based violence in an accessible way, while providing a safe space to discuss and ask questions without judgement. Following the 2021 edition of the workshop, KRYSS published a Zine to increase awareness on online gender-based violence, associated harms, and available resources for victims.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice.	Identity, equity, knowledge.

Mnemonic **Founded in 2017**	West Asia Syria	'Mnemonic works globally to help human rights defenders effectively use digital documentation of human rights violations and international crimes to support advocacy, justice, and accountability'.	Mnemonic has trained over 1,000 human rights activists and journalists. They help them to use digital information technologies to advance social justice, including the use of tools for archiving evidence of human rights violations and for verifying digital information.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Knowledge, Power
Open Data China **Founded in 2014**	East Asia China	Open Data China is a 'social enterprise based in Shanghai, China, focusing on promoting and building up an open digital future'.	"A layman's guide to Digital Rights" was a flagship project launched in 2021. As part of the production of the guide, workshops for the general public were held that aimed to generate co-produced content. Through interactive tasks, citizens were introduced to essential knowledge about algorithms, data, legal tools, and novel paths to collective action for the protection of rights. The content of the workshops will now inform a digital guide and toolkit, aimed at groups such as journalists and students. This is expected to be released in 2022.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Knowledge

SMEX **Founded in 2008**	West Asia Lebanon	'SMEX is a registered NGO that works to advance self-regulating information societies in the Arab-Speaking world. Our mission is to advance digital rights in Lebanon and the Arab region through research, campaigns, and advocacy that encourages users to engage critically with digital technologies, media, and networks'.	SMEX have conducted research on how the Lebanese government's response to COVID-19 engaged in social control through methods such as the contact tracing application, Ma3an. SMEX investigated how this application impacted Syrian refugees, and they noted that the app also had various functional flaws.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Participation
Software Freedom Law Centre (SFLC.in) **Founded in 2010**	South Asia India	'SFLC.in is a donor supported legal services organisation that brings together lawyers, policy analysts, technologists, and students to protect freedom in the digital world. SFLC.in promotes innovation and open access to knowledge by helping developers make great free and open-source software, protect privacy and civil liberties for citizens in the digital world by educating and providing free legal advice, and helping policymakers make informed and just decisions with the use and adoption of technology'.	SFLC.in have offered digital security training to over 1,500 participants, offering simplified explanations of law and technology and training on privacy and digital security.	Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows	Access, Knowledge

Thai Netizen Network **Founded in 2008**	Southeast Asia Thailand	'The Thai Netizen Network is a group of citizens coming together to support civils rights online. Its activities are based on five themes: 1) access to information, 2) freedom of opinion and expression, 3) privacy, 4) participatory internet governance, and 5) rights over information resources'.	The Thai Netizen Network has been working with Consumers and iLaw since 2017 to monitor the Personal Data Protection and the National Cybersecurity Bill. Additionally, in partnership with Privacy International, the Thai Netizen Network has also submitted a report addressed to the Human Rights Council calling attention to the threatening environment that could thwart the protection and promotion of the right to privacy in Thailand.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Access, Participation
7amleh / Center for the Advancement of Social Media **Founded in 2013**	West Asia Palestine	7amleh is 'a non-profit organization that advocates for Palestinian digital rights. 7amleh's mission is to create a safe, fair, and free digital space for Palestinians. 7amleh studies and researches issues related to Palestinian digital rights and provides digital rights, digital activism, and digital security capacity-building opportunities to Palestinian activists and civil society, while managing local and international advocacy campaigns'.	7amleh have produced and shared guidance for journalists covering digital rights issues. The team identified patterns within published reports on digital rights violations in Palestine through 2020 and hosted a workshop to share these insights with journalists, helping them to disseminate knowledge.	Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Access, Knowledge

Africa					
[Africa Cybersecurity and Digital Rights Organisation (ACDRO)](#)

Founded in 2019 | West Africa

Ghana | 'Africa Cybersecurity and Digital Rights Organisation (ACDRO) is a non-governmental organization pioneering the rights to access and freedom of expression within the digital environment in Africa. ACDRO is also committed to promoting cybersecurity awareness creation, capacity-building, capacity development, and training within the African continent and beyond. ACDRO has been at the forefront of many digital rights efforts, internet freedom, and network shutdown advocacy in Africa'. | ACDRO actively promotes Child Online Safety by developing guidelines on 'how to stay safe online for young users', building capacity of both educators and children, and advocating for transparent policies on internet safety. | Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice | Participation, Knowledge |

AfroLeadership	West Africa	'AfroLeadership is a PanAfrican non-governmental organisation promoting Sustainable Development as the result of a balanced power sharing between state actors and citizens. Representative democracy must be complemented by participatory democracy if peoples' aim is to prevent ill exercise of representation and to actively federate citizens' energy for good. For a decade, AfroLeadership has worked to strengthen human rights, governance, and democracy by advocating for transparency, accountability, and citizen participation in public policies'.	AfroLeadership has an ongoing partnership with Good of All, in which they teach universal rights online to a digital generation as a way to combat violence that is often a result of hate speech and disinformation. AfroLeadership is helping to disseminate content from the Universal Rights Academy.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Participation, Access, Knowledge, Identity
Founded in 2007	Cameroon				

amandla.mobi **Founded in 2016**	South Africa South Africa	'amandla.mobi leads campaigns that build real power for Black people with a particular focus on low-income Black women. We challenge injustice by bringing together our community in critical moments to take targeted, co-ordinated, and strategic action to bring real change. Our work is to connect people so that our collective voices have maximum impact and power to hold political and corporate interests to account and advance solutions that build a more just and people powered Mzansi. Together for justice'!	amandla.mobi runs many campaigns, one of which, entitled "Data Must Fall" helped to increase access to mobile internet. amandla.mobi achieved this through submissions to the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA), protests outside of the high court, amongst other actions, with the goal to reduce mobile networks discriminatory behaviour towards socio-economically marginalised groups, resulting in data prices dropping by 30% to 50%.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows	Power, Participation, Identity, Access
Centre for Intellectual Property and Information Technology Law (CIPIT) **Founded in 2012**	East Africa Kenya	'The Centre for Intellectual Property and Information Technology Law (CIPIT) is an evidence-based research and training centre based at Strathmore University, Nairobi, Kenya. Our Mission is to study, create, and share knowledge on the development of intellectual property and information technology, especially as they contribute to African Law and Human Rights'.	CIPIT conducted research on Kenya's Identity Ecosystem, specifically three identification systems that are critical to participation in both political and economic life. The report brings to light issues of accessibility, transparency, accountability, and inclusivity, as well as exclusionary practices that contribute to gender inequalities. A primary finding demonstrates that women and girls face unique challenges when trying to access identity systems. The report is accompanied by an identification ecosystem map.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows Economic and distributive justice	Equity, Power, Access, Identity

Center for Advancement of Rights and Democracy **Founded in 2013**	East Africa Ethiopia	'CARD is an organization that follows a rights-centered approach to help the democratization process in Ethiopia. CARD is currently working on programs including youth and women empowerment, media literacy, civic engagement, and digital rights. To this end, it has targeted the youth and women in general; specifically, CARD targets media practitioners, online content producers, youth leaders, and activists'.	In July 2020, CARD released an Anti-Fake News and Hate Speech Guideline to help raise media literacy and help individuals combat the rising volume of hate speech and fake news in Ethiopia.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Participation, Knowledge
CITAD **Founded in 2000**	West Africa Nigeria	'The Centre for Information Technology and Development (CITAD) is a non-governmental and non-profit organisation that is committed to the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) for development and promotion of good governance. CITAD sees technology as a tool to promote sustainable development, good government, and peaceful coexistence. It uses ICT to empower youth and women through access to information, skills building, and online mentoring opportunities'.	CITAD has an ongoing project called the Anti-corruption and Accountability project which involves 25 social influencers from various sectors across Nigeria with the aim to amplify the voices of those fighting against corruption, demand accountability and transparency, and raise awareness of these issues.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows	Equity, Power, Participation

Collaboration on International ICT Policy in East and Southern Africa (CIPESA) **Founded in 2004**	East Africa Kampala, Uganda	'CIPESA's mission is to increase the capacity of East and Southern African stakeholders to participate in ICT policymaking. Since inception, CIPESA has positioned itself as a leading centre for research and analysis of information aimed to enable policymakers in the region to understand ICT policy issues, and for various multi-stakeholders to use ICT to improve livelihoods. We produce and publish commentaries, briefing papers, and newsletters that are widely circulated'.	CIPESA has partnered with the Internet Society on a project to advance digital rights and 'work together for an open, secure, and trustworthy internet for Africa.' The project will consist of sharing knowledge and pooling expertise surrounding issues with Internet policy, as well as stakeholder engagements throughout the region.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows	Power, Knowledge, Participation, Access

Common Cause Zambia	South Africa	'Common Cause Zambia (CCZ) is a non-profit, nongovernmental organization whose core mandate is to contribute to good governance in Zambia through sustained community engagements and participation in governance practices and systems. The organization is registered under the Laws of Zambia, with the objective of empowering citizens to participate and contribute to governance and development through initiatives that enhance their capacities to claim their rights and foster accountability for improved service delivery and poverty reduction. Common Cause Zambia was established by dedicated Zambian Civil Activists with experience in the dynamics of democratic governance in Zambia.	In August 2021, CCZ produced an open letter as part of the #KeepItOn Coalition to the President of the Republic of Zambia, urging him to keep the internet open and secure during the upcoming elections and thereafter.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Access, Participation
Founded in 2013	Zambia				

| Data Science Nigeria

Founded in 2017 | West Africa

Nigeria | The mission of Data Science Nigeria is to 'train, mentor and inspire 100,000 Nigerian undergraduates and graduates to build new skills in Advanced Analytics/Data Science and create 1 million jobs/opportunities in data science/advanced analytics'. | Data Science Nigeria completed an 'AI Invasion' in 30 cities across Nigeria with the goal to introduce thousands of Nigerians to machine learning and democratise AI knowledge. The engagements consisted of a free class and free AI knowledge boxes with over 10,000 AI videos. | Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI

Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows

Economic and distributive justice | Access, Knowledge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Digital Rights Lawyers Initiative

Founded in 2019 | West Africa

Lagos, Nigeria | 'Our organization serves as a platform for professional engagement and a national network for Digital Rights Lawyers. We promote and encourage the participation of our members in digital rights litigation and serve as an avenue to facilitate the defence and enforcement of digital rights'. | The Digital Rights Lawyer Initiative (DRLI) has filed many cases related to digital rights. A few examples of recent filings include issues of freedom of expression, the right to privacy, and data protection. DRLI filed a suit against the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in 2020 which challenged the CBN's directive to banks about sharing their customer data with Fintechs. | Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI

Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows

Economic and distributive justice

Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice | Equity, Power |

DIG/SEC Initiative **Founded in 2019**	East Africa Uganda	'We strive to enhance the capacity of at-risk grassroots human rights defenders to overcome digital security and safety challenges through engaging in activities like digital security mentorship, providing tech support, and timely response to digital security emergencies faced by the human rights community'.	In partnership with Defend Defenders, in September 2020, DIG/SEC Initiative travelled across Uganda on a 21-day trip and delivered both 'digital security and tech support to grassroots organisations and activists'.	Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows Economic and distributive justice Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Access, Knowledge
eLearning Africa **Founded in 2005**	Africa	'eLearning Africa is a global network of professionals working in the field of ICT supported education and training. It includes educators, trainers, technology specialists, policymakers, and investors'.	eLearning Africa published research exploring the impact Covid-19 has had on education across Africa. They have explored the implications of this for technology use.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Knowledge, Access, Power

Haki na Sheria **Founded in 2010**	East Africa Kenya	'Haki na Sheria Initiative (HSI) is a non-governmental organisation based in Garissa, Kenya, and it is dedicated to ending the discrimination and promoting the rights of marginalized communities in Northern Kenya'.	Paralegals at Haki na Sheria help individuals obtain their birth certificates which is a necessary document for attending school, obtaining other identity documents, and opening a bank account. The existing process usually consists of multiple forms and processes as well as a payment of 150 Kenyan shillings.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice Economic and distributive justice	Power, Participation, Identity, Access
HSRC Ghana **Founded in 2015**	West Africa Ghana	The mission of HSRC Ghana is 'to conduct research that informs National Security policy development and implementation, to advocate for the development and implementation of preventative programmes and projects that address the vulnerabilities that could lead to Violent Extremism in deprived local communities, and to initiate and implement programmes and projects that pursue decentralization to improve lives and create hope and resilience in identified vulnerable local communities'.	HSRC is developing a programme for AI Skill Development in rural Ghana. The intention is to create a decentralised programme run through AI training centres which target vulnerable local communities.	Economic and distributive justice	Knowledge, Participation

iFreedom Uganda	East Africa	'iFreedom Uganda is a Digital Rights Network specializing in Human Rights and the Internet. iFreedom Uganda promotes and supports the freedom of speech, expression, association, and assembly through technical IT support, research, and development of tools and applications that enhance digital security and safety'.	iFreedom Uganda provides computer literacy training to organisations of the network, especially sex workers. Initial computer courses are offered followed by digital security trainings.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice Economic and distributive justice	Access, Knowledge, Equity, Identity
Founded in 2012	Uganda				
Kenya ICT Action Network **Founded in 2003**	East Africa Kenya	'At KICTANet we strive to ensure that policy making in the ICT sector adopts an open, accessible, human rights-based approach that is characterized by multi-stakeholder participation. In order for policy and law making to be inclusive, the processes must be open and accessible to all stakeholders, include a diverse representation of stakeholders, be collaborative, consensus driven, evidence-based and lastly transparent and accountable. This is buttressed by Article 10 of the Constitution which requires public participation in policy and decision-making processes'.	In July 2021, KICTANet published a policy brief entitled "Public Participation: An Assessment of Recent ICT Policy Making Processes in Kenya." The report calls attention to the varied levels of public participation present in three recent ICT policy and law-making processes: the National ICT Policy, 2019, the Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act, 2018, and the Data Protection Act, 2019.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Access, Participation

Lawyers Hub **Founded in 2016**	East Africa Kenya	'The Lawyers Hub is a Legal-Tech organisation headquartered in Kenya serving the global south on Digital Policy and Justice Innovation by providing innovative and technology-driven solutions to policy and legal practices'.	The Lawyers Hub runs the Africa Digital Policy Institute which provides training on digital rights, governance, and the future of technology policy and the digital economy.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Participation, Knowledge
Motoon **Founded in 2013**	North Africa Egypt	'Motoon is a venture that strives to connect techies to progressive causes and local communities in need of their skills'.	Motoon's initiative, Noon Tech, was established to advocate for women empowerment as well as bridge the gender gap in tech fields. Obstacles for women entering the tech field are discussed and solutions are worked towards, while showing stories of successful women in tech.	Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows	Access, Knowledge, Participation, Power, Equity

Paradigm Initiative Founded in 2007	West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa Regional Offices: Nigeria, Cameroon, Kenya, Senegal, Zambia, Zimbabwe	'Paradigm Initiative works to connect underserved young Africans with digital opportunities and ensures protection of their rights. Across our regional offices in Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Zambia, Zimbabwe and beyond, we work to connect under-served African youth with improved livelihoods through our digital inclusion and digital rights programs. Our programs include the Life Skills, ICT, financial readiness, entrepreneurship (LIFE) training program, Dufuna, and a digital rights program'.	The Paradigm Initiative produces an annual report entitled "Londa", which is 'the title of Zulu origin calling for action to protect or defend'. "*Londa*" documents the state of digital rights as well as exclusionary practices and violations and milestones. The report engages with stakeholders in reported countries, and the current 2021 report contains reports from 20 countries and includes the impacts the COVID-19 pandemic has had on access and the freedom of expression.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows	Access, Knowledge, Participation, Power, Equity
Pollicy Founded in 2016	East Africa Uganda	'Pollicy is a feminist collective of technologists, data scientists, creatives, and academics working at the intersection of data, design, and technology to craft better life experiences by harnessing improved data'.	Pollicy have previously conducted a project titled "Automated Imperialism, Expansionist Dreams". This explores the methods through which digital extractivism takes place in Africa and documents existing responses.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Participation, Equity

PNDP (Programme National de Développement Participatif) **Founded in 2004**	West Africa Cameroon	'PNDP is a program funded since 2004 by Government of Cameroon and various donors to design, promote, and structure local participatory development in Cameroon. PNDP has been at the forefront of decentralization, local governance, local development, and participatory approaches in Cameroon'.	In preparation for the Government of Cameroon's Digital Transformation Acceleration Program (PATNuC), the PNDP carried out several environmental and social safeguard studies with stakeholders. Instruments such as the Manual of Work Management Procedures and the Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework detail the potential risks to the workforce and ensure that indigenous communities are informed of PATNuC, consulted, and informed of possible impacts before launch, respectively.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice Economic and distributive justice Non-Western and intercultural approaches to data justice and injustice	Power, Equity, Access, Participation
Protégé QV **Founded in 1995**	West Africa Cameroon	'Protégé QV aims to promote individual and collective initiatives to promote rural development, protect the environment, and improve the well-being of communities. Protégé QV believes in the power of ICT to provide equal access to information as a strategy to fight against poverty'.	Protégé QV's project "Information and Communication Technologies for Development", includes many different initiatives such as 'distance training for women in the creation of micro-enterprises through radio programs with the assistance of Commonwealth of learning', workshops, trainings, and the organisation of 'Quality of Life Evenings (Impact Talks) to raise awareness on the African Deceleration of Internet Rights and Freedoms (2019)'.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows Economic and distributive justice Adjacent justice literatures and social mobilization	Access, Equity, Identity, Power

Right2Know **Founded in 2010**	South Africa South Africa	'The Right2Know Campaign launched in August 2010 and has grown into a movement centred on freedom of expression and access to information. We are a democratic, activist-driven campaign that strengthens and unites citizens to raise public awareness, mobilise communities, and undertake research and targeted advocacy that aims to ensure the free flow of information necessary to meet people's social, economic, political, and ecological needs and live free from want, in equality and in dignity'.	On Universal Access to Information Day in September 2021, Right2Know hosted a panel event to discuss the topic of voters having the right to know where political parties get their money from. The aim of the panel was to 'increase public awareness about people's right to access government information while promoting freedom of information'. This panel event came after the Political Party Funding Act was passed, but many political parties did not declare their sources of funding before the election, as outlined in the law.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows	Identity, Power, Knowledge
Women in Machine Learning and Data Science, Lagos **Founded in 2019**	West Africa Nigeria	Our mission is 'to support and promote women and gender minorities who are practicing, studying, or are interested in the fields of machine learning and data science'.	WiMLDS hosts workshops and hackathons to support and promote women studying or practicing in the fields of data science and machine learning. Open-Source Sprints are hosted by the organisation in hopes to increase contributions by women to open-source code as in 2013, only 11% of open-source contributors were found to be women.	Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Access, Participation, Equity

Women of Uganda Network **Founded in 2000**	East Africa Uganda	'WOUGNET's mission is to promote and support the use of ICTs by women and women organizations in Uganda in order to effectively address national and local problems for sustainable development'.	WOUGNET has an initiative entitled ['Increasing women's decision-making and influence in Internet Governance and ICT policy for the realization of women's rights in Africa'](). The initiative focuses on increasing both women's decision-making power and influence surrounding ICT policies. Activities included conversations with stakeholders using the Feminist Principles on the Internet and the National Awareness Raising workshop on women's rights and technology.	Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Power, Access, Participation, Equity
W.TEC **Founded in 2008**	West Africa Nigeria	'W.TEC is a Nigerian non-governmental organization working for the economic and social empowerment of girls and women, using information and communication technologies (ICTs). We have chosen to focus on this area because statistical evidence has shown that in most African countries, women's use and knowledge of ICTs (to store, share, organise, and process information) is lower than men's, denying them of income-generating opportunities and the chance to network with others'.	W.TEC's initiative, Inclusive Technology for All ([IT4ALL]()) focuses on delivering ICT inclusion for children with developmental disabilities. The program is in partnership with the Children's Developmental Centre in Lagos, and the program is driving inclusionary practices, as Nigeria does not have 'any reasonable data to address these issues'.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Equity, Access, Participation

| Unwanted Witness

Founded in 2012 | East Africa

Kampala, Uganda | 'The Unwanted Witness is a civil society organization (CSO) that was established to respond to the gap in effective communication using various online expression platforms. Unwanted Witness was established in 2012 by a group of netizens, bloggers, activists, writers, and human rights defenders as an independent, non-partisan and not-for-profit civil society organization. It seeks to create secure uncensored online platforms for activists, netizens, bloggers, freelance journalists, and writers to promote human rights through writing, informing, and educating the citizenry who also utilise the platform for strengthening free expression and demand for accountability. Our mission is to contribute to good governance through effective and efficient internet/online activism through networking and strengthening capacities of netizen for collective advocacy and synergy'. | Unwanted Witness has done significant amounts of work related to freedom of expression. In February 2021, Unwanted Witness filed a suit against the Attorney General, Uganda Communications Commission, Mobile Telephone Network Uganda, Airtel Uganda, and Africell Uganda for their 'unjustified shutdown and restrictions of access to internet and social media services to the public' that occurred from the 9th to the 18th of January 2021. | Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice

Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI

Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows | Power, Access, Participation, Equity, Identity |

Oceania				
ANTaR **Founded in 1997**	Australia New South Wales	'ANTaR is a national advocacy organisation dedicated specifically to the rights—and overcoming the disadvantage—of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. We do this primarily through lobbying, public campaigns and advocacy'.	ANTaR has been working diligently on establishing a Voice for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples within Parliament at the federal, state, and territory levels. In March 2021, ANTaR submitted a report entitled "Indigenous Voice to Parliament". The report calls for the establishment of a Voice that has agency, authority, respect, and is not subject to political nor financial undermining like past efforts to represent Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Parliament have. It also states that narratives and data about Australia's history should include First Nations Peoples' knowledge. Furthermore, ANTaR has encouraged the use of digital tools for advocacy campaigns that call for a more impactful reconciliation movement.	Non-Western and intercultural approaches to data justice and injustice Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows	Power, Equity, Identity

| Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research

Founded in 1990 | Australia

Canberra | 'The Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research (CAEPR) is Australia's foremost social science research body focusing on Indigenous economic and social policy from a national perspective. CAEPR aims to undertake social science research on Indigenous policy and development which is excellent by the best international and disciplinary standards and that informs intellectual understanding, public debate, policy formation, and community action. Previous projects have explored the intersection of technology and indigenous rights'. | The Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research has conducted participatory research, partnering with indigenous organisations and training community-based researchers to explore the experiences of technology-facilitated abuse (TFA) among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women in remote and regional areas. They identified different forms of abuse, the benefits of technology as pertaining to aboriginal women's safety, as well as their risks. The results of this research can inform responses and prevention of TFA by addressing factors such as the need for education around TFA and online safety, for culturally competent support services for women experiencing abuse, for social media companies to playing a role in preventing abuse, and for clear and consistent legislation about this topic. | Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice | Power, Identity, Participation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Coalition of Peaks **Founded in 2019**	Australia Member orgs across Australia	'The Coalition of Peaks came together to change the way Australian governments work with our people. As community-controlled organisations, we work for and are accountable to our communities, not governments. We share a belief that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people should have a meaningful say on policies and programs that impact on us through formal partnerships with Australian governments at all levels'.	The Coalition of Peaks has developed a set of priority reforms in partnership with the Australian government. The Priority Reforms include items such as shared decision-making, building the community-controlled sector, ensuring institutions are responsive to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and establishing access to data and the ability to use it.	Non-Western and intercultural approaches to data justice and injustice Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows	Power, Equity, Participation, Access
Digital Natives Academy **Founded in 2014**	Aotearoa, New Zealand	'Digital Native Academy's (DNA) mission is to create career pathways for whānau wanting to be part of digital tech industries. We do this to inspire them to become makers and innovators of technology, rather than users and consumers of it'.	DNA provides a series of courses to 'inspire the next generation of digital leaders' and show them career pathways to become leaders and makers rather than consumers. DNA strives to create a sense of belonging and is rooted in a Te Ao Māori worldview. Courses include principles of animation, game design, digital wellbeing, amongst others.	Non-Western and intercultural approaches to data justice and injustice Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows	Access, Identity

Jumbunna Institute for Indigenous Education and Research **No Founding Date on Website**	Australia Sydney (part of University of Technology)	'The Jumbunna Institute for Indigenous Education and Research aims to produce the highest quality research on Indigenous legal and policy issues and to develop highly skilled Indigenous researchers'.	The Jumbunna Institute for Indigenous Education and Research has been engaged in research surrounding digital land rights and reconnecting Indigenous communities. In their recent paper presented at the 2019 ACM CHI conference, a national HCI project to design technology that allows Aboriginal Australian communities to connect with their heritage and identity is detailed.	Non-Western and intercultural approaches to data justice and injustice Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Access, Identity, Power
Lowitja Institute **Founded in 2010**	Australia Victoria	'The Lowitja Institute is Australia's national institute for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health research, named in honour of our Patron, Dr Lowitja O'Donoghue AC CBE DSG. We are an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisation working for the health and wellbeing of Australia's First Peoples through high impact quality research, knowledge translation, and by supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health researchers'.	In 2021, the Lowitja Institute released a discussion paper for the Partnership for Justice in Health (P4JH). The paper discusses topics of race and racism in the health system specifically related to the 'Australian Government's National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Plan's (NATSIHP) vision of 'a health system free of racism' (2013). Events such as coronial inquests into preventable deaths of Indigenous peoples and existing health inequalities motivate this discussion.	Non-Western and intercultural approaches to data justice and injustice Adjacent justice literatures and social mobilization Economic and distributive justice	Access, Identity, Equity, Knowledge

| Maiam nayri Wingara Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Data Sovereignty Collective

Founded in 2017 | Australia and Aotearoa, New Zealand

Australia, Tasmania, etc. | 'The Maiam nayri Wingara Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Data Sovereignty Collective was formed in early 2017 in order to develop Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data sovereignty principles and to identify Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander strategic data assets. The intent of Maiam nayri Wingara is to empower Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders to engage in Indigenous Data Sovereignty and to advocate for rights (informed by UNDRIP) using data to inform development'. | The Maiam nayri Wingara Data Sovereignty Collective and Australian Indigenous Governance Institute created a Communique as a result of the 2018 Indigenous Data Sovereignty Summit. The Communique aims to advance Indigenous Data Sovereignty through the initiation of Indigenous Data governance protocols. The Communique claims that Indigenous communities 'maintain the right to not participate in data processes inconsistent with the principles asserted in this Communique'. | Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI

Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows

Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice

Non-Western and intercultural approaches to data justice and injustice | Access, Equity, Power, Participation |

| Pacific Islands Association of Non-governmental Organisations (PIANGO) Founded in 1991 | Melanesia Fiji | 'For over 30 years, PIANGO has served the Pacific through strengthening and building the capacity of NGOs and the civil society sector through giving the sector a voice in policy formulation and strengthening its member umbrella organisations in the 25 Pacific countries and territories. As a regional network of NGO coordinating bodies known as National Liaison Units (NLUs) based in 25 Pacific Island countries and territories, PIANGO was formally established in 1991 to assist NGOs in the Pacific to initiate action, give voice to their concerns, and work collaboratively with other development actors for just and sustainable human development. PIANGO's primary role is to be a catalyst for collective action, to facilitate and support coalitions and alliances on issues of common concern, and to strengthen the influence and impact of NGO efforts in the region'. | PIANGO provides support to NGOs in the Pacific. It offers capacity-building programs, as well as access to local expertise in technical capacity-building. In addition to these resources, PIANGO places a large emphasis on promoting self-determination and decolonising Pacific territories, and 'increasing awareness, knowledge and cooperation on self-determination and decolonisation.' | Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice Non-Western and intercultural approaches to data justice and injustice Economic and distributive justice | Access, Identity, Equity, Power, Participation, Knowledge |

Pacific Community Founded in 1947	Melanesia/ Micronesia Nouméa, New Caledonia	'At the Pacific Community (SPC), we are recognised for our scientific and technical expertise, and for how we apply our expertise in responding to the specific development needs of our members. We have a strong comparative advantage in being able to bring a multi-disciplinary approach to addressing some of the region's most complex development challenges, including climate change, disasters, non-communicable diseases, gender equality, youth employment, food and water security, and biosecurity for trade'.	The Pacific Community recently launched an effort to collect data related to food systems to better understand better policies for sustainable and resilient food systems, relating both to data and food justice. There has been a decline in food production of staple crops, and researchers wish to better understand this along with finding ways to mitigate the spread of dietary related non-communicable diseases.	Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows Adjacent justice literatures and social mobilization	Power, Access, Knowledge
Pacific Islanders Tele-communications Association Founded in 1996	Melanesia Fiji	'The Pacific Islands Telecommunications Association (PITA) is a non-profit organisation formed to represent the interests of small island nations in the Pacific Region in the field of telecommunications'.	PITA organises events around the subject of policy development. These meetings are geared towards PITA members, partners, regulatory bodies, government agencies, and academia and designed to allow for conversation and the exchange of ideas on topics such as the issues and needs of small islands, regulation, competition in market evolutions, and initiatives requiring policy and regulatory attentions.	Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows	Identity, Access, Power, Participation

| Te Mana Raraunga

Founded in 2016 | Australia and Aotearoa, New Zealand

Aotearoa, New Zealand | 'The purpose of Te Mana Raraunga is to enable Māori Data Sovereignty and to advance Māori aspirations for collective and individual wellbeing by: asserting Māori rights and interests in relation to data; Ensuring data for and about Māori can be safeguarded and protected; Requiring the quality and integrity of Maori data and its collection; Advocating for Māori involvement in the governance of data repositories; Supporting the development of Māori data infrastructure and security systems; Supporting the development of sustainable Māori digital businesses and innovations'. | The Te Mana Raraunga – Māori Data Sovereignty Network Charter is a critical document for advancing Indigenous Data Sovereignty. The Charter outlines Te Mana Raraunga's purpose which include items like asserting Māori rights and interests in relation to data and advocating for Māori involvement in the governance of data repositories. The Charter also outlines guiding principles and membership. | Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI

Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows

Non-Western and intercultural approaches to data justice and injustice | Access, Identity, Equity, Power, Participation, Knowledge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Europe					
StrawberryNet Foundation **Founded in 1994**	Romania	'The mission of the StrawberryNet Foundation is to improve access to information, communication capacity, and increase the level of public participation in environmental and civic organizations in Romania by developing information communities, providing and developing means and methods of electronic communication to increase efficiency and the impact of organizations promoting the same values we believe in'.	The StrawberryNet Foundation works with other members of the Association of Progressive Communications on the GreeningIT initiative which looks into how policymakers and practitioners can make ICTs work more sustainably. The StrawberryNet Foundation supported other NGOs working on climate change by designing and hosting their websites and providing management services.	Adjacent justice literatures and social mobilization	Access, Knowledge, Participation

Metamorphosis Foundation **Founded in 2010**	North Macedonia	'The Metamorphosis Foundation envisions a society in which engaged and aware citizens actively use innovative tools to exercise their civil rights and responsibilities, a society in which they are cautious about influencing and demanding accountability from the authorities while ensuring democratic, accountable and prepared governance'.	The Metamorphosis Foundation have published research analysing misinformation relating to COVID-19 in North Macedonia. In April 2020, and together with other organisations from the Balkan region, they launched a support network called the Anti-Disinformation Network for the Balkans. They conducted a study titled "Analysis of Covid- 19 related disinformation in North Macedonia", which not only provides a summary of the trends in online disinformation, but also identifies the elements that contributed to users being susceptible to manipulation and conspiracy theories.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice Data colonialism, data activism, and de-colonial AI Geopolitics of data power, essential digital infrastructures, and data flows	Knowledge, Access
IuRe **Founded in 2011**	Czech Republic	'Iuridicum Remedium, zs (IuRe) is a non-governmental non-profit organization promoting fundamental human freedoms in digital and real life and access to justice and justice for all. Through the law, it promotes digital freedoms (the right to privacy, copyright alternatives, and the prohibition of digital exclusion), guards the biggest players and helps provide free legal aid to those who need it'.	In 2020, the Big Brother Film Festival was launched, with the support of Kinolab, where multimedia productions on digital rights, identity, surveillance, the role of tech-based entities, and the importance of analogue communication were showcased. Discussion on impending challenges in the domain followed the viewings. The festival also campaigned for signatures on the "Reclaim Your Face" petition against mass surveillance.	Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice	Knowledge, Participation, Power

| SHARE Foundation

Founded in 2012 | Serbia | 'As a non-profit organization, the SHARE Foundation was established in 2012 to advance human rights and freedoms online and promote positive values of an open and decentralised Web, as well as free access to information, knowledge, and technology. SHARE Foundation's primary areas of activities are freedom of speech online, data privacy, digital security, and open access to knowledge and information'. | SHARE foundation has published research on digital rights violations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, North Macedonia, Hungary, Romania, and Serbia during 2019 and 2020, during periods where each of these nations held elections. Their reports map these violations and advocates for joining forces to tackle these violations. SHARE has also produced a timeline overview of digital rights violations which serves as a very useful resource. | Identity, democratic agency, and data injustice | Power, Participation, Equity |

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