

The Internet For Activists

Using the internet to support your campaigning activities

The aims of this chapter

This section of EJF's Activist Training Manual illustrates how the internet can be used a campaigning tool. The quantity of information available via the internet is growing daily and new methods of internet-based communication and exposure are continually being developed.

The chapter is divided into the following sections:

Section 1. Introduction

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- 1.2 How the internet is useful to campaigners
- 1.3 How to use the internet

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- 2.4 Academic publications
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- 4.3 Action alerts, online petitions, etc

Section 5. Your Internet Checklist

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☛ For those new to it, using the internet can be a daunting prospect. As an introduction, we have included a directory of useful internet sites and a glossary of key terms in Sections 5 and 6. The internet is now so large that exhaustive coverage would not be possible in this manual. However, the best sources of further information can be found on the internet itself and this chapter will point interested readers in the direction of more detailed sources.

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 What is the internet?

The internet is a global network by which information on computers can be found and shared (e.g. remotely viewed or actively transferred).

1.2 How the internet is useful to campaigners

The internet is a valuable resource for environmental and human rights campaigners because it can be harnessed to assist in three main activities:

- Research
- Communication
- Exposure

Each of these are discussed in further detail and illustrated with examples in the following pages. A list of useful internet sites referred to is presented in the directory (SECTION 6).

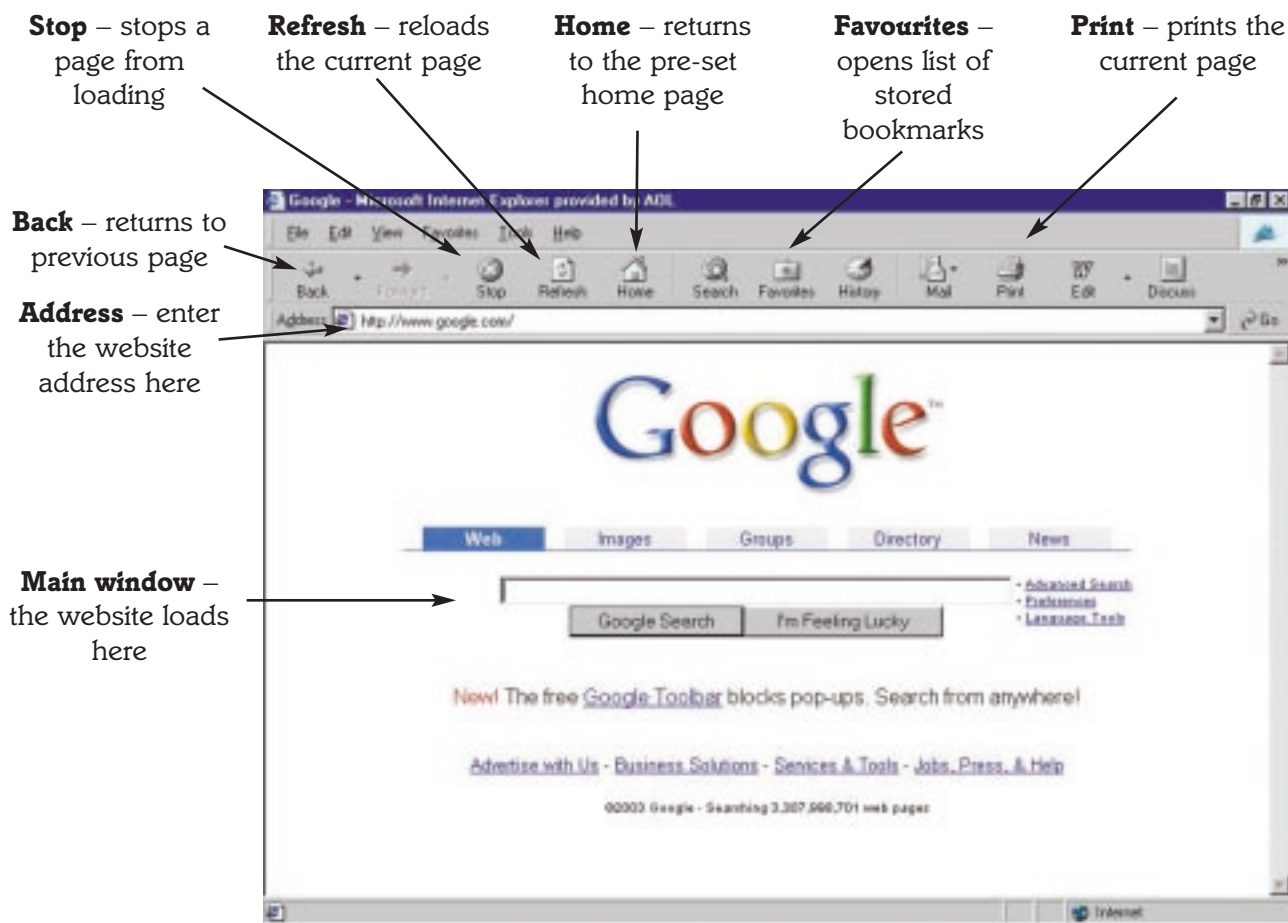
1.3 How to use the internet

In order to use the internet, one needs a computer, a modem (see Glossary), some software, and a connection to an Internet Service Provider (ISP). Two main uses of the internet are 'email' (see page X) and the 'world wide web'. The central tool for using the world wide web is a piece of software called the browser (e.g. Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator). Browsers are capable of reading internet documents and displaying them on the screen. To visit a website, all that is needed is its address (also called URL). Typing this into the browser's address line and pressing enter will cause the page to load. Browsers also allow users to navigate forwards and backwards through pages already visited (see figure below).

☛ REMEMBER

Staying on the internet for long periods can result in a large telephone bill! Websites can be saved and read offline, and emails can be composed offline and bulk sent in short online sessions to save money.

TIP If you don't know an organisation's website address try typing "www" then the organisation name then either ".com"; ".org"; ".co.uk"; or ".org.uk" into the browser's address box. These signify companies and organisations in the USA and UK, respectively. For sites in other countries, different unique codes are used (eg "org.za" for South Africa).



Clicking on 'links' within a web-page will cause a new page to open. This is a rapid way of finding more sites containing similar information to that which you originally sought. Links are usually explanatory text (often underlined or in a different colour) but they can also be images. Some links cause a new browser window to open. However, if the link opens in the existing browser window and the new page is not as interesting as you had hoped, simply click "back" on the browser's icon bar and you will return the previous site.

TIP One of the browser's most useful features is its ability to store the addresses of interesting websites as 'favourites' or 'bookmarks'. This means that they can quickly be found again in future. Favourites can also be organised into folders to make them easier to manage.

SECTION 2. RESEARCH

There are over 3,000,000,000 internet pages and the amount of information available online continues to grow. For campaigners, the internet can be used to access a wide range of useful information such as:

- Previously exposed evidence of the problems you face
- Information on governmental policies
- Information on companies
- Statistics on trade, health, pollution, habitat loss
- Legal documents, including coverage of international environmental and human rights conventions
- Images to illustrate issues
- Contact details for allies or advocacy targets

Knowing how to access this information efficiently is of paramount importance. If you are using information from the internet to support a campaign, it is advisable to keep printed copies of the web-pages in case you need to prove your sources.

☛ Internet pages can be saved to your own computer's hard drive. This allows copies of information to be kept and re-read without having to access the internet and find the information more than once. To save internet pages, click "File" on your browser's menu bar, then "Save As...". Saving as a ".html" file will save the one file but may miss out pictures, saving as "complete html" will save a number of files into a folder, saving as a ".mht" file will save the complete page as a single file and is the most useful option.

☛ REMEMBER

Internet information sources may not be as reliable as those from traditional media. Try to verify the quality of internet sources or get confirmation of information from a second source.

TIP *Corpwatch India has some useful advice on how to research transnational companies. See www.corpwatchindia.org/research/PHR.jsp*

2.1 Search engines

When seeking new information, search engines are the best tools to use first. These are internet sites that search the web for specified terms. Examples include Lycos, Altavista and Google. A basic search involves putting a search term (e.g. pesticides) into the page and clicking on 'search'. A new page will load, listing the web sites that include the search term, along with a few lines of text that help you to decide whether they are relevant or not. Clicking on an entry in the list of results will cause that page to open for further inspection.

Often using a single word as a search term will yield too many results. In the case of "pesticides", over 1.6 million results are found. It is necessary then to refine the search. If you are seeking information about poisoning caused by pesticide exposure, it is useful to add another search term, e.g. the word "poisoning". As shown below, by entering both words, the search will still produce over 100,000 results (or 'hits'). These are the web pages that contain both words somewhere in the text – still too many to read through in search of information. Using speech marks (") can further refine the search by requiring that the words within speech marks must appear together on the web-page to register a hit.

Adding further extra terms will make the search yet more efficient but beware of adding very common words that are likely to appear on many websites other than the ones you seek. If you are interested in a particular country (e.g. Cambodia) or pesticide (e.g. endosulfan), adding its name will make the results list manageable. Most search engines have advanced search options that allow further refinement by date, language, or other criteria.

Example: Refining a search by adding and grouping words.

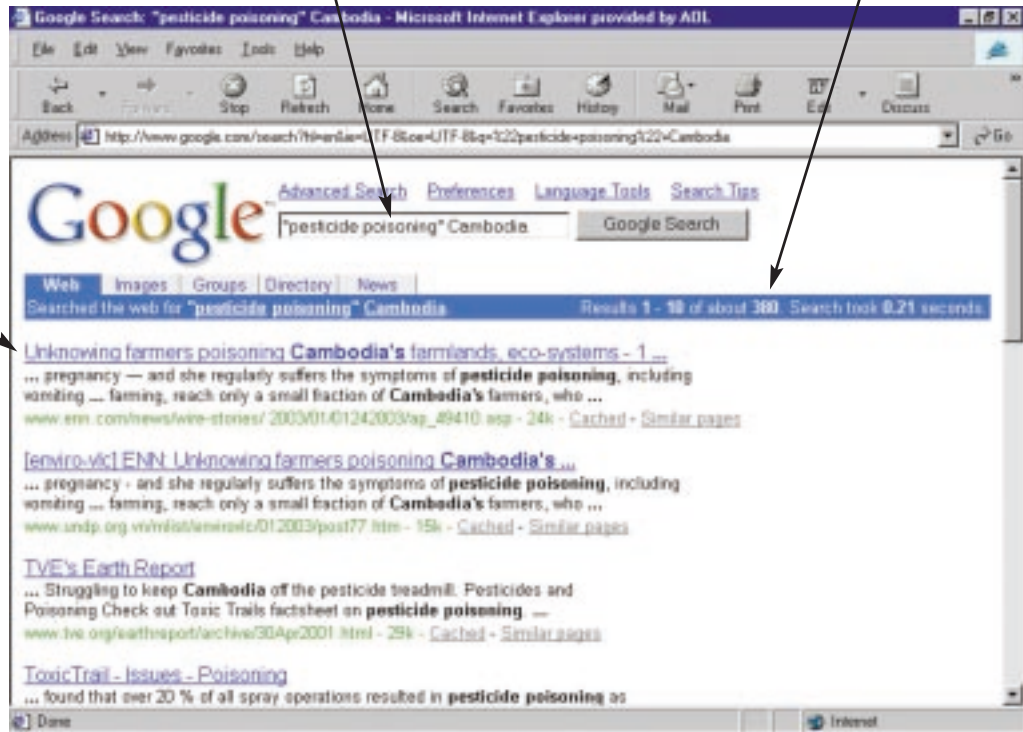
Search term	Number of hits
pesticides	over 1,500,000
pesticides poisoning	over 100,000
"pesticides poisoning"	over 500
"pesticides poisoning" Cambodia	under 50
"pesticides poisoning" endosulfan	under 50

TIP *The Business & Human Rights Resource Centre [www.business-humanrights.org] has hundreds of online pages covering a wide range of issues relevant to campaigners in search of up-to-date information from a variety of sources. Here you can read press releases, news stories, NGO reports arranged by business sector (e.g. chemicals, coffee), by issue (e.g. child labour, globalisation), or by country.*

Search terms used

Number of results

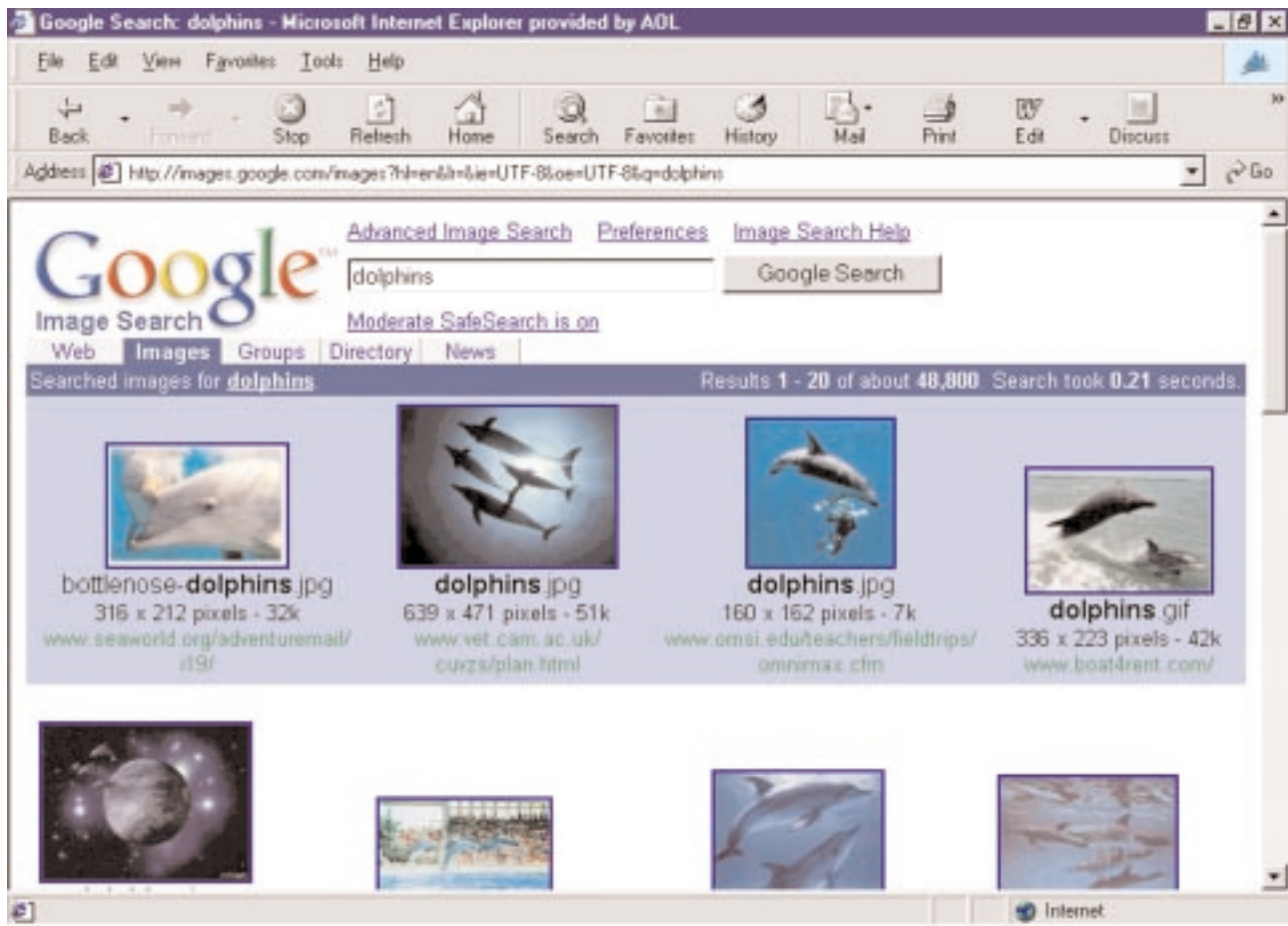
Search results –
clicking the title
will open the
page



2.2 Searching for images

Often it is possible to find images on internet pages that would be useful in publications. If an image is essential and you have a budget for it, there are a number of online photographic libraries (see listings). These can be searched in the same way as search engines are used. The Google search engine has a special image search feature that is very easy to use (www.google.com/img/ghp). Once an image has been found, you should identify the copyright holder and seek permission before using it in any publication or website of your own. Websites usually list some contact details that can be used to get in contact with photographers whose work you are interested in using.

Example: the results of a Google image search for "dolphins" provides 48,800 results



2.3 Online news

Access to global news media allows campaigners to get up-to-date information from around the world. These days, major newspapers and television news channels have websites where almost all of their content is available, and constantly being updated. There are also specialist news sites that collect news stories from a wide range of media and can be searched in the same way that search engines are used.

☛ The Google search engine can be used to seek information within specific websites. For example, to search within the Central Intelligence Agency's website (www.cia.gov) for information on human rights in Colombia, enter the following in the search box:

`site:www.cia.gov "human rights" Colombia`

2.4 Academic publications

One problem of depending on the internet for information is that the reliability of the information can not always be determined. Papers in academic journals, however, are rigorously reviewed before publication and are much more reliable sources of information than many documents available online. Although most academic journals make their papers available on a paid subscription basis, it is possible to read their abstracts (summaries) by searching on a site like PubMed (see directory) that includes papers on key issues such as health, the environment, conservation and human rights. Usually, by contacting the lead author, one can request a full reprint of their paper, by sending a postcard or email (there is often no charge for these reprints).

2.5 Reference sites

Just as a good office or library has some useful reference books full of valuable information, there are a number of sites online that provide a similar function. Bookmarking these sites will allow them to be readily located when information is needed quickly. Examples include: online dictionaries, translating tools, currency converters, online libraries, etc. (see Directory for examples).

2.6 Online directories

These are the internet's equivalent of telephone directories or 'yellow pages'. They list links to websites in groups according to common interest and are usually available from search engine websites, like Google, Lycos and Yahoo (see Directory).

TIP *The Environmental News Service* [www.ens-news.com/] and *Environmental News Network* [www.enn.com/] websites publish daily news on environmental issues worldwide

TIP *Euractiv* [www.euractiv.com/] is a useful resource that helps explain the structure and policies of the European Parliament and Commission (which can present considerable difficulties to those new to these institutions and their work).

2.7 Other organisations' publications

Often organisations' publications can be valuable sources of information. These days, it is commonplace for such documents to be published online as Microsoft Word (.doc) or Portable Document Format (.pdf) files. In order to view pdf files, a piece of software called Adobe Acrobat is required (this is available for free download from www.adobe.com).

2.8 Using email for research

Research is not a one-way street – communicating with others familiar with your issue is an essential element of research. Email addresses for relevant academics or civil society organisations can easily be found and used to request information to support campaigning work. Email is considered in more depth in the following section. Email addresses can usually be found online by following a 'link' given as "Contact", "Contact us" or similar. Email addresses for academics can often be found via their university websites' staff directories.

- ☛ Some websites have a large number of individual pages and navigating through them in search of information can be confusing. Often such sites will have a link to a 'Site Map', which opens a page showing a simplified list of all of the site's contents, with clickable links to individual pages.

SECTION 3. COMMUNICATION

3.1 Email (electronic mail)

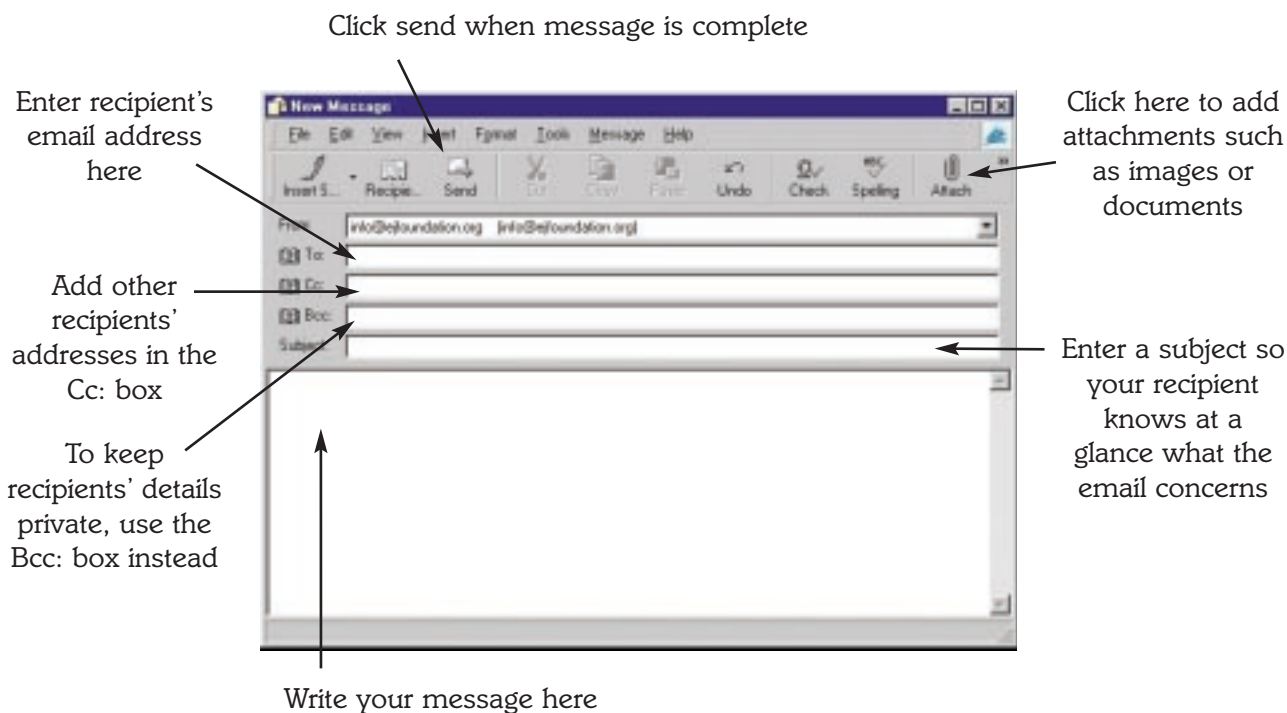
Without a doubt, email is one of the most valuable applications of the internet. Email accounts are usually provided by Internet Service Providers (the companies that administer your internet connection) and can be used in association with a mail program like Microsoft's Outlook. Alternatively, there are a number of free internet-based email services like Yahoo Mail or Hotmail. Email has revolutionised communications. It allows senders to know that their correspondence has arrived in seconds and allows copies of all incoming and outgoing mail to be kept. By entering an email address in an email's Cc: field, additional recipients can receive 'carbon copies'. The Bcc:, or 'blind carbon copy', field allows the sender to keep the recipients' addresses hidden from each other. This is particularly useful when sending press releases (see below). Email can be used:

- to communicate within an organisation
- to contact journalists to pitch your story to them
- to network with others working on similar issues world-wide
- to receive news updates
- to send and receive documents – a useful feature of email is that 'attachments' (e.g. documents or images) can be added to messages
- to update your supporters on your activities
- to seek new sources of financial support
- to contact experts on the issues you are dealing with
- to send out a press/news release

TIP *United Nations agencies have extensive websites that are valuable sources of information. Similarly the major bilateral and multilateral donor agencies (e.g. World Bank) have detailed project documents online.*

Viruses

These are problematic computer programs, which automatically replicate themselves and can then 'infect' other programs, often severely disrupting them or deleting data. Plain text in an email does not carry this threat but attachments do. It is important to be wary of opening attachments in emails, especially if they have the 'exe' file extension, e.g. "document.exe" or if they come from unknown senders. Virus protection software (e.g. Norton Antivirus or McAfee Virus Scan) are valuable tools that help protect your work from being disrupted by viruses. As well as being available in shops, such software can be downloaded from the internet for a fee (see Directory)



Quick Tips on Emailing News Releases

- Send the email to yourself, but put the recipients' addresses in the BCC: field. This ensures that people's email addresses are not made public against their wishes.
- Don't use more than 100 email addresses for each email.
- Don't use attachments – journalists and editors tend not to have time to open them and are wary of the threat of computer viruses (see page 10).
- Don't send news releases to every contact you have. Some will quickly become annoyed if they receive too much unsolicited email (called 'spam'). It is better to target those individuals or organisations that are going to be specifically interested in your issue.
- Find relevant websites (e.g. www.indymedia.org) to which your news releases can be posted.

TIP www.oneworld.net is a great site for networking and highlighting campaign issues, as well as a source of issues-based or regional information.

3.2 Usenet groups / newsgroups

Usenet groups (also called Chat Forums or Newsgroups) are online environments for discussion and information exchange. Groups exist for virtually every topic imaginable. Often these groups will be 'moderated', which means that an individual acts to ensure that discussions are kept within the intended framework. Messages posted to the news group will first need to be approved by the moderator. To use newsgroups, you will need a piece of software called a 'newsgroup reader'. Free software like the email package Microsoft Outlook and internet browser Netscape Communicator can perform this function. For more information on how to get the most out of newsgroups, see listings in the directory at the end of this document.

3.3 Mailing lists

Mailing lists differ from usenet groups in that users do not need to continually visit a site for updates. Instead, messages are distributed via email to all members of the list. While less focused than specific usenet discussions, mailing lists tend to have more members, making a positive response to a posting more likely. Some mailing lists are however very specific and their members do not appreciate receiving 'off-topic' messages. For this reason, mailing lists often have moderators as is the case with Usenet groups. Some mailing lists are run by organisations (e.g. Human Rights Watch) but it is also easy to set up new lists and invite people to join (e.g. Yahoo Groups). By posting a message to a mailing list, your query may be seen by many individuals worldwide and one or more may be able to provide a useful response or suggest further sources of information.

3.4 Chat programs and internet telephony

Chat programs combine the freedom of email with the conversation of a telephone call. Two or more people can have a live conversation by typing their messages (which appear on their respective computer screens) instead of talking. The popular Yahoo Messenger and MSN Messenger are very user-friendly and allow in-depth conversations to be had, for free, and can keep a record of all that was said. The great advantage of chat programmes is that people in distant countries can communicate live for a fraction of the cost of a telephone call.

A recent development is internet telephony, whereby normal telephone calls can be made for the cost of a local call. This is especially advantageous for international communications. Some additional hardware is required (i.e. a telephone handset that connects to your computer) and sound quality may not be as good as on a conventional telephone. Nonetheless, as technology develops, internet telephony will become more widespread and of higher quality.

TIP The following site has an introduction to chat programmes with some useful links for downloads – www.techsoup.org/articlepage.cfm?Articleid=122&topicid=5

SECTION 4: EXPOSURE

The internet allows organisations to publicise their activities as well as the issues they are trying to address. It can therefore be an effective tool for outreach and advocacy.

4.1 Creating a website

The simplest way to gain exposure is by having a website to which information can be added as the need arises. Having an internet presence is very important as it allows journalists, donors, and potential allies to find out about your work. Building and updating a website is considerably easier than is often thought. A simple website can be up and running (and 'live' for the world to see) in literally just a few minutes.

Internet pages are made up of files such as images, text documents, and the 'HTML' documents that code for the pages themselves (HTML is the programming language that internet pages are written in). These all require a certain amount of computer space and a decision should be made early on where you want to host this material. Options include using your own server, webspace provided by your internet service provider, or from web-hosting companies online. Some of these companies charge an annual fee and allow you a more personalised web address. Others, such as Geocities (www.geocities.com) provide free web space.

In order to create or edit internet pages, a small amount of HTML knowledge is needed but it is really very easy to learn. There are online resources that help teach HTML and the best way is just to learn by practice. By making small changes and frequently saving and re-loading the relevant change, it is possible to identify mistakes as they are made. A good website for learning HTML is: [www.davesite.com/webstation/html] but there are also many other free sources of information on the internet. Searching on Google for "learning HTML" will provide a list of sites full of tips and tutorials.

Alternatively, a number of computer programs (e.g. Dreamweaver) allow web-pages to be created without any knowledge of HTML, and standard software often allows documents to be saved in HTML format. When such documents are uploaded to a website and viewed with a browser, they appear like regular internet pages (see below).

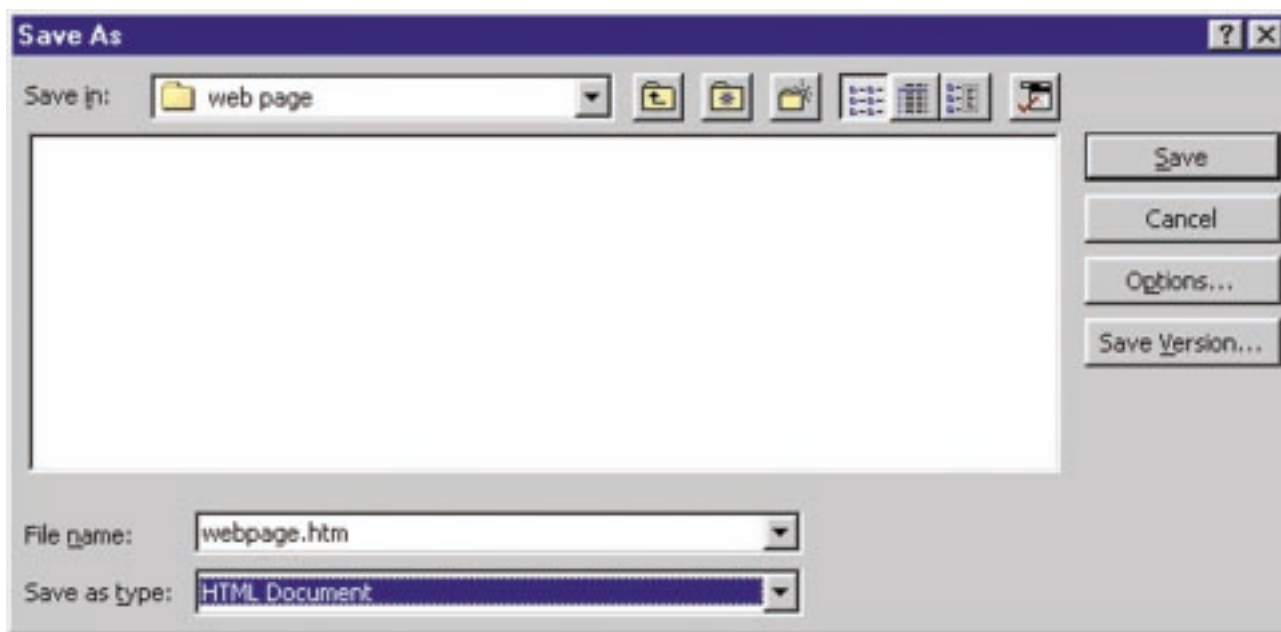
Once you have a website up and running you can use it to:

- display your contact details
- upload images illustrating the issues you are working on
- publish press releases, reports and exposés
- attract supporters
- publicise forthcoming activities
- build up contacts – ask for email addresses of interested people so you can send information to them
- display video footage (e.g. testimony of victims of human rights abuses or evidence of threats to the natural environment)
- set up automatic letters to advocacy targets

TIP Be sure that any statements you make in emails or web-pages are true. Legal action can be brought against you if you use misleading or defamatory statements. This is an especially important consideration as the internet makes it very easy for text to be copied and spread rapidly worldwide

TIP: Image files are often large in size but, for the purposes of viewing on the internet, they do not need to be. To save webspace and allow internet pages to load faster, images should be saved in compressed formats (e.g. as .jpg, or .gif files) and reduced in height / width where necessary.

☛ Saving documents in HTML format is easy. For example, in the case of Microsoft Word, just click on "Save as..." in the File menu, then select "Web Page" or "HTML document" from the options (See below):



Website essentials

Simple websites are often the most effective. Having too much information on each page will make them slower to load and less easy to draw information from. The best solution is to use multiple pages to create the website. These can be linked to from a menu on the main page or from a site map page. Other essentials are your contact details, and a brief description of what you are trying to achieve and why. The great thing about websites is that they can be continually updated so you, in the first instance, don't need to worry about creating a massive site. Just the basics will do – these can be added to over time.

Warning: Be 'case sensitive'

When using the internet, it is important to remember that many forms (e.g. those for email usernames and passwords), are 'case sensitive', meaning that differences between upper (block capitals) and lower case text are recognised. Thus, "FRUITBAT" is different from "fruitbat" or "Fruitbat". Also, when writing to someone, one should avoid using upper case throughout as this often interpreted as indicating that the writer is shouting!

4.2 Online publications

Articles in internet-based publications can have considerably greater longevity and reach a wider audience than those in traditional media like print newspapers. By sending press releases and targeted story proposals to editors and journalists from online publications, campaigners can achieve greater exposure for their work. Furthermore, the internet offers many opportunities for direct publication of articles, letters, opinions, press releases. All add to the exposure potential for your organisation and your campaigns. Examples of online publications are presented in the Directory.

Example: The Late Friday News

Every two weeks, the Mangrove Action Project publishes the Late Friday News. This is available online and via email for those who request it. The Late Friday News includes feature articles, requests for information, action alerts, and updates about mangrove forest conservation, coral reefs, unsustainable fishing, impacts of shrimp farming and other related issues. See www.earthisland.org/map/lfrn.htm

4.3 Action alerts, online petitions, etc.

The internet can be used to call on individuals and organisations outside of your own to support your campaign objectives in a number of ways. Action alerts, letter writing campaigns and online petitions have all been used to publicise environmental or human rights abuses. All can be used to focus concern directly at the key policy-makers capable of effecting positive change.

Example:

Oxfam's online "Make Trade Fair" petition has received over 4 million signatures. See www.maketradefair.com

TIP: Registering your site with search engines will increase the chances of it being discovered by other internet users not already familiar with your work. See: www.search.com/guides/submit/index.html

TIP: International letter-writing campaigns or petitions can sometimes be counter-productive as explained at this website: www.whrnet.org/docs/action-03-05-07.html

SECTION 5: YOUR INTERNET CHECKLIST

- ✓ Avoid running up a large telephone bill from spending too much time online. Emails and web-pages can be downloaded and read offline to save money.
- ✓ Keep printed copies of important information sources (or save them to your hard drive)
- ✓ Create a web-site to publicise your organisation and its work
- ✓ Use email to send news releases to relevant journalists and other contacts
- ✓ Use your browser's 'bookmarks' or 'favourites' feature to keep an easy-access list of websites you frequently visit.
- ✓ Keep copies of all important emails sent and received.
- ✓ Be 'case sensitive' (see page 15)
- ✓ Keep exploring the internet – the best way to learn how it can help you is by using it.

SECTION 6: DIRECTORY OF USEFUL INTERNET SITES

Listed below are web-pages and resources referred to above. This is by no means an exhaustive list, but includes many internet sites of everyday use to campaigning organisations and individuals.

6.1 Further Reading For Online Activists

EJF Activist Training Manual [www.ejfoundation.org/training.html]

The Virtual Activist [<http://netaction.org/training/>]

The Internet as a Medium for Research [www.nrf.ac.za/yenza/research/internet.htm]

Internet Tool For Global Campaign [www.globalpolicy.org/ngos/role/policymk/internet/2002/0722tool.htm]

Environmental Internet Campaigning of NGOs [www.isep.at/internet_ws/keys.html]

Environmental Activism on the Internet [www.abc.net.au/rn/science/earth/stories/s110590.htm]

Charities to take on net challenge [<http://society.guardian.co.uk/internet/story/0,8150,524360,00.html>]

Net activism has power to change world [<http://society.guardian.co.uk/internet/story/0,8150,421028,00.html>]

Writing Effective Email Alerts [www.techsoup.org/articlepage.cfm?articleid=307&topicid=5]

Advocacy & Lobbying Online: [<http://itrainonline.org/itrainonline/english/strategicft.shtml?x=1743>]

Researching Transnational Companies [www.corpwatchindia.org/research/PHR.jsp]

An Activists' Strategy for Effective Online Networking [www.onenw.org/bin/page.cfm/pageid/42]

Human Rights Connection – Activists' Tools & Strategies (multilingual) [www.hrconnection.org/]

Confronting Companies Using Shareholder Power [www.foe.org/international/shareholder/]

Green Media Toolshed [<http://www.greenmediatoolshed.org/training/index.html>]

6.2 Search Engines

Google [www.google.com] – *Currently the most popular search engine.*

Lycos [www.lycos.com] – *A well-established search engine.*

Altavista [www.altavista.com] – *A well-established search engine.*

6.3 News Sites

BBC [www.news.bbc.co.uk] – *Constantly updated news site with broad geographical coverage.*

New York Times [www.nytimes.com] – *Arguably the most influential daily newspaper in the world.*

The Economist [www.economist.com] – *Weekly magazine of international politics and economics.*

New Scientist [www.newscientist.com] – *Weekly magazine publishing scientific news.*

All Africa [www.allafrica.com] – *News from all parts of Africa.*

Far Eastern Economic Review [www.feer.com] – *Politics and economics with an Asian focus.*

World News [www.worldnews.com] – *For searching global news sites online.*

News Now [www.newsnow.co.uk] – *For searching global news sites online.*

Google News [<http://news.google.com>] – *For searching global news sites online.*

News Trove [www.newstrove.com] – *For searching global news sites online.*

Internet Public Library: Newspapers [www.ipl.org/div/news/] – *Lists newspapers in 100+ countries.*

Environmental News Service [www.ens-news.com/] – *Daily environmental news.*

Environmental News Network [www.enn.com/] – *Daily environmental news.*

The Natural Resource [www.thenaturalresource.org] – *Environmental news archive.*

Sustainable Development International [www.sustdev.org]

PaperBoy [thepaperboy.com]

Panos [www.panos.org.uk] – *Specialises in reporting issues affecting developing countries*

Oneworld [www.oneworld.net] – *News, reports and in-depth information*

Science and Development Network [www.scidev.net] – *News about science, technology and the developing world.*

6.4 Photo Libraries (see also 6.18, below)

Google Image Search [www.google.com/imghp]

FAO Media Archive [www1.fao.org/media_user/_home.html]

Royalty-Free Photos [www.photos.com] – *Access a large collection for one low price.*

6.5 Academic Publication Databases

PubMed [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=PubMed]

6.6 Online Directories

Yahoo [www.yahoo.com]

What You Need to Know About [www.miningco.com/]

Google [www.google.com/dirhp]

Lycos [www.lycos.com/sitemap.asp]

6.7 Newsgroups

CNET Usenet Advice [www.cnet.com/internet/0-3805-7-1564164.html]

How to find newsgroups [www.ii.com/internet/messaging/newsgroups/]

6.8 Mailing Lists

Yahoo Groups [www.groups.yahoo.com]

Topica [www.topica.com]

Human Rights Watch mailing list [www.hrw.org/act/subscribe-mlists/subscribe.htm]

Derechos – Human Rights mailing list [www.derechos.org/human-rights/lists/hrights.html]

Global Policy Forum listserv [www.globalpolicy.org/visitctr/listserv.htm]

6.9 Free Internet Email Services

Yahoo Mail [www.mail.yahoo.com]

Hotmail [www.hotmail.com]

6.10 Chat Programs

Yahoo Messenger [<http://messenger.yahoo.com/>]

MSN messenger [<http://messenger.msn.com>]

Introduction to Chat Messengers [www.techsoup.org/articlepage.cfm?Articleid=122&topicid=5]

6.11 Reference & Research

CIA World Factbook [www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/]

Currency Converter [www.xe.com/ucc]

Text Translator [<http://babelfish.altavista.com/>] – *For converting short text to and from English*

International Dialing Codes [<http://kropla.com/dialcode.htm>]

FAO Statistical Databases [www.fao.org/waicent/portal/statistics_en.asp]

Online Library Site [www.libraryspot.com/]

Encyclopaedia Britannica [www.britannica.com]

Library of Congress [www.loc.gov]

Business and Human Rights Resource Centre [www.business-humanrights.org/]

Internet Public Library [www.ipl.org]

Food & Agriculture Organisation Virtual Library [www.fao.org/waicent/portal/Virtuallibrary_en.asp]

International Institute for Sustainable Development [www.iisd.ca/]

Find Articles [www.findarticles.com]

National Sea Grant Library [<http://nsgl.gso.uri.edu>]

Transnationale (multilingual) [www.transnationale.org] – *information on multinational companies.*

6.12 United Nations Agencies

- Food & Agriculture Organisation** [www.fao.org]
- World Food Programme** [www.wfp.org]
- World Health Organisation** [www.who.org]
- United Nations Environment Programme** [www.unep.org]
- United Nations Development Programme** [www.undp.org]
- United Nations Children's Emergency Fund** [www.unicef.org]
- International Labour Organisation** [www.ilo.org]

6.13 Donor Agencies

- World Bank** [www.worldbank.org]
- International Finance Corporation** [www.ifc.org]
- Asian Development Bank** [www.adb.org]
- African Development Bank** [www.afdb.org]
- Inter-American Development Bank** [www.iadb.org]
- DFID** [www.dfid.gov.uk] – UK's bilateral aid agency
- DANIDA** [www.um.dk/english/dp/ba.asp] – Denmark's bilateral aid agency
- SIDA** [www.sida.se/Sida/jsp/polopoly.jsp?d=107] – Sweden's bilateral aid agency
- GTZ** [www.gtz.de/english/] – Germany's bilateral aid agency
- USAid** [www.usaid.gov] USA's bilateral aid agency
- AusAID** [www.ausaid.gov.au] – Australia's bilateral aid agency
- JICA** [www.jica.go.jp/] – Japan's bilateral aid agency

6.14 Major international non-governmental organisations

- Amnesty International** [www.amnesty.org]
- Anti-Slavery International** [www.antislavery.org]
- Cafod** [www.cafod.org.uk]
- Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament** [www.cnduk.org]
- CARE International** [www.care.org]
- Child Rights Information Network** [www.crin.org]
- Christian Aid** [www.christian-aid.org.uk]
- Conservation International** [www.conservation.org]
- Consumers International** [www.consumersinternational.org]
- Corpwatch** [www.corpwatch.org] – Focus on impacts of corporations
- Earth Island Institute** [www.earthisland.org]
- Fair Trade Foundation** [www.fairtrade.org.uk]
- Flora & Fauna International** [www.fauna-flora.org]
- Friends of the Earth International** [www.foei.org]
- Global Response** [www.globalresponse.org]
- Global Witness** [www.globalwitness.org/]
- Greenpeace International** [www.greenpeace.org]
- Human Rights Watch** [www.hrw.org]
- International Committee of the Red Cross** [www.icrc.org]
- Mangrove Action Project** [www.earthisland.org/map]
- Multinational Monitor** [www.multinationalmonitor.org]
- Ocean Conservancy** [www.oceanconservancy.org]
- Oxfam International** [www.oxfam.org]
- Pesticides Action Network International** [www.pan-international.org]
- Transparency International** [www.transparency.org]

Wildlife Conservation Society [www.wcs.org]
World Conservation Union (IUCN) [www.iucn.org]
World Development Movement [www.wdm.org.uk]
World Rainforest Movement [www.wrm.org.uy]
World Resources Institute [www.wri.org]
WWF International [www.panda.org]

6.15 Online publications of interest

The Ecologist [www.theecologist.org]
Mother Jones [www.motherjones.com]
New Internationalist [www.newint.org]
Grist Magazine [www.gristmagazine.com]
New Scientist [www.newscientist.com]

6.16 International Environmental and Human Rights Agreements

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species [www.cites.org]
Basel Convention on Hazardous Waste [www.basel.int]
Rotterdam Convention on Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade [www.pic.int]
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants [www.pops.int]
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer [www.unep.ch/ozone/montreal.shtml]
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands [www.ramsar.org/]
Universal Declaration of Human Rights [www.unhchr.ch/udhr/index.htm]
UN Convention On The Law Of The Sea [www.unclos.com]
International Human Rights Treaties [www.unhchr.ch/html/intlinst.htm]
Convention on Biological Diversity [www.biodiv.org]
UN Convention on Climate Change [www.unfccc.int]

6.17 Virus protection software

McAfee Virus Scan [www.mcafee.com]
Norton Anti-Virus [www.symantec.com]

6.18 Building a website

Webmonkey [<http://hotwired.lycos.com/webmonkey/frontdoor/beginners.html>] *Website advice*
Webdesign [http://webdesign.about.com/library/beginning/bl_begin.htm?PM=ss11_webdesign]
Icon Bazaar [www.iconbazaar.com/] *Images, backgrounds and icons for websites*
Free Graphics [www.free-graphics.com] *free images for use in documents or webpages*
HTML Colour codes [www.iconbazaar.com/color_tables]

6.19 Free internet space and website hosting

Geocities [www.geocities.com]
Angelfire [<http://angelfire.lycos.com>]

SECTION 7: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Attachment	A file, such as an image or document, that can be sent with an email to one or more recipients
Bookmark	A way of storing internet addresses on your browser so that they can be returned to easily
Browser	A computer program used to view web pages (e.g. Internet Explorer)
Hardware	Computer equipment such as the keyboard, mouse, monitor, scanner and printer (see also Software)
HTML	HyperText Markup Language, the computer language that websites are written in.
ISP	Internet Service Provider – a company that sells internet access
Link	When a webpage address is embedded in a page being viewed, it is called a link, or hyperlink. Clicking on the link will open the page to which it refers.
Modem	A piece of hardware that connects the computer to the internet via a telephone line.
Software	Computer programmes such as Netscape Navigator, Pegasus Mail, or MS Word
URL	Universal Resource Locator (the 'address' of an internet site, e.g. www.google.com).
Virus	An undesirable program that reaches your computer without your consent, a virus may replicate, damage existing programs, or destroy data.

☛ A more detailed glossary, which is worth reading simply to learn more about the internet, is available online at:
www.lib.berkeley.edu/TeachingLib/Guides/Internet/Glossary.html