



# **Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet)**

## **Workshop Report**

**Media and ICT Policy Workshop  
Indian Ocean Beach Club,  
Mombasa  
10-13 March 2006**

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## **Executive Summary**

ICTs have made and continue to make positive impact on the socio-economic lifestyles of individuals across the globe. Emerging world economies in India, China, and Singapore amongst others are largely founded on an ICT (Information and Communication Technology) platform. Decisions regarding who and how the world shall be governed in the rapidly evolving Information Society are continuously being made with little or no coverage in the local media. This workshop was called to explore and discuss the role that the Media can play in promoting and highlighting some of these contemporary ICT developments that are impacting on our unconscious public.

The influence the Media has on society can never be overemphasised. With an increasingly wired society, the Media can easily reach over ninety percent of any national population through the use of all or any of the following common media platforms: Radio, TV or Print. Any ICT Initiative will only have a greater impact if it is communicated comprehensively, widely and consistently by the Media. It is however, evident that most ICT initiatives that continue to make both positive and negative impact on the socio-economic wellbeing of citizens rarely make it to the media.

This workshop, which was organised, by KICTANet (Kenya ICT Action Network), IDRC (International Development Research Center), APC (Association for Progressive Communications) and CATIA (Catalysing Access to ICTs in Africa) brought together Media and ICT Practitioners to explore ways in which ICT issues could be made more relevant, particularly from an Editorial perspective.

Amongst other barriers that restricted ICT coverage, it was found that ICT Practitioners often communicate excessively in ICT terminologies with little or no attempt to elaborate on the same. This in turn made the reporting aspect difficult in terms of creating a newsworthy article, particularly for the consumption of the common or wider public. This inability to translate ICT events and issues into day-to-day concerns of the Media's target audience (public) will continue being the biggest obstacle for mainstreaming ICTs in media.

There is need, therefore, to bridge the gap between contemporary ICT issues and the Media's target audience. This could be done by increasing the awareness and understanding of ICT issues by Editors and journalists while simultaneously increasing the understanding of how the Media works by ICT Practitioners. Capacity building for journalist covering ICT issues and the creation of an Online Media List for Editors was amongst other interventions considered as a sustainable way of bridging the gap between ICTs and the Media.

## **Introduction**

### ***Background***

The Media is a powerful tool that can influence and shape the direction and opinions of society. ICTs are powerful tools that can improve the socio-economic livelihoods of citizens. How can the Media Practitioners leverage on their strengths to promote the use and spread of ICTs as a tool for development?

Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet) felt that there was a need to have ICT issues covered more frequently and comprehensively in the Media than it is the case currently. One way of increasing this coverage is by engaging the media practitioners in a workshop that would explore the challenges facing ICT coverage and how they can be overcome.

***Aim:*** To get senior editors from the Broadcast, Print and Electronic Media to appreciate their role in promoting the use of ICTs as a tool for socio-economic development.

### ***Methodology:***

The Workshop model was preferred because it allows for a deeper interaction between the ICT practitioners (Facilitators) and the Media practitioners (Editors). To guarantee attendance from the senior editors, it was imperative that their invitation to attend was coordinated and executed by one of them.

The Facilitators were tasked with the duty of introducing and presenting a wide range of contemporary ICT issues with a view to inform and elicit interest for coverage from the Media. A panel session was provided after each presentation to capture reactions from the Media and discuss how the issues could be best packaged for coverage.

### ***Objectives:***

The Objectives of the Workshop included the following:

- i) To inform Media practitioners about important and contemporary ICTs issues- both at a domestic and at the international level.
- ii) To understand why ICT issues attract less coverage
- iii) To learn from the Media practitioners how ICT issues can be packaged to improve on their coverage.
- iv) To create a sustainable relationship between the Media and the ICT Practitioners

### ***Expected Outcomes:***

1. Increased interest in ICTs by the Media
2. Improved understanding of how Media works
3. Creation of a Media Mailing to act as a forum between Media and ICT Practitioners
4. Improving capacity for journalists to comprehensively cover ICT issues

## **Workshop Proceedings:-Summaries**

### **Day 1: Friday 10<sup>th</sup> March 2006**

Most of the Editors and the Facilitators arrived and checked into their various accommodations quarters.

### **Day 2: Sat 11th March 2006**

#### **Morning Session: 9:00-1.00p.m**

Mr. Walubengo welcomed the participants and asked each one to make self-introductions. Mr. Makali said that the objectives of the workshop included Networking with ICT Practitioners, appreciating ICT issues and how they relate to development and exploring ways in which the issues could be effectively covered. He invited Edith Adera to set the background before inviting the guest of honour Dr. Oketch to give his speech.

The guest of honour, Dr. Juma Oketch, the Secretary, eGovernment Secretariat officially opened the Workshop. In his speech, Dr. Juma emphasised on the need for the Media to gain a deeper understanding of ICT issues in order to be able to present them better to the public. He said that the world economy is increasingly moving away from the Manufacturing industry to the Information Industry and the Media can positively accelerate this progression by highlighting the issues that need attention and action on the part of the Government, the Public or any other stakeholders. He thanked the Editors for finding and sparing time to attend the important workshop whose objective was to enhance the Media's appreciation of contemporary ICT issues and establish how they can be effectively covered.

#### **Setting the Background: Facilitated by Edith Adera**

Edith Adera, in her presentation talked about the paradox of the African ICT landscape. Whereas Africa has the lowest tele-densities, it has the fastest mobile phone growth rates. Even though it has the fastest growth rate for Internet Users, it still leaves a large majority without Internet access. Somalia, which has had no central government in the last fifteen years is surprisingly able to offer the cheapest international call-rates. She concluded by saying that it was apparent that Liberalisation had not had the anticipated effect on telecommunication prices and therefore there is need to re-evaluate the regulatory and policy frameworks.

#### **ICT Sector Overview: Facilitated by Muriuki Mureithi**

Mr. Mureithi presented the session to help put participants into perspective on the essence of ICTs in the country at large. His presentation gave insights on the value of ICTs in Kenya, opportunities and challenges facing the sector in the country as well as the role of the media in disseminating information pertaining to the sector. He presented statistical data - ICT indicators for Kenya, compared and contrasted them against the International ICT landscape.

#### **Panel Session -A:**

During the discussion session, the following matters arising were noted:

#### **Questions:**

1. What role does eGovernment Secretariat play visa-vs. the other ICT bodies in Government such as Government Information Technology Services (GITS), National Communications Secretariat (NCS) and the Ministry of Information and Communication?
2. Is there a policy to protect the dumping of cheap and environmentally unfriendly computers into the Kenyan Market?

**Reactions:**

1. Dr. Juma explained that IT as a service within Government was initially founded at the Ministry of Finance due to the historical reasons. The first IT service in most companies was always the Payroll and therefore it was natural to locate IT Services under the Finance department, under GITS. However, with more and more IT Applications being non-financial it is necessary to shift the coordination of IT Services beyond the Finance Department and eGovernment Secretariat is playing the role of overseeing computerisation across the Government departments. NCS is an advisory arm mandated to create Policy positions for the Government on ICT matters while the Ministry of Info & Communication oversees the whole ICT sector.
2. Edith Adera called for the need to enhance collaboration between the Ministry of Info & Communication and the Directorate of e-governance.
3. Mr. Muriuki said that there was no explicit anti-dumping policy against old computers as yet. There was need to have one, but it will need to carefully balance the need to have affordable ICT equipment against the need to be environmentally friendly.

**ICT Bill and the Media: Facilitated by John Walubengo and Brian Longwe**

Mr. Walubengo took the participants through the various sections of the proposed ICT Bill. The objective was to enable participants appreciate what the proposed Bill entailed. It was also expected that participants would be in a position to give recommendations that could lead to the enrichment of the document prior to its presentation to parliament for the First reading.

Mr. Longwe on the other hand gave a critique of the Bill, pointing out areas in the proposed bill that needed to be given closer attention by media practitioners. For instance he pointed out sections touching on regulation, cross media ownership, independence of the regulator and administration of the Universal fund among other contentious clauses.

**Panel Session-B:**

During the discussion session, the following matters arising were noted:

**Questions:**

1. Participants wanted to know if all stakeholders, particularly in the Media Owners Association had been consulted before the proposed Bill was published.

**Reactions:**

1. The participants were particularly incensed by the clauses on cross-media ownership, program coding and the fact that most of them had never heard of the proposed bill prior to attending the workshop.
2. It was agreed that there was need to promote the awareness of the proposed Bill and its impact to all stakeholders including the Members of Parliament.

### **Afternoon Session: 2:00-6:00p.m.**

#### **East African Submarine System (EASSy) Project + Open Access: Facilitated by Victor Kyalo and Eric Osiakwan**

Mr. Kyalo explained to the participants the importance of the upcoming undersea fiber cable. He mentioned that the Eastern coast was the only segment in the world that was yet to be covered by fiber. He mentioned that in the absence of fiber, African countries in the affected region have to rely on the more expensive and high latency satellite signals for Internet Access.

Mr. Osiakwan on the other hand gave experiences of how a similar cable (SAT3) was laid on the Western Coast of Africa without providing the anticipated benefits, particularly in terms of cheaper access to the Internet. He said that this was due to the consortium ownership model which in fact created a monopolistic environment that restricted access to the fiber by way of cost. He cautioned that unless the EASSy cable project adopts a different ownership model, preferably the Open Access Model, the anticipated benefits would never materialise.

#### **ICTs and US: Facilitated by Dr. Juma Oketch**

Dr. Juma Oketch took the participants through the different way in which ICTs have impacted on society. He showed how society has progressively shifted from the industrial age to the information age. He cited examples of eGovernment Applications such as the Kenya Revenue Authority, SIMBA System for automating Import and Export transactions, the Parliamentary website, and the automated Secondary School Examination Results website, amongst others. He however regretted that these initiatives have not been effectively covered by the media despite their relative importance. Moreover, the few times they have been covered, it is often with a negative, rather than a positive bias with regard to how these systems have impacted on society.

### **Panel Session -C:**

During the discussion session, the following matters arising were noted:

#### **Questions:**

1. With the advent of Blogging the traditional Media practitioners are apparently threatened with extinction, is there a policy regulating Blogging activities?
2. Why are the other eGovernment applications such as e-applications for licenses, passports and others taking long to become a reality?
3. What is the impact of computerisation of government services if the same services maybe denied on the basis of the Official Secrecy Act?
4. Are there plans to provide access to government data from public areas such as libraries, schools, etc?

5. Is there sufficient funding to cover the eGovernment projects? To what extent is the civil service attitude towards change affecting the eGovernment initiatives?
6. What are the communication strategies employed to advocate the use and adoption of eGovernment services?

### **Reactions.**

1. Dr. Juma said that regulating Blogging would amount to regulating the Internet, which has its own regulatory framework that goes beyond government jurisdiction. Mr. Siganga added that Internet Governance would require International Cooperation and cannot be effected by individual governments. Alice Munyua commented that instead of regulating blogging, mainstream media should instead embrace it as a new stream of reporting and then compete accordingly against the other Bloggers.
2. Dr. Juma said that the rollout of eGovernment application is happening in stages. The first stage focuses on availing and improving the connectivity infrastructure. This was on course and various Ministries have already been networked internally and a tender to build the Core and Backbone network would be out within the next 6-8 weeks. Once that Infrastructure is in place, the applications will be rolled out even faster.
3. On the impact of the Official Secrecy Act on computerisation efforts, Dr. Juma said that the laws are being reviewed appropriately and the Freedom of Information Bill is currently out with the objective of ensuring that Citizens gain appropriate access to Government Information. He recommended that the Media should play a leading role in advocating for a wider access of government information to the public.
4. Access to Government services shall use all the available resources, including public libraries. Dr. Juma added that Media houses also do have a rich source of historical data that could be transformed into electronic form and availed to the public. The Media said this transformation was being done but with a view to provide access at a fee.
5. Funding for eGovernment roll out was not sufficient but is enough for the current financial year. Dr. Juma hoped that a bigger allocation would be made in the coming financial year as the project gets to move out of Nairobi and into the rest of the country. The lack of computer literacy in the civil services and the poor attitude towards computerisation shall continue to hamper the eGovernment Initiatives. This is being addressed through training but eventually, some employees may be advised to leave after establishing that they are unable to cope with the changes.
6. On the communication strategy, Dr. Juma said that the current awareness campaign was focusing on the internal customer (Civil Service). However, the Public Relations Office, represented by Mr. Limo would move the eGovernment Awareness Campaign to the public in due course.



### **Day 3: Sunday 12<sup>th</sup> March 2006.**

#### **Morning Session: 9.00-1:00 p.m**

##### **ICTs & US: - A continuation, Facilitated by Andrew Limo**

A video on eGovernment Applications and their use in Kenya was shown by Mr. Limo. Another one on the Blogging Phenomena was shown by Mr. Walubengo.

##### **ICTs general Policy Issues: Facilitated by Joseph Mucheru & Dorcas Muthoni**

Mr. Mucheru presented seven rules that needed to be followed in order to guarantee a good and effective ICT Policy environment. He highlighted seven rules or conditions that should exist in order to provide a good Policy and Regulatory environment as shown below:

- It is imperative for countries to have a single, and where possible common, regulatory framework for both broadcasting and telecommunications
- It is vital for there to be enhanced competition and consumer protection law
- Emphasis should be placed on developing competition based regulatory and policy frameworks to promote the availability of higher bandwidth at lower costs to individuals
- A universal access mechanism to communications services must be adopted
- The regulator must be independent (and must also be seen to be independent)
- A mechanism to allow any party subject to a decision by the regulatory authority to have the right to appeal any decision
- The regulatory authority must collect data from the market players in order to perform their duties
- Regulation of transmission networks and services must be separated from the regulation of content

Dorcas Muthoni presented a video outlining the basic components that make up a Network and how it functions. In her main presentation, Muthoni defined what software is and why it is important. She said that Software plays a key role in providing Content and Services that run on top of Hardware Infrastructure. Typical issues of concern included how to protect Intellectual property in order to compensate the creative works of software developers. On the other hand, she said there was a valid case for Government to implement non-proprietary software (Open Source Software) in order to avoid exorbitant licensing fees that essentially leads to capital flight.

#### **Afternoon Session: 2:00-4:00 p.m.**

##### **Internet Governance: Facilitated by Waudo Siganga**

Mr. Siganga introduced the concept of Internet Governance and explained why it is important. He said that the Internet is a global facility that is being used by the public and should therefore involve the public in discussing how it would be governed. He mentioned that various governance and advocacy bodies including the UN, ITU,

ICANN, WSIS, WGIG and others that are actively discussing how the Internet should be governed. Unfortunately there seems to be little input from the developing world and he urged the Media to assist by highlighting the issues in order to increase developing world participations. He said typical IG issues included Spam, Cyber Crime, Security, Taxation, and Privacy amongst others.

### **Panel Session-D:**

#### **Questions:**

1. What is Voice over IP (VoIP) and how can it be beneficial to the public?
2. Why is the EASSy project so contentious and what role can the media play in resolving the issues?
3. Who is charged with the duty of protecting consumer rights in the ICT sector?
4. Why does the media cover so little about ICTs and how can this be improved?
5. Who is regulating Internet Broadcasting?
6. What is the profile of ICT graduates currently entering the market? Are our training institutions up to-date with relevant curricula?
7. How can the relationship between ICT Initiatives and the Media be sustained?

#### **Reactions:**

1. Mr. Siganga explained that VoIP is a way of transmitting voice signals over the Internet Protocol rather than over the traditional telecoms protocols. He further explained that a protocol is an agreed method of communication between two devices. The Internet way of communication is far much cheaper since the communication links are shared amongst thousands and sometimes millions of users – hence bringing down costs.
2. The following were amongst the various contentious issues surrounding the EASSy project:
  - a. That the EASSy Consortium is using Public Money to build the infrastructure, which however will be managed through Private Sector arrangements, that is the profit motive is likely to overshadow public good.
  - b. That once the public infrastructure is in place (the undersea cable), the Inter-connection framework will not be under the normal (CCK) regulations. It is bound to be monopolistic and possibly discriminative by way of costing.
  - c. That the process of joining the consortium remains selective.
3. On consumer rights, it was established that the Regulator, CCK should be charged with the duty of ensuring that telecoms operations do not exploit customers. This function however is not being effectively handled and there need to form Consumer Rights bodies outside the Regulatory body.
4. The Media practitioners were agreed that ICT attracts less coverage mostly because it was neither sensational nor emotional. It does not fit into the typical profile (Debbie or Wanjiku) that the media targets. Unless and until, ICTs are packaged to connect with this profile, ICTs will continue being difficult to sell.
5. Internet Broadcasting cannot be locally regulated since it is using the Internet platform, which pervades national boundaries. This is typical of most Internet Governance Issues that are currently being discussed and explored.
6. It was agreed that most ICT Training institutions largely focus on user-oriented skills. For the country to become an ICT producer (e.g. through

software development) there will be need to generate a critical mass of graduates whose bias goes beyond usage and into ICT development. The other challenge was that of reviewing syllabus where it was noted that most universities do not have mechanisms for rapidly changing ICT syllabi to match industry standards.

7. Any Media house will already have established a given agenda. The quickest way ICTs can be included in such agenda is by having them packaged appropriately so as to take up certain predefined slots within the said agenda. Slots for Business news, features, magazines and series exist in Radio, TV and Print. It was said that at times Editors lack contributions in specialised areas even after providing space for them.

## Way Forward and Closure – Facilitated by David Makali

During the closure, the following summary points were discussed and noted as some of the possible ways in which ICT Coverage could be improved:

- Relationships with the media on ICTs coverage can be sustained by:
- ICTs professionals relating their message to the common audience
- ICTs practitioners fitting into the agenda of the media in order to attract coverage
- Organizing courses, training journalists on ICTs
- Exploring the course content for such training by both the Media and the ICT Practitioners
- Improving trust between the Media and the ICT Practitioners - particularly those in the NGO sector who may be harboring personal rather than national interests
- Encouraging communication with Editors/Journalists to develop stories that would target specialized and dedicated columns.
- Considering the commercial dimensions under which the Media operates
- Scheduling Talk-Shows where ICT practitioners are invited to lead discussions
- Developing a glossary of ICT terms for use by media
- Being conscious of the typical news reader profile (i.e. the general public – ‘Debby’)
- Remembering that *‘if it bleeds it leads’*; Debby prefers Sensational, Emotional or Relevant stories.
- Attempting to fit ICT content within Debby’s context in order for the media to be genuinely interested in featuring ICTs.
- Establishing mechanisms for sharing information e.g. by use of mailing lists between ICT experts and media
- Organizing a workshop to inform ICT practitioners on how to relate with the media

**Vote of Thanks:**

Dr. Etta thanked all the participants and facilitators for making the workshop a success. She thanked the donor agencies IDRC, APC and CATIA for having funding the workshop. She made special thanks to Judy Kimiti, who was in charge of the logistics for her tireless effort in ensuring all participants eventually get to the venue and continue to feel comfortable. She thanked the guest of honour for accepting to officially open the workshop and finally thanked God for making all this things possible.

## Evaluation and Feedback

A short 6-item evaluation questionnaire was used to collect participants' views and provide an assessment of the workshop. Twenty-one questionnaires were distributed and all were returned duly completed. The analysis of the responses is reported hereunder.

21 participants constituting 100% of the respondents declared that the workshop met its objectives.

Participants identified the following as things they liked best about the workshop.

- Relevance, scope and focus on ICT policy
- Relaxed atmosphere
- Very interactive
- Extremely interactive and educational
- Allocation of sufficient time to exhaust all the discussions
- The quality of some of the presentations
- Presence of senior editors (difficult to get them)
- Open nature of the dialogue
- Opportunity to understand how to better engage the media and also work with the media
- Focus – remained relevant through out
- Flexibility
- Simplicity in presentation
- Attitude of ICT experts in bringing on board the media
- Interactive nature of the workshop. Resource persons were very informed and aptly presented material well
- Interactive nature of the workshop
- Efficiency and good humour
- Ability to keep to the schedule
- Presenters made efforts to explain the jargon
- Interactivity
- The organisation and manner of presentations and discussions
- It was all fire
- The fact that the editors made it

In respect of what was least liked about the workshop, the number of responses to this item showed clearly what two participants put into words as follows, "I cannot think of many reasons how this could have been different", 'Nil". A few others identified the following:

- Poor time keeping, time keeping
- The views of the participants should have been formally included as a presentation
- Increase per diem maybe
- Send advance materials – no material send in advance to hep participants prepare
- Have less topics and more time for debate

The Table below shows the scores that participants assigned to each of the elements identified therein. With an overall score of 8.4 it is evident that the participants believed it was a good event. The highest scoring dimension of the workshop was the content. Reasons for this high score and for the scores of the other dimensions can be gleaned from the remarks and comments made by participants some of which are reflected in the table. One participant pointed out that, “I learned a lot and enjoyed the interaction”. Timing and the venue scored the least. And while it is possible to glimpse why timing scored so little in the expression of the things least liked, there is little explanation for the low score for the venue, except for the references to the poor facilities such as TV, Radio and Internet. On the other hand observational and anecdotal information seems to suggest that participants enjoyed the Indian Ocean Beach Club. Perhaps the fact that the evaluation was done before the physical exercises which were so thoroughly enjoyed has something to do with it.

Workshop Elements	Average Score	Sample comment
Venue	7.9	Out of the way but peaceful
Logistics	8	A bit of confusion in ticketing
Content	8.4	Good, very interesting, valuable
Facilitation	8.3	Could be better
Timing	7.9	OK
Closure	8.3	Well handled, dragged on a bit
Other		Facilities:- TV, Radio, Internet poor
<b>Overall score</b>	<b>8.4</b>	

By way of recommendations some participants suggested the following courses of actions:

- Keep the contacts and encourage constant interaction between the Media and ICT stakeholders.
- Nurture relationship.
- Follow-up very important.
- KICTANet should formulate future deliberations and training.
- Training for civil society on ‘Media and us’.
- Invite media periodically to KICTANet quarterly cocktail.

**Conclusions:**

The Workshop was a good learning experience for both the Media and the ICT Practitioners. The Media in particular was concerned that important issues like the proposed ICT Bill was being handled by government without sufficient awareness nor invitations for comment from the Media. Most of the Editors were amazed at the amount of progress taking place within the eGovernment Secretariat and felt that there was need to share this more widely. The way in which the EASSy project was being handled was also a point of concern. It left more questions than answers and it was evident that even though the fiber cable was most welcome, it needed to be implemented in a more transparent way.

The ICT Practitioners also appreciated how the Media works and gained an understanding of why their issues never make it to the Media. If it is not 'bleeding' then it is not 'leading' just to paraphrase the fact that most ICT issues are not sensational enough to attract attention from the average citizen. In addition, the Media gets suspicious particularly if coverage is being sought to advance personal rather than a valid national agenda.

There was general consensus that more forums of this nature need to be created where the Media and the ICT Practitioners can exchange views on how to promote the use and adoption of ICTs in society. The Media Mailing list could be a starting point where these exchanges and relationship can continue and plans for future engagements made.



## **Appendices.**

## Appendix 1: Agenda/Program

<b>Day One : Friday, 10<sup>th</sup> March 2006: Arrival and Registration</b>		
<b>Day Two: Saturday, 11 March 2006</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Session</b>	<b>Resource Persons</b>
9.00-9.15	Welcome and Introductions	John Walubengo
9.15-9.30	Objectives of the workshop	David Makali and Alice Munyua
9.30-9.45	Setting the background and inviting the minister	Edith Adera
9.45-10.00	Key note speech and Launch of workshop	Dr. Juma Oketch
10.00-10.30	Tea/Coffee Break	
10.30-11.30	ICT Sector Overview	Muriuki Mureithi
11.30-12.30	ICT bill and media	John Walubengo and Brian Longwe
12.30-14.00	Lunch Break	
14.00-15.00	ICTs and Us	Dr. Juma Oketch
15.00-15.30	Health break	
15.30-16.30	East African Sub Marine Cable (EASSy) and Open Access	Victor Kyalo & Eric Osiakwan
16.30-	Editors Guild meeting	David Makali
<b>Day Three: Sunday, 12 March 2006</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Session</b>	<b>Resource Persons</b>
9.00-10.00	ICTs General Policy Issues	Dorcas Muthoni and Joseph Mucheru
10.00-10.30	Tea/Coffee Break	
10.30-11.30	Internet Governance	Waudu Siganga
11.30-12.30	Editors guild meeting on way forward	David Makali
12.30-14.00	Lunch Break	
14.00-15.00	Way Forward and closure	David Makali, John Walubengo
	Vote of Thanks	Dr. Florence Etta

**Day Four: Monday 13 March, 2006 Departure for Nairobi**

## **Appendix 2: Facilitator Presentations**

- <Background Setting by Edith Adera>
- <ICT Sector Overview by Muriuki Mureithi>
- <ICT Bill and the Media by John Walubengo>
- <ICT Bill and the Media by Brian Longwe>
- <EASSy Project by Victor Kyalo>
- <Open Access by Eric Osiakwan>
- <ICTs and US by Dr. Juma Oketch>
- <ICT General Issues by Joseph Mucheru>
- <ICT General Issues by Dorcas Muthoni>
- <Internet Governance by Waudo Siganga>

### **Appendix 3: Glossary of Terms**

APC: Association for progressive Communications

CATIA: Catalysing Access to ICTs in Africa

EASSy: East African Submarine System

GITS: Government Information Technology Services

ICANN: Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

ICT: Information Communication Technology

IDRC: International Development Research Center

IP: Internet Protocol

KICTANet: Kenya ICT Action Network

NCS: National Communication Secretariat

VoIP: Voice over Internet Protocol

WGIG: Working Group for Internet Governance

WSIS: World Summit on Information Society

## **Appendix 4: List of Participants**

Name	Telephone	Designation	Media House	Postal Address	Fax	email
Emmanuel Juma	32888000	Editor	Nation	49010- 00100	020-211130, 020-215611	<a href="mailto:ejuma@nation.co.ke">ejuma@nation.co.ke</a>
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