



Knowledge and capacity for civil society engagement in ICT policy: linking national advocacy to global networks through south south collaboration and information sharing

EED Project no. 20040334

Report submitted to Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED) by the Association for Progressive Communications for the period January to December 2005

March 2006

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Table of Contents

EED Project no. 20040334.....	1
1. Introduction.....	3
2. Knowledge building through awareness raising, and information sharing.....	3
2.1 Establishing new national ICT policy web resources.....	3
2.2 Content planning.....	5
2.2 Content sharing.....	8
2.3 Content partnerships.....	10
2.5 Work plan for 2006.....	11
APPENDIX I: List of all APC ICT policy sites.....	13
APPENDIX II: Financial report 01/01/05 – 31/12/05.....	14

1. Introduction

The goal of this project is to strengthen civil society advocacy for enabling ICT policy environments through information gathering and dissemination, knowledge sharing and capacity building, leveraging existing policy processes, including the WSIS.

The intention of the project was to draw on, and strengthen south south and north south collaboration towards building enduring regional and global policy advocacy networks.

The project had four objectives:

- increased knowledge and expertise among members of the APC network and other strategically positioned civil society organizations in the north and the south in order to enable them to engage effectively in ICT policy processes at national, regional and global levels
- increasing collaboration among northern and southern civil society organizations working on ICT policy issues, particularly at the level of knowledge sharing, information gathering, publication and dissemination
- building a unique information resource through linking locally owned and managed ICT policy websites to multi-country and multi-lingual regional and global ICT policy information resources
- leveraging existing policy processes, such as the WSIS and national ICT policy processes to support civil society advocacy for inclusive policy processes.

In addition the project aimed to contribute to strengthening civil society involvement in the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) which culminated in the second summit in Tunis in 2005.

We planned to realise these goals through two activity areas, with one supported by EED.

Activity 1: Knowledge building through awareness raising, and information sharing and dissemination.

Activity 2: Supported national ICT policy capacity building

This report will outline implementation of the first activity, supported by EED. EED support does not cover activity 2. It covers the period January to December 2005.

2. Knowledge building through awareness raising, and information sharing

The goal of the project is to mobilise participation in ICT policy processes at national level, among NGOs and other civil society organisations, through networked national ICT policy websites. These sites, while developed and maintained by independent locally based APC member organisations, would together constitute a multi-lingual interlinked information resource on ICT policy processes. This work will build on an initiative started in March 2004: the APC WSIS and ICT policy portal initiative¹. This second phase of the initiative intended to:

1. Establish at least six additional national sites
2. Content planning: establish what would be the most useful content focus for the sites in the context of national developments in each of the countries participating in the initiative.

2.1 Establishing new national ICT policy web resources

Our goal was to work with network members to establish three new sites in 2005, and three in 2006, while continuing to support the sites that were established in 2004.

¹ <http://www.apc.org/english/news/index.shtml?x=20966>

Unfortunately the development of the three new sites was delayed by the huge amount of work involved in the national, regional and global preparation for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society. Preparatory meetings were held in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and also in Geneva in February and September. Added to this, Karen Banks, coordinator of the EED project, was a member of the Working Group on Internet Governance charged with preparing recommendations on internet governance for the WSIS.

There was another, unexpected demand on our time. Human rights concerns became more and more prominent as WSIS moved towards the closing summit (Tunis, November 2005). APC was asked to be involved in a coalition of groups that was both lending support to local independent Tunisian NGOs in raising the profile of human rights violations in Tunisia, and placing pressure on the UN organisers to ensure that the Summit could take place in a context where basic freedoms were secured.

The delay meant that we were not able to use the WSIS process to focus the new sites. However, the demand for the sites remain and in fact exceeded our expectations. The sites can play a key role in the implementation of WSIS outcomes at national level.

Overwhelming response from members interested in establishing new sites

We received eight responses to the public call we made to APC members in September 2005. Because of the delay in starting the process, and the large number of applications we received, we decided to go ahead with the six new sites in one go, rather than three in 2005 and three in 2006, as planned.

Of the eight expressions of interest, seven met the EED country criteria: **Egypt, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Cambodia, Romania, Bosnia/Herzegovina, South Africa**. One, **Croatia**, did not qualify. Considering the increasing importance of ICT policy work at the national level, particularly with the WSIS process moving into its implementation phase, we were able to find a small amount of funding from another budget to include Croatia and the other seven applicants.

With the eight existing developing country sites, and the four developed country sites (see below), this would amount to a total of 20 country portals and include 50% of the total APC membership in the project. We were very excited about the level of interest in ICT policy this indicates.

New site development making good progress

After a facilitated discussion all the participating organisations decided which technical platform to use and are building 'pilot' sites. Where needed technical support is provided by APC staff. Some organisations have their own internal capacity and some are helping one another.

All the participants have developed workplans which include quite detailed proposals for content planning, sharing and partnerships (this is reported on in more detail below). At this stage, we are aiming for a launch/re-launch date for the entire national portal network in July 2006.

Maintenance and support of the eight existing sites

The eight existing sites managed by APC members in Colombia, Mexico, Argentina, Bulgaria, Philippines, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uruguay and Brazil continued to grow. There are also sites in Australia, Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom which are not receiving financial support from this project. Some have been more active than others. The Bulgarian, Colombian, Argentinean, Uruguayan, Australian and Dem. Rep. of Congo sites have been the most active. They have produced revised workplans using the same approach we used with the new sites: focusing on content planning, and content sharing and partnerships.

A table listing the website addresses of all APC member national ICT policy portals, as well as global, regional, thematic and campaign sites, is attached as Appendix I.

2.2 Content planning

Our approach to content planning has tried to balance providing participants with guidance on which areas to focus on with giving them the flexibility to respond to critical ICT policy issues in the contexts of their own countries.

During the first phase of the national portal project (2004) APC proposed an 'information architecture' which was heavily dominated by the WSIS agenda. Many participants did adopt this basic architecture, but also wanted to customise the prototype to reflect their own national networking and advocacy priorities.

The flexibility of a customisable menu and structure has contributed significantly to the sustainability of the portals both in terms of diversification of content, and in the shifting emphasis away from awareness raising and mobilisation around WSIS, to the post WSIS implementation phase:

"Some of the most interesting modifications, from our point of view, took place while defining the structure of the portal. It kept growing and becoming more complex as progress was made in monitoring the issues. We began with four topics: WSIS in Argentina, Regional ICT Policy, National Legislation and What is ICT Policy? As the months went by, we incorporated sections until we reached a total of fourteen: those that have previously been mentioned, and the following sections that were added: NGO and ICT, Digital Inclusion, Work and ICT, Government and Free Software, ICT and Education, ICT and Different Capacities, Freedom of Knowledge, the Right to Communicate, Studies on ICT, Gender and ICT. We believe that the portal's progressively increased complexity, not only in terms of the quantity of the content but of its classification – is a valid indicator of the tracking and monitoring carried out on the subjects previously mentioned. The commitment is to continue monitoring these, adding new perspectives on them and generating and incorporating a larger amount of content on the WSIS process." Nodo Tau, Rosario Argentina.

This process taught us that the more participants can integrate the policy portal site with their on-the-ground work (which is primarily but not exclusively at the national level), the easier it is for them to manage and update the site. The illustration on the following page shows the original prototype, and customisation by three participants, two from the first phase, one in Argentina, and one in Bulgaria, and one of the new sites, in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Original prototype (template) developed by APC staff

<h1>Your Logo here</h1>				
Calendar	Newsletter	Search the site	Contact Us	Acknowledgements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home ICT Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is ICT Policy? Regional ICT Policy News Regional Directives National Legislation International Policy Gender and ICTs Beijing + 10 Resource Directory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Resources Organisations Mailing Lists Gender and ICT APC Resources World Summit on the Info Society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WSIS news WSIS in the UK What is WSIS 	<h3>News</h3> <p>nigerian b+10 meeting 06 June 2004 conference happening soon</p> <p>on the home page 06 June 2004 on the page</p> <hr/> <h3>Events Coming Soon</h3> <p>No item found</p>	<h3>What's New with WSIS</h3> <p>WSIS in the UK 12 April 2004</p> <p>6. What happens now? 12 April 2004</p> <hr/> <h3>New Resources</h3> <p>Choike A portal on Southern Civil Societies</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <h4>Highlight box</h4> <p>Ut in nunc. Mauris ultrices, nibh a ultrices blandit, nulla augue tristique leo, a consectetuer sapien wisi at arcu. Mauris ut urna sit amet neque laoreet scelerisque. Donec aliquet luctus lacus. Praesent ut quam. Aliquam justo. Aenean ornare.</p> </div>	

Bluelink, Bulgaria (existing site)



ИТ и гражданското общество



Начало Какво ново Партньори За контакти

ИТ политика

Какво е ИТ политика?

Инициативи в България

Околна среда и ИТ

Джендър и ИТ

WSIS

Какво е WSIS?

WSIS и България

Как да участвам

Връзки

WSIS източници

Он-лайн медиите също ще се лицензират
31/03/2006

Новият проекто-закон за електронните съобщения ще регулира не само сегашните далекосъобщителни оператори – телекоми, радиа и телевизии, но и медиите в Интернет.

БАИТ подкрепя създаването на виртуално образователно пространство
24/03/2006

Българската асоциация по информационни технологии (БАИТ) сключи договор за сътрудничество с Академичната общност по компютърни системи и информационни технологии.

ICANN ще тества неанглоезични имена на домейни
21/03/2006

Акцент

Он-лайн медиите също ще се лицензират
Новият проекто-закон за електронните съобщения ще регулира не само сегашните далекосъобщителни оператори – телекоми, радиа и телевизии, но и медиите в Интернет. [Прочети още...](#)

Международна конференция за свободния софтуер в Югоизточна Европа се провежда в София
Интернет общество организира събитието, което ще се проведе на 24 и 25 март като част от ежемесечните конференции на Линукс за Българи. [Прочети още...](#)

Nodo Tau, Argentina (existing site)

HACIENDO CUMBRE

Observando las políticas de TIC en Argentina

Calendario	Contáctenos	Créditos
<p>Inicio</p> <p>Políticas TIC (por tema)</p> <p>Noticias (por fecha)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Trabajo y TICs » TICs y Capacidades Diferentes » TIC y Educación » Que es Política TIC? » Políticas regionales en TIC » ONGs y TIC » Libertad del conocimiento » Legislación Nacional » Inclusión digital » Gobierno y Software Libre » Género y TIC 	<p>Convocatoria a Periodistas</p> <p>20 March 2006 (RIS-Argentina) La Asociación por los Derechos Civiles (ADC) lanzó un concurso para periodistas y estudiantes de comunicación, quienes podrán presentar sus trabajos sobre el acceso a la información pública.</p> <p>PYME argentina creó un software para industria de libro, único en el mundo</p> <p>23 March 2006 (DyN) Un grupo de investigadores argentinos creó un sistema de gestión para la industria del libro, único en el mundo, desarrollado con todas herramientas de software libre Linux. Se traga de Fierro, un programa que puede ser utilizado por librerías, editoriales y distribuidoras, que hasta el momento no contaban con un sistema de gestión idóneo para su industria.</p> <p>Vivir enchufados, pero sin cables</p> <p>22 March 2006 Los tucumanos tendrán lugares de acceso público inalámbrico a internet. Más hotspots para una ciudad on line. Por Soledad Nucci.</p>	<p>CMSI [Latinoamérica]</p> <p>CMSI</p> <p>APC revisa en perspectiva eventos de Túnez y G</p> <p>02 March 2006 Al aquietarse que se agitaron hace unos días, APC presenta su evaluación sobre la Cumbre Mundial de la Sociedad de la Información de cuatro años. ¿Qué resultados esta cumbre para la población del planeta? Nuestras reflexiones varíopintas.</p> <p>El informe destaca que ha algunas señales positivas, dan ciertos pasos concretos para garantizar que no prevalezca el corporativismo y que se gen</p>

Unimondo South East Europe – Bosnia (new site)



New generic architecture

A new generic site architecture has been offered to all participants as a guide they can draw on in development of their 2006 content work.

The content headings chosen are informed partly by activities and priorities outlined in the implementation phase of WSIS (internet governance and implementation of the Geneva Action plan) with a particular emphasis on the priority issues APC as a whole has prioritised for the implementation phase: internet governance, and 'open access' meaning, open access to infrastructure, content and source (software).

In addition, we will encourage members to focus on other important global policy processes, priority policy issues (such as FOSS – Free and Open Source Software, universal access, 'open access' and access to knowledge, cultural diversity and intellectual property rights) and national level implementation including development of partnerships with other local actors, engagement in national level processes, resources, events etc.

A review of the various member content planning documents reveals that the common priorities are:

- engagement with and monitoring of the national ICT policy environment
- prioritisation of certain issues within that environment
- understanding the regional and global processes that impact on the national policy environment

Creating new and original content

One of the areas we will prioritise during 2006 will be the generation of *original* content. To date, most of the APC portals have tended to gather news and content from other sources, e.g. national newspapers, research organisations, NGO sites etc. and organising the content into easily accessible categories such as policy issue, news, policy process, event, resources etc..

Although this can be a very useful if done on a comprehensive and regular basis, it can in the end contribute to building sites that have vast amounts of content, but little new thinking,

analysis and assessment.²

The APC Women's Networking Support Programme's ICT portal – GenderIT.org³ - is one of APC's newest ICT policy portals, being just one year old. From the outset, it prioritised the generation of new content by employing regional content editors who were commissioned to write 1-2 new analytical pieces per month. In addition, the GenderIT portal has made great use of more interactive tools such as blogs, comment boxes ('have your say') and surveys. It has also adopted a slower 'rhythm' in relation to how often the site is updated, and adopted an 'open' approach to receiving contributions from partners.

All in all, this approach to content development has ensured that the site always has something new and fresh to say, speaks with a diversity of voices, and is consistently attracting new visitors who return to the site.

All of these factors are being considered in the content development strategy for the national portals. We want to emphasise the commissioning of new content, developing content partnerships and maintaining a 'less hectic' rhythm for the sites.

2.2 Content sharing

Evaluating the original approach and improving on it

During phase one, content from national portals was fed directly (and automatically) into the global APC website – and in theory, national portals could 'grab' content from the global site, to post on their own sites.

Although this was interesting from a perspective of diversity (it made content from eight different countries, in several languages visible on one page on the APC site and represented a kind of 'babelish' approach) the main purpose of doing this was to highlight the content of the national portals, and 'push' people back from the global APC site, to the national site.

Although this was in effect content sharing at a technical level, it was found to be too labour intensive to maintain (each item from a national portal had to be checked and corrected before approving for posting on the main site) it was not a form of content sharing that added substantial value to either the global site or the national sites.

APC now has a network of some 25 global, regional, thematic, national and 'single issue' campaign sites/portals with 14 of the national sites receiving support from EED. This increases the potential for content sharing, but also the workload, and the danger of 'too much' information that is not necessarily relevant to target audiences.

As we began exploring the development of content sharing in this new phase, it became obvious that we couldn't address content sharing of any one 'family of portals' in isolation from the others. Conversely, it became obvious that there were certain 'flows of content' that were more logical than others. In order to assess the most effective and creative means to share content amongst the entire network of portals, a consultant was engaged to assess, amongst other things, the 'gaps' in content flows, where content flows made most sense, and recommendations for improvement.

One issue emerging from the consultation that impacts directly on the national portal content sharing strategy, is that national portals tend to have stronger more relevant relationships with their respective regional portals (and in some cases global and gender portals) as opposed to with other national portals.

All of the national portal content plans prioritise the need to monitor regional (and global)

² The report of an independent evaluator on APC's policy work (including the first EED project) bears out this approach. The report indicates that APC's online resources often have TOO MUCH information, leading to the recommendation that more originally produced shorter documents that summarise key points are needed.

³www.genderit.org

developments that impact on national level policy development and implementation. Content sharing between different national level portals is relevant when, for example, a country is implementing an ICT policy and can benefit from learning of the experience of others in addressing a particular issue area, such as, for example, universal access of FOSS.

Based on these insights, we believe that a more likely scenario for content sharing would be a regional to national **'hub and spoke'** approach, with national portals sharing content with the APC ICT portal for their region, and specific content sharing from country to country, or from national to global or thematic portals, on a case by case basis.

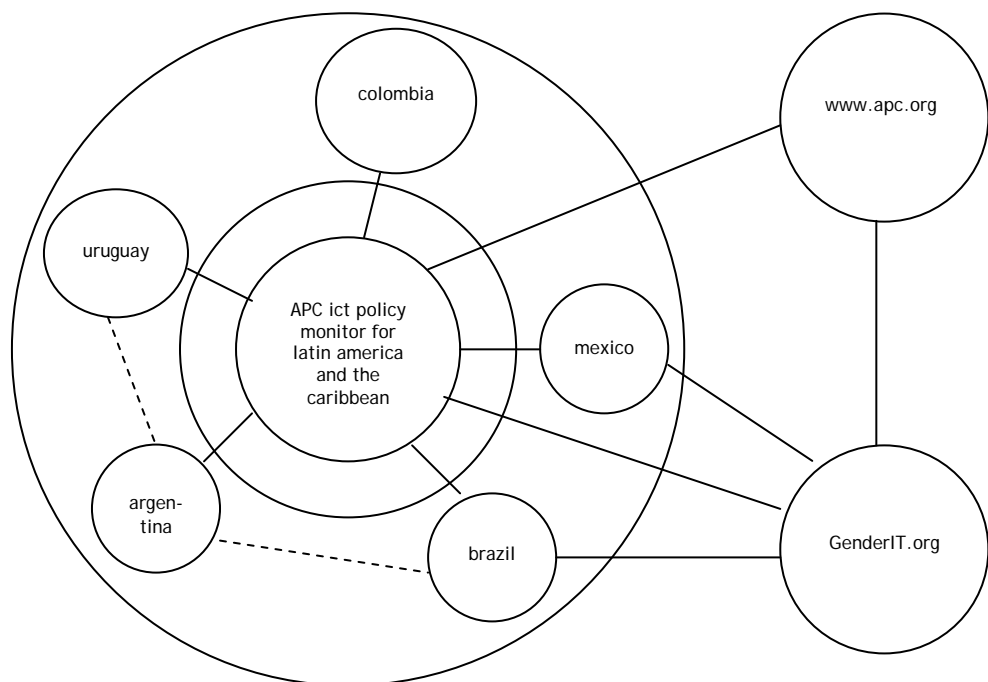
One member noted in relation to content sharing:

"we have not carried it out in a regular manner, rather only done it when faced with concrete needs: GenderIT is a portal that we have visited in search of specific issues concerning Gender and ICT. The Spanish APC site is another example."

and in relation to monitoring regional developments:

"on the other hand, the continental context, the LAC context, is important for the Mexican political system. The telecommunication characteristics are similar in LAC countries. It is part of the national governmental strategy to build a competitive telecommunication system, in which it is necessary to observe what regional neighbour countries are doing... Therefore, the possibility to reach LAC information using the portal represents a basic tool for national activism. This is possible through the content sharing using Action Applications."

Hub and spoke approach to content sharing working with regional and thematic hubs
E.g. Latin American and the Caribbean



2.3 Content partnerships

The project's goal was for participant organisations to diversify partnerships with other CSO actors in their communities to help to establish national platforms for CSOs interested in sharing information on national ICT policy processes.

Almost all of the APC members participating in the national policy portal initiative have existing, or planned partnerships with colleagues and allies who have agreed to share content with the portal, through either formal or informal arrangements.

Content partnerships usually emerge from a commitment between groups to work together in the ICT policy realm. In several cases, the portal is seen as a central hub which can be used by all as a space to inform, raise awareness, strategise, implement and monitor.

ITeM in Uruguay "is currently engaged, with many civil society and academic organizations involved in ICT policies, in the establishment of a Public Forum on Participation and Communication, whose main objective is the articulation of efforts oriented towards the formulation of a national ICT strategy, which Uruguay is lacking.

The screenshot shows the WSIS Papers website interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: "Briefing papers (English, Español, Français, Arabic)", "Research papers (English, Español, Français, Arabic)", "Features", "News", and "About Board". Below the navigation is the site title "WSIS Papers. Choike.org" and the subtitle "a portal on Southern civil societies". A prominent banner reads "World Summit on the Information Society - 16 to 18 November 2005 - Tunis". The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Issues in ICT global policies**
 - After the WSIS: The time for balance**

The World Summit on the Information Society poses more questions than solid agreements, in spite of the official promise to turn it into a "summit of solutions". The Tunis Summit has not been vanguardist and in many aspects Geneva commitments and declarations were reaffirmed. Being a four-year decision-making process, more results were indeed expected, although the opening up of spaces for dialogue on fundamental issues, whose results will have to be reviewed later on, should also be highlighted as positive. To be continued... [\[En español\]](#)
[\[see more \]](#)
 - Appeal for the prompt ratification of the UNESCO Convention on the Diversity of Cultural Expressions**

The Convention will enter into force three months after its ratification by 30 States Parties. Canada has become the first State to ratify this Convention.
[\[see more \]](#)
 - Intellectual property, development and human rights**

Human rights rules and accountability mechanisms -such as treaty bodies- emerge as valuable tools to support the ongoing efforts of advocates and policy-makers in achieving a pro-development outcome in intellectual property policy-making.
[\[see more \]](#)
- Download the book Information Society for the South: Vision or Hallucination?**

[\[see more \]](#)
- Request a hard copy of the book**

If you want to have a hard copy of our book "Information Society for the South: Vision or hallucination?", please send us an email to wsis2@item.org.uy
- Panel and book @ WSIS**

At the Tunis World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) ITeM organised an event titled "Framing WSIS in global governance processes: Linkages and follow-up". It was held on November 17th, 2005 from 10:45 to 12:45 at the Room Mehdiia (Kram Exhibition Hall). [\[En español\]](#)
- In-Depth Reports**
 - Internet governance**

The issue of a more democratic and equitable management of global Internet resources was one

"The Uruguay ICT portal is considered, first and foremost, as the essential information hub that would contribute to foster these - still weak - attempts to initiate a national debate towards the definition - and, afterwards, implementation and follow-up of this strategy. Information produced by national organizations that would contribute to this debate will occupy a central position in the portal, as well as all relevant information on transformations in the national regulatory framework that have a potential impact on the development and accessibility of ICTs in the country".

In the Philippines, several content partnerships are being developed, including partnerships with government departments responsible for ICT strategy:

“Even now, local content partnerships are being forged. Negotiations are ongoing with the Philippine Commission on Information and Communications Technology (CICT) to share content between the CICT site and the ICT Policy Portal. Strategic partnerships will be explored with other content providers, both in civil society and in the mainstream ICT press. In coordination with MediaG8Way, the largest publisher of ICT publications in the country, policy forums will be also be organized which to contribute to content development of the portal”.

In Bulgaria, strong links have been established with local FOSS groups and the national internet society chapter, both of whom have also supported Bluelink with their migration to FOSS software, which they attribute directly to relationships which have evolved around development of the portal.

Nodo Tau in Argentina have developed content partnerships with local ICT journalists, academic researchers and the national Argentinean Women's Information Network.

In Mexico, the portal has become the rallying point for the local CRIS – Communication Rights in the Information Society – Campaign, with a heavy emphasis on sharing content on communication rights issues such as freedom of expression, community radio and government transparency and accountability.

“A substantial success in this line is the promotion and the conformation of the group “CRIS Mexico”, in which ten organizations are beginning to discuss, to write, and to lobby in the national context. The content of our portal has supported this group and others to better understand the WSIS context and its impact on the national policy.”

2.5 Work plan for 2006

Eight existing sites are going well and will continue to be supported throughout the year. New sites are under developed and will be publicly launched mid-year.

A **workshop** is planned for June/July to bring together all 19 site managers in order to:

- share lessons learned
- consolidate content strategies
- build skills in content development and management
- build skills that will enhance the effectiveness of site management, including in how to do audience analysis, gather and analyse usage statistics, conduct user surveys and usability surveys
- link the sites to monitoring of WSIS implementation and follow up at national level
- agree on a broad sustainability strategy for the sites for 2007 and beyond

Below is a rough workplan for the year:

January to March ActionApps Prototype development work
Write to members asking about preferred hosting options (to host locally, or on the APC server)
Create clone of GreenNet's AA installation with template slices
Commission front-end design adaptations
Customise slices and integrate default menu
Implement front end design
Create 6 clones in preferred hosting locations
Create access for new members

Write and distribute documentation
Facilitate feedback (testing)
Process feedback and implement amendments
April to June New site development work and old site re-development work
Develop a default site menu
Contact members individually to follow up on progress with structure and tech support needs
Research options for RSS feeding
Resolve questions regarding publishing on global and regional APC spaces
Animate discussion around starter content to include in the sites
Identify Drupal tech support options
Conduct initial evaluation and recommendations for each site and feedback to members
April to June Workshop Preparation
Set up ICT policy content workshop wiki
Animate discussion to finalise dates
Identify appropriate national portal workers for the workshop
Identify other APC policy people from the regional and thematic monitors
Finalise trainers/facilitators
Prepare agenda to include content generation & sharing, media strategy
Logistics
Deliver workshop (late June or early July)
July to September Sustainability Planning and Content Mentoring
Start process of each site developing a resource strategy for continuing beyond the end of 2006
October to December Usability surveys, usage and audience analysis and user surveys
Facilitate and support each site in doing user and usability surveys to feed into refining their site structure, content and navigation and in doing useful analysis of web usages statistics

APPENDIX I: List of all APC ICT policy sites

	APC ICT POLICY/RIGHTS Sites	URL	Language
	GLOBAL, REGIONAL and THEMATIC ICT POLICY PORTALS		
	APC Global sites	http://rights.apc.org http://derechos.apc.org	English/Spanish
	APC Gender and ICT portal	http://www.genderit.org	English Spanish and Portuguese launch date 18/04/06
	APC Africa ICT policy monitor	http://africa.rights.apc.org	English/French
	APC LAC ICT policy monitor	http://lac.derechos.apc.org	Spanish
	APC Asia ICT policy monitor	http://asia.rights.apc.org	English
	NATIONAL ICT POLICY PORTALS		
	Existing sites funded by EED	Launch/relaunch date July 2006	
1	Argentina, TAU	http://cmsi.tau.org.ar	Spanish
2	Bulgaria, Bluelink	http://www.bluelink.net/wsis/index.shtml	Bulgarian/English
3	Colombia, Colnodo	http://cmsi.colnodo.apc.org/css/	Spanish
4	Democratic Republic of Congo, Alternatives	http://wsisdrc.gn.apc.org/index.shtml	French
5	Mexico, Laneta	http://www.laneta.apc.org/cmsi/	Spanish
6	Philippines, FMA	http://wsisfma.gn.apc.org/index.shtml	English/Tagalog
7	Uruguay, Chasque	http://wsis.choike.org/	Spanish
8	RITS		
	New sites funded by EED		
1	Egypt (ArabDev)		Arabic/English
2	Romania (Strawberrynet)		Romanian/English
3	Bosnia-Herzegovina (Unimondo)	http://kokonaut.oneworldsee.org/	Serb/English
4	Cambodia (OpenForum)		Khmer/English
5	Pakistan (Bytes4All)		English
6	Bangladesh (Bytes4All)		English
	New sites funded through other means		
1	Croatia (Zamirnet)	http://www.zamirnet.hr/mint2/	Croatian/English
2	South Africa (
	Existing sites funded through other means		
1	Australia, C20	http://wsis.apc.org.au/	English
2	Italy, Unimondo	http://www.wsisitalia.org	Italian
3	Spain, Pangea	http://wsis.pangea.org/	Spanish/Catalan
4	UK, GreenNet	http://internetrights.org.uk	English
	DFID funded CATIA Campaign Sites	All will go live May 2006	
	Ethiopia	http://www.efossnet.org/	English
	Kenya	http://catia.gn.apc.org/kenya/	English
	Senegal	http://catia.gn.apc.org/senegal/	English
	DRC	http://catia.gn.apc.org/drc/	French
	Nigeria	http://catia.gn.apc.org/nigeria/	English

APPENDIX II: Financial report 01/01/05 – 31/12/05

Printed copy to be signed and sent by fax.