



**PAGE**

- Table of Contents ..... 1
- Acronyms ..... 2
- Executive Summary ..... 3
- Objectives of the Workshop ..... 4
- Opening Remarks ..... 5
- Speech by the Chief guest ..... 6

**Presentations:**

- The concept of the Information Society ..... 7
- Use of ICTs as a Medium of Communication ..... 9
- The Role of Civil Society in Promoting ICTs for Development..... 10
- Promoting ICTs for Development through the Media ..... 11
- Promoting ICTs through the Education Sector ..... 12
- Recommendations ..... 14
- Programme ..... 15
- Organising Committee..... 16
- List of Participants ..... 17-19



## **ACRONYMS:**

AGOA	African Growth and Opportunities Act.
ASDI	Agency for Sustainable Development Initiative.
CTs	Communication Technologies
DENIVA	Development Network for Indigenous Voluntary Associations
FAWE	Forum for African Women Educationalists
HEP	Hydro Electric Power
ICTs	Information and Communication Technologies.
ITs	Information Technologies.
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
LRC	Law Reform Commission
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports.
NCDC	National Curriculum Development Centre.
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NIP	National Info Policy.
PEAP	Poverty Eradication and Action Programme.
PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture.
RCDF	Rural Communities Development Fund.
UCC	Uganda Communications Commission.
UNA	United Nations Association.
UNAU	United Nations Association of Uganda.
UNCST	Uganda National Council for Science and Technology
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFUNA	World Federation of United Nations Associations.
WSIS	World Summit on Information Society



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.**

This was a consultative workshop on the WSIS organised by the United Nations Association of Uganda as a member of the WFUNA Task Force on the WSIS. The intention of the workshop was the sensitisation of the people and to make consultations about the WSIS process. It was the first of its kind in the history of UNAU.

The workshop participants welcomed the December Summit as a process that will lay down a global framework for Uganda and other countries to become a part and active partners in a global Information Society.

It was noted that there is need for concerted efforts so that we can indeed propel our people into the information society. Further, the developing countries need to adopt where possible the paths which other nations have taken to be able to competitively join the global village in the information age.

The workshop was graced with the presence of the State Minister of Works, Transport and Communications who revealed that government is promoting the use of ICTs and the efforts of the private sector in this regard.

The speakers were chosen from the civil society, government institutions and the private sector. They included Dr. Ham Mukasa, Jane Nabunya, Mukooyo Humphrey, Gordon Bell and Ismail Barugahara

It was noted that there is no standardization in the use of ICTs in the East African countries as yet at the technical level. In terms of co-ordination, there has been a considerable effort. The standardization is yet to be undertaken.

Open and competitive markets for ICTs have the effect of lowering prices and improving the quality of ICTs and related services.

For Africa and the rest of the developing world, ICTs must not be looked at as mere tools of communication, but also as tools that can be used to transform society from poverty and backwardness to a prosperous informed society.



## **WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES:**

1. To publicize the World Information Society (WSIS) Summit and the work of the WFUNA Task Force to the public.
2. To enable the public, including NGOs, individuals, the private sector and government bodies to participate in the WSIS process at the local level.
3. To demonstrate to the participants and the general public that Information Communication Technologies (ICT) can work in different settings and be tools for change and development.
4. To generate ideas and materials for use by the World Federation of United Nations Associations Task Force on the WSIS during the preparatory process as well as during the follow up process of the Summit.

## **TARGETED AUDIENCE**

1. Members of the United Nations Associations of East Africa.
2. Representatives of Universities and institutions of higher learning as well as academicians.
3. Private sector information technology and communication movers.
4. NGOs dealing with development and communication issues.
5. Media houses including radios, televisions and newspapers.
6. Government officials in the areas of technology, communication and information.
7. Student leaders.



## **SESSION ONE: CHAIR UNA- UGANDA:**

### **OPENING REMARKS FROM THE ASSOCIATIONS' PRESIDENT AND MEMBER OF THE WFUNA TASK FORCE ON THE WSIS, MR. GEORGE MUWANGUZI**

The President welcomed the participants and thanked the Honourable Minister for honouring the invitation to officiate at the opening of the workshop.

Expressed gratefulness to UNA-Denmark and the Danish government for providing the resources for the consultative workshop.

He informed the workshop that the Geneva WSIS is to be held in December 2003 in Geneva. The goal of the December summit is to lay down a global framework for the Information Society.

He mentioned that preparations are going on to prepare a Declaration and Programme of Action by member states for the envisaged information society.



### **Objectives of the Workshop:**

- Sensitization of the people.
- Doing consultations and enabling participation by the community in the WSIS preparatory process.

The President informed the workshop that ICTs have been here for some time but our relative underdevelopment has impeded our access and use of them.

The President emphasized the need and importance of an equitable legal regime regulating Information Communication Technology with binding effect on the parties. Such legal regime should be equitable so that our countries are not reduced to simply being dumping sites and import markets. We need to ensure productive and active participation in the ICT sector. The legal regime should not be at the expense of our young economies.

A human rights perspective should be adopted such that the freedoms of expression and access to information are not fettered by the desire of the manufacturers and the states to make money and protect their intellectual property rights. Further, that we should not only look at the computer; but also the traditional media such as television, radio which remain effective vehicles for development. It is our obligation as the citizens of the developing World Countries to voice the popular opinion despite the fact that the state has the primary responsibility to represent the populace.



**SPEECH BY THE CHIEF GUEST, HON. MICHAEL WERIKHE,  
STATE MINISTER FOR WORKS, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS:**



The Honourable Minister thanked the Foreign Affairs ministry of Denmark for providing the funding. Thanked the UNA of Denmark for sourcing the funding and UNAU for organizing the seminar.

The Minister informed the workshop that the Draft Declaration of Principles and the Draft Plan of Action are already in place and that the key issues of the WFUNA Task Force on the WSIS, e.g. poverty eradication, integration of ICT and the right to development and gender equality are at the very heart of the Uganda government.

Government is also preparing for the WSIS with his ministry as the lead ministry. He indicated that he had earlier officiated at the close of the meeting that came up with the government position on the WSIS. There is however still more room for more ideas. This could be done through the UCC members who attended the workshop.

Resolutions from the workshop should be forwarded to the government which will forward

them to PrepCom III; thereafter, they will be forwarded to the President with an invitation to him to participate in the WSIS.

Civil society needs to take an active part also if the WSIS is to be a success and its aims and objectives are to be realized.

Challenged the UNAU to take on another role: i.e. Poverty eradication through sensitization of the masses about the information society and its benefits.

His ministry has for long championed the introduction of ICT in various sectors through the PEAP and PMA. If Ugandans align themselves with the rest of the world, we can indeed gain much and our people will greatly benefit. We have lost so much, we should not miss out on the information society.

Uganda's laws should be harmonized with those of Kenya and Tanzania for regional positions are more recognized than individual positions. The information society should be development oriented and should serve the interest of all people. When we put all our efforts together, we can indeed propel our people into the information society.



**PRESENTATION ONE:**

**DR. HAM MUKASA-MULIRA, PHD.  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, UGANDA  
COMPUTER SERVICES**

**Presented a paper on: The Concept of the  
Information Society.**

Composition of the participants at the workshop showed that ICT issues are crosscutting and should be treated as such.

WSIS is supposed to pool the global ideas so that we can move ahead harmoniously and it will be held in two phases:

- Phase One in Geneva (2003). This will adopt a Declaration of Principle and a Plan of Action.
- Phase Two in Tunisia (2005).



**Dr. Ham Mukasa Mulira - Executive Director  
Uganda Computer sciences .**

An information society is one that reduces poverty and creates wealth to satisfy the greatest needs of all people whilst fostering peace, good governance, transparency, and democracy among other things.

We were just net consumers in the Industrial Revolution and so were we in the Agricultural Revolution. We therefore run the risk of continuing being the same in the information age/society. We should be able to participate fully as producers if we are to meaningfully participate therein.

The partners in narrowing the digital divide are:

- Government.
- Development partners.
- ICT Policy makers
- Private sector.
- Civil society.
- Disadvantaged groups.
- NGOs, etc...

Digital divide does not end with the North-South disparity. It is even seen in our societies. Companies will concentrate in areas where it makes commercial sense to operate. The vision of the Information Society is that all persons without distinction of any kind exercise their right to freedom of information and expression without interference and also with the ability to create, seek, receive and impart ideas through any media regardless of frontiers.

PrepComs have ensured a continuous process for the preparations of the WSIS and have drawn experts from various government departments, private sector, regulatory bodies, civil society, and NGOs.



The major areas of concern are: Human Capital, Knowledge Management, Transfer of Information Technology, Economic development, NEPAD, E-Commerce, etc...

The Uganda Law Reform Commission has looked at these laws (i.e. E-Transactions, E-Signatures, cyber crime) and has already prepared the Statutory Bills in that regard.

We are not yet in the era of cyber crime. But with time, it will come. Cyber crime is not possible with radio technology but is possible with computers and IT. ICT should be looked at in totality.

Data, Information, Knowledge, Understanding and wisdom are different. Data refers to the symbols; Information refers to the data that are processed to be useful and provides answers to 'who', 'what', 'where' and 'when' questions; Knowledge is the application of data and information and answers the 'how' questions; Understanding is the appreciation of 'why' and Wisdom is evaluated understanding.

Information age refers to data with meaning. With the information society it means that the people out there know what data means e.g. what the inflation rate means and how it affects them, etc. Nothing can happen in disarray. There has to be co-ordination. This explains the need for ICT Infrastructure both internal and external.

The infrastructures face the following obstacles:

- Absence of a global vision for setting up good governance.
- Lack of sensitization.
- Regulation factors which may not be investor friendly.
- Climatic constraints and very low penetration of electricity, especially in rural areas.
- Political instability.
- Inadequate management of natural disasters.
- Tendency to be drawn to other priorities or preoccupations.

Economically viable models can be achieved through (among others):

- Development of networks.
- Availing specific funds for a universal service.
- Political ownership of the concepts and implementations.

In conclusion, the developing countries need to adopt where possible the paths, which other nations have taken to be able to competitively, join the 'global village' in the information age.



**Presentation Two:**

**MR. GORDON BELL; "The Use of ICTs as a Medium of Communication"**



Technology is very easy to use and very cheap to implement. Internet is a total sum of human knowledge but there's a lot of garbage on it. Pick out the useful and disseminate it cheaply say via WORLDSPACE facilities. WORLDSPACE has a satellite sitting above Africa and it picks multitudes of information that can be accessed cheaply and used by subscribers.

He then demonstrated the enormous benefits from ICTs as he had experienced and used them to better the lives of so many people especially in the impoverished areas of Uganda. Right now he is spreading the services in the other countries like DR Congo. Mr. Bell said that through his radio, Lira FM based in Northern Uganda he has managed to promote the use of ICTs and he is in the process of opening up another radio in Eastern Uganda. In collaboration with World Space International, Radio Works has been able to inform and develop some materials that are to be used by farmers, schools and other stakeholders. World Space is interested in helping the Civil society in the promotion of ICTs in Africa.

**PRESENTATION THREE:**

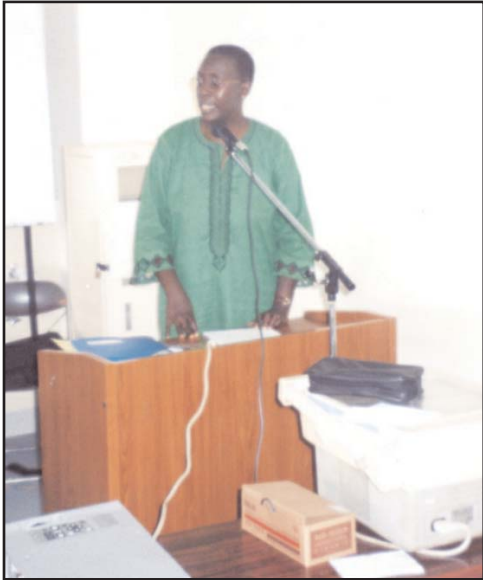
MR. ISMAIL BARUGAHARA, Uganda National Council for Science and Technology had this to say about "The Development of Information and Communication Policies, which Way":

In introducing ICT, lots of challenges were met. Viz.: the legal framework was not cognisant of ICT, the policy framework was not specific, and the regulatory system was built around traditional systems. These formed the basis of the National Programme on ICT. Consultative, Stakeholder approach was used to put up a Task Force.

The pillars of the strategy were: Governance, Commerce/ Transactions, Education, and Health. Integration of ICT in the overall development strategy of government has also been considered. Relationship between these initiative and the WSIS process. UNCST was asked to be part of the 3 PrepComs of the WSISI representing Uganda and that the country has already adopted the ICT policy as the country position.



**SESSION TWO: CHAIR UNA-KENYA**



**Jane Nabunya, DENIVA:**

**Ms. Jane said that DENIVA has adopted the NGO stance of civil society while speaking on "The Role of the Civil Society in Promoting ICTs for Development."**

Civil society is a broad term of a collective of all those organizations, which are, not state and are not-for-profit. It starts with individuals who make up the civil society organizations.

The late Dr. Bazaara-Nyangabyaki said: "Unless you are engaging the state, you are not civil society"

You cannot hold the state accountable unless you know how to demand and you cannot demand unless you know what to demand. Civil society qualifies to be so if it goes out consciously to enhance

democracy.

ICTs are not ends in themselves. First we need to agree on a state and make ICTs tools to use for development. ICTs should be used to enhance a situation; make things easier and quicker for the desired state of development.

**The role of Civil Society is:**

- To use the ICTs to attain the desired state. Ask e.g. "Why" we need them? "How" to use them to fight poverty, to inform/challenge the state on its figures (data), to empower people e.g. as the fishers around Lake Victoria.
- To collect, disseminate, simplify and use information e.g. to influence policy.
- To use ICTs to generate and disseminate local contents e.g. best practices, challenges.
- Promote ICTs for development by promoting the traditional ICTs e.g. through Music Dance and Drama, which may be taped on video and broadcast on TV and the internet. The old ICTs should be connected to the new ones.
- To establish/develop ICTs ourselves e.g. Uganda Media Women's Association has a community radio station.
- Demanding for ICTs from the relevant authorities.
- Contributing, on your own motion, information on the different fora of the authorities.



**AFTERNOON SESSION: CHAIR UNA-TANZANIA:**

**Presentation Four: Mr. Charles Wendo, Science Editor of The New Vision Corporation, "Promoting ICTs for Development Through The Media"**

The news media in Uganda can be described as follows:

- 3 dailies: 2 English & 1 Luganda.
- Several magazines.
- 7 Television Stations.
- 64 operational radios at the moment.

The Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (2002) gives the following figures of the people who access the media:

- 14.7% women & 24.4% men read newspapers every week.
- 9.7% women & 14.3% men watch TV at least once a week.
- 52.6% women & 74.66% men listen to radio at least once a week.



**J.M. Karanja representing  
UNA-Kenya.**

Advantages of the news media:

- Reach a wide audience e.g. the New Vision sells 40,000 copies everyday.
- Fast flow of information.
- Good for raising general awareness and debate.

What the news media can achieve:

- Raising public awareness although this is not always followed by action.
- Setting the agenda.
- Influencing policies, public opinion.
- Holding the powerful e.g. politicians accountable to the masses.

Opportunities for ICTs in the media i.e. what the people in ICT can take advantage of in the media:

- News. ● Features. ● Commentaries. ● Advertisements. ● Inserts.

ICT has however not done so well. There are more adverts than news articles on ICT in the newspapers. The ones reported are the ones that raise public agitation e.g. the Y2K Virus ... Not so many journalists would like to be ICT reporters.

Challenges:

- Lack of ICT competence in the media.
- Shortage of journalists ready to sell ICTs.
- Little involvement of the media in the ICTs.

Way forward:

- Mobilizing the media towards the coverage of ICT and their involvement.
- Training the journalists in ICT and training those in ICT to use the media and from this, create a network.
- Journalism training institutions should have ICT facilities and also teach ICT.
- Initiatives to promote access. This is beyond the media.



**PRESENTATION FIVE:**



**MR. MUKOOYO HUMPHREY, SENIOR INFORMATION SCIENTIST MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; "Promoting ICTs through the Education Sector"**

ICT in the education sector has had several initiatives, which are not harmonized as yet. e.g.:

SchoolNet, which covers over 50 schools and the International Institute for Communication that encouraged the Ministry to come up with 5 projects, 3 are currently housed at Kyambogo.

ICT is to be understood as the electronic means of capturing, storing, communicating information, manufacture and assembly. The vision of the MoES is to provide quality education and sports for all.

Its Mission Statement is to provide, support, guide, and co-ordinate, regulate and promote quality education to all persons in Uganda.

Strategic Objectives of the MoES:

- To ensure universal and equitable access to quality basic education for all children.
- To improve the quality of education and sports.
- To ensure equal access by gender, district and special needs at all levels of education.
- To build capacity of districts by helping Education Managers acquire and improve on their knowledge, skills and attitudes to be able to plan, monitor, account and perform managerial functions.

The vision for the ICT Policy in Education is mainstreaming it in the sector.

Its Mission statement is to provide equitable access to quality education and timely accurate information through ICT.

Private providers are recognized by MoES. Computer science for 'O' Level syllabus is out and the subject is examinable. Three (3) secondary school and three (3) primary schools are being piloted by the NCDC.

UNESCO and the International Development Research Center are funding the research and development of ICTs.

There is currently a shortage of teachers to handle ICTs. Equitable access to ICTs e.g. storeyed buildings may not be favourable for the disabled students who may want to access the ICTs and some girls. Gender Issues e.g. under FAWE supported by UNICEF. There is a system at the ministry headquarters that collects



data in a fast and reliable manner. The ministry is networked completely (The first ministry to be like so)  
The ministries to mobilize funds to ensure that ICTs are used everywhere and equitably.

Part of the focus of ICT Policy in Education:

- Create human resource platform.
- Emphasise individual creativity and motivation.
- Re-tool teachers in service to make them ICT literate.
- Funding for the introduction, maintenance and sustenance of ICT facilities.
- Provide information to stakeholders of private providers on the importance of partnership.

Some of the benefits of ICT to the Education Sector:

- Increased communication for management efficiencies and learning opportunities.
- Rapid creation and distribution of learning materials.
- Professional development.
- Students are motivated to learn and to do research.

Strategies in place:

- Partnership with the private sector.
- Capacity building.
- Access, Course content and Quality Enhancement.
- Information sharing and networking.
- Maintenance and sustainability.
- Legal and Security issues.
- Studies e.g. the baseline studies.

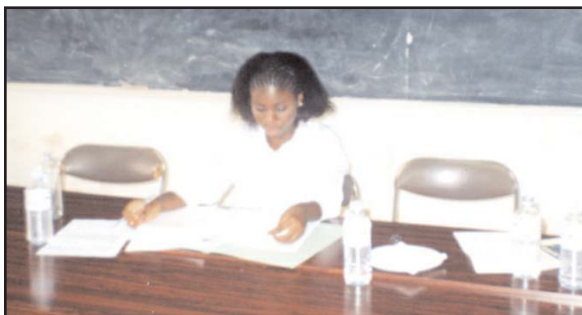
In conclusion, the ministry is doing all it can to promote ICTs in the education sector and all its departments.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

It was agreed that the major tasks at the moment are to:

- Get people sensitized and interested in ICTs.
- Make sure that ICTs reach and benefit all people (e.g. the rural people).
- Desist from treating ICTs as ends in themselves but factors for development.
- Fight the factors that militate against access to and use of ICTs e.g. poverty, illiteracy, unfair terms of trade and war among others.
- Affordable and reliable sources of power other than HEP should be explored and developed. The taxes being revised to allow for the promotion of ICTs should not only stop at computers but should also spread to sources of energy and other inputs in the ICT Sector.
- Civil society must not play only the role of critically engaging the state, but must also take a lead in the promoting of ICTs for development.
- It is essential that as we pursue the scientific advances of the Information Society, we should also pursue the moral advances. Religion and Information have been the factors most responsible for the advancement of civilization and development.
- There is need to beware of uncontrolled information as it may lead to cultural erosion. There is a lot of indigenous knowledge more worthy of dissemination than most of the foreign information available today. Local content must be emphasized in all information broadcasts.
- There is need to make ICTs suitable for a particular group or area to which ICTs are to be used.
- There is need to encourage ingenuity and design so that Ugandans can also be producers in the information society thereby playing a part in transforming the lives of people.
- Emphasis must be placed on providing the requisite resources to acquire, use and maintain ICTs. There is need to ensure transfer of technology from the North to the South.



Ngasamu Kanyeke representing UNA-Tanzania.



UNAU - Volunteers Susan, Connie and Vicky.



**PROGRAMME:**

**FRIDAY 5TH SEPTEMBER 2003.**

Arrival of participants from UNAs of Kenya and Tanzania - UNAU SECRETARIAT.

**SATURDAY 6TH SEPTEMBER 2003.**

08h30 Arrival of participants and Registration - UNAU SECRETARIAT

**SESSION ONE: Chair - UNA-Uganda.**

- 09h00 Introductions  
President, UNAU  
State Minister of Works, Transport and Communications, Uganda
- 09h30 'The Concept of the Information Society' -Dr. Ham Mukasa-Mulira, Uganda Computer Services
- 10h00 'Use of ICTs as a Medium of Communication', -Mr. Gordon Bell, Radio Works
- 10h30 'The Development of Information and Communication Policies, Which Way?' - Mr. Ismail Barugahara
- 11h00 **BREAK**

**SESSION TWO: Chair - UNA-Kenya.**

- 11h15 'Promoting ICTs for Development through the Media' -Mr. Charles Wendo, New Vision Corporation
- 12h15 'The Role of Civil Society in Promoting ICTs for Development' - Ms. Jane Nabunya, DENIVA
- 12h45 **LUNCH BREAK**

**SESSION THREE: Chair- Tanzania.**

- 14h00 'Promoting ICTs through the Education Sector' Ministry of Education and Sports' - Mr. Mukooyo Humphrey, Ministry of Education and Sports
- 14h30 General Discussion
- 15h30 Wrap Up and Recommendations
- 16h00 Closing - General Secretary (UNAU)



**UNA-UGANDA- WSIS WORKSHOP ORGANISING COMMITTEE:**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Email</b>
1.Nshemereirwe Peruth	volunteer		peruthn@yahoo.co.uk
2.Tino Harriet	volunteer	071-219259	tinoharriet@yahoo.com
3.Ajuna Albert	volunteer	077-345066	albertkug@yahoo.com
4.Namale Prossy	C/person-UNAU-MUK	077-84913	namalepross@yahoo.com
5.Kiapi K. Frederick	Administrator	041-288008	unau_ug@yahoo.com
6.George Muwanguzi	President	077-431363	muwa@hotmail.com
7.Tabingwa Alice	Administrative Assistant	077-312635	alimata2@yahoo.co.uk
8.Baguma T. Richard	General Secretary	041-345305	mafundi@yahoo.com
9.Wilberforce Seryazi	Volunteer	077-613235	seryaziw@yahoo.com
10.Nabisenke Vicky	Volunteer	077-314597	Kisuule2000@yahoo.com

Rapporteur:

Steven Senkeezi



**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS:**

<b>NO.NAME</b>	<b>INSTN. /ORGN.</b>	<b>TEL./ FAX NO.</b>	<b>E-MAIL:</b>
1.Dr. Ham Mukasa-Mulira	UCS / MoFPED		ham@infomania.co.ug
2.Kassagga Godfrey	UNAU Secretariat		
3.Kwesiga Rolland	MUK	071-876618	kwesigar@yahoo.com
4.Namale Prossy	MUK	077-849133	namalepross@yahoo.com
5.Iyango Consolate F.	Nkumba- Volunteer	077-576063	iyaconnie@yahoo.com
6.Sekabembe Beatrice	MUK		bsekabembe@educ.mak.ac.ug
7.Steven Senkeezi	MUK	075-618477	senkiewise@yahoo.fr
8.Seryazi Wilberforce	MUK	077-613235	seryaziw@yahoo.com
9.Kakinda Daniel	SchoolNet-Uganda	077-820167	Daniel@world-links.org
10.Nabisenke Vicky	MUK	077-314597	Kisuule2000@yahoo.com
11.Namono Faith	MUK	071-996200	namono@yahoo.com
12.Nsubunga Abdul	MUK (Computer School)	071-847075	Nsubunga.abdul@utl.co.ug
13. Zaytuni Haji	UNA-TZ	071-249466	fancyface@htn.com
15.Sande Christine	UWONET	077-692104	uwonet@starcom.com
16George Olinga	Bahai Faith	077-401109	
17.Akurut Bahiygih	Bahai Faith	071-841902	
18Kansiime Bernard	MUBS	077-334612	
19.Mayanja Edwin	FRK Comm.	071-830908	maeliez@yahoo.com
20.Lugoloobi James	Radio Uganda	075-612333	
21.Nambogo Teckla	Radio Uganda	077-536324	
22.Iraguha Davis	FRK Comm.	041-345305	
23.Kabatunzi Ritah	NAB	077-540117	



24. Wenami Moses	UCC	077-893063	
25. Wakabi Robert	PSFU	077-772265	
26. Bayitte Vicky	Radio Simba	041-543672	
27. Barugahara N Ismail	UNCST	041-250499	
28. Kiapi K. Frederick	UNAU Secretariat	041-288008	Unau_ug@yahoo.com
29. Kayonde Suzan	MUK	077-657528	kayondeus@yahoo.com
30. Gordon Bell	World Space	077-605574	
31. Mukooyo Humphrey	MoES	041-345393	Mukooyoh@yahoo.com
32. Owor J Joseph	UCU-Mukono	077-770811	
33. Balaba Bruce	MSG	077-614840	
34. Akankwatsa Sam	MUBS	071-560038	
35. Mulwana Patrick	MUK	077 888388	
36. Atyang Rose	MUK	071-847018	
37. Yawe Joseph	MUK	071-835631	
38. Kiondo Robert	UCU- Mukono	077-512637	
39. Ndeezi Rosette	CEEWA-Uganda	077-595471	royndeezi@yahoo.com
40. Okumu Bosco	RCDA		
Okumubosco@yahoo.com			
41. Okello Dorothy	WOUGNET		dokello@wougnet.org
42. Okitchi Elizabeth			
kitgumdpc@infocom.co.ug			
43. Thongom Alexander		077-662221	
kitgumdpc@infocom.co.ug			
44. Aheebwa Albert			
herbertaheebwa@yahoo.com			
45. Ssesanga Mubarak	Radio Uganda	041- 257257	ssesangajr@yahoo.com



46	Mayanja Kizito	MUK		mayanjabk@yahoo.co.uk
47	Aineruhanga Milton	WOUGNET		Milton@wougnet.org
48	Okidi Geoffrey			okidigo@yahoo.com
49	Asiimwe Robert	UNAUG Secretariat	071-873301	Kaks04@yahoo.co.uk
50	Ngasuma Kanyeka	UNA-TZ		zessuma@hotmail.com
51	Karanja J. M. chancery@todaysonline.com	UNA-Kenya		
52	Elut Nsega	Kyambogo Univ.	077-411161	ensega@yahoo.co.uk
53	Nshemeriwe Peruth,	UNAUG Secretariat		peruthn@yahoo.co.uk
54	Kaddu Ronald	KU		ronnieksq@yahoo.co.uk
55	Kwizera Joseph	IMC 1988	071-358195	
56	David Walugembe	UFA	077-312992	
57	Charles Wendo	The New Vision	077-421485	
58	Galisonga J.	MSG		gogbuefi@hotmail.com
59	Karooma Cleophas	ACODE	077-544300	ckarooma@acode-u.or
60	Muwulize Norman	NESCO	077-506548	
61	Kirumira J.	MUBS Guild	077-832415	
62	Kiganda Sssonko	The New Vision	077-381544	
63	Sserwaniko John	Monitor FM	075-401544	
64	Ezaga Patrick	PRO MUBS	077-511472	pezaga@mubs.ac.ug
65	Mwesigwa Patrick	UCC	071-805188	pmwesigwa@ucc.co.ug
66	Okitoi Moses	Nkumba University	077-947502	
67	Kyazze C. John	UCU- Mukono	077-486761	
68	Matsuti Stephen	UCC	075-629559	
69	Muwanguzi George	UNAUG Secretariat	077-431363	
70	Jane Nabunya	DENIVA	041-530575	deniva@infocom.co.ug
71	Tabingwa Alice M.	UNAUG Secretariat	077-312635	alimata2@yahoo.co.uk