Report on:

FLOSSWorld Africa Regional Workshop
Venue, Safari Park Hotel, Nairobi, 23 to 25 February 2006

Organised by

University of the Western Cape

&

Meraka Institute (CSIR, South Africa)

in association with Idlelo

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FLOSSWorld Participating Institutions:

1 UM NL: University of Maastricht – MERIT/Infonomics)
2 OII UK: University of Oxford – Oxford Internet Institute)
3 FUND ES: Government of Extremadura –FUNDECYT
4 URJC ES: Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Madrid
5 USUA Argentina: USUARIA
6 FVL Argentina: Fundacion via libre
7 ISOCBG Bulgaria: Internet Society Bulgaria
8 CERNET China: China Education Research Network
9 CS2S China: China Standard Software Co., Ltd
10 CDAC India: Centre for Development of Advanced Computing
11 MIMOS Malaysia: MIMOS Bhd
12 CSIR South Africa: Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
13 UWC South Africa: University of the Western Cape
14 MI2 Croatia: Multimedia Institute MI2
15 CARNET Croatia: Croatian Academic Research Network
16 ITI Brazil: ITI
17 CAMP Brazil: University of Campinas

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1 Introduction

The FLOSSWorld Regional Workshop for Africa, was held in conjunction with Idlelo 2, the foremost conference on FLOSS in Africa which brought together people from across the continent (and the world) to assess current status and plot a way forward for FLOSS in Africa.

The Idlelo 2 conference was convened by FOSSFA[1]. FOSSFA aims to develop local capacity and create jobs in Africa by developing a FLOSS market initially targeting the public sector in government, health and education, through:

• Encouraging change of policies in African governments to adopt its use;
• Research and Development;
• Product Development uniformly across Africa;
• Local Capacity Building which will translate into jobs creation.

Clearly there is a strong overlap of interests, and the idea was to combine our efforts and gain the advantages of a wider pool of participants (via Idlelo), and develop an international perspective on FLOSS Research and Development (via FLOSSWorld).

FLOSSWorld is a world-wide impact study of free/libre and open source software. At Idlelo 2 the aim was to extend its reach across the continent.

The Africa Regional FLOSSWorld workshop was blended into Idlelo 2 as indicated in Appendix 1: FLOSSWorld Africa Regional Workshop Agenda.

Idlelo 2 participants were invited to volunteer in assisting FLOSSWorld in meeting certain objectives, by attending FLOSSWorld specific sessions, sharing insights, and starting to build a network of researchers for future collaboration.

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1   The Free Software and Open Source Foundation for Africa: http://fossfa.net

2 FlossWorld @ Idlelo2

The FLOSSWorld Track participants, and others registered as FLOSSWorld collaborators blended into the Idlelo sessions, and each attended at least one of two dedicated FLOSSWorld sessions.

The pre-identified research questions listed in Appendix 2, were circulated for discussion, both in the dedicated FLOSSWorld tracks and, where possible, in the appropriate Idlelo sessions (i.e. sessions on e-governance, software development, and education/ capacity building, etc.). There was insufficient time to discuss all the questions, and a few were selected from each section which were expected to raise important FLOSS issues in Africa.

2.1 Flossworld, Idlelo & the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

Central to the Idlelo theme were the Millennium Development Goals. FLOSSWorld is ultimately about impact, and FLOSS is an essential enabler for making accessible the knowledge required to meet these goals. The FLOSSWorld team was to engage in Session 8 (on MDGs) with a view to discussing the implications. The research questions (Appendix 2) applied, but with a broader perspective. For example, consider events such as Africa Source (Asia Source etc.) which bring together NGOs and developers for mutual learning. Such activities are implicitly orientated towards the MDGs.

Our task here was to listen attentively and record aspects of the discussions of relevance to FLOSS research, and pro-actively to raise the research questions where needed and relevant. The MDGs became an underlying theme of Idlelo rather than focussed sessions. Appendix 7 includes some slides related to the MDGs.

The rest of this section briefly describes the way in which the FLOSSWorld programme was blended into the Idlelo 2 agenda, and outlines some of the issues surfaced and related discussions.

2.2 Programme Blending

Appendix 1 presents the programme for FLOSSWorld @ Idlelo2 and indicates the blended approach whereby FLOSSWorld participants were required to attend at least one of two dedicated FLOSSWorld sessions, and to blend into the Idlelo sessions to explore the same issues where possible.

Appendix 3 indicates some of the attractions at Idlelo 2 which motivated the decision to blend the FLOSSWorld Africa Regional Workshop into the Idlelo programme.

The important sessions for FLOSSWorld (i.e. the FLOSSWorld-dedicated sessions) were planned as follows:

SESSION 5 (Friday 24th February, 8:30 – 10:30)

FLOSSWorld Research Track: developers, capacity building, education and survey localisation.

The research questions listed in Appendix 2 under "FLOSS Developers" and "Education/ Capacity Building" will be discussed for about an hour, followed by a discussion of survey localisation issues.

SESSION 7 (Friday 24th February, 14:30 – 16:30)

FLOSSWorld Research Track: e-government practices in Africa, surveys and localisation.

The first hour will cover the other questions above (under "e-governance"), synthesising discussions during Idlelo 2. The second hour will focus on localisation, African language/ culture and FLOSS development projects.

Note that not all of the original Idlelo speakers could make it, and the timing of sessions had to be adjusted to some extent on days 1 and 2.

Additional time was set aside on the Saturday for outstanding FLOSSWorld issues.

The following sections outline the FLOSSWorld activities and related discussions.

3 FLOSS and Government

The session started with an open discussion of FLOSS adoption in government as contextual background. In general, although much progress has been made in the last few years on ICT policy development in Africa, FLOSS still does not feature prominently in the ICT policies of most countries. South Africa is one of the exceptions and Appendix 9 (a report on an "Open Source Task Team Workshop" in Johannesburg, August 2005) provides some background to government policy and FLOSS in this country[2].

The participants were then split into small breakaway groups to discuss issues of FLOSS adoption in government using selected research questions as a guide.

Appendix 8 provides background extracted from some of the slides and documents in circulation at the Idlelo conference, and insights from the discussions including notes on the barriers to adoption identified by the participants.

The session was concluded with a "spectogram"[3] which involves participants postioning themselves physically along a line between two extremes, and then in turn justify their positions. While one person is stating a justification, others may reposition themselves if swayed by the arguments of speakers. The approach surfaced the most burning issues relating to FLOSS adoption in Africa. The section which follows outlines the main barriers mentioned in this session, some of which were reflections of comments made in others.

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2 See also: http://www.oss.gov.za/ (download the strategy document), and http://www.naci.org.za/floss/ (Free/Libre and Open Source Software and Open Standards in South Africa: A Critical Issue for Addressing the Digital Divide).

3 variation of an approach frequently used in "Source" events (e.g. AfricaSource, AsiaSource, etc.) facilitated by Allen Gunn of Aspiration – http://www.aspirationtech.org

3.1 Spectrogram

The exercise started off with two stated extremes: "FLOSS will transform Africa, accelerate the African Renaissance, and lead to Africa's success in achieving the MDGs" vs "We need to be realstic, and so far only proprietary software has the answers for Africa, FLOSS has no real benefits". The following clusters of opinions emerged, and suggested solutions to the issues raised[4].

3.1.1 Propriety Software is the Answer

• According to about 40% of delegates in this half of the spectrum, FLOSS has 0% or no impact, Microsoft has the answers

• Approximately 60% of the group were moderate in their attitude toward FLOSS. According to this group only if government acknowledges the role of FLOSS will it reach its potential.

   • This group believed that technology alone cannot make a difference but it rather depends on what humans make of technology for e.g. in order for technology to transform society an enabling environment is required with all sectors of the society contributing to this viz. gender, civil society, government etc.

3.1.2 Pragmatic Group

• Another subgroup at the 50% level, could be considered the pragmatic group, stating when a client wants a thing now, why not offer them a proprietary solution if it's there." This group highlighted, advocacy, infrastructure, capacity building and support as the major challenges.

3.1.3 FLOSS is the Answer

• Some stated that FLOSS could transform everything. According to this group FLOSS has the potential for transforming Africa because it empowers the users. In this scenario, FLOSS allows a change from consumer to producer. This group believes that FLOSS can revolutionize the world.

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4 Note that the approach is not regarded as a rigorous technique for producing objective results, but rather a way of surfacing issues in the minds of participants and facilitating discussion.

3.1.4   Solutions that would Enable the Uptake of FLOSS

With participants moving along the line as views changed, the following insights towards solutions were shared:

1. Awareness campaign- leadership to management
2. <u>Cost</u>

   2.1 Increased governments funding

   2.2 Adopting FOSS solutions e.g. Uganda
3. <u>Support</u>

   3.1 capacity building enhances, especially on technical aspects.
4. Development of sector strategies - awareness on benefits
5. Change of roles and training
6. <u>Resistance to change</u>

   6.1 Awareness of benefits

   6.2 change of roles and training

Interestingly, there is some overlap in terms of challenges for ICT policy in general in Africa. See Appendix 8.

4 The Developer Session

The developer session started by informing the group about FLOSSWorld and its activities and pointed out that one of the stated aims of the project is to determine how FLOSS activities in Africa compare to that of Asia, Europe and the Americas. An additional aim of FLOSSWorld is to start building an international network of FLOSS researchers. FLOSSWORLD is one of the first EC funded projects to include non-European countries (in this case South Africa via the UWC and the CSIR).

Previous findings[5] were briefly reflected upon, namely:

• Main reason to join community: "to learn and develop new skills"
• Money is not a main reason to join a community... but 30% earn income directly from FLOSS
• 20% earn income indirectly from FLOSS
• Most community developers are not very active (<5 hours per week; 1 - 2 projects)
• <10% developers most active, >20 hours per week, write >70% of all software code
• Members learn many technical skills, basic as well as advanced, and
  • learn many non-technical skills (legal, management/teamwork, general – e.g. English)
• They think they learn most things better from FLOSS community than from formal courses, and
• think employers may accept proven FLOSS participation in favour of a formal degree
• Firms that use FLOSS are more positive about skills learnt from FLOSS communities, but... even firms that don't think FLOSS is important think many skills are learnt better in FLOSS communities than in formal courses
• Both types of firms think that proven FLOSS participation could be accepted if the potential employee has no formal degree (e.g. "wrote a driver for Linux kernel" proves practical knowledge better than University computer science degree?)

The participants as a group did not strongly identify with these findings (perhaps as there were relatively few code contributors among them), but were keen to discuss projects in Africa. Appendix 10 presents a summary of the projects described.

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5   See for example flosspols.org

Although we did touch on localisation issues, with Ethiopia coming out as a leading country in Africa on localisation, in depth discussions on localisation were left to the dedicated track on this topic led by Dwayne Bailey (translate.org.za – slides available on request, or see Appendix 6).

4.1 Spectrogram

The session closed with a spectogram[7] with the two extremes: FLOSS will have a significant, completely transforming impact on the ICT and software industry in Africa, with Africans becoming the most sought-after contributors to FLOSS" vs "FLOSS will have no significant impact".

Three clusters formed: about 30% felt that there would be no impact (group 1), about 50% felt there could be an impact if we address certain issues (group 2), and about 70% believed that FLOSS has the potential to transform Africa in the way described (group 3). All groups believed that FLOSS has the potential to make such an impact – the variation was a product of their perceptions of the magnitude of the challenges and confidence in Africa being able to meet them.

For example, in group 1, a participant stated that change in Ethiopia is difficult as the country has not accepted opportunities like FOSS, and hasn't been good at grasping them. They will have to work harder to ensure that opportunities are taken.

In group 2, a participant added that it is hard to believe that one solution would change everything as there are other factors that would contribute a great deal as well. These include competition and tactics of proprietary software companies, lack of support and capacity, political will, etc.

Group 3 tended to be more optimistic, "where there's a will there is a way" but change will not take place over night. They also stated that FLOSS has worked well in libraries and should address the issue of open access for journals. According to Tanzania it won't be quick as there are no business drivers in Tanzania.

According to the delegate in Ethiopia, Ethiopia is totally different to other African countries especially in terms of language so customization is always required. In addition, the country is very poor and can't afford to do this kind of customization thus FLOSS should play an important part here.

According to Neil Blakey-Milner, a well known FLOSS developer in South Africa, even if FOSS isn't the thing that provides the final solution, it can act as a catalyst. FLOSS can help proprietary people focus on African issues as proprietary isn't 100% incompatible with FLOSS.

In group 3 were a few extremists (100% impact), Both Joris Komen and Bob Joliffe believed that proprietary products have solutions but they aren't systemic. They argue that in Africa we need systemic solutions. According to Guido Sohne, we are experiencing a progression of regression. In other words future FLOSS impact depends on change of consumption/ production patterns.

The tables below list some of the projects mentioned in the discussion.

4.2 Table of FLOSS Projects Active in Africa

No.	Name	Country	Project	Type Of Funding	LOCAL/GLOBAL	Sector
1.	Enver Ravat	South Africa	AVOIR	Private sector	Local & Global	Education/medical/ Bus.
2.	Bob Jolife	Kenya	Care2x	International donor funding	Local & Global	Health
		Tanzania		Not sure	Local & Global	Health
3.	Joesph Sevilla	Kenya	HR localization Project	Private University Funding	Local	Education/hr/ internal
4.	Paul Bagyenda	Uganda	GP ISP Billing platform	Infocom Uganda (ISP)	Local and continental	Telecoms
5.		Uganda	Celtel Web2SMS	Celtel	Local and continental	Telecoms

Additional projects mentioned include:

Project	URL/Comment
OpenLab	http://www.getopenlab.com
Ubuntu	http://www.ubuntu.com
Edubuntu	http://www.edubuntu.org
tuXlabs	http://www.tuxlabs.org
Education Out of the Box	http://www.developer-roadshow.org/wa/wiki/EducationOutofTheBox
IMPI Linux	Localisation of Ubuntu (South Africa)
Localisation: OpenOfice, etc.	http://www.translate.org.za
Localisation in Ethopia is comprehensive	Dawitt Bekele
Knowledge Tree:	http://www.ktcms.org
Coefficient	http://coefficient.sourceforge.net
Kewl.NextGen	http://avoir.uwc.ac.za
Free GIS work at UWC (AVOIR) etc.	http://fsiu.uwc.ac.za/gis/
Plone and Zope CMF hosting	http://www.upfrontsystems.co.za

Project	URL/Comment
LinuxChicks	http://africalinuxchix.org/
Open Content for learning to use OpenOffice.	http://openicdl.org
Open Content for learning to use GNU/Linux.	http://learnlinux.org
Freedom Toaster	http://freedomtoaster.org
Digital Doorway	http://www.digitaldoorway.co.za/

4.3 Conclusion with Respect to the Developer Session

Although there are many exciting developments in Africa, the number and scale of initiatives is relatively small. Coordination and developing synergies across Africa is crucial if we are to realise the ambitious visions expressed at Idlelo 2. The trends observed internationally are not clearly apparent yet – perhaps the FLOSSWorld surveys will reveal patterns we don't expect.

5 Education Breakaway Session

Some of the FLOSSWorld team have a specific interest in education and capacity building. The FLOSSWorld project itself states implications for capacity building and learning via the approaches common in FLOSS developer communities. Appendix 11 summarises this session for future reference when we start drawing conclusions that may have implications for education, learning and capacity building.

6 Recommendations and Conclusions

Clearly there is a lot of isolated development in Africa on political, national levels and on the ground among developers with some amazing development projects.

However, the challenges in Africa are significant (e.g. competing issues such as health and poverty, and practical issues such as access to electricity, computers and connectivity, and capacity building for support and FLOSS development).

Nevertheless Africa has a great opportunity in that there is no entrenchment of technologies and approaches, leaving the doors open to adoption of new technologies and innovative approaches.

There seems to be strong consensus that FLOSS is the most appropriate approach for Africa given the current context, and the continent is keen to learn and develop in this direction – rising to the challenges.

Appendix 1: FLOSSWorld Africa Regional Workshop Agenda

See FLOSSWorldProgramme-Appendix-1.pdf attached.

Appendix 2: FLOSSWorld Research Questions

See FLOSSWorldResearchQuestions-Appendix-2.pdf

Appendix 3: Idlelo2 Programme Highlights

The following indicates selected items on the Idlelo2 programme which contributed to the decision to blend the FLOSSWorld Africa Regional workshop into Idlelo. The suite of speakers and topics provide an excellent contextual background for FLOSSWorld, and some of the sessions provide additional forums to discuss issues of interest to FLOSSWorld.

• Remarks by FOSSFA Secretariat (Nhanhla Mabaso (CSIR), Milton Aineruhanga (WOUGNET), Bill Kagai (Circuits & Packets Communications Ltd)

• Review of feedback from Mailing Lists (Nicholas Kimolo - FOSSFA Consultant)

• Key note addresses by leading FOSS Activists (Pierre Ouedraogo - Francophonie, Fatimata Seye Sylla – DFI)

• Rishab Ghosh - Maatricht University, Aida Opoku Mensah – UNECA

• Keynote addresses (Mr. Abdulie Janneh Assistant Secretary General, Executive Secretary, ECA, Sir John Daniel - Commonwealth of Learning, Mr. Mark Shuttleworth - Canonical/Ubuntu, Balthas Seibold - InWEnt), Dr. Richard Stallman - FSF, Dr. Juma Oketch, Secretary, eGovernment Directorate, Kenya)

• Official opening by His Excellency The President of Kenya, Hon. Mwai Kibaki.

• Plenary on Delegates Expectations (Moderated by Prof. Henry Thairu-Jomo Kenyatta University)

• Break out sessions on:
  • FOSS & E-Government (Sponsored Session) (Dr. Juma Oketch – e-Govt Kenya, Mr. David Sawe – e-Govt Tanzania, Mr. Nhlanhla Mabaso - CSIR, South Africa)
  • FOSS & Health (Sponsored Session) (MD, Kijabe Mission Hospital, Kurt Brauchli, Frere Hospital, Nicholas Kimolo, Circuits & Packets Communications Ltd, Margret Nyambura, Afri Afya)
  • FOSS & Education (Sponsored Session) (Ms Shafika Isaacs - Schoolnet Africa,Joris Komen - Schoolnet Namibia, Hilton Theunissen - Shuttleworth Foundation, Prof. Derek Keats - UWC, AVOIR, John Walubengo – KCCT)
  • FOSS & Local Entrepreneurship (Sponsored Session) (Mugge Van Staden – Obsidian, James Lunghabo - Linux Solutions - Uganda, Dimo Calovski - UNCTAD, Thierry Amoussougbo – UNECA).

- Break out sessions on cross cutting themes:
  - FOSS Localisation (Dr. Twaakyondo - University of Dar-es-salaam, Dwayne Bailey - Translate.org, Hande BayraktarUbuntu)
  - Challenges on IPRs & Copyrights (Sponsored Session) (Heather Ford - Creative Commons, Denis Nicholson - Witwatersrand University)
  - Making Civil Voices Heard (Sponsored by Hivos) (Margreet Van Doodewaard - Hivos, Anriette EstherHuysen - APC, Caroline Nenguke - One World, Edna Karamagi - Brosdi Uganda)
  - Challenges on African FOSS Local Entrepreneurship (Sponsored by INWENT) (Christiane Weber - InWEnt,Ben Akoh - OSIWA, Makane Faye - UNECA, Roland Christian, President of CHALA).

Note that not all of the speakers above could make it, and the agenda needed to be adjusted to some extent on both of the first two days.

Appendix 4: Attendees: Idlelo Applicants

The following is a list of all Idlelo2 Applicants. Although a high proportion of these actually attended, much smaller numbers specifically requested to be involved in FLOSSWorld. A shorter list is presented at the end of this Appendix, though it does not include all the FLOSSWorld session attendees.

Country	Lastname	Othernames	Organization
Belgium			
	Nkundabagenzi	Fabien	Congo Museum
Cambodia			
	Sola	Javier	Open Fourm of Cambodia
Canada			
	Butcher	Neil	Commonwealth of Learning
	Daniel	John	Commonwealth of Learning
	West	Paul G.	Commonwealth of Learning
Cote D'Ivoire			
	Christelle	N'CHO Zita	AAUL
	Nwakanma	Nnenna	ACSIS
	Roland	Christian	AAUL-CHALA- AI3L- ASSIST
Democratic Republic of Congo			
	eugénie	shabani mangaza	RTNC (Radio Television
	Mbula	Nadia	ACOULL (Association
Ethiopia			
	Aleme	Girma Mitiku	Menelik II Pre-College High
	Bekele	Dawit	University of Addis Ababa
	Faye	Makane	UNECA
	Hector	Paul	UNESCO
	Hussein	Ahmed	EFOSSNET
	Mohammed	Sultan	
	Opoku-Mensah	Aida	UNECA
	Tsegaye	Zemene Adgo	UNECA

	Zewdu	Zerihun	EFOSSNET
France			
	Ouedraogo	Pierre	INTIF
Germany			
	Seibold	Balthas	InWEnt - Capacity Building
Ghana			
	Annan	Samuel	FFCWI, ACSIS GHANA
	Kofie	J	
	Osiakwan	Eric	
	Sohne	William Guido	sohne.net
Guinea Bissau			
	Filinto	Dabana	REDECO/eRiders Guine
India			
	Krishnappa	Jalajakshi Chintrila	TERI
Kenya			
	Gakiria	Andrew	EGOV
	Ikua	Evans	Linux Professional
Association			
	Jin	Yusuf	University of Nairobi
	Kaburu	Vincent Victor	Scubamum
	Kagai	Bill	FOSSFA
	Kimolo	Nicholas	FOSSFA
	Kinyanjui	Ms. Lucy Wanjiku	Kenya ScollNET
(KesNET)			
	Kiprotich	Kipchumbah John	Citizens Coalition for
Constit			
	Limo	Andrew	EGOV
	Misoi	Irene Chepngetich	Catholic University of
Eastern			
	Mugo	Lucy	International Business
	Muhunyo	Gladys	Computer Aid International
	Musya	Michael	C&P

Musyimi	Catherine	Strathmore University
Ndegwa	Jonah Munyua	FOSSFA
Ngeera	Daniel Koome	M.K.I
Njeru	Edith Roseline Nginya	KBC
Njoroge	Brian	Circuits & Packets
Nthigah	Silas Wachira	Kenya School of
Oketch	Juma	EGOV
Oketch	Auka	PACT KENYA
Omondi	Lorna Ayako	Linux-chix
Orwa	Ambrose Onyango	e-Government Directorate,
Wachira	Josphat Kabinga	USAID
Walubengo	J	Kenya College of Comm
Walyaro	Constance Georgina	Oxfam International Youth
Wamalwa	Maurice Wafula	kenya bureau of standards
Wamalwa	MW	
Wanyonyi	David Wafula	jkuat

Lesotho

	Mosala	Matseliso	CISCO ACADEMY

Malawi

Banda	Clement Khalika	Malawi Government-
Butao	Millicent Ndichitenji	University of Malawi
Chikumba	Patrick Albert	University of Malawi - The
Chinguwo	Dickson Daniel	University of Malawi, The
Chirwa	Clara	University of Malawi

(Polytech

Chirwa	Faustace Namushani	National Women's Lobby
Hiwa	Grace	Dept of Info Systems & Tech
Kaipa	Florence Achiwa	CISCO ACADEMY
Kayange	George, Mwika	TakingITGlobal Malawi
Kuntiya	Kumbukani	Tasha Communications
Lakudzala	Derek P	BUMAS International / it@ab

	Machika	Patrick Mapata Likhungu	Department of Information
	Maliwichi	Priscilla	University of Malawi - The
	Manda	Tiwonge Davis	Univaersity of Malawi-
	Monawe	Maganizo	University of Malawi - The
	Taimu	Thomas Banda	Malawi Social Action Fund
Mali			
	Sagara	Cheick Oumar	Centre Linux et Logiciels
	Tahouri	Romain Roland	
Mauritius			
	Nilmadhub	Manisha	CISCO ACADEMY
Mozambique			
	Chamba	Nelson Romao Elias	CIUEM
	Deus Manica Venica	Cecilia Cesaltina de	CISCO ACADEMY
	Maganlal	Kauxique	Ministry of Eductiona and
	Masite	Charles Noel	it@ab Member, Matrix
Group			
	Muchanga	Alberto	ITAB
	Muianga	Lucrecia Jaime	CISCO ACADEMY
	Taca	Ricardo Mario	Centre for Informatics of
Namibia			
	Komen	Joris	SchoolNet Namibia and
	Matanga	Cecilia Rudo	SADC Parliamentary
Forum			
	Mukaiwa	Clyde	ITAB
	Naholo	Sharon Nambata	CISCO ACADEMY

Netherlands

Ghosh	Rishab Aiyer	UNU-MERIT
Kotterink	Bas	OpenSea V.O.F.

Nigeria

Adeyemo	Adeyinka	FOSSFA
Akanni	Olukayode	KnowledgeHouseAfrica
Akinwande	Deborah	Fantsuam Foundation
Bello	Aderonke Abosede	SchoolNet Nigeria
Dada	John	Fantsuam
Haidome	Lawrence	Coseo Ltd/Fantsuam
Nwakanma	Mba	Equinox Technologies
Oaiya	Omo	Nigerian Linux Users Group
Okugbo	Edwin	Perfect Soft Systems
Olajide	Oni Joshua	AVENIR NEPAD
Olutuase	Oluwafemi Ayobami	KnowledgeHouseAfrica
Solomon	Musa Odole	Nigerian
Theophilus	Ekpon	Youth Initiators Nigeria

Pakistan

Bajwa	Fouad	

Rwanda

Mmasi	Rapahel	

Sawaziland

Mkhonta	Matty Jane	CISCO ACADEMY

Senegal

Dandjinou	Pierre	UNDP
Seye Sylla	Fatimata	Bokk Jang 2B1-SN
Toure	Seydou Baba	Seydou Baba

South Africa

Adesemowo	Kayode	PGWC
Adrian	C	
Badimo	Anna	Linuxchix Africa
Bailey	Richard Dwayne	Translate.org.za
Blakey-Milner	Neil	KnowledgeTree
Brandjes	Denis	Openlab International
Butcher	Neil David	NBA
Chetty	Pria	Buys Inc.
Day	Bob	Non Zero Sum Development
Farelo	Maria Natalia	Department of Public
Fischer	Karl	AgileWorks
Ford	Heather	Creative Commons
Fortuin	Gary	Impi Linux (Pty)Ltd
Gumede	Nondzwakazi Zamokuhle	Dept of Science & Technology
Holcroft	Edward	NetDay Association
Isaacs	Shafika	Schoolnet
Jordaan	Nicolas Jean	Upfront Systems
Keats	Derek	University of Western Cape
Mabaso	Nhlanhla Michael	Meraka Institute, CSIR
Mangesi	Kofi Joshua	FreeCulture
Mcongwane	T	
Mkhonza	Anna Thembi	CISCO ACADEMY
Mogaswa	Thabo	Mohwiti Technologies
Mokhathi	Neo	Government Information
Njenga	James Kariuki	University of the Western Cape
Otter	Alastair	Tectonic
Ramasodi	Mushi Lorraine	CISCO ACADEMY
Theunissen	Hilton	

	Tucker	Kim Cunningham	CSIR, Meraka Institute
	Venter	Andries Jan-Albert - AJ	OpenLab International
Spain			
	Casas Luengo	Luis	FUNDECYT
	Ramasamy	Pop	FUNDECYT
	Vaquez de Miguel	Luis Millan	Extremadura Regional

Sudan

Habbani	Nasra	
Isamil	Rifaat Abdin	Sudanese Open Sourse
Khair	Asim Abdelaziz Ali M. khair	3000
M.Ahmed	Salma Ahmed	University of Khartoum
Sabir	Ahmed	MoIIC

Swaziland

Anbu	John Paul	

Switzerland

Chonia	Gideon Hayford	Univ Zurich

Tanzania

Kimaro	Clara Peter	CISCO ACADEMY
Larsen	Ragnvald	Tanzania Wildlife
Luhaga	Darius	Board of External Trade
Machange	Joseph	Tanzania Govt
Mgaza	Mboni	CISCO ACADEMY
Nfuka	Edephonce	University of Dar es Salaam
Nguzo	Balthazar	Agumba Computers Limited
Niemi	Mauri	ELCT
Ole Mokoro	Mike Peneti	Ilkisongo Pastoralists Initiat
Rweyemamu	LeoPold Mutayawa	DataCom Africa
Warioba	Wilfred	Commission for Human rights

Togo

Yabouri	Nahmsath Palabe	ATULL (Association

Tunisia

Ouerghi	Mohamed Said	dfsa

Uganda

Achom	Ruth	Kampala International
Aineruhanga	Milton	Wougnet
Ayoo	Philip	
Bagiire	Vincent Waiswa	CIPESA
Bitwayiki	Constantine	Uganda Govt
Kagolobya	Prossy	Makerere University
Kakinda	Daniel Lugudde	SchoolNet Africa
Kakonge	Daphne	Women Of Uganda Network
Karamagi	Edna	Brosdi
Lunghabo	James	LinuxSolutions
Namara	Evelyn	Linux Solutions
Nsubuga	Martin Herbert	Nakaseke Community
Odong	Prossie	Southern Business Solutions
Otim	Samuel job	Makerere University

UK

Ariwa	Ezendu	London Metropolitan
Bayraktar	Hande Morkoc	Ubuntu
Davis	Claire	Canonical
Grimshaw	David J.	Practical Action
King	Helen Louise	The Shuttleworth
Oladimeji	Dapo	African Century
Roberts	Tony	Computer Aid
Shuttleworth	Mark Richard	Canonical
Silber	Jane	Canonical

Unknown

Clement	Sinyangwe

USA

Bhorat	Zaheda	GOOGLE
Cooper	Danese	INTEL
Zambrano	Raul	UNDP

Zambia

Chirambo	Emmy Kalonga	Community Education
Kaate	Oscar Chiyoba	CHAZ
Kapata	Estella Musonda	CISCO ACADEMY
Mwembeshi	Consuela Simukali	it@ab
Nenguke	Caroline Senzia	OneWorld Africa
Phirir	Rodgers , George	University of Zambia,
Sepiso	Shalala Oliver	Rescue Mission Zambia
Tembo	Patricia	CISCO ACADEMY

Zimbabwe

Dhlamini	Nodumo	AFRICA UNIVERSITY
Dziruni	Muroro	Connect Africa

The table below lists individuals with a specific interest in FLOSSWorld. The list is not exhaustive as the sessions were attended by others on the spur of the moment in the somewhat flexible agenda at Idlelo2.

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Also: Dawid Bekele, University of Addis Ababa, shared background on localisation in Ethiopia, which must surely be one of the leading African countries in this respect.

Appendix 5: Slides Prepared for FLOSSWorld @ Idlelo2

See attached: FlossworldAgendaOverviewForAfricaRegionalWorkshop.pdf

These are slides covering the FLOSSworld Agenda at Idlelo2, and background to the FLOSSWorld project.

Appendix 6: Presentation on Flossworld Africa Regional Workshop

See Flossworld-AfricaRegionalWorkshop-finalforBrussels.pdf attached.

These slides were presented in Brussels.

Appendix 7: Additional Slides and Documents Collected at Idlelo 2

Register at FSIU, log in, go to the Idlelo workgroup and download: FLOSSWorldAtIdlelo2.zip
http://fsiu.uwc.ac.za/

Appendix 8: ICT Policy in Africa

See attached: govt-ict-policy-Africa.pdf

Appendix 9: Go Open Source Task Team Conference 22-23 August 2005

See attached (GOSS_TTC_final1p14.pdf) report on the event in Johannesburg which includes the Declaration on the South African National Strategy on free and open source software and open content ("National Open Source Strategy").

URL: http://wiki.go-opensource.org/wg/Main_Page

Appendix 10: Developer Projects in Africa

See attached: FlossDevelopmentProjectsAfrica.odt

Appendix 11: FLOSS in Education Strategy

Developing a coordinated strategy to support the use of FLOSS in African Education.

See attached FLOSSEducationStrategy.pdf

Appendix 12: Networking Activities

In addition to the activities above, a list of people interested in FLOSS research was obtained at the Africa Source 2 workshop, held at Kalangala, Uganda in February 2006.