Report of Activity

A Workshop for Information, Communication, and Technology Capacity Development for Independent Media, Community Health Workers, and Civil Society Organizations in Mekong Sub-region.

Mekong ICT Camp
The 4th Mekong ICT Camp 2015

June 8-12, 2015

At Learning Resort Pattaya, College of Innovation,

Thammasat University

By Thai Fund Foundation in Partnership with

Internet Civil Culture Foundation and Opendream
Executive Summary

The 4th Mekong ICT Camp is a biannual training workshop on information, communication, and technology for citizen media, NGOs and other influential stakeholders in Southeast Asia.

This year’s event, which took place at June 8-12, 2015 at Learning Resort Pattaya, College of Innovation, Thammasat University, Thailand. Focused on one main theme: “Big Data”, which substance includes opening existing public data, building new data sets, and communicating the data for social change.

Mekong ICT Camp aims to build capacity of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in NGOs and Media practitioners.

The Seminar has specific objectives as follows:

1) To create a common peer-coaching and learning space whereby participants can exchange their ICT knowledge and skills;
2) To create collaborative networks whereby ICT experts, media organizations, NGOs and social activists make use of ICT for social innovation and social development
3) To create technology prototypes for existing development projects and launch pilot test
4) To build networks of ICT for development practitioners that can disseminate the experience and knowledge in the region;
5) To press for a variety of learning activities at regional and national levels; and
6) Workshop Organisation

The content on four major issues: e-management, Big data-management, Crowd-advocacy, Cloud-connection and open participation paradigm. Details of each issue are as follows:

1. Big data-management: Management of Organizations and Information
   1.1 Information literacy, documentation, research, collection, classification, and annotation;
   1.2 Information policy, open data, data security, communication security, data sensitivity and privacy;
   1.3 Information visualization/graphics for the presenting data that is easy to read and understand
2. Crowd-advocacy: Crowd Sourcing Advocacy and Social Media Strategies
   2.1 Social media, building community participatory space, including community participation in advocacy on the Internet and other electronic media, such as mobile phone and radio;
   2.2 Using online tools for resource mobilization, such fund-raising, volunteering
3. Cloud-connection: Informatics Infrastructure for Social Development
   3.1 Installation of wired and wireless computer and network systems and basic maintenance and repair of the instruments;
   3.2 Setting up of computer and network systems in remote areas or in case of disaster occurrence, such as the long-distance wireless Internet network, emergency communication system, small-scale electricity-generating system in support of the operation of the information tools;
   3.3 Building of low-frequency radio stations for communication in remote areas, basic maintenance and repair, community radio, amateur radio, and packet radio;
   3.4 Installation of communication system via mobile phone SMS and its basic application;
   3.5 Installation live sensor for measurement environment situation and connect to telecommunication network.
   3.6 Utilize of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for social innovation purpose.
4. Open Participation Paradigm: Free Software, Creative Commons and Read/Write Culture
   4.1 Principles and philosophy of the free and open source software, information commons, read/write culture, and peer-to-peer system;
   4.2 Dissemination and use of images, sounds, documents, media and cultural resources granted by the Creative Commons licenses; and
   4.3 Sharing of knowledge, documents, media and various resources according to the peer-to-peer concept.

Curriculum

The 2015 Mekong ICT Camp focused on one main theme “Big data”, which substance includes opening existing public data, building new data sets, and communicating the data for social change.

To link the content on four major with the most relevant and current field situations, the organizers narrow down them to three topics from fieldwork: 1) Open/Big data 2) Crowd advocacy and 3) Community Wireless.
Camp Organizing

The five-day boarding style of activity consisting of lectures, workshops, spontaneously organized activities. It’s focused on the process that enable the exchange of experiences between technical experts and those working with Journalist, media, IEC (Information, Education and Communication) for rural communities, disaster and civil society organizations so that they can understand each other and can collaborate in putting ICT technologies and contents into effective use in their work.

The process and interaction methods:

(1) Group discussion on various topics;
(2) Sharing of information on case studies of each organization;
(3) Presentation of technological tools and their applications;
(4) Study trips to organizations using ICT for social development work;
(5) Usage of ICT as a tool for knowledge exchange and post-workshop consultation.

Preparation for the seminar

Preparation of the fourth operational seminar of information technology and communication development for the developmental and mass organizations around Mekong sub-regions (the 4th Mekong ICT Camp) was continually originated from the success of the 1st seminar in 2008, hosted at College of Innovative Education, Thammasart University (Pattaya Campus). At that time, Thai-Fund Foundation was the leading organization in hosting the seminar, which included 65 participants from 5 nations around Mekong sub-regions. And 2nd Mekong ICT Camp in Chiang Mai in 2010 which have 67 participants from Mekong sub region.

The 3rd Mekong ICT Camp in Cha Am in 2013 which have 67 participants from Mekong sub region.

The preparation process had started since July, 2014 by Thai Fund Foundation in partnership with Internet Civil Culture Foundation and Opendream. The foundation also had made a draft of the project to gain the budget, and the first two contributions were from PACT, Thailand and The Friedrich Naumann Foundation. In addition, there were more steps to be continued as the following:

1. The project drafting, the scheduling, and the processing required for the seminar.
2. Budgeting.
3. Searching for more allies.
4. Preparing the curriculum harmonized with the context of Mekong sub-regions.
5. Inviting the guest lecturer with helpful specialties from around the world.
6. Finding the proper location
7. Selecting the committee for qualify the participants
8. Searching the facilitator
9. Promoting the project
10. Open for application
11. Volunteer recruitment
12. Recruiting the participants
13. Invitation participant
14. Transportation
15. Etc.

Preparation of the issues and media

The team organizers offered a cooperative channels via an online system as follows:

1. Mekong ICT Camp working group was created on Facebook for collaboration of the team members (https://www.facebook.com/groups/mekongictwg/)

2. Also a Facebook group for all attendees of Mekong ICT Camp 2013 (Mekong ICT Camp 2013) which after the camp was transformed into (Mekong ICT Camp’s Alumni) where all the attendees of 2008 2010 and 2013 were added to the group for communication, exchanging of ideas and for further collaboration for social development.

3. campfacilitators_mekongict@googlegroups.com for the cooperation among the camp facilitators.

4. mekong2013participants@googlegroups.com for the communication among the participants in order to assist them with self-preparation ahead of time. Typically, general information was provided on www.mekongict.org including the additional details e.g. application, the lecturer, documents, preparation, and ICT-related news. Moreover, two more channels added: facebook page (http://www.facebook.com/MekongICT) and Twitter (http://twitter.com/mekongict)

Preparing the seminar location

In need of creating the network among the participants, the location became more considerable in order to provide the participants with more rooms for the activities during the seminar. Hence, the location had been qualified to have enough space for approximately 100-120 people including the participants, the staffs, the facilitators, the observer and the agents from donors organizations. This was to reserve the space for several activities throughout the 5-day seminar. Indeed, the seminar aimed to encourage the participants in exchanging their experiences and creating the network. The space for the activities should provide facility fully available for 5 days of the seminar, as well as be able to offer all the participants accommodations, seminar rooms, and more space for additional activities.
In particular, the internet must perfectly be available as much as possible, where the most important is that the location should be harmonized with the expenditure of the project, but this year the internet connection at the workshop is not strong enough for all people in the camp.

In organizing this seminar, the 4th Mekong ICT Camp 2015 was took place at Learning Resort Pattaya, College of Innovation, Thammasat University, Cholburi Province, Thailand, which is 30 k.m. from Pattaya city, a beach city nearby and 2.30 hours from the airport in Bangkok.

Participants

About 64 persons, Male 30 and Female 34, from Journalist, independent media, community health practitioners, and civil society organizations in the Mekong sub-region countries (Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam and 2 from outside Mekong; 1 from Bangladesh (work base in Thailand and 1 from Singapore) will be selected from applicants, taking into account their diverse type of development work.

The participants should have worked or involved in the field of media or technology.

The technological skills of the participants will re-contribute to the design of curriculums. As English will be used in this workshop, all participants must be able to communicate in English.

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Lab interests:

Applicants selected their track as follows:

46 % Open/Big data
40 % Crowd advocacy
14 % Community Wireless
Application Process

The online application process was in website http://mekongict.org/ which applicants required to fill up the application form which was open for application from February 11 to April 17, 2015.

Applicants required to fill up online application form, giving details about their personal data, work experiences and reasons why they want to attend the workshop, particularly those well versed with ICT skills and intend to use their capacity to support other participants. The selection will be based on the applicants’ experiences in using diverse technologies; capacity to give support to groups, solve problems, and exchange knowledge with others upon returning to their own countries; and interest in alternative technologies. These determining factors together with the combinations of expertise, interest, diversity of participating countries, and number of participating women and men will be weighed in a balanced manner. This year all participants required to contribute a sum of USD 50 of each to the camp.

The Schedule

In general, one-day seminar was divided into 2 sessions as followings:

Session 1: the morning session after breakfast started with morning circle and then moved to the forum/workshops that the participants could choose to join. There was a 60 to 90 minutes panel/forum discussion about the related issues as well.
Session 2: after lunch and up until the evening, the participants could join the workshop that met their interests.

The issues discussed in the 4th Mekong ICT Camp were developed by the host and the participants, and were categorized into 4 groups as followings:

1. Forum
2. Workshop
3. Project-oriented
4. Case studies

Session Conclusion

Along five days of workshops, sessions were loosely divided into Three Labs;

1) Open/Big data
2) Crowd advocacy and
3) Community Wireless.

Each session runs for either 100 or 120 minutes. Each day before the sessions there were forums discussion for participants to get new insights and exchange ideas. On the first day there was a panel Tech Trend in Mekong and Situation brief giving situation *** and looking forward. Three labs were run across five days of the workshop, as they are hand on and needed time to cover and complete all the topics.

The brief contents in 3 labs

1. Open/ Big data-management of Organisation and Information
   1.1 Information literacy, document, research, collection, classification and annotation;
   1.2 Information policy, open data, data security, communication security, data sensitivity and privacy
   1.3 Information visualization/graphic for the presenting data that is easy to read and understand
2. Crowd advocacy: Social Media Strategies Crowd Sourcing Advocacy
   2.1 Video for advocacy
   2.2 Social Media, Building community participatory space, including community participation in advocacy on the internet;
   2.3 Using online tools for resource mobilization, such fundraising, volunteering
3. Community Wireless communication
   3.1 Installation of wired and wireless computer and network systems and basic maintenance in rural community;
3.2 Setting up for computer and network systems in remote areas or in case of disaster occurrence such as the long distance wireless internet network, emergency communication system;

3.3 3D printing for development

3.4 Utilize of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (Drone) for social innovation purpose.

Workshops were include

1. Anyone Can Code
2. Open Data for Development Work
3. Set up Voice Response Application with Verboice
4. Create Viral Content
5. Mapping what Matters to you
6. Data Visualization
7. Drone for Environmental Survey
8. 3 D printing for development
9. Set up Communications during Emergency
10. Using Technology for Health

Labs Summary

Lab1: Open/Big data

1. Formed small groups according to the country and the technical skills. There were three groups: techies, medium/ hybrid, non-techies as well as the development skills, how deep participants work in the development sector. The purpose of forming the groups according to technical skills and then development skills is to identify who might be the best to work with.

2. Then put up six boards for the participants to put up their names on the board to find out who has what kind of experience. Six boards are:
   a. Problem solver (I care about world problems and I want to try to address them)
   b. Data Wiz (I know how to find and extract data)
   c. Analyst (I know how to work with large spreadsheets)
   d. Story teller (I am expert at making data speak)
   e. Designer (I can make data look beautiful)
   f. Mapper (Lat 12.923/ Lon 101.007 totally speaks to me)

3. Open data debrief:
   a. What’s open data?
   b. Why open data?
   c. How do you open data?
   d. After opening data, what happen next?
4. Some open data projects
   a. Open Myanmar Initiative
   b. Greenalert
   c. IATI
   d. OpenDevCam Maps

5. Openstreetmap: Humanitarian map layout

Group Discussion on 3 topic: Benefit of Open Data, Risk of Open Data, Ethical in Using Open Data.

**Result:**

1. Benefit of Open Data, to promote:
   - Innovation (Google Translate as example)
   - Learning/Building Knowledge
   - Sharing (easier)
   - Identify correlation (easier)
   - For reference, analysis
   - Correct (easier)
   - Living data (can be)
   - Transparency
   - Flexibility
   - Credibility
   - Democracy

2. Risk of Open Data
   - Overwhelming
   - Virus spread
   - wrong interpretation of data
   - lack of limitation of use
   - Plagiarism
   - Release of personal info.
   - Easier for bad people to do bad things (crime, violation)
   - Unintended consequences

3. Ethical use of Open data.

Considering two question: How much do we worth? When we use public fund to study and open data, do people (interviewees) have rights to raise voices?

Group agreed that “Consent” and “prior inform” is vital before using, editing and sharing open data.

We learned about data scraping in the morning using tools such as Import.io and ScraperWiki. We also learned about different data formats such as CSV file.
During sharing session about progress among groups, we learned that...

- InformedConsumer is working on a mobile app to give relevant data about international and local consumer products. Data sources are existing datasets of global consumer products and crowdsourced data for local products.

- GaGaNaNa is working on creating visual infographic to draw insights of various factors and education outcomes.

- Another group is working on 3Ws (Who, What, Where) of non-profit organizations

- Another group is working on mapping out neighbourhoods of Phnom Penh using various data such as legal status, flooding, power cuts, etc.

Lab2: Social Media and Video Campaign

Define functional of Social Media

Social Networking: (Facebook, Linkedin)
Adding friends, connecting to profiles, joining groups and having discussions.

Microblogging (Twitter)
There is a limit. You post often.

Photo and Video Sharing (Youtube)
You share photos or videos

Blogs and Forums (Tumblr, Blogger, Wordpress)
People write articles, photos etc. There is a network of friends.

Social Bookmarking (Delicious and StumbleUpon.)
You both make and share bookmarks

Social News (Digg, Reddit)
It is a very popular platform, but in South East Asia don’t use it. However, many westerners use it, even those that are interested in social activism news. There are different groups.

Wiks (Wikipedia, Wikia)
Interacted by adding articles and editing existing articles

From WeAreSocial.com, they have country reports of top social media used in different places. 32% of population in South East Asia are using social media, and many are using it on their mobile phone. Many people want to buy phone just to use Facebook, to get alternative news.

What are the benefits of using social media:
- Learn what your supports are saying and what they are sharing about your organization
- You can bring more traffic to your site.
- You can direct visitors to your online donation pages
- Enable supporters to easily share information, your cause and your event.
- You can activate grassroots movements in real time.
- You can also humanize your organization by not being limited to the traditional method of communications
- You can gain new supporters
- Increase loyalty and trust from your supporter list
How to Use Social Media Effectively: Have a plan and metrics. For example: Increase Facebook likes by X, how many people filled out this form etc.

Create quality content (text, photos, videos) Make sure its informative, sharable, actionable, relevant to the target audience. Every push should have a very clear action. Think Visually: 70% of all Facebook activities revolve around images. There is a bigger impact with images.

How often to post: 1 Facebook post per day. Those that post more show less interaction. And what can you post? They care about issue they don’t care about your organization. Thus post news that is relevant to the issue/community. It doesn’t always have to be about you. If you don’t keep it updated with information, there is a huge disconnecting. Also, if they say stale content, they are going to see a disconnect.

Post 1 blog article a week. Also, respond to special events/days. For example, on earth day, say happy earth day. ALWAYS respond to your community.

The more you share, the more the world learns about your organization, and you get more users.

How to deal with trolls: It could be people from government interested in creating negative impact on your work

What is a troll: Someone that deliberately posts offensive online to upset or get angry responsive. They want your response and disrupt your organization. Most trolls are bored and want amusement/attention. Don’t interact them.

Don’t feed the trolls: A troll will never give up and say “You know, what, You’re right. I am wrong” They are just interested in offending you. Banning/blocking a troll is an option and your right.

Bullying is a violation of Facebook Policy. Ignore the trolls, but also click “report Abuse”

How to Measure your Success:
- Facebook Page Insight. It shows your impact, and how much reach and engagement you have had.
- Twitter Analytics
- Google Analytics. Alternative is PiWik
- HowManyShares.com
- Klout.com
- SimplyMeasured.com

The most effective Facebook post is link with a picture. You want people to go to your website Be as brief as possible 40 characters or less if possible

Get published at non-peak times (Saturday, Sundays, after work hours, 8pm-11pm
In Indonesia 8:00am-8:00am. You have to experiment and find out interactivity.

Follow a regular schedule. (1 per day) and make sure its timely and newsworthy. Use hashtag when possible.

Reddit is considered the front page of the internet.

Trendsmap.com helps you figure out what hashtags are popular in your region. What the conversations are
Quora is a good place to both ask and answer questions.

DuckDuckGo is better than Google search engine because it doesn’t collect any of your data.

Creative Commons is a great place to find media that you can use under a copyleft license or free of “copyright” restrictions. This includes images, audio. You can use these pictures for your blogs, tumblr etc. In other words, the photographer made it for free use.

Some of the biggest issues Mekong ICT participants work on:
- Interest Groups
- Environmental
- Education
- Development
- Ending violence against women
- Peach and conflict
- Civic participation

GROUP EXERCISE:
People were divided in groups and each group had to create a post for the newly create Facebook group. https://www.facebook.com/groups/1673550322880899/. Afterwards, the entire group had to vote on which post was the most engaging.

Good way to brand your campaign is to use a hashtag. Also, try to use no more than three hashtags.

**Lab 3 : Summary: Community Infrastructure and Digital Justice Track**

**Time:** 5 Days (~14 hours)

OTI’s workshop track introduced participants to the technical and social components of community-controlled infrastructure and community wireless networks. The concept of digital justice provided a foundation and motivation to the workshop, and connected the diverse array of participant skill sets, work and projects to a common theme.

The Community Infrastructure and Digital Justice track had the following overall goals:

1. Become familiar with the Detroit Digital Justice Coalition Digital Justice Principles, and explore how community-controlled communication systems, like community wireless networks, relate to those principles.
2. Learn about participatory mapping and the use of a common visual language to help all community members participate in designing technology projects.
3. Learn a basic wireless design skill.
4. Discuss sustainability, governance and outreach models for their potential projects.
5. Design a wireless network that will address a digital justice issue in a particular neighborhood or town.
6. Configure and install routers using Commotion.

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7. Setup a small mesh network across the conference area, hosting local applications such as chat and a web server on a computer and a Raspberry Pi.

**Activity 1: Digital Justice Principles**

Participants in the Community Infrastructure and Digital Justice track began the track by exploring the Detroit Digital Justice Principles as a foundation for addressing digital disparities and engaging in technology-related projects. Participants read the principles and discussed how the principles relate to the work they are already doing. Participants defined the word Digital Justice in each of their languages.


**Activity 2: Lessons and Reflections from Community Wireless Networks**

Abhishek, a Community Technologist from MojoLab Foundation, spoke about the goals, challenges and future of the COWMesh network outside of Bangalore, India. Another participant shared their experience building and maintaining a community wireless network to connect remote villages in their country.
Activity 3: Imagining Community Technology

Each participant imagined and sketched a community technology project in their town or city. They were given the following questions to focus their design: Based on the digital justice principles, what kind of project would you imagine in your community? What could encourage locally created media? What would ensure all community members can participate? What would address a social justice issue in the community? After everyone finished, they took a few minutes to walk around the room and look at the ideas.

Activity 4: Participatory Network Design--Every Network Tells a Story

Breaking into groups, based on where people live, participants used Every Network Tells a Story to learn basic wireless design principles and design a community wireless network that would address a digital justice issue in that place. Later participants learned about network design approaches, including both mesh and traditional hierarchical networks--they learned the benefits and tradeoffs of the different designs.

Activity: Every Network Tells a Story
Activity 5: Flashing and Configuring Routers using Commotion

In small groups, participants learned how to configure routers with Commotion. In the process participants learned about open source router operating systems and the basic configuration settings of a wireless network (i.e. access point name, mesh name, channel, link encryption key, etc.). A few of the routers required “re-flashing” of their operating system, and participants with experience in open source router software were able to share their skills with the others.

See: Commotion Instructions

Activity 6: Build a Small Pop-up Network

Participants went outside and surveyed the University Campus and identified potential sites for wireless connections. Participants then reconvened and build a 7 node network stretching across the campus, using battery powered routers where no power was available. A few of the participants eventually connected a Raspberry Pi webserver and an xmpp server to the network.

Activity: Build a Popup Network
Activity 7: Design Thinking Methodology

Facilitated by Chutika Prut Udosinn, founder of Good Factory in Bangkok, participants focused on prototyping solutions related to the social justice issues they identified. Participants in the Community Infrastructure track defined local network services and methods for their community wireless networks that would address their identified issue.

Activity 8: Sustainability, Governance and Community Outreach

At the end of the workshop, the group discussed the difficult issues around funding, governance and community outreach. We brainstormed different methods around each of these issues, and the result is an impressive collection of ideas that applies to any community project, summarized here:

1. Fundraising and financial sustainability models? Crowd sourcing, donations from residents living outside the country or in the capital, charge small fee to each user, donations from users, buy-your-own-router, sell routers to businesses or organizations at higher cost to subsidize cost to others.

2. How are decisions made? Who participates in decision making? Voting and discussion in community meetings, online/offline decision platforms, coalitions of stakeholders, coalition of civil society organizations, representative group of decision makers.

3. How to start the community involvement process? Listen, share food, talk with community leaders/elders, hold a community-wide meeting, talk with community organizations, start by helping with another project.

Summary: Resilience and Emergency Communication

Time: 2.5 hours

The Resilience and Emergency Communications session provided a space for participants to examine the ways communities self-organize information exchange and communication during emergencies.

The goals for the Resilience and Emergency Communication session were:

1. Explore the layers of no-tech, low-tech and high-tech methods communities can use to communicate information during a disaster, discussing the potential uses and limitations of each of the methods.

2. Develop a basic, shared understanding of the skills, infrastructure, procedures and practices that need to be in place before a disaster in order for the community to be more resilient. Explore methods of strengthening this underlying foundation before an emergency occurs.

3. Understand the opportunities and challenges of the participant-created local area wireless mesh network allowing for resilient, autonomous communication.

Activity 1: Communication Methods Brainstorm

Brainstorm all the non-tech, low-tech and high-tech ways people in one area can distribute information during an emergency. Information exchange methods included: bullhorn, speakers
mounted to a car, loudspeakers, graffiti, posters, usb drives, centralized computer, mirrors on rooftops, bells, whistles, face-to-face, writing on sidewalks, flyers, posters, community radio, amateur or HAM radio, etc.

Activity 1b: Reflect on these Methods in Your Place

Each participant drew how these methods might be used to provide robust information exchange in their own neighborhood or town. Participants then walked around the room to see what others had designed.

Activity 2: Analyzing Methods

The group then synthesized the strengths and weaknesses of all of the methods, identifying the following dimensions:

1. Distance: how far can you transmit information?
2. Number of people: how many people can you reach?
3. Complexity of use: is it difficult or easy to use and setup?
4. Cost: expensive or cheap?
5. Inclusive: who will have access? who will not have access?
6. Bandwidth: can you provide a lot or a little information at a time?
7. Reliability: does it require power?
Activity 3: Defining Resilience

Together the group defined fundamental components of a resilient community, and then identified processes or elements that build those components, briefly summarized here:

1. Basic Infrastructure: community center, computer lab, local area network, local cellular provider or ISP, community radio station, solar panels, other equipment.
2. Skills and expertise: trainings, classes, knowledge exchange, library.
3. Protocols and plans: established action plans, which include roles, meeting points, plans for vulnerable populations, etc.
4. Cohesiveness and organizing capacity: civil society organizations, regular community meetings, frequent community activities.

Activity 4: What Can We Do?

Individually, participants answered the following question: in your neighborhood or town what are three concrete things you could work on to make your community more resilient during and after an emergency?

The session ended with a walking tour of the popup mesh network setup by participants of the Community Infrastructure track. Session participants discussed the challenges and opportunities of autonomous networks for communication during an emergency.

Labs Presentation “Marketplace”

On the last day of the camp was a presentation session in the morning called “Place market”. All participants were divided to 12 groups and working on the project the project they interesting. Below are the presentations outcome of each group;

1. Data visualization:

This session they allow us to find the tool base on the recommendation so I found one tool called CatoDB (https://cartodb.com/), which is a Software as a Service (SaaS) cloud computing platform that provides GIS and web mapping tools for display in a web browser. CartoDB users can use the company’s free platform or deploy their own instance of the open source software. CartoDB is offered as freemium service, where accounts are free up to a certain size.
The group idea where would like to display one map with two layers talking about blackout and flooding in Phnom Penh so Phnom Penh resident can identify where should be buy a house or property to live and also include legal status.

Finally, we found only two kinds of open data from crowdsourcing website about blackout and flooding in Phnom Penh but cannot found data about legal status property in Phnom Penh so we decided to make a map only two things and map base is open street map (https://www.openstreetmap.org/)

**Red colour**: Flooding area

**Yellow**: Blackout

### 2. Community Wireless Network

The project on Mekong Community Wireless Network. It is base on wireless with MESH topology. Everyone can participate in this network by sharing their wireless devices for connecting wider coverage by repeating the signal. They also can share their Internet into the network while they are not using. When someone share their internet that can be used by everyone within the network. It is not only for internet but also for local resources (contents) sharing such as video,
song, file, picture and many others. That also can be used for local communication on VOIP and Chat system. Our future community networks allow us to communicate with our neighbours as well as the rest of the world with free and affordable cost.

The Mekong Community Wireless Network is base on the two principles of Detroit Digital Justice Coalition. 1. Access: Digital justice ensures that all members of our community have equal access to media and technology, as producers as well as consumers. 2. Healthy communities: Digital justice integrates media and technology into education in order to transform teaching and learning, to value multiple learning styles and to expand the process of learning beyond the classroom and across the lifespan.

Mekong Community Wireless Network is to make a better Mekong Regions with Connected Community Wireless.

3. InformedBuy

InformedBuy is a mobile app created to make it quick, easy and fun for everyone to access information about company’s sustainability performance. The prototype came out of the Open Data Lab during Mekong ICT Camp 2015. It uses Dow Jones Sustainability Index, the most respected global sustainability benchmark since 1999, which presents the economic, environmental and social performances of world’s largest 2,500 companies. The app uses barcodes to connect real-world products to data, simplifies data into the size of a mobile screen, and makes data visually appealing using graphics. As the access to information improves, we believe consumers will be able to make better purchasing decisions – support good companies and reject bad companies. Good companies will thrive and bad companies will die out lead to a more sustainable world.

4. Edu4All

During Mekong ICT Camp 2015, the “Edu4All” group members learn about how to use Social Media effectively. For example, how to take good pictures, how to use meaningful hashtag, how to produce interesting video, and how to make impactful campaign.

The group was working on education campaign via social media. The group decided to do a donation campaign entitled “Bike4Children” on website in order to help buy bicycles for rural children in Vietnam who live far from their school. By used the picture of a child carrying books on his head while walking along the road besides a group of cycling children. This picture sends instant message that a child would be better off with a bicycle.

The group used hashtags Bike4Children and Edu4All to emphasize and spread the campaign and their organization names. The group also use a clean and uncluttered webpage to make it user-friendly.

During the presentation, this group receive real donation from participants/audiences. So we consider this campaign successful.
5. No Mekong Dam

The campaign of the development group was “No Mekong Dam.” The objective of this campaign was to address the issues of dam construction along Mekong delta. The group have designed the logo and created Facebook page. The page was set as a community. For only one night after launching, this group received more than one hundred likes. This group used the relevant picture, which the picture was taken by one of team members from the real dam construction project in Laos and also provide background of the group so it looked trust worthy.

At the market place, some audiences believed it was a real campaign and they were asking about the strategy and action plan. From this activity, the group have learnt that choosing the right words, issues and clear information are important to gain public interest, and more importantly we have to understand the issue well enough in order to provide evidence-based information.

6. Sanam-Louang Community Wireless

The project will provide free wireless for Poor and homeless people to make more convenience for the customer to access the wireless around Sanam-Louang area, on the other hand the customer can post the comment, post news and do emergency request by mobile phone application or website that mean they can use this application on the mobile phone or Laptop. So, all post and comment will show alert message to the customer service to notice the even all the time. In addition to this project we will do the Sanam-Louang Center Wireless CCTV to record all even in this area.

7. Peace Talk: How Build Peace by Using Social Medias

This group was focus on one issue which is the most popular among communities in Asia countries is “Land Conflict”. Two experts of using social media would give some ideas to raise awareness of these problems:

**Why are these problem happened? (Challenges)**

Social media can definitely support and advocate to those who really need

But the problem is that more than 60% of people in rural area don’t have telephone or internet access and make them dare not to speak out the problems

Though there were many campaign have been made to raise awareness of social medias among young populations, but the wide population still cannot connect to internet (Example: Myanmar)

What are the solutions to overcome these problem?

Develop community wireless (people can use wireless for free to collect their responses and upload it)

To connect people who are unconnected.

To bring online conversation to the offline audiences and vise versus
6. Voice your Right

'Voice your rights' was one of the campaign initiated by the civic participation group; which was one of the groups from the 'Media advocacy' track. The team consists of 7 members; 4 participants from Thailand, 1 from Laos, 1 from Myanmar and 1 from Cambodia.

The group discussed about the percentage of the youth in ASEAN counties that are interested in politics or are civic conscious. The answer were that 'not too many'. Therefore They exploring the 'new media tools' to help increase youth interest and participation in political issues.

The group incorporated their ideas and produced graphics and visuals to be used on social media sites in order to promote civic engagement amongst youth. The hashtag campaign '#VoiceYourRights' was created during the workshop. The group also produced many interesting and attractive photographs that captured real emotions to promote the campaign.

For the final showcase at the Mekong ICT Camp 2015 marketplace the group produced a viral content infographic on '7 smart and easy tips to be Active Citizen' as a tool to help increase youth participation in politics.

The group also asked participants from other groups and other tracks to join the campaign during the 'photography campaign lessons' in order to increase interaction, to raise awareness and to increase participation amongst camps' participants on the topic concerning youth as active citizen.

9. Media Comm Edu

This group was presented how might we help victims of domestic violence? How to set up an interactive voice message project, based on Verboice, to help victims of domestic violence through a newly-prototyped hotline.

Verboice is a free and open-source tool that makes it easy for anyone to create and run applications that interact via voice, allowing your users to listen and record messages in their own language and dialect or answer questions with a phone keypad. Verboice applications can start small and scale up, making it possible to improve lives even in communities previously closed off by literacy and technological barriers.

10. One vote one three saved

The wireless Internet connection in the forest is about how to use social media on whenever there's illegal act or fire or something happen, the witness can immediately report to person in charge to take action as soon as possible. (With the availability of wifi connection in the deep forest)

11. Think Environment Think Green

The group developed a prototype of mobile phone application for crowd sourcing environment situation report. The application users can take a photo and choose the environment topic to report the situation as well as location through the app then the data can visualize on the map.
12. Digging Deep into Education Data?

focused on collecting data, understanding shape and structure of data to draw correlations between education and various socio-economic data. Our main datasets are national matriculation exam results and recently released census data. Among census data, we focused on using school attendance, literacy level, economic situation of households, amenities such as lighting and unemployment rate.

13. Teen Mom

The group did an infographic show statistic of teen pregnancy problem in Laos as well as the fact.

According to the report of World Bank about adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) in 2013 showed that:

Amongst the ASEAN countries, Lao (PDR) had the highest adolescent fertility rate (64 out of 1,000 women, ages 15-19, were pregnant), while Myanmar had the lowest rate (11 women were pregnant).

Facts

According to the "Adolescent and Youth Situation Analysis Lao PDR" in 2014 published by United Nation Population Fund and Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union:

- Girls with no education are 176 times more likely to be pregnant before the age of 18 than girls with high school education.
- Girls from the poorest wealth index quintile are 8.5 times more likely to be pregnant before the age of 18 than girls who comes from families with the richest index quintile.
- Girls, who are living in rural areas, are 4 times more likely to be pregnant before the age of 18 compared to girls who live in urban areas.
Barcamp Mekong 2015: A Co event

BarCamp is an open, participatory workshop, which participants are contributors, presenters, speakers, and at the same time learners. This users-generated workshop enables anyone to present skills and techniques. Participants decide which topics they’d like to learn as the workshop's sessions are usually running in parallel. Barcamp encourages sharing of knowledge and experiences of the participants, this unconferencing session was organised on the 5th day of the camp after presentation session. The arrangement was being helped out by two experienced Barcamp organisers from Cambodia and Singapore, Chantra Be and Preetham Rai.

The topics that had been put up for Mekong Barcamp 2015 were as follows:

1. Tele centre in Myanmar
2. Mobile photography
3. IT Nomad
4. 3 secrets to stay young
5. Tip to improve your English
6. You can do it or not YOUR CHOISE!!
7. VXWAward, resources map
8. How to take photo Sphere!
9. Rusing Rids; the data driven way
10. How to express LOVE through Social Media
11. How to use data and game theory to espectively from team with $ million at stake.
12. One photo. One story
13. Travel Hacks; Input Data Like a Pro with DropDown excel
14. How to quit your good payment JOB
15. When my government can see my data. How to hide from them!
16. Resource map: Tech Tool for non-order
## Facilitators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Name-Surname</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Theme of presentation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Penhleak Chan</td>
<td>Open Development, Cambodia</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Opendata (lab)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:penhleak@opendevcam.net">penhleak@opendevcam.net</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Terry Parnell</td>
<td>Open Development, Cambodia</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Open Dev Mekong</td>
<td><a href="mailto:terry@opendevcam.net">terry@opendevcam.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Nikita Umnov</td>
<td>Open Development, Cambodia</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Open Dev Mekong</td>
<td><a href="mailto:numnov@ewmi-odi.org">numnov@ewmi-odi.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Mishari Muqbil</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Mapping what matter to you</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mishari@mishari.net">mishari@mishari.net</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Channa Ly</td>
<td>InSTEDD</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Opendata (lab)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:channa.ly@instedd.org">channa.ly@instedd.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Mouyleng Lim</td>
<td>InSTEDD</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Opendata (lab)</td>
<td>(<a href="mailto:mouyleng@instedd.org">mouyleng@instedd.org</a>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Victoire Rio</td>
<td>InSTEDD</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Using voice based technology</td>
<td>(<a href="mailto:victoire@instedd.org">victoire@instedd.org</a>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Adam Hunt</td>
<td>Pact</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Creating viral content</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ahunt@internews.org">ahunt@internews.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Seelan Palay</td>
<td>Engagemedia</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Crowd advocacy</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lingua@engagemedia.org">lingua@engagemedia.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Kyal yi</td>
<td>Engagemedia</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Crowd advocacy</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kyalyi@engagemedia.org">kyalyi@engagemedia.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Ryan Gerety</td>
<td>Open Technology Institute</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Community Wifi(lab)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gerety@opentechinstitute.org">gerety@opentechinstitute.org</a></td>
</tr>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Abhishek Kumar</td>
<td>MojoLab Foundation</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Community Wifi(lab)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:abhishek.jk46@gmail.com">abhishek.jk46@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Tharum Bun</td>
<td>InSTEDD</td>
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<td>Opendata (lab)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tharum@gmail.com">tharum@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Josh Woodard</td>
<td>FHI360</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Opendata for development</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jwoodard@fhi360.org">jwoodard@fhi360.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Arthit Suriyawongkul</td>
<td>The Foundation for Internet and Civic Culture</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Cyber Policy</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Arthit@thainetizen.org">Arthit@thainetizen.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Chutika Udonsin</td>
<td>Good Factory</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Design Thinking/Anyone Can Code</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chutika@goodfactory.com">chutika@goodfactory.com</a></td>
</tr>
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</table>
The document of the workshop

Recorded knowledge in the Mekong ICT Camp Seminar published in www.mekongict.org with information such as schedules, list of facilitators, speakers, participants, etc. Each topic will be voluntary participants from rough notes and the content of each seminar throughout the five days.

The feedback from participants

Last day of the camp, the participants were given evaluation forms to provide their feedback about various topics of the workshop sessions, different forum discussions, activities, programs, food and accommodation, etc of the 5 days camp.

The first page of the evaluation form consisted of all the forums and topics for all the workshop sessions hence the analysis of this portion will provide the entire picture of the knowledge gained by the participants from different discussions and workshops on each day. In addition, the results of this evaluation will provide relevancy, quality, efficiency and effectiveness of both the speaker and the content or topic of each forum, workshop session.
The following Bar graphs are the analysis of forum and panel, workshop and labs;

![Bar graph 1](image1)

![Bar graph 2](image2)
Evaluation of various programs
Relaxing activities (painting, Latin dance)

Evening program (film)
Evaluation of Facilities and services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Poor</th>
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<td>45</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
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<td>Workshop facilities</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Technical quality</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
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<td>36.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
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<td>51.7</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Import transfers</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Welcome Dinner</td>
<td>50</td>
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Evaluation of Website & Social media

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<tr>
<td>Facebook</td>
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<td>63.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mekong website</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
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</table>
Perception

The participants were asked to describe their experiences at the camp in three words. Most of them found the camp to be; networking, fun, Knowledge, learning, interesting, corporation. Other common descriptions were: sharing, open data, participation and team. Several people even felt that the camp was crazy and fun, also some activities/games encourages sharing and caring for one another during the camp.

Expectation

Although the maximum number of participants confirmed that the camp as a whole has met their expectation. There were also an ample number of those who mentioned that Mekong ICT camp experience has exceeded their expectation; as they got to learn from the experts on how to develop a project using some useful technology tools and resources along with numerous practical hands-on exercises. This camp was not only about productive social networking, communication and technology, but also innovation and development for the well being of the Mekong sub-regions. In the most relaxing ambiance, the atmosphere at the camp was filled with reproducible knowledge and experience for everyone to grab at their own ease throughout. The camp has been modernized in order to provide accessibility and convenience to the participants.
In addition, the sessions have convinced the participants that combination of technology and social media makes perfect sense along with sharing and generating new ideas on ICT. Above all, the participants felt that the knowledge and skills learnt from this camp are very well applicable to their works and our friendly staff and volunteers had successfully provided them a pleasant stay.

Few comments from participants regarding their expectations:

- It opened my eyes to see and understand the tools of social media and new concepts I've never known before like the open data, online tools for design and advocacy.
- It fits to my works how I can learn more from tools to create viral content to post on social media for a campaign or fundraising.
- The facilitators are encouraging and professional in their relative fields, everyone participating shows their welcoming attention to learn.
- At first, I expected to learn about IT from this camp, but I gained more. I've got friends from other countries with other cultures. We exchanged our experiences and will definitely keep contact.

**Pace of Event**

The whole program was scheduled to balance out various forums, sessions, group projects, relaxing times and rest in the most adequate proportion for the participants to learn, communicate, build networks and exchange skills as much as possible. The evaluation revealed most of the participants enjoyed pace of the event and the few comments from them are:
1. I did enjoy the pacing of the event because I could also have sometime to relax, talk, go out and have a silent place to concentrate and reduce stress. One more thing, I think without relaxing it's OK because we won't meet the expectation on the lesson learnt.

2. Everything went well, great lab and discussion, fun activities, outing movie is appreciated. Thanks to the staff for the excellent event.

3. I enjoyed the pacing of the event. However, a longer lunch time is needed because we have a hardworking day.

There were also few participants that faced difficulty with the pace of the event, giving reasons that they had become tired from the activities throughout the day and did not want to sit and listen to some evening talks, and some had mentioned that the schedule was too tight. However, over all participants really enjoyed themselves at the camp as they were very enthusiastic and excited to meet new people, make new friends, learn new things, share skills and gain new ideas among themselves.

Relevancy

Due to various fields of sessions offered at the camp, every participant felt that they can utilize the knowledge and experience gained from the camp by applying them in their field of work in order to develop or even initiate new projects in the near future. Most of the participants had mentioned about the relevant skills learnt in social media strategy and marketing, photo posting, video making, mapping, open data, data visualization and crowd advocacy. Below are few of the relevant we have got mentioned in the evaluation form.
1. Social media lab is very useful for my advocacy work; for example, learning how to design advocacy photo, video, infographic etc.
2. Absolutely, the camp offers very relevant knowledge to my works, especially those about product, photo, content, video, publication article and printing materials.
3. Visualization and mapping help me to present my work such as story in a creative way.
4. Most of the sessions are relevant to my work and I can certainly apply the knowledge.
5. I work a lot with data collection and analysis, and all the sessions about data are very helpful to improve my skill and knowledge.

**Networking**

One of the main objectives of Mekong ICT Camp is networking and all of the participants had agreed upon making new friends along with building networks for future works. Within a short period of time, through learning, living and group activities, the camp had been organized in a way such that every participants would be interactive to one another because the camp was conducted in a very friendly manner. Here are some of the strong indicators of the effectiveness of networking in the camp:
I have built more network and relationship with new friends from different countries and working areas. We joined together in peace for meaningful, consensus, constructive and concrete outcome to the relevant topic.
I have made several connections for my future work!
I feel that I have made new relationship with amazing people, and I have received new ideas for my future project.
I made a lot of new friends.
I will be making contact with the educators to run EDUCAMPS.
This network will home great impact in any work.
I have definitely made new friends and our friendship will continue.
It's wonderful. I can't tell you here because I have so much to write. Thank you MKICT camp.
I love MKICT because I have made a lot a new connection with new friends from varies experience. Moreover, during a week I know how to find the problem, solution and apply technology for communication campaign.

Location

This year in 2015, the Mekong ICT camp took place in College of Innovation of Thammasat University, Pattaya campus which is an environmental-friendly compound filled with trees and gardens and it is not too far from the beach as well. Our participants embraced the ambiance and enjoyed their stay as they could live and learn with no disturbances from the outside, even though some participants had commented that they would prefer staying in the city where they can go shopping. Apart from that, participants had also commented on lack of
internet signals in the campus and they would prefer to be able to connect to WIFI from within their rooms as well. Some of the thoughts of the participants are mentioned below:

- Learning resort is a good place to work, study and relax. Lab rooms workshop room, accommodation are the same region. It’s convenient for us, otherwise we can get sick as the hot weather or take a lot of time.
- The location was good (service, food, room).
- Perfect, lovely, enjoyable
- Location is pretty good. Nice environment. Away from traffic and pollution
- It’s good, but a little far from city
- It’s nice but it should be more convenient if the location can allow the participants to explore more activities and have more outdoor activities.
- Location is fine, but the room can’t connect the internet.

**Problems and Recommended Solutions**

In spite of the overall satisfaction of the participants, there were some problems mentioned along with the recommendation for their solutions raised by the participants as follow:

- Internet WIFI connection
  **Suggestion:** To install a high speed with wider coverage and more stable internet WIFI so that every participants will be able to access in every corner of the camp.

- The venue is too isolated
  **Suggestion:** Location of the camp should at least have some grocery store near by so that participants can buy their basic needs such as mobile recharge card, toothbrush, etc.

- Too many sessions to choose, so participants could not attend all workshops
  **Suggestion:** Schedule can be set without much over lapping, or share all the sessions in the group so that every participant gets the knowledge from the sessions they could not attend also.

- Lab sessions
  **Suggestion:** The content and the topic should be more specific.

- Panel discussion
  **Suggestion:** It should be a proper discussion and not a presentation in order to get the participants to share idea all together.

**Two most valuable sessions**

Participants were asked to mention their two most valuable sessions with reasons, and the top three sessions people found most valuable are listed below.
**LAB Session:**

1. **Crowd Advocacy & Campaign**
   - Seelan (speaker) is so great, the session was mixed with theory and practice.
   - The topic is related to my work and the speaker is very good at the topic.
   - I can learn a lot on how to do data visualization into map or infographic for data and make it easy for user to read these information.

2. **Open data**
   - Because I have gained lots of useful tools for my work.
   - It is related to my work and will help to improve my performance.
   - I could learn a lot about scraping data, cleaning and visualizing data.
   - The facilitator is good at explaining and understanding the work so was able to teach non-tech and tech participants very well, and the session was well prepared.

3. **Community Wireless**
   - It is the only one public/civilian can own and manage the key to development and prosperity.
   - It is directly relevant to my community project and the session is equipped with hands-on exercise.
   - It is of so much fun and enjoyable for both facilitator and the campers, it provides fruitful knowledge to me and I found that it is very interesting.
   - Facilitator understands the topic and can explain very well.
WORKSHOP Session:

1. Data Visualization Workshop
   - With speaker Mintra, I've learnt a lot of strategies and the best practice of content for campaign.
   - Learnt the new way to present data in creative ways.

2. Viral Content
   - Because of the hands-on experience with my team, it provides me tips to write an article post with suitable photos and relevant hashtags.
   - I can learn about how to write interesting that draw people intention.

3. Wireless network in emergency
   - It is very useful for me to get more interest from the audience.
   - I can use the information in the lesson to share with my community.

4. Mapping what matter you
   - The explanation is clear and can apply in daily life easily for the mapping.
Other comments

- Everything is really good. I feel like home and got to know more friends to learn from and share. However, I suggest having better internet connection, so we can do the research and implement other tasks. We should have more time for lab and should be in sequence from one step to next one.
- Share document (preparation) from all sessions.
- Workshop: there should be ranged of mixed topic with all three labs.
- Mekong ICT Camp can be organized in other country of Mekong Region.
- More Halal and vegetarian food are to be provided, and fun activities should be included because after work is becomes so sleepy.
- The food should not be Thai food every day.
- To have enough extensions plug so that we can charge everywhere.
- Secret buddy game make everybody interested and feel peace and love to everybody! Thanks!
- Please keep up!!! Thank you for better organizing !!!
- I would be great if the facilitator could take the same workshop for twice, we will a chance to sit in one more topic so that we would have 2 workshops instead of one out of ten workshop topic.
- Good & well organized the event!
- Lot of new skill and knowledge gained.
- I like room, food and volunteer’s MKICT
- I like latin dance.
- Thank for your great work and preparation.
- I learnt a lot about organizing the event, and knowledge from colleagues.
- Honestly, I could learn a lot how to make BarCamp that I will apply it in my project workshop plan to have BarCamp soon.
- I would love the MKICT happing in every counties among the Mekong.
- Excellent job! I love MKICT.
Annex III

Sponsors List

The organizers are appreciated to all contributions from partners and the supports of the Mekong ICT Camp as follows;

1. USAID
2. PACT, Thailand
3. Open Technology Fund
4. Mekong partnership for environment
5. Earth Journalism Network
6. Internews
7. Friedrich Naumann Foundation - FNF
8. Software Industry Promotion Agency – SIPA
9. Thank you Thailand Convention & Exhibition Bureau-TCEB for participants bags
10. Thank you Tactical Technology Collective for supported guild books “Security in a box”
## Annex V

### Mekong ICT Camp 2015 Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
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<td>08:30 - 09:00</td>
<td>Opening ceremony - Morning Circle</td>
<td>Morning Circle (daily brief)</td>
<td>Morning Circle (daily brief)</td>
<td>Morning Circle (daily brief)</td>
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<td>09:00 - 09:30</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:30 - 10:00</td>
<td>Labs (Continue) Open Data, Crowd Campaign and Community wireless</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 - 10:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Morning Circle (daily brief)</td>
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<td>Morning Circle (daily brief)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 - 11:00</td>
<td>Break (Continue)</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 - 11:30</td>
<td>Break (Continue)</td>
<td>Labs- (design thinking)</td>
<td>Labs- (design thinking)</td>
<td>Labs- (design thinking)</td>
<td>Labs- (design thinking)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 - 13:30</td>
<td>Lab overview - Open Data, Crowd Campaign and Community wireless</td>
<td>Workshop Open Data for development work</td>
<td>Workshop Creating Vital Content (Unlimited)</td>
<td>Workshop Political Change matter to you</td>
<td>Workshop Political Change matter to you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00 - 14:00</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td>Workshop Anyone can code (Mac 20 - Computer needed)</td>
<td>Workshop Open Data for development work</td>
<td>Workshop Creating Vital Content (Unlimited)</td>
<td>Workshop Political Change matter to you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00 - 14:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Workshop Open Data for development work</td>
<td>Workshop Creating Vital Content (Unlimited)</td>
<td>Workshop Political Change matter to you</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:30 - 15:00</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td>Workshop Creating Vital Content (Unlimited)</td>
<td>Workshop Political Change matter to you</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:00 - 15:30</td>
<td>Labs (Continue)</td>
<td>Workshop Open Data for development work</td>
<td>Workshop Creating Vital Content (Unlimited)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30 - 16:00</td>
<td>Labs (Continue)</td>
<td>Workshop Open Data for development work</td>
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<td>16:00 - 16:30</td>
<td>Labs (Continue)</td>
<td>Workshop Open Data for development work</td>
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<td>16:30 - 17:00</td>
<td>Labs (Continue)</td>
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<td>17:00 - 17:30</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:30 - 18:00</td>
<td>Relaxing Activities (The kind of activities will be announced in the camp)</td>
<td>Workshop Open Data for development work</td>
<td>Workshop Creating Vital Content (Unlimited)</td>
<td>Workshop Political Change matter to you</td>
<td>Workshop Political Change matter to you</td>
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<td>18:00 - 18:30</td>
<td>Workshop Anyone can code (Mac 20 - Computer needed)</td>
<td>Workshop Open Data for development work</td>
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<td>18:30 - 19:00</td>
<td>Workshop Creating Vital Content (Unlimited)</td>
<td>Workshop Open Data for development work</td>
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<tr>
<td>19:30 - 20:00</td>
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<td>20:30 - 21:00</td>
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<td>21:30 - 22:00</td>
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Photos summary