Workshop Report

Interactive Community Media

10th -12th January 2010

National Institute of Co- operative Development center

Polgolla Kandy, Sri Lanka

1.0 Introduction:

This report describes the activities and discussions that took place during the work shop on interactive community media on the 10th, 11th and 12th of January.

The report is not only an attempt to capture the proceedings of the work shop but also a effort highlight issues that need to be followed up by future efforts of a similar nature .

The report describes the context in which the work shop was held, key themes discussed, practical exercisers and a overall assessment which leads towards a action plan.

1.1 Background

The work shop on interactive community media comes at a time when Sri Lankan communities are desperately exploring path ways to have their voices heard.

The workshop was sponsored by the Commonwealth of Learning New Delihi and the tel, communication collective in Kandy and the idea of a work shop was inspired by the ongoing work commissioned by COL to explore the possibilities of making community media more interactive.

This work shop was seen as an opportunity by tel to further strengthen its ongoing work in lobbying for editorially independent community radio in Sri Lanka.

The tel communication collective firmly believes that free and fair access to the air waves is a non-negotiable right of the community and the members of tel are actively engaged in the struggle to obtain licenses for communities aspiring to take to the air waves. Meanwhile the tel also believes that the potential of new communication technologies in the context of community media needs to be

explored.tel is a firm believer of a proactive lobbying approach ie a lobbying approach based practical cases and situations.

The workshop was considered as ideal opportunity for tel to further expand its two pronged strategic approach. On one hand the work shop opened up a space for discussing policies, while on the other hand it was a venue to try out a host of new communication technologies that would enable community media groups to have their voices heard.

The two day residential work shop held at Kandy was a continuation of a one day policy consultation on the challenges, prospects and possibilities of community radio in Sri Lanka. The policy consultation was held at the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute Colombo and community media activist who were engaged with ongoing community media initiatives joined in the residential work shop.

The recent COL intervention has been two pronged. Firstly a one day consultation was held in Colombo to look in to the future prospects of community broadcasting in Sri Lanka. While the Colombo consultation tackled the issues of editorially independent community radio on the policy front the ground level realities were discussed at the three day residential work shop held at Kandy.

2. 0 Objectives:

The overall objective of the work shop on Interactive community media was to create a space for innovation among community media groups to explore the possibilities of new communication technologies and applications to facilitate their

ongoing community media initiatives and nurture an environment of sharing and collaboration among these groups.

This work shop also was intended to serve as a valuable learning experience for the tool kit on interactive community that's being prepared with COL support.

Specifically the following objectives were addressed;

2.1 Specific Objectives:

(1) To provide a forum for interaction among Community media groups and identify pathways for collaboration.

(2) Test and evaluative interactive communication technologies that would be useful for community media innovations.

(3) Discuss the possibility of developing an on line radio channel that could be extended in to terrestrial Radio in partnership with community media groups.

3.0 Needs Analysis:

The needs analysis was conducted through a needs analysis consultation that was held in November 2009. The consultation was sponsored by Practical Action which is a nongovernmental organization working with appropriate technologies. It has a long running interest in community media.

The needs analysis brought together 15 community media groups, a number of senior community radio broadcasters and technical experts.

The discussion was facilitated by Community radio activist MJR David who joined the consultation on line.

The key issues identified were.

(a)The need for regular and sustained interaction among community media groups.

(b) The need to identify recourses that could make community media groups.

(c)The need for the voice of community media groups to be heard in the policy consultation dialogue.

(d) A help desk that would provide technical knowhow and advice for the procumbent of equipment.

(e) A continues dialog on innovative programming approaches for community radio and related community programming.

Over all the groups felt that a serious discussion needs to take place among them on how the issue of lobbying for community radio needs to be taken forward. There was unanimous agreement to explore the possibility to further explore available on line and off line options while perusing the struggle to set up editorially independent community radio.

I t was agreed to use the COL sponsored forth coming policy consultation and residential work shop to bring about a sustained and coordinated effort to establish editorially independent community radio and other community media programming.

4.0 Participants Profile:

The call of applications received an enthusiastic response and it was a good opportunity gauge the enthusiasm for community media activities Sri Lanka. The tel received 37 applications mostly from community media activist and a few from researchers and students of journalism.

The applications were carefully evaluated and priority was given to the community media activist who took part in the needs analysis consultation.

All applicants who were turned down were informed and tel hopes to be in touch as the lobbying and process of experimentation with interactive technologies move forward.

Most of the work shop participants had their own projects and had a wealth of combined experience. (Please See list of work shop participants)

5.0 Recourse persons:

The COL was represented by Program officer MS Rukmini Vemraju who most willingly shared her experiences gained by her close association with the Indian community radio movement.

The work shop was coordinated by Mr Sunil Wijesinha who is a experienced community radio broadcaster and now director of tel.

The facilitating recourse persons were Mr MJR David, community broadcast consultant and Kalinga Athulathmudali an expert in interactive technologies.

6.0 The Work shop on interactive Community media.

The training environment was kept informal and rolling on approach was adopted, rather than following the session plan rigidly each session was allowed to flow in to the other. This approach enabled a relax environment and kept the participants engaged who put in long hours to produce their program material for the experimental broadcast

7.0 Work shop sessions

The work shop comprised of demonstrations, group discussions, and a hands on experimental broadcast and a plenary session.

7.1 Inauguration

MR Sunil Wijesinha who thanked MS the sponsors explained how the experience of Mahaweli community radio and Kotmale community radio evolved in to tel.

He said “we have faced many challenges and not been afraid to experiment and tel is a new platform for like minded community media activist to gather”

He explained the community radio lobbying strategy of tel as proactive.

“We need to create awareness on the potential of community radio and dispel myths of community radio such as it’s a security threat by showing real examples to the policy makers. We need to set them on the ground and demonstrate its potential” said Mr Wijesinha.

He said that internet based radio and digital story telling needs to explored as a medium that could demonstrate the strengths of community radio needs to be seen as complimentary media to the conventional radio on one hand and on the other hand it could be used as a interim media applications.

“We all are believers of having editorially independent community radio but in the meantime let’s make the best of what’s immediately available” said Mr Wijesinha.

7.2 Profiling the participants:

The world Café training technique was adopted for participants to come to know each other and analyze their experiences and forge commonness.

World café

What's a World Café?
As a conversational process, the World Café is an innovative yet simple methodology for hosting conversations about questions that matter. These conversations link and build on each other as people move between groups, cross-pollinate ideas, and discover new insights into the questions or issues that are most important in their life, work, or community. As a process, the World Café can evoke and make visible the collective intelligence of any group, thus increasing people's capacity for effective action.
http://se2010conf.ning.com/page/preconf-training

It was explained that this was not just the beginning of a work shop but the beginning of a long drawn process. The participants sat in groups and shared their experiences, discussed challenges and shared anxieties on sustainability and reminded themselves of the many attempts that have failed in bring about editorial independent community radio.

- Once all participants had a thorough understanding of each other key themes were further discussed .The key issues that emerged were,

(1) There is no one model of community radio for all, each setting is unique and the community needs would differ from each other.

Basically four models emerged (A) The telecenter based model that would suit organizations such as Vidatha , Nanasala of the information , Communication and technology agency and fusion of Sarvodaya.

(B) The community based model that would be suitable for groups such as Gamidiriya (World Bank Project) who are located in specific geographical locations.

(c) The tel model that could serve as a catalyst and promote networking.

(d) The community of interest model that would suit a verity of special interest groups ie the special needs groups, the bloggers, university communities etc.

The world café exercise was an opportunity for participants to discuss the cross linkages among these groups. It was agreed that while the different models could work independently they could also work together on several aspects.

At the end of the world café participants were given a brief questionnaire to provide details of their organization and its future plans.

7. 3 The nuts and bolts of internet radio

Kalinga explains internet radio

Kalinga Athlathmudali the expert on interactive media said “If you want to understand internet radio just forget the internet part of it and think of radio”

He explained that the internet is merely a delivery and storage system and that the programming is no different from producing a conventional radio program.

Athulthamudali explained the importance of demystifying technology when working with community media groups.

The discussion was conducted in a question and answer format.

Q: What do you need to have internet radio?

A: First of all you need to have an idea and then you need to have some equipment to record, edit, upload and stream.

Q: What equipment do you need?

A: A computer, internet connection and a microphone.

Q: What else?

A : You need a sound source such as a song or recorded interview, A software to edit and a streaming soft ware, a streaming server and a streaming player to listen.

Q: What's streaming?

Audio or video continually flows in like a stream .The listener does not have to wait for all the audio or video to be downloaded. The listener/viewer could access the program as it comes. Live broadcast is possible because of the streaming capability.

Q: How do you set up internet radio broadcast?

First of all you need to have your audio ready it may be a song, interview or a sound effect etc the second step is to convert your audio in to a audio file suitable for streaming (MP3 is a suitable file format) next you have to upload the audio on to a streaming server and when it gets on to the internet your listeners could listen to it through a suitable audio player that supports the kind of audio file you stream.

Q: Yes but how do you do it in practice?

There are several custom made internet radio applications on the web such as shout cast, you could down load it on follow the instructions one by one.

(http://www.shoutcast.com) is one such application. You could down load it and follow t step by step.

The setting up a internet radio station was demonstrated step by step by Kalinga Athulath mudali, he also explained how cell phones could be used as a broadcast medium.

Two groups conducted an experimental broadcast from two different locations.

Listening to the broadcast on mobile phones

Following the experimental broadcast the advantages and disadvantages of internet broadcast was discussed on the advantages side there was unanimous agreement that it’s a readily available recourse for community media groups with access to ICT facilities, despite band with problems many participating groups said that they could operate a internet radio broadcast.

The key disadvantage was limitations in the number of listeners. Many participants said although internet radio could get listeners from community based ICT centers and the Diaspora actual numbers could be small. It was proposed that internet radio needs to be linked with conventional radio by using air time of existing radio stations. There were diverse ideas on how to get air time, the editorial challenges, and sustainability issues as well the quality of the audio uploaded from an internet stream to a conventional radio transmitter. It was agreed that the discussion needs be continued and that each location/group will have to deal with these issues as it would suit them.

7. 4 Digital story telling in community media settings.

Digital story telling (DST) is becoming a popular means of expression and participants said that they would like to find out how the Kotmale group used DST and now how www.telradio.org is using DST.

The demonstration was conducted by Budhika sampath , the content coordinator of telradio.

- The power of DST is in our attraction to stories.
- The technology is simple, straight forward, and available.
- Windows movie maker could be used for editing.

1. A commonly used sequence is as follows- Script development: write the story, often with a group called a story circle to provide feedback and story development ideas.
2. Record the author reading the story (audio recording and editing)
3. Capture and process the images to further illustrate the story (image scanning and editing).
4. Combine audio and images (and any additional video) onto a timeline, add music track (video editing).
5. Add Background Music, Titles, Transitions, and Effects (Optional... if there is time).
6. Present or publish finished version of story. (http://electronicportfolios.com/digistory/howto.html)))

- It s important to figure out how to use DST once they are produced-the DST could be a mere expression of feelings, it could be used to demonstrate a technology, it could be used to flag up a issue etc.
- The audio track of DST could be broadcast with a bit of commentary.

- The pricey of the DST interviewees and cultural sensitivities need to be respected.

The web master of telradio, Dhananjaya Sooriyaarachi demonstrated how DST is being used. -

Telradio is an application that could be used to broadcast digital stories .It allows groups who are at different locations to upload audio and images on to the telradio platform. It's still very much in a experimental stage .At the moment telradio is more a collection of digital stories mostly produced by workshops conducted by the tell DST team.

Several participants expressed their desire to organize DST workshops with their communities.

7.5 The Tel radio experimental broadcast:

The objectives of the exercise were as follows,

(A) To understand the potential of internet broadcasting with due consideration to its limitations.

(B) To understand how mobile telephones could be incorporated in to a broadcast for reporting as well as broadcast.

(C) To understand how a blog /web site could be developed around a radio program

(D) To improve radio program production skills.

Group work

The participants were divided in to groups ie radio production groups ie radio and multi media.

The radio group had to produce a one hour live radio program from the tel studio in Kandy with reports and inputs from the multi media team who were in the urban forest of Udawattakalle .

The key themes for both groups were the importance of urban jungles environmental conservation.

The teams were given an hour to plan their programs and decide what themes they would be incorporating to the program and what treatment they would be giving each theme.

The importance of having the program live sharp on time was emphasized.

Udawattakale , The training venue is the forest in the in the background , just behind the ancient temple of the tooth

UDAWATTAKELE

value has protected the Udawattakele Sanctuary even during the time when Kandy was the capital of the island.

Situated to the north of Sri Dalada Temple, this primeval forest is about 257 acres in area and has a large variety of birds, animals and butterflies, belonging to various species. Udawattakele is known as the Forbidden Forest of the Kings of Kandy and it is here that you will find a variety of trees including talipot trees, olive, cinnamon, rattan cane, bo-trees, kitul palms, jak, mara, betel nut and areca nut.

Also known as the Forbidden Forest of the Kings of Kandy, Udawattakele offers a genuine sample of untamed Kandy's wilderness in which visitors can view with fascination tree and plant specimens that have flourished without human intervention.

This trek of rain forest is rich in species that has enjoyed protection from historical times. It is home to many species of bird life. Some of the common birds are Sromted Barbet, Ash Dove, Crested hawk eagle, Hill myna, Orange minivet, Black headed oriole, Shikra and Lorikeet etc. Toque monkies, Porcupines, Mouse deers and butterflies are also very common in this forest.

With the establishment of the Kandyan kingdom, all the ruling kings took appropriate measures to protect this famous 'Udawattakele' or 'Udawasalawatta' rain forest. A large Nuga, Pihimbiya, Niyaghala, Walla, Mee, Etamba, Sapu, Malaboda and Mahogani can be seen in this forest.

Buddhist temples and hermitages

Sri Dalada Sylvan, Rama Temple, Gangaramaya, Keerthi Sri Potgul Viharaya and Siriwardanaramaya were located within the boundaries of Kandyan Kingdom. Buddhist centres such as Sri Visuddhi Cave, Maithre Kutiya, German temple and Senanayake Vihara were built recently.

(Pradeepa Ganga –(http://www.dailynews.lk/2009/03/20/fea15.asp)

The Experimental broadcast and blogging in the forest:

Entering the forest

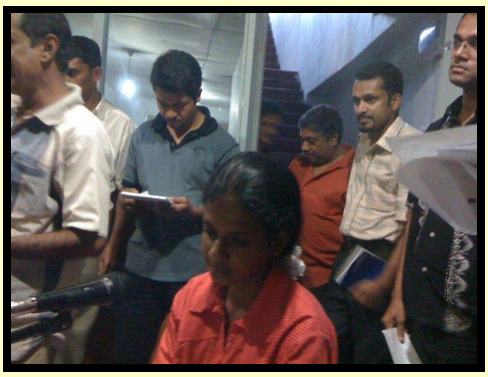
Exploring the forest

Both Groups were taken to the forest and given a briefing by the forest officers on the significance of the urban forest concept, history environmental value and challenges faced.

The radio group returned to the studio and began preparations for the live broadcast with frequent contacts from the multi media group who stayed back in the forest.

The radio team decided to have the live program in role on style where each theme discussed will lead to other.

The tel studio



Listening to the live broadcast

The live broadcast on telradio started sharp at 16.00 and was tuned in to from India, Australia, Nepal , UK , Colombo , Balandoda (south west Sri Lanka) and Hanguranketha in the central province of Colombo.

Other than in the central province where there was a connectivity problem the broadcast had good reception in all locations.

The program was interrupted by a unexpected caller in order to provide the experience of intrusions and how to handle them. The teams in the studio were not capable of handling the unexpected call and there was a long pause once the call ended.

The multi media team in the forest listened to the radio program on their mobile phones and also provided inputs in to the program through their mobile phones.

Over all the experiment proved that the combination of the internet broadcast and mobile telephones offered great prospects for the future of community

broadcasting in Sri lank and elsewhere. It's certainly an experiment that needs to be carried forward through the multimedia tool kit which is in preparation.

The multimedia team produced a blog which included photographs, text and a digital story.

The programs were accessed by Ms Biso Manike Grero, A senior broadcast journalist who has about 30 years experience with the Sri Lanaka Broadcasting Corporation.

She made the following points,

- Overall this is a refreshing and interesting experience
- It demonstrated the need of good planning when you have to do team work and work with more than one medium.
- Even senior journalists have to rethink and retrain if they want to work in a multimedia environment.
- Regular contact with mobile phones was very useful in the planning process and it was great to listen to the program on mobile phones which was a new experience.
- It could have been better if the multi media team played with the radio team rather than working on their own.
- It's time for radio to think of new formats that would lead the listener towards the multimedia content.

The Blog

The team in the forest returned to the cooperative school and worked long hours and the following blog was presented.

The Tactical tech toolkit.

Summing up and looking forward.

MS Rukmini Vemraju explained how strategy for continuation could be formulated .The need of formulating a plan that looks at the short term as well as the long term was emphasized.

The following guide lines were provided to the participants to formulate their proposals.

*What community media activities will you be undertaking in the short term and long term?

*What to do you hope to achieve by undertaking the identified task?

*What kinds of collaborations would you and your organizations would be looking forward to?

* What recourses would you need?

* What resources do you have at the moment?

*What expertise and resources would you bring in to the group?

The participants agreed to send in brief proposals or expressions of interest within two weeks.

Evaluation and overall assessment:

A evaluation form was filled in by the participants and the tel team later contacted each participant individually to find out the progress of preparing proposals and in this instance feedback to the work shop was discussed in detail.

The insights drawn from the evaluation forms and detailed discussions are as follows.

- There is a need to work in coordination and collectively to establish editorially independent community radio, however all communities and organizations may not take the same pathway. There needs to be room to be different in choosing an appropriate path way.

- The issue of content development needs to be tackled. Internet radio or conventional radio is a form of delivery. We need to be clear on what we going to using these forms of delivery. The focus of the work shop has largely been on the technology and organizational aspects of community media. The content has been an issue that has been somewhat missed out. Efforts need to be taken to bring in the content issue in to focus. Some participants suggested that an action plan for a content development bank needs to be thought of parallel to the lobbying process.

- There needs to a process to continue with support on technology related matters. It's useless just demonstrating technology. Communities need to be given support to access them on their own time. It would be useful set up a technology help desk for community media groups.

- Sustainability will always be an issue and over reliance on external funding needs to be minimized.

- New business models as social entrepreneurship need to be explored.

- The workshop and consultation could turn in to land mark events if they are followed up otherwise they would be just two other events.

- The work shop and consultation was more a mapping process and the usefulness of the mapping will depend

Update:

All most all the participants have sent in proposal. The thoughts are diverse and there was a further meeting at the World Community |Radio Association regional summit recently held in Banglore and a further one day meeting is been planned by tel .

We decided to give this place some publicity through the hotels which are located in this area. We have a management plan and under that project we hope to develop some foot path, clear the royal pond, refurbish the entrance, build resting places and build a new cafeteria for the visitors before the next year" said Divisional Forest Officer, Udawattakele, Lakshmi Wikramasinghe.

Out puts of the work shop:

(a) All material produced during the workshop has been place on the www.telradio.org website and a stamp has been created to follow and place all recourses that would emerge with COL collaboration.

(b) A process of collaboration among the various groups is in its initial stage.

(c) A proposal to take forward the lobbying of editorially independent community radio through experiments on the ground is been prepared by tel in collaboration with the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute.

(d) Valuable insights have been gained for the interactive tool guide for community media.

Appendix

PROGRAM AGENDA:

Arrival – 9th January 2010 Arrival 7.30 pm from SLFI Colombo.

Agenda

Day one **10th Jan 2010 (Sunday)**			
9.00 -9: 15	Welcome	Sunil Wijesinha	
9:15- 10- 15	Display your profile : The community media activities are discussed in groups three	MJR David	The café training technique is used –each one moves around after 10 minutes at the end the entire group should come to a understanding know about what the others are doing , what are the problems faced , and what are their future plans
10.15- 10.30	Summing up of profiles		Each participant will be required to fill in a brief questionnaire giving details of organization , and plans
10: 30 – 10. 45	Tea	Tea	Tea
10.45 -11.45	The nuts and bolts of internet radio	Kalinga Atulath mudali	The basics of internet radio will be explained and how other social media could be incorporated will be discussed
11. 45 -12.45	A tool kit of interactivity – Podcast, social media, digital storytelling, blogs,	MJR David	will be a continuation of the above discussion and a brief introduction to web2.0 tools

12.45 – 1.45	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
12. 45. 2 .00	Plan a telradio Broadcast – Group work	(1) The team at the tel studio will be simulating a community radio studio set up (2) The team at Base will be a team of field reporters they will go to village collect audio , (3) The 3rd group will be support group they could join either team and act as editors, researchers, or audience	Sunil Wijesinha Kalinga Atulath mudali MJR David out puts : team1 a one hour Radio program on telradio with field reports Team 2 A on line version of the program with pictures video clips etc Team 3 A report and leading a discussion on the program and on line version
2 00 - 215	presentation of plans	Each groups spells out what they are going to do next day	Sunil Wijesinha and tel team takes note and facilitate plan
2:15 – 3 .15	Plans for the next day	the tel team explains logistics and available technology	Kalinga Athuulath Mudali
3:15 – 3.30	Tea	Tea	Tea
3. 30 – 4. 30	Digital Story telling in Community media settings	A group exercise three groups produce a digital story each	The outline of the story will have to be prepared before hand as it will not be possible to do a entire DST within an hour
4. 30 – 5.15.	Info advocacy with the community	Courtesy Tactical Technology collective	Screening of short film and distribution of tactical Technology collective tool kits
5. 15. 5 .30	summing up	Re discuss plans for the	Sunil Wijesinha

		next day	
8.30 -9. 30	dinner	Different venue	Sunil Wijesinha
Day two **Monday**			
9.00 -9:15	Where do we stand?	Evaluation of the previous day	A participant
9 :15 10;15	Planning meeting the three teams plan content and assign reporters Sunil Wijesinha will present pre researched program leads		
10 ; 15 ; 10; 10 30	tea and depart to locations	Team one leaves to the tel studio in Kandy Team two visits a selected village Team three joins a team according to role selected	Transport and logistics tel team
10 . 30 – 11. 30	Travel to location	Travel to location	tel team
11. 30 – 11.45	establish contact with base	Establish contact with base	working lunch –tel team
11.45 – 2.45	production activities	Group 1 prepares for a one hour radio program group 2 prepares for a dummy web site to complement the radio program group 3 makes observations for report and provides inputs for radio program	group I Sunil Wijesinha Group 2 Kalinga Athulath mudali Group 3 MJR David & Rukmini Vemraju
2. 45. 3.30	Final preparation	Both teams must be ready	
3. 30: 4. 30	Broadcast a interactive internet radio program	No interruptions will be allowed and suddenly	MJR David

	on tel radio i.e. field reports, link ups if possible with other community groups , extension of the program in to web links	there will be a breaking news the broadcast will have to accommodate this news and the online team will have to provide on line support	
4. 30 – 4. 45	Online version published	This will be done from Base	
4. 45 - 5. 5. 30	Base team travels to Kandy –tel		
5. 30 – 8.30	Visit to Kandy and dinner	The tel team	
Day 3 **Tuesday**			
9.00 -9. 30	How did the program go?	A report from group 3 followed by a discussion	
9. 30 – 10. 30	Teck Katha for community Radio – A Interactive radio progrmaame hosted by Kalinga Athulath Mudali and a panel – it will take questions from participants and will be used as a recourse	Several will participate on line	Kalinga Athulath mudali
10. 30. 10. 45	TEA	TEA	Tea
10 : 45 – 11. 45	What do we do next – Group exercise Group 1 – Program formats Group 2 - Collaboration Group 3		

	Sustainability		
11. 45 – 12. 45	Presentation of reports and discussion	Session Chaired by Professor Tudor Silva	
12. 45 -100 Closing Remarks			
1.00 2.00	Lunch and participants leave Kandy – Colombo transport will be organized by Tel		

6. List of participants –

1.Mr.Udesh Mallikarathne - Ransara Ip Radio Nanasala Radio Balangoda,
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2. Mr.Chameera Fernando - Director Matara Media House (Internews)
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5.Mr.Lal Wijesinghe - Senior Producer,
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6.Mr.Prethiviraj Pavithran - Program Officer,
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7.miss.Priyangika Jayasekara - Nanasala – Rikillagaskada.
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8.Mr.Charitha Hettiarachchi - Media Cordinator,
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11.Mr.Sunil Wijesighe - Director,

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12.Miss.Sriyani Samaranayake - Conttoller vvv
Rajarata Sevaya, (SLBC) , Anuradhapura

13.Mr. Kosala Keerthirathne - IT Consultant

14.Mr.Ravichandran Ramalingam - Freelance

15.Mr.Rashmin Kareem - Program Officer (ICTA)

16.Mr.Ajith Wasantha -Producer, Uva Community Radio,
Bandarawela.

17.Miss. Sanjeevika Manohari - Volunteer
www.boondi.lk

18.Mr.Anura Kumara - Cultural Officer,
DSO ,Monaragala.

19 Mr. Neranjan Udumalagala - Amarc Cordinator

20 Miss. Bisomanike Graro -Producer, Kandurata Sevaya, Kandy.

21. Mr.Jayasinghe - Sarvodaya, Nuwara Eliya.

22. Mr.Rohana Dissanayake -Vidatha, Kegalle

23 Prbath Neranja - Web Designer Kothmale Media Center

24: Ms Agnnetha Hubert –Secreterey tel, Kandy

25. Mr Mervin Senanayaka , Head media studies , Aquinas private university , Boralla, Colombo.

26. Ms Jayantha Amarasinha , Senior Lecturer , University of Ruhuna, Matara

27 Niranjan Udumalagala , Community Radio Association , Athurugiriya, Colombo

30. Dhananjaya sooriyaarachi , Research officer Sath FM

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