

jHUB



icebauhaus



LET'S GO jHUB – COMMUNITY FIRST!



LETS GO jHUB – COMMUNITY FIRST!

New insights about the development of a grassroots media training centre in Juba, South Sudan, 2016.

A PROCESS OF SHARING AND NETWORKING

The LET'S GO jHUB project was well worth the time allocated to it. Despite the challenges posed by the renewed conflict and July 2016 crisis in South Sudan, we were able to bring the project through to completion.

As community manager I was part of all six project phases and training sessions designed to accomplish the project running amidst tight schedule and deadlines, moving to several hubs in various countries within the region. The feel of visiting the co-working spaces and set ups of iceaddis in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; ihub and m:lab in Nairobi; k:lab – Kigali, Rwanda; hive colab and RAN Kampala, Uganda.

Intersecting with hub experts from iceairo and icealex for hub establishment, brought amazing results. By the end of the project I was impressed by output through modification of the hub's Business Model Canvas, setting up essential public relations strategies, empowering community members to be trainers in FOSS, media and Open hardware fields. All these aspects are very essential to the future of technology, innovation, and media literary development in South Sudan.

The jHUB is now fully established as an independent community based organization in South Sudan, and continues to provide a platform for community to dream press and excel beyond limitations. Very essential for the people of South Sudan both within Juba and also in the diaspora/refugee setups especially Kenya and Uganda.

Thanks to our funders the BMZ, hardworking partners r0g_agency for open culture and icebauhaus. It was a knowledge filled period sharing a lot of experiences, meeting new people and building networks.

Marina Modi is the Community Manager/Communications specialist for jHUB/KAPITAL respectively, user and promoter of open knowledge, experienced journalist skilled in Radio/TV broadcast production (script, presentation, directing).





RISKS AND ASPIRATIONS: PURSUING AN OPEN CIVIL SOCIETY IN SOUTH SUDAN

LET'S GO jHUB! is an innovation hub and training development initiative that took place in 2016 following up on the German government supported media development project 'Step Up Juba Media Lab' in 2015. Tackling the elusive aim of supporting an emerging community of young South Sudanese media activists and innovators, LET'S GO jHUB! sought to strengthen this group's resolve in working towards an open civil society with well-informed, independent citizens who actively participate in the civic process. Having informally established jHUB, the Juba Open Knowledge and Innovation Hub in October 2015, the community realized its first major public activity, inviting fellow peacebuilders, tech innovators, open society activists and partners established through the Step Up Juba Media Lab process from across East Africa and beyond to a #peacehackcamp in Juba, South Sudan. The #peacehackcamp, which became perhaps South Sudan's first cultural peacebuilding export by taking place in 2016 in Colombia, set the stage for a regional network of media training and collaboration.

Working to formalize structures in a country devoid of most forms of organisational infra-

structure, the jHUB community attempted to cement its abilities, taking major steps in skills qualification and training towards a process of institutional foundation. Coached by a team of hub development specialists from the icehubs community, joined by individual experts providing training on individual skills. These range from Open Source software, to podcasting to hands-on Open Tech development, as the core team of jHUBbers were introduced to becoming community trainers in their own right. Originally intended to be a program taking place exclusively in Juba, South Sudan, heavy fighting between two key rival factions erupting in the city during the 5th independence anniversary commemorations in July radically shifted the program's direction. With the capital city under siege as the programme was about to begin, a decision was taken by the community members in collaboration with their newly established regional partners to move on, ensuring that the training and the resolve to overcome challenges in reaching the goals of an open society were upheld. This marked the first test of the success of the initial Step Up Juba Media Lab process. Partner organisations from four

neighbouring countries, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda ‘stepped-up’ to host the jHUB teams, expanding the training for the South Sudanese community by introducing their own unique contexts, histories and means of work.

The resulting solution, hosting the community outside of their home-base in Juba, while creating considerable logistical and emotional challenges demonstrated the high degree of motivation and sense of purpose for the hub-establishment among the actors of the jHUB community. Originally one of the key risks identified to the success of the project was the ‘deterioration of the rule of law (“failed state”), economy and freedom of press and speech due to escalating violence and tension through unresolved social conflicts’. Where it was once considered that such a breakdown in public order could destroy the community and halt the initiative, in fact the resilience of the community was proven in its ability to engage with its new partners in a meaningful way and continue with all the training aspects of the original programme.

The ensuing re-structuring of the project, from a local training initiative addressing larger groups directly alongside the core jHUB team of media and innovation ‘pioneers’ (as they had become known in the initial phase of foundation) to an intensive

and much more rigorous Training of Trainers (TOT) scenario was created. The six programme units, initially planned to be held in Juba, comprised of three professional development consultations aimed at further structuring the mechanisms of hub development itself and financial sustainability – capitalising on the experience gained in the first ‘Step Up Juba Media Lab’.

Three further workshop units were dedicated to specific forms of skills development in media, technology and peace education requested by the community through the initial project and the #peacehackcamp. Each project unit was regarded as a self-contained independent project that culminated with an event. Thereby, new knowledge and ideas were to be directly implemented and experienced, and having to do this in new locations with different audiences, a practical relationship to everyday working conditions became critical.

But who are the jHUB community? How stable and connected in purpose are they as individuals? Is jHUB itself a ‘bricks-and-mortar’ location, or a networked media cultures and training organisation with many nodes, players and influences, with no fixed location? With the pressures of conflict, migration, scarcity and lack of resources – basic uncertainly being the one certain common denominator – establishing who and what

actually is the jHUB became a central question in what became a very modular, mobile and fluctuating process.

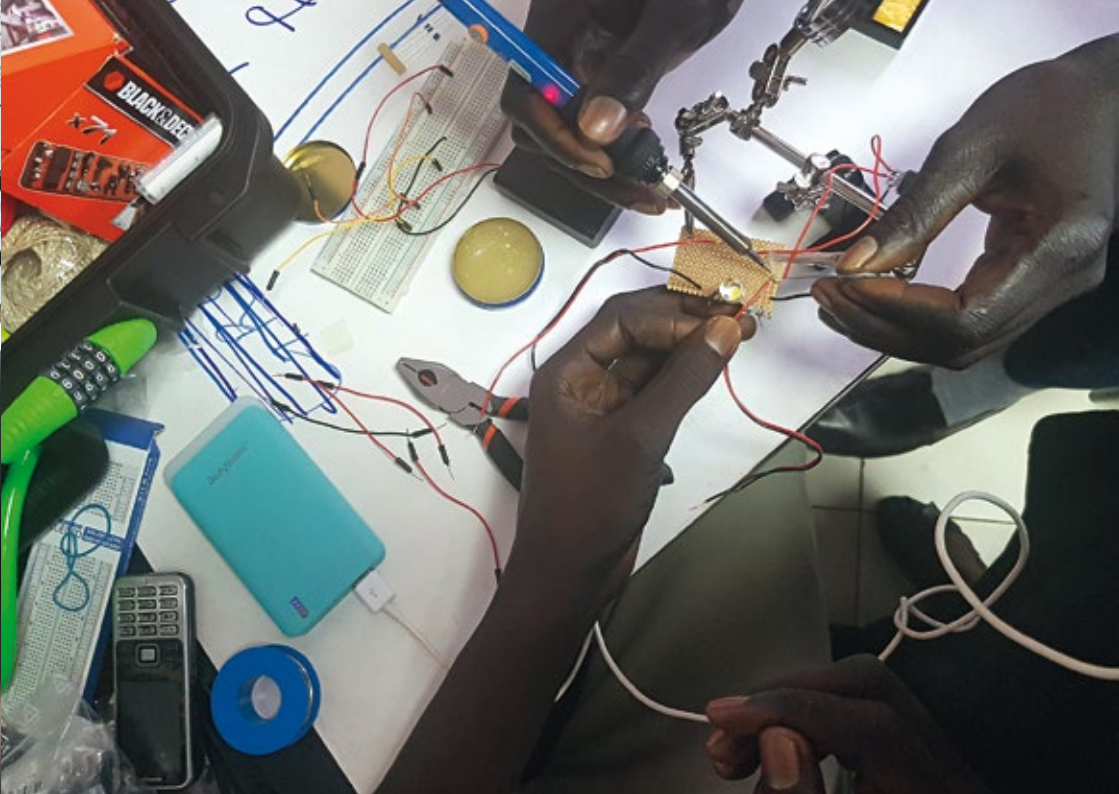
With the earlier jHUB community members themselves scattered in numerous locations, including Kenya and others having become refugees in Northern Uganda, or other home regions in South Sudan, the original intention of this group establishing one community oriented media training center, turned into a meshed network of small nodes and local initiatives. While jHUB was able to successfully continue its path of development, the seeds for citizen’s media, training and youth innovation were laid out in these regional nodes, the newly trained mentors of the programme feeling confident enough with the skills and collegial support of their peers to set up their own structures. This booklet outlines some of this process and gives feedback to a story of resolve by an incredible group of young people determined to build their country and not let conflict and political intransigence stand in their way.

We are grateful to the extraordinary work of all the participants, community members, trainers and mentors, and would like to thank in particular the four host organisations who jumped in to carry out the project when the situation in Juba became critical: iceaddis in Addis Ababa, iHUB together with mlab in Nairobi, the kLab in Kigali, and the

Hive Colab in Kampala. We’re also grateful to the Panyadoli Self-Help Secondary School in Bweyale, Uganda at which the new trainers held their first self-directed workshops, formally wrapping up the programme. This helped open more new doors for further collaboration on media culture and community based open technologies education. On behalf of the project partners Kapital Movie (Juba), the initiators of jHUB, icebauhaus e.V. (Weimar) and the r0g_agency for open culture and critical transformation gGmbH (Berlin) we also extend our gratitude to the patience and perseverance shown by the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in pursuing the project given the effect that the conflict has on the ability of independent grassroots communities to access media, information, and education – while developing innovation for self-directed enterprise.

Stephen Kovats, on behalf of the teams and partners.

r0g_agency for open culture and critical transformation gGmbH



IS SOUTH SUDAN A GHOST RESIDENCY?

By Marina Modi, jHUB

First published on medium.com, October 2016

I admired the courage of one youth who came to our Community's open space JubaHub to check out and update his connectivity apps. Encouraged by the good qualities his colleagues talked about, he tried to sign in to Flickr... but boom!!!! What happened? He is asked for 'country of residence' and a telephone number.

Unfortunately South Sudan is not listed among the countries in the drop down menu. A chill on the enthusiasm, the excitement on his face dwindled away: "Ma'am I'm having an issue..." It wasn't a surprise; many youths residing within South Sudan have been having trouble with these things, even worse some global connectivity services that do not recognise South Sudan in their drop down menus. Is South Sudan a ghost residency?

THE ISSUE

The lucky ones subscribe for these services when they travel to other countries, the unfortunate ones go to the extent of asking friends to lend them roaming numbers from other countries, and the most unfortunate ones can't access the sim cards and either

give up or remain grumbling. For how long will this go on?

Try to download or upgrade some applications and the response is: "This item is not available for your country." Is it an issue? Yes this is the complaint of many in the country!

One could go on to ask; "Are we living in a country that not many people know of? Does it mean that some aspects of the world have ignored the independence of this country? What about the People, are they invisible too? Why can't we access these services yet the rest of the world around us can enjoy them? Is this a customer segregation? What are the requirements to fit into this status?

We can push for them. Who do we contact? How to start the process of making South Sudan exist in the anonymous technological sphere of the web? Who adds countries to these lists? Is there a central register where it will be automatically updated across the internet, or do we have to contact every service individually?

At times it's annoying... it feels like being being invisible, yet in our minds we assume that we exist in the global village. The entire world talks of the global village, and experiences the benefits. It takes connectivity, networking and communication tools and services as a priority to connect all corners of the world. There East Africa is highly represented... happily South Sudan is now a member. What's wrong with adding South Sudan? Does global village building exclude some portions of the world? I have posed these questions to colleagues but the answers don't seem to fit.

WAY FORWARD ...

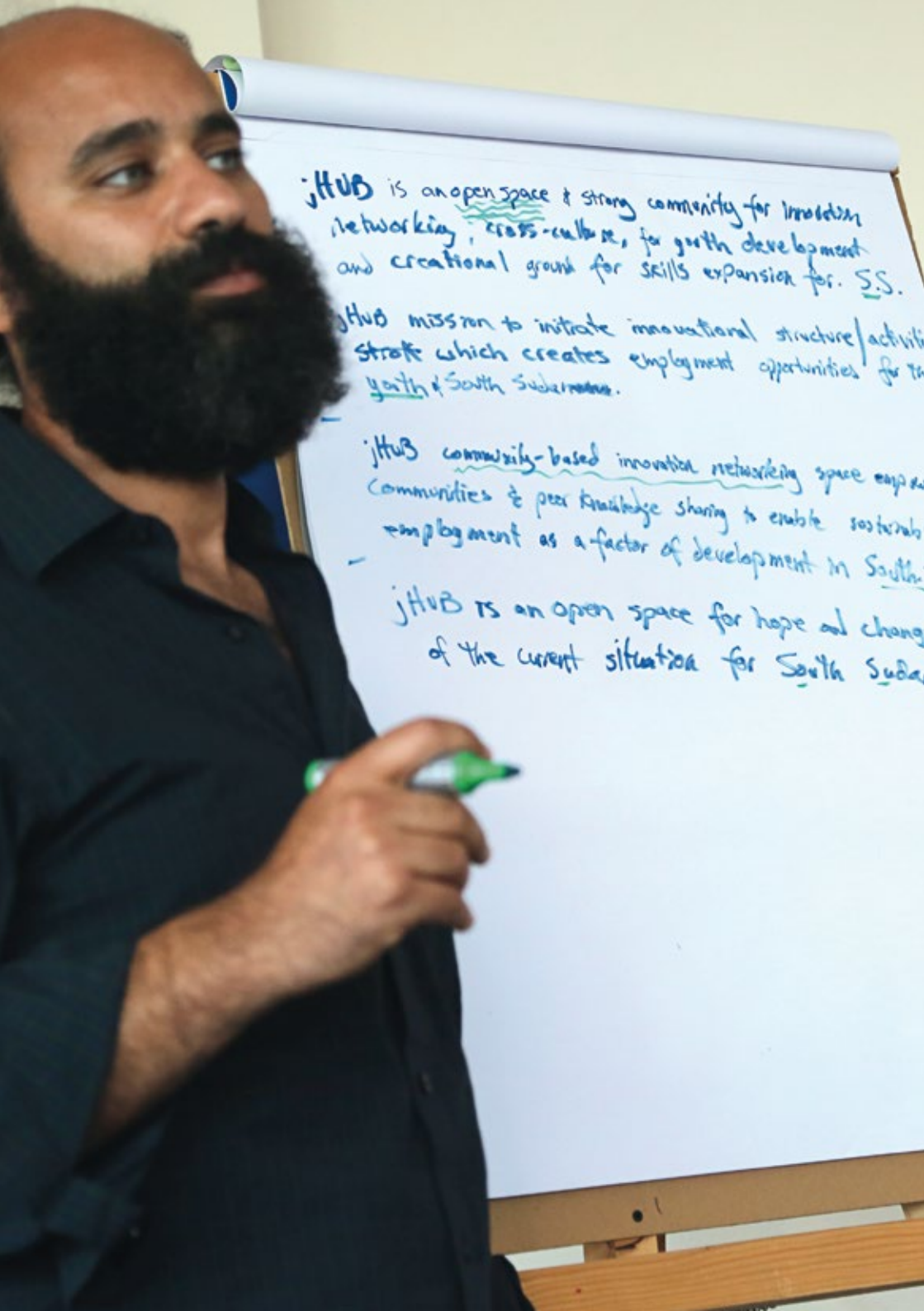
Let's get creative here, utilising all resources to get to where the founders or the engineers who do all this thinking and reserve the knowledge to specific countries are. There is already a lively and vibrant innovation scene in Africa, which is starting to gain worldwide attention.

It's up to us South Sudanese to match our country to the prevailing technological development.

Not the government but the creative (community) if we can adapt to the hubs... use open resources to learn almost any skill, apply our knowledge and think outside the drop-down menu, innovate and find a way around, we will get through. After all, innovations are built around challenges.

At times we wish all would be smooth for South Sudan, to have the basic recognition of our existence, simply able to recognise my 211 country code or find South Sudan in the drop down menu where required. I would like to thank Google, Microsoft, and Yahoo for the challenge posed. Thank you for the connectivity software and appliances you have provided to the rest of the world. Is there a consideration for the dissatisfied users or potential markets in South Sudan? The questions around here always end up as rhetoric, there is no easy answer to providing basic technology services.

Ghost residency or not, proudly residing here, we continue thinking and promoting innovation and creativity ventures. Sadly listening to more of the unsatisfied concerned users and citizens of the global village, who care for answers yet the best we can do is give more questions.



jHUB is an open space & strong community for innovation, networking, cross-culture, for youth development and creational growth for skills expansion for S.S.

jHUB mission to initiate innovational structure/activities which creates employment opportunities for the youth of South Sudanese.

jHUB community-based innovation networking space empowers communities & peer knowledge sharing to enable sustainable employment as a factor of development in South Sudan.

jHUB is an open space for hope and change of the current situation for South Sudan.

COMMUNITY HUB DEVELOPMENT REFLECTIONS

Muhammad Radwan in conversation with Jodi Rose about the training units 1-3 supporting the business model approach.

Jodi Rose: Can I start by asking if you can give a brief overview?

Muhammad Radwan: Design, organise and implement three of the six modules/units that were labelled Activity A – related to hub development. Acted as a tech innovation hub consultant.

JR: What's the background you were coming from? That made you the perfect person to do this?!

MR: My experience as the co-founder and community manager and at one point managing director of icecairo, one of Cairo's first co-working spaces/technology and innovation hubs. Also an active member of the AfriLabs network – transcontinental network/active member and core team member of the global innovation gathering, and advisor to the icehubs global network.

JR: Can you run me through what you did and where you were at each of the locations?

MR: Starting in Kenya – at the iHUB – Nairobi, the emergency meeting. This had an organisational element, assessing what our constraints were, what our plan is. And strategy for the future in completing our project

within half the amount of time we should have had. This required everyone to get their heads together and really dish out everything in a short amount of time. Kenya was about trying to achieve an edited version of the project.

REVISING THE BUSINESS MODEL

The first model was in Addis Ababa – I was conducting the training solo in this instance. About hub sustainability, the Business Model Canvas (BMC), cost vs revenue and different income streams, and different categories of costs. Several modules related to the business model. I led the team through five days of this, and that culminated in an event for the local community in iceaddis where they presented the results of all the discussions and brainstorming and ideas that had been formulated in the previous days. Looking for feedback from different hub managers – like the ones in iceaddis, and some of their community – that would be the equivalent of their users. We had hub participants helping to organise that together – also with r0g – Stephen Kovats representing jHUB as a potential advisor, and carrying a lot of the organisational stress incumbent on jHUB as part of the contract and Clemens Lerche in collaboration with iceaddis

who helped with the logistical and practical sides of the training itself.

JR: *What kind of response did people have at the public presentation, how did they engage with the Juba team?*

MR: They were very much engaged, and pointing out in a very tactful way which areas would require a lot more effort, or a lot more focus by the team. Really dishing out a lot of advice with regards to the running of a hub, the building of a community, hosting of events and the financial side. So really poking holes within things that were mentioned during the presentation of jHUB in the context of that BMC. Which sparked super interesting conversations – it was a roundtable with about 20-25 people – there is a funder there, start-up community members, freelancers, hub managers, the team, and ourselves – the organisers and trainings. The conversations were really intense, but very insightful for the jHUBBERS in general – making sure that as good as they can present – it was another surprise, some of the hidden skills that emerged throughout events such as this one. So Marina Modi presenting – a really good presenter, full of confidence and good information, gave the presentation on the fly after two days of training – and how the marketing sales side was really good – but to watch for substance, so more experienced people could really ask the ques-

tions. She's got to expect a few really hard questions that maybe she couldn't answer.

NEXT CHALLENGE: PR

This was more about PR strategy – in Nairobi – along with partners Mugethi Gitau and Sheila Birgen running the trainings along with Ahmed Bastawy the icehubs consultant. Developing a public relations strategy with all the tools viable to the team, doing it practically – in partnership with mLAB and iHUB, r0g, Kapital and icebauhaus & icehubs. It was a broken down module, simplified, and facilitated visually – similar to the BMC canvas. They decided based on the business plan and costs/revenues model which were the best tools to use – they started a newsletter, touched up on social media, and I believe there was another event – public relations in Nairobi. With some South Sudanese colleagues now based in Kenya and active there as well. They did a press release, they made practical use of all those tools and started putting out some really tangible results – for example the newsletter, the social media presence and visible events.

Another one I was involved in – Unit 4 in Kigali. Here a lot of the instructional topics were related to giving workshops themselves, know-how of events, and giving that training, how to choose, from A to Z – it also ties into the BMC. So in a way I was bridging between between all training activities –

along the lines of hub sustainability. How in Unit 4 the discussion was focused on really TOT on how to run events, actually conduct workshops and give trainings. Whenever anything is done in a hub we have to look at how it affects the bottom line – that was the main role to look at sustainability.

Over those few days was like a crash course – how to have in a matter of one day, a whole group of people doing separate tasks, on everything from deciding what kind of event to do, when and why to having it published on all the tools available on social media, and having all the content available. So this was the efficiency using the PR tools they learned in Unit 2 – breaking up tasks, the operations side of running events in a hub, and having the whole team work on it – someone who is on the social media, the calendar, marketing side, production, community process.

Unit 4 – in conjunction with the kLAb and other stakeholders – a lot of hub managers attended the event – GiG (Global Innovation Gathering) – bounced ideas off each other, tapping into the years of experience by this group. It was really good to see all that experience being shared by the jHUB.

The GiG network members were there for TransformAfrica – even though it was cancelled. There was an end of Unit event, designed for the program of the jHUB – Unit 4 – so we brought them in. We knew they were

going to be there and that's one of the reasons we planned it there – so we got people from GiG together and had around 30 people at a roundtable, discussing the opportunities and risks, bouncing ideas around each other – the OLG (Open Learning Guide), some of the programs of jHUB advice on running the hub.

JR: *What happened during the final unit in Kampala?*

AT THE END / HUBSUSTAINABILITY

MR: With my colleague Bastaway, we had the jHUB team and r0g team working out of Hive CoLab in Kampala – here the core idea was to really discuss operations, procedures, templates – systemic issues. In regards to the mundane running of a hub. But it transformed into a revisiting of all the material. Talks about decision making trees in the first 2-3 days then it falls into a review of how to run a hub sustainably, and it is a hub or an NGO or a company?

JR: *Were there specific challenges you faced that were different in Cairo to Juba?*

MR: In this regard, related to the team members – one challenge was to get an accurate understanding of the level of knowledge within the community, and the capabilities of members. With each module there were 4 representatives from the jHUB – however I theorised that other people in the community had a stronger foundation/background in the topics

discussed, and could therefore participate in a more complex or more advanced training.

JR: *What mechanisms or systems could help to identify and bring in different members of the community with different skill levels or capabilities?*

MR: Offline and online categories. Offline example: having a wall in the hub, and everyone putting up their picture with their interests and abilities under it – seeing them and colour coding. One of the many techniques possible in order to harness the collective knowledge of the community. An example of online – everyone throwing up their info on some kind of platform, it could be like a google drive/shared excel sheet – with similar information to what's on the wall. As brief and crude as possible just as a starting point, and working from there to make it more sophisticated.

Another point would be that in general, and this in comparison to a lot of our colleagues working out of hubs across the continent of East Africa – if we were to compare Cairo to Nairobi to Addis and all these places. The level of education of people going into these places was at a basic level – literacy, computer literacy – that kind of level that is available to the people inside the team in South Sudan – whether it be cost or access, I don't think they have the luxury of sitting on the internet 24 hours a day to teach themselves, what

is the latest platform or tool I can get into. So there is a limitation, a constraint that is really out of their hands. So people in Nairobi or Kigali there is not perfect internet, but they have more access. So, to summarise – would be how (lack of) access to the internet constrains the depth of self-learning, and how that is affecting the jHUB.

JR: *What were the things that surprised you, in terms of people taking up ideas and running with them?*

MR: The desire and sense of people wanting to build a community with the team members implementing the ideas, that seemed strong. I saw very little pictures or action in Juba itself. It might have happened, but it wasn't recorded in any way – that led me to believe that it wasn't much.

The enthusiasm seemed very high at the time, the message to inspire through the topic we discussed, that was nice and pleasant to see the positive feedback. Until today I am in contact with a few people and we're talking about remembering the modules, and taking that further, resorting to the eLearning resources for example. This kind of open learning design with this tool is available and it's still being used as a tool by people now to access these resources to plan their next projects.

Back to the participants – I would say that was something that worked out well, that was maybe unexpected. I mean again the enthusiasm

to learn about these new topics, then go back and want to implement them within the context of Juba itself, I thought that was great. And the fact that everyone was even able to attend in the first place, under such difficult circumstances – from the beginning we had this emergency meeting in Kenya, and we weren't sure anything was even going to happen, because of the conflict reigniting. So the whole project even happened due to the fact that everyone would come together despite these difficulties and try to make the best out of it.

Also the partnerships on the ground – the GiG members and our partners in each capital, how well they really hosted the LGJ from the trainers, the organisers to the participants, I thought that was really a pleasant kind of outcome.

JR: *You said you still have contact with some people from the training – are there people who have applied this training in other areas outside the jHUB? Who are you still in touch with and what are they doing?*

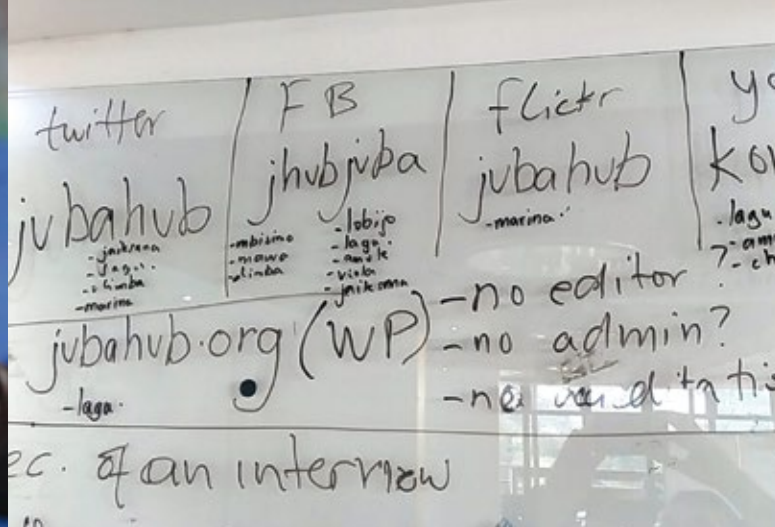
MR: One individual said: “I want to start a space – Juba Open Space – I've got my team members” they are trying to find a space, they've got a concept document being shared – the idea is to have a space and fund it through running a cafe and have events. He picked up on this when we were in Kigali – saw the office which started in a building as office sharing, then the impact hub Kigali took over the co-working space, and then the cafe runs as the concert hall/rooftop So he was blown away by

this concept – it makes a lot of sense to me. We talked about betahaus and how the kitchen brings a lot of income – before BMW/CISCO rented rooms and started to pay a lot of money. So the event space brings in money and the roof is a space that's monetised. He said: “I want to do that, not rely on funding”.

JR: *What would be your dream for their future, where would you like to see the team go, individually and as a community?*

MR: Within the team there were people in different modules in Uganda, and the team in Juba. And there is this wider community in Juba that has somehow disintegrated. So my dream would be to have all those people working together again in a much more harmonious way, and in a space that is bringing enough income and hosting enough activities that the international NGO communities can work with the jHUB space – and that ultimately ends up affecting a whole generation of Junubis – and ends up having a lot of learning going on, and having some start-up emerging or products and innovation that can address some of the challenges in South Sudan. Not only affecting individuals – so that there would be ten start-ups – I dream of positive determination to improve the conditions collectively in South Sudan, whether that be financial or otherwise.

Muhammad Radwan is co-founder of ice-cairo, community manager and tech development consultant for Let's Go jHUB!



GUIDE TO BEING A TRAINER

The secret to being the best trainer is being organised and knowing exactly what you want to deliver to your audience. As a community that values peer-to-peer learning, it is important to know what to do in order to help support and facilitate others to learn. These are some of the most important things to remember, to ensure the best results out of the training you intend to deliver. Being part of the community that values open knowledge and peer-to-peer learning at jHUB has taught us some new things.

1 Considering Knowledge Transfer?

Understanding the best methods to share knowledge is an important start. We may all have knowledge of what we want to do: relay information, instruct and get things done – but how? The question of ‘how?’ matters, because without a proper method, information sharing channel and approach to learning, things can become way out of control.

2 First, choose your topic

Next, evaluate your personal knowledge, and the type of session that might best suit this area. Do research to find out the knowledge levels and skills of the people you are training, as regards the topic and related subjects. Keep updating your own knowledge to suit the learners and stay ahead.



#LetsBlog4Change
One day intensive WordPress training

j-HUB
Jubilee Open Knowledge and Innovation Hub

WordPress

Date: 29 October 2016
Time: 8AM TO 12PM

Venue: jHUB
Location: 14

Kaplan Motors Industries Corporation
Garden Back 8, Plot 902 903 SOUTH KISumu

jHUB invites any Junubi interested in creating their own **WordPress** blog. As a community, we will come together to learn the basics of this awesome Free Open Source (FOSS).

[jubahub](#) [@jubahub](#)

3 Materials and Content Preparation

Start with doing research to shape the content and how best you can share your presentation skills. Gather teaching aids, with concrete content to hand and the will to share this knowledge, now focus on the person who is going to present the content. The audience may be cautious on all aspects to gauge the excellence and credibility of the speaker. Build trust with your audience through natural body language, authentic communication skills, clear gestures, steady pace, and self-confidence.

4 Preparing Your Session

What is your call to action/outcome requirements? (The number one thing you want your audience to know/learn/understand/be able to do) How much time do you have? How much time do you need? What kind of session best suits your topic and audience? What equipment is available for you? What kind of space will your session be held in? How technical is your topic, is it a complex one? How many participants? How do you adapt if the number triples? or halves? What do your participants expect?



5 Think of your community:

Do you need a presentation? Do you need a worksheet for your participants? Does it fit within a larger curriculum or schedule? Do you need a teaching guide? A description of the session format? What do you want to create or have as a clear outcome, to publish at the end? A teaching guide? A blog post? A summary of your learning?

6 The trainer needs to produce the following as a minimum:

- Title and description to send to participants (setting expectations of the learners and the trainer)
- Session outline (level, tools, competency, aims, considerations, difficulties, assumptions, audience)
- Resource list – worksheet or a presentation (depending on your session type)

7 Some practicalities to keep at hand

- List the sources you think are important for your participants. Make sure you attribute quotes.
- Make sure your images, music, video have appropriate licenses & always attribute the authors.
- Double check your facts & licenses. Remember FOSS software and Creative Commons content learning.

8 Planning your session

- Take the time
- Learn the material
- Use your own words
- Incorporate experiential learning
- Overview and Objectives
- Write a lesson plan – curriculum instruction and delivery.

9 Optional sessions

Decide what kind of session you offer, as this will influence the packaging and delivery methods. Whether a Book sprint, Panel Discussion, Workshop, Keynote, Moz session, Lecture, Hackathon, Lab, Unconference, Bar-Camp, Conference, Breakout sessions, Science Fair, Fireside Chat, or debate. The format influences the shape of the content and packaging to deliver the knowledge.

10 Ensuring a good session

- Assess your participants needs, adapt to the most active participants.
- Set expectations: prepare for offline literacy
- Format of the room (tables, formality, community event, interactivity)
- Equipment, Code of conduct, schedule/timings

11 Vocal presentations

Learn the mechanics that work for you – memorisation, casual speaking rather than formal.

Are you a nervous speaker? You can practice several times in front of a mirror, or do breathing exercises to overcome the nerves. Know your material, Remember to breathe, Posture helps, Rehearse, Concentrate on the message, Know the participants, Reassure yourself, Be dynamic!

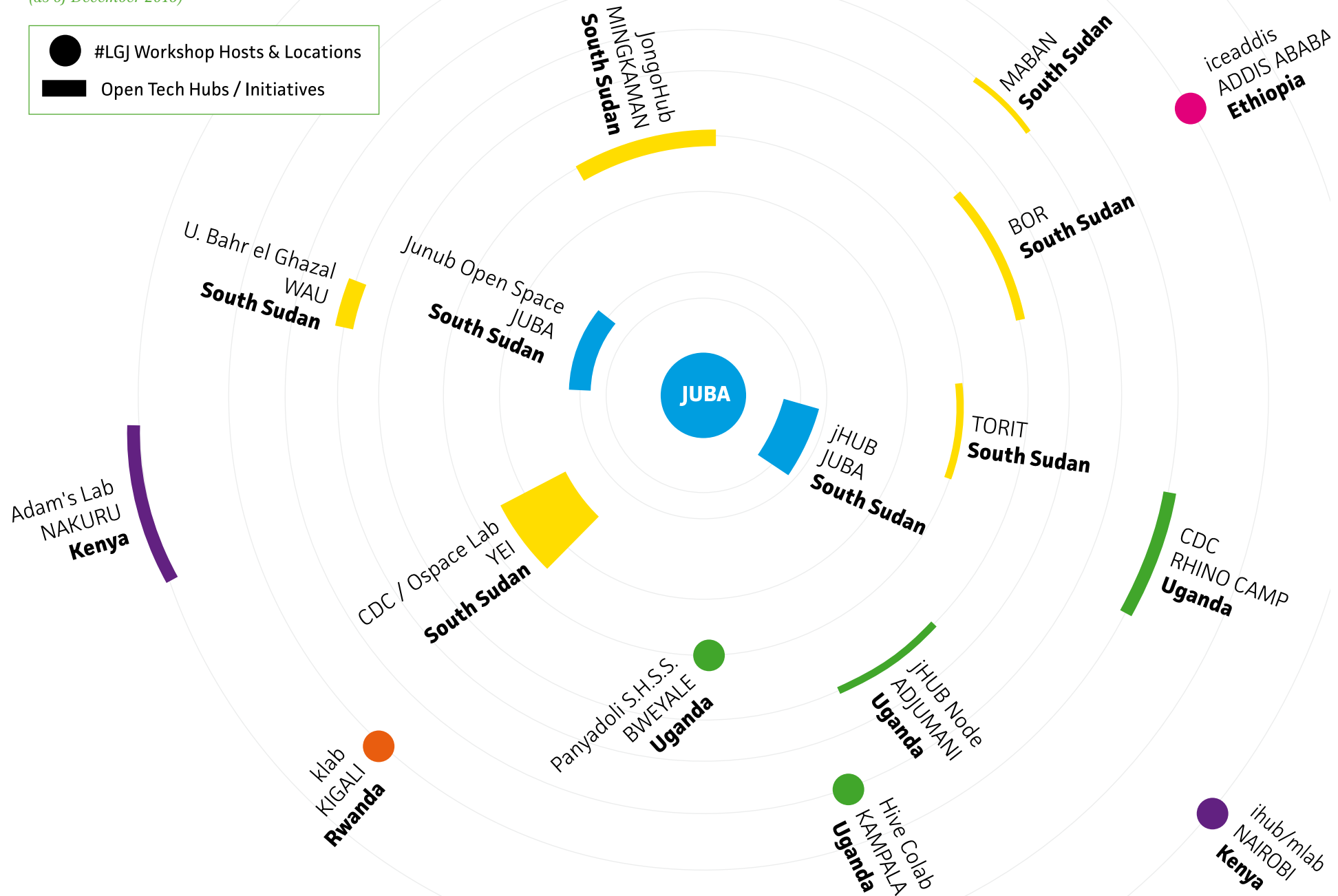
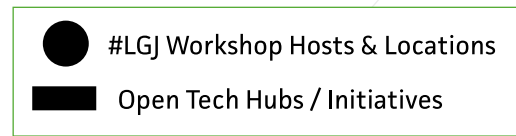
Harness your nervous energy and turn it into enthusiasm Use your style. Be natural and relaxed.

Let's consider the most favourable qualities of speaking to achieve clarity of your ideas, Simplicity of language, Conveying passion, Awareness of your body language.

- Public Speaking
- Education
- Peer Learning

jHUB PIONEERS – COMMUNITY STATUS

(as of December 2016)



RADIO PRODUCTION AND AUDIO FORMATS

Project unit 5 in Kigali was dedicated to the introduction to basics of radio production, streaming and podcasting.. A collaboration with a local radio station gave a real experience for the trainees. The Unit ended with a public event designed by jHUB team members in collaboration with the local partners, kLab. The participants were able to produce three podcasts.

During the workshop the participants learn basics of radio production and its teaching so that they can train within their communities in the most effective way possible. The goals included: Producing your own 'public' radio clip or podcast (themes such as peace, community media, youth innovation etc) and presenting these to your team members, further developing a peer-to-peer learning curriculum, (incl. a practical hands-on for radio production) and introducing this at a public event in Kigali.

THEMES:

- Linking media forms to one another (radio, social media, podcasting)
- Software and hardware for radio and audio production (esp. FOSS)
- What is community radio and why is it important?
- What is the role of radio in conflict- or post-conflict environment?

- How to make media content relevant and your message effective (reach, distribution)

METHODOLOGY:

Due to the insecure situation in Juba, South Sudan, the training was relocated to Kigali, Rwanda. With limited resources only four trainers from the jHUB community were able to attend. By applying "Train-the-Trainer" methodology it is possible to reach the broader target group back home in Juba when the learned skills of the trained trainers gets applied in training sessions at jHUB. The successful outcome of the training was based on the choice of a hybrid instructional approach of formal training supported by practical tools, case studies and methodologies, in addition to the interactive format that provides space for collective knowledge sharing and mentoring. Training was conducted with close reference to the jHUB curriculum handbook.

SOUNDCLOUD PODCASTS:

Ever heard of jHUB? (<https://soundcloud.com/user-467081096/jhub-message>)

We are the future! (<https://soundcloud.com/user-467081096/we-are-the-future-jhub>)

Coding. The new language for all (<https://soundcloud.com/user-467081096/coding-the-new-language-for-all>)

LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCE AND PRACTICE

Experienced trainers were involved in coaching the team in production to relaying information.

Ingabire Bibio Egidie: Senior radio and TV producer, media practitioner, community activist and chairperson for the Women Journalists in Rwanda. Took the team through scripting, recording, editing and the rest of production works to distribution.

Joseph Sekiku: An Ashoka fellow, and Tanzania's veritable pioneer of open tech community radio. For the service of a farming community in the region near the Rwanda border he built his own radio network ... starting with the 'bottom-up' 100% DIY construction of a transmitter. From there he has built up a vibrant country-wide community radio network. He's quite a remarkable and very humble person. For the jHUB training he talked about his work, how to build

community radio from scratch and in complicated places. He agreed to demonstrate the open source Pocket FM device, originally same as that conceived by MICT in Berlin for use in Syria early on in the conflict there. More info can be found in the Medium article by Marina Modi. Also the trainer included procedures to remember during and after broad- or podcasting. Also the team examined the use of social media as a promotion channel for radio stations to gain more listeners for their program.

The team paid a visit to *TV/radio 10* in Kigali and had a live tour of how the broadcast media manages procedures to broadcast to their audiences plus appropriate casting time. Language was a key thing in capturing audience and keeping them hooked and engaged to the communication being passed. Soundcloud was agreed upon as the mainstream means of relaying the information based on its accessibility compared to the other audio services.





OPEN SOURCE MATTERS!

Nelson Kwaje in conversation with Jodi Rose

Nelson Kwaje: I was involved in the open source office productivity tools, in Kigali, as both a trainer and a facilitator, because I helped with the pre-training assessment and contextualisation of the tools into the context of South Sudan. At first the participants were not aware of open source software alternatives, but a good number of the participants had at least an understanding of powerpoint or excel. These alternatives they were not aware of – so the first part of the workshop was to zoom out and open up to the open source alternatives. Training focused on theoretical part of how to run a workshop, how to do presentations, general understanding of what is a good presentation, body language, emphasis, how to make your point, stand out. This moved into everyone picking a topic to custom design and trying to present it, using the tools and trying to understand the concepts.

Jodi Rose: *What about strategies to share knowledge and experiences, informal learning, peer to peer?*

NK: We addressed how to transfer the knowledge you have obtained, especially building curriculums, how you can share

this learning effectively. The kind of training the trainees can organise, post-workshop in Juba, gathering the community and how to organise a meet-up. Talking about it from the logistical point of view, how to organise it administratively and the peer to peer element, how do you address an audience, make it locally relevant. How do you choose topics to fuse the skills you want to build with your trainees?

There was one training that we scheduled in Kigali, which was a by-product of the learning. Juba – Let's Blog for Change!

We are trying to address the need of why it's important, to blog. Usually, if people see a direct link between writing and putting content online, and an outcome – that's most likely to be a very good motivation, that's going to allow them to take that step. For example, the online audience in South Sudan is very small, and people don't see that direct impact between what you post, and feedback from people – stumbling into a blog and asking to meet you or to buy your thing.

Facebook is a very good tool – personally I write short pieces, even if the number of likes are few, you find that the audience

keeps following now. If you can address the issue of how to write, and get feedback – and create a direct link between putting content and getting feedback, or eliciting a call to action to your audience. That would really encourage people, as most of the trainees felt, that writing content, what for?! Marina Modi has been posting feedback or summaries of the training online on Medium and that becomes a useful resource to share this knowledge to a wider community.

It would be good if such information also can be posted not only for documentation purposes, but can be further simplified to become toolkits for local, one for radio – that can be used in shared discussions, in the local context – what is the status of XYZ in South Sudan. That could be a very nice starting point – what is the status of open source tools in South Sudan, how many NGOs use it. That could drive conversations around how many people are using Open Source.

People got to understand what is a hub, what's a community – from different perspectives. I think that really had an impact, that exposure to “this is how we run a community”. Because there was no hub in South Sudan before, most of what people have seen are NGOs. Up until now, there was no sense of a HUB: a hub has members, who are the beneficiaries and also the resources of the hub.

JR: *Do you think it could become an innovation or entrepreneur hub?*

NK: I think the pool of knowledge and exposure around the community, I think there will be the creation of a very good innovation hub, that will sustain itself – and provide a good business model that fits into the context of South Sudan.

This is what I think – there is a lot of energy, and talent around the jHUB ecosystem, there are a lot of young people who got the understanding, got the exposure and they are very interested now to run things. It will be a very good innovation ecosystem in the community, one that drives the business models – although it might be branded differently. I would like to see a lot of participation in regional and national conversation.

How the internet service is provided, there is less competitiveness, sometimes they charge people for things they are not supposed to charge for. Corporate Social Responsibility – they are supposed to pump some cash back into the community, right now that's not happening – at least not in a way that's impactful. And South Sudanese should benefit from that, so if we have voices of people who are aware of such things, and bring voices from South Sudan to the table, I think that would be a good thing. They are in a very unique space, the regulatory framework in South Sudan is either

immature or non-existent – so you can play around in that space very much. So I think the young people should exploit that, and create new things, or invent things as models.

JR: *What kind of things would you like to see?*

NK: For example, I would like to see more of local fabrications of things, I'm seeing a lot of them, just getting into the normal business model of buying cars from Japan, and bring it into South Sudan – you can play round with that the taxation laws – but there are more issues you can address.

Like water – the water system is not there. You have these trucks taking water from the Nile and bringing it to people – there is a chance there to innovate around it, to have a more innovative business model of running these things, bringing clean water around Juba. So the young people can actually exploit such a market. And lots of partnerships – for example there are a lot of global organisations or communities, that have chapters all over the world – but they don't have one in South Sudan. So any South Sudanese could apply and have the local chapter for XYZ meet-up.

Imagine for making impact in South Sudan, the hindrance to doing great stuff is very low, provided you can speak good english and write a few-emails, you will be able to reorganise South Sudan youth for clean

water or for energy, conference or talk. And that's a very good platform for the community to get into it. And we should really come to the table, and that's the discussion I am also having with them – at a certain time you have to move from protesting and saying we are not being heard, to coming to the table and bringing your own agenda – regional, national – or something for your hub – that would be a very interesting space to be the voice of youth tech savvy millennial innovation. There is a vacuum there – and the hub and local community should tap into this.

JR: *Tell me about your experience coming to Paris for UNESCO and being here in Berlin.*

NK: One thing I learned from this trip, is when you come here – you have this pressure to be corporate, to speak the corporate lingo – but what I realised is that whenever you are called to such forums, they are calling you because they need a different perspective. So when you are called, come as you are – most likely you will be odd and not fit in, but that's exactly why you are called. Prepare, but bring that experience into the room, because this is what the global machine does not relate to – whenever they talk about the problem of the youth, and the South Sudanese who are trying to establish themselves – such experiences you can bring into the room, and get to voice these

views. That's a crucial lesson that I learned. And one other thing I got to understand, is the value of attitude and connections – how the right attitude in making good connections is important. Also preparing yourself for a bigger cause – engage in a bigger conversation. Talk with the conference hosts and organisers about how they could use their budget next year, how their organisation could work.

Why can't we restructure the way you guys engage? Restructure your perceptions about the youth? Why can't we have a national talk?

Or next time, make your conference more diverse, bring more people to the table. People think the question of access it's most like the pipe – even the internet – like access to water, when you bring the pipe into the house everyone gets water. You don't have to have a certain understanding to get water – internet is different. Just having access to the web doesn't mean that you can express your voice. We have all these different levels of literacy and exposure – the main response tends to be from people in their mid 20s who are university educated. The question of diversity when you are called into these conferences – how to address these issues, tell people that we need to do more to create a diverse opinion. These are the discussions that I think young people should bring out and talk about more

than they're doing right now. Sometimes these opinions when you bring them to the table, looks outrageous and that's what we need to talk about. It looks like it can't be done but that's why we need to really voice it until it looks normal, so that it can become normal. You need to have a seat at the table and be part of shaping the agenda.

Nelson J Kwaje is the Founder of WEB 4 ALL Ltd, an ICT Enterprise founded to Improve the livelihood of People in Africa.

He also leads 'Design to Transform', a team of dedicated ICT Trainers.



#ASKotek

Access to Skills and Knowledge: open technology emergency kit

What is needed to train young people in Open Hardware innovation, upcycling and tech repair skills? Where there is extremely limited access to basic infrastructure such as electricity and internet, what does it take to become a trainer and run your own workshop?

Freely shareable and collaboration-based Open Technologies are a form of Open Source that can also act as accelerators for peace and empowerment. #ASKotek takes advantage of these resources, supporting people in fragile post-conflict environments.

A versatile, robust and mobile trainers kit with 40 items designed to tackle a range of basic education, innovation and self-training challenges #ASKotek enables 'Access to Skills & Knowledge' in the field ... anywhere!

#ASKotek was created by the participants of the 'Let's Go jHUB' project workshop Unit 6, hosted by Hive Colab in Kampala, and used in workshops designed and run by the new trainers at the Panyadoli Self-Help Secondary School in Bweyale, Uganda.

#ASKotek contains 40 elements:

- Electronics repair and measurement tools
- Soldering and cutting tools
- Mechanical and measurement tools
- A linux computer ready for use with a special set of useful open source software tools
- Guidelines and additional things to get creative and start innovation on the spot
- Solar panels for demonstrating small scale DIY power
- First aid kit

#ASKotek can be used on-site, in the field and can function as a startup tool-set for building a co-working space, learning hub or any other innovation community setup.

#ASKotek is designed to be modular, mobile and adaptable to any location or situation to share knowledge and empower innovation.

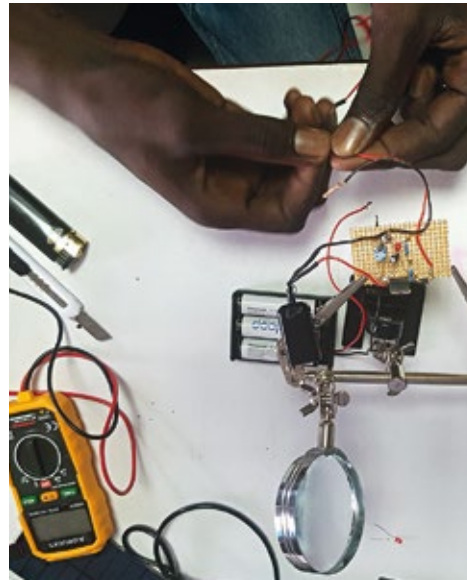
OPEN HARDWARE

What is Open Hardware?

Open Hardware (OH) or “Open Source Hardware (OSHW) is a term for tangible artifacts – machines, devices, or other physical things – whose design has been released to the public in such a way that anyone can make, modify, distribute, and use those things.”¹

The general benefits of open source methods and open tech innovation are:

- Access to knowledge and product designs
- Fast and distributed exchange of skills and knowledge
- Accelerated innovation due to collaborative development
- Low development costs and more expertise
- Easy adaptation and customization



What do you need for Open Tech?

- **Tools & Materials:**
 - depends on the technology
 - Always try local sourcing first!
- **License Example:** A proper license for the product design
 - for design-files, digital work: cc-by-sa (Creative Commons)²
 - for hardware, functionality: CERN OHL (OH License)³
- **Open Source Software:** Linux and platform independent if possible
 - Examples: see section ‘Resources’

RESOURCES – OPEN TECH, OPEN HARDWARE AND ELECTRONICS

MOZILLA WEB LITERACY

<https://learning.mozilla.org/en-US/web-literacy>

Web literacy 21st Century Skills: Problem-Solving, Communication, Creativity, Collaboration. Share, design, code, compose, remix, navigate, connect, open practice, contribute.

OPEN! METHODS AND TOOLS FOR COMMUNITY-BASED PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

opensource.design.cc

Current practices of open source product development & concrete guidance to support design process efficiency of open source product development projects.

OPEN SOURCE HARDWARE ASSOCIATION

<https://www.oshwa.org/>

Open hardware community ensuring technological knowledge is accessible to everyone. Collaborative development of technology that serves education, environmental sustainability, and human welfare.

OPEN SOURCE EDUCATION

<https://opensource.com/education/13/4/guide-open-source-education>

A guide to free and open source education. Stories about creating, adopting, and sharing open source solutions.

AFRIMAKERS

<http://www.afrimakers.org>

Empowers makers in Africa to develop sustainable projects using rapid prototyping to solve local challenges.

APPROVEDIA

http://www.appropedia.org/Welcome_to_Appropedia

Sharing knowledge to build rich, sustainable lives.

IFIXIT

<https://www.ifixit.com/>

The free repair guide for everything, written by everyone.

INSTRUCTABLES

<http://www.instructables.com/>

Share what you make with the world, and tap into an ever-growing community of creative experts. Participate in make-a-thons through the platform. Add your own instructables.

OPEN SOURCE ECOLOGY

<http://opensourceecology.org/>

Open source industrial machines can be made for a fraction of commercial costs, designs shared online free, to create an open source economy which increases innovation by open collaboration.

WIKIFAB

<http://wikifab.org/>

Open source hardware documentation platform. Tutorials to make anything, written by everyone.

WIKI-HOW

<http://www.wikihow.com/>

“We’re trying to help everyone on the planet learn how to do anything. Join us.”

¹ www.oshwa.org/definition

² www.creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/

³ www.ohwr.org/cernohl

HUBS MUSHROOMING IN SOUTH SUDAN

By Marina Modi, jHUB

First published on medium.com, September 2016

“Maybe next time Mark Zuckerberg should visit South Sudan too?” A young man in my neighbourhood thought out loud. Following the Facebook CEO’s recent visit to hubs in Sub Saharan Africa; ccHub of Nigeria and iHub of Kenya, many in South Sudan are left wondering if this legend could have made it to our country. If there was peace; Yes we could have pulled him over the border here as well. Innovation spaces have an attractive thing about them, like minds move along in harmony. What is happening in South Sudan in regards to that?

Less than 18 months ago, a group of ambitious youths came up with the ideas of providing solutions to the challenges they faced in their communities. Little did they know they were already tapping into the hub mentality, that most countries out there benefit from. After juggling names and input from hub oriented partners and friends, they made up their minds – “Juba-Hub” is the name.

South Sudan as the world’s youngest nation faces many challenges. Many of these are barriers to business ecosystem development for the youths, who are the backbone of the country’s workforce.

Currently, electricity, connectivity and the country’s stability stand out as being the main barriers for South Sudanese entrepreneurs. So providing a platform to enable young south Sudanese to develop ideas start-ups to full businesses, through business incubation and acceleration; holding tech spirits, providing mentorship and inter-communal networking remain the key goals of jHUB.

Like most of the hubs in Sub-Saharan Africa that are focused on answering challenges faced by their communities, in 2015 the jHUB (now JubaHub) – South Sudan’s first hub was born in Juba South Sudan. Enabled by funding from German Foreign Ministry for Economic Development, BMZ in collaboration with icebauhaus, r0g_agency for Open Culture and Critical Transformation, with Kapital Movie Industry Corporation, a local south Sudanese movie producing company.

Originally jHUB was founded to provide space, facility and opportunity for youth to shape their creativity, learn, share or create constructive ideas – a big contribution to this country. Now it aims at promoting open

learning resources, and it offers co-working space in Juba, that most entrepreneurs in South Sudan lack access to (often working in hotels for the wifi access).

Thus jHUB offers space where they could collaboratively or individually work on their developmental projects. Bearing in mind the need for success of these projects, jHUB connects the community with great hands-on coaches and mentors with experience in the relative industries and technology base. Sharing an extensive network of entrepreneurs, managers of established companies, investors, business experts and leading universities nationally and internationally.

Events are the main methodology to unlock the door of opportunities for people in South Sudan.

jHUB has inspired start ups, and will continue to do so, now and tomorrow. Incubation of Startups, Offering training in media production, entrepreneurship and tech development to marginalised communities of South Sudan, and conducting research using open data, open source resources, in partnership with willing institutions.

One may ask, “What could hubs possibly contribute to the future of South Sudan?” jHUB aims to create sustainable peace and Stability, Educate through Open Educational Resources, Promote Open Urbanisation, empower Women and sustainable economic empowerment.

Hopefully the youths are empowered to act beyond what they think are limitations to them. Apathy and low self-esteem has held most people down. While encouraging and facilitating avenues for the youth to be innovative and inventive there is belief that their potentials will be exploited – a good thing for the country. The local youth are always faced with unemployment, so they will be driven to self employment or self establishment.

With the success of these inventions/innovative products, a different picture of South Sudan will be painted to the world. Currently South Sudan is famous for war but there is more to South Sudan than the war, diseases and sad pictures posted online. jHUB wishes to increase the number of productive youth and limit idleness, through encouraging the utilisation and transformation of local

resources to useful products. If we have people focused on constructiveness, creativity, we will have rare cases of youth related crimes.

A few weeks after jHUB was established in 2015, many hubs and labs started mushrooming around the country. Currently in South Sudan hubs and labs are gaining momentum and more than five in less than a year, talk of Jongo hub, Genius Mind, knowledge lab (kD lab), OSpace, and many more others in the making. Mostly focusing on using Information, Communication, Technology and education initiatives to bring change in whatever ways they can. The more the hands, the more labor available to quickly uplift this country.

So when all is done and everything returns to normal perhaps Mark Z should make a stop over in South Sudan to check out the growing innovation spaces in here next time? Hopefully.



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and Development



Figure 1. Youth in the community. Photo by the author, 2006. Photo taken at a community meeting in a slum in Nairobi, Kenya.

the community. The community is a group of people who live in the same area and share the same culture, language, and traditions.

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