

Report on
CPRsouth3: Transformation Strategies for Telecom Operators
Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Beijing, China
5-9 December 2008



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Introduction

The third CPR*south* conference was held in Beijing, China from 5-9 December, 2008, in collaboration with the School of Economics and Management, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications (SEM-BUPT). The theme of the conference, "*Transformation Strategies for Telecom Operators*", proposed by the local hosts, was in keeping with the work done by the SEM-BUPT.

The audience was made up of 80 senior scholars, mid-career researchers and young scholars as well as observers from 26 countries. Approximately, 70% of the participants were from universities or research organizations. The remaining were affiliated to the private sector, government and non-governmental organizations, including four from telecom operators.

The conference took place from the 5-7 December, 2008 followed by the tutorials for the young scholars on 8-9 December, 2008. The conference consisted a total of 13 plenary sessions. 7 of these were designed to accommodate 19 paper presenters². The remaining sessions consisted of invited speakers from organizations including Telecommunication Policy Research Conference (TPRC) and European Communication Policy Research (EuroCPR). A session on communications training was also conducted. A new feature, 'The best paper' and 'Runner Up' was selected from the 19 papers presented. 30 Young scholars (15 international, 15 Chinese) took part in the tutorials. The tutorials focused on the CPR*south* objective of nurturing policy intellectuals. The topic covered included foundations of information economies, overviews of qualitative and quantitative research, as well as how to conduct effective research and dissemination.

The call for abstracts and applications for young scholars was sent out in mid-March to a mailing list of approximately 3500. The list was updated with the e-mails of regulatory agencies as well as telecom operators from Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. The announcement was also posted on conference notification websites as well newsletters. Brochures were distributed at events in North America and Asia.

Conference

The papers presented at the conference were chosen from a two-stage selection process. 85 abstracts were received in response to the call for abstracts. The abstracts were sorted into sessions and each was subjected to a double-blind review process by three Board Members. The top five or six papers of each session, a total of 38, were short-listed for the second round of selections. Complete papers were sent by 30 of the 38 short-listed applicants. 19 of these were selected to be presented in seven sessions. 11 of the 19 presenters were female.

Senior scholars, appointed as Chairs and Discussants for each session were responsible for the second stage of the selection process. The complete papers which received the highest scores in each session were short-listed for "The Best Paper" competition.

The authors were provided with comments and guidance by the senior scholars in order to further improve their papers. In addition to the complete paper, the presenters were also

² Only 18 papers were presented at the conference due to the withdrawal of one presenter.

required to submit a two-page policy brief aimed at an appropriate audience. The 19 presenters hailed from 15 countries with Philippines, Singapore, China and Sri Lanka having more than one participant. 58% of the presenters were female.

Day 1

Session 1 - Opening Session

The Keynote speech was delivered by Liu Cai. He is the Vice President and Secretary-General of the China Institute of Communication and the Director of Policies, Laws and Regulations Department of the Ministry of Information Industry, China.

Comments were made by Prof. Tinjie Lv and Prof. Shoulian Tang on behalf of BUPT and SEM-BUPT, respectively. Dr. Stephen McGurk spoke of the capacity-building efforts made by CPR*south* and of IDRC's association with the programme. Prof. Rohan Samarajiva spoke on behalf of LIRNE*asia*, the administrative partner of CPR*south*. The session was chaired by Prof. Ashok Jhunjunwala.

Session 2 - Telecom Operator Strategies

The session was chaired by Prof Xu Yan (Hong Kong SAR); Jean Paul Simon (France) was the discussant. Three papers were scheduled to be presented in the session, however only two were finally presented: *Procurement Management Optimization based on Life-cycle-cost Analysis for Telecom Companies* by Xiaoli Zhu (China), *Brazil Telecom - The briefing of a case on telecom regulation in emerging markets* by Dr. Jose Rogerio Vargens (Brazil) and *Strategy for Telecom Operators to get maximum benefit from fiber deployment and NGNs* by Dr. Kashif Azim Janjua³ (Pakistan).

Xiaoli's presented the findings of an empirical study conducted on the application of the Life Cycle Cost (LCC) theory to equipment procurement management in telecom companies. The empirical study was conducted on a mobile telecom company in China. The author advocated the adoption of LCC by telecom companies in China in procurement management and also the need to apply classification management strategies and the reinforcement of supplier relationship management.

Xiaoli was asked about the similarities between railway systems, defense equipment and telecom companies, to which she replied that all those industries were capital-intensive and hence procurement activity was an significant cost component in all these companies. In response to another question about the empirical study, she explained that data was gathered through face-to-face interviews with local staff, phone calls and e-mail.

The focal point of Dr. Vargen's paper was how calculations of costs could help regulation in telecom industry. The analysis was based on the experience of a Brazilian incumbent, the Brasil Telecom. The paper is a summary version of the book, entitled, "*Brasil Telecom: a case on telecom regulation in emerging markets*" of which the presenter is a co-author. A copy of the book was made available to all the participants by the presenter.

³ Dr. Janjua was unable to attend the conference; however, his complete paper, presentation and policy brief has been made available on the CPR*south* website.

Dr. Janjua's paper addressed the effects of fiber-deployment on the organizational structure of future telecom firms as well as the most beneficial strategies available to telecom operators to get maximum benefit from fiber deployment and Next Generation Networks (NGNs). The author analysed the British Telecom project, 21CN. The paper recommended that the Asian telecom companies divide the companies into at least two subgroups, consisting of bandwidth and service providers.

Session 3 – ICT for Inclusion.

The session was chaired by Prof. Ashok Jhunjhunwala (India); the session discussant was Dr. Randy Spence (Canada). Three papers were presented in this session; *Mobile Telephony Access & Usage in Africa* by Dr. Christoph Stork (South Africa), *Hit me with a missed call: The use of missed calls at the bottom of the pyramid*, by Nirmali Sivapragasam (Sri Lanka) and *Locating ICTs in Asia's low-income communities: Private sector initiatives to address the digital divide*, by Dr. Grace Roldan (Malaysia)

Dr. Stork presented findings from a 2007/08 e-Access and Usage Household Survey conducted in 17 African countries. The study found that two variables, 'income' and 'education' were the best predictors for mobile adoption, while the 'gender' variable was insignificant in 11 of the countries studied. He concluded that while the economic and social benefits of mobile communication is clear, access to cheaper handsets, service provision and usage remain as barriers that need to be addressed by policy makers.

Nirmali focused on the use of missed calls as a cost-cutting strategy among BOP users in Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, the Philippines and Thailand, and its implications on users and operators. The findings showed that 40 – 60% of BOP users regularly used missed calls as a cost-cutting strategy. However, she noted that it could also be used as a strategy of convenience. No significant difference was found in its use between BOP and non-BOP users. Questions were raised as to whether or not missed calls could be considered a complement or a substitute to normal voice calls and SMS. Nirmali noted that the use of missed calls was popular in the Philippines in spite of high SMS usage; therefore to that extent, it is likely that missed calls are being used as a complement to other forms of communication.

Dr. Roldan's paper investigated the private sector, namely Grameen Phone Community Information Centers (GPCICs), GP Village Phone program and Cell Bazaar, initiatives to address the digital divide. She argued that in order to foster ICT inclusion among the marginalized, three broad policy issues should be considered: encouragement of ICT training and education by linking training centers with private-sector-led ICT initiatives, development of relevant local content and accessibility of public services providing information. She also noted that the formation of tripartite partnerships to promote the use of ICTs for entrepreneurship, job creation and poverty alleviation should also be considered.

Session 4 -E government and efficiency of telecom operators

The three papers presented at the session were *Comparing the Operational Efficiency among Mobile Operators of Brazil, Russia, India and China* by Dr Chun-Hsiung Liao (Taiwan), *A Comparative Study on the Operation Efficiency of Wireless Carriers in the U.S., China, Japan and South Korea* by Jing Zhang (China) and *Promoting e-Government in the Context of New Public Management: The Case of the Local Government of Cebu, Philippines* by Grace Mirandilla (Philippines).

The first two papers focused on the operational efficiency of mobile operators. Dr. Liao focused on the leading mobile operators of the BRIC economies while Jing compared Chinese mobile operators with that of Japan, South Korea and USA. Dr. Liao used the method Partial Factor Productivity (PFP) and then used the Data Envelopment Approach (DEA) to measure their Overall Technical Efficiency (OTA), Pure Technical Efficiency (PTE), and Scale Efficiency (SE). His findings showed that Brazilian operators showed high productivity ratios. He also stressed on the need for changes in the regulatory environment in the countries studied.

Jing's made use of the same (CCR) DEA models and calculated five kinds of efficiencies to compare Chinese wireless operators with the major carriers from the U.S., Japan, and South Korea. She concluded that the Chinese operators were on par with their more developed counterparts in operational efficiency. She also recommended that wireless operators should turn their attention from voice service to data and multimedia services.

The session chair, Prof. Rohan Samarajiva (Sri Lanka), emphasized the high level of credibility the papers bring to the study of the policy process. He also stressed the need for the results to be presented in a concise form and manner in which policymakers and regulators can easily appreciate. Session discussant Prof. Rekha Jain (India) commended the authors' use of scientific approaches in making recommendations to policymakers.

Grace presented a case study of a local e-government project in Cebu City, using the New Public Management (NPM) as means for analysis. The project adopted a market-driven, phased approach in introducing ICTs to improve efficiency in land titling. Recognition of political-economic realities, motivational incentive structures, strategic interventions, nurturing of local champions and sustained financial support to test and learn from pilot projects were the recommendations made by Grace.

Questions were raised about trust among government stakeholders, the need for broad changes in bureaucratic processes and difficulties in implementing lateral changes across agencies. Suggestions included the need for the paper to address issues of sustainability and scalability and gaining lessons from other similar initiatives.

Session 5 – Content and Convergence

The session was Chaired by Prof. Yuli Liu (Taiwan, ROC) and the discussant was Dr. Prabir Neogi (Canada). Three papers were presented; *Portents and Prospects for Mobile Telephone Service: A 3G Philippine Experience* by Dr. Luis C Buenaventura (Philippines), *Human flesh search engine - Is it a next Generation search engine* by Dongxiao Liu (USA) and *Philippine NGO Websites, Usage Patterns, and Implications to State-Civil Society Relations* by Cheryl R. Ruth Soriano (Singapore)

Dr. Buenaventura's paper focused on Philippines' experience in the development of 3G mobile telephone services, the benefits of usage and the future prospects of the technology. The study particularly targeted Multi-Media Service (MMS) technology. The presenter emphasized the need for strict enforcement of international 3G standards and taxation of Short Message Service (SMS) in order to facilitate the further development of 3G technology among others. Questions were raised especially about need to tax SMS in the discussion that followed.

Dongxiao's presentation addressed a novel phenomenon in China called "Ren Rou Sou Suo", its literal translation being, "Human Flesh Search Engine" (HFSE). HFSE was described as the mobilization of the Internet population to track down specific individuals or facts. Assistance in locating lost family members in an earthquake or those who violates public morality were some of its described uses. The author explained that its widespread use is controversial as it may result in cyber-violence due to unethical use of personal information. Recommendations included the implementation of a real-name system where all websites verify netizens' real name and/or other personal information before they post any messages online and the need to outline specific moral guidance.

Cheryll's paper looked at the use of ICTs, in particular, websites of NGOs in the Philippines and its implications on the nature and operations of NGOs. The paper noted that there was little empirical evidence of the use of ICTs by NGOs. Among the conclusions mentioned, were that in spite of the high value the Philippine NGOs seemed to attach to the Internet as a communication tool, websites were being used largely as a means of one-way communication of giving basic information. However, the author also expressed that internet penetration in the Philippines was about 16% and the use of website could be on the rise.

Conference Dinner

The conference dinner speaker was Prof. William H. Melody, former Director of LIRNE.NET and World Dialogue on Regulation for Network Economies. The talk addressed the topic, "Policy research in the public interest".

Day 2

Session 6 – Senior Scholars' Panel - Envisioning the future and understanding the present

The Senior Scholar Panel is a regular feature at CPRsouth. Two presentations were made this year. *Intelligent Nation 2015: Understanding Singapore's master plan for the next decade of ICTs* by Prof. Milagros Rivera (Singapore) and *Broadband Internet in Korea: Current Status and Success Attributes* by Prof. Myeong Cheol Park (South Korea).

Session 7 - Bringing evidence to the policy process: A conversation

The session was an open discussion between two ICT policy enthusiasts; Prof. Jonathan Aronson (USA) and Grace Mirandilla (the Philippines). Prof. Aronson, affiliated to the Annenberg School of Communication, University of Southern California, is a seasoned academic with direct experience in policymaking and formal discussions in the international arena. Grace is an early-career researcher and participant in the policy process through informal channels and public forums where she contributes her research findings and builds her network. The objective was to give budding policy intellectuals an insight into the varying paths of the policy process.

Prof. Aronson, speaking from over 20 years of experience including forums such as GATT and ITU, emphasized the critical role and responsibility of researchers in being strategic and creative in tapping policy research channels and communicating their outputs to policymakers and regulators in a form that they could grasp. He gave a clear picture of the realities of the process and stressed the need to build networks and credibility.

Not being a formal member of academia or government, Grace spoke of her struggles as a young researcher to build her credibility and network within the country's ICT community. She relied

on informal channels and networks, and made her way by participating in the policy process through public consultations, meetings, and conferences. Like her senior counterpart, Grace emphasized the importance of creativity in communicating research results and getting the message across to policymakers, especially in a highly politicized and flexible policy process of a developing country. She also stressed the need for young researchers to conduct research on practical and issues relevant to developing country problems and learn from people who are directly involved in the policy process. Grace noted the absence of institutional, financial, and training support as major issues facing young researchers.

In summary, the two panelists highlighted the great responsibility of researchers to communicate evidence-based research work in a form and manner that is accessible to policymakers and regulators. At the end of the day, only research outputs that make their way to the policy agenda can have a chance at making any real difference, in any context.

Session 8 - Innovations for rural ICT use

The session was chaired by Laurent Elder (Canada); the discussant was Dr. Sujata Gamage (Sri Lanka). Two papers were presented; *"Survival in Rural Franchise: A Study of Information Kiosks in India"* by Sangamitra Ramachander (United Kingdom) and *"Transaction Costs in Agriculture: From Planting Decision to Selling at the Wholesale Market"* by Dimuthu Ratnadiwakara (Sri Lanka).

Sangamitra's presented a case study of an early attempt to extend ICT access to rural areas. The study was based on a sample of 150 'information kiosks', observed over two years in rural South India. She noted that the policy relevance goes beyond the ICT sector, into rural service delivery. Characteristics of the entrepreneur, local conditions, ownership of another business, assistance from the franchisee's family and competition have an influence on the survival of information kiosks. Questions arose from the audience about the methodology used and the significance other factors identified in similar studies.

Dimuthu's paper presented findings of the LIRNEasia study conducted in Dambulla, Sri Lanka. The study quantified information-based transaction costs, defined as 'search costs'. The study found that while 15% of the cost of production for vegetables account for transaction costs, 11% of these costs were search costs. He demonstrated how these search costs can be significantly reduced with the help of ICTs, mainly mobile phones. The audience questioned Dimuthu about the impact middleman and the informal networks, that farmers belong to, could have on transaction costs.

Dr. Gamage suggested that the literature cited by some papers could be broadened to include research not necessarily coming from the same field. The chair commented on the importance of using "nugget" data in a study that can be easily absorbed by the audience.

Session 9 - EuroCPR, TPRC and CPRsouth dialogue

The session was chaired by Prof. William H. Melody (Denmark). The objective of the session was to foster dialogue between EuroCPR, TPRC and CPRsouth. The TPRC and EuroCPR representatives commented positively on the developments of CPRsouth. Prof. Samarajiva was invited to be a panelist at the 2009 EuroCPR conference in Seville, Spain.

Session 10 – Communication Skills Training

A training session on communication skills was conducted by Prof. Susan Kline (USA). The paper presenters and young scholars were required to take part in the training exercise. The session was well-received.

Day 3

Session 11 - Regulation and Competition

The session was chaired by Prof. Alison Gillwald (South Africa). The session discussant was Helani Galpaya (Sri Lanka). A total of three papers were presented; *Regulatory Reforms in China's Telecommunication Sector: A Case of Policy Transfer Failure or of Policy Divergence?* by Dr. Marc Laperrouza (Switzerland), *Banded Forbearance: A New Approach to Price Regulation* by Tahani Iqbal (Singapore) and *Broadband Diffusion and Public Policy: A Panel Data Analysis* by Yuji Akematsu (Japan).

Dr. Laperrouza's paper discussed the nature of regulatory reform in China's telecommunication sector. Comparisons were drawn between the telecom and the electricity sectors. He noted that domestic constraints such as weak regulatory frameworks and ministerial rivalry had a significant impact on the scope for reforms while international pressures had a limited impact on extent to which markets were liberalized. He recommended that more weight should be put on the creation of an institutional framework conducive to competition. He also noted that it takes time and resources.

Tahani's paper proposed banded forbearance as a new approach to price regulation. The paper noted that de facto forbearance is being practiced by some regulators. Difficulties in implementation were recognised; however, such an approach could lead to an improvement in the predictability of regulation, regulatory resource allocation and would constrain discretion.

Yuji's paper investigated the factors promoting Japanese ADSL empirically, using panel data of its subscribers of four major carriers. The author noted that limited research had been conducted in this area. He concluded that the revision and enforcement of Telecommunications Business Law contributed greatly to the promotion of Japanese ADSL. Furthermore the study showed that there was no correlation between Broadband speeds and the number of subscribers. The author also noted that constructing a demand function of the broadband market was one of the challenges of the study.

The panel discussion covered some of the key comments made by reviewers to the authors. Suggestions were made to extend the scope of some research papers.

Session 12 - Data and methods for research

Two papers were presented at this session; *Stakeholder Analysis of Communication Policy Reform in Thailand* by Dr. Monwipa Wongrujira (Thailand) and *Critical Success Factors for Accelerating the Diffusion of 3G Video Calls* in Korea Min-Kyoung Kim (South Korea). The session was chaired by Prof. Rohan Samarajiva (Sri Lanka).

Dr. Wongrujira's paper explored the process of communication policy reform in Thailand and analyzed the stakeholders' involvement in the reform of the broadcasting sector. The time-period of the study considered was 2000-2006. The paper highlighted the need for greater collaboration

among different groups of stakeholders and that the process of reform had to be taken seriously by state officials and politicians. Furthermore, she stressed the need for procedures and systems to oversee the new independent regulator.

The objective of Minkyoungh's paper was to investigate both user intentions in the use of video call services and the big hurdles that existed in the market expansion of new convergence service. The study was based on the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). The results showed that perceived usefulness, social influence and enjoyment all contributed significantly to a user's intention to use a video call service. The audience raised questions on the methodology and the survey. The authors confirmed that the online survey used is at present being refined. A question was raised about the market segmentation strategy of the Korean Mobile operators, to which the authors responded that the operators were focusing on the younger generations who were the main users of mobile phones.

Session 13 – Closing

Dr. Sujata Gamage (Sri Lanka) presented the outcome survey results of both CPR*south*1 and 2 communities. Surveys were sent out to 75 paper presenters and young scholars, out of which, 35 responses were received. The objective was to document and assess post-CPR*south* activities of the community. Dr. Gamage noted that all countries in South and Southeast Asia, other than North Korea, Cambodia and the Maldives have been represented at CPR*south*. The mix of academic and policy papers was deemed in a positive light. The importance of web presence was also stressed.

The Chairs, Prof. Ashok Jhunjunwala and Prof Milagros Rivera then opened the floor for discussion. In response, suggestions were made about having future conferences in countries such as Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh, which would provide opportunities for local participation. Prof Jhunjunwala spoke of the need to identify 25 institutions within these countries which could partner with CPR*south*. The need for more representation from Africa and Latin America was noted.

Participants also suggested the inclusion of more innovative sessions as well as poster sessions which could help overcome language barriers. The need for greater publicity of future conferences was also stressed upon.

All papers, presentations and policy briefs prepared for the conference are available at <http://www.cprsouth.org/node/43>

Best paper Competition

The competition was a new feature added the conference. A total of seven sessions were featured at CPR*south*3. The complete papers for each session were reviewed and ranked by the designated moderator and discussant. The highest ranking paper of each session (a total of seven) was short-listed for the competition.

The papers were judged across a number of categories; the criteria and their respective weighting are as follows:

- Judges' content score 40%
- Judges' presentation score 25%
- Audience content score 25%
- Audience presentation score 10%

Prof. Milagros Rivera and Prof. Myeong Cheol Park were the judges for the competition. The judges' content score was based on the quality of the complete paper and policy brief. Audience content and presentation scores were based on the evaluation forms collected at the end of the sessions.

Dimuthu Ratnadiwakara won the Best Paper competition and Cheryll Soriano was placed Runner Up.

Tutorials

The method of selection of young scholars remained unchanged from previous years. Potential applicants were asked to send in a one-page curriculum vitae and a one-page write-up outlining why they wished to be an Asia-Pacific-based expert, capable of contributing to ICT policy and regulatory reform in the region. A total of 29 Young Scholars participated in the tutorials. 14 representing 12 countries were selected from 59 international applicants⁴. The remaining 15 were selected by the local hosts BUPT from institutions in China.

Tutorials were conducted in a classroom setting with several interactive sessions and group work. The lecture material was in keeping with the CPR*south* objective of building policy intellectuals. The final session gave Young Scholars an opportunity to discuss their research projects and problems with a senior academic.

All tutorial presentations are available at <http://www.cprsouth.org/node/44>.

54% of the international Young Scholars and 60% of Chinese Young Scholars were female.

Third CPR*south* Board Meeting

The third Meeting of the CPR*south* Board took place on 6 December 2008.

The terms of Board members, Prof. Ashok Jhunjunwala, Prof. Rekha Jain and Prof. Yuli Liu ended upon completion of two years. Prof. Ashok Jhunjunwala, Mr. Laurent Elder and Prof. Chunhui Yuan were appointed as new Board Members. Prof. Jhunjunwala was re-appointed as the Chair of CPR*south* and Prof. Rivera as the Alternate Chair. The board was then given an assessment of CPR*south*1 and 2 by Dr. Sujata Gamage. The board highlighted the need to attract more 'mode 2' applicants and it was suggested that operators should be canvassed for this purpose. Fund-raising issues for future CPR*south* conferences was also discussed.

Prof. Alison Gillwald announced the launch of the African chapter of CPR*south* in 2010. It was noted that upon this taking place, the current entity, CPR*south*, would become CPR*south*, Asia Pacific. CPR*south* Africa will be confined initially to the African region with cross-pollination and assistance from CPR*south* Asia-Pacific chapter.

⁴ Applicants who were not from China.

The possible locations for CPR*south5* were also discussed. It was decided that Korea or Japan would be first preferences, provided that a local partner could be chosen and the necessary funds raised. India or China were also suggested as a fall-back strategy.

Annex 1



CPRsouth3: Transformation Strategies for Telecom Operators

5-9, December 2008, Beijing, China

Conference

| Friday, 5 December 2008 | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 0800-0830 | Registration | |
| 0830-1030 | 1.0 Opening session | <p>Keynote Speaker – Liu Cai, Vice President and Secretary General of China Institute of Communication, Director of Policies, Laws and Regulations Department of Ministry of Information Industry, China</p> <p>Chair: Ashok Jhunjhunwala (India)</p> <p>Includes comments by Tinjie Lv, on behalf Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications (BUPT), Shoulian Tang on behalf of School of Economics and Management, BUPT, Stephen McGurk, on behalf of IDRC and Rohan Samarajiva on behalf of LIRNEasia, administrative partner of CPRsouth</p> |
| 1030-1100 | Break | |
| 1100-1210 | 2.0 Telecom Operator Strategies | <p>Chair: Xu Yan (Hong Kong, China) Discussant: Jean Paul Simon (France)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy for Telecom Operators to get maximum benefit from fiber deployment and NGNs <i>Kashif Azim Janjua (Pakistan)</i> • Procurement Management Optimization based on Life-cycle-cost Analysis for Telecom Companies <i>Xiaoli Zhu (China) & Xiuqing Huang (China)</i> • Brazil Telecom - The briefing of a case on telecom regulation in emerging markets <i>Jose Rogerio Vargens (Brazil)</i> |
| 1210-1320 | 3.0 ICT for Inclusion | <p>Chair: Ashok Jhunjhunwala (India) Discussant: Randy Spence (Canada)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile Telephony Access & Usage in Africa <i>Christoph Stork (South Africa/Germany), Augustin Chabossou (Benin), Matthias Stork (Germany) & Pam Zahonogo (Burkina Faso)</i> • Hit me with a missed call: The use of missed calls at the bottom of the pyramid |

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| | | <p><i>Nirmali Sivapragasam (Sri Lanka), Ayesha Zainudeen (Sri Lanka) & Dimuthu Ratnadiwakara (Sri Lanka)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locating ICTs in Asia's low-income communities: Private sector initiatives to address the digital divide <i>Grace Roldan (Malaysia/Philippines) & Beathe Due (Norway)</i> |
| 1320-1430 | Lunch | |
| 1430-1540 | 4.0 E government and efficiency of telecom operators | <p>Chair: Rohan Samarajiva (Sri Lanka) Discussant: Rekha Jain (India)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing the Operational Efficiency among Mobile Operators of Brazil, Russia, India and China <i>Chun-Hsiung Liao (Taiwan), Diana Beatriz González Jiménez (Taiwan/Paraguay)</i> A Comparative Study on the Operation Efficiency of Wireless Carriers in the U.S., China, Japan and South Korea <i>Jing Zhang (China) & Yong Ding (USA/China)</i> Promoting e-Government in the Context of New Public Management: The Case of the Local Government of Cebu, Philippines <i>Mary Grace P. Mirandilla (Philippines)</i> |
| 1540-1610 | Break | |
| 1610-1720 | 5.0 Content and Convergence | <p>Chair: Yuli Liu (Singapore/Taiwan, ROC) Discussant: Prabir Neogi (Canada)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portents and Prospects for Mobile Telephone Service: A 3G Philippine Experience <i>Luis C Buenaventura (Philippines) & Villy A. Buenaventura (Philippines)</i> Human flesh search engine- Is it a next Generation search engine <i>Dongxiao Liu (USA/China)</i> Philippine NGO Websites, Usage Patterns, and Implications to State-Civil Society Relations <i>Cheryll R. Ruth Soriano (Singapore/Philippines)</i> |
| 1900-2130 | Conference Dinner Policy research in the public interest, Prof William H. Melody, Former Director of LIRNE.NET and World Dialogue on Regulation for Network Economies | |
| Saturday, 6 December 2008 | | |
| 0830-0945 | 6.0 Senior Scholars' Panel: Envisioning the future and understanding the present | <p>Milagros Rivera (Singapore)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intelligent Nation 2015: Understanding Singapore's master plan for the next decade of ICTs. |

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|--------------------------------|---|---|
| | | <p>Myeong Cheol Park (South Korea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadband Internet in Korea: Current Status and Success Attributes |
| 0945-1015 | Break | |
| 1015-1130 | 7.0 Bringing evidence to the policy process: A conversation | <p>Chair: Alison Gillwald (South Africa) Jonathan Aronson (USA) Grace Mirandilla (Philippines)</p> |
| 1130-1230 | 8.0 Innovations for rural ICT use | <p>Chair: Laurent Elder (Canada) Discussant: Sujata Gamage (Sri Lanka)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survival in Rural Franchise: A Study of Information Kiosks in India <i>Sangamitra Ramachander (UK/India)</i> Transaction Costs in Agriculture: From Planting Decision to Selling at the Wholesale Market <i>Dimuthu Ratnadiwakara (Sri Lanka), Harsha de Silva (Sri Lanka) & Shamistra Soysa (Sri Lanka)</i> |
| 1230-1330 | Lunch | |
| 1330-1500 | 9.0 EuroCPR, TPRC and CPR _{south} dialogue | <p>Chair: William H. Melody (Denmark) Prabir Neogi – TPRC (Canada) Jean Paul Simon – ECPR (France) Rohan Samarajiva – CPR_{south} (Sri Lanka)</p> |
| 1500-1530 | Break | |
| 1530-1700 | 10.0 Media Training session – Effective Communication | Susan Kline (USA) |
| | | |
| 1730-2200 | Beijing Excursion | |
| Sunday, 7 December 2008 | | |
| 0830-0940 | 11.0 Regulation and Competition | <p>Chair: Alison Gillwald Discussant: Helani Galpaya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Regulatory Reforms in China's Telecommunication Sector: A Case of Policy Transfer Failure or of Policy Divergence? <i>Marc Laperrouza (Switzerland)</i> Banded Forbearance: A New Approach to Price Regulation <i>Tahani Iqbal (Singapore/Sri Lanka) & Rohan Samarajiva (Sri Lanka)</i> Broadband Diffusion and Public Policy: A Panel Data Analysis <i>Yuji Akematsu (Japan)</i> |
| 0940-1010 | Break | |
| 1010-1110 | 12.0 Data and methods for | Chair Rohan Samarajiva (Sri Lanka) |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| | research | <p>Discussant: Stephen McGurk (India/Canada)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder Analysis of Communication Policy Reform in Thailand <i>Monwipa Wongrujira (Thailand)</i> Critical Success Factors for Accelerating the Diffusion of 3G Video Calls in Korea <i>Min-Kyoung Kim (South Korea) & Myeong Cheol Park (South Korea)</i> |
| 1110-1310 | 13.0 Closing Session | |
| 1310-1410 | Lunch | |
| 1430 | Visit to Tiananmen Square | |
| | | |
| Monday, 8 December 2008 | | |
| 9:00-1300 | Trip to the great wall of china for those not participating in tutorials (Sponsored by the Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, BUPT) | |
| 1630 | Departures begin for those not taking part in tutorials | |

Tutorials

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Monday, 8 December 2008 | |
| 0830-1030 | Ashok Jhunhunwala: Technology primer for policy intellectuals |
| 1030-1100 | Break |
| 1100-1245 | William H. Melody: Foundational characteristics of information economies |
| 1245-1400 | Lunch |
| 1400-1530 | Yuli Liu: Designing research acceptable to policymakers and regulators |
| 1530-1600 | Break |
| 1600-1700 | Sujata Gamage: Writing a policy brief |
| | |
| Tuesday, 9 December 2008 | |
| 0800-1000 | Dimuthu Ratnadiwakara and Grace Roldan, Introduction to quantitative and qualitative demand-side research |
| 1000-1030 | Break |
| 1030-1200 | Heather Hudson: Competition and convergence issues: satellite vs. fiber; cellular vs. copper |
| 1200-1300 | Lunch |
| 1300-1500 | Rohan Samarajiva & Helani Galpaya: Windows of intervention: picking the topics, doing the research and getting it out at the right time |
| 1500-1530 | Break |
| 1530-1730 | Discussion of student research problems |
| | |
| Wednesday, 10 December 2008 | |
| 0900-1300 | Trip to the great wall of china Sponsored by the Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, (BUPT) |
| 1630 | Departures begin |

Third CPR*south* Board Meeting

Saturday, 6 December 2008

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 1700-1900 | Third CPR <i>south</i> Board Meeting |
| 1930 | Board Dinner (venue outside conference location) |

Report on
CPR^{south}4: SPEAKING TRUTH TO POWER
Negombo, Sri Lanka

Conference report

5-8 December 2009

IDRC Project Number: 104918-001

IDRC Project Title: Advancing evidence-based policymaking and regulation in the emerging Asia-Pacific to ensure greater participation in ICTs (Phase II)

Country/Region: Sri Lanka

Full Name of Research Institution: LIRNE^{asia}

Address of Research Institution: 12 Balcombe Place, Colombo 8, Sri Lanka

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Introduction

The fourth CPR*south* conference and tutorials were held in Negombo, Sri Lanka from 5-8 December, 2009. The conference was organized by LIRNE*asia*. The theme of the conference, “*Speaking truth to Power*”, proposed by the local hosts.

The audience was made up of 78 senior scholars, mid-career researchers and young scholars as well as observers from 24 countries. Approximately, 75% of the participants were from universities or research organizations. The remaining were affiliated to the private sector, government and non-governmental organizations, including three from telecom operators.

The tutorials for young scholars took place from the 5-6 December, 2009 followed by the main conference on 7-8 December, 2009. The conference consisted a total of 11 plenary sessions. 7 of these were designed to accommodate 20 paper presenters¹. The remaining sessions consisted of the senior scholar panel and the “interview” with the consumers of policy oriented research.

Twenty papers were presented of which the best paper and runner-up was selected. Twenty seven young scholars (13 international, 14 Indian and Sri Lankan) took part in the tutorials. The tutorials focused on the CPR*south* objective of nurturing policy intellectuals. The topic covered included foundations of information economies, overviews of qualitative and quantitative research, as well as how to conduct effective research and dissemination.

The call for abstracts and applications for young scholars was sent out in mid-March to a mailing list of approximately 3500. The list was updated with the e-mails of regulatory agencies as well as telecom operators from Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. The announcement was also posted on conference notification websites as well newsletters. Brochures were distributed at relevant events in Asia, North America and Europe.

Conference

The papers presented at the conference were chosen from a two-stage selection process. 75 abstracts were received in response to the call for abstracts. Each abstract was subjected to a double-blind review process by three Board Members. The top five or six papers of each session, a total of 40, were short-listed for the second round of selections. Complete papers were sent by 32 of the 40 short-listed applicants. 20 of these were selected to be presented in seven sessions. 11 of the 20 presenters were female.

Senior scholars, appointed as Chairs and Discussants for each session were responsible for the second stage of the selection process. The complete papers which received the highest scores in each session were short-listed for “The Best Paper” competition.

The authors were provided with comments and guidance by the senior scholars in order to further improve their papers. In addition to the complete paper, the presenters were also

¹ Only 18 papers were presented at the conference due to the withdrawal of one presenter.

required to submit a two-page policy brief aimed at an appropriate audience. The 20 presenters hailed from 14 countries with Philippines, Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka having more than one participant.

Day 1

Session 1 - Opening Session

The Keynote speech titled, "*Professionals and Intellectuals in the Public Service*," was delivered by Dr. Lalithasiri Gunaruwan. He is the Head of the Sri Lanka Railways as well as a senior lecturer in Economics at the University of Colombo, Sri Lanka. He spoke of challenges faced in the public service as well as the lessons learnt. The speech was received with enthusiasm.

Comments were made by Dr. Stephen McGurk who spoke of the capacity-building efforts made by CPR*south* and of IDRC's association with the programme. Prof. Rohan Samarajiva spoke on behalf of LIRNE*asia*, the administrative partner of CPR*south* and the local hosts for CPR*south*4. The session was chaired by Prof. Ashok Jhunjhunwala.

Session 2 – Reform and Regulation

The session was chaired by Prof Chunhui Yuan (China); Prof. William Melody (Denmark) was the discussant. Three papers were scheduled to be presented in the session, however only two were finally presented: *Interconnection Rate Benchmarking* by Dr. Christoph Stork (South Africa/Germany and *Building Better Governance: The Case of Sri Lanka Telecommunications Industry Reforms*, by Dr. Asoka Balasooriya (Australia/Sri Lanka)

Dr. Stork's presentation looked at the interconnection rate benchmarking in Namibia. The presentation began by giving an overview of interconnection with an emphasis on Namibia. Next he went on to describe some of the trends in interconnection and termination regulation across regions. Dr. Stork explained that termination costs should be based on cost of an efficient operator, technologically and service neutral, facilitate emergence of IP-based NGNs, should be implemented in terms of the current licence condition and acts. He then went on to explain that the 5 benchmarking models were proposed to the operators and through dialogue, consensus was reached. He concluded that probable consequences of the regulation maybe fairer competition that will lead to lower prices and better services for consumers, expansion of telecom markets and giving Namibians to communicate more and an increase in investment in the sector.

Dr. Balasooriya's presented finding exploratory case study with a 10 year focus on the Sri Lankan Telecom industry. The study aimed to contribute to the knowledge of universal application of market based reforms by examining the relationship between state and market under independent regulation and investigating whether the objectives of building better governance structure has been achieved. It was identified that the obstacles affecting effective regulation were institutional, political, legal and socio-cultural. The findings showed that underlying principle of marketisation is damaged and the efforts made in building a better governance structure through regulation has been ineffective.

Session 3 – ICT Policy: The big Picture.

The session was chaired by Prof. Rohan Samarajiva (Sri Lanka); the session discussant was Ms. Koesmarihati Sugondo (Indonesia). Three papers were presented in this session;

Telecommunication Adoption and Economic Growth in Developing Countries: Do Levels of Development Matter? by Dr. Chandana Chakraborty (USA/India), *Internet Governance: Multi-Stakeholder Principle in Asia* by Dr. Y. J. Park (Netherlands/South Korea) and *Narratives on Digital Bangladesh: Shared Meanings, Shared Concerns* by Dr. Jude Genilo (Bangladesh/Philippines).

Dr. Chakraborty's paper primarily examined the long-run steady state equilibrium between telecommunications adoption and growth in per capita income for a panel of 30 developing countries. A panel co-integration framework is used for this purpose. The findings showed that for all developing countries, mainline tele-density and Per Capita GDP are co-integrated in the long run.

Dr. Genilo's presentation focused on the understandings of "Digital Bangladesh" by the various sectors of society and the narratives and ensuing dialogues about Digital Bangladesh in the country's public sphere. The was conducted by interviewing 11 opinion leaders from government, business, academe, IT and civil society as well as the examination of opinion columns, roundtable discussion reports and interviews from media sources. The findings showed that there was no shared meaning and no accepted roadmap. The main recommendation is for the Government to utilize a dialogue approach in translating the vision of Digital Bangladesh into a reality.

Dr. Park began her presentation by introducing the multi-stakeholder principle and three institutions of internet governance; Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and UN Internet Governance Forum (IGF). She further explained that all three institutions work within a multi-stakeholder framework. She then spoke about the lack of visibility of Asia within these institutions inspite of 42% of internet users being from Asia. Dr. Park identified the cultural differences in political leadership between East and West as one of the serious challenges for Asia in the Internet Governance debate.

Session 4 –Industry Dynamics

The session was chaired by Prof Myeong Cheol Park (Republic of Korea) and the discussant was Dr. Anders Henten (Denmark). The three papers presented at the session were *Future Telecom Markets and Strategy to cope with the Change* by Dr. Kashif Janjua (Pakistan), *Next TV or Beyond TV: the Study of Access Barriers to Triple Play* by Yuntsai Chou (Taiwan) and *Technology and Innovation in the Diffusion Process of 3G Mobile Phones in Japan* by Sheikh Taher Abu (Japan/Bangladesh).

The paper by Dr. Janjua focused on the future telecom markets and possible strategies to cope with the change. The paper looked at a transaction costs analysis. The analysis showed that The future trend of telecom market is going to be disintegrated one where the bigger company has to disintegrate or at least divide into two sub companies. One that is only concerned with selling bandwidth and access to others and second that is concerned with service creation, management and marketing. The analysis further showed that this strategy will not only increase their revenues but also will enhance their efficiency.

Dr. Chou's presentation looked at the stalemate of cable TV digitization and the switching-cost policy remedies in 16 Asia Pacific countries. Her research showed that there was high cable TV penetration rate in Taiwan & Korea, but a low level of digital transformation. Thailand has only 3 percent penetration of cable TV, but all are digital subscribers. The empirical results showed that when the penetration rate of cable service increases by 1 percent the digitization rate of cable service drops by 0.8 percent. Similarly when the switching costs increase by one US dollar, the digitization rate reduces by 0.2 percent

The objective of Sheik's paper was to discuss effect of technological innovations and policies for the diffusion of 3G mobile phones in Japan. The analysis looked at the specific technologies and innovations that influence Japanese 3G subscribers, the policies that affected 3G, the possibility of measuring Next Generation Mobile Network (NGMN) for the future of mobile phones business of Japan and whether there was any empirical rather than theoretical analysis can solve the recent debate exist inside the Japanese market. The conclusions included that policy variables are less important for 3G mobile phones, so operators should emphasize on technological innovations for 4G mobile phones, new market model for Next Generation Network (NGN) for mobile phones should develop to shift toward 4G development and new market entry (i.e., MVNO) can play to remove the so called obstacles still exist inside the Japanese mobile phone market

Session 5 – Reaching the BOP

The session was Chaired by Prof. Ashok Jhunjhunwala (India) and the discussant was Dr. Randy Spence (Canada). Three papers were presented; *Mobile telephony expenditure patterns in the BOP of South-Asian developing countries* by Aileen Agüero (Sri Lanka/Peru), *The Future of the Public Phone: Findings from a six-country Asian study on telecom use at the BOP* by Nirmali Sivapragasam (Sri Lanka) and *A study of Virtual Learning Environment with reference to the perceived preparedness of college students in Tamilnadu India* by C Jebakumar (India)

Nirmali's paper had a look at the demand for public phones among those at the Bottom of the Pyramid in six countries; Thailand, Philippines, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The results showed that demand for public phones had decreased dramatically in the South Asian countries while the demand in the South East Asian countries more or less the same in comparison to 2006. The main reason for the decline has been identified as substitution of public phone use with mobile ownership. Among the policy implications she identified were the need for empirical evidence to justify the continued promotion and expansion of public phones by government.

Jebakumar's paper looked at the virtual learning environment (VLE) with reference to college students in Tamilnadu. The findings of the study was expected to help local educational authority, Policy makers of educational institutions in understanding the influence of VLE. Among the implications of the findings were that a majority of students used Internet for learning purpose and have a significant positive relationship with the usage of Internet and virtual learning Environment. Jebakumar also identified, self reporting and common method bias as limitations of the study.

Aileen's paper looked at the expenditure patterns of the Bottom of the pyramid on mobile services in selected countries in emerging Asia. Her findings concluded that the mobile services are a necessity in the six countries that the analysis was done for and that poorer the people, larger the share of mobile expenditure relative to personal income. Her findings also showed that taxes on mobile services have a much larger impact on the poor.

Session 6 – Senior Scholars' Panel

The Senior Scholar Panel is a regular feature at CPRsouth. Two presentations were made this year. *Budget Telecom Network Model to drive broadband in South Asia* by Prof. Rohan Samarajiva (Sri Lanka) and *when can ex-ante access regulation be withdrawn* by Prof. Patrick Xavier (Australia).

Conference Dinner

The conference dinner speaker was Dr. Alison Gillwald.

Day 2

Session 7 – Governance of ICTs and ICTs for Governance

The session was chaired by Dr. Stephen McGurk (India) and Dr. Aarti Kawlra (India). The three papers presented were; *"Inclusive Development through e-Governance: Political Economy of e-Government Projects in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala in India"* by Dr. Rajendra Kumar (India), *Public Attitude toward Mobile Base Station Siting: More than NIMBY*, by Chun-Hsiung Liao (Taiwan, ROC) and *Factors Affecting e-Government Assimilation in Developing Countries* by Boni Pudjianto (Indonesia).

Dr. Kumar's paper looked at the research questions; can e-Gov projects aim at inclusive development focusing on the traditionally marginalized communities and social groups and what are the institutional and political economy factors that might be associated with the nature, scope, and success of such projects in India. The analysis looked at 5 projects; eSeva, Computer-aided Administration of Registration Department (CARD) in Andhra Pradesh, Sustainable Access in Rural India (SARI) in Tamil Nadu, Akshaya and Information Kerala Mission (IKM) in Kerala. The findings showed that ensuring social and political/institutional sustainability were crucial in making the e-Gov projects more inclusive and inclusive development through e-gov projects can expand the access of marginalized communities to such services and improve their welfare.

The research objectives of Dr. Liao's paper included the incorporation of NIMBY (Not in my backyard) reaction in the research model and analyze the influential factors of attitude toward mobile base station siting in Taiwan and thereby provide mobile operators a better understanding of public attitude toward mobile base station siting. Among the conclusions of the study, the following implications for operators were identified; Mobile operators and the authority should make the siting of mobile base stations publicized and operators' legality protection should be enacted, the public's right to know cannot be ignored and the public should be informed and educated by the accurate information such as the design of cellular system and base station, scientific health report, EMF measurement and safety regulation.

Boni's paper looked at the research questions; why does e-Government assimilation differ from one organization to another, what factors contribute to e-Government assimilation within the

Organization and how would these effects vary across different countries. The results showed that five factors that have positive influence on assimilation; ICT expertise, Top Management Support, Organization Compatibility, Regulatory and Competition.

Session 8 - Panel Discussion: Perspectives from consumers of policy research

An objective of CPR_{south} is to build policy intellectuals. As such, the conference brings in individuals who have had experience in engaging in the policy process for a panel session. This year the panel consisted of Dr. RMK Ratnayake, the former secretary to the Ministry of Trade, Sri Lanka, Aslam Hayat, regulatory consultant, Grameen Phone, Bangladesh and Sanjana Hattotuwa, Centre Policy Alternatives (CPA), Sri Lanka.

The panel was moderated by Sriganesh Lokanathan (Sri Lanka). The discussion aimed to elicit the perspectives of government, private sector and civil society as consumers of policy research. The panelists were asked how they approached and used research in their respective fields as well as the problems you see in the research that you look at or utilize in their work. The audience was given an opportunity to ask questions from the panelists.

The panelists spoke of the need for information for policy development. They also stressed the need for research to be understood and digested easily. Therefore ensuring that research is disseminated properly was particularly highlighted.

Session 9 – ICTs and Participation

The session was chaired by Prof Millie Rivera (Singapore) and the discussant was Dr. Pirongrong Ramasoota (Thailand). A total of three papers were presented in the session. “Cybercampaign for 2010: The Use and Effectiveness of Websites and Social Networking Sites as Online Campaign Tools for the 2010 Presidential Election in the Philippines” by Grace Mirandilla (Philippines), “Internet Politics & State Media Control: Candidate Weblogs in Malaysia” by Rachel Gong (USA) and “The cultural public sphere in cyberspace: A case study on a Chinese online forum” By Wang Rong (Singapore)

Grace compared how Filipino politicians use cybercampaign platforms from the traditional mainstream media (TMM). In turn she looked at how site visitors perceive the use and benefits of cybercampaign platforms and analyzed the policy and regulatory implications of cybercampaign platforms in the Philippines. Her findings showed that One-way information features dominate website content, delivered like in TMM, while there was also untapped potential of internet for mobilization and greater participation of electorates. The findings also showed that People with the resources (upper class, employed) make up cybercampaign tool users and despite biased sample, Internet not top choice for main source of election/candidate information.

Rachel’s paper looked at the research questions; How and in what context does blogs matter in electoral politics. Her findings showed that bloggers are 5 times as likely to win an election as non-bloggers, all else being equal. Among her policy implications were to push for greater Internet accessibility and open discussion and to engage, not eliminate, opposition bloggers. She

also states that it relieves pressure on mainstream media. However she noted that there were limitations in her study and more research in this area was necessary.

Rong's presentation focussed on the cultural public sphere in cyberspace by taking a look at a Chinese online forum. Her research questions examined as to whether or not the participants in the forum are just passive consumers of cultural product and what were their main views about the new issued policy. The paper concluded that a limited public sphere was found and the participants are not just passive consumer of cultural product. The participants were speaking to the government power, but in a one-way communication paradigm.

Session 10 – Action on Access

The session was chaired by Prof. Alison Gillwald (South Africa). The session discussant was Helani Galpaya (Sri Lanka). A total of three papers were presented; *Mobile Banking : Overview of Regulatory frameworks in emerging markets* by Rasheda Sultana (Bangladesh), *Implementation and Outcomes: Evidence from Information Kiosks in Rural India* by Sangamitra Ramachander (India) and *"Using ICT research to assist policy making and regulation: the case of Namibia"* by Dr. Christoph Stork.

Rasheda began her presentation by looking at the potential for Mobile banking and the varying models that are at present in operation in various countries such as m-pesa in Kenya and G-Cash in Philippines. Next her focus was on the M-banking regulations that are drafted or enacted in emerging markets like South Asia and in countries where M-banking has already been a success. The main conclusions from her study were that Regulatory approach with flexibility helps and that regulators may want to start with existing / modified version of law.

Sangamitra began by talking about the traditional linkages between research, policy and practice. She did so with the example of the implementation of a large scale program to deploy information kiosks in rural India. She then went on to speak about the knowledge gap that exists between researchers and implementers, which could be bridged by closer engagement between researchers and implementers or practitioners. Her findings show that need to set up relevant systems of internal data collection. On the part of the information kiosks of rural India, in order to run 'successful' rural kiosks, power supply, telecommunications and local support services jointly required

Dr. Stork's paper looked at the use of ICT research to assist in making policies and regulations. His focus was on Namibia. His paper identified three barriers to effective policy making; inefficient operators, information asymmetry between regulator and operators; and regulator failing to balance the interests of consumers, competing enterprises and investors. He spoke of the need for a multi-level communication strategy in order to get the research into the policy process. In conclusion he identified main aspects to ensure effective communication of research; relevance (up-to-date data), impartiality, persistence and patience.

The panel discussion covered some of the key comments made by reviewers to the authors. Suggestions were made to extend the scope of some research papers.

Session 11 – Closing

The Chairs, Prof. Ashok Jhunjhunwala and Prof Milagros Rivera then opened the floor for discussion. In response, suggestions were made about inclusion of sessions such as inclusions of sessions such as “ICTs and gender” in the future programmes. Further the participants spoke about the relevance of the conference and the tutorial sessions to their work.

All papers, presentations and policy briefs prepared for the conference are available at <http://www.cprsouth.org/past-conferences-2/cprsouth4/papers-presented/>

Best paper Competition

The competition was a new feature added the conference. A total of seven sessions were featured at CPR*south*3. The complete papers for each session were reviewed and ranked by the designated moderator and discussant. The highest ranking paper of each session (a total of seven) was short-listed for the competition.

The papers were judged across a number of categories; the criteria and their respective weighting are as follows:

- Judges’ content score 40%
- Judges’ presentation score 25%
- Audience content score 25%
- Audience presentation score 10%

Prof. Patrick Xavier and Prof. Susan Kline were the judges for the competition. The judges’ content score was based on the quality of the complete paper and policy brief. Audience content and presentation scores were based on the evaluation forms collected at the end of the sessions.

Dr. Christoph Stork won the Best Paper competition and Nirmali Sivapragasam was placed Runner Up.

Tutorials

The method of selection of young scholars remained unchanged from previous years. Potential applicants were asked to send in a one-page curriculum vitae and a one-page write-up outlining why they wished to be an Asia-Pacific-based expert, capable of contributing to ICT policy and regulatory reform in the region. A total of 28 Young Scholars participated in the tutorials. 13 representing 12 countries were selected from 34 international applicants². The remaining 15 were selected by the local hosts, LIRNEasia.

Tutorials were conducted in a classroom setting with several interactive sessions and group work. The lecture material was in keeping with the CPR*south* objective of building policy intellectuals. The final session gave Young Scholars an opportunity to discuss their research projects and problems with a senior academic.

² Applicants who were not from India or Sri Lanka.

All tutorial presentations are available at <http://www.cprsouth.org/past-conferences-2/cprsouth4/tutorial-presentations/>

54% of the international Young Scholars and 40% of Local (Sri Lankan and Indian) Young Scholars were female.

Third CPR*south* Board Meeting

The third Meeting of the CPR*south* Board took place on 8 December 2009.

Ms. Koesmarihati Sugondo was selected to replace Prof. Ledivina Carino who passed away in June 2009. Ms. Sugondo will complete the remainder of Prof. Carino's term which is due to complete in 2010. The board was then given an assessment of CPR*south*1, 2 and 3 by Nilusha Kapugama. The board was also informed that a formal evaluation of CPR*south* would be underway shortly.

Prof. Samarajiva presented the new CPR*south* "global" funding proposal which was to be sent to IDRC. The proposal included the African and Latin American chapters or counterparts of CPR*south* as well. Prof Alison Gillwald spoke about the preparations for the launch of the CPR*af*rica chapter.

Future funding for CPR*south*, from alternative finding source than IDRC was also discussed. It was decided that future participants who were from countries with higher GDP per capita than Malaysia will receive only 50% of travel funding.

Annex 1



CPRsouth4: Speaking Truth to Power

5-8, December 2009, Negombo, Sri Lanka

Conference

| Monday, 7 December 2009 | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 0800-0830 | Registration | |
| 0830-0930 | 1.0 Opening Comments | Chair: Ashok Jhunjhunwala, CPRsouth Rohan Samarajiva, LIRNEasia Stephen McGurk, IDRC Keynote: Lalithasiri Gunaruwan, Chairman, Sri Lanka Railways and lecture at University of Colombo. |
| 0930-1000 | Break | |
| 1000-1110 | 2.0 Reform and regulation | Chair: Chunhui Yuan (China) Discussant: William H. Melody (Denmark/Canada) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interconnection Rate Benchmarking, <i>Christoph Stork (South Africa/Germany)</i> • Building Better Governance: The Case of Sri Lanka Telecommunications Industry Reforms, <i>Asoka Balasooriya (Australia/Sri Lanka)</i> |
| 1110-1220 | 3.0 ICT Policy: The Big Picture | Chair: Rohan Samarajiva (Sri Lanka) Discussant: Koesmarihati Soegondo (Indonesia) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunication Adoption and Economic Growth in Developing Countries: Do Levels of Development Matter? <i>Chandana Chakraborty (USA/India) & Banani Nandi</i> • Multi-Stakeholder Principle in Asia <i>Y.J. Park (Netherlands/South Korea)</i> • Narratives on Digital Bangladesh: Shared Meanings, Shared Concerns <i>Jude Genilo (Bangladesh/Philippines), Shamsul Islam & Marium Akther</i> |
| 1220-1330 | Lunch | |
| 1330-1440 | 4.0 Industry Dynamics | Chair: Myeong Cheol Park (South Korea) Discussant: Anders Henten (Denmark) |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future Telecom Markets and Strategy to cope with the Change <i>Kashif Janjua (Pakistan) & Shazada Alamgir Khan</i> • Next TV or Beyond TV: the Study of Access Barriers to Triple Play <i>Yuntsai Chou (Taiwan)</i> • Technology and Innovation in the Diffusion Process of 3G Mobile Phones in Japan <i>Sheikh Taher Abu (Japan/Bangladesh)</i> |
| 1440-1510 | Break | |
| 1510-1620 | 5.0 Reaching the BOP | <p>Chair: Ashok Jhunjhunwala (India) Discussant: Randy Spence (Canada)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile telephony expenditure patterns in the BOP of South-Asian developing countries <i>Aileen Agüero (Sri Lanka/Peru)</i> • The Future of the Public Phone: Findings from a six-country Asian study on telecom use at the BOP <i>Nirmali Sivapragasam (Sri Lanka)</i> • A study of Virtual Learning Environment with reference to the perceived preparedness of college students in Tamilnadu India <i>C Jebakumar (India) & .P.Govindaraju</i> |
| 1620-1730 | 6.0 Senior Scholars Panel | <p>Chair: Millie Rivera (Singapore/USA) Rohan Samarajiva (Sri Lanka) Patrick Xavier (Australia)</p> |
| 1900-2130 | Conference Dinner Speaker: Alison Gillwald, Research ICT Africa | |
| Tuesday, 8 December 2009 | | |
| 0830-0940 | 7.0 Governance of ICTs and ICTs for Governance | <p>Chair: Aarti Kawlra (India) Discussant: Stephen McGurk (India/Canada)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive Development through e-Government Projects: Political Economy of e-Government Projects in AP, TN, and Kerala in India <i>Rajendra Kumar (India)</i> • Understanding Factors Affecting e-Government Assimilation in Indonesia: An Empirical Analysis |

| | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | <p><i>Bonifasius Wahyu Pudjianto (South Korea/Indonesia) & Hangjung Zo</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Attitude toward Mobile Base Station Siting: More than NIMBY <p><i>Chun-Hsiung Liao (Taiwan)</i></p> |
| 0940-1010 | Break | |
| 1010-1120 | 8.0 ICTs for Participation | <p>Chair: Milagros Rivera (Singapore/USA) Discussant: Pirongrong Ramasoota (Thailand)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Emerging Role of the Internet as an Alternative Election Campaign Platform in the Philippines <i>Mary Grace Mirandilla (Philippines)</i> Internet Politics and State Media Control: Candidate Blogging in Malaysia <i>Rachel Gong (USA/Malaysia)</i> A research on deliberation in cyberspace: Dominance, verbal conflict and interaction process of China's online forum <i>Rong Wang (Singapore/China)</i> |
| 1120-1235 | 9.0 Interview | <p>Moderator: Sriganesh Lokanathan (Sri Lanka) R.M.K. Ratnayake, PhD (Sri Lanka) M. Aslam Hayat (Bangladesh/Pakistan) Sanjana Hattotuwa (Sri Lanka)</p> |
| 1235-1350 | Lunch | |
| 1350-1500 | 10.0 Action on Access | <p>Chair: Alison Gillwald (South Africa) Discussant: Helani Galpaya (Sri Lanka)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile Banking: Regulatory framework in emerging markets <i>Rasheda Sultana (Bangladesh)</i> The Determinants of Use of Information Kiosks in India: An Implementation Perspective <i>Sangamitra Ramachander (United Kingdom/India)</i> Using ICT research to assist policy making and regulation: the case of Namibia <i>Christoph Stork (South Africa/Germany)</i> |
| 1500-1530 | Break | |
| 1530-1645 | 11.0 CPR <i>south</i> : Way forward | <p>Ashok Jhunjhunwala, Chair Milagros Rivera, Alternate Chair</p> |
| | Dinner on your own | |

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| Wednesday, 9 December 2009 | | |
| 730-1400 | Visit to Pinnawala Elephant Orphanage | |

Tutorials

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| Day 1 (5 Dec) | | |
| 0830-1000 | Foundational characteristics of information economies | Bill Melody, PhD |
| 1000-1030 | Break | |
| 1030-1130 | Communication for policy influence | Rohan Samarajiva, PhD |
| 1130-1300 | Group work on communication strategy | Helani Galpaya & Nilusha Kapugama |
| 1300-1400 | Lunch | |
| 1400-1530 | Analyzing and realigning incentives | Sriganesh Lokanathan |
| 1530-1600 | Break | |
| 1600-1700 | How to do a policy brief | Sujata Gamage, PhD |
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| Day 2 (6 Dec) | | |
| 0830-1000 | Demand-side analysis | Ayesha Zainudeen et al |
| 1000-1030 | Break | |
| 1030-1200 | Demand-side analysis | Ayesha Zainudeen et al |
| 1200-1300 | Working with supply-side data in telecom | Helani Galpaya |
| 1300-1400 | Lunch | |
| 1400-1530 | The most important thing I wish I learned in grad school, but did not | Millie Rivera, PhD |
| 1530-1600 | Break | |
| 1600-1730 | Discussion of research proposals | Rohan Samarajiva, PhD Millie Rivera, PhD Patrick Xavier, PhD Anders Henten, PhD Randy Spence, PhD William Melody, PhD |
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| 1900-2000 | Applying knowledge to a policy problem: Improving farmer livelihoods using information and knowledge | Harsha de Silva, PhD |
| 2000- | Dinner | |
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| Tuesday, 8 December 2009 | | |
| 1715-1915 | Fourth CPR _{south} Board Meeting | |
| 1930 | Board Dinner | |

Transformation Strategies for Telecom Operators

5-9 December 2008, Beijing, China

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Transformation Strategies for Telecom Operators

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SPEAKING TRUTH TO POWER

5-8 December 2009, Negombo, Sri Lanka

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Communication Policy Research South (CPRsouth) Evaluation Report

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Draft Evaluation Report

IDRC Project Number: 104918-001

IDRC Project Title: Advancing evidence-based policymaking and regulation in the emerging Asia-Pacific to ensure greater participation in ICTs (Phase II)

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Introduction

Communications Policy Research South (CPR*south*) is a capacity building effort by the regional Information and Communication Technology (ICT) policy and regulation think tank LIRNE*asia*. LIRNE*asia* was inaugurated in 2005 and since then has conducted policy relevant research in the space of ICTs and related infrastructure, in 13 countries in emerging Asia. The primary objective is to improve the lives of people in emerging Asia, particularly the Bottom of the Pyramid (BOP) by catalysing the reform of laws policies and regulation. LIRNE*asia* engages in capacity building in the form of training and advocacy in order to build in-situ capacity.

CPR*south* was first conceptualised under the LIRNE*asia*'s 2006-2007 research proposal which was submitted to International Development Research Centre of Canada (IDRC) and approved. The main objective of CPR*south* is to create, sustain and facilitate the further advancement of policy intellectuals in the South with a particular emphasis on Asia Pacific. It also focuses on the aspect of field building through the promotion of interest and research in ICT policy and regulation in the same region.

As part of the conceptualisation process, LIRNE*asia* conducted Knowledge mapping exercises and studies as baseline studies for CPR*south* (Gamage & Samarajiva, 2006). The studies looked at the knowledge capacity in ICTs in East, South East and South Asia. The findings further emphasised the need for capacity building in the region. CPR*south* was initially modelled on the Telecommunication Policy Research Conference (TPRC), the premier telecom conference in the US and European Communication Policy Research (EuroCPR), TPRC's European counterpart. However, since the inaugural conference, changes have taken place to suit the Asian (or Southern) context.

The main activity of CPR*south* is an annual conference and tutorials. The conference and tutorials are held in a different city in the Asia Pacific region each year. The conference accommodates 21 paper presenters and 30 young scholars¹, selected through a competitive process.

The tutorials, held over two days, focus on topics such as the basics of ICT policy and regulation and information economies, quantitative and qualitative analysis and communication strategies. The sessions are conducted by senior scholars and policy intellectuals in the field of ICT. The CPR*south* conference is held over two and a half days. Selected papers are presented in seven plenary sessions. The sessions are moderated by a chair and Discussant. The chair and discussant of the respective sessions mentor the presenters over a period of 6 weeks prior to the conference in order to improve the quality of papers. The young scholars are given the opportunity to sit through the conference. In addition the paper session, senior scholars and policy intellectuals are brought in as guest speakers and panellists. The conference gives the paper presenters and young scholars to network with the seniors in the field.

CPR*south* is run by a 13 member Board who have affiliations to universities, research organisations and funding agencies. LIRNE*asia* acts as its administrative partner. Currently it's

¹ 15 from the host country and 15 from the rest of Asia Pacific region.

in its fifth year and is currently funded by IDRC and the Department for International Development (DFID) of United Kingdom.

The progress of *CPRsouth* has been monitored through the outputs of the paper presenters and young scholar attendees. However, the Board of Directors decided that there is a need for a formal evaluation.

The evaluation is being conducted by the administrative partner as a part of IDRC's evaluation capacity building initiative DECI. The evaluation methodology, Utilisation Focused Evaluation (UFE) will be used. In line with the UFE methodology, the evaluation is being conducted with the consultation of the primary users. Their input was a key factor in determining the primary uses of the evaluation.

The report will begin by examining the conceptual framework of *CPRsouth* and its theory of change. This will be followed by a description of the methodology used. Then the data obtained through the survey and non-survey methodologies will be analysed. Finally, the report will attempt to see to what extent *CPRsouth* has succeeded (or not) in achieving its objectives and what is likely to be its future course of action.

CPRsouth: The Conceptual framework

A bit of history

As a prelude to the conceptualisation of *CPRsouth*, LIRNEasia conducted several baseline studies, in the form of knowledge mapping and networking meetings. According to these studies (Gamage & Samarajiva 2006), infrastructure reforms play a key role in economic development and it identifies three key infrastructures: ICT, energy and transportation. Of the three sectors, the paper goes on to examine the ICT sector in detail. Knowledge capacity, or the "know-how", in economics, law and public administration are deemed essential for the formulation of reform.

The studies showed that while there were some organisations that worked on reform²;

- There was a shortage of ICT policy and regulation researchers connected to Asia
- The quality of their output was not of a very high standard
- The researchers lacked adequate SSCI (Social Science Citation Index) or web presence
- They are not adequately connected to each other either through co-authorship or citations; most of the relationships being those outside the region.

CPRsouth was conceptualised to counteract some of these issues identified.

² Information obtained from LIRNEasia 2006-2008 project proposal

Theory of Change

The objectives of CPR*south* have been stated clearly in its charter:

- To facilitate the creation, sustenance and continuous advancement of policy intellectuals capable of informed and effective intervention in ICT policy and regulation processes in specific country and regional contexts in the south broadly constituted to include the Asia-Pacific (AP), Africa (AF), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and Central Asian regions (CIS).
- To develop capacity, stimulate interest, and promote research and systematic study in information and communication technology (ICT) policy and regulatory issues in the South

CPR*south* aims to achieve its objectives by building the capability or capacity of the young and mid level scholars, who aspire to be policy intellectuals, by training them in the “know-how” required to propose and implement necessary reform and policies and regulations in their respective countries.

Theory of Capacity Building

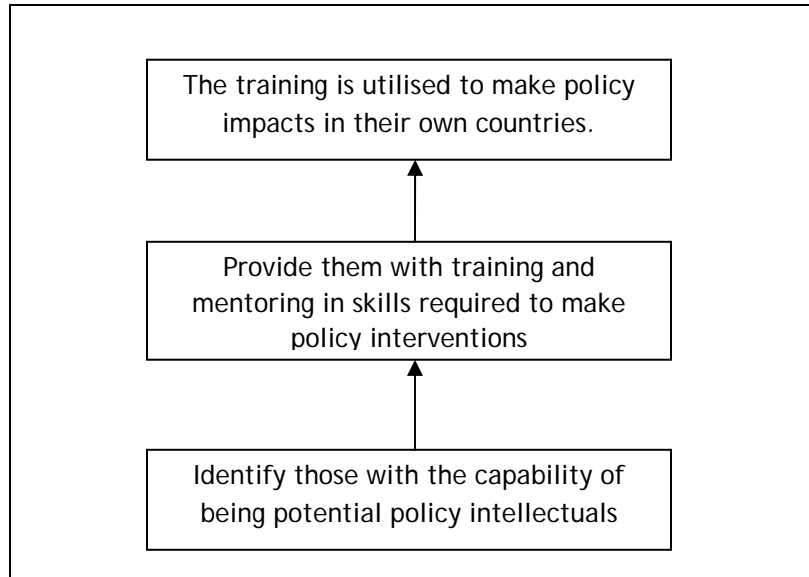
Capacity Building has been defined as “some kind of external intervention or support with the intention of facilitating or catalysing change” or “purposeful, external intervention to strengthen capacity over time” (Praxis, 2010, pg. 3). Capacity Building can take place at a number of levels: Individual; Organisational; sector, thematic, geographic or issue-based Networks; and Societal (Neilson, 2005) and (Praxis, 2010). Neilson identifies four main ways in which capacity building can be done, Education and Training, Mentoring/Coaching, Networks/Networking and Face to face Interactions.

The available literature largely addresses organisational or institutional capacity building. CPR*south* operates on both an individual and network level capacity building. Therefore where possible the report will refer to the available literature and the theory of capacity building, however, the evaluators believe CPR*south* has its own conceptual framework.

CPRsouth theory of Capacity Building

CPR*south* attempts to build the technical capacity of young and mid level scholars in the field of ICT as a means to an end as opposed to an end itself. Its main activity, the annual conference and tutorials assists in capacity development of scholars and also facilitates building a network of ICT policy and research professionals. Building a network of researchers influencing ICT policy in their respective countries is the ultimate goal, and CPR*south* capacity development could be seen as a bottom up approach.

Figure 1: CPR*south* Capacity Building approach



Up to 21 paper presenters are selected through a competitive process. The selected paper presenters are mentored on both content and presentation over a period of about 2 months.

The papers are presented at seven sessions. The mentors are the chairs and the discussants of the respective sessions. The conference is held over 2 to 2½ days. The paper givers are expected to submit a policy brief in addition to the academic paper. Policy briefs and presentations are two of the key methods in which policy relevant research is communicated to policy makers and regulators. As such the paper givers are also expected to record a video of their presentations and post it on youtube. An expert in communication strategy is selected to give comments and suggestions. The presentations are then revised accordingly. A more detailed description of the review process is given in Annex 3.

In addition to the competitive paper sessions, the conference also has additional sessions intended to give insight into the “policy process” such as the keynote speeches and panel discussions involving senior scholars, policy intellectuals and practitioners.

Prior to the conference, tutorials are conducted for approximately 30 selected young scholars (15 from the Asia Pacific, 15 from the host country/region). The tutorials focus on areas such as effective communication of research, working with demand and supply side data and the basics of information economics. Prior to the conference, the Young scholars are expected to submit a research proposal. The young scholars present their research proposal to a senior scholar and then discuss the proposal in a group. The young scholars stay on for the main conference.

Evaluation Methodology

A formal evaluation has not been conducted on *CPRsouth*. The administrative partner was given the opportunity to be a part of an IDRC initiative to build capacity in evaluation, DECI. A situational analysis conducted on the programme revealed that the programme will benefit from an evaluation. The evaluation was conducted by a staff member of LIRNEasia, a former project manager of *CPRsouth*, under the mentorship of an experienced evaluator, selected by IDRC.

The evaluation was conducted using the Utilisation Focussed Evaluation (UFE) methodology. UFE is a new approach that is specifically geared to designing evaluations that address specific organizational needs and related questions. *CPRsouth* was identified by LIRNEasia to be the focus of the UFE exercise. It has the dual purposes of:

- i) address specific issues of current relevance to *CPRsouth*, that would enable its further development
- ii) build capacity in LIRNEasia for conducting use-focussed evaluations in future

The UFE methodology has 10 steps that are required to be adhered to when conducting the evaluation.

- Program/Organizational Readiness Assessment
- Evaluator Readiness and Capability Assessment
- Identification of Primary Intended Users
- Situational Analysis
- Identification of Primary Intended Uses
- Focusing the Evaluation
- Evaluation Design
- Simulation of Use
- Data Collection
- Data Analysis
- Facilitation of Use
- Metaevaluation

The programme and the evaluator readiness assessments were conducted and was deemed ready for an evaluation. In keeping with the UFE methodology the primary users and the uses of the evaluation were identified.

The identified Primary Users:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Prof. Rohan Samarajiva | Conceptualised <i>CPRsouth</i> , Board member of <i>CPRsouth</i> and the CEO of LIRNEasia, administrative partner for <i>CPRsouth</i> |
| <i>CPRsouth</i> Board members | Currently consists of 13 members who make all decisions |
| Project managers | Nilusha Kapugama, Ranmalee Gamage, Prashanthi Weragoda |

The Primary Uses of the evaluation are:

- To document the successes/value creation for key *CPRsouth* stakeholders. The narrative will then be used for fund-raising to ensure sustainability of the programme.

- To determine if the processes utilised resulting in reaching, attracting and supporting the young scholars and paper presenters.
- To create a Methodology that can be used as a guideline for evaluating similar Capacity Building Initiatives. Capacity Building initiatives are difficult to evaluate.

The evaluators had repeated engagements with the primary users in order to determine the primary uses of the evaluation. The engagements were both face to face³ and virtual.

For *CPRsouth*, the expected outcomes are the impacts of the policy interventions made by the participants. However, these outcomes are difficult to monitor as impacts of especially policy changes often cannot be attributed to a single action or person. As a solution to this situation, *CPRsouth* will be looking at the outputs of the participants such as policy interventions and take them as its outcomes.

Key Evaluation Questions (KEQ)

Key Evaluation Questions (KEQ) were developed using the *CPRsouth* objectives, its intended outputs and outcomes, and refined with input from the primary users in order to specifically address issues related to the Primary Uses that were identified.

Outputs for CPRsouth;

- *CPRsouth* attracts the attention of ICT policy and regulation scholars throughout the South;
- A keen interest shown by young scholars to attend tutorials shown by increasing demand;

Outcomes for CPRsouth

- *CPRsouth* community members engage in policy processes;
- Universities and regional entities commit resources to support *CPRsouth*;
- The indicators of connectivity within the scholarly network improve significantly and members' institutions support network.

Based on the above desirable outputs and outcomes for *CPRsouth*, The following four KEQ formulated for the evaluation:

- Is the manner in which the *CPRsouth* conference process (call for papers, review and mentoring process) is conducted resulting in attracting ICT policy and regulation scholars throughout the Asia region to participate in the conference?
- Are the procedures used by *CPRsouth* (call for applications, tutorial topics) attracting young scholars?

³ *CPRsouth* to the Board members at the fourth *CPRsouth* Board meeting held on 8 December 2009 in Negombo, Sri Lanka http://www.cprsouth.org/sites/default/files/Board%20Meeting%20Minutes_0.pdf

- To what extent has CPRsouth members influenced or engaged in the policy process since becoming a member of the CPRsouth community and to what extent has CPRsouth influenced and or facilitates the community members' current work
- What activities have the CPRsouth Young scholars been engaged with since attending CPRsouth and to what extent has CPRsouth influenced the Young scholars' current activities

Each KEQ has a set of sub questions. The KEQ and the corresponding sub questions will be addressed in following section.

A mixed methods approach was adopted for the evaluation. Drawing from the Outcome Mapping approach of the CPR*south* project conceptualization, a combination of implementation and results/outcomes aspects were identified for analysis. A combination of survey and non survey methodology was developed that involved stakeholder analysis, content analysis and quantitative data records from CPR*south*. This was also supplemented with Social Network analysis.

Survey methodology

New surveys were sent to all CPR*south* stakeholders:

- All CPR*south* applicants
- Selected Paper presenters
- Selected Young Scholars
- Members of the Board and mentors
- Supervisors of selected Young Scholars

The questionnaires were drawn up and a simulation was conducted to verify the validity or the usability of the data. The questionnaires were changed accordingly and the surveys were conducted using an online application. The questionnaires were designed to take a minimum of 3 minutes and a maximum of 10 minutes to ensure a highest possible response rate. The questionnaires have been attached as Annex 1.

Data from CPRsouth records and surveys:

Outcome surveys:

- CPR*south* outcomes survey 2007
- CPR*south* outcomes survey 2008
- CPR*south* outcomes survey 2009

The outcome surveys examine the academic and policy work done by the CPR*south* presenters and young scholars.

- CPR*south*1 Conference and tutorial evaluations
- CPR*south*2 Conference and tutorial evaluations
- CPR*south*3 Conference and tutorial evaluations

- CPR*south*⁴ Conference and tutorial evaluations

The conference and tutorials rate the speakers of the event and their content. The conference evaluations are also used to get the audience feedback for the conference best paper competition.

The results from these surveys have previously been used to make changes to the way CPR*south* conferences are run and also to assess whether CPR*south* objectives are being met.

Non Survey Methodology

In addition to the above, a host of non-survey methods were also utilised.

- CPR*south* database maintained by the administrative partner

The database contained information about CPR*south* applicants such as age, position, gender, organisation, highest qualifications, countries of residence and origin.

- CPR*south* group on Facebook and mailing lists
- Google analytics set up on the CPR*south* website
- Feedback given by the past participants through e-mails

The data and information obtained through the survey and non-survey methods will be examined in the next section. The analysis will be done based on the KEQ formulated.

Findings

KEQ one and two focus on assessing the attractiveness of CPR*south* to both young and mid level ICT policy and regulation scholars and policy intellectuals in the Asia Pacific Region. In doing so, the processes put in place by CPR*south* to attract applicants have to be assessed. The previous applicant numbers speak of the success of the conference so far. However, CPR*south* participants are fully funded until CPR*south*⁴ and therefore applicant numbers alone cannot be relied upon to assess its attractiveness. Funding conditions, however, for CPR*south*⁵ have been changed⁴ so the applicant numbers for CPR*south*⁵ would be more informative. Furthermore, the primary users are more interested in finding out the possible sustainability of the initiative. The quality of a product is often considered when gauging its sustainability. As such, the evaluation will be looking at the quality of the conference and tutorials and the processes used by CPR*south* to attain quality.

⁴ Participants of citizens of countries with higher or equal GDP per capita to Malaysia will only be reimbursed 50% of their travel costs. All participants have to bear the cost of processing visas and transport to and from the airport.

KEQ three and four attempt to assess whether or not attending *CPRsouth* has been beneficial to the participants and if *CPRsouth* has been able to achieve its objective of building policy intellectuals and if so to what extent. This too will provide an important case for (or against) the sustainability of the programme.

CPRsouth applicants

Participant Profile

The total number of countries represented at *CPRsouth* is 38. The largest number of participants has been from India, Philippines, China and Sri Lanka. This is no surprise as 15 positions reserved for young scholars from the hosting country. A majority of the participants are from developing countries. The tables below give the number of countries represented at each *CPRsouth* conference. The total number of countries represented at *CPRsouth* for the last 4 years is 36. The overall female representation is 46%.

Table 1: Country representation at *CPRsouth*

| | CPRsouth1 | CPRsouth2 | CPRsouth3 | CPRsouth4 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| No of countries represented | 25 | 16 | 24 | 24 |

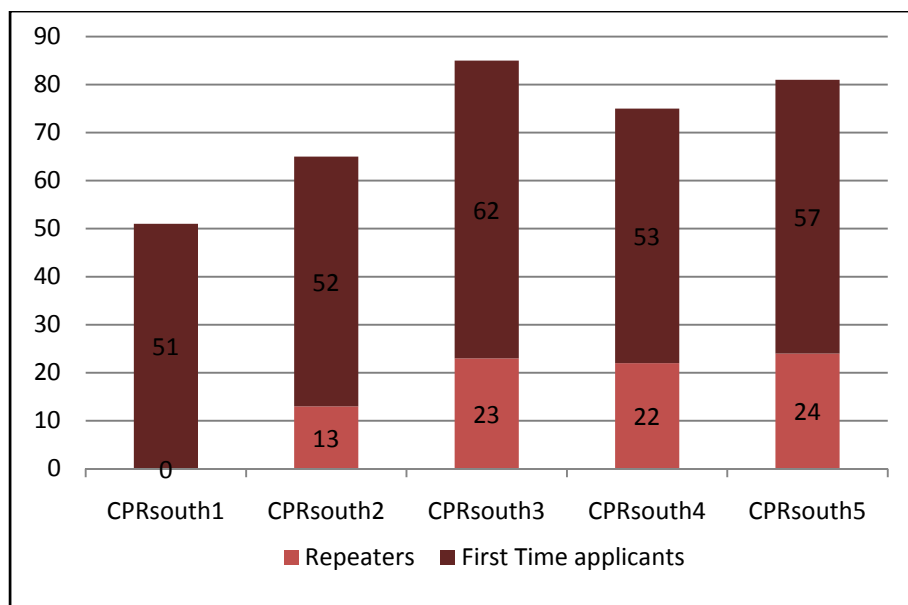
Abstracts

The number of applicants sending abstracts for the *CPRsouth* conference has been growing steadily up until *CPRsouth3* in Beijing. *CPRsouth4* saw a drop in the number of applicants.⁵ The number of applicants for *CPRsouth5* is higher than that of *CPRsouth4* in spite of the changes in the funding conditions. However, since *CPRsouth3*, the changes in applicant numbers have been marginal. Figure 1 shows that the number of repeat applicants is showing the same trend as the total number of applicants.⁶ However, over 70% of those who submit abstracts have never submitted a paper to *CPRsouth* therefore there is still an expansion of the network.

Figure 2: Breakdown of Repeaters vs. First time applicants

⁵ However this may also be attributed to the political situation that prevailed in Sri Lanka at the time of the call for papers

⁶ This does not include those who have applied or selected as Young scholars the previous year, in order to prevent double counting.



Source: CPR*south* database

The table below shows that the female representation is high among the paper presenters. The number of selected paper presenters with PhD has been increasing over the last few years.

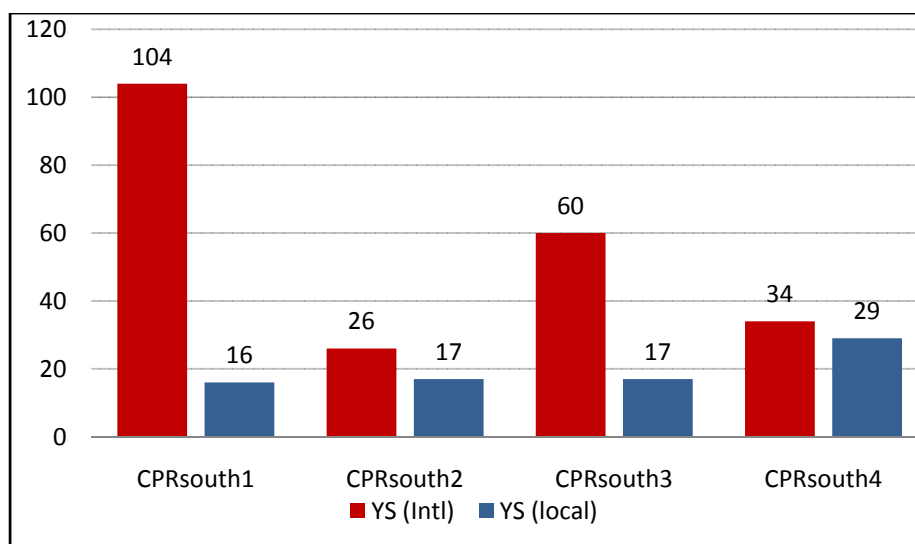
Table 2: Of selected Paper presenters:

| | CPRsouth1 | CPRsouth2 | CPRsouth3 | CPRsouth4 |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Female representation | 42% | 50% | 58% | 52% |
| PhD holders | 21% | 15% | 42% | 48% |

Young Scholars

The number of international young scholars applying however is not as satisfactory and it has been noted by the members of the board and the administrative partner. The numbers of applications received for CPR*south1* is the highest.

Figure 3: No. of young scholar applicants



Source: CPR*south* database

Previous conference participants were surveyed about the possible reasons for their colleagues, students or mentees may have refrained from applying. The “timing of the tutorials” and the “unawareness of the quality and standard of the training (tutorial) programme” were some of the reasons cited with regards to Young scholars applications while the “narrow focus of the subject matter”, “the lack of research outputs” and “timing of the conference” were given as reasons for sending an abstract for CPR*south*.

Talking on informal basis to some of the potential young scholar applicants also revealed a general sense of suspicion about the motivation behind the provision of funding for capacity building and a lack of understanding about who is eligible for applying. In comparison to the selected paper presenters, the representation of females among the young scholars is lower.

Table 3: Female representation among selected Young scholars

| | CPRsouth1 | CPRsouth2 | CPRsouth3 | CPRsouth4 |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Female representation | 35% | 38% | 55% | 44% |

Awareness of CPRsouth?

A frequent question when referring to CPR*south* applications, (or the lack there of) is, “are the potential applicants aware of CPR*south*”, or “are the processes used to inform potential applicants working”.

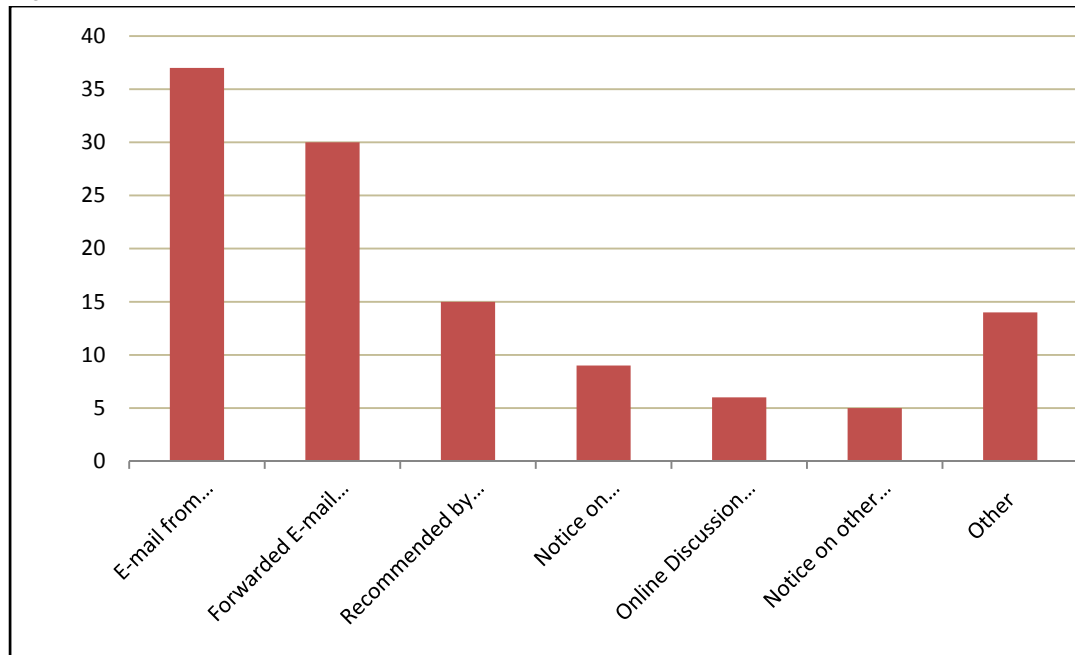
Potential applicants are notified of the conference and tutorials through a call for papers and call for application which is sent out every March through multiple channels. These can be listed as;

- The CPR*south* mailing list
- CPR*south* website
- LIRNE*asia* website
- Selected online newsletters and blogs

In addition, the CPR*south* board members have access to a large pool of potential applicants through their organisations and affiliations.

Of the above methods, a majority of the applicants had heard of CPR*south* through the mailing list or a forwarded e-mail, followed by a recommendation by a previous participant at the conference, as show in figure 3. A lesser number of applicants cited bulletin boards, newsletters and blogs as their source of information. The total number of respondents is 96. The respondents were allowed to select multiple answers.

Figure 4: Source of Information about CPR*south*



Source: CPR*south* evaluation survey

The CPR*south* mailing list initially consisted of approximately 2500 scholars (predominantly from universities) in the field of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) research, policy and regulation. The list was populated by data sourced from google and scholar.google. The mailing lists of International Telecommunication Society (ITS) and International Communication Association (ICA).

The e-mails that reach the intended recipients are often forwarded to other potential applicants. However, as in the case of mailing lists, the e-mails are spammed by some servers. Furthermore, approximately 20% of the mails sent out get bounced. The bounced mails are either deleted or updated prior to the next year's mailing, however, the following year the pattern can be seen. A possible explanation maybe the list containing a significant number of student who may have left the universities and the time lag involved in the updating of information and the mailing periods. Therefore the awareness of CPR*south* maybe low among the targeted audience. In order to counteract this, the administrative partner has begun to use the websites, bulletin boards and blogs more extensively. In addition, advertising on social networking tools such as Facebook and Twitter are also being used for the first time for CPR*south*5.

Google analytics showed that while the advertisement on facebook brought in a large volume of traffic to the CPRsouth website, the bounce rate was very high, around 92%. The messages and updates posted by past conference attendees on their profiles, websites, blogs and the CPRsouth group on facebook proved to be much more fruitful.

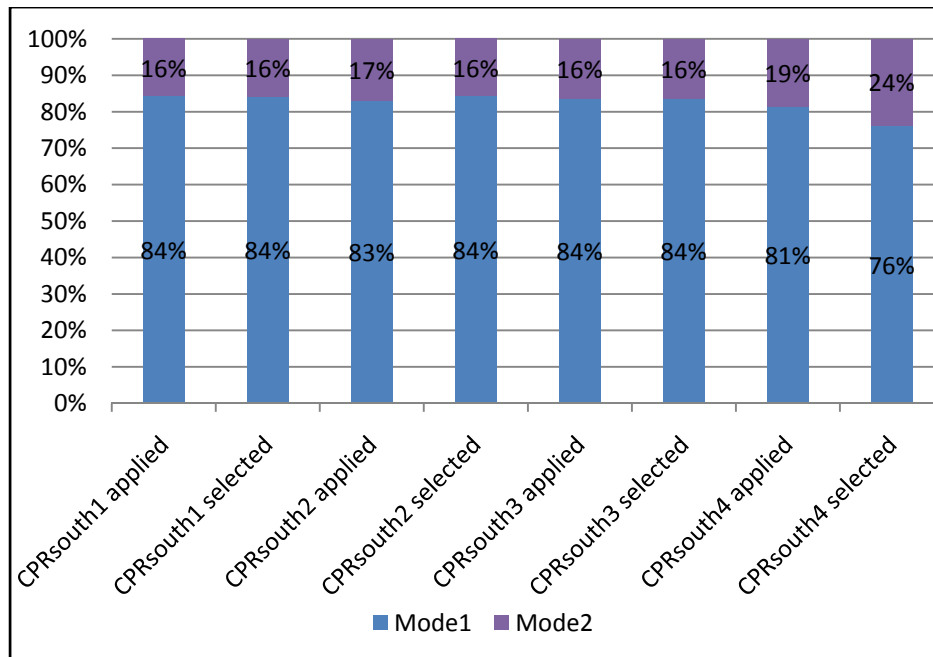
Implications for USE: The applicant numbers for CPRsouth conference is satisfactory but should continue to improve. However the young scholar applicant numbers are a cause for concern. The viability of the mailing list has been questioned by the Board members. However, the data indicates that it is of value. However, a re-structuring of the mailing list is recommended. A possible solution may be to restrict the e-mails to programme administrators as opposed to the entire batch of students. This may reduce the risk of spamming and the need to update the list. The use of Facebook advertisement was not as successful as anticipated as targeting proved to be difficult. The posting of the Call for applications and abstracts on the blogs and websites of previous participants should be further encouraged as it also works as a form of endorsement.

Mode 1 Vs. Mode 2 applicants

The objective of CPRsouth is to build and nurture policy intellectuals that can in turn influence the policy process in their respective countries. As such CPRsouth would like to see the presence of those who fit into a mode 2 category who are “problem-focused and interdisciplinary” as opposed to mode 1 who’s knowledge production is “investigator-initiated and discipline-based” (Gibbons et al, 1994).

The number of mode 2 applicants has never risen above 19%. An initial concern was that the double blind paper selection process maybe too lengthy and unfairly biased toward mode 1 applicants. However, 24% of the selected paper presenters at CPRsouth4 were mode 2, which was proportionately higher in comparison to the 19% that applied.

Figure 5: Mode 1 vs. Mode 2



Source: CPR*south* database

The comparatively lower number of mode 2 applicants may be explained by fact that the subject matter isn't of interest to those in private organisations, government and other non-governmental organisations. However, the ICT industry, particularly telecommunication is often subjected to regulation. As such it is necessary for those working in the industry to knowledge of how to engage in the policy process and how to formulate policy. The repeated participation by those from these organisations also depicts the relevance of the subject matter.

However, the individuals also maybe getting more on the job training therefore the training may not be as pertinent as it is to the mode 1 individuals who are predominantly in an academic environment. Furthermore, being a part of the government or a private institution, the individuals may have constraints in setting aside time to prepare a paper, in comparison to those in a mode 1 environment. However, creating more awareness of the may bring about more mode 2 applicants.

Implications for USE: Considering the constraints faced by mode 2 applicants, the level number of application is satisfactory. However, if more applicants need to be attracted then a more direct approach may be needed when publicising CPRsouth among mode 2 individuals. This is easily done through the previous CPRsouth mode 2 participants. The language of the calls for papers and application may also need to be changed to attract the mode 2 population.

Repeat applicants

Another indicator CPR*south* looks at is the number of repeat paper presenters. The number has been increasing and this maybe another indicator of the quality of the conference.

The CPR*south* best paper competition began at CPR*south3*, where the highest scoring papers of the seven sessions are shortlisted and then judged by a panel of judges and the audience. Both repeaters at CPR*south3* were shortlisted for the best paper competition, while four of the seven sessions were topped by repeaters at CPR*south4*.

Table 4: Repeat applicants

| | CPR <i>south1</i> | CPR <i>south2</i> | CPR <i>south3</i> | CPR <i>south4</i> |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Applicants accepted | 19 | 20 | 19 | 21 |
| Repeat applicants accepted | - | 5 | 2 | 9 |
| Repeat applicants as % of paper givers | - | 25% | 10.50% | 43% |

Source: CPR*south* database

The situation of repeat applicants can be viewed in two angles. The repeaters often produce better papers, therefore the content quality of each conference is enhanced. However, this would also mean that the network will not expand as rapidly. As a solution to the above issue it has been suggested that applicants of CPR*south5* who were past paper presenters be penalised 5% of their marks as they have already received training.

The outcome of this is yet to be seen.

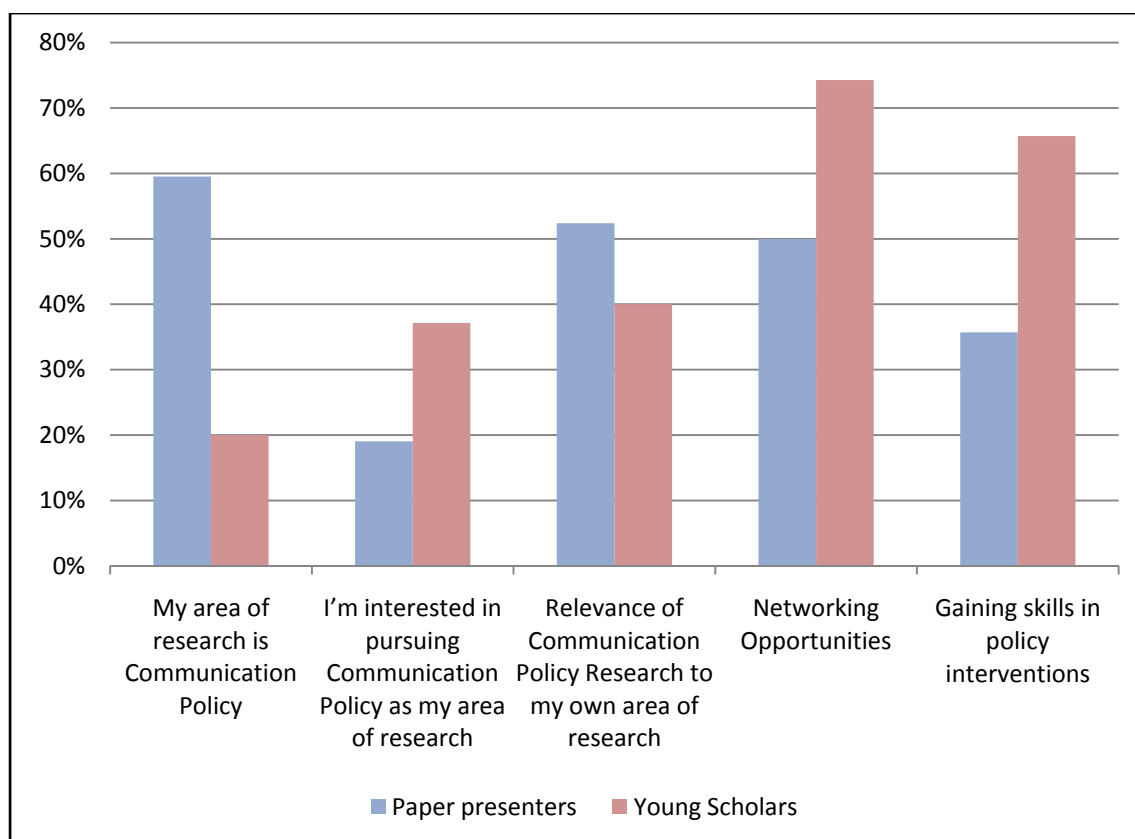
What applicants want

In order to attract applicants, it is important to identify what the applicants want or why do they apply for a conference. The survey results show that a majority of the CPR*south* paper presenter applicants applied because “Communication Policy was their area of research”, followed by the “relevance of communication policy to my research”. The situation was different as far as the young scholar applicants were concerned. The overwhelming response was the “Opportunity to network with senior scholars in ICT policy research”. This was followed by the desire to “gain skills in policy intervention”.

The differences in the reasons for applying do not come as a surprise. The paper presenters have already selected their preferred field and are interested in getting their research reviewed and published and also gaining more knowledge about the subject. Therefore the paper presenters will be more interested in the content of the conference. Whereas the young scholars maybe still dabbling with selecting a specific field, therefore more interested in gaining more skills and information through networking and mentoring.

A quality of a conference is often reflected in the quality of the content and the networking opportunities it provided.

Figure 6: Why apply for CPR*south*?



Source: CPR*south* evaluation survey, 2010

The survey was conducted among the CPR*south* applicants only. A total of 96 responses were received. The respondents were allowed to select multiple responses.

The content

The content of the CPR*south* conference is provided by the papers being presented and the panel discussions and keynote speeches involving senior scholars and policy intellectuals.

The papers are selected through a double blind review process. The reviewers include Board members of CPR*south* who are renowned scholars and policy intellectuals in the field of ICT with expertise in the Asia Pacific region and selected senior scholars and policy intellectuals from other regions. The Board Members and senior scholars mentor the paper presenters on one on one basis for a period of about 6 weeks prior to the conference in improving the quality of the conference papers. In addition the presenters are also coached on their presentation skills and have to prepare a policy brief of their paper with a suitable audience in mind.

The quality of the papers was a concern that was cited at CPR*south*1 where the papers were selected only through abstracts. In order to rectify the situation, the current, more stringent selection process was put in place from the second conference in Chennai in 2007. Of the reviewers, those who had reviewed two or more CPR*south* paper processed were surveyed about the quality of papers presented. All responders agreed that there was a steady improvement in the quality of papers presented at CPR*south* over the last four years.

However, majority of the reviewers noted that in comparisons to other conferences of similar subject matter there was room for greater improvement in the quality of papers.

The reviewers noted that the *CPRsouth* model of mentoring and coaching and method of selecting papers is unique and it has led to the improvement of the papers being presented. The paper presenters were asked to rate the quality of papers presented and the mentoring that they received in comparison to another conference they had previously attended. While the paper quality of the other conferences were rated higher than *CPRsouth*, the mentoring received at *CPRsouth* was rated higher than other conferences. This mirrors the comments given by the review committee members.

Table 5: Paper presenter ratings⁷

| | Quality of papers | | Mentoring | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | CPRsouth | Other | CPRsouth | Other |
| Excellent | 21% | 25% | 50% | 33% |
| Good | 43% | 58% | 36% | 25% |
| Satisfactory | 36% | 17% | 14% | 33% |
| Unsatisfactory | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% |
| Abysmal | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Source: *CPRsouth* evaluation survey

Mentoring provided at *CPRsouth* is what sets it apart from other conferences held on the same subject matter.

A part from the paper sessions, the conference has at least two panel discussions in which the panellists are either the Board members or other selected scholars and two keynote speeches. The panel discussions and the keynote speeches regularly get higher ratings from the audience in comparison to the paper sessions in terms of quality of content.

The content of the tutorials is made up of the lectures conducted by the senior scholars on subject related matters such as basics of information economics from a scholarly perspective and communication strategies to achieve policy change and how to write a policy brief from a more policy oriented angle. In addition, the conduct lectures during the tutorials and discuss research proposals submitted by the young scholars.

Networking

The ability to network with Senior Scholars is dependent upon those who attend the conference. As mentioned above, *CPRsouth* is attended by some of the most senior scholars and policy intellectuals.

Both young scholars and paper presenters were asked to rate the opportunity to network and the feedback is encouraging.

⁷ Of the 55 paper presenters emailed, 25 responded. Of that, only 15 were able to name a similar conference.

Table 6: Ratings by paper presenters and young scholars⁸

| | Networking | |
|----------------|------------|-------|
| | CPRsouth | Other |
| Excellent | 33% | 10% |
| Good | 48% | 43% |
| Satisfactory | 15% | 43% |
| Unsatisfactory | 4% | 5% |
| Abysmal | | |

Source: CPRsouth evaluation survey, 2010

Networking takes two forms, one among peers and other with the senior scholars. The one to one mentoring for both paper presenters and young scholars gives an additional opportunity for them to network with the senior scholars.

Implications for USE: As the above shows, the efforts made to mentor the CPRsouth paper presenters and young scholars is what makes CPRsouth unique from other similar conferences. More efforts are currently being made in order to enhance this feature. The services of an expert has been retained in order to give feedback on the policy briefs for the paper presenters, prior to its final submission. Furthermore, the initial work is currently being done to set up an internship programme that will give a select number of the young scholars a chance to work with some of the Board Members and senior scholars of CPRsouth.

It is also recommended that the current conference (event) evaluation form be changed to capture more feedback about the processes used by CPRsouth as response rates will be much higher than surveying participants later on.

Outcomes- Have they influenced policy?

The objective of CPRsouth is to create or nurture policy intellectuals who can engage in the policy process. Therefore, the post CPRsouth activities of both paper presenters and young scholars are tracked through an annual survey, scholar.google and the Social Sciences Research Network (SSRN). It is understood that a multitude of factors would have contributed to their work, and CPRsouth may have only played a minimal part in it by way of giving the participants the tools such as communication training, policy brief writing or analytical skills. CPRsouth also attempts to look at the interactions between the participants post conference.

The outcome survey is conducted every October and the paper presenters are asked to give information about the academic or policy related activity they have been engaged in. The table shows the summary of the responses. The responses show that both paper presenters and young scholars have been engaged in policy related activities as well as academia. The number

⁸ Of the 55 paper presenters emailed, 25 responded. Of that, only 15 were able to name a similar conference. Of the 85 young scholars e-mailed, 28 responded. Of those responded, only 10 were able to name a similar conference.

of op-ed pieces written by the respondents remain consistently low. It also may be fair to assume that the work would have been done in conjuncture with a team or a colleague or

| | Survey 2007 (response rate - 49%) | | Survey 2008 (response rate - 41%) | | Survey 2009 (response rate - 38%) | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Paper Presenter s | Young Scholars | Paper Presenter s | Young Scholars | Paper Presenter s | Young Scholars |
| # of respondents who wrote Policy Papers / brief | | | 11 | 7 | 11 | 11 |
| # of respondents who made Policy submissions / Presentations | 2 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 9 | 10 |

supervisor. Furthermore, looking at the young scholar profile, majority of them, barring a few come from organisations that are established, either as universities, private companies, government or research institutes. Therefore analysis into whether or not the backgrounds of the young scholars played a key role in their future were was inconclusive.

Table 7: CPR*south* Outcomes Survey Data - 2007-2009

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|----|---|----|---|
| # of respondents who wrote Op-ed pieces in the media | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| # of respondents who gave Interviews to the media | 1 | | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| # of respondents who Participation in blogs | | | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| # of respondents who had Journal Publications | 4 | | 9 | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| # of respondents who presented Conference papers | 5 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 13 | 8 |
| # of respondents who submitted their Theses | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| # of respondents who submitted Theses proposals | | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| # of respondents who received Grants | 1 | | 5 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| # of respondents who submitted Grant Proposals | | 1 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 5 |

Source: CPR*south* outcomes surveys 2007, 2008, 2009

In addition to the outcomes survey, a scholar.google search conducted in January 2010 to check the internet presence of the paper presenters with regards to their academic work. The policy work is more difficult to track online. The outputs of the presenters also is an indication of the calibre of presenters CPR*south* has at the conference.

Table 8: Internet Presence of paper presenters

| | CPR <i>south</i> 1 | CPR <i>south</i> 2 | CPR <i>south</i> 3 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| No. of paper givers with Academic outputs | 12 | 7 | 8 |
| No of Academic outputs | 24 | 16 | 16 |

Source: Google search

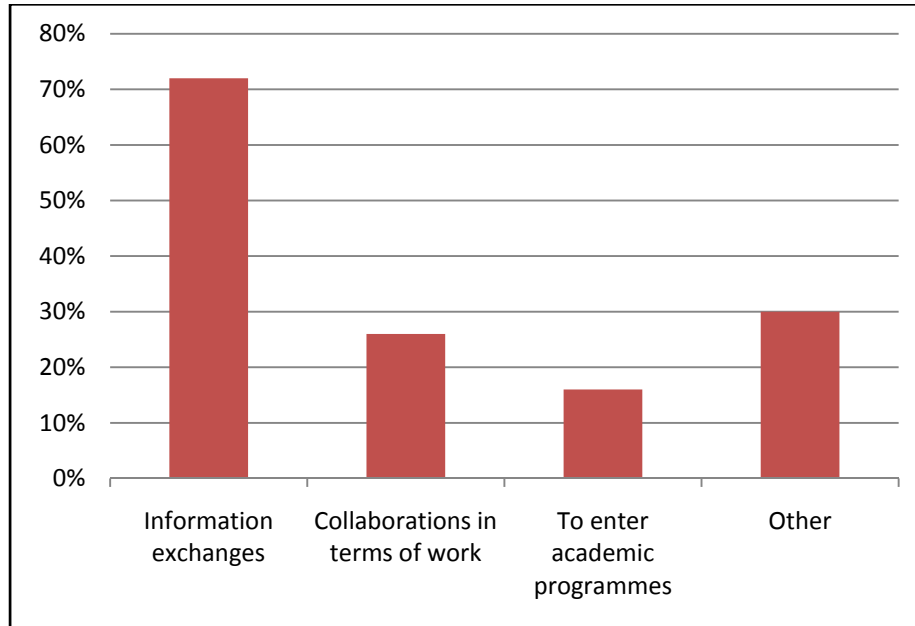
However, it showed that the internet presence of the paper presenters was less than expected. Their CPR*south* papers could be found online as they were uploaded to SSRN however, other academic outputs which we knew were in existence, could not be found on the internet. Internet presence is important, especially in academia for citations.

*It is recommended that the presenters and young scholars are encouraged to post their outputs online. In addition, their CVs be made available on the CPR*south*.*

Interactions post conference

As mentioned above, the opportunity to network during the conference is important. Most participants use the opportunity for information exchanges, followed by looking for opportunities to collaborate on work. A considerable number also looked for feedback on their PhD thesis.

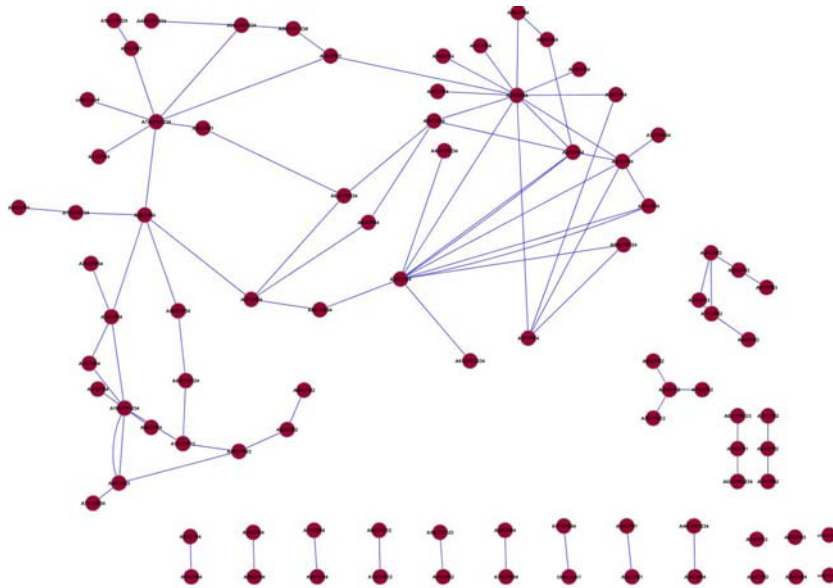
Figure 7: Why Network?



Source: CPR*south* evaluation survey 2010

However, do these interactions go beyond the exchange of business cards? The responses show that nearly 80% of those who responded to the survey have kept in touch with either a peer or a senior scholar they met at CPR*south*. However, the interactions are frequently between two or three individuals. However, only about 24% has had any collaborative work done with each other. The collaborative work includes co-authoring of papers, internships under senior scholars and projects. Some of these are still in discussion stages. The diagram below depicts the level of connectivity between the participants. The diagram shows most of the participants are in touch with either one or two other participants.

Figure 8: CPR*south* network



Source: CPR*south* evaluation survey 2010

However, in spite of the interactions, citations among the participants remain low, at approximately 20%.

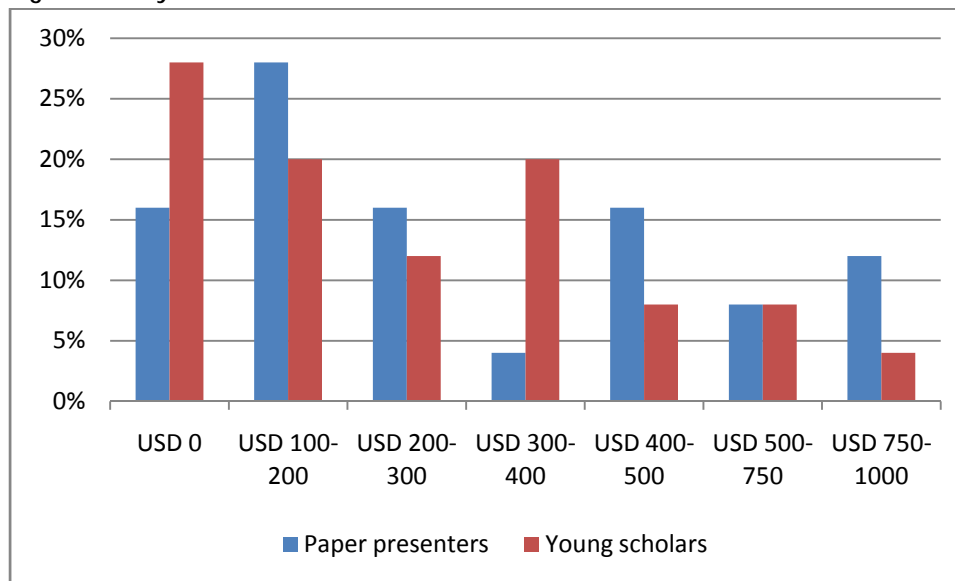
The senior scholars too were asked about the networking opportunities at the CPR*south*. The responses were positive with the reviewers regarding the opportunities to be equal to that of other conferences they attend. Among some of the outcomes of the networking opportunities were recruitment of students into academic programmes, employment opportunities and collaborations between organisations for joint programmes. Furthermore, the senior scholars claimed that the participation at the CPR*south* has widened their interests and knowledge, both in terms of subject and regional comparisons.

Pay to attend CPRsouth?

CPR*south* paper presenters and young scholars were inquired as to whether they considered attending CPR*south* to be an asset to their work/education. In response over 98% of the respondents (both presenters and young scholars) said that attending CPR*south* had been an asset.

Therefore clearly CPR*south* is serving a purpose. However, the participants were also asked if they or their organisations would pay to participate at CPR*south*, and if so how much would the contribution be. The majority indicated that at least a minimum sum of USD 200 can be paid either by themselves or their organisations. Not surprisingly, about 27% of young scholars indicated that they or their organisations will not be able to pay for attending CPR*south*.

Figure 9: Pay to attend CPR*south*⁹?



Source: CPR*south* evaluation survey 2010

However, this might not be an indication of the willingness to pay but more a case of ability to pay. The survey results also showed that over 50% of the respondents had not attended a similar conference as CPR*south*. This may mean that either the participants lack the financial capability to attend any other conference or they lack the ability to qualify for any other conference.

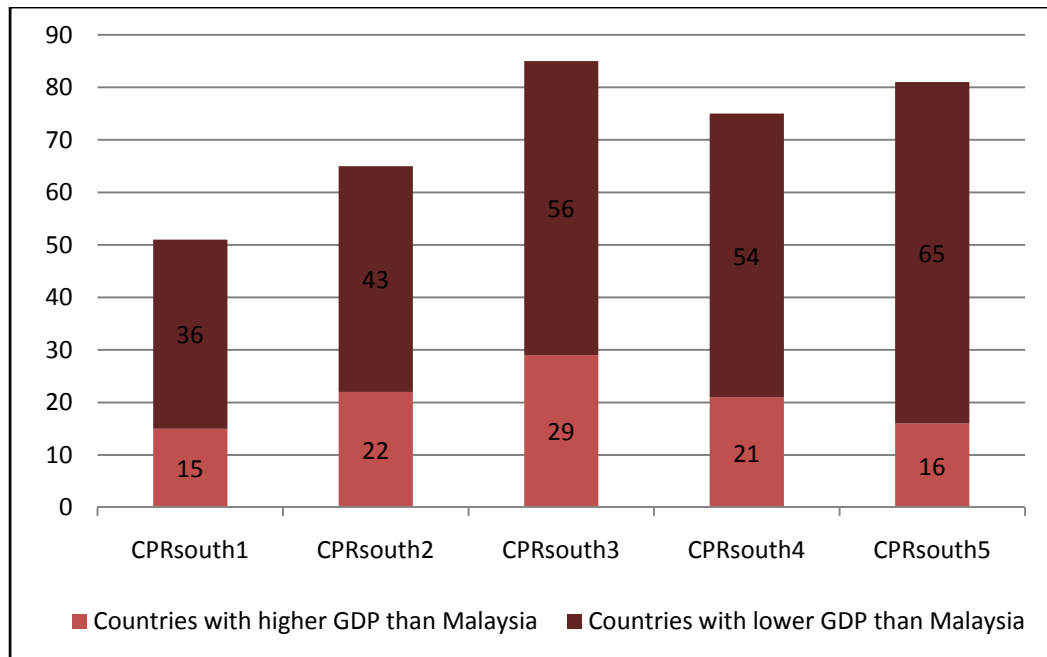
Of the other conferences mentioned by participants who attended them, very few, such as ICA, provide funding and often charge a registration fee in addition to travel and accommodation costs. Even if funding is provided, it is only partial funding for a select group of participants. Therefore if a young researcher, particularly from a developing country is not given any financial assistance, at least by the organisation they are affiliated to, they may find it difficult to finance it on their own.

Same question was posed to the supervisors of the young scholars and while they agreed that CPR*south* had been a benefit to their students or mentees, funding for them through their organisation would prove to be difficult.

CPR*south* participants will not be fully funded from 2010 onwards. Only 50% of the travel costs will be reimbursed for participants coming from countries where the GDP is either higher or equal to that of Malaysia. The number of applicants coming from countries with a higher GDP than Malaysia dropped. There was a marked drop in applicants from Europe. However, this also maybe a reflection upon the condition that research has to be relevant to Asia Pacific region as opposed to the entire South.

Figure 10:

⁹ Total number of respondents was 50.



Source: CPRsouth database

***Implications for USE:** As the above data shows, both individuals and organisations are willing to pay for CPRsouth. However, the average cost they are willing to pay is only XX% of the actual cost of set aside for a young scholar and XX% for a paper presenter. This is also a reflection upon the financial situations of the participants or their organisations. Asian institutions may either not have the capability or the culture of paying for the participation in such events. This makes the need for funding events such as CPRsouth all the more imperative.*

Conclusion

The above data shows that CPRsouth has made headway within the last five years. In addition to CPRsouth, two other networks have emerged in Africa and Latin America, namely CPRAfrica and ACORN-REDECOM respectively. The two networks replicated CPRsouth and function very similarly to CPRsouth.

Organisations such as TPRC and EuroCPR receive sponsorships from private companies. However, this hardly comes as a surprise as both conference focus on US and European telecom policies and bring the policy makers to the conference. This is viable due to the existence of the governing structures of the US and the European Union.

Asia on the other hand has no such centrality and the governing structures vary significantly across region. In addition issues facing each country are different. Therefore the method adopted is to train those with "in-situ" knowledge, to engage in the policy process and help make the necessary changes from within. Furthermore, CPRsouth conference also acts as a location where individuals can learn from one another's experience and replicate in their own countries/ regions where applicable.

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CPRsouth database

Annex 1 Questionnaires 1-5

Categories the questionnaires will be sent to-

- All paper presenter and Young scholar applicants
- All Board members and paper reviewers
- All paper presenters
- All young scholars
- Supervisors of the Young scholars

Questionnaire 1 - For all Paper presenter and young scholar applicants of CPRsouth (*Not selected for the conference*)

1. How did you hear about CPRsouth?
 - a) E-mail alert from CPRsouth
 - b) A forwarded E-mail alert from a Colleague or supervisor
 - c) Notice on CPRsouth website
 - d) Notice on other website
 - e) Discussion board
 - f) Recommended by a colleague who had participated at CPRsouth
 - g) Other
 - Please specify.....
2. Do you know anyone who had received a notice for the CPRsouth Conference and decided not to apply?
 - a) Yes
 - If yes, then why?
 - b) No

3. Have you applied to CPR*south* more than once?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
4. What are your reasons for applying for CPR*south*? You can mark more than one response
 - a) My area of research is Communication Policy
 - b) I'm interested in pursuing Communication Policy as my area of research
 - c) Relevance of Communication Policy Research to my own area of research
 - d) Opportunity to network with senior scholars in ICT policy research
 - e) Gaining skills in policy interventions

Questionnaire 2- For members of the Board and paper reviewers of CPR*south*

1. How would you rate the quality of papers from CPR*south*1-4?
 - a) Greatly Improved
 - b) Improved
 - c) No Change
 - d) Deteriorated
 - e) Greatly deteriorated
2. Has participation in CPR*south* widened your areas of interest?
 - a) Yes
 - If yes, please give details.....
 - b) No
3. Do you know anyone who had received a notice for the CPR*south* Conference and decided not to apply?
 - a) Yes
 - If yes, then why?
 - b) No
4. Name the academic association, in your experience, is the most similar to CPR*south*?
.....
5. How does CPR*south* compare with the association mentioned above in the following categories? (1=abysmal, 5= excellent)
 - a) Sense of Community:

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| CPR <i>south</i> : | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Other academic association: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
 - b) Quality of Papers presented

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| CPR <i>south</i> : | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Other academic association: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
 - c) Networking Opportunity

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| CPR <i>south</i> : | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Other academic association: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

d) Mentoring process for Young scholars and paper presenters

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| CPR <i>south</i> : | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Other academic association: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

Questionnaire 3 For CPR*south* Paper presenter Participants

1. How did you hear about CPR*south*?
 - a) E-mail alert from CPR*south*
 - b) A forwarded E-mail alert from a Colleague or supervisor
 - c) Notice on CPR*south* website
 - d) Notice on other website
 - e) Discussion board
 - f) Recommended by a colleague who had participated at CPR*south*
 - g) Other
 - Please specify.....
2. Do you know anyone who had received a notice for the CPR*south* Conference and decided not to apply?
 - a) Yes
 - If yes, then why?
 - b) No
3. Have you applied to CPR*south* more than once?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
4. What are your reasons for applying for CPR*south*? You can mark more than one response
 - a) My area of research is Communication Policy
 - b) I'm interested in pursuing Communication Policy as my area of research
 - c) Relevance of Communication Policy Research to my own area of research
 - d) Opportunity to network with senior scholars in ICT policy research
 - e) Gaining skills in policy interventions
5. How have you used the CPR*south* networking opportunities?
 - a) Information exchanges
 - b) Collaborations in terms of work
 - c) To enter academic programmes
 - d) Other
6. Please give details of the above.....
7. Have you maintained contact with anyone you met at CPR*south*?
 - a) Yes
 - please give details (names and reason for being in touch)
.....

b) No

8. Have you collaborated on work with anyone you met at CPR*south*?

a) Yes

- please give details (names and details of work)

.....

b) No

9. How does CPR*south* compare with the association mentioned above in the following categories? (1=abysmal, 5= excellent)

e) Sense of Community:

CPR*south*: 1 2 3 4 5

Other academic association: 1 2 3 4 5

f) Quality of Papers presented

CPR*south*: 1 2 3 4 5

Other academic association: 1 2 3 4 5

g) Networking Opportunity

CPR*south*: 1 2 3 4 5

Other academic association: 1 2 3 4 5

h) Mentoring process for Young scholars and paper presenters

CPR*south*: 1 2 3 4 5

Other academic association: 1 2 3 4 5

10. Do you consider attending CPR*south* to be an asset to your work/career

a) Yes

b) No

11. The average amount spent by CPR*south* per participant is:

paper presenter: USD 1956

young scholar: USD 2934

If you consider attending CPR*south* to be an asset to your career/work, how much will you/your organisation be willing to contribute to participate in the conference?

a) USD 0

b) USD 100-200

c) USD 200-300

d) USD 300-400

e) USD 400-500

f) USD 500-750

g) USD 750-1000

h) USD 1000-1500

Questionnaire 4: For CPR*south* Young Scholar Participants

1. How did you hear about CPR*south*?

- a) E-mail alert from CPR*south*
- b) A forwarded E-mail alert from a Colleague or supervisor
- c) Notice on CPR*south* website
- d) Notice on other website
- e) Discussion board
- f) Recommended by a colleague who had participated at CPR*south*
- g) Other
 - Please specify.....

2. Do you know anyone who had received a notice for the CPR*south* Conference and decided not to apply?

- a) Yes
 - If yes, then why?
- b) No

3. What are your reasons for applying for CPR*south*? You can mark more than one response

- a) My area of research is Communication Policy
- b) I'm interested in pursuing Communication Policy as my area of research
- c) Relevance of Communication Policy Research to my own area of research
- d) Opportunity to network with senior scholars in ICT policy research
- e) Gaining skills in policy interventions

4. How have you used the CPR*south* networking opportunities?

- a) Information exchanges
- b) Collaborations in terms of work
- c) To enter academic programmes
- d) Other

5. Please give details of the above.....

6. Have you maintained contact with anyone you met at CPR*south*?

- a) Yes
 - please give details (names and reason for being in touch)
.....
- b) No

7. Have you collaborated on work with anyone you met at CPR*south*?

- a) Yes
 - please give details (names and details of work)
.....
- b) No

8. How does CPR*south* compare with the association mentioned above in the following categories? (1=abysmal, 5= excellent)

- a) Sense of Community:

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| CPR <i>south</i> : | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Other academic association: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

b) Quality of Papers presented

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| CPR <i>south</i> : | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Other academic association: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

c) Networking Opportunity

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| CPR <i>south</i> : | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Other academic association: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

d) Mentoring process for Young scholars and paper presenters

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| CPR <i>south</i> : | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Other academic association: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

9. Do you consider attending CPR*south* to be an asset to your work/career

- a) Yes
- b) No

10. The average amount spent by CPR*south* per participant is:

paper presenter: USD 1956

young scholar: USD 2934

If you consider attending CPR*south* to be an asset to your career/work, how much will you/your organisation be willing to contribute to participate in the conference?

- a) USD 0
- b) USD 100-200
- c) USD 200-300
- d) USD 300-400
- e) USD 400-500
- f) USD 500-750
- g) USD 750-1000
- h) USD 1000-1500

Questionnaire 5: Questionnaire for the supervisors of Young Scholars

1. Are you aware of the work being done by CPR*south*?

- a) Yes
- b) No

2. Do you consider attending CPR*south* to be an asset to your student/mentee?

- a) Yes
- b) No

3. The average amount spent by CPR*south* per participant is:

paper presenter: USD 1956

young scholar: USD 2934

If you consider attending CPR*south* to be an asset to your student's/mentee's career/work, and if your institution has funding to support the participation of your student in training programmes, how much will your institution be willing to contribute?

- a) USD 0
- b) USD 100-200
- c) USD 200-300
- d) USD 300-400
- e) USD 400-500
- f) USD 500-750
- g) USD 750-1000
- h) USD 1000-1500

Annex 2: Key Evaluations, Sub Questions and Indicators

| Key Evaluation Questions | Sub Question | Questions | Methodology |
|---|--|--|---|
| Outputs | | | |
| Is the manner in which the CPRsouth conference process (call for papers, review and mentoring process) is conducted resulting in attracting ICT policy and regulation scholars throughout the Asia region to participate in the conference? | What was the source of information about CPRsouth? | How did you hear about CPRsouth? | Included in Questionnaires 1 which will be sent to all paper presenter and young scholar applicants. |
| | | Do you know anyone who has decided not to apply for CPRsouth? If so why? | Included in Questionnaires 1, 3 will be sent to all paper presenter and young scholar applicants as well as the Board members and other paper reviewers |
| | Is there a growth in the network (new applicants vs repeaters)? | | Sourcing from existing data in the CPRsouth database |
| | Is there an improvement in the quality of papers presented at CPRsouth? | How would you rate the quality of papers from CPRsouth1-4? | Included in Questionnaire 3 will be sent to the Board members and other paper reviewers. |
| | How has the networking opportunity (information exchange, collaboration for new work, opportunities to enter in to MSc, PhD programmes) been of use to them? | How would rate the networking opportunities provided by CPRsouth? | Included in Questionnaires 2 which will be sent to all paper presenters |
| | | Have the networking opportunities been used for 1) Information exchanges 2) Collaborations in terms of work? 3) To enter academic programmes? If so, please give details of the above | |
| | What are the conditions/reasons for participation at the tutorials and conference? | What are your reasons for applying for CPRsouth? 1)My area of research is Communication Policy 2)Relevance of Communication Policy Research to my own area of research 3)Opportunity to network with senior scholars in ICT policy research 4)Gaining skills in policy interventions | Included in Questionnaires 2 which will be sent to all CPRsouth Paper presenters |
| | What type of backgrounds (type of organizations/education) do the participants hail from? | What is the applicants background, prior to applying to CPRsouth | Data obtained from the CPRsouth database |
| | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Are the procedures used by CPRsouth (call for applications, tutorial topics) attracting young scholars? | What was the source of information about CPRsouth? | How did you hear about CPRsouth? | Included in Questionnaires 5 which will be sent to all young scholars |
| | | Do you know anyone who has decided not to apply for CPRsouth? If so why? | Included in Questionnaires 5 which will be sent to all young scholars |
| | Is there a growth in the network (new applicants vs repeaters)? | | Sourcing from existing data on database |
| | What are the conditions/reasons for participation at the tutorials and conference? | What are your reasons for applying for CPRsouth? 1) My area of research is Communication Policy 2) Relevance of Communication Policy Research to my own area of research 3) Opportunity to network with senior scholars in ICT policy research 4) Gaining skills in policy interventions | Have a look at the applications and CVs in conjuncture with Questionnaire 2, 5 that will be sent to all CPRsouth Young scholar applicants and participants. |
| | Is there diversity in the organisations (and the type of organisations - academic/research/private/govt/NGO and (or) well established/not well established) they come from? | What are the type of organizations | Sourcing from existing data |
| | How has the networking opportunity (information exchange, collaboration) been of use to them? | Have the networking opportunities been used for 1) Information exchanges 2) Collaborations in terms of work? 3) To enter academic programmes? If so, please give details of the above | Included in Questionnaires 5 which will be sent to all young scholars |
| | | | |
| Outcomes | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent has CPRsouth members influenced or engaged in the policy process since becoming a member of the CPRsouth community and to what extent has | What Academic and policy (policy briefs presented, seminars, Op-ed pieces, News articles, meetings and presentations to policy makers) outputs have the Paper presenters produced? | | Sourcing from the existing data available on the internet. The questionnaire is optional. |
| | Were Senior scholars introduced any new topics of interest during the | Has participation in CPRsouth widened your areas of interest? | Questionnaire 3 will be sent to the board members and other reviewers |

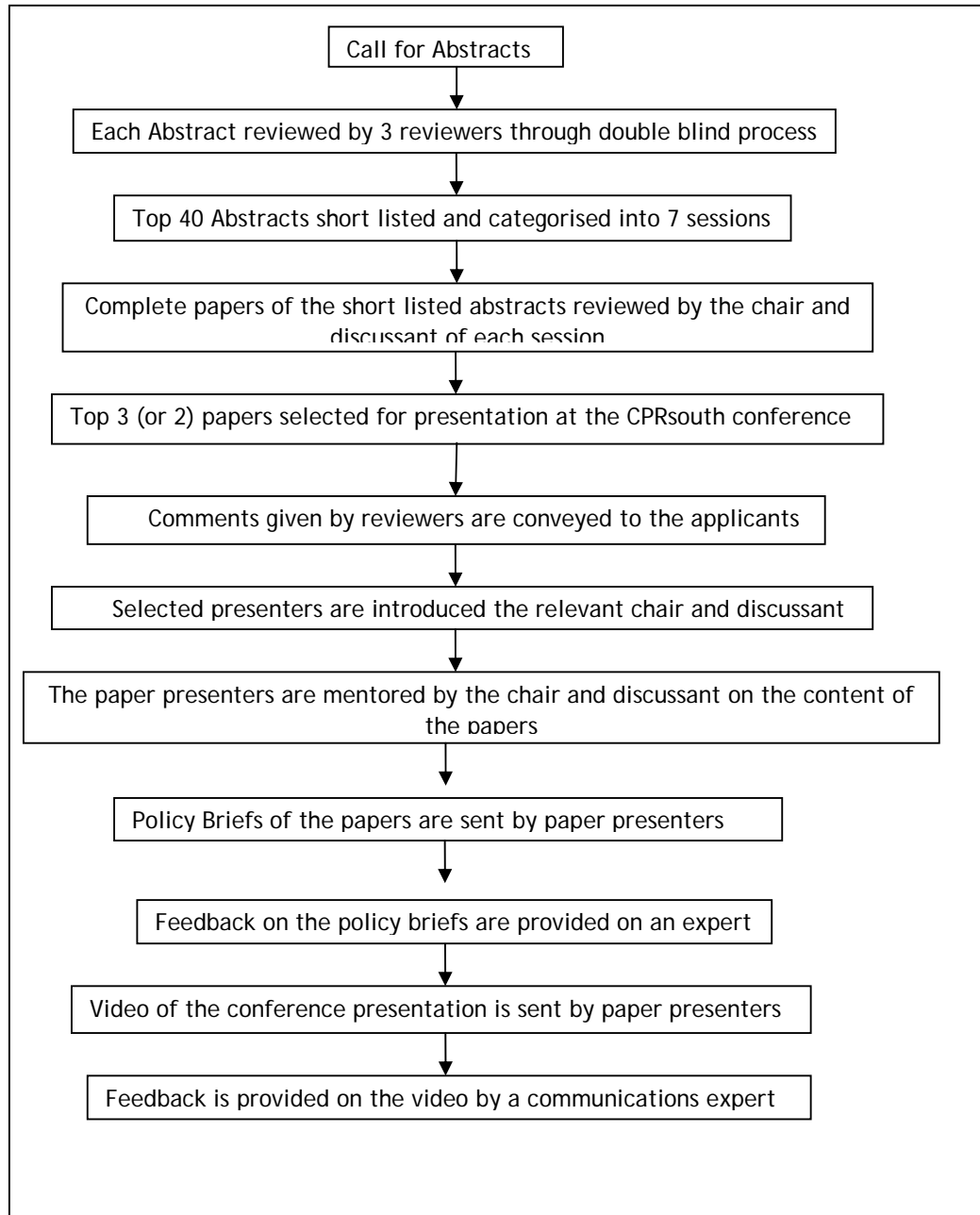
| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| CPRsouth influenced and or facilitates the community members' current work? ¹⁰ | conference? | If so please give details. | Included in Questionnaire 2 which will be sent to all CPRsouth Paper presenters |
| | To what extent do the community members benefited from the networking done during and after the conference and do the community members continue to network with each other after the conference in the form of projects or as students/staff in faculties? | How many members of the CPRsouth community have you been in touch with? | |
| | | Has anyone from the community collaborated with you on work? | |
| | | Has any CPRsouth participants cited you in their work? | |
| | | Have you cited CPRsouth participants cited your work? | |
| | | | |
| What activities have the CPRsouth Young scholars been engaged with since attending CPRsouth and to what extent has CPRsouth influenced the Young scholars' current activities? ¹¹ | What Academic (research) and Policy outputs have the Young scholars produced? | | Sourcing from the existing data available on the internet. |
| | Have they continued in the field of ICTs? | | Request or CVs or try and obtain the latest on the internet. |
| | To what extent do the community members benefited from the networking done during and after the conference and do the community members continue to network with each other after the conference in the form of projects or as students/staff in faculties? | How many members of the CPRsouth community have you been in touch with? | Included in Questionnaire 5 which will be sent to all CPRsouth Young Scholars |
| | | Has anyone from the community collaborated with you on work? | |
| | | Has any CPRsouth participants cited you in their work? | |
| | | Have you cited CPRsouth participants cited your work? | |
| | Do the organisations they are attached to, recognise the work done by CPRsouth? | Are the supervisors aware of the annual conference and tutorials, CPRsouth? Would you recommend CPRsouth to your students/supervisees? | Questionnaire 6 will be sent to the supervisors of the Young Scholar applicants. |
| | | Would you recommend it to your students/supervisees to attend? | |
| | | If your organization has funds to send your | |

¹⁰ "Work" encompasses projects, academic work, other collaborations, networking

¹¹ The influence of CPRsouth will be looked at in conjuncture with the Young scholars' existing background.

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | | supervisees for training programmes, would you recommend CPR <i>south</i> ? | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Annex 3: CPRsouth Abstract Review and Paper Selection Process



CPR*south* Outcomes Survey Data - 2007-2009

| | Survey 2007 (response rate - 49%) | | Survey 2008 (response rate - 41%) | | Survey 2009 ((response rate - 38%) | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| | Paper Presenters | Young Scholars | Paper Presenters | Young Scholars | Paper Presenters | Young Scholars |
| # of respondents who wrote Policy Papers / brief | | | 11 | 7 | 11 | 11 |
| # of respondents who made Policy submissions / Presentations | 2 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 9 | 10 |
| # of respondents who wrote Op-ed pieces in the media | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| # of respondents who gave Interviews to the media | 1 | | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| # of respondents who Participation in blogs | | | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| # of respondents who had Journal Publications | 4 | | 9 | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| # of respondents who presented Conference papers | 5 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 13 | 8 |
| # of respondents who submitted their Theses | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| # of respondents who submitted Theses proposals | | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| # of respondents who received Grants | 1 | | 5 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| # of respondents who submitted Grant Proposals | | 1 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 5 |

The survey is conducted in October of each year.

| Executive Training Course Scholarships (June 2008) | | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Name | Gender | Designation | Organization/Institute | Type of organization |
| Syed Mohamed Ali | Male | International Policy Fellow | Open Society Institute, Pakistan | Civil Society |
| Sandra Atieno Aluoch | Female | Project Manager | Bandwidth Consortium International Development Research Centre, Kenya | Civil Society |
| Subhash Appanna | Male | President | Fiji Consumer's Association | Civil Society |
| Emílio José Montero Arruda Filho | Male | Associated Professor - PhD candidate - | Institute of Studies in Amazon IESAM/PA, Brazil University of Bergamo, Italy | Educational Institute |
| Dilani Hiramuthugodage | Female | Research Assistant | Institute of Policy Studies, Sri Lanka | Research Organization |
| Kashif Azim Janjua | Male | PhD Candidate | Beijing University of Posts & Telecommunications | Educational Institute |
| Nilusha Kapugama | Female | Researcher | LIRNEasia | Research Organization |
| Shahzada Alamgir Khan | Male | PhD Candidate | Beijing University of Posts & Telecommunications, China | Educational Institute |
| Rahman Lutfor | Male | Professor of Computer Science and Engineering | Stamford University, Bangladesh | Educational Institute |
| Patricia Opoku-Wusu | Female | PhD Candidate | Robert Gordon University, UK | Educational Institute |
| Imran Pattal | Male | PhD Candidate | Beijing University of Posts & Telecommunications, China | Educational Institute |
| Lira Samykbaeva | Female | Deputy Director | Civil Initiative on Internet Policy (CIIP) Public Foundation – Kyrgyzstan | Research Organization |
| Nirmali Sivapragasam | Female | Researcher | LIRNEasia, Sri Lanka | Research Organization |
| Juni Soehardjo | Female | Project Manager | Mastel (The Indonesian infocom Society), Indonesia | Civil Society |
| Chanuka Wattagama | Male | Director, Organizational Development | LIRNEasia, Sri Lanka | Research Organization |



CPRsouth3 Young Scholars:

| Name | Gender | Position | Institution | Country | Country of origin | Highest qualification |
|-------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------|--|
| Gohar Feroz Khan | M | PhD Candidate & General Manager | Information and Communications University (ICU) & Ministry of Communication | Korea | Afghanistan | Masters in Computer Science |
| Rasheda Sultana | F | Deputy Manager | Grameen Phone Ltd | Bangladesh | Bangladesh | MBA major in Accounting & Information System |
| Ioana Tuugalei Chan Mow | F | Senior Lecturer | National University of Samoa | Samoa | Samoa | PhD |
| Yusri Arshard | M | PhD Candidate | International Islamic University of Malaysia | Malaysia | Malaysia | MSc in Information Technology |
| Ravina Panangalage | F | Masters Student | Virtusa Pvt Ltd | Sri Lanka | Sri Lanka | BSc engineering |
| Pradeep Reddy | M | Masters Student | IIT Delhi | India | India | B Tech Electronics and Communication |
| Hyenyoung Yoon | F | PhD candidate | Seoul National University, | South Korea | South Korea | M.S. in Information Electronics Engineering |
| Liu En-Ting | M | Masters Student | Yuan Ze University | Taiwan | Taiwan | Bsc Journalism |
| Subodh Tripathee | M | CEO IT consultant | Asian E-learning Pvt Ltd ADB Bank | Nepal | Nepal | B.E in computer engineering |
| Rana Zahid H. Khan | M | Executive Director | Youth Empowerment Society of Pakistan | Pakistan | Pakistan | PhD in Mass communication |
| Mina Peralta | F | Program Associate | Ideacorp | Philippines | Philippines | BA in Communication |
| Evilita Lusiana Jantewo | F | Local Initiative Officer | | Indonesia | Indonesia | |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|--|-------|----------|---|
| Ting Liu | F | Masters student | Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications | China | China | BSc in Telecommunication |
| Sha Li | F | Masters Student | Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunication | China | China | Bachelor in Business Administration |
| Chaoxiang Chen | M | Master of Business Administration student | Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunication | China | China | BSc in ICT |
| Jian Jie | F | Associate Professor/PhD student | Chongqing University of Posts and Telecommunication | China | China | Masters in Computer |
| Jianglan Shi | F | Masters student | Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunication | China | China | |
| Jing Shu | F | | Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunication | China | China | |
| Khalid Rafique | M | PhD Student | Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunication | China | Pakistan | Ms in Telecom Engineering/MBA |
| Ping Yu | F | Masters student | Chinese Academy of Science | China | China | BSc in Management |
| Xue Rong-na | F | Professor | Xi'an Institute of Posts and Telecommunication | China | China | Bachelor in Posts &Telecomm. Engineering Management |
| Xun Zhang | F | Master student | Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunication | China | China | |
| Yongle Zhang | M | Masters student | Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunication | China | China | |
| Yu Su | M | Market analysts | China Mobile Group GuangDong Co.Ltd Shenzhen Branch. | China | China | BS in Management |
| Zhao Hui-juan | F | Associate Professor | Xi'an Institute of Posts and Telecommunication | China | China | Masters in business Administration |
| Zingxing Qin | M | PhD student | Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunication | China | China | Candidate of PhD in Engineering |

CPR_{south4} Tutorials: Scholarship Holders

| Name | Gender | Position | Institution | Country of origin | Country of residence |
|-------------------------|---------------|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bobby Swar | M | Ph.D. candidate | Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST ICC) | South Korea | Nepal |
| Pratompong Srinuan | M | Ph.D. candidate | Chalmers University of Technology | Sweden | Thailand |
| Ibrahim Kholilul Rohman | M | Ph.D. candidate | Chalmers University of Technology | Sweden | Indonesia |
| Gaki Tshering | F | Head, ICT Unit | Ministry of Health | Bhutan | Bhutanese |
| Suma Prashant | F | Student | IIT-Madras | India | India |
| Shilu Chen | F | Research Scholar | National University of Singapore | Singapore | China |
| Sarah Ahmad | F | Junior Executive Officer / Research Officer | Competition Commission of Pakistan | Pakistan | Pakistan |
| Nazima Shaheen | F | Project Coordinator | Sustainable Development Policy Institute | Pakistan | Pakistan |
| Hamidul Mishbah | M | Deputy Manager | Grameenphone Ltd. | Bangladesh | Bangladesh |
| Catherine Candano | F | Research Scholar | National University of Singapore | Singapore | Philippines |
| Mina Limbu | F | Secretary | Green Himalaya Society | Nepal | Nepal |
| Gopal Sarangi | M | Ph.D. candidate | TERI University | India | India |
| Haymar Win Tun | F | Masters Student | Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy | Singapore | Myanmar |
| Shaifali Veda | F | Student | IIT-Madras | India | India |
| Gong Zhenwei | M | Masters Student | Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications | China | China |
| Chulanga Dissanayake | M | Masters Student | University of Colombo | Sri Lanka | Sri Lanka |
| Mark Reginold | M | Masters Student | University of Colombo | Sri Lanka | Sri Lanka |
| Bhanu Garg | M | MBA Student | Symbiosis Institute of Telecom Management | India | India |
| Shivanshi Joshi | F | MBA Student | Symbiosis Institute of Telecom Management | India | India |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|---|-----------|-----------|
| Vinay Archarya | M | MBA Student | Symbiosis Institute of Telecom Management | India | India |
| Jitender Singh | M | MBA Student | Symbiosis Institute of Telecom Management | India | India |
| Newton Calduwell | M | PhD Candidate | | India | India |
| Deepak Bhandari | M | MBA Student | Symbiosis Institute of Telecom Management | India | India |
| Gayan Sandeep | M | Student | Universtiy of Moratuwa | Sri Lanka | Sri Lanka |
| Prasad Fernando | M | Student | Universtiy of Moratuwa | Sri Lanka | Sri Lanka |
| Pratichi Joshi | F | Intern | LIRNEasia | Sri Lanka | India |
| Ranmalee Gamage | F | Junior Researcher | LIRNEasia | Sri Lanka | Sri Lanka |
| Ranjula Seneratne Perera | F | Junior Researcher | LIRNEasia | Sri Lanka | Sri Lanka |

Scholarship holders: 12th LIRNE.NET training course: Cape Town, South Africa, April 2010

| | Name | Country | Organization's Name | Designation |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------|--|---|
| 1 | Faheem Hussain | Bangladesh | Asian University for Women (AUW) | Assistant Professor of ICT and Quantitative Reasoning |
| 2 | Jigme Wangdi | Bangladesh | Bhutan InfoComm and Media Authority | Dy. Chief Communications officer |
| 3 | Yohanes Sumaryo | Indonesia | Indonesia Wireless Broadband | General Secretary |
| 4 | Doni Ismanto | Indonesia | Koran Jakarta | Senior Journalist |
| 5 | Heru Sutadi | Indonesia | Koran Jakarta | Senior Journalist |
| 6 | Arvind Kumar | India | Telecom Regulatory of India , | Joint Advisor |
| 7 | Riyad Riffai | Sri Lanka | Vanguard Management Services | Assistant Producer |
| 8 | Kalanie Silva | Sri Lanka | Telecommunications Regulatory Commission Of Sri Lanka | Secretary To The Commission |
| 9 | Ram Chandra Bhatta | Nepal | Nepal Republic Media Pvt.Ltd Nagarik Daily | Senior Correspondent |
| 10 | Gigo Alampay | Philippines | The Center For Art, New Ventures And Sustainable Development (Canvas | Executive Director |
| 11 | Wasim Tauqir | Pakistan | Pakistan Telecommunication Authority | Director General Strategy and Development |
| 12 | Isriya Paireepairit | Thailand | | |
| 13 | Saowaruj Rattanakhomfu | Thailand | Thailand Development Research Institute Foundation | Research Fellow |

Minutes of the 3rd Board Meeting
6 December 2008 Beijing China

Present:

Board members:

Ashok Jhunjhunwala (IIT-Madras, India), Rohan Samarajiva (LIRNEasia, Sri Lanka), Milagros Rivera (National University of Singapore), Rekha Jain (IIM- Ahmedabad), Myeong Cheol Park (Information and Communications University, South Korea), Yuli Liu (National Chengchi University, Taiwan ROC), Laurent Elder (IDRC, Canada), Chunhui Yuan (Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, China)

Observers:

William Melody (LIRNE.NET), Alison Gillwald (RIA), Randy Spence (ESDA), Khaled Fourati (IDRC), Jonathan Aronson (TPRC), Prabir Neogi (TPRC), Jean Paul Simon (Euro CPR), Antonio Botello (DIRSI), Tambo Ichiro (JICA), Kentaro Suekane (JICA), Takanori Yasuda (JICA), Sujata Gamage (LIRNEasia), Helani Galpaya (LIRNEasia), Prashanthi Weragoda (LIRNEasia), Sabina Fernando (LIRNEasia), Nilusha Kapugama (LIRNEasia)

Outcomes of the meeting:

The 3rd meeting of the Board of CPRsouth

- Approved the audited Accounts
- Approved re -appointment of Board chair (Ashok Jhunjhunwala) and new alternate chair (Milagros Rivera)
- Appointed new Board members; Chunhui Yuan (BUPT) , Laurent Elder(IDRC)
- Discussed assessment measures of CPRsouth1 and 2
- Discussed the aims, objectives and future direction of CPRsouth and measures to develop sustainability
- Discussed the dates, location and organization of the proposed CPRsouth Conference for 2010 and 2011 (CPRsouth4 and 5)

Agenda Item 1.0 Apologies and introductions of the observers

Apologies were made for the absence of Ledivina Cariño, Patrick Xavier and Xu Yan. The observers were introduced and invited to join the meeting.

Agenda Item 2.0 Confirmation of the minutes of 2nd meeting, tabling of decisions taken by circulation

Agenda Item 3.0 Matters arising from the minutes and decisions by circulation

Minutes of the second Board Meeting were previously circulated. The minutes were confirmed and all decisions taken by circulation were tabled.

Agenda Item 4.0 Consideration and approval of audited accounts of CPR_{south}2

The Audited accounts report was previously circulated.

The Board was informed by Prashanthi Weragoda that the budgeted amount for CPR_{south}2 was USD 100,000 and in anticipation of cost overruns, further approval was obtained from IDRC to increase the budget to USD 130,000. However, the actual cost of CPR_{south}2 was USD 117,363 which is below the revised approved amount.

Jhunjhunwala inquired after the fund allocation for CPR_{south}3. Ms Weragoda informed him that it was USD 146,850 and that costs are likely to stay within the budgeted amount.

No objections were raised and the audited accounts were confirmed

Agenda Item 5.0 Appointment of new Board members, CPR_{south} Board Chair and Alternate Chair.

The Board Paper regarding this agenda item was previously circulated.

51. Appointment of three new Board members:

In order to replace Board members Jhunjhunwala, Jain and Liu who are stepping down at the end of their term in 2008, the Board converted itself into a nominating committee from January – March 2008 (Dec 2007). Three nominations were received: Ashok Jhunjhunwala (India), Laurent Elder (Canada) and Chunhui Yuan (China). These three nominations were proposed, seconded and unanimously agreed to, resulting in their appointment as CPR_{south} Board members for a 4 year period (CPR_{south} Charter clause V article1e). The retiring members (Lui and Jain) were thanked for their support, advice and assistance.

5.1 Appointment of New Chair and Alternate Chair of CPR_{south} Board

Prof Samarajiva was appointed as the protem Chair for this purpose. The re-appointment of Jhunjhunwala (India) as Chair of the Board and Milagros Rivera (Singapore) as alternate chair was proposed and seconded. This was unanimously agreed, and Jhunjhunwala was re-appointed as Chair of the Board and Milagros Rivera as alternate chair. It was agreed that the re-appointment of Prof Jhunjhunwala provided continuity to CPR_{south} and its activities. Professor Samarajiva then yielded the Chair to Prof Jhunjhunwala who resumed his duties as Chair of the Board.

Prof Jhunjhunwala on resuming his duties as Chair of the Board suggested that a group (“Elders Council”) of senior researchers/scholars be formed to provide an additional impetus/driver to the work of the CPR_{south} Board. This group of senior scholars (about 25-30) could include the retiring Board members (thus providing for their continued involvement in CPR_{south} activities) and other senior scholars selected from various countries. In addition to providing useful advice and support they could also assist in identifying key research problems for the region and/or specific country. This proposal is to be developed further and sent to the Board by circulation.

Agenda item 6.0 Assessment of CPR*south*1 and CPR*south*2

The presentation made by Dr Gamage, highlighted two strategies for CPR*south* – “presence” and “preparedness” and the need to develop both in order to maximise opportunities for appropriate policy intervention when a ‘policy window’ opens. This was particularly applicable in the broader context that policy solutions are not necessarily dependent on government/political intervention.

The past and current composition of the Young scholar and paper presenter applications were discussed in the context of CPR*south*1 and CPR*south*2 (where data was available). This included a comparison of the number of applications received, acceptances, retention (i.e. re-application) rates and country/regional representation. It was noted that:

- The CPR*south* community was growing and the need to keep the membership engaged (current numbers:126)
- Currently most of the successful applications were from those with an academic background (mode 1) and there was a need to encourage/canvass applications from Mode 2 (non academic eg: operators). This presented challenges in the form of maintaining the quality of the papers in addition to resource and timing/scheduling implications.
- It was suggested that Operator associations be canvassed to make presentations and that additional slots be provided for this purpose. Melody noted that there was a need for caution and appropriate measures to ensure that this was not used by the operators as a propaganda/self advertisement opportunity. One such measure suggested was to provide for a policy debate format, facilitating the presentation of an “opposite view”. This was also considered a useful experience for Young scholars.
- The term “Young Scholar” was considered and the need to change its definition was discussed (eg: to accommodate those who want to repurpose/change their field). It was finally agreed to retain the current method and criteria for choosing Young scholars as it was considered appropriate.
- Methods to maintain interest and accommodate increasing numbers of applications to CPR*south* conferences given the resource and timing implications were discussed. It was noted that any increases in participation would require a budget increase of an approximate cost of \$1500 per person. Extending the length of the conference was not considered feasible. Parallel sessions was considered a possibility noting that this would be a policy decision for the Board. A partial subsidy, with the applicants’ organisation/university agreeing to fund part of the expenses was also considered a possibility, noting that some universities may have funding restrictions. Another option was to institute a system based on a GDP threshold, whereby all representatives from countries above a particular GDP threshold (eg; Malaysia GDP) would be required to pay their airfare, whilst common costs would be provided for. Another possibility was to formulate lists of those countries that would and would not be eligible for partial/full scholarships. This was not considered suitable as it could potentially restrict those residing in some countries who would otherwise have been eligible (eg: Cambodian residing in Hawaii). It was also noted that there was a need to provide incentives for representatives/scholars from high income countries to attend CPR*south* conferences and that those able to fund themselves should do so without the perception of an automatic right to funding. A Board Paper considering this issue will be circulated.

Agenda Item 7.0 Overview of finances and fund raising efforts

Samarajiva informed the Board of progress in fund raising efforts and that JICA's interest and participation at CPR*south3* and KADO's interest indicated some positive progress. It was noted KADO was unable to attend CPR*south3* and may attend CPR*south4*.

Other fundraising initiatives discussed included:

- Identifying and carving out suitable components within the conference program that could be marketed. Examples include the Dinner speech (both or either) and sale of dinner tables. It was noted that should a long term endowment based arrangement be put in place it would require either the creation of a legal persona and/or LIRNE*Asia* to be entrenched as Administrative partner for a long period of time.
- It was also noted that the implementation of such fund raising initiatives or any other sponsor based activities should be/are the responsibility of the Host Partner. It was also noted that currently, LIRNE*Asia* (as the Administrative Partner) pays an administrative fee to the Local Partner based on a MoU arrangement. It was suggested that this fee could include a component to cover the cost of organising a sponsored event.

Agenda Item 8.0 Agenda item 8. Progress on Internship program

Nilusha Kapugama provided an update of the internship program. LIRNE*Asia* and IIT Madras have an intern each as a result of the program. Nuwan Waidayanatha of LIRNE*Asia*, based in China is currently looking to employ an Intern. Jain asked if the Intern at the end of his/her term is expected to make a presentation at the next CPR*south* conference. Samarajiva responded to the effect that there was no mandatory requirement for the Intern to make a presentation at CPR*south* conference and in any case the internship program whilst a part of CPR*south* is also conducted for the purposes/benefit of the sponsoring organisation. He also noted that the Intern could present a paper subject to the usual conditions of relevance etc, or be sponsored to attend as a Young Scholar by the Intern's sponsoring organisation.

Prof Jhunjhunwala suggested that the Board members decide as a policy to make arrangements to send at least one person to the CPR*south* conference. This person it was suggested be sponsored by the Board Member's contact institutions (approximating a total of 20-25 institutions). Given that there are nine Board members, this number could initially total 6-9 participants and overtime extended to 10-12. This was envisaged as a parallel process to the CPR*south* presenters. The sponsored participant could be either a Young Scholar or a paper presenter. However, it was noted that justifying the sponsorship would be easier if the person were to make a presentation. It was agreed that this suggestion adds value to the proposal relating to the formation of an "Elders Council".

A Board paper on this issue to be circulated.

It was also suggested that the Local partner be given the choice to arrange sponsorship for either the dinner speaker or the Opening speaker as a fundraising exercise. It was noted that traditionally, the Opening speaker was chosen from the Local partner country, whilst the Dinner speaker was not subject to any restrictions, other than "inspirational" content.

Agenda item 9. Plans for CPR*south* Africa

Allison Gillwald described the aim of the CPR*south* Africa chapter as primarily providing opportunity for African researchers to present their research. Subsequently, opportunity would be provided for regulators to intersect with this process, who would then be invited to chair sessions etc (although not to present research).

The intention is to ensure that CPR*south*Africa be confined initially to the African region (with cross pollination/assistance from CPR*south* Asia chapter). Similarly, the Latin America chapter intends to focus on drawing participants from the region and then once established (perhaps in a year or two) to consider holding a joint CPR*south* meeting in Africa, Asia, Latin America etc.

Samarajiva agreed. He also noted that the current CPR*south* will automatically become the Asia Pacific chapter at the formation of the Africa Chapter (CPR*south* Charter Clause VI). He also agreed to provide assistance/support to the Africa chapter by for eg: Board members to participate at the Africa event as an expression of solidarity, advertise call for papers through existing systems etc. It was therefore agreed that it would be best if the Africa conference was instituted as an independent event. In terms of timing it was decided that the early part of 2010 would be suitable.

Allison Gillwald to provide a note to the Board on this issue, to be followed by a Board paper formalising CPR*south* conversion to the Asia Pacific Chapter.

Agenda Item 10: Beginning the conversation on the location of CPR*south*5 (December 2010), with decision to be finalised by circulation

Samarajiva indicated that Korea would be the first option (particularly in the context of work done to engage KADO) to host CPR*south* in 2010. Another possibility was JICA, however it was noted that this presented difficulties as there was no Board Member representation from Japan – and thereby consequent issues with identifying a local partner etc. The Information and Communications University (ICU) was also considered as a possible partner and then rejected on the basis of uncertainty due to merger propositions etc. It was also agreed that holding a CPR*south* conference in Korea and/or Japan would be expensive and difficult under the current budget. Cambodia and Vietnam was suggested, however the lack of local partners (and Board member representation) from these countries did not make it feasible.

Jhunjunwala again reiterated the need to cultivate 25 institutions and that effort should be made to do this in the intervening 2 year timeframe until the proposed conference. Indonesia and Malaysia were also mentioned for their lack of representation on the Board. Samarajiva indicated that there were advantages to knowing the location of a proposed conference in advance (i.e. approximately 1-1.5 has been the precedent set for CPR*south* conferences) and in working with a representative Board Member in the planning process. Elder indicated that in the interests of future sustainability of CPR*south*, there was a benefit in initiating contact with Japan and he suggested that the Board write to key telco/public policy universities in Japan and invite them to a conference in Sri Lanka (2009). Samarajiva agreed and said he had contacts in Japan that he would approach for this purpose.

In conclusion it was agreed that Plan A for holding CPR*south* 2010 is Japan, failing which Plan B would be Korea or China or India. It was noted that both India and China can always be the fallback position. Samarajiva informed the Board that China's Chongqing University of Posts and Telecommunication had previously expressed an interest in hosting CPR*south*3 or at least holding some sessions there, however due to Govt approval procedures this was not possible.

Chunhui Yuan indicated that should Chongqing University agree to host, that they would require the CPR*south* conference papers to be published/cited under Chongqing University of Posts and Telecommunication. This led to a discussion on the location/citation and download data of existing CPR*south* papers. Sujata Gamage informed the Board that all current papers are on the CPR*south* website and LIRNE*asia* agreed to check the citation index of CPR*south* papers on scholar.google.

Minutes of the 4th Board Meeting
8 December 2009, Negombo, Sri Lanka

Present:

Ashok Jhunjunwala (IIT-Madras); Milagros Rivera (National University of Singapore); Rohan Samarajiva (LIRNEasia); Patrick Xavier (Curtin University of Technology); Myeong Cheol Park (Korea Advanced Institute for Science and Technology (KAIST)); Koesmarihati Sugondo (Director General of Posts and Telecommunications, (DGPT)); Yuan Chunhui (Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunication, (BUPT))

Observers by invitation:

Helani Galpaya (LIRNEasia); Stephen McGurk (IDRC); Iishi Hajime (JICA); Yuko Taniguchi (JICA); Randy Spence (ESDA); Bill Melody (LIRNE.NET); Alison Gillwald (RIA); Pirongrong Ramasoota (Chulalongkorn University); Khaled Fourati (IDRC); Jean Paul Simon (EuroCPR), Shubh Kumar Range (DECI, IDRC); Sabina Fernando (LIRNEasia); Prashanthi Weragoda (LIRNEasia); Nilusha Kapugama (LIRNEasia)

Outcomes of the meeting:

The 4th meeting of the Board of CPRsouth

- *Approved the audited accounts*
- *Re-appointed LIRNEasia as CPRsouth Administrative Partner for a period of 4 years*
- *Agreed on improvements to the conduct of the conference, including allowing more time for discussion*
- *Tasked the Finance Committee to engage in fund raising*
- *Initiated the process of setting up a senior scholars panel*
- *Agreed to Charter amendments reflecting discussions e.g.: additional Board members, not provide for transformation into a Chapter based organization and provide for coordinating committee to manage extended regional activities, and re-arrange the objectives as previously agreed.*

1.0 Apologies and introductions of observers

Apologies were made for the absences of Laurent Elder and Xu Yan. The observers were introduced and invited to join the meeting.

2.0 Welcome of new Board member

Koesmarihati Soegondo to replace Board member and 1st alternate chair, Ledivina Carino, who passed away on 11 June 2009.

A Board resolution noting Ledivina Carino's contribution to CPRsouth, including her role in hosting the inaugural meeting of CPRsouth in the Philippines is to be circulated.

3.0 Matters arising from the minutes and decisions by circulation

Minutes of the third Board Meeting were previously circulated. The minutes were confirmed and all decisions taken by circulation were tabled.

At the third Board meeting, one Board member was reelected (Jhunjunwala) and two new Board members (Laurent Elder (Canada) and Chunhui Yuan (China)) were elected and it was confirmed that the election for three positions to be vacated by Rivera, Park and Samarajiva will be held in 2010. Concern was expressed about the terms of six directors ending in 2012 in terms of continuity.

The proposed Finance Committee consisting of Ashok Jhunjunwala, Myeong Cheol Park and Chunhui Yuan with Helani Galpaya providing support was instructed to commence its work and consider measures to raise funds for future CPR*south* conferences.

Detailed discussions regarding the Committee/Panel of Senior Scholars was postponed due to the need to revise the CPR*south* Charter. Ashok Jhunjunwala noted the need to identify Senior Scholars from those countries not currently represented on the Board. It was also proposed that a “support person” be established at Jhunjunwala’s organization for this purpose with Jhunjunwala and Rivera taking the lead in developing guidelines/selection criteria for identifying senior scholars.

Upon concerns being expressed about the changes in funding rules previously approved by circulation, the administrative partner was instructed to apply the new rules flexibly: the partial-reimbursement of travel expenses to citizens of wealthier countries would be default but exceptions should be allowed.

4.0 Consideration and approval of audited accounts of CPR*south*3

The Audited accounts were previously circulated.

The Board was informed by Prashanthi Weragoda that the budgeted amount for CPR*south*3 was USD 115,000 and the actual expense was USD 85,996.95 with savings of USD 29,003.05. There was also savings of USD 6,447.07 from the projected costs of holding the tutorials. This was noted with appreciation.

The projected budget for 2009 (CPR*south*4) of USD 120,000 + USD 35,000 was noted. It was also noted that savings cannot be carried forward to the next year. Funding approval for the new cycle starting in mid-2010 is likely to be confirmed in April/May 2010.

Jhunjunwala posed the possibility of Board Members raising USD 25,000 in funds. He proposed that the Finance Committee explore options in this context and that perhaps Board Members could consider the possibility of contributing USD 5,000 through “other means” such as funding a young scholar to attend the conference.

No objections were raised and the audited accounts were confirmed.

It was also agreed to re-appoint the current Auditors (Wijeyeratne and Co) noting their charges of LKR 25,000.

5.0 Appointment/renewal of CPR*south* Administrative Partner

It was agreed that LIRNE*asia* be reappointed as the Administrative Partner for a further period of 4 years due to the proposed 3 year funding cycle of CPR*south*.

6.0 Assessment of CPR*south* 1, CPR*south* 2 and CPR*south*3 & presentation of evaluation plan

Based on Nilusha Kapugama's presentation it was noted that Young Scholars applications had decreased since Beijing. It was possible that the overlap of the reporting on the end of the war in Sri Lanka and the call for submissions had an effect. It was also suggested that this may be due to the conference timing as December conflicts with end of semester commitments at most universities. Discussion on the feasibility of shifting dates however concluded with the decision to maintain the status quo of holding the conference in December. The administrative partner will continue to explore ways of attracting more Young Scholar applicants. It was indicated that greater involvement by the Board in disseminating the call and encouraging applications will be valuable.

It was noted that the response rate to the output survey which aims to gauge progress of scholars since they attended the CPR*south* conference had also dropped. However an emerging trend whereby young scholars were applying to attend as paper-givers was noted.

An evaluation plan for CPR*south* is being developed based on A developmental evaluation done using the "Utilisation Focused Evaluation (UFE)" methodology supported by IDRC. The proposed time frame for this exercise is one year and the results will be available by the time of the next CPR*south* conference. It was agreed that that this evaluation has value particularly in the context of broadening the CPR*south* funding basis in the context of sustainability and diversification. It was noted that capacity building work is difficult to assess within a short time frame.

7.0 Future of CPR*south* (Board Paper 3, previously circulated)

In the context of discussions relating to the establishment and operation of the CPR*south* Africa chapter it was agreed that the Charter be amended reflect the new conditions and to provide for additional Board Members to address continuity and workload concerns, with elections to be held in 2010. It was noted that out of the current total of nine Board members, three were due to retire in 2010 and six in 2012, which may cause problems of continuity. It was also pointed out that the workload around conferences was too much for board members alone and was now dependent on the good will of non-members such as those attending as observers. A reason for keeping membership down was to contain the travel expenses, but in light of the Finance Committee activities and the Chair's suggestion that some members could pay their own travel, this would be less of a constraint in the future. It was also noted that not all members attended. Therefore, it was agreed to leave it to the administrative partner to propose an increase that would allow for adequate representation across the Asia Pacific and would allow the efficient operation of the conferences.

Alison Gillwald made a presentation on arrangements relating to CPR*afrika*. She indicated that that CPR*afrika* currently operated with a selection committee that fulfilled the

functions of the Board of Directors. They had decided to adopt that the name of CPR Africa and not CPR*south* Africa given the potential for confusion with an organization related to South Africa. She noted the assistance of LIRNE*asia* and confirmed the dates of the conference as being 19-21 April 2001. She also indicated that the costs of the conference are likely to be high due to the need to run the conference in two languages (i.e., English and French).

Given the brand recognition already achieved by CPR*south*, Gillwald suggested that the name be retained by the Asia Pacific entity. It was agreed that the name CPR*south* be used in the Asia Pacific region and CPR*africa* in the African region. Given the differences in organizational structure in Africa and possibly in Latin America, it was agreed that the Charter be amended to reflect the less homogenous reality that has emerged and remove references to regional “chapters” of CPR*south*. The Charter will be amended to provide for a coordination committee to undertake the coordination of the external activities. It was also agreed that the objectives of the Charter be re-arranged as previously agreed. LIRNE*asia* will prepare draft revisions to the Charter and will circulate to the Board for comment and approval.

LIRNE*asia* was instructed to modify the paper selection criteria to admit only those papers that dealt with Asia-Pacific relevant topics. However it was agreed that there was flexibility to invite senior scholars. At every regional conference, best efforts will be made to include a multi-region session that will most likely involve senior-scholar invitees who can provide a synthetic overview.

It was agreed that CPR*africa* would meet every April, CPR*south* would meet every December and it was proposed that each regional unit would organize a multi-regional event every three years involving the best junior and senior scholars. This would commence in 2012 with CPR*south* taking the lead. Best efforts will be made to introduce web-based methods of extending the reach of each regional event. Video links were discussed but it was discovered that simultaneous scheduling would be a problem because of time zones, even if it was possible to hold the conferences on the same days.

Noting the success of the internship program being undertaken by the Asia Pacific region, it was agreed that this be continued and expanded subject to resources being made available.

8.0 Any other business

Xavier questioned the next steps to progress Young scholars to the publication stage. It was noted that CPR*south* provided opportunities for networking and access to senior scholars, (most who were on various editorial boards) and it was up to the Young Scholars to take advantage of this opportunity and the relevant Board members to provide the necessary support. Samarajiva pointed out that more could be done by Board members to provide mentoring support to the paper givers, including giving more detailed and timely comments and reading multiple drafts. He said it was not possible for LIRNE*asia* or any of the resource persons such as Susan Kline who were donating their time to provide centralized assistance.

It was agreed to continue with seven sessions of 70 minutes each and a maximum of 21 papers. The presentation time will be limited to 10 minutes each to allow for more

discussion. It will be mandatory to make policy presentations based on the research paper, and not simply present the research. The length of papers is to be 15 pages including citations. It was also agreed that the "Best Paper" competition be retained.

It was agreed that the procedures approved for election of new members in 2008 will be used again.

Upon completion of business, the meeting was adjourned.

Scholarship holders: CPR*south* Young Scholar Tutorials and Workshop on Potential for Mobile 2.0 in Emerging Asia

21-22 June 2010, Singapore

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