

Fostering Human Rights Culture:
Combating Women and Child Trafficking through Community Radio
Real Case Study in West Java, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The role of mass media have always been the most effective tools in disseminating information both to from or to public. Conventional media of television, radio, newspaper or magazine are mostly used to raise public awareness. Nevertheless, there are few things that missed that most of survivors—may it be poverty, malnutrition, HIV/AIDS, Tsunami, Earthquake or other natural disasters and human trafficking—have a poor living standard or even live in undesirable environment. Most of these unfortunate people do not have access to media. Many of these commercial media are only targeted potential marketable urban area in Indonesia, leaving rural remote area—where survivor lives—in darkness. Where illiteracy rate is still very high, low access to media and high geographical hurdle, community radio is a one practical solution to take.

The idea of using community radio as the tool to empower community derived when my senior (34) and I (23) worked together. Our core team consists of 4 young peoples (23-34 years old). I become the Fund Raising Liaison Officer and anti trafficking trainer for my organization (Medianet Indonesia, a local NGO that now known as OnTrack Media Indonesia/OTMI). Me and my senior met the Leader of Farmer's Community Radio Network (JRSP)—consist of 282 community radios—and initiated the first tripartite cooperation between the Ministry of National Education of Republic of Indonesia , Medianet Indonesia, and JRSP in a counter trafficking campaign in trafficking sending areas in West Java province.

The action had the potential of reaching 42.000-60.000 potential migrant workers and their communities in 6 districts in West Java through more than 60 community radios. The goal is to inform them about the danger of human trafficking and gives simple tips to have a safe migration. The role of my organization, Medianet Indonesia was providing trainings for capacity building for the announcers and staffs so they are able to produce quality anti trafficking Public Service Announcements (PSA's) as public awareness broadcast tool for their listeners.

This effort was regarded not only as an effective preventive action against human trafficking practices in West Java but also as a sustainable program since the project donated 1 radio production unit. As Indonesian broadcasting law is not allowed community radio to air commercials, hoping the project's technical assistance can gives JRSP ability to create revenue by marketing its radio production unit beside its vast network. Because of the success of this pilot project, in the early of 2006 we're expanding the project areas to other 3 provinces: North Sumatra, Central Java, and East Java.

We can see that community radio also has the ability to empower their listeners or communities on other fields, such as poverty reduction, education, health, law, socio-economic, disaster management and many other issues that could be adjusted according to the context. This model gave us pictures of how community radio plays a vital role in empowering its communities.

Preface

The media plays an indispensable role in educating us about the many manifestations of global human trafficking, presenting the problem in human terms and in all its painful detail. Yet media coverage is weak in many parts of the world. Some news media outlets are not yet aware of the uniqueness of the trafficking phenomenon, or confuse it with other issues such as illegal migration, child slave and alien smuggling¹.

Trafficking has become a major problem in Indonesia that has destroyed thousand lives of young generation particularly women and children. Every year, Indonesia sent approximately 2.6 million workers to 16 countries and gains approximately 2 to 3.4 billion USD as remittance. These numbers are growing 5.2% (500.000 workers) every year². Nevertheless, these workers—more than 70% are women with quarter to half million of these being children— are vulnerable to exploitation, sexual abuse, forced labor, debt bondage and many other forms of human rights violation³. As Indonesian worker put effort to earn a better living yet they face the danger and may trap themselves in the modern slavery.

Along with the UN anti trafficking movement many elements has joined forces to fight trafficking in Indonesia: the government, civil society, international organization and foundation. Even so, there are still lots of efforts need to be done since Indonesia now is categorized as a country struggles to combat trafficking but it has not succeeded in eradicating it⁴. There is a need to create other creative and strategic method to counter this heinous crime.

There are many factors behind persons being trafficked, however, most of it because of the unpredictable reason, NOT KNOWING. NOT KNOWING where to call to make sure they have the right documents, NOT KNOWING where to go to register themselves, NOT KNOWING that they must have legal documents of contract, migrant passport before they go, NOT KNOWING that they shouldn't falsified their documents, etc. These has lead more than 2.239.566 human rights violations to 1.563.334 of these are being with no document at all and 32.390 migrant workers have falsified documents⁵.

Many NGOs, government bodies, foundation, etc using conventional media such as television, private radio station, and national newspaper in their public awareness campaign to warn the community, but in the reality they failed to reach the 'real' audience. Most of vulnerable areas and targeted victim live in a very poor area and do not have access to watch television or even buy a newspaper. Although Indonesia's national literacy rates have improved (80.5% for women, 90.0% for men)⁶, there are pockets of

¹ US State Department, "Trafficking in Persons Report, June 2005, Washington, US State-Department.

² www.antaranews.com, Denpasar, Tuesday, September 20th, 2005

³ Rosenberg, Ruth, "*Trafficking of Women and Children in Indonesia*", Jakarta, Indonesia, ACILS-ICMC 2003, page. 27.

⁴ www.kompas.com, Monday, June 13th, 2005, "*Delapidating Parent's Perception on Daughter as an Asset Vs Exploitation*".

⁵ www.stoptrafiking.or.id, Susilo, Wahyu, "Indonesia's Migrant Worker Human Rights (Implementing Durban Commitment), Consortium of Migrant Workers Defender (KOPBUMI), 2002. The other violations are 33 workers died, 2 are charged for death penalty, 107 abuses and rape cases, 4.598 escaped from their employer, 1.101 being locked up, 24.325 lose contacts, 14.222 captivated, 137.866 deported, 222.157 fired without agreement 6.427 captured, 65.000 do not have assurance, 25.004 got wage penalty, and 50 faced syari'a court.

⁶ UNDP/BPS, "*Indonesia Human Development Report: Towards a New Consensus*", Jakarta, Indonesia: BPS-Statistic Indonesia, BAPPENAS, UNDP 2001, page 79

illiteracy in many parts of the country. Many of these areas having low education, high illiteracy rate, high sending communities for trafficking⁷. West Java is the one of the largest sender areas following East Java

The most feasible way to warn and educate them is through listening. This is where the radio has a very important role in informing and educating the society.

Objectives & Scope

This essay will elaborate the public awareness strategy of using community radio in a campaign. It will describe our strategy in developing creative ways of using community radio to deal with human rights issues. It is a cost-efficient yet effective and sustainable effort to disseminate messages. Further more, this essay will also give more in-depth analysis on how community radio can increase its role in empowering its communities and gain benefits from its activities.

My essay will scope especially on alternative solution of anti trafficking campaign by using the community power with the support from the government and non governmental organization in Indonesia particularly in West Java as the one of the largest sender area of trafficking in Indonesia⁸. Yet this approach is flexible, adaptable, and feasible to be implemented in other context with several conditions that will be elaborated later.

Community Radio-Definition

Community radio has grown since the New Order Era was over (1998). Since then, there are hundreds community radio exist but none of them affiliated or gather in one big association which has a clear division of community empowerment. Many of community radio exist because of hobby, specific interest, and only run temporary.

Even so, the government has recognized their existence through defined community radio in the new Broadcasting Law. According to Broadcasting Law No. 32 year 2002, Article 21-24⁹:

Section 6 Community Broadcasting Institutions

Article 21

- (1) Community Broadcasting Institutions as referred to in Article 13 clause (2) point c, are broadcasting institutions in the form of Indonesian legal entities that are founded by certain communities. The Community Broadcasting Institutions are independent and non-commercial for they provide services to their community. The transmitters are low in power.
- (2) The Community Broadcasting Institutions as referred to in clause (1) operate on the following bases:
 - a. Non profit oriented and not a part of a profit oriented company; and
 - b. To educate and teach the community to increase welfare by promoting programs in the field of culture, education and information that reflect national identity.
- (3) The Community Broadcasting Institution is a non partisan community organization that:

⁷ op.cit. pg. 23

⁸ Rosenberg, Ruth, "Trafficking of Women and Children in Indonesia", Jakarta, Indonesia, ACILS-ICMC 2003, pg. 152.

⁹ Broadcasting Law No. 32 year 2002

- a. is neither a representative of a foreign organization or institution nor a member of international community;
- b. is not related to illegal organizations; and
- c. is not a tool for the propaganda of certain groups or factions.

Article 22

- (1) A Community Broadcasting Institution is established by the fund contributed by a certain community and belongs to the community.
- (2) A Community Broadcasting Institution receives funding from donation, grants, sponsors and other legal sources with no string attached.

Article 23

- (1) Community Broadcasting Institutions are not allowed to receive foreign initial fund to establish the stations and operational fund.
- (2) Community Broadcasting Institutions are not allowed to run advertisings and/or other commercials except the PSA's.

Article 24

- (1) A Community Broadcasting Institution is obliged to develop codes of ethics and regulations that must be known widely by the community and other members of the society.
- (2) In the case of the existence grievance from the community or other members of the society on the violation of code of ethics and/or regulations, the Community Broadcasting Institution is obliged to take actions in accordance to guidelines and prevailing provisions.

There are 3 unique points from the definition and they are (1) the community radio should educate and teach the community to increase welfare by promoting programs in the field of culture, education and information that reflect national identity; (2) A Community Broadcasting Institution is established by the fund contributed by a certain community and belongs to the community; (3) Community Broadcasting Institutions are not allowed to run advertisings and/or other commercials except the PSA's. From these 3 points we can conclude that the strength of a community radio is coming within the community and have more intimate relationship with its listener.

On the other hand, we might doubt its sustainability since most of them built their radios because of hobby and treat it as a 'just' communication tool inside or inter-villages. Nevertheless, there are also premises that if they built it based on hobby that means they like their duty to maintain it and make it sustainable. Even tough they are not as experienced as private radio but if we see it from other perspective even a community radio have their listeners and can disseminate information as same as the private radio, then definitely we can increase its role on disseminating valuable information which alleviate their lives. Maybe most of activist might doubt its power but what happened with Farmer Community Radio Network in West Java is beyond the reasonable doubt.

JRSP Brief Profile	
Member	: (Total member: 282 stasiun with @ 5 - 8 staffs)
Districts	: Regencies in West Java Provinces, they are Sukabumi, Cianjur, Garut, Sumedang, Majalengka, Ciamis, Cirebon, Indramayu, Subang and Tasikmalaya.
Listeners	
Age	: 18 s/d 50 years old
Sex	: 60% men and 40% women
Education	: illiterate, elementary until high schools graduates.
Livelihoods	: mainly farmers, Civil Servants, Teachers, students, Law enforcer, private& merchants as well as religious leaders in Villages.
Total potential	: 700-1000 loyal listeners per villages that dominated by migrant workers in each villages

From the above profile, we can conclude that the TARGET and JRSP TOTAL POTENSIAL LISTENERS according to the profile of Indonesia Worker and their communities.

Farmer Community Radio Network West Java (Jaringan Radio Suara Petani Jawa Barat)

As far as I can see, there is no other strong association of community radio in Indonesia beside Farmer Community Radio Association (JRSP) in West Java. Its member consists of 282 radios (active and intermittent radios). Unfortunately, there are still few people and institutions know about this association or even their potential to reach hundred thousands of people especially in West Java. It is a "hidden" association with a "hidden" power. Even they haven't realized the power they have until they held an "off air" calling from each station member. Amazingly, in 1999 they have managed to gather more than 100.000 listeners came from all 10 districts in West Java¹⁰.

Their radio broadcasts regular programs as entertainment, rural issues, agriculture information, matchmaking, and liaison the search and found of people. As time passed they began to realize their important wider role in making changes towards their own community by using their own power. Now, the big informal gathering has evolved into a strong vast network that cannot be easily separated. This is the part when my senior and me tried to make their vision of empowering its communities became reality.

How do you contribute to solving community problem?

My organization has a quite significant record of relationship with the association although it has been more than 3 years since the association hasn't received any attention from other institution. JRSP wanted to improve their radio programs and management skills but unfortunately there was no institution that can really assist such needs. While my senior and I had the same opinion that there are still chances

¹⁰ Personal Interview with Yurinda Hidayat, Leader of JRSP, OnTrack Media Indonesia, 2006. Because of the Leader's initiative, Mrs. Yurinda Hidayat¹⁰, on June 13th, 2005, JRSP gain their legal status (Noctariat Decree). Unfortunately, all of the members haven't been regulated yet since they are still waiting Broadcasting Law amendment. After the 30 years long struggle Mrs.Yurinda Hidayat has managed to empower grass roots and still become their main advisor whenever they need her until now.She convinced small scaled farmers that they can improve their life and their livelihoods through radio and helped them faced the New Order regime that prohibit all kinds of freedom of expression, transparency, and civil society empowerment. She began the process when she involved in the Association of Farmers Family in 1970s. She keeps giving them support, motivation and unites them into one big informal gathering.

for the non commercial community radio to survive and maintain its operation. But what kind of program that could give them capacity building as well as urge changes for their communities? What strategy should we take to ensure its sustainability?

Me and my team came up with a brilliant idea that we should give them an expertise of PSA production to the talented broadcaster of JRSP network so they will be able to produce their own PSAs and offer their skills to other institution. The chance lays only in PSA or donor grant as stated earlier that under the Broadcasting Law No.32 year 2002, community radio are not allowed to take any commercial advertisement.

In the meantime, Medianet Indonesia was in the middle of completing the anti Trafficking Campaign Program with American Solidarity Center (ACILS) and International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) in 10 most vulnerable areas of trafficking in Indonesia. In the project I acted as one of the facilitator of anti trafficking workshop, and we succeeded to train more than 454 faciitators coming from 249 local NGOs across Indonesia. We realized that all of our activities could be integrated together. The big idea was we are going to produced Anti Trafficking PSAs that produced by community radio staffs. Our team identified 3 components in our action if possible:

No.	Activities	Goal
1.	Give them the technical skills of producing PSAs	Human Resources capacity Building
2.	Donate 1 unit production for the network	Alternative financial support capital
3.	Give basic knowledge of what and how is human trafficking	Human resources capacity building

But the main problem was my organization couldn't afford it. We have to find other fund to help this association. This is when we decided to took the proposal to other donors. We tried to offer this idea to several donors but it failed. This is the time when we shifted our next trial to the government sector. We saw a slight chance in Ministry of National Education as we see that this program are closely related to women affairs division. Our first attempt failed since they said that have no fund available. Nevertheless, I sensed that the real problem is we haven't really articulate our idea well and haven't elaborated all benefits of the program

This is where my part and contribution as the Fund Raising Liaison Officer. I tried to persuade them by giving more prove and design a sound and clearer proposal that this program will give huge impact to the people of Indonesia. After many attempts, explanation, debating and probing, finally they were willing to support the idea. It's a along process, takes more than 4 months to ensure them that this project will give a huge impact to the targeted society. They valued our approach is one of its kind, different, cost effective and self sustain.

Since this is a pilot project then they gave us an initial fund of U\$ 6000. It is actually a small grant but the impact was huge and made changes especially the role of the radio association itself and its communities. I acted as the Liaison Officer between three institutions and a trainer for Introduction to Trafficking in Persons.

Who have you worked with?

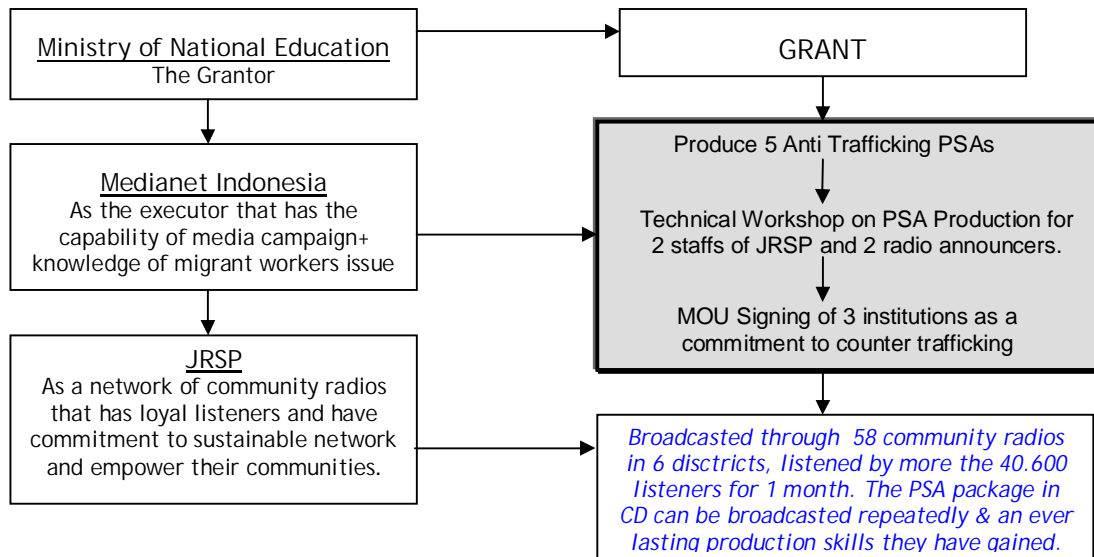
This program has become tripartite collaborative effort and how we managed to liaison different stakeholders, a community based association, the government and NGO. Since, usually Non Governmental Organization often seen as the opposite of the government, but today we have proved that we could work

together side by side to counter trafficking in Indonesia. Our roles are the Ministry of National Education acting as the donor, Medianet Indonesia as the executing agency and JRSP as the associated medium.

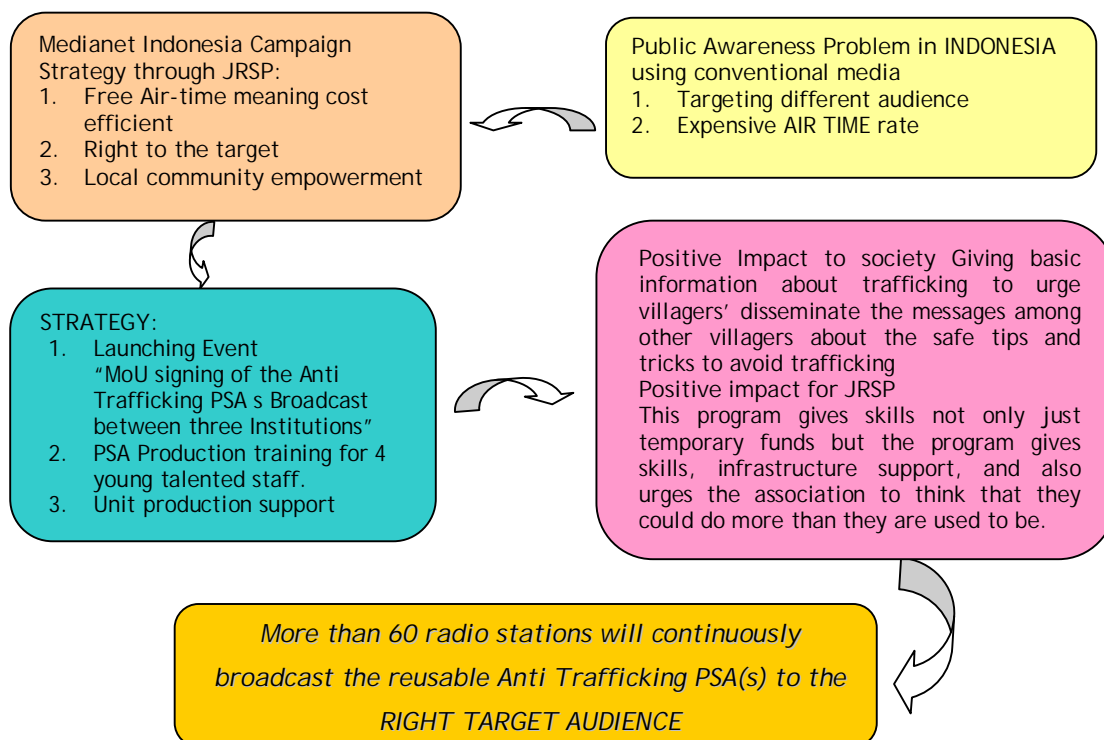
Who have you helped?

All stakeholders are benefited from this program, especially the targeted people. Our beneficiaries are migrant worker and their communities especially women and children prone to trafficking in West Java. The PSAs would give them warning and tips on safe migration so they will realize their basic rights, the risks, and the safe way to go for it.

Flowchart of Collaborative Cooperation



Impact Flowchart



What have you accomplished?

1. Liaison tripartite in one collaborative program.
2. Helping to empower the community radio association.
3. Raise the awareness of 40.000 - 60.000 potential migrant workers and their communities
4. Giving skills to the radio staffs so they pass it on to others.
5. Creating ways to get potential income by 'selling' its radio production unit.
6. Raise the awareness of how community radio has a significant role to empower its communities.
7. Generating potential supports from other international organization such as USAID, UNICEF, Tifa Foundation, ILO, World Bank so on.
8. Generating attention of another government department of using the similar public awareness raising method, such as the Ministry of Labor and Transmigration Jakarta Office.

Why is it innovative or successful?

1. It's successful because this program could unite three stakeholders, the government, community and an NGO.
2. Its successful as there is program extension request from the Ministry of National Education to conduct similar project format in 3 other provinces. Namely North Sumatra, Central Java, and East Java.
3. Its succesful as it strengthens community radio's role in the world of development.
4. Its innovative as it was the first time that this association can give real contribution and warning of trafficking to its listeners. Especially protecting women and children in major sending areas.
5. Its innovative as this program also acknowledged youth empowerment. One of the pre-requisite conditions for the association is that they will send 4 youths (21-25 years old) to our training. We applied this condition because their time in association still long and they will able to use and transfer their skills to others.
6. Its innovative and cost efficient since disseminate PSA(s) through community radio as you do not have to pay the airtime.
7. Its innovative and successful as now the association redefines its role in community and start working with other institutions that can help their society problems and increase member's role. Such as training to the announcer how to be a paralegal (person who give and accompany victim of human rights violation in facing legal procedures, law suits, trial, etc) so they can give legal consultation to their listeners.

STRATEGIC SCHEME OF THE ACTION

KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICAL SKILLS	Giving skills to produce their own PSA and make the participant as in-house trainer of JRSP so they will able to transfer their skills to others.
	The ability to identify themes/aspects of trafficking in the making of a PSA.
	PSA roadcasting without AIR-TIME fee

EFFECTIVE AND COST EFFICIENT	7 PSAs were broadcasted by more than 60 community radios in West Java. Each community radio has average 700-1000 loyal listeners.
	By the fact above, we can measure the potential listeners is between 42.000-60.000.
	If 1 PSA are being played once a day then there will be 30 times in a month. And if they play 3 PSAs then 1 listeners will hear PSA for 90 times in a month.
	That means total we have broadcasted PSAs for 37.800 times in 1 month. Covered 6 districts in West Java to more than 42.000-60.000 listeners- WITHOUT PAYING AIR TIME FEE!
	Getting full support from Ministry of National Education
SUSTAINABLE	Give concrete skills on producing PSA through radio
	Give 1 unit production to the association
	Giving an output that could be re-useable
	The project is not just maintain the product on the air but also maintain the network serves the public as they now generating revenue from its production unit.

How have you measured the result of your work?

The impact from public awareness program can not be measured instantly since we have to analyze from 3 levels, cognitive, affection, and behavior. The process of monitoring and evaluation is still on-going now. Even tough, this process adjusted according to the financial capacity of the previous grant. Nevertheless, we are planning in the future to have a special research for measuring the impact of community radio to its communities.

As a reference, this association has many years observation and they can measure their loyal listeners from how many different listeners that requests their songs and through regular gathering in village meeting hall, Friday prayers, and many other community events. We use their findings to build a short profile above.

Specifically for this action so far we have identified the progress achievements as follows:

1. When we held the launching, we invited 60 radios station "managers" (they have different title for this) and they are all welcome the program and really thrilled of the work they made. There are 10 samples of station manager's quotations that describe that *this* program has improved their confidence and as the breakthrough of their potentiality to give something to their communities.
2. Days after broadcasting the PSA one of the station have met its head of regency to approach the similar strategy in the local level.
3. Although we only distribute the PSA in a CD to 60 radios but the last report we have is that more than 70 stations are willing to copy the PSA so they could play it in their own station. This initiative has increased the multiplier effect of this program.
4. One of the participants now has produced another PSA for law enforcer. This is an evidence of an ever-lasting skill we gave towards the youth.

5. The Ministry of National Education have given us and JRSP, second program of extending this action to other 3 provinces, North Sumatra, Central Java, and East Java which are also known as the most vulnerable area of trafficking.
6. We also gain support from USAID trafficking program officers, ACILS and ICMC has reckoned this as their achievement on having us as a partner that could collaborate and maintain anti trafficking campaign without their funding supports.
7. This program has attract more international institution including UNICEF and national commission such as Indonesia Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI) that want to involve the association in their program and helping them in maintaining the network by giving more skills either to the announcer or the association.

How would you improve the impact?

Even so, raising awareness is initial effort that leads another follow-up action. One the reasons why many women and children easily trapped because of their poor economic situation. We cannot simply give them knowledge of the danger when their parents are the traffickers. Our cooperation have developed more in livelihoods program on having a plan to counter trafficking by giving the women announcers technical skills of sewing, Java Bridal Make-up, etc, and making the station as the community center where they can learn the techniques. These announcers then teach and train the women and children so they can sell or use their skill to earn more living. Automatically, community radios are not only a tool of informing news or entertainment but also educate and improve the standard of living of their listeners. Moreover, we can teach languages, Math, alphabet to the villagers who has low standard of education in the remote areas, most part of East Indonesia still have high illiteracy rate. I do realize that these challenges is now beyond the media works.

How can the youth replicate your experience?

Basically, there are several ways of replicating this model based on the premises that you have at least one community radio or a network in your area and the feasibility to get all necessary electronic equipments.

Considerable conditions:

1. You may find help on assembling it, if you do not have engineering background.
2. Mainly community radio really effective in suburban area where mainstream commercial media are not available. Community radio can be seen as an alternative media.
3. There are 3 main aspects of community radio that should be noticed¹¹:
 1. Equal Access. The access on voting and giving feedback from the existed communication system.
 2. Participation. The community involvement in the making and operating the system. The level of participation has to be incorporated in all levels of decision making.

¹¹ Asian Institute of Journalism, 1988: Oepen, 1988a

3. Stand alone and autonomous. The community has the power to decide the system, free access, participating in running the station, and their policy.

This action is not only for those who have learned public awareness or major in communication but also for those who cares and want to make changes, anybody who have the idealism can implement this model.

These are some of the example of replicating of the model that I would like to propose:

1. Creating your own community radio in your surroundings and create a program that could accommodate your neighborhoods interest. Eg: You can advice people to wisely use their water sources and electronic appliances, etc.
2. Urge your society to create their own community radio as this will strengthen the relationship and way of sharing information amongst them.
3. If you have identified the existence of community radio particularly in the area that has many social, cultural, or even education problems, then you could encourage them to participate in your program or help them to improve their program quality to become more creative and informative.
4. If you find the radio difficult to finance themselves, you can liaison them to other institution that could help, or explore the surrounding income sources. For instance cooperate with local business to held an awareness event for youth society.
5. Effective tool to educate or warn society for any sector:
 - ✚ Education: Teaching alphabet to eradicate illiteracy, languages, basic Math etc that could be announced. The bottom line is something that could be imagined of.
 - ✚ Human Trafficking: So many things could be informed and tackled ranging from the general information of working standard until legal advocacy, consultancies, etc.
 - ✚ Health: Warning of Avian Flu, diarrhea, Polio, and encourage villagers to go to the nearest *Puskesmas* (small clinic in villages) to vaccinate their children.
 - ✚ Disaster Management: As long as the transmitter is not destructed, the radio could give an early warning and valuable information for the survivor at post disaster stage. Low battery powered community radio in Aceh has proven its role days after Tsunami hit the area.
 - ✚ Gender issues: Creating talk show program or discussion about men and women role in the society. Try to invite an ordinary mother to talk in radio, to share her efforts in supporting his family along with her husband. Creates an environment that both sexes can act accordingly in community.
 - ✚ Conflict resolution: Community radio is the strong key in disseminating peaceful message in lowering the tension in conflict areas. Furthermore, in a peace situation, radio community can built such ways of communication on how to solve problems amongst society peacefully to prevent from getting worse.
 - ✚ Community interest: Since community radio established by and for community its welcomes anyone to participate in the program. Explore the hidden talents, bring local culture and art to the air, brings particular
 - ✚ Many others
6. Educate the announcers about certain issues according to the area problem. So when they broadcast, they could inform the issues. Such as on trafficking, we may inform the announcer that

listeners have to have a contract before you go to work, copy your passport, the information about the right agent to go, etc.

7. You may find your skills by joining school's radio first or local radio on how to operate a small scale radio station.

Closing

In my point of view, the existence of community radio is the realization of the pure democracy. Radio community creates a public sphere that can urge each people to speak and argue, as long as it comes from the society, independent, not controlled by one's institution propaganda.

The role of community radio is increasing especially in Indonesia. Although, they still try to find the best way to improve their function and role. That is why, in my point of view, we need to support their existence as an alternative way to create a participative communication model that comes within the society.

As young generation who will be responsible for the future of mankind with all its inheritances, we have to seek alternative way as to solve grass root problems. That is why; I want to show to all young generations that community radio can and will play an important role in the future.

All in all, community radio as the media is the tool for us to make changes in our society especially poor living community. We can use this chance and idea to improve our way in disseminating, advocating, consulting, capacity building, or other forms as long as we use this tool for the best of our community and humanity. Therefore, let us make a change to make our world better. The world where there will be less hunger, less trafficking, less illiteracy, less global warming, less information divide, and so on, the world of democracy, the world of ours. Let us turn NOT KNOWING INTO KNOWING!

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