

Mid-term Progress Report for Integrated Programmes

For the WOTRO secretariat:

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1. Background information

Title of IP:	<i>Mobile Africa Revisited: A comparative study of the relationship between new communication technologies and social spaces (Chad, Mali, Cameroon, Angola)</i>
File number:	W01.65.310.00
Period covered by this report:	January 2009- February 2010
Name Programme coordinator:	Mirjam de Bruijn
Key scientific and non-scientific partners:	University of Cape Town; Langaa (Cameroon); University of Buea (Cameroon); CRASH (Chad); Point Sud/University of Mali; CEIC, UCAN (Angola); SNV; Ericsson; IICD; ZAIN; ASC.
Themes covered by research:	Mobility, communication technologies and social relations in 'marginal areas' in Africa
Countries covered by research:	Chad, Mali, Senegal, Cameroon, Angola/Namibia and South Africa
Total programme budget:	(included two PhD ASC, Post-doc salary top-up; excluded the time investments of senior researchers in the programme, ie. Matching; this would entail at least another 300000 euros) 880.000 euros
WOTRO contribution:	695.000 euros

Projects, researchers and supervisors:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nr /Title: - Researcher: - Supervisors: - Start and end date: 	<p>Communication technologies, politics and mobility in the Bamenda Grassfields and amongst Bamenda Grassfielders in the South West Province of Cameroon and in the diaspora</p> <p>Richard Akum Francis Nyamnjoh, Tangie Fonchingong, Mirjam De Bruijn January 2009 – December 2012</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nr /Title: - Researcher: - Supervisors: - Start and end date: 	<p>Nomadic cultures in the era of new ICTs: the transformation of nomadic social hierarchies in Mali and beyond</p> <p>Naffet Keita (postdoc) +MA students</p> <p>Naffet Keita, Mirjam de Bruijn, Francis Nyamnjuh</p> <p>August 2008- July 2012</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nr /Title: - Researcher: - Supervisors: - Start and end date: 	<p>Political identities, social hierarchies and the history of communication technologies in northern Angola</p> <p>Inge Brinkman (postdoc)</p> <p>Inge Brinkman, Salim Valimamade, Francis Nyamnjuh</p> <p>April 2008- May 2012</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nr /Title: - Researcher: - Supervisors: - Start and end date: 	<p>Losing the peace? The post-war history of south-east Angola and the introduction of new communication technologies</p> <p>Inge Brinkman (postdoc)</p> <p>Mirjam de Bruijn, Salim Valimamade, Inge Brinkman</p> <p>August 2008- November 2012</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nr /Title: - Researcher: - Supervisors: - Start and end date: 	<p>Disconnecting the margins? Conflict mobilities and the introduction of ICTs in Central Chad</p> <p>Djimet Seli</p> <p>Alio Khalil , Mirjam de Bruijn, Francis Nyamnjuh</p> <p>August 2008- July 2012</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nr /Title: - Researcher: - Supervisors: - Start and end date: 	<p>Régulation des technologies numériques et état de droit au Sénégal: vers une théorie de la normativité décentrée</p> <p>Fatima Diallo</p> <p>Mirjam de Bruijn, Han van Dijk</p> <p>January 2009- January 2012</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nr /Title: - Researcher: - Supervisors: - Start and end date: 	<p>Mobility, identity and belonging: young Angolans in Cape Town and Luanda</p> <p>Imke Gooskens</p> <p>Francis Nyamnjuh, Inge Brinkman, Mirjam de Bruijn</p> <p>May 2009-November 2012</p>

The senior researchers in the programme all developed their own research topics next to the PhD and post doc research-coordination. Francis Nyamnjuh will work on the topic of bushfallers in Cameroon; Mirjam de Bruijn developed a project on mobile telephony, photography and history in Cameroon; Dr Fonchingong will work on transnationalism (Nigerians) in Cameroon; Prof Khalil developed a project on language and new ICT in relation to gender in Central Chad. Of course the senior researchers are all implied in the on-going projects and work on the development of the comparative framework. They all attended the various workshops in the Netherlands and in Cameroon.

A MA student (Miss Siri Lamoureaux) from the research master programme 'African Studies' in Leiden was recruited by the team to continue research in Sudan. Her study concerned language, ICT and identity among student youth in Khartoum. Siri Lamoureaux's Mphil, which is passed with distinction, is has been accepted for publication under the Langaa/ASC series,

a co-publication initiative that emphasises north-south collaboration born around this project. Two books have already been published in this series, one of which on Mobile Phones: The New Talking Drums of Everyday Africa, edited by us (see Langaa 2009 report <http://www.langaa-rpciq.net/+Langaa-RPCIG-2009-Annual-Report+.html>).

Although not directly sponsored by the project, other students, from the fact of being supervised by members of the project, have had their attention directed to various themes of concern to the project. These include Amadou Adamou, Barbara Gwamnesia and Henrietta Mambo, whose work on Boat Migrants in Senegal has also been accepted for publication in the Langaa/ASC series. Similarly, thanks to his move to South Africa to take up a professorship in Social Anthropology with the University of Cape Town, Francis Nyamnjoh has, inspired by the WOTRO project, developed a Southern African project (involving South Africa, Namibia and Mauritius) aimed at comparing results, for which we are currently seeking funding.

A MA student (Hanneke Post) from the masters programme Development studies in Wageningen was linked to the programme with her study on the role of ICTs in rural development (farmers organisations) in southern Mali. Her project was developed in close collaboration with IICD (The Hague). She will finalise her thesis in 2010.

A MA student Silvia Alessi from the University of Florence finalised her MA thesis on South-East Angola with support of the programme.

Film: filmer Sjoerd Sijsma developed a scenario for a first filming period. He will make a documentary on the basis of this research programme, but mainly filming in Cameroon. The first try-out films were presented and they are used in teaching activities.

The project of Walter Nkwi who started a PhD on the history of communication and Mobility in Cameroon (Grassfields) as from 2007, continued this work under the mobile Africa Programme. He participated also in the various workshops. Walter will finalise his thesis in 2010; his project forms a sound historical basis for the case study on Cameroon but reveals insights for the other studies as well.

2. One page summary of progress

Please use a maximum of one page to describe the progress made in the programme. Specify the results in terms of scientific, developmental and collaborative output and impact. Please note that this page will be published on the NWO-website.

Summary of Progress

The research programme 'Mobile Africa Revisited' has clearly revealed the need for in-depth case studies when discussing communication technologies in Africa. So far, most publications on this theme offer only a general overview, based on statistics and macro-level analysis. Qualitative research offers a different interpretation of the relationship between technology and society than hitherto proposed with regards to Africa and new communication technologies. The analyses so far focus on 'impact' and 'influence' of new ICT. This has in turn led to a simplified view on the relationship between development and new ICT; new ICT are hailed as an unequivocally positive factor for development.

In our programme we propose to view the relationship between technology and society as mutually interactive, involving processes of shaping society, transformations/continuities and creative appropriation.

These ideas about society and technology have been sustained by our research activities so far. Research on this relationship should be people-centred rather than technology-centred. We have taken the focus of studying processes of shaping and appropriation to its methodological extreme and focus on network histories rather than the mobile phone as guiding principle. After all, studying such processes involves the ways in which people make technologies fit into their personal histories rather than taking the introduction of communication technologies as a starting point. Qualitative research, based in in-depth interview and biographical reflection reveal how social networks and strings of people are engaged with new communication technologies.

Such social interaction is centred around mobility rather than bounded geographical regions, and hence we focus in our programme explicitly on mobility and draw in connections between people resident in different areas. This approach that studies the relations between mobility and new ICT, such as the mobile phone, has been taken up by other scholars studying new ICT in Africa. Especially the publication of our edited volume 'New talking drums of Africa' has shown the first results of this type of research. The programme has proven to be a challenge in methodology as well. Research in the relation between marginality, mobility and communication brings the researchers into areas that are not easy accessible, like the increasing political insecurity in the Casamance, political instability in Chad and remote areas in Cameroon, Angola and the peripheries of towns like Luanda and Cape Town. Following people means doing research in various places at once and following the itineraries that these people take. The researchers have to develop very flexible strategies in their research. Furthermore research into communication involves looking into language as well. Opening phones and conversations opens new avenues for data gathering. The programme contributes to the recent discussions on virtual technologies and research in virtual environments.

In conclusion a number of issues stand out:

- People in marginal regions in Africa evaluate new ICT in far balanced and nuanced ways than is usually assumed in the development discourse.
- In people's evaluations of new ICT not only 'development' in the traditional sense of the word is drawn in; people also relate it to issues of morality, landscape, culture and politics in general.
- Studying the interaction between technology and society requires a people-centred rather than a technology-centred approach.
- Social interaction in the case of marginalised people is more related to mobility than to geographical places. This may at least partly explain the success of the mobile phone in Africa
- The history of ICTs in Africa (all ICTs were once new!) reveals valuable insights into present day dynamics around the development of ICTs in Africa and beyond. These historical trajectories reach much further than classic studies of fixed telephones and roads: it also includes letter-writing, schools and churches as social technologies of communication and networking, visits and messaging, photography and masks, etc. This diversity points to the importance of opening up the concept of communication.

3. Research progress and alterations in the keyword summary

Each perspective (scientific, development and collaboration) of this question contains three items:

- a description of alterations in the key word summary
- the revised key word summary, including progress
- a description of progress, in relation to the timetable

Scientific significance

Please explain alterations in the original keyword summary. Such changes may have occurred while making the programme operational; in anticipation to foreseen risks and assumptions; or in anticipation to unforeseen (positive or negative) circumstances.

Alterations in the keyword summary

The main changes are the number of MA projects and the trajectory (for the Mali case) and the number of PhD projects; two ASC PhD projects could be linked to the programme, which means that we will have 5 PhD projects in the programme instead of 3; Further we would like to emphasize more clearly the interdisciplinarity and methodological innovations of the project.

The schedule for exchange in workshops altered slightly, we put the writing workshop a little earlier: reasons were both practical and for content; in January all the senior researchers had time in their programme; and the writing is considered as being part of the analytical process that should not start only at the end of the fieldwork period; writing during the fieldwork period helps to organise data and therefore makes the fieldwork period more effective.

In the methodology we have explicitly included visual methodologies, i.e. film and photography; all students work with photography as a tool to gather information and as valuable data in themselves; hence the idea to produce a photo book based on the visual material gathered in the different projects; this visual aspect will also add to the development of the methodology of the project.

Please fill out this revised keyword summary, both for expected and achieved results.

Revised keyword summary

Specific Objective(s): 1. interdisciplinarity; 2. development of new methodologies; 3. empirical research

Main results (expected/achieved)	Activities/methods	Indicators	Indicate progress (and explain below)
Expected: 3 PhD, now 5, and 8 Masters theses. Achieved: 1 MA thesis was	Writing workshop Methodology workshop 3 months training in the Netherlands	1. 2 MA finalised; 4 on their way; 1 added in 2010;	1. The Phd students are all (except the Cameroonian) in the field; the Mali master students finalise

<p>finished by Siri Lamoureux; another MA thesis was finalized by Barbara Gwanmesia; 3 are underway in the Mali project; for the Cam project we decided to rely on assistants, still possibility to include MA students; this counts as well for Angola case.</p> <p>1 MA project by Dutch student underway in Mali 1 MA student Angola; Two extra PhD projects: Casamance and history in Cameroon</p> <p>Non indicated as results, but added: In these projects interdisciplinarity is developed; original methodologies are central</p>	<p>Follow CERES course by two candidates Intensive supervision including Field visits (de Bruijn & Nyamnjoh: Cameroon; De Bruijn: Mali; De Bruijn: Chad; Brinkman: Cameroon and Angola; De Bruijn and Nyamnjoh: South Africa) Exchange of ideas on closed website (www.mobileafricarevisited.pbworks.com)</p> <p>English course</p> <p>Interdisciplinarity and originality in methodology are central to the teaching programmes; for both PhD candidates and for the senior researchers this is often a relatively new encounter</p>	<p>2. PhD: the candidates are on their way</p> <p>3. the disciplinary background of the researchers is important still, but all team members are committed to an interdisciplinary style, especially adding the ethnographic approach to their own background (political science, law, history, communication studies, development studies, linguistics)</p>	<p>their thesis end of March; one problem encountered with the Cameroon case study: the student stopped the programme after one year; we hope to engage a new student mid April.</p> <p>2. the first steps are made towards the definition of the methodology, i.e. visiting workshops and in writing papers and articles (see titles in appendix)</p>
<p>2. foreseen: publications And (added) visual materials and (added) a network establishment</p>	<p>1. 1 edited volume was already realised (Talking drums), another one (on marginality and mobility) is envisaged. An edition at the end of the programme remains planned. 2. film production: 2 short films were</p>	<p>1. publication of books and articles see annex for the complete list 2. papers were written for conferences (see annex)</p>	<p>1. Publication record of the group is good; both articles and conference papers; 2. the publications show interdisciplinarity</p>

<p>and (added) participation in international conferences and workshops</p>	<p>realized and a full documentary is in the making</p> <p>3. articles in scientific journals and editions (see annex)</p> <p>4. website as the core of the network (http://mobileafricarevisited.wordpress.com)</p> <p>Furthermore writing as such has become a very central means as well to reach the goals of the project; in writing we communicate about development of ideas; in writing the PhD students make their ideas 'readable' for the team.</p> <p>5. Senior staff and junior staff participated in conferences (international) (see annex)</p>	<p>3. Web site</p> <p>4. workshops organized by the programme have as well contributed to the formation of a network (often with unforeseen members)</p>	<p>3. the network that is established is very diverse of composition</p>
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Please explain progress for this objective, with reference to the original timetable.

Progress and planning

With regard to the scientific significance development of the project we are on schedule, except for the Cameroon PhD candidate. For the PhD projects: they will finalise their fieldwork period by September 2010; a little longer than foreseen, but in the meantime as indicated above we urge them to start writing which will enhance the process of writing the thesis; The Master students of Mali will finalise their thesis in March, we have opted to engage the same students in a second master (preparation for PhD, French system) if their master thesis is good. For publication and participation in international workshops and conferences the programme is doing above expectation.

Short comment on content:

Overall objective:

a. Enhancement of original interdisciplinary research and methodologies; providing new theoretical insights and identifying new research areas.

b. Assumption/risk: The balance between theory and practice/groundedness of research;

- A. It is too early to state that we have reached this objective, but the results are promising. The programme has led to interesting insights in ICT-society relations and the relation between communication as connection in communities also in times of rupture (war). The methodologies that we develop are challenging, and we hope to contribute to the methodological debate that develops within a new study field of mobile communication (centre at Rutgers). Our programme has chosen for a 'firm' qualitative approach which is rather different from approaches within communication studies, and the field of mobile communication in general. The challenge was clearly shown in the discussions we had at the attended conferences in Rutgers and Barcelona (see appendix).
- B. We see a clear risk, though surmountable, in the methodologies we have adopted. The flexibility we ask of our students (and ourselves) is rather extreme, though rewarding. The methodology workshop and writing workshop we held in Cameroon were important in this regard. This has become an important element of our capacity building in the project. Yet, it is also time-consuming and in this sense the results in traditional academic form is more difficult to realise. This also holds for the programme team members from these regions. Having had few opportunities, the time investment in terms of supervision and training is enormous. This has been most rewarding (eg the Chadian candidate), but unfortunately we also had a case where a PhD candidate (from Angola) opted for a state career that given the Angolan context promised more material security in the short run. We have been fortunate enough to engage a new team member in her place, but it shows how difficult it is to work in countries with few possibilities. In the programme the emphasis on senior research has been given somewhat more attention than anticipated. It is very fruitful to cooperate with colleagues from the countries involved.

The project gained a lot in scope with the addition of the projects on the Casamance (Senegal) and South Africa/Angola; and the integration of project on history of communication in Cameroon. The project has had personnel problems in the Angola and Cameroon case study. The Angolan PhD candidate was after 3 months replaced which made the content of the project shift a little; the Cameroon PhD candidate participated a year in the programme; we are in the procedure to recruit a new candidate.

Envisaged are extra publications based on visual material and a moveable exhibition on material aspects of the mobile phone culture in Africa.

Relevance for development

Please explain alterations in the original keyword summary. Such changes may have occurred while making the programme operational; in anticipation to foreseen risks and assumptions; or in anticipation to unforeseen (positive or negative) circumstances

Alterations in the keyword summary

We have no intention to not achieve the formulated aims, but we realise that in this early stage of the project, the 'translation' of the research into policy documents and briefings is not yet possible. At the same time, we did exchange ideas about development in workshops etc. Also as is clear from the annex on interaction with policy/stakeholders in the field, we do achieve this goal in a different way, through the discussion with individuals and organisation in the field. Another important way to achieve the goals is the presentation of ideas on development relevant conferences which we did in a few cases; The

improvement of local capacity is an important aim in this programme, to which we have contributed a lot so far in teaching of PhD and MA students; in engaging in debates locally and in the workshops; and probably very important in the support of local research institutes in Cameroon (Langaa) and Chad (CRASH) and in Mali the University of Mali, department of anthropology, and point sud. In Angola we were not able to establish more than an administrative link with CEIC, the research institute involved, although discussions about a shared workshop are underway. For South Africa we have established an important link with the University of Cape Town, amongst others also resulting in development of research proposals.

We hardly view it as our role to present development organisations with direct recommendations; the programme is more geared towards a critical discussion on the assumptions surrounding development and ICTs.

Please fill out this revised keyword summary, both for expected and achieved results.

<i>Revised keyword summary</i>			
Specific Objective(s):			
Main results (expected/achieved)	Activities/methods	Indicators ¹	Indicate progress (and explain below)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The programme contributed clearly to the development of the research institutes CRASH and Langaa (see annual report in annex); Contribution to policy discussion was done in the context of IICD project; of presentation in conferences and in individual encounters in the field Capacity building at universities through 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> workshops/conferences PR through websites (also ASC website); film (envisaged, although 2 short films were already presented) Publications in national journals (Netherlands) and emissions on national radios (Cameroon, Angola) awareness of students in the field (see annex) Post MA in relation to IICD activities in Mali 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> functioning website film scenario article in NRC Handelsblad (and many others) mention in year reports of centres students are aware (see annex) presentations in conferences 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> we are at the stage of informing and PR of the programme; stakeholders from development circles were involved in the first workshops; in the coming two years the national policy workshops will be organised (in Chad, Cameroon, Mali, Senegal, Angola/Namibia, South Africa); and in 2010 a larger policy/theory workshop will be organised in Leiden aiming at policy makers in the Netherlands and Europe as well;

¹ Hitherto called qualitative and quantitative success factors

training of PhD candidates			
2. expected: we hope to be able to reach out more and engage more in policy circles in the coming year when policy workshops will be organised 3. expected: critical analysis of ICT policy ideas	1. the reports of workshops of the programme are sent out in the network, and published on the web site; 2. organisation of policy workshops	1. see above 2.	1. see above 2. It is difficult to measure our influence; it is clear that our approach of the ICT-society relation is different from most policy oriented groups;

Please explain progress for this objective, with reference to the original timetable.

Progress and planning

Now that the results of the programme start to get form we expect to be more involved in policy dialogues; the policy circles were involved in the formulation of our project and we keep everybody informed about the progress of the programme through both email contact and the website; The web site has become a alert service as well, but here we expect more participation in the future; We have disseminated preliminary conclusions during conferences and teaching, and are committed to engage in more intensive critical debate with development organisations in the second half of the programme; The research centres will continue to profit from the programme;

We envisage a more active role in the coming three years of the project as this is indeed the period in which dissemination of results is more important than the formulation and initiation of the projects. We have been able to gradually develop the film scenario for the project and will continue to do so; today's Dutch politics do as well help to create an important forum for the results of this programme in the Dutch context and we will certainly give attention to this. We should develop a strategy to better reach out to the Dutch (European) public; for the African context we will as well actively engage in discussions starting with the policy workshops in 2010; We foresee here a financial problem as these workshops may turn out to be more expensive than foreseen, yet we regard the organisation of these workshops as crucial tot the programme; furthermore we will increasingly engage in discussions on radio, national tv etcetera; active search for these canals is already being done...

It is not easy to close gaps between policy circles and academia without clear results; at present the basic way in which this is happening is through the individual relationships at the local level in the field; these links will become more institutionalised with amongst others the help of the policy workshop, but also by joining these people to our network.

The outcome of our research is related to many topics that are topical in the debates in policy circles, i.e. post conflict and the formation of 'communities'; the problematics of 'returnees'; 'xenophobia'; dynamics of migration and mobility; the introduction of ICT in marginal regions; the programme results can provide practical insights into these development issues, at the same time lead to a critical reflection on the way NGO's and other development organisation work in the field; and it can relate to a critical analysis of policies with regard to remote areas, the introduction of ICTs and migration/mobility. This will as well form a relevant background for discussions on national and international level where it concerns migration and ICTs.

International collaboration

Please explain alterations in the original keyword summary. Such changes may have occurred while making the programme operational; in anticipation to foreseen risks and assumptions; or in anticipation to unforeseen (positive or negative) circumstances.

Alterations in the keyword summary

The objectives as defined for international collaboration are still relevant, though they are defined too broadly. We would adopt a more modest form for this. The envisaged risks do play a role in the possibility to realise this overall objective, i.e. it depends a lot on the availability of the stakeholders. As stakeholders we defined; African research institutes, policy makers, commercial and development sector, international NGOs, multinationals in communication (MTN, Zain, Orange, etc); Migration institutes; These have all been involved in the project in different moments. More than expected we did add new contacts to our programme and exchange networks;

Please fill out this revised keyword summary, both for expected and achieved results.

Specific Objective(s): To establish communication networks on international and national level; to reach out to organisations that are not yet included in the project proposal			
Main results (expected/achieved)	Activities/methods	Indicators	Indicate progress (and explain below)
1. Intensive relationship with CRASH (Chad) and Langaa (Cameroon), both research institutes; relationships with Point Sud (Mali) and University	1. workshops 2. individual researchers and their contacts in the field	1. See year report Langaa/CRASH reports 2. ICT on the agenda of research in Mali University (established research group)	1. foreseen to intensify this collaboration; important moment is the policy workshop 2. foreseen to write policy papers and

of Mali, department of Anthropology; relations with policy and commercial and civil society institutions/organisations; added Senegal, Saint Louis; UCT (Cape Town); added IICD; etc	3. web site	3. Local and international NGOs visit the centres, and they participated in the workshops 4. for Mali: research Hanneke Post and relation with IICD	present them in the organisations
2. The exchange of ideas and info between academia, policy makers, commercial and development sectors	1. Opening workshop 2. Discussions about the programme with NGO leaders;	1. Interest of NGOs for the programme 2. Invitation for workshops and other local discussions (including the Netherlands) (see list of presentations)	1. Contact with telephone companies is a challenge, so far we attempted a lot, result is minimal 2. The programme will have more firm results in the coming period which means that we enter a new phase of the exchange with the various stakeholders; intensified contact is therefore foreseen;
Add new contacts to our network and exchange programme	See under main result 1; Network list;	Added research projects Contacts made during meetings Contacts made through internet (web site)	This will be a continuing activity of the project

Please explain progress for this objective, with reference to the original timetable.

Progress and planning

One of the aims of this project is to generate and disseminate research findings beyond the conventional channels of academic. We have followed our programme; we held the workshops for which stakeholders were invited and indeed participated; both local and international stakeholders. We have planned policy workshops on the national level in each country and in the autumn of 2010 we will have a meeting with stakeholders and academia in the Netherlands, during which occasions the first results of the research programme will be discussed. So far most of the available time for the project has been used for the development of the research projects and capacity building; stakeholders have been included in all of these activities. In the coming phase the projects will start to analyse data and we will more explicitly direct our attention to stakeholders (internationally and nationally). In 2010 and

2011 we will start the writing of policy papers etc.; we will add a rubric to the web site where the more 'popular' writings of the research can be published. We also envisage the production of a photo book. As part of the approach to reach beyond the academic level, we can also mention that Francis Nyamnjoh has integrated some of his research findings into novels such as *The Travail of Dieudonne* and *Married but Available*. Judging from the positive reviews which both books have generated, we believe that this approach has been very successful. One such reviews is Barbara Harlow's : <http://www.africanbookscollective.com/stuff/rc-nyamnjoh.pdf>."

The cooperation with the tele-companies has hitherto only had limited success (except for Zain) and we will continue our efforts. We hope that the contacts in UCT, South Africa will help to access the MTN head office; in Mali good relations are being established with Orange Mali; More can be done in the Netherlands for instance with Vodaphone or KPN. We have to develop a strategy to approach these companies. The film will help to disseminate the results and to discuss with stakeholders. We have positive experience with this. We try to raise extra funding for the photo book and the film with the companies (so far no result).

We developed especially good contacts with local civil society, which is not part of this log frame, local organisations and power holders are very much interested in the research. (see the list of contacts in annex)

4. Communication progress

a. Overview stakeholder engagement

Please provide an overview of the stakeholders involved in the programme. No personal names are required.

PLEASE SEE ATTACHMENT

Categories of stakeholders		y/n	Please specify (name organisation, country)	
1	Practitioners	y		
2	User group	y	These are the core of our research programme	
3	Extension organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4	Civil society organisation	Local	y	Educational institutes in Chad, Senegal, Mali, Cameroon, Angola; Farmer and herder organisations in Cameroon, The kingdom of Mankon, of Kom, of Baba;
5		National	y	Catholic, Evangelical, IERA and IEBA churches in Angola; Radio stations in Senegal, Angola, Cameroon; FNLA (political party in Angola); Filmmakers Against Racism, Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, African Identities programme, Cape Town Refugee Centre, Legal Resource Centre in South Africa.
6		International	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7	NGO	Local	Y	Mboscuda (Bamenda),
8		National	Y	3 NGOs in Senegal (Procas, Enda-Diapol, Congad); 3 NGOs in Chad (Fida, Acord, Secadev), Fesa (Angolan NGO); In Cameroon: SNV, Mboscuda Cameroon; 3 NGOs in South Africa (PASSOP, Africa Unite, Consortium for Refugees and Migrants)
9		International	Y	IICD, Africa Interactive; SNV;
10	Private sector entity	Y	Celtel; Zain; Ericsson; UJet Holding; Orange Mali; Zain Chad; Sotel Chad; Iamitec Angola, MTN Cameroon; Orange Mali;	
11	Public institute, agency or committee	<input type="checkbox"/>		
12	Government institution	Local	Y	Local authorities in Chad, Senegal, Mali, Angola, Cameroon
13		State/province	Y	Provincial authorities in Senegal, Angola, Cameroon, Mali
14		National	Y	Regulatory bodies in Chad, Senegal; Angola (Angolan state press agency)
15	Inter-governmental organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>		
16	Other, namely....	<input type="checkbox"/>		

b. Revised Communication plan

Each section of this question contains three items:

- a description of alterations in the communication plan
- the revised communication plan, including progress
- a description of progress, in relation to the timetable

I. Key stakeholder (scientific/non-scientific) involvement

Please explain alterations in the original communication plan.

Alterations in the communication plan

By and large the communication plan stands as it is. We notice a shift, however, from multi-national companies and international NGOs to national companies and a stronger engagement with NGOs at the national level. Given the nature of the programme, as it focuses on local appropriations of new ICT, this is a logical development. This shift is also a consequence from the stage in which the programme is. We had good exchange at the start of the programme, during the fieldwork period we were all concentrated to gather information and thus on the local geographies in Africa; From September 2010 the phase of analysis starts and we expect to exchange ideas and analysis with the stakeholders both on national and international level. Furthermore the national policy workshops will be a first step towards this exchange, and the workshop to be organised in October/November in the Netherlands. So in the logical framework we can not yet indicate that the objective to inform policy was a success as we have as yet to do so; but the relationships with the various organisations exist and they are regularly informed on progress through the web site and mailing list; and in the respective fieldwork places exchange exists on a regular basis with the students and senior researchers. In the plan we had as well included more practical effects of the research, so far we did not engage in these practices (for instance to develop user friendly practices for ICT companies)

Please fill out this revised communication plan.

Target group	Main objectives	Main results	Main activities and methods	Indicators
Target group 1: Academia	1. capacity building 2. collaboration 3. inform policy	Publications Input in teaching Network	PhD and MA programme Workshops and exchange	MA thesis (2) Workshops in 2008, 2009 Active exchange through internet
Target group 2:	1. formulation of research	Reports for ICT	Publications (general)	(not yet)

Companies	and discussions 2. create awareness of social processes surrounding ICT 3. increase social responsibility	companies (not yet) Active participation in workshops and exchange	Network and exchange through internet Participation in formulation workshop in 2008 Exchange on ideas with individuals	
Target group 3: NGO's	1. formulation and discussions 2. create awareness of possibilities of ICT in development	Participation in Workshops and Networks Exchange through internet	Idem as for companies	We had a clear discussion in IICD; The exchange on local level is very inspiring; the exchange in workshops was good; clear results are difficult to measure;

Please explain progress for this objective, with reference to the original timetable.

Progress and planning

As indicated above the exchange with stakeholders will be intensified in the coming three years of the programme. We had difficulties to access the companies as such, but have good contact with individuals in these organisations; we will continue this effort;

II. International research collaboration (networks, platforms, institutions)

Please explain alterations in the original communication plan.

Alterations in the communication plan

We envisaged good relationships with local academic institutions which is realised; furthermore through the participation in international conferences we have been able to establish an international network; intensive relations have been developed with UCT in Cape Town, even leading to the formulation of a new research programme on mobile telephony in South Africa (for SANPAD funding and for IDRC Canada).

Please fill out this revised communication plan.

Target group	Main objectives	Main results	Main activities and methods	Indicators
Target group 1:	1. relations with research	Research contacts	We established better	Network is established

Research community in Africa and worldwide	institutes who study mobility and ICT 2. create linkages	International networks	contacts through the workshops in Africa and The Netherlands between the scientific org in the project; International conferences led to new networks Website is a good means to exchange in this community	Presentations in various conferences and invitations (see annex)
Target group 2: International NGOs	1. establish and increase relations with international NGOs 2.	Contact and interest of these NGOs in research activities	Through the workshop and exchange (web site, internet) we have been able to raise interest in our programme by more organisations than the ones we started with	Visitors to the web site Contacts are established We were invited to contribute with papers to conferences; (policy dialogues, not yet)
Target group 3: ICT companies	1. relationships between companies and other stakeholders 2. conviviality between providers and companies	Contact with ICT companies Both on national and international level	We have active interaction with local personnel of the companies; they are interested in our work; We have good relations in Ericsson and former Celtel; and try to create these in Orange and MTN; Always invited for workshops where interaction between stakeholder groups is realised	Actively involved in exchanges though internet; Personal relations in the field Active participation in discussion on film

Please explain progress for this objective, with reference to the original timetable.

Progress and planning

The international research collaboration is well developed and we continue to invest in it; in the programme we have still enough workshops to establish, broaden and intensify these contacts; furthermore the individual efforts of researchers have been very important, more than foreseen in the original plan. However it has not been easy to interest ICT companies beyond the level of attendance of workshops; and discussion with individuals in these

organisations.

III. Scientific output

Please explain alterations in the original communication plan.

Alterations in the communication plan

The main objectives have not altered, in the activities we should more explicitly include the film project of the programme. So far the short films have been very useful in teaching and other dissemination activities. The same holds for photography.

Please fill out this revised communication plan.

Target group	Main objectives	Main results	Main activities and methods	Indicators
Target group 1: Senior scholars	interesting senior scholars in the theme both in African and non-African institutions	Lectures network	Publications, website, workshops, seminars; exploration of alternative exchange moments; teaching	The senior scholars from the programme are involved in exchange in their own national networks; they all use the material from the project in their teaching programmes and PhD students do so as well; there is a working network of the programme; we are at the start of being integrated into scholarly debate, i.e. mobile communication; media studies; migrations studies as fora... Development of research project with Universities in South and Southern Africa (IDRC/SANPAD); The mobility theme is also included in a research programme financed by Volkswagen Stiftung (collaboration with diverse African institutes and with Koln;

				University); both Nyamnjoh and De Bruijn are coordinating part of this programme; new research programme is envisaged with SANPSAD/IDRC funding in Southern Africa.
Target group 2: Students	1. include research materials in teaching material; 2. MA PhD projects	Project findings integrated in teaching material	Teaching materials to be developed, but now especially used by individual teachers and in lectures;	Students are interested in the topic and each year we find one or two master students who want to participate in the programme; Material is used in teaching in University of Buea; University of Mali; University of Leiden; University of Cape Town; Use of film and photography

Please explain progress for this objective, with reference to the original timetable.

Progress and planning

Scientific output of the programme in terms of publications has well started with a first edited volume, based on the proceedings of a workshop held in 2007; furthermore several academic articles were already published and a new edited volume is foreseen for the end of 2010; furthermore the topic(s) of the programme are well used in teaching by senior researchers; the senior researchers give lectures based on the research in the programme in their respective teaching programmes; Scientific output will of course increase in the second half of the programme when research results will be more explicitly presented in PhD chapters, progress reports etc.

IV. Popular communication and dissemination

Please explain alterations in the original communication plan.

Alterations in the communication plan

We see this as an on going activity of the programme which is done by each individual researcher in daily interaction; the research topic is defined as such that the research itself is a continuous exchange of ideas with the populace/i.e. popular communication. However the programme also explicitly targets the popular communication by dissemination of results through radio diffusions; by giving lectures in schools, and by trying to have publications in popular journals (local, national/ the Netherlands, for instance NRC/Trouw). The film in the programme is of course an important contribution to this part of the communication plan. Short films have already been put on the programme website and have also been used during our workshops. The same holds for

photography; we use visual sources of new ICT as a research tool, as research result and as a way to communicate our findings to various audiences. As by now we have collected many pictures and items of material culture related to new ICT, we are considering other means to disseminate these results. During our last team workshop in Bamenda, Cameroon we decided to expand this communication with the development of a collection for an exhibition that can be shown in schools, community halls etc in Africa. For this purpose the visual aspect of the programme is of crucial importance. Currently some of these materials are presented on our website. Related to the programme is the blogspot by Roos Keja.

In the original log frame we did not include the Dutch public as target group; it has, however, turned out an important group as well. An example is the inaugural lecture Mirjam de Bruijn gave on mobile telephony, drawing much attention in the Dutch press and Dutch public opinion in general.

Please fill out this revised communication plan.

Target group	Main objectives	Main results	Main activities and methods	Indicators
Target group 1: General public in Africa and Diaspora	1. overcoming the 'ivory tower' of academia	Public debate Lecturing for the general public	Film Popular publications Website Restitution workshops Ongoing activity of doing research	Relations developed during research Lectures Presentation of film Web site visits
Target group 2: Cultural and Development organisations	1. cooperating with local pressure groups in the debates on new ICTs	Stronger ties between academia and local organisations	Idem	See list of stakeholders above as they developed in the course of the research (see annex as well)
Target group 3: Schools/youth	1. Learning about popular ideas surrounding ICTs 2. creating awareness of opportunities and challenges related to New ICTs	Project findings integrated in teaching	Idem	Youth at universities is easier to reach out to than primary or secondary schools; this may have been a too optimistic idea
Target group 4: Dutch public	1. overcoming the 'ivory tower' of academia	Public debate Lecturing for the general public	Idem	Through journal publications; invitations for public lectures (see annex); Interviews by journalists; web site visits

Please explain progress for this objective, with reference to the original timetable.

Progress and planning

With the development of the film project and the policy workshops we will as well reach out further into the popular domain. We will try to realise an exhibition on the programme (objects and photography); The target group schools/youth will not be a priority in the programme; Popular communication is an on going activity that goes with the research projects (see above) and will continue to the end of the programme; it is however not easy to 'measure' this output.

5. Output references

Please specify the references on output, published or in preparation. Please annex copies of publications/reports on activities and submit details on all published products also through your IRIS account (via "Submit Project Updates").

<p>A. Scientific</p> <p><i>Please submit through your IRIS account</i></p>

B. Development	Output/Activity (incl. (targeted) date)	Specify objective, partners and target groups
a. Non-scientific publications (all media)	PLEASE SEE ATTACHMENT	
b. Non-scientific presentations/activities (all media)	PLEASE SEE ATTACHMENT	
c. Incorporation of research results into policy or practice	Will be focal point in next phase	
d. Other	PLEASE SEE ATTACHMENT	

C. Collaboration, capacity building and networking	Output/Activity (incl. date, if relevant)	Specify objective, partners and target groups
a. Capacity strengthening	Workshops, teaching	Team members, students
b. New linkages with other initiatives/institutes	Exchange of ideas, critical debate, students supervised by programme embedded in organisations.	Various development organisations, civil society groupings and authorities
c. Joint meetings (workshops, symposia etc.)	Self-organised: PLEASE SEE ATTACHMENT and attended: PLEASE SEE ATTACHMENT	
d. Other		

6. Management of the programme

Please briefly describe the management, integration and coordination of the programme as well as personnel issues (if relevant). Please also describe how internal monitoring and evaluation contributed to this mid term progress report.

<p><i>Management of the programme</i></p> <p>The final responsibility for the programme is with Mirjam de Bruijn and Francis Nyamnjoh, both applicants. The daily coordination of the programme is primarily the responsibility of Inge Brinkman (post-Doc) with a large application of Mirjam de Bruijn. Francis Nyamnjoh is part of this daily coordination in case of emergencies, etc. The 3 coordinators are in constant interaction. Inge Butter</p>
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acted as assistant to the programme, she is student assistant in the research programme at the ASC that is headed by Mirjam de Bruijn. Workshops and web sites were organised from the ASC.

Supervision of the programme in terms of content/research was done by Francis Nyamnjoh, Mirjam de Bruijn and Inge Brinkman. Prof Fonchingong acted as co-supervisor in the Cameroon programme; Prof Khalil in the Chad programme; The Mali programme was headed by Naffet Keita 0,5 (post doc); An important part of the supervision were of course the workshops and the fieldwork visits. Fatima Diallo whose project is financed by the ASC is co-supervised by Mirjam de Bruijn and Han van Dijk (ASC/WUR) who is external to the programme. The shift of Francis Nyamnjoh from Senegal to Cape Town, UCT, where is was appointed professor of anthropology, suits the programme very well. The Angola case study was divided in a study situated in Namibia/Angola and in a study concentrating on Luanda-Cape Town; UCT is an active partner in the project also in its search for funding, i.e. to extend our research programme into southern Africa.

The coordination of the film project was done by Sjoerd Sijsma, and is in full operation.

Integration with stakeholders is basically realised during the workshops and through the web site; but as well by each individual researcher through interaction with stakeholders in the field. These need to be better coordinated which will be done with the help of the organisation of policy workshops.

Personnel changes:

Replacement after three months of the PhD in Angola project

Replacement after one year of PhD in Cameroon project

Change in MA programme in Mali: instead of 6 MA students for the first master, we opt for 3 students who follow the first and second master programme and thus will be prepared to enter a PhD programme.

7. Bottlenecks and solutions

Please briefly describe (foreseen) bottlenecks with regard to

- progress in terms of the three perspectives (scientific significance, development relevance and collaboration);
- the communication plan;
- the management and organisation of the programme.

Please indicate how such bottlenecks have been or will be addressed.

Bottlenecks and solutions

Scientific significance: translation of research results to theoretical level; will have full attention in the second phase of the programme;

Development relevance: Easy to reach out to local NGOs etc, International NGOs need more attention;

Collaboration: Scientific collaboration is good; collaboration with stakeholders can be improved but is done as expected;

Communication plan: to elaborate a real interaction with the ICT organisations has proven to be difficult; we will try to reach out to the head offices (Orange underway, MTN in South Africa) and add more international players; we expect improvement as well with the workshops still to be organised;

The programme is well managed in its scientific goals; management of the interaction with stakeholders is very time consuming; this programme has given priority to capacity building on the level of academia in the first two years, we consider a shift in the next three years also because this shift towards other stakeholders is easier to be made in the analytical phase of the project. The researchers had their hands

full with the research itself, nevertheless new contacts were established that the project can capitalise on in the coming years.

Replacement of PhD candidates in the programme is a problem, and was not foreseen; the Angola case went relatively smooth, but the Cameroon candidate who worked for one year in the programme still has to pay back and return research data to the programme. On a positive note we can state that replacement has been found.

8. Date and signature of programme coordinator

Name:

Signature:

Date: