



ANNUAL REPORT

2013

Our vision is an interconnected world built in the spirit of digital solidarity for future generations.

DRAFT 28 January 2014

The Swedish Program for ICT in Developing Regions



DSV, Department of Computer
& Systems Sciences

Forum 100
SE-164 40 Kista
Sweden

Visiting address:
Isafjordsgatan 39, Kista
www.spidercenter.org

Phone: +46 8 16 20 00
E-Mail: info@spidercenter.org

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Executive Summary

The Swedish Program for ICT in Developing Regions (Spider) is a resource centre for ICT for Development (ICT4D), hosted by the Department for Computer and Systems Sciences (DSV) at Stockholm University (SU). Spider's main goal is to promote the use of ICT for development and poverty reduction, primarily in the thematic areas of democracy, health, and education. Spider functions like a central node in a network of actors from universities, government, business, and civil society. Networking and brokering of knowledge and expertise is combined with support to innovative ICT4D projects and research in partner countries. Spider has core funding from Sida and Stockholm University as well as project funding from EU and Sida. ICT4D projects are co-funded by partner organisations in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and ICT4D research is co-funded by partner universities in Sweden.

Overall Results

In 2013 Spider reached some major achievements, thus consolidating its value as an internationally recognised ICT4D knowledge broker. The new strategy *Spider 2.0. Strategy and Roadmap 2011-2015* (Spider 2011) entered its third year of implementation, with encouraging overall results. In the strategic area **ICT4D Projects**, the new project modality (catalytic seed funding), has generated impressive results, along with a strong network of reliable partners. In **ICT4D Research**, the new research model (research related to projects) has produced scientifically grounded ICT4D knowledge, while strengthening the Swedish resource base as well as the research capacity in partner countries. Spider's efforts in **knowledge brokering** have resulted in high-quality reports and widely distributed publications, and a steady growth in followers in social media. Established **networks and partnerships** have been consolidated and broadened, and active participation in global ICT4D events has confirmed Spider's value as a source of expertise. In the area of **funding and sustainability**, impressive results have been achieved in co-funding and up-scaling, while Spider's efforts to broaden the funding base and secure long-term funding show good progress.

The financial result is a balance of MSEK 2,5 to be carried over to 2014. Total income for the year was MSEK 24,9 and total costs were MSEK 22,4, composed of internal costs at MSEK 7,8 and transfers at MSEK 14,6 .

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Selected Highlights from 2013

One of the highlights of the year is the successful **up-scaling of Spider's ICT4Democracy East Africa Network** through external funding. The network managed to secure MSEK 8,4 from the Swedish Government's Special Initiative for Democratisation and Freedom of Expression fund. Competition was stiff as the open call announced by Sida in 2012 generated over 800 applications from around the world. Spider assisted the Network in its application and will continue its partnership in the coming years.

Another highlight is the grade "**Excellent**" in the first review of the **iMENTORS project**. iMENTORS is the first EC-funded project undertaken by Spider, in partnership with Stockholm University/DSV and Gov2You. The project was initiated in 2012 with EC funding totalling EURO 970.000 (MSEK 8. 6). The fact that Spider has managed this project so well establishes a solid track record for future applications and partnerships.

A third highlight is the **consolidation and dissemination of results**, from projects as well as research. Towards the end of 2013, Spider released the final results of seven projects, evaluation reports that were substantiated with scholarly analysis and freely disseminated online. More reports are in the pipeline. An anthology with results from research was published in the Spider ICT4D Series, a collection of analytical texts prepared by scholars who had done research related to Spider-supported projects.

Looking Ahead

Spider staff and board have initiated the process of defining the organisation's future direction, which will be formulated in a Strategic Plan spanning beyond 2014. Spider will also undergo an external evaluation, which will identify strengths and weaknesses of the organisation, while offering valuable recommendations. Building on the solid foundation achieved so far, these strategic tools will undoubtedly pave the way for future growth.

Paula Uimonen

Director

January 24, 2014

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

Overview of Results

1. ICT4D PROJECTS

Short Term Outcome	
Innovative projects have increased ICT4D capacity in partner organisations	
Outputs	Targets
1.1 New projects and project network in education have been established	1.1 Establish five new education projects and one project network.
1.2 New or up-scaled projects in democracy/health projects have been established.	1.2 Establish or scale up 4-5 new democracy/health projects.
1.3 Project and networks managed and monitored by Spider	1.3 Monthly formal follow up; feedback on progress report with all projects twice a year, and one face to face meeting per year.
1.4 ICT Junior Experts for capacity building in projects have been placed in projects.	1.4 Place 4-5 Junior ICT Experts in projects.
1.5 Increased capacity development and Master plan for ICT at Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (UMSA) Bolivia.	1.5 25 % of the capacity development achieved. Elaborated and approved Master Plan.
1.6 Open courseware in ICT4D developed and made available online.	1.6 Open courseware for 6-8 modules available in M.Sc. ICT4D Program at DSV and online.

Results

1.1 Spider has reached the target of establishing five new education projects and one project network. All five projects are generally on target according to the time plan. Some minor alterations in the plans have been done to two of the projects due to external and unforeseen changes. A memorandum of understanding for the “Network for ICT in Education” has been signed by Spider and all five Education project partners. Agreement signed with Makerere University as facilitator for the Network for ICT in Education. Web domain secured for www.networkict4edu.org. The five members met for the kick-off workshop in August and have held four Skype meetings.

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

1.2 The initial target of 4-5 new/up-scaled projects has been **surpassed with 10 projects in total**. Eight of these are up-scales and two are new projects in health. Some initial project activities have taken place, including training of partner organisations, planning meetings and recording radio programs. All of the initiated up-scale projects are progressing according to plan.

1.3 Project management and monitoring has strengthened the implementation of projects and networks. Monthly communication to enable official follow-up on each project and two progress reports have been submitted by project partners according to agreement. We have made every effort to meet with project partners at least once within the year. The visibility of the networks continues to grow and the projects contribute to advancing the field of ICT4D in partner countries.

The National ICT4D Workshop held by the **ICT4D Cambodia Network** has attracted additional organisations such as Coalition for Road Safety (CRY), Marie Stopes International, LICADHO and Cambodia IT Association (CITA). The Embassy of South Korea contacted the network for discussions on ICT4D implementation in agriculture. InSTEDD has continued widening the number of organisations supported to use the Verboice system to include Coalition for Road Safety, Women's Media Centre have begun airing the radio content and are using social media to hone in on the most relevant topics. Open Development Cambodia has contributed to the development of updated Atlas of Cambodia, and the site is attracting attention in the press.

The **ICT4Democracy East Africa Network** shows that Spider's network approach adds considerable value. In 2013, the network established a number of important partnerships. Partners participated in a number of international events such as the IST Africa 2013, Internet Governance Forum, The Stockholm Internet Forum, events that increased the network's visibility globally.



OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

The **Network for ICT in Education** shows good results so far. In Kenya and Tanzania, EIFL partners have established three new Open Access repositories, and 19 new OA repositories are under construction. In the Makerere MobiClass project of Makerere University (MU), Uganda, a needs assessment among students and staff was completed. Ole Rwanda has completed a baseline study. Every week two course modules are being enhanced with ICT-related parts. Through the project of Fundacion La Paz in Bolivia, 150 teachers in the target schools have been capacitated with the first basic ICT training according to the training guide provided by the Ministry of Education. Open University of Tanzania, which started its project in September, has completed phase 1 with the three part capacity building workshops of 18 staff as 'training of the trainers'.

- 1.4 Two of four planned placements of ICT Junior Experts have taken place. One placement has been concluded, one is ongoing and one placements has been scheduled for January 2014. Four additional placements have been advertised to reach the target for 2013 and get an early start for 2014 placements.
- 1.5 Tentative and general work plans were developed for both UMSA AND UMSS. Reports of the diagnostics of DIPGIS (UMSA) and DTIC (UMSA) were submitted. A report with identified strategies regarding management of Research and Postgraduate Studies at UMSA has been submitted, draft-work plans for 2014 have been elaborated and issues to discuss have been defined and tentative meeting plan for the Sida follow-up has been agreed. ICT Master Plans are being developed.
- 1.6 Production of four courses for the first year of the ICT4D master program have been finalised, and remaining four are being developed. Open courseware for the two first completed courses has been published and is publically accessible through the DSV Open Courseware server <https://ocw.dsv.su.se>



OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

2. ICT4D RESEARCH

Short Term Outcome	
Empirically grounded ICT4D knowledge is developed	
Outputs	Targets
2.1 Research on ongoing ICT4D projects has been initiated or completed.	2.1 Eight to ten new research projects initiated.
2.2 New concept for R&D Demo projects has been implemented.	2.2 4-5 projects implemented
2.3 Partner universities have received travel grants for MSc thesis field studies	2.3 Eight partner universities receive travel grants.
2.4 Monthly ICT4D Seminars delivered and made available online	2.4 10-12 ICT4D Seminars delivered.
2.5 Spider develops and delivers ICT4D learning material.	2.5 15 participants in the Basic ICT4D

Results

2.1 Seven new research projects were commenced during the year. Another three projects are in the application phase and will hopefully start during the first quarter of 2014.

Final reports from completed research projects have been received from:

- * DSV: Crowdsourcing against corruption – the case of Not in My Country
- * DSV/Spider: Corruption in everyday life in Tanzania
- * DSV: Mobile Online Learning for Human Rights
- * Linnaeus University: People's voices: Developing Cross Media Services to Promote Citizens Participation in Local Governance Activities
- * Örebro University: Evaluating the effectiveness of ICT supported education from a capability approach
- * Örebro University: ICT for Transparency and Accountability: Monitoring and Evaluation Systems use in Uganda

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

- 2.2 **A new concept for R&D projects resulted in an** innovative R&D project with potential for upscale initiated with old and new Spider partners in Tanzania, focusing on ICT for girls through public libraries.
- 2.3 Five out of the targeted eight partner universities applied for travel grants during 2013 for a total amount of SEK 450 000. One thesis project is completed and the thesis received. The rest of the thesis projects are in process. Twelve theses/academic papers from grants issued in 2012 were received.
- 2.4 Spider met the target of 10-12 ICT4D seminars being delivered. A total of 10 seminars were held in 2013 and made available online to be shared with interested parties. Attendees included persons from Sida, Kvinna till Kvinna, Utbildningsradion (UR), Uppsala University as well as SU DSV staff and students. Online content has been viewed 150 times.
- 2.5 Spider has delivered ICT4D lectures at Lund University, Karolinska University Hospital and Olof Palme International Center. The development of ICT4D learning materials remains focal to our organisation and Spiders expertise is recognised and valued by academics as well as practitioners and policy makers. Spider is seen as an important partner in the Swedish ITP-program ICT and Pedagogical Development, and gave lectures for the program in 2013.



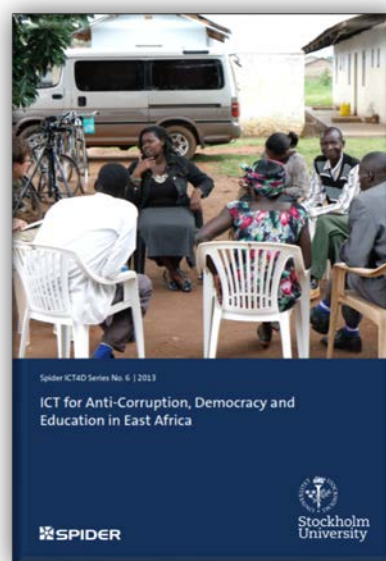
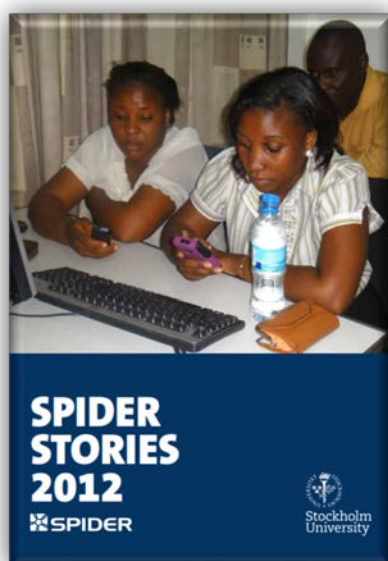
OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

3. KNOWLEDGE BROKERING

Short Term Outcome	
Establish Spider as an internationally recognised ICT4D knowledge resource	
Outputs	Targets
3.1 Project and research results are available to stakeholders.	3.1 Two publications, four progress reports, one annual report.
3.2 Spider video documentaries have been produced and disseminated.	3.2 2-3 video documentaries about Spider projects published
3.3 ICT4D knowledge is available online to partners and stakeholders	3.3 1000 followers on twitter, 300 likes on Facebook, 2200 unique website visitors per month (average).
3.4 iMENTORS: Virtual observatory and online community of e-infrastructure projects of the past 5 years in Sub-Saharan Africa created.	3.4 All e-infrastructure projects and related organisations are identified and recorded in the database. 20% of all the stakeholders are found on the platform.

Results

3.1 Publications and reports have been on target. Two progress reports have been submitted to the board (January – April, May- September). The Annual Report for 2012 was published and made available online. Two publications, *Spider Stories 2012* and the *Spider Series #6: ICT for Anti-Corruption, Democracy and Education* have been printed and made available online.



OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

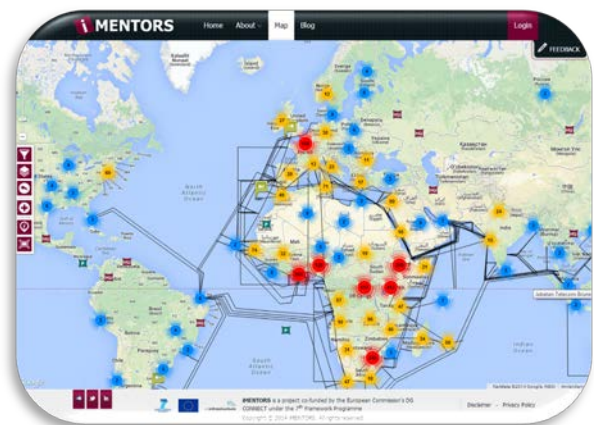
A number of projects were completed in 2013, and an analysis of lessons learned was carried out and some of the reports have been made available online. The analyses continue as more projects come to a close.

- * Results and lessons learned Chanjo (12/2013)
- * Results and lessons learned Cordio (12/2013)
- * Results and lessons learned iHub Research (12/2013)
- * Results and lessons learned ITIDO (12/2013)
- * Results and lessons learned Not In My Country (12/2013)
- * Results and lessons learned Kenya Human Rights Commission (12/2013)
- * Results and lessons learned WOUGNET (12/2013)

3.2 Spider published 1 of the targeted 2-3 documentaries, and two more are underway. The first documentary, Chanjo ya Rushwa, was launched in Tanzania in June and Stockholm in October, with positive feedback. All completed projects in Tanzania and Uganda have been recorded and two films are being edited. As a result of producing Spider documentaries from Tanzania, important feedback from the board and staff have led to future development guidelines for the series of documentaries.

3.3 Spider has reached the targeted numbers to make available ICT4D knowledge online to partners and stakeholders. The website has 1744 unique visitors per month (average), 458 likes on Facebook, and 1,207 followers on twitter.

3.5 The iMENTORS project met expected results for the year. The review committee gave the iMENTORS project the highest grade “Excellent”, and the project is on track to achieving its objectives. A progress report for the first period of the project has been completed and submitted to the European Commission. Information recorded on about 2000 organisations related to e-infrastructures, all international fibre optic networks and additional elements. In December 2013 the project contained 80% of all e-infrastructure projects known in the past five years in Africa. The project has attracted interest from various technical press and contacts have been established with a variety of stakeholders, including the establishment of partnership with three organisations.



OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

4. NETWORKS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Short Term Outcome	
Outputs	Targets
4.1 Intensified interaction with partner universities.	4.1 Arrange face to face meetings and/or seminars with all eight partner universities.
4.2 New partnerships with civil society and private sector have been established.	4.2 Establish 2-3 new partnerships with civil society and private sector.
4.3 Participation in and support to ICT4D events.	4.3 Support to participants from developing countries and active Spider participation in 6-7 ICT4D events.
4.4 The IPID network is sustained.	4.4 IPID continues to exist, to share information and to organise activities for its members.

Results

4.1 During the year a round trip was made with visits to all partner universities except Lund University where telephone contact was done. This led to a mapping of the organisational belonging of ICT4D research and the main activities of ICT4D at each partner university. Also, suggestions of future enhanced cooperation with Spider and other universities was collected. In summary, the recommendations were: Spider should initiate a network for senior Swedish ICT4D researchers; the Spider Seminar series could go “on tour” and be hosted by partner universities; the grants available for the partner universities need revision (too low and too brief for senior researcher involvement); greater geographical spread of the partner universities; the relation between Spider and DSV is perceived by a few universities as somewhat blurred; Spider should initiate discussions for joint project applications with partner universities

The number of partner universities has grown during the year from eight to twelve, with the new ones being Karolinska Institute (renewed membership), Dalarna University, Luleå University of Technology and Uppsala University.

In January 2014, Spider will initiate a network of Senior ICT4D Researchers in Sweden through a workshop.

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

4.2 Spider has initiated strategic discussions with civil society and the private sector.

Meetings have been held with representatives of Oxfam and the Swedish Foundation on Human Rights, whereby future partnerships within the area of human rights and democracy have been discussed as well as joint applications to Sida and DfID.

Members of a couple of established EU-consortia (within health, education and democracy) have also been approached as well as CSR representatives at Ericsson and Tele2 with the view of discussing possible future collaboration and EU-funding. However, Spider awaits its visionary work of spring 2014 in order to settle a couple of focused and sustainable partnerships.

4.3 Spider has supported participation of partners and actively participated in of the targeted 6-7 events (3 in January-April and 4 in May-September):

- * Development Talk on Institutions and Democratic Governance (22nd January)
- * TTA workshop, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (26-28 February)
- * GDI workshop on Internet and Democracy, Bonn, Germany
- * WSIS Forum, Geneva, Switzerland (13-17 May)
- * SIF 2013, Stockholm, Sweden (22-23 May)
- * e-Learning Africa 2013, Windhoek, Namibia (29-31 May)
- * IST-Africa 2013, Nairobi, Kenya (28-31 May)

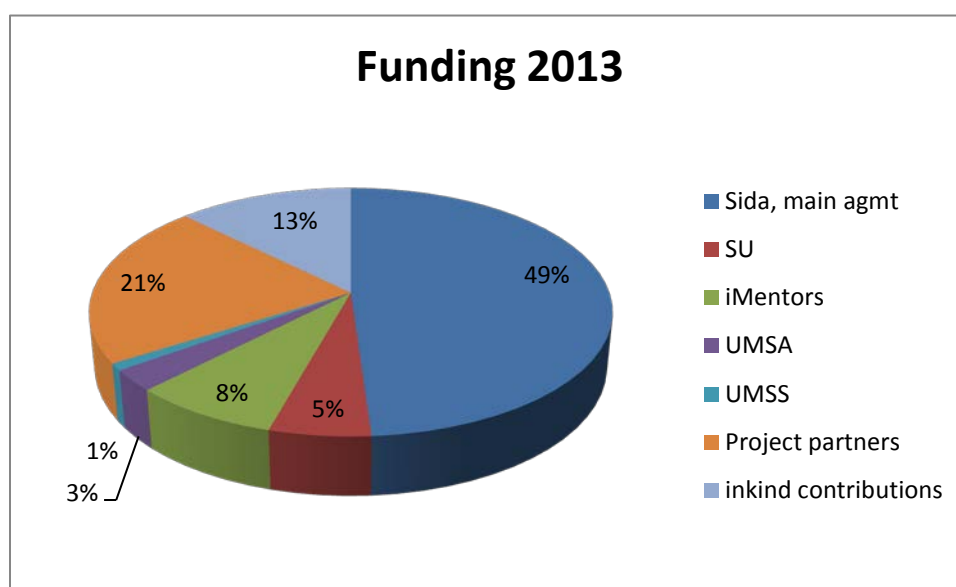
Spider also supported the regional workshop of the ICT4Democracy East Africa Network in Kampala, Uganda in October, with development partners.

4.4 IPID has reached its targets for the year. IPID sent out 23 IPID Digest, the newsletter, to its approx. 700 members. The IPID Annual Symposium was held in December in Cape Town, South Africa, in conjunction with the ICTD 2013 conference. In total 19 papers were presented and discussed, and four keynote addresses by Prof. Richard Heeks, Manchester University, Prof. Kentaro Toyama, University of California, Berkeley, Prof. Lorenzo Cantoni, UNESCO chair in ICT, Professor at the Università della Svizzera italiana (USI, Lugano - Switzerland) and Prof. Dorothea Kleine, Senior Lecturer in Human Geography and Director of the ICT4D Centre, Royal Holloway, UK. Katja Sarajeva of Spider participated with a presentation and as a panellist in the concluding discussion. IPID also arranged a workshop on scientific writing and publishing and participated with a postgraduate strand at the IFIP WG9.4 Conference in Jamaica.

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

5. FUNDING AND SUSTAINABILITY

Short Term Outcome	
Broaden funding base in order to continue and expand Spiders operations.	
Outputs	Targets
5.1 Increased co-funding ratio in Spider projects.	5.1 10% increase in co-funding ratio.
5.2 Recently completed projects have been up-scaled.	5.2 Scale-up of at least five projects.
5.3 Targeted funding applications submitted to funders.	5.3 7-8 funding applications submitted to relevant funders.



Results

5.1 Co-funding ratio of 44% was obtained, compared to 24% in 2011 and 49% in 2012. The 2011 ratio was based on 13 projects, while the 2012 ratio was based on five projects only. Thus the 44% ratio in 2013, which is based on 15 projects, shows strong progress overall. In kind contributions from project partners are under investigation and so far contributions equivalent to 3.4 MSEK have been identified. This is estimated to be 60 % of the actual in kind contribution.

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

5.2 One network (7 partner organisations) and two projects have received funding from other sources, thus surpassing the target of five projects. The Spider ICT4Democracy East Africa Network received recognition by attracting direct funding from Sida amounting to MSEK 8.4. This was the Swedish Government's Special Initiative for Democratisation and Freedom of Expression fund, from Sida and the first joint application submitted by the network as a whole. In Cambodia, EWMI received an up-scaling grant for the Open Development Cambodia project from USAID for USD 400 000. In Tanzania, ITIDO up-scaled its e-health project with support from the Aga Khan Foundation (USD 700,000)

5.3 Fundraising for Spider (short- and long-term) has been intensified through the recruitment of a Fundraiser/Partnership Manager in Mid-August. Spider's visibility has increased in fora where future co-funders are at hand.

Spider has developed its understanding of EU funding mechanisms and established contacts with experienced EU-funded consortiums, with the ultimate aim of being better prepared for future calls. However, the calls within research are often specific in theme and require extensive preparations whilst few partnerships are selected for funding, making it a highly risky endeavour to rely on funding for. Spider has learnt that themes defined as belonging to Spider's core business could potentially be interesting to explore in an EU call.

The organisation has presented a road-map approved by the board in October for its future work with strategic partnerships, whereby applications shall be closely linked to an outcome oriented programme approach to be elaborated in 2014.

An application for 728 000 SEK has been submitted to *Making All Voices Count* for research within a strategic thematic area (democracy and Africa). A positive response would be used to strengthen Spider's research capacity in 2014-2015.

A plan for future Sida contacts has been elaborated, the implementation of which started late 2013. The idea is to spread the interests of Spider to different actors/budget appropriations within Sida. Spider has preliminary had a positive response from the following budget-lines: Research, Country-frame Cambodia and Regional frame for Africa (Anticorruption).

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

6 MANAGEMENT

Short Term Outcome	
Effective project management practices are integrated in Spider's operations.	
Outputs	Targets
6.1 RBM integrated in all operations.	6.1 Integration of RBM in planning and reporting at all levels in relevant formats.
6.2 Project management routines clarified, documented and risk plan developed.	6.2 Projects management handbook and risk plan completed and intranet adjusted.
6.3 Spider staff has received training in project management and RBM.	6.3 Seven Spider staff members have received training.
6.4 Timely planning and accurate reporting.	6.4 Annual and progress reports delivered on time.

Results

- 6.1 Spider has achieved its target and performed well in integrating RBM in all operations. Spider invested in two external consultants to carry out a process analysis to improve internal management within the organisation. This has led to individual and team meetings to assess the needs of the organisation to make work more efficient and result oriented. The final report on process analysis with recommendations was submitted to Spider in November 2013 and some recommendations have already been implemented. Spider is integrating RBM in planning and reporting.
- 6.2 The Project Management Handbook has been updated and provides as input to the ongoing process management work and to the project officers. Intranet has been updated with current documentation and acts as a resource for all Spider staff.
- 6.3 Seven members of staff completed training in Project Management and RBM, facilitated by an external RBM expert. New staff members have been able to make use of the internal documentation and knowledge to develop their capacity to work with RBM. Spider has met its target and the knowledge obtained has led to increased understanding of the result chain, project cycle and monitoring of the projects.

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

6.4 The Board for Spider has been updated on progress and results and briefed on short term outcomes of project partners. The progress reports have provided the vital information that has enabled thorough and result based annual reporting for the whole year. Reporting for 2012 to Sida was completed on time.

The image displays a collage of digital assets for Spidercenter. At the top right is a Vimeo video player showing a seminar titled "Spider ICT4D Seminar: People's Voices - Developing Cross Media Services to Promote Citizen Participation in Local Governance Act". Below this is a Facebook page for "Spider - The Swedish Program for ICT in Developing Regions", featuring a blue header with the text "Our vision is an interconnected world built in the spirit of digital solidarity for future generations." and the website "www.spidercenter.org". To the right is a Twitter profile for "@Spidercenter", which includes the Spider logo and a bio: "Spider - The Swedish Program for ICT in Developing Regions based at @Stockholm_Uni. We are a resource center and knowledge broker for #ICT4D. Tweets in english. Sweden · spidercenter.org".

FINANCIAL REPORT 2013

Financial Report 2013

Results 31 December 2013				
Income	Budget	Result 31 Dec 2013		
Incoming balance for 2012	6 698 953	6 698 953		
Sida agreement 2013	13 500 000	13 500 000		
SU	1 500 000	1 500 000		
iMentors 2013	2 206 187	2 206 187		
UMSA Bolivia	760 000	760 000		
UMSS Bolivia	250 000	250 000		
External assignment (OPIC)		9 600		9 600
Paid interest to Sida		-58 315		-58 315
Repayments		183 246		183 246
Interest 2012		56 333		56 333
Total Income	24 915 140	25 106 004		190 864
Costs				
Internal Costs	Budget	Result 31 Dec 2013	Allocated	Balance
Personnel	4 500 000	4 162 058		337 942
Travel	400 000	315 503		84 497
Board expenses	150 000	75 364		74 636
Miscellaneous	118 953	55 056		63 897
Audit	300 000	107 560		192 440
Rent	400 000	284 739		115 261
Communication	800 000	621 575		178 425
Documentation and dissemination	500 000	463 502		36 498
Publication	100 000	122 624		-22 624
Monitoring & Evaluation	500 000	322 719		177 281
Overhead	1 800 000	1 301 715		498 285
Total internal costs	9 568 953	7 832 415	0	1 736 538
Transfers	Budget	Result 31 Dec 2013	Allocated	Balance
ICT4D Projects				
Project support	6 000 000	6 730 784		-730 784
Project network support	500 000	349 765		150 235
MSc in ICT4D	2 000 000	2 000 000		0
Junior ICT experts	430 000	414 991		15 009
ICT4D Research				
Research rgd projects	1 000 000	499 303		500 697
Travel grants for field research	800 000	230 698		569 302
R&D demo projects	500 000	451 092		48 908
Networks				
IPID	300 000	299 565		435
Conferences & workshops	600 000	605 054		-5 054
Externally funded projects				
* iMentors	2 206 187	2 206 187		0
**UMSA Bolivia	760 000	479 861	280 139	0
**UMSS Bolivia	250 000	244 932	5 068	0
Total transfers	15 346 187	14 512 232	285 207	548 748
Total Costs	24 915 140	22 344 646	285 207	2 476 151
Result	0	2 761 358	2 476 151	0

* iMentors budget adjusted to actual costs

** Deviation from budget carried over to 2014 (allocated)

Annexes

1. Annual Report Matrix 2013
2. Progress report (January – April 2013)
3. Progress report (May – September 2013)



Annex I – Annual Report Matrix 2013

The matrix corresponds to the Annual Plan Matrix for 2013.

Outcome 1					Total Budget	Budget spent
Innovative projects have increased ICT4D capacity in partner organisations					MSEK 9.9	MSEK 10.2
Output 1.1	Indicator	Expected results/ target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
New projects and project network in education have been established.	Number and status of projects and network.	Establish 5 new education projects and one project network.	3 education projects, 0 networks among education projects (2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 projects established 1 education network 	Project proposals, agreements, and reports.	All five projects are aligned with time plan with minor adjustments. MoU has been signed for education network.
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Manage new projects and support facilitation of a network.		Projects managed and network facilitated.				
Output 1.2	Indicator	Expected results/ target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
New or up scaled democracy/ health projects have been established.	Number, status and type of projects	Establish or scale up 4-5 new democracy/ health projects.	13 projects in Democracy and 4 in Health (2011 to 2012).	8 up-scaled projects and two projects in health have been established	Project proposals, agreements, and reports.	Good quality applications for upscale projects resulted in ten projects in total.
Planned activities		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Initiate and manage new projects.		Projects initiated and managed.		8 upscale and 2 new		
Output 1.3	Indicator	Expected results/ target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
Projects and networks managed and monitored by Spider.	Type and number of project management services delivered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly formal follow up; feedback on progress report with all projects twice a year, and one face to face meeting per year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Skype meetings and 2 face to face meetings per year.(2012) 	Meetings and RBM reporting structure has enabled project management by Spider.	Correspondence, project documentation, reports, and minutes.	

Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities			Comments, explanations
Develop and deliver expertise, support and advice to project partners.						
Output 1.4	Indicator	Expected results/ target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
ICT Junior experts for capacity building in projects have been placed in projects.	Number of Junior ICT experts placed in projects and type of capacity delivered.	Place 4-5 Junior ICT Experts in projects.	3 placed in 2012.	2 of 4 planned placements have taken place and resulted in capacity building at partner organisations.	Agreements and reports.	
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Identify, prepare and implement placement of Junior ICT Experts at ongoing Spider projects.						
Output 1.5	Indicator	Expected results/ target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
Increased capacity development and Master plan for ICT at Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (UMSA) Bolivia.	Capacity at the unit is increased so that the functionality of the department becomes more efficient and more collaborative with other parts of the university. Status of the Master plan for ICT.	25 % of the capacity development achieved. Elaborated and approved Master Plan.		25% of the capacity development achieved at UMSA. 2 % of the development of Master Plan for ICT at UMSA achieved. 10% of the development of Master Plan for ICT at UMSS achieved.	Progress reports and internal evaluations. Possibly also external evaluations organised by Sida. Message of approval by our counterpart at UMSA.	
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Identification of experts, coordination of interventions by experts, quality control and planning support to UMSA		An expert from KTH on networks to support UMSA and UMSS on their network analyses and development on an ongoing basis. A management expert from Costa Rica presented an inspiring view at UMSA on how to develop an	Coordination of activities with expert from KPMG Stockholm.	UMSA has had temporary rectors since September 2013, by a permanent Rector was elected in November 2013. The new UMSA rector has given his support to the project and promised to have an assigned coordinator (our counterpart) for the development of the Master Plan for ICT in place by February 15, 2014.		

		organisation (Sept. 2013). Annual project plan for 2014 developed.				
Output 1.6	Indicator	Expected results/ target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
Open courseware in ICT4D developed and made available online.	Type and amount of courseware available in M.Sc. ICT4D Program and online.	Open courseware for 6-8 modules available in M.Sc. ICT4D Program at DSV and online.	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> courses developed for first year of ICT4D Master course, 4 are being developed Open courseware available online 	Courseware and course modules available online.	
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Support group developing curriculum, promote program in partner countries.						
Output 1.1 & 1,2	Assumptions	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments	Risks	Planned Actions	Actions taken/comments
<p>1.1 New projects and project network in education have been established.</p> <p>1.2 New or up scaled democracy/ health projects have been established.</p>	<p>Spider receives high quality applications.</p> <p>Project implementations run according to plan.</p> <p>Projects show interest and willingness in forming network. Projects have adequate resources to form network. Projects are able to cooperate in network.</p>	<p>Spider follows clear and consistently defined processes for reviewing applications and facilitates implementation through professional project management.</p> <p>Strategic networking and continuous dialogue with organisations implementing the projects</p> <p>Spider motivates individual project members to collaborate with others, and facilitates cooperation within the project network.</p>		<p>Lack of quality applications.</p> <p>Delays in implementation.</p> <p>Projects are unwilling or unable to form a network and collaborate with other projects.</p>	<p>Broaden the scope of potential applicants. Expand current networks to include additional partners not necessarily supported by Spider but working on the same themes and regional areas.</p> <p>Assess the problem(s) and agree on a clear revised time plan together with organisations implementing project.</p> <p>Encourage dialogue among the partners, maintain communication with facilitator of the network and other network members and ensure that the project partners have ownership of the network.</p>	

Output 1.3	Assumptions	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments	Risks	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments
Projects and networks managed and monitored by Spider.	<p>Good relationships between Spider and project partners.</p> <p>Spider has adequate competence and expertise. Project partners turn to Spider for support.</p>	<p>Spider is accessible, gives project partners constructive, professional advice and input, and communicates possibilities and opportunities.</p> <p>Spider ensures continuous dialogue with partners by keeping the communication channels open.</p>		<p>Spider is not trusted by project partners.</p> <p>Information on project developments is not communicated to Spider</p>	<p>Spider explores what has happened to spark present situation, and how to re-establish relationship and communication with project partners.</p> <p>Spider ensures relevant competence in Spider team. Follow the project activities of project partners in social media and follow up on the development with the project partners.</p>	
Output 1.4	Assumptions	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments	Risks	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments
ICT Junior experts for capacity building in projects have been placed in projects.	<p>Connection with qualified and interested Junior ICT Experts established.</p> <p>Relevant projects have adequate resources to accept Junior ICT.</p>	<p>Make time for advertising of positions before deadline for application.</p> <p>Ensure that the project partner, at all levels, understands what their commitment is.</p>		<p>Lack of qualified Junior ICT Experts and placements.</p> <p>Project partners failing to meet their obligations due lack of ownership for example not providing the junior ICT expert housing.</p>	<p>Broaden the scope of potential applicants and placements.</p> <p>Project partners understand from the beginning what Spider can contribute to the Junior ICT recruitment and placement process. Formalize the process in the form of an agreement.</p>	
Output 1.5	Assumptions	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments	Risks	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments
ICT Junior experts for capacity building in projects have been placed in projects.	<p>Sida approval of the funding of the projects.</p>	<p>Decision by Sida by February 2013.</p>	<p>Drafting MoUs with UMSA and UMSS.</p> <p>DSV/SPIDER has signed one agreement in relation to the two projects at UMSA and UMSS.</p>	<p>UMSA is not providing the resources and efforts required.</p> <p>Difficulty in recruiting experts at DSV and externally.</p>	<p>Frequent contact and follow-up with UMSA and high level discussions and decisions if required. Increased efforts in the recruitment and in worst case adjusting the expected results of the project to the competences of the experts recruited.</p>	
Output 1.6	Assumptions	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments	Risks	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments

ICT Junior experts for capacity building in projects have been placed in projects.	Master program starts according to plan with planned modules.	Monitor and support the preparations and implementation of the program. Establish routines on how Spider best contributes to the master program starting according to plan.		Master program does not start. Low interest among intended recipients for the content of the course modules. Delays in producing course modules.	Spider supports and monitors the production of the modules and clearly communicates the content and potential benefits of using the course modules. Spider lobbies and generates interest among the target group. Spider follows up on the status and the development of course modules.	
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Outcome 2					Total Budget	Budget spent
Empirically grounded ICT4D knowledge is developed.					MSEK 2.3	MSEK 1.2
Output 2.1	Indicator	Expected results/ target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
Research on ongoing ICT4D projects has been initiated or completed.	Number and status of research projects	8 to 10 new research projects initiated.	7 research projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 new research projects commences 3 projects in application phase 	Agreements, produced research reports and publications, other reports, material published on web	
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Promote and carry out research related to ICT4D projects. Actively distribute the research and monitor progress researchers at Swedish partner universities.						
Output 2.2	Indicator	Expected results/ target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
New concept for R&D Demo projects has been implemented.	Number and status of R&D projects.	4-5 projects.	3 projects (2012).		Agreements, reports, proposals and publications.	
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Develop and implement a new concept for R&D Demo projects.						

Output 2.3	Indicator	Expected results/ target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
Partner universities have received travel grants for M.Sc. thesis field studies.	Number of travel grants applications and number of distributed travel grants.	8 partner universities receive travel grants.	8 travel grants distributed (2012).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five travel grants given • 1 thesis project complete, remaining are being completed • 12 theses papers from grants issues in 2012 received 	Proposals, applications and agreements.	
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Produce and distribute information about travel grants to partner universities and monitor progress of theses						
Output 2.4	Indicator	Expected results/ target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
Monthly ICT4D Seminars delivered and made available online.	Number and type of seminars	10-12 ICT4D Seminars	10 Spider ICT4D Seminars (2012).	10 Spider ICT4D Seminars carried out.	Seminar videos, attendance lists, statistics spidercenter.org and Vimeo.	Online content viewed 150 times. Attendees from prominent organisations.
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Identify and invite relevant presenters and discussants and organise seminars.		Dissemination of information and invites.		Kvinna till Kvinna, UR, Sida, Uppsala University, Stockholm University etc. Among participants.		
Output 2.5	Indicator	Expected results / target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
Spider develops and delivers ICT4D learning material.	Number and type of course participants.	15 participants in the Basic ICT4D	11 participants in part one of the course, 5 in part two (2012).	Spider has delivered lectures, developed ICT4D material and is recognised as an important partner in the Swedish ITP-program ICT and Pedagogical Development	List of course participants and course evaluations.	
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Explore suitable target groups and modalities						
Output 2.1 & 2.2	Assumptions	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments	Risks	Planned Actions	Actions taken/comments
2.1 Research on ongoing ICT4D projects has been initiated or completed.	There is interest among researchers from partner universities.	Engage in dialogue with potential national and international partners.		Lack of interest among researchers from partner universities, lack of quality	Spider lobbies and generates interest among partner universities.	

2.2 New concept for R&D Demo projects has been implemented.	Spider receives quality applications from qualified researchers. Qualified local researchers available.	Spider continues to build and expand the networks in our partner countries and provides incentives for local researchers.		applications. Present level of research grant may deter researcher(s) from Partner universities to apply to open calls. Delays in research process. Finding qualified local research partner(s).	Explore other funding sources in collaboration with partner universities. Spider engages with the researchers to monitor and follow up on the status and the development of the research project(s).	
Output 2.3	Assumptions	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments	Risks	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments
	Interest from partner universities. Quality applications received from partner universities.	Spider lobbies to generate interest among partner universities.		Lack of interest and quality applications from partner universities.	Spider works with partner universities to increase the level of understanding.	
Output 2.4	Assumptions	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments	Risks	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments
Output 2.4	Finding relevant presenters/discussants to deliver the monthly seminars.	Keep informed about activities and project in ICT4D.		Project results are too sensitive to publicize. Not enough interest to hold seminars. Presenters do not want their presentations to be streamed or recorded.	Maintain a dialogue with project partners on dissemination of results. Keep informed about relevant actors in fields related to ICT4D to widen scope. Dialogue on the presentation/topic so that streaming/filming is acceptable to presenters.	
Output 2.5	Assumptions	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments	Risks	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments
	Availability of relevant speakers/teachers from different contexts. Course evaluation from 2012 is available as a source of improvement.	Assess and book relevant speakers from project partners and network.		Too few applications from target group and other potential participants.	Ensure that good marketing channels are established.	

Outcome 3					Total Budget	Budget spent
ICT4D knowledge is processed, disseminated and publicly accessible for stakeholders.					MSEK 3.6	MSEK 3.5
Output 3.1	Indicator	Expected results/ target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
Project and research results are available to stakeholders	Number and type of publications and reports	2 publications, 4 progress reports, 1 annual report.	3 publications, 4 progress reports and 1 annual report (2012).	2 publications, 4 progress reports, 1 annual report. Results and lessons learned from completed projects published online	Spider Stories 2012, online news, research publications and reports.	
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Aggregate and distribute project and research results to stakeholders through printed and digital media.						
Output 3.2	Indicator	Expected results / target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
Spider video documentaries have been produced and disseminated.	Number and type of video documentaries.	2-3 video documentaries about Spider projects published.	n/a		Video documentaries.	
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Hire filmmaker to visit and record relevant Spider projects, and to edit video. Distribute video documentary.		Spider staff and documentary filmers visit projects and record film, edit, sound and text.				
Output 3.3	Indicator	Expected results/ target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
ICT4D knowledge is available online to partners and stakeholders.	Type and amount of information and recipients	1000 followers on twitter, 300 likes on Facebook, 2200 unique website visitors per month (average).	Baseline as of December: 201 likes on Facebook 817 followers on Twitter 1658 unique visitors spidercenter.org per month (average)* *Baseline should be end of 2012.	Spider has achieved its aim of attracting interest for its operation, knowledge and information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website – 1744 unique visitors/month (average) 458 Facebook “likes” 1.207 Twitter followers 	Online statistics from relevant service providers.	
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		

Continuous and proactive management of Spider's website and social media channels.						
Output 3.4	Indicator	Expected results/ target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
iMentors: Virtual observatory and online community of e-infrastructure projects of the past 5 years in Sub-Saharan Africa created.	Status of e-infrastructure and online community, and number of stakeholders interacting and sharing knowledge.	All e-Infrastructure projects and related organisations are identified and recorded in the database. 20% of all the stakeholders are found on the platform.	n/a	The reporting to European Commission by July 15, 2013 got the rating Excellent. The Critical Success Factor of 80% recordings of e-Infrastructures and related projects by December 15, 2013, was reached.	Statistics and functional platform.	
Planned activities		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Implement the technical resources and gather information for a resource centre of e-Infrastructure projects and actors. Establish a stakeholder network for the sustainability of the resource centre.		Collecting and recording of information on e-Infrastructures and related projects in Africa South of Sahara.				
Output 3.1	Assumptions	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments	Risks	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments
Project and research results are available to stakeholders	Progress reports are properly submitted and processed; additional reports and stories from collaborating partners are submitted and have sufficient quality for being published/ distributed.	Follow up on the adequacy of current routines for internal reporting, for carrying out research for Spider, and on the formats of stories and reports.		Reports are not produced properly, produced with insufficient quality, and routines and formats are inadequate.	Follow up on reporting and offer proper instructions and support. Develop new routines and format if necessary. Support researchers work to produce relevant research. Support partners in collecting, compiling and reporting on results.	
Output 3.2	Assumptions	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments	Risks	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments
Spider video documentaries have been produced and disseminated.	Competence and human and financial resources are available for producing documentaries, relevant material and projects are available. Broadcasting actors are interested in publishing the video.	Hire people with adequate competence. Monitor availability of resources and relevant projects and project developments.		People with adequate competence are unavailable and resources are inadequate. Projects deny access to filmmaker.	Intensify and broaden search for people to hire, allocate to resources to the extent possible, and clarify the terms of which the video is made and for Spider funded projects. Find other channels to publish the film, i.e.,	

		Dialogue with broadcasting actors, and “market” the video.		Broadcasting actors unwilling to publish film.	through Spider’s online channels. Spider maintains a dialogue with the project partners to make sure that the documentary process and the final product are satisfactory to all parties.	
Output 3.3	Assumptions	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments	Risks	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments
ICT4D knowledge is available online to partners and stakeholders.	Spider produces and/or has access to relevant and up-to-date ICT4D knowledge that audience and stakeholders are interested in.	Support internal structures for collecting and producing, and disseminating knowledge about ICT4D. Engage in proactive communication with potential partners to increase chances of receiving ICT4D knowledge.		Spider lacks access to relevant and up-to-date ICT4D knowledge, and/or has too small audience and potential recipients.	Assessment and actions depending on whether this occurred because to report or if routines for reporting have failed. Expand network of peers. Scan network or extended network for active peers and events and activities that are of relevance to Spider. Scan internet for articles from other actors, and re-link to these.	
Output 3.4	Assumptions	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments	Risks	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments
	Stakeholders are supporting the activities of the project.	Monitoring the involvement of stakeholders and assessing the capacity of them to adjust our efforts in getting stakeholders involved. There is agreed-on work plans and frequent follow-up on these.	Identifying interested parties Continuous updates shared within team, Skype meetings to update on progress	Difficulty in getting enough key stakeholders involved and committed to achieve sustainability of the resource center. The target group in the platform is too small. Delays caused by difficulty in coordinating with partner.	Increased efforts in getting stakeholders committed. iMentors will be promoted at international events for stakeholders in Sub-Saharan Africa, Europe and other regions. Spider/SU will engage in discussions with Gov2u to prevent delays.	Articles written and profiled online and in ICT related forums to incite interest and engagement

Outcome 4					Total Budget	Budget spent
Strategic networks and partnerships have been developed to strengthen Spiders core activities.					MSEK 0.9	MSEK 0.9
Output 4.1	Indicator	Expected target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
Intensified interaction with partner universities.	Number and type of meetings/seminars.	Arrange face to face meetings and/or seminars with all eight partner universities.	1 meeting in 2012.		Minutes and documentations from meetings and/or seminars.	
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Identify departments and researchers in ICT4D at partner universities, organise meetings and/or seminars.						
Output 4.2	Indicator	Expected target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
New partnerships with civil society and private sector have been established.	Number and types of partnerships.	Establish 2-3 new partnerships with civil society and private sector.	N / A	Partnership discussions held with 4 civil society organisations. Exploratory meetings planned with two private sector companies.	Correspondence, agreements, and minutes from meetings.	The negotiations about common funding initiatives await the general lines of the new Strategic Vision.
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Identify relevant actors in the civil society- and private sector.		Meetings held and documented with Human Rights foundation and Oxfam (CS organisations). Mail conversations held with 2-4 seriously interested stakeholders within CS (EHAS, WarChild, Alianza por la Solidaridad, Humana People to People). Contacts established at EU conferences with another 2 organisations (EuClid Network, CERTH.)		The identification process will take off upon decision on what to focus on in the future.		
Output 4.3	Indicator	Expected results / target	Baseline	Achieved target	Source of verification	Comments, explanations

				(result)		
Participation in and support to ICT4D events	Number and types of events and form of participation and support.	Support to participants from developing countries and active Spider participation in 6-7 ICT4D events.	Active participation and support to 7 conferences (2012).		Agreements and documentation.	
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Monitor events in ICT4D; identify quality and relevance for participation/support.						
Output 4.4	Indicator	Expected results / target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
The IPID network is sustained	Number of members and number and type of activities	IPID continues to exist, to share information and to organise activities for its members.	700 members in 2012.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPID has sent out 23 IPID Digest (newsletter) to its members • The IPID Annual Symposium was held in December in Cape Town – 19 papers presented and discussed. • IPID also arranged a workshop on scientific writing and publishing and participated with a postgraduate strand at the IFIP WG9.4 Conference in Jamaica. 	Contract/agreement with IPID Network web site, Newsletter, LinkedIn discussion group, various events organised for IPID members	
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Negotiate with IPID coordinator, update agreement for continuation of IPID, and continuously follow up and participate in IPID activities.						
Output 4.1 – 4.4	Assumptions	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments	Risks	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments
4.1 Intensified interaction with partner universities. 4.2 New partnerships with civil society and private sector have been established.	Partner universities and potential partners in other sectors are interested in being part of the Spider network. Spider finds motivated	Spider engages in building relations with partner universities and with other potential partners. Spider monitors partner		Lack of interest, motivation, difficulties in finding the “right” contact persons at partner universities and other potential partner organisations.	Lobby for benefits of joining and participating in Spider network.	

4.3 Participation in and support to ICT4D events	contact persons. Partner universities are doing relevant research in ICT4D.	universities activities and research in ICT4D.		Partner universities are not prioritizing ICT4D.		
4.4 The IPID network is sustained						

Outcome 5					Total Budget	Budget spent
Broaden funding base in order to continue and expand Spiders operations.					N/A	N/A
Output 5.1	Indicator	Expected target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
Increased co-funding ratio in Spider projects.	Amount and ratio of co-funding in projects.	10% increase in co-funding ratio.	6 co-funded projects in 2011 and 4 in 2012	Co-funding ratio of 44 % obtained, compared to 24 % in 2011 and 49 % in 2012. The 2012 ratio was based on 13 projects, while the 2012 ratio was based on 5 projects only. Thus the 2013 ratio, based on 15 projects, shows strong progress overall.	Agreements and budgets.	
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Spider offers project partners knowledge and support in identifying potential co-funders and applying for co-funding.						
Output 5.2	Indicator	Expected target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
Recently completed projects have been up scaled	Number and type of up scaling.	Scale-up of at least 5 projects.	0 in 2012.		Agreements, correspondence, and reports.	
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Identify projects and opportunities for up scaling.						
Output 5.3	Indicator	Expected target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
Targeted funding applications submitted to	Number and types of funding applications.	7-8 funding applications submitted to relevant	9 in 2012.	1 funding application was submitted in Nov to Making	Applications.	The Fundraising is supposed to be based on hands-on

funders.		funders.		<p>All Voices Count (accountability / transparency)</p> <p>Fundraising has been intensified through the recruitment of a Fundraiser/Partnership Manager on 80% from Mid-August. Spider's visibility has increased in fora where future co-funders are accessible.</p>		<p>project plans and activities. Since the Spider future Strategic Vision is to be developed early 2014, the focus late 2013 has been on the exploration of possibilities for future funding and learn about strategies and plans at crucial stakeholders and large funders (like the EU and Sida).</p>
Strategies	Implemented activities	Unplanned activities			Comments, explanations	
<p>Spider actively engages in funding applications with project partners and other relevant actors if/when required.</p>	<p>1 application elaborated and submitted to MAVC within the area of ICT4D Research for Democracy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary mapping of crucial stakeholders. • Training in how to write successful EU-applications. • Discussions with SU/Research Service and DSV/EU Coordinator on funding possibilities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in 3 EU events to promote Spider and explore possible consortia. • Draft Plan for Sida contacts in 2014 elaborated. • Discussions initiated about future funding with representatives for the following budget appropriations at Sida: Country Frame CAM, Regional Frame Africa, Research and Global 			<p>Successful applications should be based on solid partnerships and concrete plans, following upon analysis of which comparative advantages to emphasise. The one sent to MAVC was hitting a target, where Spider had comparatively large experience of both project work and research.</p>	

		Programmes.				
Output 5.1	Assumptions	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments	Risks	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments
Increased co-funding ratio in Spider projects.	Funders are interested in and able to co-fund Spider project(s). Spider has sufficient knowledge of funding sources and communicates this with partners.	Establish strategy/routines for co-funding. Proactive communication with, and monitor, relevant funding institutions.		Funders and donors are not interested in co-funding Spider projects. The established strategies and routines are insufficient.	Re-evaluate and reformulate the strategies/routines. Widen the search for potential funders and donors. Spider team takes appropriate actions to sharpen competitive advantage.	
Output 5.2	Assumptions	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments	Risks	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments
Recently completed projects have been up scaled	Potential scalability exists in currently supported projects.	Discussions and mentoring on scalability with project partners.		Difficulties in detecting scalability in current projects.	Extended mentoring efforts to facilitate scalability thinking and planning in projects.	
Output 5.3	Assumptions	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments	Risks	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments
Targeted funding applications submitted to funders.	Relevant calls available to Spider Organisations interested in partnering with Spider in applications.	Monitor potential partners' activities in the field.	Contacts have been initiated with several organisations (funding institutions, CS Organisations, academic institutions with the view of engaging in partnerships from 2014/15.)	No relevant calls for funding identified No organisations interested in partnering with Spider on applications.	Widen the search for potential partners. Proactive communication on (mutual) benefits of collaborating with Spider.	The search for potential partners has widened in Autumn 2013. Proactive communication has been conducted with representatives at Sida, the EU, Difid, KK-stiftelsen.

Outcome 6				Total Budget	Budget spent	
Efficient project management practices are integrated in Spider's operations.				MSEK 8.2	MSEK 6.6	
Output 6.1	Indicator	Expected target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
RBM integrated in all operations.	Type and content of routines and documents for planning and reporting on Spider's	Integration of RBM in planning and reporting at all levels in relevant formats.	Spider 2.0 Strategy and Roadmap. (not RBM) Reports in 2012.	The organisation has made RBM the tool to monitor progress and report results.	Routines, reporting and documents follow the RBM format.	Spider is working to streamline RBM in all aspects of project management and

	operations.			Annual Plan has been the document guiding all operations.		routines. As 'Spider 2.0' is not RBM'ed work will continue in 2014 to develop a RBM focused strategy.
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Hire qualified consultant. Initiate a change management process.			New project coordinator attended Sida training in RBM in December 2013.			
Output 6.2	Indicator	Expected target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
Project management routines clarified and documented.	Type and number of routines and documents accessible.	Project management handbook and risk plan completed and intranet adjusted.	Draft project management handbook, risk management plan and intranet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project handbook has been updated. RBMed documents have been developed and are used in project management. Templates for reporting done Project Management tool identified and tested. 	Project management handbook and improved intranet.	
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Develop project management handbook by consolidating the internal criterions and routines.		Handbook update				
Output 6.3	Indicator	Expected target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
Spider staff has received training in project management and RBM.	Type of training and number of participants.	7 Spider staff members have received training.	1 staff member has received in RBM training (2011).	Spider staff has been introduced to RMB and are using it in monitoring and evaluation and project management. All new staff have received training in-house and/or at Sida	Diplomas, certificates and training documentation.	
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Formulate a terms of reference. Start a tendering process. Hire consultant and deliver the training.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TOR defined. Tendering process 				

		followed. • Consultant hired				
Output 6.4	Indicator	Expected target	Baseline	Achieved target (result)	Source of verification	Comments, explanations
Timely and accurate planning and reporting.	Number and type of reports.	Annual and progress report delivered on time.	4 progress reports and 1 annual report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report finalised and disseminated online. Progress reports shared with the Spider Board New more efficient processes developed for reporting 	Annual and progress report.	When the Annual Plan was developed, Spider's integration of RBM was in the process. Progress reports act as basis for thorough and details result based reporting. Three progress reports were completed, two of which were shared at Board meeting. The Annual Report has extracted content from all progress reports and aggregated results from projects.
Strategies		Implemented activities	Unplanned activities	Comments, explanations		
Collect monthly progress reports from Spider staff and extract the results and compile the information.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting template developed Team fills out report on monthly basis 				
Output 6.1 – 6.4	Assumptions	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments	Risks	Planned actions	Actions taken/comments
6.1 RBM integrated in all operations. 6.2 Project management routines clarified and documented. 6.3 Spider staff has received training in project management and RBM. 6.4 Timely and accurate planning and reporting.	Retaining staff and competence. Consultant understands the nature of Spider operation and context Spider works in. Suitable RBM and project management training availability.	Work group meetings on challenges and opportunities in the management area, project routines, RBM etc. Good assessment when hiring the consultant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant documents developed in collaboration with project officers Handbook updated Intranet updated with relevant information and document templates Project management tool identified for implementation Collaborative reporting structure put in place RBM training delivered 	It takes too long time to adopt RBM procedures Consultant does not understand Spider	Share information and knowledge amongst Spider staff members. Documentation available to the whole group. Spider provides the consultant suitable and consistent information and key documents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant information is shared as well as applicable documents n/a

Progress Report January – April 2013

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1. Overall Progress

1.1 Summary of progress

Spider has made good progress during this period, especially in the strategic area of **ICT4D Projects**. A concerted effort has gone into the preparation of new projects as well as upscaling of recently completed or soon to be completed projects. As a result, projects are well on target, with 4 new projects in education (1-2 more in the pipeline), 1 new project in health, and 8 upscaled projects (7 in democracy and 1 in health). This gives an overall portfolio of 19-21 projects in 2013, with 14 ongoing/upscaled projects and 5-7 new ones. The thematic distribution is: 4-6 in education, 4 in health, and 11 in democracy. Results from 6 recently completed projects are being consolidated, while monitoring of ongoing projects continues as planned.

In the area of **ICT4D Research**, the results received so far show that research relating to projects adds considerable value, while generating scientifically grounded knowledge in ICT4D. Feedback and interaction between project partners and researchers have improved ongoing projects, not least by identifying gaps, highlighting training needs, and helping to refine intervention methods. It is clear that project partners as well as researchers have learned a great deal in the process and project partners appreciate the added value. It has proven difficult, however, to attract a sufficient number of Swedish ICT4D scholars due to limitations in the Spider research grant (short timeframe, small amounts). More funding will clearly be needed to develop a sufficient pool of Swedish researchers and to expand collaboration with local researchers in order to meet the growing need for ICT4D research. All in all, a total of 10 research projects are being carried out, including 3 new ones, covering 15 projects.

The strategic area of **Knowledge Brokering** shows progress, not least in the production and dissemination of information that has been generated or channeled by Spider. The recruitment of a full-time communication officer has proven indispensable to the achievement of proactive and strategic communication. Unfortunately, despite the use of a specialized recruitment company, it has proven difficult to find the right person for the job, but at last the challenge has been solved. Meanwhile, statistics for Spider's online presence shows a steady growth in Web site visitors (59% new visitors), Facebook likes (273) and Twitter followers (940).

Stronger collaboration with Swedish partner universities has been a priority in the area of **Networks and Partnerships**, with good results. Through meetings with 8 partner universities, it has become evident that Spider is seen as a key knowledge broker, with a clear role to play. Partner universities are encouraging Spider to initiate a network for Swedish ICT4D researchers, starting with a mailing list and newsletter. Partner universities are also welcoming the opportunity to host Spider ICT4D Seminars to highlight ICT4D at their universities. However, the low level of funding available through Spider is identified as a major impediment to more research collaboration with Spider and Spider's project partners. Similarly, the lack of scholarships for international PhD and Master's students is limiting the opportunities for education and research at partner universities, despite well-established expertise in ICT4D.

In the area of **Funding and Sustainability**, strategic dialogues have been initiated with Sida and the Foreign Ministry (UD), with a view to ensuring long-term core funding. In order to ascertain the strategic role of Spider in Sweden's overall ICT4D efforts, the value added by Spider has been communicated more clearly to key actors at the highest levels in Swedish development cooperation. Encouragingly enough, Spider was invited to produce a policy brief on ICT4D to serve as input to

Sweden's work on the post-2015 development agenda. The brief was very well received and widely disseminated through Sida and UD channels. Subsequently Spider was invited to write a background paper for the upcoming Stockholm Internet Forum 2013, focusing on ICT, democracy and human rights. This political recognition of Spider at the highest levels of Swedish development cooperation bodes well for future funding.

In **Management**, the emphasis has been on integration of Results Based Management (RBM), thus aligning Spider more closely with new Sida requirements. The RBM approach represents a new management tool in development cooperation, both building upon and departing from its predecessor the Logical Framework Approach (LFA). Having initiated a more RBM-oriented approach in 2011, Spider has now intensified its efforts to integrate RBM at all levels of operation. This integration translates into a thorough revision and adaptation of all planning and reporting tools to follow the principles and methods of RBM.

1.2 Current funding situation

The funding situation is on track. Total income for the period has been MSEK 8,8, pending 2013 allocation from Sida and SU of MSEK 15, after annual meeting with Sida scheduled for 24 May. MSEK 0.8 is also expected for the UMSA Bolivia project. Costs total MSEK 7,9 so far, with allocations for MSEK 12,9. Allocations have been made in full for ICT4D projects, but some amounts remain in ICT4D Research: MSEK 0,7 for research on projects, MSEK 0,3 for travel grants, and MSEK 0,5 for R&D demo projects.

2. Strategic Areas

2.1 ICT4D Projects

<p>1. Short-term Outcome: Innovative projects have increased ICT4D capacity in partner organizations. Budget: MSEK 11.43.</p>		
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1.1 New projects and project network in education have been established.</p> <p>1.2. New or up scaled democracy/ health projects have been established.</p> <p>1.3. Projects and networks managed and monitored by Spider.</p> <p>1.4. ICT Junior experts for capacity building in projects have been placed in projects.</p> <p>1.5. Increased capacity development at Department of Research, Postgraduate and Social Interaction (DIPGIS) and Master plan for ICT at Department for ICT (DTIC) Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (UMSA) Bolivia.</p> <p>1.6. Open courseware in ICT4D developed and made available online.</p>	<p>Indicators</p> <p>1. Number and status of project and network.</p> <p>2. Number, status and type of projects.</p> <p>3. Type and number of project management service delivered.</p> <p>4. Number of Junior ICT experts placed in projects and type of capacity delivered.</p> <p>5. Capacity at the unit is increased so that the functionality of the department becomes more efficient and more collaborative with other parts of the university. Status of the Master plan for ICT.</p> <p>6. Type and amount of courseware available in M.Sc. ICT4D Program and online.</p>	<p>Targets</p> <p>1. Establish 5 new education projects and one project network.</p> <p>2. Establish or scale up 4-5 new democracy/ health projects.</p> <p>3. Monthly formal follow up; feedback on progress report with all projects twice a year, and one face to face meeting per year.</p> <p>4. Place 4-5 Junior ICT Experts in projects.</p> <p>5. 25 % of the capacity development achieved. Elaborated and approved Master Plan.</p> <p>6. Open courseware for 6-8 modules available in M.Sc. ICT4D Program at DSV and online.</p>
<p>Activities and results January-April 2013</p>		
<p>Outputs for 2013:</p> <p>1.1. New projects and project network in education have been established.</p> <p>Activities: 1. Final selection of three projects from the open call in autumn 2012. 2. Four new projects established with the following project partners and countries: Electronic Information for Libraries (EIFL) (Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya), Fundacion LaPaz (Bolivia), Open Learning Exchange Rwanda (Rwanda), and Makerere University (Uganda). 3. The work of starting a network will commence during Autumn 2013 and all four projects are favourable to participating. 4. Calls for concept notes sent to two Tanzanian educational organizations. Concept note from Open University in Tanzania is under review.</p> <p>Results: 4 out of the targeted 5 new education projects have been established and 1-2 more projects are being prepared. A project network is planned to start in autumn 2013.</p> <p>1.2. New or upscaled democracy/ health projects have been established.</p> <p>Activities: Concept for upscaling grants developed in consultation with Board. Upscaling grants announced to project partners in March 2013, resulting in 16 applications in April. A total of 8 successful concept notes identified through careful internal review, to be developed into full proposals. A project proposal in e-health in Tanzania developed in dialogue with local partners and submitted by Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology (DIT) is being finalized.</p> <p>Results: 8 new/upscaled projects in total, thus surpassing target of 4-5. The larger than expected number of upscaling projects offers an opportunity to build on positive results from catalytic projects and develop longer term partnerships, while assuring that surplus project funds are invested by June 2013 in a strategic and responsible manner.</p> <p>1.3. Projects and networks managed and monitored by Spider.</p> <p>Activities: The ongoing projects are proceeding according to schedule, save for the African Great Lakes project that has faced delays due to the shift from KIST to KHI during the summer 2012 and delayed transfer of funds. Partners in the ICT4Democracy network have experienced some challenges in the form of political interference that has delayed some activities and forced a reconsideration on the use of some ICT platforms. Partner Not In My Country has launched project activities. In Kenya and ICT4MPOWER project partners will meet in May to discuss the piloting and testing phase of the developed e-Health system.</p>		

The ICT4D Cambodia network has been finalized, held regular meetings and the project partners have continued to share updates on progress and activities. Regular follow up through email, monthly Skype meetings and short reports.

Results:

Improved communication and insight into the projects and more immediate support and feedback in difficult issues.

The Cambodia network is being consolidated and promotional material is in the final stages of production as is the website.

1.4. ICT Junior experts for capacity building in projects have been placed in projects.

Activities:

Placements at Cipesa (3 months) and Open Insitute have been advertised. Candidates interviewed and selected by the projects. Replacement at ICT4RD in Bunda/Serengeti identified and in preparation for placement.

Results:

2 Junior ICT expert, out of targeted 4-5, are on way to their placements.

1.5. Increased capacity development at Department of Research, Postgraduate and Social Interaction (DIPGIS) and Master plan for ICT at Department for ICT (DTIC) Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (UMSA) Bolivia.

Activities:

Activity budget and plan revised due to Sida's re-allocated budget over the 5 years and between project components. Revision of Project Proposals. Agreement has been signed by Sida and the universities UMSA and UMSS. The agreement between Sida and DSV/Spider has been discussed and accepted, and is due for signing.

Results:

The 5 year agreement between Sida and UMSA and between Sida and UMSS have been signed. DSV's planned contribution to the project over the 5 years have been updated and accepted by Sida and the universities. Agreement between Sida and DSV/Spider ready to be signed.

1.6. Open courseware in ICT4D developed and made available online.

Activities:

Follow-up meetings have been held with the project leader of the MSc program every other week. A needs assessment analysis was done by external expert. The program structure is set and all course syllabus has been finalized. A number of various templates for course material developed. Teachers has been assigned to all courses and Creative Commons agreement developed in Swedish and English for all participating teachers.

Results:

The status of applicants to the program: In total 197 EU students applied for the program. Of these, 61 applicants had the program as their first choice. Also, 34 non-EU citizens (and paying students) have also applied for the program. Preparations for the target of 6-8 modules are on track.

2.2 ICT4D Research

2. Short-term Outcome: Empirically grounded ICT4D knowledge is developed. Budget: MSEK 2.3		
Outputs 2.1. Research on ongoing ICT4D projects has been initiated or completed. 2.2. New concept for R&D Demo projects has been implemented. 2.3. Partner universities have received travel grants for M.Sc. thesis field studies. 2.4. Monthly ICT4D Seminars delivered and made available online. 2.5. Spider develops and delivers ICT4D learning material.	Indicators 1. Number and status of research projects. 2. Number and status of R&D projects. 3. Number of travel grants applications and number of distributed travel grants. 4. Number and type of seminars. 5. Number and type of course participants.	Targets 1. 8 to 10 new research projects initiated. 2. 4-5 projects. 3. 8 partner universities receive travel grants. 4. 10-12 ICT4D Seminars 5. 15 participants in the Basic ICT4D.
Activities and results January-April 2013		
Outputs for 2013: 2.1. Research on ongoing ICT4D projects has been initiated or completed. Activities: 3 new research projects have been initiated covering 3 projects in Tanzania and 4 projects in Cambodia. A new call for applications for research grants was communicated to partner universities in April, generating 3 applications. Results: 3 out of the targeted 8-10 new research projects have been initiated, thus covering research on all remaining projects that were initiated in 2011/2012. The number of applications for new projects has been insufficient and only 3 out of 5 projects have been covered so far. 2.2. New concept for R&D Demo projects has been implemented. Activities: N/A (new concept has yet to be developed). Results: N/A 2.3. Partner universities have received travel grants for M.Sc. thesis field studies. Activities: Call for Travel Grants for Spider partner universities published in October 2012 and subsequent dialogue with partner universities generated five applications which have all been granted. KTH (Amount: SEK 100 000) Stockholm University/DSV (SEK: 100 000) Linnaeus University (SEK 100 000) Malmö Högskola (SEK 100 000) Örebro University (SEK 50 000) Results: 5 out of the targeted 8 partner universities have received travel grants. No further applications are expected. The result below target is mainly due to the number of international Master students having decreased at universities. 2.4. Monthly ICT4D Seminars delivered and made available online. Activities: Spider has continued to document and disseminate knowledge and research about ICT4D. Four Spider ICT4D Seminars have been carried out February- April with a total of 33 participants. Three of the videos are available online and have received 32 views on Vimeo. Two sessions have been booked for the Autumn schedule.		

5 February 2013, 16:00

Spider ICT4D Seminar: System Dynamics Model of Swedish University Projects

5 March 2013, 16:00

Spider ICT4D Seminar: Critical Studies of Mobile for Development

7 March 2013, 16:00

Spider ICT4D Seminar: Digital Storytelling - Using a Participatory Approach

9 April 2013, 16:00

Spider ICT4D Seminar: ICT4MPOWER - Improving health care in Uganda through transparency, performance management and innovative health service delivery models

Results:

Spider seminars are on track with 4 out of the targeted 10-12 seminars carried out as scheduled.

2.5. Spider develops and delivers ICT4D learning material.

Activities:

No further requests have come from Sida or civil society organizations for ICT4D courses. Initial contacts have been established with Swedish Afghanistan Committee (SAK).

Results:

N/A

2.3 Knowledge Brokering

3. Short-term Outcome: Establish Spider as an internationally recognized ICT4D knowledge resource Budget: MSEK 3.6.				
Outputs 3.1. Project and research results are available to stakeholders. 3.2. Spider video documentaries have been produced and disseminated. 3.3. ICT4D knowledge is available online to partners and stakeholders. 3.4. iMentors: Virtual observatory and online community of e-infrastructure projects of the past 5 years in Sub-Saharan Africa created.	Indicators 1. Number and type of publications and reports. 2. Number and type of video documentaries. 3. Type and amount of information and recipients. 4. Status of e-infrastructure and online community, and number of stakeholders interacting and sharing of knowledge.	Targets 1. 2 publications, 4 progress reports, 1 annual report. 2. 2-3 video documentaries about Spider projects published. 3. 1000 followers on twitter, 300 likes on Facebook, 2200 unique website visitors per month (average). 4. All e-Infrastructure projects and related organizations are identified and recorded in the database. 20% of all the stakeholders are found on the platform.		
Activities and results January-April 2013				
Outputs for 2013:				
3.1. Project and research results are available to stakeholders.				
Activities: Spider Stories 2011: 50 extra printed Spider Stories 2012: ongoing proof reading, formatted by a consultant, developing a different design from last year. Spider Series 5: Modeling ICT4D: System Dynamics Model of Swedish University Projects, New edition printed. Leaflets: Text and design updated according to template, ready for final proofreading and print Leaflet Policy Brief: Final version distributed to UD, Sida, and as an appendix to Spider Newsletter Newsletter April 2013: Distributed to 895 addresses Newsletter distribution list: Addresses to TTA participants added, Addresses to UD Development Talks added				
Results: 1 of targeted 2 publications has been produced, 1 more is in process. 1 out of 4 progress reports and 1 annual report have been completed as planned.				
Newsletter statistics:				
	Recipients	Opened	Clicked	Bounced
Newsletter April 2013	895	19,88%	12,28%	35
Newsletter Nov 2012	871	22,25%	33,86%	34
3.2. Spider video documentaries have been produced and disseminated.				
Activities: Presentation of Iskra Popova and her publication Modeling ICT4D: System Dynamics Model of Swedish University Projects, recorded, edited and published on spidercenter.org. Spider seminars (5 February, 5 and 7 March, 9 April) recorded and published on spidercenter.org.				
Spider Documentary: Documentary film on Chanjo project and research is being completed with assistance from Swedish filmmaker at DSV. The film has been submitted to Zanzibar International Film Festival (ZIFF), a major regional event for documentary films. Woungnet has produced video documentary about their project with local filmmaker. Plan for video presentations of Spider concept and projects.				
Results: 1 out of targeted 2-3 documentary films about Spider-supported projects has been developed. 1 additional documentary produced by Spider partner, and many projects have produced and uploaded videos on YouTube.				

3.3. ICT4D knowledge is available online to partners and stakeholders.

Activities:

New links were added to the newsletter library and Spider seminar library with new text presentation of Spider on top. List of more changes sent to webmaster. Among them are new buttons to make it easier to find prestigious projects and a button for media/press.

All publications above available online on spidercenter.org and 200 pictures were uploaded on Flickr.

Results:

Facebook: 273 likes out of target of 300. Twitter: 940 followers out of target of 1,000 and 678 Tweets. 4433 unique visitors to website in Q1 2013 out of targeted 2,200 per month.

Website spidercenter.org statistics:

	Visits	Unique Visitors	New Visitor %	Returning Visitor %
Q4 2012	9191	5311	53,72	46,2
Q1 2013	7110	4433	59,03	40,97

3.4. iMentors: Virtual observatory and online community of e-infrastructure projects of the past 5 years in Sub-Saharan Africa created.

Activities:

Elaboration and submission of three reports to EU by end of January and beginning of February: (1) "Report on criteria, data indicators and specifications for the updating of iMENTORS" (delivery D2.1), "First Report on Database of e-infrastructure development projects in Sub-Saharan Africa" (delivery D2.2) and "Interim Progress Report" (deliver D.1.1).

Research and recording of organizations is ongoing with a team of four. Two full-time staff have joined the team, replacing two part-time staff from Spider, and one more part-time staff has been recruited.

Results:

Three reports on progress have been created and submitted. Project management strengthened through closer monitoring of all WP activities and the project is on target with number of organizations recorded in the database.

2.4 Networks and Partnerships

<p>4. Short-term Outcome: Strategic networks and partnerships have been developed to strengthen Spiders core activities. Budget: MSEK 0.90</p>		
<p>Outputs</p> <p>4.1. Intensified interaction with partner universities.</p> <p>4.2. New partnerships with civil society and private sector have been established.</p> <p>4.3. Participation in and support to ICT4D events</p> <p>4.4. The IPID network is sustained</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Number and type of meetings/seminars.</p> <p>2. New partnerships with civil society and private sector in Sweden have been established.</p> <p>3. Number and types of events and form of participation and support.</p> <p>4. Number of members and number and type of activities.</p>	<p>Targets</p> <p>1. Arrange face to face meetings and/or seminars with all eight partner universities.</p> <p>2. Establish 2-3 new partnerships with civil society and private sector.</p> <p>3. Support to participants from developing countries and active Spider participation in 6-7 ICT4D events.</p> <p>4. IPID continues to exist, to share information and to organize activities for its members.</p>
<p>Activities and results January-April 2013</p>		
<p>Outputs for 2013:</p> <p>4.1. Intensified interaction with partner universities.</p> <p>Activities: Spider staff member identified different researchers at the partner universities and visited 8 partner universities.</p> <p>Results: Face to face meetings with 8 of the targeted 9 partner universities. Karolinska Institute became a partner University in March. The meetings have shown that Spider is seen as a key knowledge broker, with an important role to play. Partners encourage Spider to establish a network for Swedish ICT4D researchers and have also offered to host some Spider ICT4D Seminars. Meanwhile, Spider's research grants are too small to allow for senior researchers to do research on projects. A few of the partner universities perceive the relation between Spider and DSV as somewhat blurred, as DSV is both a partner university on equal terms as the others and at the same time Spider is situated at and partly funded by DSV.</p> <p>4.2. New partnerships with civil society and private sector in Sweden have been established.</p> <p>Activities: Transparency and Accountability Initiative (TA/I) a conglomeration of donor partners has initiated dialogue and collaboration with Spider and the East Africa ICT4Democracy Network.</p> <p>Results: Collaboration with a new partner has been initiated. New partnerships have yet to be formed to reach the target of 2-3 new partnerships.</p> <p>4.3. Participation in, and support to, ICT4D events.</p> <p>Activities: Spider hosted a panel on ICT at a Development Talk on Institutions and Democratic Governance held on January 22nd. Spider gave opening and closing remarks at TTA workshop in Dar es Salaam on 26-28 February, see http://ttaportal.org/menu/tta-conference-2013/. Spider presented lessons learned from ICT4Democracy East Africa network on GDI workshop on Internet and Democracy in Bonn 8-9 April. Presentations available at http://bit.ly/XnD53u Spider attended the World Summit Forum on Information Society +10 review meeting at UNESCO Paris in February, and established contact with Hivos, the African Union Commission and UNESCO.</p> <p>Results: Spider has actively participated in 3 out of the targeted 6-7 ICT4D events. As a result, Spider is more visible as a knowledge broker to ICT4D actors in East Africa and Europe.</p> <p>4.4. The IPID network is sustained.</p> <p>Activities: New agreement signed with Örebro University to host IPID until 2014 and planning meeting with outgoing and incoming IPID coordinators held at Spider. The IPID News Digest e-newsletter has been sent out 6 times to IPID's approximately 700 members. The "Scientific Writing and Publishing" workshop was held in April in Örebro and streamed online. In total, 9 people attended physically and 4 attended online.</p> <p>Results: IPID is on target, and has held one activity which has been made available online and distributed newsletters.</p>		

2.5 Funding and Sustainability

<p>5. Short-term Outcome: Broaden funding base in order to continue and expand Spiders operations. Budget: n/a</p>		
<p>Outputs for 2013: 1. Increased co-funding ratio in Spider projects. 2. Recently completed projects have been up scaled. 3. Targeted funding applications submitted to funders.</p>	<p>Indicators 1. Amount and ratio of co-funding in projects. 2. Number and type of up-scaling. 3. Number and types of funding applications.</p>	<p>Targets 1. 10% increase in co-funding ratio. 2. Scale-up of at least 5 projects. 3. 7-8 funding applications submitted to relevant funders.</p>
<p>Activities and results January-April 2013</p>		
<p>Outputs for 2013:</p> <p>5.1. Increased co-funding ratio in Spider projects.</p> <p>Activities: Co-funding ratio has been considered in all new applications to Spider.</p> <p>Results: Co-funding ratio for recently started and upcoming projects is 47%, a slight decrease from the co-funding ratio for projects in 2012 which was 49%. The lower than targeted result is partially due to the fact that for the upscaling grants some organizations were selected that otherwise face difficulties in securing funding.</p> <p>5.2. Recently completed projects have been up scaled.</p> <p>Activities: A joint application by East West Management Institute and Open Institute in Cambodia for the Sida call ICT for Freedom of Expression in 2012 has been shortlisted and vetted by Sida staff in Phnom Penh no projects have received external funding so far. Concept notes for upscaling grants submitted by Spider partners show that many partners have sought additional funding from other sources.</p> <p>Results: So far 1 out of the targeted 5 projects is likely to be upscaled with external funding.</p> <p>5.3. Targeted funding applications submitted to funders.</p> <p>Activities: Spider and Board members have held meetings with Sida and UD. A fund raiser/project leader is being recruited through recruitment company. Project partners have applied for funding from various sources: iHub research received 10000 USD from Indigo Trust to help communicate the results of the research. CIPESA is a member of the Open Development partnership. They submitted a concept note to the Democracy Governance Facility (DGF) basket funds. The concept note has passed the first stage of assessment. CIPESA will be an implementing partner in the proposed project on "Enhancing Citizen's Voice and Accountability in Local Service Delivery in Uganda through access to and use of information." ToroDev, WOUGNET and CIPESA submitted an application to the Democracy Governance Facility (DGF) basket funds in February 2013. The application was not successful. CIPESA received funding from the Centre for Global Communication Studies (University of Pennsylvania) to conduct a multi-country literature review of ICTs in state building, peace building and governance in selected African countries. Results of this literature review, particularly related to northern Uganda, could be turned into infographs and other visualisations to benefit ongoing activities.</p> <p>Results: Strategic dialogue has been initiated with Sida and UD with a view to securing long-term core funding for Spider. Recruitment of fund raiser has been initiated. Spider partners continue to apply for external funding.</p>		

2.6 Management

<p>6. Short-term Outcome: Efficient project management practices are integrated in Spider's operations. Budget: MSEK 8.15</p>		
<p>Outputs</p> <p>6.1. RBM integrated in all operations.</p> <p>6.2. Project management routines clarified, documented and risk plan developed.</p> <p>6.3. Spider staff has received training in project management and RBM.</p> <p>6.4. Timely planning and accurate reporting.</p>	<p>Indicators</p> <p>1. Type and concept of routines and document for planning and reporting on Spider's operations.</p> <p>2. Type and number of routines and documents accessible.</p> <p>3. Type of training and number of participants.</p> <p>4. Number and type of reports.</p>	<p>Targets</p> <p>1. Integration of RBM in planning and reporting at all levels in relevant formats.</p> <p>2. Project management handbook and risk plan completed and intranet adjusted.</p> <p>3. 7 Spider staff members have received training.</p> <p>4. Annual and progress report delivered on time.</p>
<p>Activities: and results January-April 2013</p>		
<p>Outputs for 2013:</p> <p>6.1. RBM integrated in all operations.</p> <p>Activities: During February and March, 15 templates were updated and are now following the RBM approach. Further work will be invested in process management, which will improve the internal processes.</p> <p>Results: The updated templates have resulted in a unified format that is focusing on planning and achieving results. Spider is on track on integrating RBM in planning and reporting.</p> <p>6.2. Project management routines clarified, documented and risk plan developed.</p> <p>Activities: An analysis was written based on the open call in education and a chapter on managing networks has been added to the project management handbook. Project management meetings are held twice a month to improve the routines and make the project management more effective. The selection criteria for projects were clarified and put on the Spider website.</p> <p>Results: The analysis laid the groundwork for the internal routines. It resulted in improved internal routines in terms of managing concept notes and made the administration more effective. The selection criteria are clearer and easier to understand. The project management handbook and risk plan will be discussed further in the project management and RBM follow up course planned in June.</p> <p>6.3. Spider staff has received training in project management and RBM.</p> <p>Activities: In April, 7 Spider staff members completed training in Results Based Management. The training was carried out by a senior RBM expert who has a thorough understanding of Sida's requirements.</p> <p>Results: 7 out of the targeted 7 staff members have been trained in RBM, leading to increased and unified understanding of the RBM approach. Training in project management has been scheduled for May and June.</p> <p>6.4. Timely planning and accurate reporting.</p> <p>Activities: Annual Report 2012 and Annual Plan 2013 submitted to Board meeting on 20 February, resubmitted by email after revision on 12/4, and approved on 15/4. Annual report and Annual Plan submitted to Sida on 15/4, along with financial report, audit report and management response. Revised internal Progress Report template completed in April 2013. Financial audit of 2012 completed with no major remarks.</p> <p>Results: Annual and progress report delivered on time as targeted</p>		

2.7 Secondary Results

Table 7. Secondary results January - April 2013

In January, Sida's Advisor to the Director General contacted Spider for a meeting and asked Spider to write a policy brief to the Post-2015 Agenda on the role of ICT4D. Spider's project officer from Sida also attended the meeting and put Spider in direct contact with the Desk officer at Ministry of Foreign Affairs working on ICT4D and freedom of expression. The policy brief was distributed end of March to the Swedish Minister for International Development Cooperation, The Director General of Sida and relevant heads at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Spider held a meeting with the Desk Officer responsible for ICT4D at Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a Senior Advisor in Democracy and Civil Society. Spider was asked to write a background paper on ICT4D for the Stockholm Internet Forum on Internet Freedom for Global Development conference which will take place 22-23 May. The paper will focus on Spider research and projects, challenges and an overview of different ICT4D research themes.

In January, the Director General of Sida started following Spider's twitter feed.

3. Financial Report

Income	Budget	Result 30 April 2013	Expected	
Incoming balance for 2012	6 698 953	6 698 953		
Sida agreement 2013	13 500 000		13 500 000	
SU	1 500 000		1 500 000	
iMentors 2013	2 000 000	2 000 000		
UMSA Bolivia	800 000		800 000	
Paid interest to Sida		-58 315		
Repayments		61 026		
Interest 2012		56 333		
Total Income	24 498 953	8 757 997	15 800 000	
Costs				
Internal Costs	Budget	Result 30 April 2013	Allocated	Balance
Personnel	4 500 000	1 340 675	3 159 325	0
Travel	400 000	120 093	100 000	179 907
Board expenses	150 000	25 805	100 000	24 195
Miscellaneous	118 953	15 293	0	103 660
Audit	300 000	80 000	0	220 000
Rent	400 000	72 729	327 271	0
Communication	800 000	217 437	582 563	0
Documentation and dissemination	500 000	51 064	100 000	348 936
Publication	100 000	15 244	0	84 756
Evaluation & Monitoring	500 000	12 916	0	487 084
iMentors	1 500 000	616 150	883 850	0
UMSA Bolivia	200 000	0	200 000	0
Overhead	1 800 000	495 506	1 304 494	0
Total internal costs	11 268 953	3 062 912	6 757 503	1 448 538
Transfers	Budget	Result 30 April 2013	Allocated	Balance
ICT4D Projects				
Project support	6 000 000	1 290 188	4 550 000	159 812
Project network support	500 000	303 036	100 000	96 964
MSc in ICT4D	2 000 000	2 000 000	0	0
Junior ICT experts	430 000	143 163	0	286 837
ICT4D Research				
Research rgd projects	1 000 000	275 753	0	724 247
Travel grants for field research	800 000	114 994	335 006	350 000
R&D demo projects	500 000	0	0	500 000
Networks				
IPID	300 000	299 565	0	435
Conferences & workshops	600 000	350 601	100 000	149 399
Externally funded projects				
iMentors	500 000	65 377	434 623	0
UMSA Bolivia	600 000	0	600 000	0
Total transfers	13 230 000	4 842 677	6 119 629	2 267 694
Total Costs	24 498 953	7 905 589	12 877 132	3 716 232
Result	0	852 408	3 716 232	0

Appendix 1. ICT4D Projects

Ongoing projects

ICT4Democracy in East Africa Network

The ICT for Democracy in East Africa (ICT4DemEA) network was formed to leverage the synergies among Spider-supported projects on ICT to promote transparency, accountability and democracy. The network comprises of organizations in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. These are the Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET); Transparency International Uganda (TIU); The Collaboration on International ICT Policy for East and Southern Africa (CIPESA); iHub (Kenya) the Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) and Tanzania's Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG). The network welcomed a new Project partner, Toro Development Network at the end of June 2012. The projects leverage on ICT with the aim to fight corruption, enhance the right to freedom of expression, monitor service delivery, hold leaders accountable and encourage civic participation (see details below).

Results: The network continues to gain visibility, and partners are actively engaged in its promotion. Project partners face a number of challenges when it comes to ICTs and democracy. Political interference has made it difficult for partners to use some of the developed platforms, in other instances partners have had to reconsider their use of some of the ICTs. The website has been cited as a useful resource, e.g. IT4Change, an Indian based NGO working with women. The Global Information Society Watch 2012 publication drew some material from the website. iHub has also published a workshop proceedings report from the workshop held in Dar es Salaam(Dec'12) available for download at <http://www.ict4democracy.org/downloads/>

Promoting Social Accountability in the Health Sector in Northern Uganda through Information Communication and Technology

Country: Uganda; **Partner:** Transparency International (TI), Uganda; **Budget:** Total: SEK 520 892; Spider: SEK 500 000; TIU: SEK 20 982; **Duration:** Jul 2011-Jun 2013 (24 months); **Status:** Ongoing
Purpose and aim: To tackle absenteeism in the health sector in Northern Uganda through mobile phones and FM radios

Goals:

1. To reduce the rates on absenteeism of health workers
2. To increase participation of communities in monitoring functionality of health centers
3. Advocate for policies to improve health service delivery

Results: From the toll-free installation TIU reports: 1749 in-coming calls received 1857 outgoing calls. A committed community with active leaders towards better health service delivery since the development pact signing. Health workers found absconding from work face disciplinary action.

Mobile-Governance

Country: Kenya; **Partner:** iHub; **Budget:** Total: Spider: SEK 500 000; **Duration:** Sep 2011-Feb 2013 (18 months); **Status:** Ongoing

Purpose and aim: A research project exploring the conditions under which mobile phones can facilitate a two-way interaction between government and citizens to reduce transaction costs of delivering government services, stem corruption and increase transparency.

Goals: to identify, describe and produce an analysis of the conditions that can promote the use of mobile phones for increased citizen participation and successful delivery of government services in Kenya.

Results: iHub-Results, Draft of the First series report available here <http://www.ict4democracy.org/ihub-research-releases-water-governance-draft-report/>, Indigo Trust awarded iHub 10000USD for the communication process of the research results. Ideas to improve on some of the water governance applications available are being discussed with various stakeholders. Ideas are emanating from the research carried out.

Catalyzing Civic Participation and Democracy Monitoring Using ICTs

Country: Uganda; **Partner:** The Collaboration on International ICT Policy for East and Southern Africa (CIPESA); **Budget:** Total: SEK 799 000; Spider: SEK 500 000; Additional funding: SEK 299 000; **Duration:** Jul 2011 - Jun 2013 (24 months); **Status:** Ongoing

Purpose and aim: To map what ICT tools/platforms are/can be successfully utilized to catalyze civic participation and democracy monitoring.

Goals:

1. Establish how ICT tools are being used to improve democracy monitoring and civic engagement in Uganda;
2. Understand the knowledge, attitudes, and the needs of citizen groups and local governments regarding the use of ICTs in citizen participation and monitoring of democracy;
3. Promote awareness and develop capacity among citizens' groups, local government, and the media, on how ICT tools can be used in monitoring democracy and enabling greater citizens' engagement.

Results: Grassroots' partner E-Kasese resource center hosted a citizen journalism training that was facilitated by Toro Development network on March 21st -22nd, 2013. The training was attended by journalists from the local radio stations and a few members from the community who were trained in the use of e-platforms especially the ushahidi platform, Skype, weblogs, Facebook and you-tube to access, share and disseminate information in form of photos and videos. Other beneficiaries of Toro Dev's training included local leaders that had taken part in previous citizen journalism trainings conducted by CIPESA. One of the community based organizations (Rwenzori Rural Health Services) that participated in CIPESA's trainings are using a blog (<http://rrhskasese.blogspot.com>) to promote its community work. Through its online presence, the CBO says that it has been able to raise funds for their activities.

- eKasese continues to report an increase in the number of people using the centre. 554 users were registered in March. This is an indication that there is increased awareness of the use of ICTs in the community. The Kasese e-resource center is now posting their stories on youtube. This is also

attributed to the citizen journalism training conducted that introduced them to using social media including youtube to share and document stories in their community. Some of these videos can be assessed at - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jmKU01yyK-Q&feature=youtu.be>, <http://youtu.be/TGKvJRzu37U>, <http://youtu.be/D5Q9liRhQLg>

Empowering Local People and Communities to Monitor District Service Delivery through ICTs

Country: Uganda; **Partner:** Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET) **Budget:** Total: SEK 1 064 594; Spider: SEK 500 000; Additional funding: WOUGNET: 49 459 SEK; Other sources: SEK 515 135; **Duration:** Jul 2011 - Jun 2013 (24 months); **Status:** Ongoing

Purpose and aim: To collaborate with local women and CBOs (Community Based Organizations) to monitor service delivery and fight corruption (through exposure of poor service delivery) through the use of ICTs.

Goals:

1. To create awareness on the need to have good governance and service delivery among the grass-root communities and local Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in the five districts
2. To build capacity in ICT skills among the communities and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to enable them collect, package and disseminate information on corruption and poor public service delivery from their localities to the wider public.
3. To document and disseminate voices of the grass-root communities so as to raise awareness on corruption and poor service delivery in 5 districts of Uganda so that the public can generate debate and cause change.

Results:

- VSAC Quarterly meetings where bad governance issues are raised/reported.
- Building the capacity of the VSACs in the use of ICTs to monitor service delivery and upload content on the Ushahidi platform- the skills given include skills how to use Ushahidi platform and Digital Cameras.
- Information on bad/good governance is being uploaded on ushahidi platform. Among other information uploaded include:-
 - Aporwegi Primary School to benefit from teachers' houses under NUSAF II.
 - Challenges facing Aporwegi Primary School in Toro parish, Amuru Sub-County.
 - Increased water shortage in Pagak Parish, Amuru Sub-county is as a result of community negligence.
 - Amoikoma VSAC mobilized water users to raised funds to restore the broken borehole.

More Details of these stories are available here: <http://www.wougnet.org/ushahidi/reports>.

ICT-Based Reforms through Citizen Participation and Government Accountability

Country: Kenya; **Partner:** Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) **Budget:** Total: Spider: SEK 500 000; **Duration:** Jul 2011 - April 2013 (22 months); **Status:** Ongoing;

Purpose and aim: To tap into the potential of ICTs to increase citizen participation, monitor human rights violations, the electoral processes, government fulfillment of promises, carry out campaigns and also inform and educate the public on human rights and good governance.

Goals: Tap into the potential of ICTs to increase citizen participation, monitor human rights violations, monitor the electoral processes, monitor government fulfillment of promises, carry out

campaigns and also inform and educate its constituents and the public on various human rights and governance issues.

Results: KHRC produced credible data during the campaigns focusing on the following key areas: bribery, incitement, misuse of public resources, integrity and malpractices. Al Subra community group which is a member of Mt. Kenya Hurinet, based in Nyeri County in Central Kenya, started actively promoting the rights of the girl child to stay in school <https://www.facebook.com/maridadimovement?ref=ts&fref=ts>; Vision Facilitators have also started using their Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/vifanet.kenya?fref=ts> to engage the public on issues around civic education and protection of dairy farmers' rights, KHRC produced a children's story book on equality and promotion of peace. The book is meant to teach children the principles of equality and diversity. KHRC's Position on Integrity and Accountability of Candidates for the General Election was communicated in a press statement, found here: <http://youtu.be/1XAHZwtxuO>, Uploading of videos on youtube. Having been very vocal during and after the elections KHRC and other civil society organisations voiced their opinion and encouraged Kenyans to ensure the integrity of and accountability of candidates, civil society has been actively engaged in online discussions, but government has stepped in and referred to these activities as counterproductive towards peace building activities in Kenya. The civil society is now labeled as the evil society, by the general public, and KHRC and other partners are exercising caution when using social media.

Converging ICT4D Tools to Promote Public Accountability for Improved Service Delivery & Democratic Engagement in the Rwenzori Region, Western Uganda

Country: Uganda; **Partner:** Toro Development Network (ToroDev); **Budget:** Total: SEK 740 000; Spider: SEK 485 000; Additional Funding: SEK 255 000 **Duration:** 24 months.

Purpose and aim: This project will combine the use of rural FM radios, mobile phones and internet to empower rural youth and women to , access to reliable information and knowledge sharing on public accountability for improved service delivery In the 7 districts of the rural Rwenzori region of Uganda

Goals:

1. Orient and train 500 rural women and youth leaders who will be organized into 14 Advocacy Forums, to publicly demand better service delivery. Train 80 media practitioners from 10 FM radio stations how to document, design local content programs and broadcast public accountability for improved service delivery on the radio stations.
2. Develop blogs to be maintained and updated by the rural monitors/advocates.

Results: ToroDev results, <http://torodev.co.ug/me-report-2013-building-the-institutional-capacity-of-advocacy-forums-rural-monitors/> <http://torodev.co.ug/rwenzori-region-democratic-governance-promoting-partners-discuss-2013-plans-on-radio-in-fort-portal-uganda/>; Twenty five (25) rural women and youths gained skills in web.20 tools Ushahidi, twitter, monitoring service delivery, blogging, on line documentation, face book, Skype, and advocacy and lobbying. The impact/effect of the Advocacy Forums by the trained rural monitors and results from the live Radio talk shows coupled by the use of mobile applications like the FrontineSMS are considerably and steadily taking shape. For example, because of these interventions, more staff and medicine/drugs supply have increased at Mugusu Health Centre III in Kabarole district. <http://torodev.co.ug/health-service-delivery-improved-as-a-result-of-advocacy-forum-interventions-in-mugusu-sub-county-in-kabarole-district-western-uganda/> and service delivery in sanitation and water sector have also be improved in Kabarole district; <http://torodev.co.ug/application-of-icts-helps-the-improvement-of-water-supply-scheme-in-kabarole-district-western-uganda>

Torodev's radio shows have also faced political interference. In January 2013, the radio shows were shut down for being too "informative and critical" this was a directive straight from the central government. The radio shows have been reinstated but are heavily censored.

Spider Cambodia Network

Open Institute: Facilitation of the ICT4D Cambodia Network

Country: Cambodia; **Partner:** Open Institute Cambodia; **Budget:** Total: 15 531 USD; **Duration:** March 2012 - August 2013 (6 months).

Purpose and aim: The facilitation will enable the partners of the ICT4D Cambodia Network to present their individual achievements and ICT4D in Cambodia in a broader sense. This will be achieved through a network website and a joint event.

Goals: To facilitate the sharing of information, experience and collaboration among the Spider supported projects in Cambodia and to promote ICT4D in Cambodia.

Results: The ICT4D Cambodia network has held regular meetings and the project partners have continued to share updates on progress and activities. The ICT4D Cambodia network facilitation has been finalized, the delay was due internal organizational shifts at East West Management Institute. The network has hired a network coordinator (project partners decided that an independent facilitator would be more flexible and dedicate more time to the network) and are finalizing promotional material. The website was shifted from House 32 to the network coordinator and is in the last stages before launch.

Holding government accountable for combating gender-based violence in Cambodia

Country: Cambodia; **Partner:** Association of Progressive Communication (APC); **Budget:** Total: SEK 624 113 Spider: SEK 500 000 **Duration:** June 2012 - Jul 2013 (14 months).

Purpose and aim: The project will build capacity of women's rights organizations to gather data and to develop collaborative advocacy and public awareness campaigns. These organizations will be able to use the evidence they gather to put pressure on government and other service providers to deliver on their promises. Through this, they can contribute to the success of the country's National Action Plan VAW (Violence Against Women), and hold government accountable for its implementation.

Goals: To increase capacity amongst women's rights organizations, relevant service providers and legal support groups to use ICTs to document, report and track responses to incidences of VAW by establishing evidence for public discourse on government accountability to meeting stated goals on addressing VAW.

Results: The questionnaires continue to be collected from Commune/Sangkat councilors in the provinces. The project has trained 45 women's organizations on the use of the Ushahidi platform, held a forum on how to use ICT to prevent gender based violence and publicized the GBV project through Voice of Democracy radio station. The expected result is an increased number of reported cases on the Ushahidi platform. The training of women's organizations resulted in an immediate increase in reported cases of VAW on the platform, 25 cases reported within 5 days. However, no cases have been added since the trainings were held in January.

Interactive Voice Response Systems for Support Women and Children

Country: Cambodia; **Partner:** InSTEDD; **Budget:** Total SEK 500 000; Spider; SEK 500 000; **Duration:** Aug 2012-Jul 2013 (12 months)

Purpose and aim: To develop and implement an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system to support delivery of health information to grass roots level. Maternal and child mortality is related to lack of knowledge and access to information on how to prevent and treat common diseases. The project will work with an established local partner, Women Media Center (WMC) for development of content and with the US-based office for developing the IVR system for dissemination and collection of information in Khmer on maternity issues.

Results: Collaboration established with BBC Media Action (participation in elections), Marie Stopes (reproductive health) and ILO (providing legal support and information to factory workers) who are now using the Verboice system in their projects. The Verboice system is being implemented by three different partners, which spreads important information but also provides troubleshooting, bug fixing and in the end an improved system.

Dialogue on Development (previously Dialogue on Democracy)

Country: Cambodia; **Partner:** Open Institute; **Budget:** Total SEK 1,064,030; Spider; SEK 500 000; Additional funding: AECID: SEK 520,218 **Duration:** Jun 2012-May2013 (12 months).

Purpose and aim: Create an enabling environment for a dialogue on democracy through a series of courses, debates and forums that will improve the dialogue on democracy among youth and the commune councilors in Phnom Penh and in five provinces. The debates will be broadcast and coupled with a media campaign online.

Results: The project has continued to train youth and commune sangkat councilors through workshops, forums and trainings. The project has held a 3 day training on the use of ICT, one forum on youth and democracy, posted numerous articles online, the recording editing and re-broadcast of 2 live call in radio shows and 4 radio shows on democracy uploaded online. The youth organizations are maintaining the dialogue on democracy and good governance on Facebook. The Open Institute page has 1086 friends and regularly posts various topics. The Facebook pages of project partners PHD and KYSD have 799 and 3174 friends respectively and there is a lot of activities in sharing pictures, discussions and commenting which indicates that the project is reaching the intended target group.

Open Development Cambodia - Promoting Transparency through Open Data

Country: Cambodia; **Partner:** East West Management Institute; **Budget:** Total: SEK 2,088,730; Spider SEK 499,532; Additional funding: EWMI: SEK 378,828 ; OSI: SEK 303,575; Other: SEK 906,794 **Duration:** 12 months

Purpose and aim: The objective of this project is to provide an online platform that better facilitates a network of civil society actors sharing, analyzing and publishing their data in a coordinated, egalitarian *and secure* way – with the overall goal being fairer stewardship and allocation of Cambodia's resources.

Results: The project has continued to add information to the site. During the period the site shared 662 news article summaries from daily newspapers, 26 maps (not including revisions), among these 10 Economic Land Concessions (ELC) with complete government data, 5 ELCs with partial data, 9 concessions for mining and 3 for hydropower reservoirs. The site also shared 111 videos. A GeoServer was launched in February and a Library was added in March. Collaboration established

with ADHOC, DPA, WWF, Save Cambodian Wildlife (MoU signed). More than 250 people learned about ODC through presentations at national dialogues and also at the Siem Reap BarCamp, Monthly Map-Meet-up. ODC was also presented to World Bank and the International Land coalition's meeting. ODC Facebook page has 2385 Likes and the Twitter feed 587 followers.

Spider Tanzania network

ITIDO: Spider-Tanzania ICT4D Research Network Coordination

Country: Tanzania; **Partner:** ITIDO; **Budget:** Total: Spider: SEK 195 000; **Duration:** Jan-Dec 2012(12 months); **Status:** Ongoing;

Purpose and aim: To coordinate and advocate the Spider Tanzania Network for a more effective collaboration and sharing of knowledge and experience. This will be done through strategic management, regular workshops and meetings, strategic communication and dissemination.

Goals: To promote the projects in the network and strengthen ICT4D in Tanzania.

Results: The network has been extended in duration. As the individual projects have been completed the network is preparing an event that will highlight the results and lessons learned from the projects with relevant partners.

Spider Bolivia

ICTs for the construction of democracy

Country: Bolivia; **Partner:** Center for Studies and Support for Local Development (CEADL); **Budget:** SEK 500 000; **Duration:** Oct 2011 - Nov 2013 (24 months). **Status:** Ongoing

Purpose and aim: For young men and women of the organizations that CEADL works with to have the competence to participate in a democratic development of the society and to work for open and transparent political process.

Progress report: The progress report has been received.

Results: More than 300 students from schools and universities trained in Human Rights. 750 young people trained in civil journalism and ICT. 80 teachers from schools and universities have been trained in ICT and Human Rights. 40 leaders from organizations of young people trained in ICT, leadership and relations with government. 2000 young people trained by their organizations based on the leaders' training and the project's training material.

Spider Education & Health

ICT4MPOWER

Country: Uganda; **Partners:** Ministry of Health Uganda, Makerere University, Karolinska University Hospital; **Budget:** SEK 8 000 000; **Duration:** Jul 2009–Dec 2012; **Status:** Extension pending; **Purpose and aim:** To increase the effectiveness of the Ugandan health system and empower Community Health Workers in the Isingiro district and Mbarara region for better health outcomes of the rural population. **Goals:** to increase the effectiveness of the Ugandan health system and empower Community Health Workers in the Isingiro district and Mbarara region for better health outcomes of the rural population.

Results: The KI coordinators have developed the e-Health system according to Uganda's health structure, but the system has yet to be piloted and tested in Uganda. On-going discussions on way forward regarding the piloting and testing phase. Extension of project is being discussed with all parties involved to assure satisfactory completion.

e-Health Services in the Rural African Great Lakes

Country: Rwanda; **Partner:** Kigali Health Institute (previous partner Kigali Institute of Science and Technology, KIST) **Budget:** Total: SEK 953 782; Spider: SEK 500 000; Additional funding: Rockefeller foundation: SEK 453 782; **Duration:** Oct 2011 - Sep 2013 (24 months); **Status:** Ongoing; **Purpose and aim:** Activate local communities in rural areas in the African Great Lakes Region by involving them in the establishment of sustainable e-Health services which include sentinel surveillance of diseases, drug management, remote consultations and continuing education for rural health workers.

Results: The project has met with severe delays and administrative hurdles. KHI and local implementing partners in Uganda and Tanzania drafted a plan for implementation at the start of the year but the finalization of these plans was delayed by the impending unification of higher learning institutions in Rwanda into one university. The project has now drafted a plan for implementation, outstanding administrative issues have been settled at KHI, agreements for collaboration are ready to be signed.

Recently completed projects

ICT for Public Access to Cultural Resources

Country: Tanzania; **Partner:** National Museum of Tanzania and the House of Culture; **Budget:** Total: Spider: SEK 500 000; **Duration:** Aug 2011- Feb 2013 (18 months); **Status:** Completed; **Purpose and aim:** The project will provide House of Culture with multimedia equipment that includes computers, photo and video cameras to record, document to preserve, access and to publicize Tanzania's cultural heritage resources. for the benefit of children, youth, cultural professionals and visually impaired to use creatively, record and document their activities and access cultural resources. The equipment will be a creative outlet for the targeted groups and a way for them to become familiar with ICTs.

Goals: To enable children, youth, cultural professionals and visually impaired to become familiar with ICT and record and document their activities and access cultural resources.

Results: The computers and digital cameras have been used in activities with school children who otherwise have no experience with ICT. This program has so far reached approximately 10650 students. There are also computers available in the House of Culture library where students and other adults pay 1000 TZS per hour to use the computers. This has reached about 900 users. The music studio has reached 16 underground artists, and 2 studio recordings that have been used by the Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TCB) and the Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism. The video equipment is used to document House of Culture activities and the program Wajukuu wa Mwalimwu Nyerere (Grandchildren of the Teacher) in collaboration with TCB. The optical cable Internet connection that was provided through the project has greatly increased the visibility and improved the communication of the House of Culture, externally and within the staff. As all of the staff has access to computers and Internet, not only those who have desk jobs, this project has contributed to increasing the capacity of all staff members.

Chanjo: Campaign against Corruption through Music, Mobiles and Social Media

Country: Tanzania; **Partners:** Jua Arts Foundation for the Children; **Budget:** Total: Spider: SEK 500 000; **Duration:** Sept 2011-Dec 2012 (16 months); **Status:** Completed;

Purpose and aim: Chanjo (“vaccination” in Swahili) is a campaign against corruption through a music tour of Tanzania that will create an open public platform where people can discuss their everyday experiences of corruption and try to find possible solutions. The tour and discussions will be combined with free distribution of music through Internet and mobile phones, and continued discussion online.

Goals: To create awareness, educate and inspire Tanzanians to tackle challenges such as corruption, selfishness and laziness-collectively.

Results: The tour has reached a live audience of approximately 27480, through 53 performances in 17 regions. The Chanjo ya Rushwa blog has been visited by 7994 visitors. There are 3 films on Youtube (15+15+11 views) that are cross-posted to the ChanjoTV blog. The printed CDs continue to be distributed both by people requesting copies, buying copies at local Internet cafes and pirated cds at markets in Dar es Salaam. The CD has been informally spread by members of parliament. The message of the Chanjo tour continues even after its completion and the more accessible digital media, that do not rely on a stable Internet connection, play an important role in the dissemination.

SMS System for Human Rights

Country: Tanzania; **Partner:** Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG);

Budget: Total SEK 998 909; Spider: SEK 500 000; Additional funding: CHRAGG: SEK 498,909.

Duration: Jul 2011-Dec 2012 (18 months); **Status:** Completed;

Purpose and aim: To develop and add SMS features to an existing Complaint Handling System to allow citizens to report violations of human rights and good governance remotely. This would increase the availability of the service to the rural poor who cannot afford costly travel and loss of income.

Goals: To enhance timely access to justice by making it easier for the Tanzanian citizens to report

Results: The SMS for Human Rights has been publically launched and has received over 900 reports,

the exact number of verified reports has not yet been determined as some of these messages are false reports or ads from the mobile network provider. The network has processed 1494 messages (including system responses). The result is that the system is up and running. The main challenge faced in setting up the system for affordable public use was obtaining a toll-free SMS code number from the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority. Awareness campaign of the developed platform has reached 150 students and 10 CSOs in Lindi.

Improving Reproductive and Child Health Services through ICT Intervention

Country: Tanzania; **Partner:** Invention and Technological Ideas Development Organization (ITIDO); **Budget:** Total: SEK 537 278; Spider: SEK 498 229; Additional funding: Consortium: SEK 48 990. **Duration:** Jul 2011- Oct 2012 (14 months); **Status:** Completed; **Purpose and aim:** To develop a hybrid (web/mobile) system for recording and tracking reproductive and child health information and morbidity rates to improve the exchange of information between pregnant mothers, community health workers and traditional birth attendants. **Goals:** Contribute to reducing the morbidity and mortality rate for children under the age of five and mothers (MDG 4 and 5).

Results: The web/mobile interface has been developed and launched. During the project the community health workers recorded 642 clients into the web system via mobile phone, 608 visit and 508 follow-ups during follow-up into the web system via mobile phone and used the phone and to call the health facilities to report emergency cases, consultation on first aid. The health workers at the health facilities made calls on referral issues, reported cases and got consultation from higher facilities on different issues concerning reproductive and child health. In total the community health workers have reached 1381 pregnant women and 5255 women with children under the age of 5. The use of the web/mobile platform has been limited due to connectivity and ICT literacy.

Education for Sustainability – Study circles, ICTs and the Youth

Country: Kenya; **Partner:** Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO); **Budget:** Total: Spider: SEK 489 000; **Duration:** Oct 2011 -Mar 2013 (18 months); **Status:** Completed. **Purpose and aim:** Establish study circles based on participatory adult education approach (Folkbildning) for youth giving both individuals and groups a chance to learn basic skills such as numeracy and literacy while also targeting topics of key relevance to them. The project will initially identify priority topics for youth learning, develop an ICT eLearning and networking platform that will be used both as e-Learning in the relevant areas and familiarize youth with ICT.

Results: The project has continued visiting the groups to ensure that project activities continue, 3 mobile phones were purchased for the Mtakuja group and 2 of the interactive modules (the coastal pathways and mobile phone module) are in the final stages of development.

NotInMyCountry.org: Education Management and ICT for Empowerment

Country: Uganda; **Partner:** AQUASEA; **Budget:** Total: SEK 1 232 616; Spider: SEK 500 000; Additional funding: AQUASEA: USD 99 445; The Indigo Trust: Sainsbury Charitable Trusts: USD 7 800; **Other sources:** USD 5 500. **Duration:** Jul 2011-Dec 2012 (18 months); **Status:** Completed.

Purpose and aim: The project will incentivize good behavior and dissuade corruption at University Campuses through mobile/Internet platforms. Students will use ICTs to record, report, and publicize incompetence, misrepresentation of credentials, bribery and sexual favors.

Goals: Enable university students in Uganda through the use of FOSS technology platforms to record, report, and publicize —quiet corruption (e.g., incompetence and misrepresentation of credentials) and hard corruption (e.g., bribery and sexual favors).

Results: The website is fully functional and a number of corruption reports have been submitted by students in Uganda. As of April 2013, the Ugandan site has 113 lecturers rated 327 times. However, students are being threatened by their lecturers and administrators not to use the website, in Uganda. The NIMC team launched the website in Kenya 15th April 2013, two weeks ago and the reports have been in coming since the launch. The Kenyan move is likely to generate more reports as compared to Uganda since there is greater ICT uptake. The launch has attracted media attention <http://www.nation.co.ke/Features/DN2/Website-blows-whistle-on-corrupt-lecturers/-/957860/1754030/-/4qkplh/-/index.html>. Resulting in 8,800 page views, 17 ratings about 10 lecturers from 4 different universities in Kenya as of 28 April 2013. www.notinmycountry.org

Appendix 2. ICT4D Research

New research projects

Empirically grounded risk assessment framework for ICT-related development projects

Country: Tanzania

Spider projects: ICT for public access to cultural resources (National Museum of Tanzania and the House of Culture); SMS for Human Rights (CHRAGG); Improving Reproductive and Child health services through ICT (ITIDO)

Collaborating researchers: Matti Tedre, Senior lecturer, DSV/Stockholm University; Bukaza Chachage, Deputy Provost for Administration, Tumiani University, Tanzania

Period: 1 March- 31 October, 2013

Purpose and aim (goals): To identify common risks and trouble spots in the projects and build a risk identification framework which is aimed to assist IT professionals and organizations to identify sources of challenges in ICT-related international development co-operation projects, and design countermeasures for overcoming risks before the project enters the implementation phase.

Results: Research initiated in March 2013.

Action taken by project partners: n/a

ICT for Democracy in Cambodia

Country: Cambodia

Spider projects: Dialogue on Development (Open Institute) and Open Development Cambodia (EWMI)

Collaborating researchers: Katja Sarajeva PhD Stockholm University (Spider), Dr. Ly Sopheap, Kunthea Cheng, and Muni Samnieng Translation & Interpretation Group.

Period: January- August 2013

Purpose and aim (goals): The ultimate aim is to investigate how ICTs can facilitate and enable openness, dialogue and ultimately democratization in Cambodia. The focus of the research will be to investigate the access and sharing of information between three different groups/entities: 1) Youth and students (accessed through the activities and online spaces of the project Dialogue on Democracy). 2) Government (accessed through the sharing practices of Commune/Sangkat Councillors and the availability of government information on land concessions). 3) NGOs and other non-governmental entities (journalists etc) (accessed through interviews and focus groups).

Results: Researchers have participated in project activities and carried out a research trip to gather material in three provinces. The researchers have conducted focus groups, interviews and questionnaires among a total of 37 Commune Sangkat councilors and 56 youth.

Action taken by project partners: n/a

Information for the empowerment of women in Cambodia

Country: Cambodia

Spider projects: Holding government accountable for combating gender-based violence in Cambodia (APC and Open Institute) and Interactive Voice Response Systems for Support Women and Children (InSTEDD)

Collaborating researchers: Caroline Wamala PhD, Post Doc Researcher Karlstad University (Spider), Dr. Bory Teng, The National ICT Development authority of Cambodia and Muni Samnieng Translation & Interpretation Group.

Period: January – July 2013

Purpose and aim (goals): Both projects aim to empower women through providing information. This research proposal aims to study the processes that are involved in designing, and deploying information through ICT to women in vulnerable positions.

Results: Research activities on-going. Interviews with women's organisations and the Ministry of women affairs on mapping gender based violence almost completed. Research on the IVR system developed by InSTEDD on-going, with visits to beneficiaries, ILO Better factories Cambodia, Marie Stopes, and BBC Media group.

Action taken by project partners: During the testing phases of the IVR, it has been established that the automated voices providing information on the other end need to be relatable to the users. Users have requested the use of public or local stars whose voices are recognizable and relatable. InSTEDD and the IVR beneficiaries are improving on content delivery through the system.

Ongoing research projects

People's Voices: Developing Cross Media Services to Promote Citizens in Local Governance Activities

Country: Uganda

Spider project: Empowering local people and communities to monitor district service delivery through ICTs (WOUGNET)

Collaborating researchers: Marcelo Milrad, professor Media Technology, Linneaus University, Dr. Aris Alissandrakis, Senior Lecturer Linneaus University, Jude Lubega, Senior Lecturer Information systems, Makerere University, and Rehema Baguma, Senior Lecturer Information Systems, Makerere University.

Period: 1 April 2012- April 2013

Purpose and aim (goals): The aim of this project is to explore which kind of cross media services could be developed in order to promote novel ways of citizen participation in local governance activities. Co-design and interactive techniques involving different stakeholders will be used to identify the needs for the design of such interactive services. A conceptual design and a demonstrator (only a prototype implementation will be deployed) related to a number of potential services will be developed. Indicators to be used for assessing the work are: 1) active participation of WOUGNET members 2) Identification of needs 3) Specification and description of required services 4) Requirements elicitation related to conceptual design.

Activities: A trip to Uganda (Kampala, Apac, Oyam and Gulu districts); Field investigation necessary for deeper understanding of the problem; Communicating with the WOUGNET team on research findings; Design workshops together with the different WOUGNET stakeholders; Meetings with academic partners from Makerere University

Dissemination: Progress report and the website <http://www.peoplesvoices.com>.

Results: ICT solutions need to address the problem with high illiteracy, and unavailability of mobile phones, digital cameras and network coverage. There is improved collaboration and understanding with project partners from WOUGNET and researcher from Makerere

Action taken by project partners: WOUGNET applied for additional funding from Indigo Trust to address the gaps identified by the research. The use of ICT was very low in the project, and Linneaus university is currently assisting WOUGNET with acquiring a toll free line to address some of the gaps.

The House of Culture – Tanzanian Youth and Social Engagement at the Intersection of Arts, Cultural Heritage and New Media

Country: Tanzania

Spider project: ICT for public access to cultural resources, National Museum and House of Culture Tanzania

Collaborating researchers: Ylva Ekström, PhD Media Studies, Senior Lecturer Media and Communication Studies/Communication for Development, Malmö University; Anders Høg Hansen, PhD Cultural Studies, Senior Lecturer Media and Communication Studies, School of Arts and Communication Malmö University; Shani Omari, PhD and Lecturer Kiswahili Literature, Institute of Kiswahili Studies, University of Dar es Salaam)

Period: Due to sickness the planned research was postponed. The final report will be submitted on September 30, 2013.

Purpose and aim (goals): To explore verbal and non-verbal activities in relation to media-use, facility-use, and human interaction. The aim is, firstly, to uncover the House of Culture's potentials as an open public resource centre with accessible, and in use, cultural heritage resources. Secondly, the aim is to explore the House of Culture as a case study among other in-situ media-spaces for youth. This part of the research may generate material for related and broader research projects on digital media practices in East Africa.

Activities: Second trip to Tanzania carried out by Swedish researchers 22/3-22/4. The researchers have carried out follow up interviews with the director and select House of Culture staff, focus groups with primary school students, secondary school students and teachers as well as a survey among National Museum and House of Culture visitors, especially youth.

Dissemination: Dissemination of the new research findings has yet to take place.

Results: The researchers have completed gathering data on a field trip between 22/3-22/4. The preliminary finding is that while the equipment is in place there are many different opinions on how it should be used and how one should interpret "sustainability". The use of the equipment is yet to be integrated into the activities of the National Museum and House of Culture. The library and the intended multimedia room are used mostly as an Internet cafe, and children have access to this equipment only through visiting school groups. The visitors to the museum are not aware of the multimedia equipment or the opportunities to use it.

Action taken by project partners: The research findings are yet to be communicated.

ICT for Transparency and Accountability Monitoring and Evaluations Systems use in Uganda

Country: Uganda

Spider projects: "Promoting social accountability in the health sector in northern Uganda" (Transparency International) and "Catalyzing civic participation and democracy monitoring using ICTs" (CIPESA)

Collaborating researchers: Asiimwe Napoleon, PhD Student Örebro University, Research assistant Dalarna University; Peter Ssentongo, M&E Expert Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics Makerere University; Wairagala Wakabi, ICT Researcher, CIPESA.

Period: 2012

Purpose and aim (goals): To investigate user needs, practices, experiences and challenges involved in using computer and phone-based systems for enhancing accountability. Users' motivations and de-motivations for using ICT in public engagements such as those championed by CIPESA and TIU will be studied too. The research will accordingly make recommendations on developing replicable ICT-based deployment plans that could be utilized by Spider (and non-Spider) projects that use ICT to improve transparency and accountability.

Activities: Review of literature on contemporary ICT use in Uganda for enhancing accountability; Creation of the instruments for data collection; Data collection; Visits to community centers and participation in training sessions; Attending conferences and workshops organized by project partners (CIPESA and TIU).

Dissemination: Progress report

Results: Two field trips one in June, 2012 and another in December 2012 to the field sites of CIPESA and TI-U in Uganda.

Action taken by project partners: According to the progress report from Örebro "people (citizens) are not aware and/or have limited knowledge on how to use computer and mobile phone based systems form monitoring and accountability". To address this, CIPESA conducted training workshops which Edgar Assimwe was a part of in June 2012.

Corruption in everyday life in Tanzania

Country: Tanzania

Spider project: "Chanjo: Campaign against corruption through music, mobiles and social media" (Jua Arts Foundation)

Collaborating researchers: Paula Uimonen PhD Stockholm University, Director Spider, John Sagatti and Vincent Ssekamatte research assistants, Sixmund Begashe, filmmaker, Tanzania.

Period: 2012-2013

Purpose and aim (goals): This research investigates how ordinary citizens perceive, experience and respond to corruption in everyday life in Tanzania. The study is based on material gathered during the Chanjo project, a Spider-supported anti-corruption campaign combining music, mobiles, and social media. The empirical basis of the research comprises data gathered during the campaign as well as the project team's reflections on the outcomes of the campaign. Data collection is carried out through ethnographic and visual research methods including participant observation, in-depth interviews, group discussions, online interaction, photo and video elicitation, and film production. The results will be disseminated through peer-reviewed articles, conference papers, and possibly a bilingual monograph. The research will also produce an ethnographic road movie for dissemination through Vimeo as well as Tanzanian TV.

Results: By giving a voice to the voiceless, the Chanjo campaign has developed a unique method for engaging citizens in public debate on the issue of corruption. The combination of music and critical dialogue has generated statements and reflections on how ordinary people experience and perceive corruption, thus breaking a 'culture of silence'. The material thus gathered shows that corruption is a widespread phenomenon, affecting people in their everyday lives in various ways, not least through extra costs for public services (e.g. education and health) that are supposed to be free of charge. Public debates have also revealed citizens' lack of knowledge about their rights, especially in rural areas, the

campaign thus having played an important role in awareness raising. Since the campaign has targeted poor populations, it has revealed the limitations of social media in addressing the issue. The majority of the audiences do not use the Internet, and only a small minority has smart phones, which they have used to record the performances and debates. The research results have been fed into a documentary film, which is in the final stages of completion. In addition to disseminating research results in a more accessible audio-visual format, the filmmaking process has also contributed to the research as it has enabled a more reflexive review of the Chanjo campaign.

Action taken by project partners: The Chanjo team has used feedback from the researchers when refining the campaign methods. The joint video production has helped the project team analyse and communicate the results.

Research on NotInUganda.com/Schools: Education Management and ICT for Empowerment

Country: Uganda

Spider project: “NotInUganda.com/Schools: Education Management and ICT for Empowerment” AQUASEA.

Collaborating researchers: Johan Hellström, PhD Student, Department for Computer and System sciences, Stockholm University.

Period: Jan 2012 to June 2013.

Purpose and aim (goals): The past five years have witnessed a global proliferation of ICT4D crowdsourcing interventions. The real impact of crowdsourcing as a tactic to utilise collective power to address certain social challenges is under debate though and a number of risks and challenges have been identified. This research takes Not In My Country’s initiative as a case study to investigate some critical gaps in the knowledge about ICT enabled anti-corruption interventions to further our common understanding of best practices in anti-corruption crowdsourcing interventions. Data will be gathered over the course of 12 months through semi-structured in-depth interviews, participant observation, and focus group discussions with system users and non-users, and other relevant informants.

Results: Most of the empirical studies are finished and the analysis and writing up is on-going. Research expected to end in June. Field visits were carried out in March/April 2012, and in December 2012/January 2013. Participants for the questionnaire and the focus groups were recruited from NIMC’s Facebook page. Four focus group discussions have been carried out at three different universities and another four (approximately) remain to be conducted.

Action taken by project partners: n/a

Field test of the AGLARBRI Drug Management Application

Country: Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda

Spider project: E-Health Services in the Rural African Great Lakes Region

Collaborating researchers: Björn Pehrson, senior researcher KTH, Lars-L Gustafsson Professor KI, Amos Nungu Lecturer DIT, Julianne Sansa Otim senior lecturer Makerere, Donart Ngarambe, Senior Lecturer KIST, Muthoni Masinde Lecturer University of Nairobi,

Period: 2012

Purpose and aim (goals): The project tests an Android tablet-based drug management application already developed by Master students. In addition, it investigates whether the introduction of ICT for drug management can significantly reduce the delays in stock taking and delivery times to rural dispensaries. Tests are to be conducted in at least two established districts in Tanzania, at least one in Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya. The level of acceptance of the tool based on the improvements

introduced is to be monitored and suggestions for improvements of the application recorded. The field tests provide opportunity to involve all local stakeholders in the drug management sector. The results will be disseminated directly to primary stakeholders and via scientific articles.

Activities: Preparations for the field study are performed in Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda, while dropped in Kenya due to lack of human resources. Technical tests and preparations including procurement and distribution of the equipment is completed. Field tests including end-users are delayed and plans regarding these are changed due to severe problems.

Dissemination: Due to the delay of research activities no dissemination has been carried out.

Results: The research project has been delayed due to delays and difficulties of the original project.
Action taken by project partners: n/a

Completed research projects

Mobile online learning for human rights

Country: Kenya

Spider project: ICT-based reforms through citizen participation and government accountability (KHRC)

Collaborating researchers: William Jobe, PhD student, DSV, Stockholm University; Per-Olof Hansson, PhD student, Linköping University; Kennedy Ogulu, Postgraduate student, University of Nairobi

Period: 1 July - 31 December, 2012

Purpose and aim (goals): To explore how smart phones with native and mobile web apps can be used for learning about human rights, empowering and mobilizing Kenyan citizens.

Activities: All planned activities have been executed. The Moodle platform has been installed and configured to allow ubiquitous access such as mobile access using responsive web design principles. The digital badges have been arranged and the Human Rights course has been filled with content and examinations, approval to award participants with certificates of course completion has been obtained from Stockholm University. On site visits have been performed to develop content and arrange marketing for the course.

Additional activities:

A Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/HakiZangu>) and Twitter account (<https://twitter.com/HakiZangu>) were created to market the course online. Local musicians even created a video (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7gl_oAeet_I) upon the researchers request to help spread the word for the course. Furthermore, a local voice over expert recorded all the text in the course to audio (English) and these audio recordings of the course content are available in each section of the course and also available for download so that participants can listen to the course contents offline and online in addition to reading.

Results: The course is up and running at hakizangu.org and it was launched at the end of November 2012. Roughly 140 participants are currently taking the course and 2 have graduated so far. Approximately 5-10 new participants currently join each week.

Action taken by Project Partner: KHRC introduced the course to the HURINETs (their Human Rights Networks). The Hurinets (especially those with smart phones and internet access) will consider using this platform as an additional forum of training citizens about human rights.

Evaluating the effectiveness of ICT supported education from a capability approach

Country: Kenya

Spider project: *Education for sustainability – Study circles, ICT and the youth* (CORDIO, Kenya)

Collaborating researchers: Mathias Hatakka, PhD student Swedish Business School Örebro University; Sarah Ater, education program leader and technical lead, CORDIO

Period: 2012

Purpose and aim (goals): To use the Capability Approach (CA) as a theoretical perspective to evaluate and compare expected outcomes (project goals) with enabled outcomes (what is implemented) and realized outcomes (how the users experience it). Studies have shown that the realized outcomes from educational resources do not always match the expectations and many of the outcomes for the end users are often unexpected or unintended. It is therefore important to develop tools to evaluate both the expected and realized outcomes.

Activities: First trip to Kenya aiming to establish face-to-face communication and collect data; Interviews with official coordinators; study circles and the management team of the project; workshop together with project partners.

Dissemination: The research has been completed and resulted in an academic paper that has been submitted for publication (but is under review) A Spider ICT4D Seminar is scheduled for the 28 of May.

Results:

The evaluation shows that, while the study circle education has in most cases been successful, the ICT part of the education is more problematic. There are many factors that make the ICT part of the project difficult to assess. Most notably is the poorly developed infrastructure that makes many of the outcomes that rely on Internet difficult to achieve. This includes e.g. using Internet as a mean to find relevant information and to communicate. However, many of the conversion factors can be dealt with or circumvented. For example, electronic material can be delivered offline or in printed format.

What is also clear from the ICT use is that most of the outcomes are not directly related to the use of ICT in their study circle education (i.e. to use the computers to support the learning). The outcomes are rather related to the access to technology of as a result of the participants receiving basic ICT training. On a more general level the evaluation shows how the capability approach can be used to evaluate the link between ICT and development on an individual basis. It shows the benefits of using the capability approach for ICT4D evaluation and it forces us to be explicit with what we mean with development and to be systematic in our investigations.

Action taken by project partners: n/a

Research and Development (R&D) Projects

Research on the Impact of ICT in the Teaching and Learning Processes in Two Municipalities

Country: Bolivia

Period: September-December 2012

Summary: The objective of the project is to investigate the impact of ICT on teaching and learning in the cities of La Paz and El Alto. One university and two high schools in each municipality will be included in the research. The focus is on exploring the influence of computers, mobile phones and the Internet (social networks and other ways of communication over the network) on the academic

performance of students and changes they generate in the academic environment. The research will serve as a basis for suggesting future strategy on the use of ICT for increasing efficiency in teaching and learning.

Activities: Activities have been carried out and research is being conducted.

Dissemination: Progress report received.

Results: n/a

Improving Collaboration and Networking among Teacher Technology Champions Using an Information Training System

Country: Rwanda

Period: September-December 2012

Summary: The research is dedicated to envisaging the establishment of mechanisms, first to allow trainees share resources and best practices, second, to serve as a tool for collaboration and communication, third, to facilitate coordination, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the ICT training of teachers, and finally to enable users to track roles and responsibilities among stakeholders, be they at the school, district or central levels. The research study is a part of a broader change project aiming at training teachers and students' technology champions for ICT integration in teaching and learning practices in Rwanda. National University of Rwanda, submitted a revised proposal which has been reviewed by Spider staff. The agreement will be signed in January 2013.

Results: The R&D project in Rwanda experienced delays in the need to shift of the main responsibility from Rwanda Education Board to the National University of Rwanda. The project has received an extension until May 31, 2013.

Pedagogical Integration of ICT for Teacher Education Quality Improvement - Challenges that deter Literate ICT Tutors from Pedagogical ICT Integration in Teachers Colleges in Tanzania

Country: Tanzania

Period: September-December 2012

Summary: All 34 government teachers colleges in Tanzania are provided with ICT infrastructure in the mainstreamed program to integrate ICT in teacher education. In addition, training for ICT basic skills and their use in teaching and learning is organised as a part of the teacher education curriculum. However, tutors in colleges encounter several challenges that hinder effective pedagogical integration of ICT. The aim with this research is to identify the challenges that deter the literate ICT tutors from pedagogical ICT integration in the teaching and learning processes. Four colleges will be involved in the research.

Activities: The activities have been delayed due to vacation.

Dissemination: Progress report

Results: The main focus of this study was to find out perceptions of principals, tutors and student teachers on challenges that deter ICT literate tutors from pedagogical ICT integration in teachers colleges in Tanzania. Findings has shown the following five challenges (four of which are also confirmed from other studies) : a) insufficient number of laptops/notebooks and desktop computers in the college; b) the insecure availability of power supply; c) the need for more in-service training among teachers on how to use integrate ICT in teaching among teachers; d) lack of technical support. The finding is reflective of the situation in teachers colleges in Tanzania, whereby tutors have limited or no

technical support when using ICT; and unique to this study e) minimal support from government at both national and college level to develop and sustain mainstreamed ICT integration programs at national level.

The findings have been shared with the education stakeholders through workshop and in a report submitted to the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MoEVT) and colleges.

The results are expected to:

- be catalysts for appropriate changes in the content and context of pedagogical ICT integration in Teacher Education.
- provide useful information for improving strategies for supporting and encouraging tutors and student teachers engaged in pedagogical ICT integration in teachers colleges in Tanzania.
- provide insights to principals, policy makers, curriculum developers and other stakeholders on intervention initiatives for development and sustenance of pedagogical ICT integration in Teachers colleges.
- provide and contribute useful information relating to evaluation of ICT integration program in teachers colleges in Tanzania.

One paper based on the project was accepted to eLearning Africa 2013 in Namibia in May.

Propelling an ICT Led Pedagogy at Makerere University

Country: Uganda

Period: September-December 2012

Summary: Since 2001, Makerere University has been using ICT as an enhancement tool in its pedagogical processes. However, the level of enhancement is not satisfactory considering the low number of staff that has adopted ICT for teaching and learning. No empirical evidence is available to explain the lackluster pedagogical ICT adoption in the University. Consequently, no concrete interventions have been devised to address the situation and use ICT to transform the pedagogical processes at Makerere University. Using a mixed research approach, a comparative study will be undertaken to unearth the causes of low ICT adoption and at the same time provide interventions for propelling Makerere University's pedagogical ICT usage into the transformation stage as per the SAMR (Substitution, Augmentation, Modification, Redefinition) model. The interventions arising from this project are expected to propel ICT adoption in other institutions of learning in Uganda and hence increase access to education. Increased access to education is a critical driver for sustainable economic and social development.

Activities: Activities have been carried out and research is being conducted.

Dissemination: Progress report

Results: Results revealed that non-use of a number of ICTs in pedagogical processes at Makerere University is caused mainly by: 1) lack of a strong and vibrant unit that can propel the implementation of educational technologies 2) lack of knowledge on how to use the ICTs in question, 3) non-availability of relevant ICT infrastructure, and 4) the lackluster implementation of educational technologies. This in turns led to the following recommendations:

- 1) Policy brief for management, spelling out the key causes of lack of adoption of an ICT-led pedagogy and possible interventions.
- 2) The setting up of a center for education technology at Makerere University whose mandate shall be to spearhead innovation in and adoption of educational technologies. One of the tasks of this center shall be to organize regular training modules for staff and students in educational technologies and digital literacies. Another task shall be to undertake research in new and emerging educational technologies.
- 3) Makerere University must invest more in educational technologies (hardware, software and bandwidth) to erase the reason of non-use arising from lack of access.

4) A policy change on freedom to use or not to use educational technologies. The University will have to devise incentives to encourage all staff to adopt the use of educational technologies in their day to day pedagogical processes.

Two papers based on the project were accepted to eLearning Africa 2013 in Namibia in May.

Appendix 3. iMentors

iMentors

Partners: Gov2U, Stockholm University; Budget: Total SEK 9 077 020, out of which 8 100 910 is EC contribution

Duration: April 2012 – Oct 2014 (30 months)

Purpose and aim: To enhance the effectiveness and coherence of national and EU research policies and the international cooperation in the field of research infrastructures. The project will build a virtual observatory, equipped with an advanced Geographic Information System, and a robust decision-support system to position itself as the one-stop-shop data warehouse to retrieve up-to-date information on all e-infrastructure development projects of the past 5 years in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Goals: The goal is to position iMentors as the knowledge broker in this policy area, an objective which requires building and maintaining a strong stakeholder ecosystem to ensure its long-term viability, and guarantee that the project's primary objective is met with success

Results: Ongoing and as of plan for research and recording of organizations. Next progress report to EU will report on the progress as of July 15, 2013. Aim is to reach the contractual target for July 15 already in May 2013. The automatic updating of the iMentors database with data from donor databases has shown to be a challenge, as many/most donors are using open databases (as Open Aid) to report on their projects to the public and these databases will probably not provide the information required by iMentors. There are possibly 1 or 2 donor databases where the automatic fetching of data may work. Investigation continues regarding this.

Progress Report May – September 2013

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1. Overall Progress

1.1 Summary of progress

In the strategic area of **ICT4D Projects**, the focus has been on extracting *results* from recently completed projects, while getting the *final batch of projects* off the ground. During this period, Spider project officers have carried out a thorough analysis of the final results of recently completed projects. So far 9 projects have been analyzed (4 projects in Tanzania network, 4 projects in ICT for Democracy East Africa network, and 1 anti-corruption project in Uganda). Draft final reports are submitted to the Board for the 31st Board meeting and to the project partners, for review/comment. Upon completion, the reports will be publicized through the Spider web site. The project portfolio for 2013-2014 consists of 17 projects, which completes the number of projects that can be financed under the current Sida agreement. The portfolio comprises 8 upscaled projects, 2 ongoing projects, and 7 new projects, including 5 projects in a network in education and 2 projects in health.

To capture results in **ICT4D Research**, a *publication* is underway, with chapters prepared by Swedish scholars who have carried out research on Spider-supported projects. The anthology will be published in print and online in December 2013. Meanwhile, calls for proposals in May and September have generated three new *research projects* and three potential ones (under review). While this brings the total number of research projects close to the target, it is clear that the research modality needs to be reviewed, both in terms of funding as well as timeframes, to attract more senior researchers.

Good progress has been achieved in **Knowledge Brokering**, not least in the EU-funded *iMentors* project, which received the grade ‘excellent’ in the first project review in September. *Spider Stories 2012* has been published and sent to Swedish Embassies in partner countries as well as a select number of Swedish CSOs. New information material has been produced and distributed, and two newsletters have been published. Progress has also been made in the production of documentary films about Spider’s projects. Spider’s first documentary film *Chanjo ya Rushwa* was screened in Tanzania in June, to an audience of over 1,000 people, and has been shown on local TV channels. Projects in Tanzania have been filmed (editing in process) and projects in Uganda will be filmed in October. A new YouTube channel has been created *Spider ICT4D Documentaries* to make the films accessible.

In **Networks and Partnerships** the focus has been on participation in international *ICT4D events*, with good results. In May, Spider was visibly present in the WSIS Forum 2013, SIF 2013, e-Learning Africa 2013 and IST Africa 2013. Spider has also established and maintained contact with Swedish civil society (Diakonia, Forum Syd, Kvinna till Kvinna etc) and private sector (NIR, Ericsson, Tele2), but strategic partnerships have yet to be formulated. The analysis of Swedish *partner universities* has been completed, based on visits to all universities during the first quarter of the year. The report, with recommendations from all partner universities, is submitted to the Board for the 31st Board meeting. Spider has been approached by two universities (Uppsala and Luleå) that wish to become partner universities, illustrating that there is a growing interest in ICT4D at Swedish universities.

The strategic area **Funding and Sustainability** has been strengthened through the recruitment of a full-time *fundraiser* in August 2013. A preliminary analysis of Spider’s funding possibilities has been completed, and a concerted effort has been made to identify suitable funding sources and strategic approaches for EU. Analysis of funding priorities at SIDA and UD is also underway. Meanwhile,

efforts to increase co-funding in Spider-supported projects have shown good progress, reaching a co-funding ratio of 44% in the final batch of projects for 2013-2014.

In **Management**, Spider staff have completed training in *RBM*, and project templates for *RBM* have been finalized. Since June, Spider is also undergoing a *process analysis* of internal routines, which is carried out by external consultants specialized in *RBM*, in collaboration with Spider management and staff. Timely reporting to Spider Board and Sida has been achieved.

1.2 Current funding situation

The financial status of Spider is balanced, with a surplus of MSEK 7,2 on 30 September, of which MSEK 6,1 is allocated for the remainder of the year, thus leaving a financial margin of MSEK 1,1 (this can be carried over to 2014 if need be). Total income for January-September has been MSEK 24,8 and total costs have been MSEK 17,6 with MSEK 5,4 (30%) for internal costs and MSEK 12,2 (70%) for transfers. Due to the large number of good proposals for upscaling, project costs has increased to MSEK 7,0 (budget MSEK 6,0), while the small number of applications has resulted in lower costs for travel grants, totaling MSEK 0,3 (budget MSEK 0,8), and research grants, totaling MSEK 0,8 (budget MSEK 1,0). Staff costs are also lower than expected, total MSEK 4,2 (budget MSEK 4,5), due to delays in recruitment. These surpluses have been reallocated to projects.

2. Strategic Areas

2.1 ICT4D Projects

<p>1. Short-term Outcome: Innovative projects have increased ICT4D capacity in partner organizations. Budget: MSEK 11.43.</p>		
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1.1 New projects and project network in education have been established.</p> <p>1.2. New or up scaled democracy/ health projects have been established.</p> <p>1.3. Projects and networks managed and monitored by Spider.</p> <p>1.4. ICT Junior experts for capacity building in projects have been placed in projects.</p> <p>1.5. Increased capacity development at Department of Research, Postgraduate and Social Interaction (DIPGIS) and Master plan for ICT at Department for ICT (DTIC) Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (UMSA) Bolivia.</p> <p>1.6. Open courseware in ICT4D developed and made available online.</p>	<p>Indicators</p> <p>1. Number and status of project and network.</p> <p>2. Number, status and type of projects.</p> <p>3. Type and number of project management service delivered.</p> <p>4. Number of Junior ICT experts placed in projects and type of capacity delivered.</p> <p>5. Capacity at the unit is increased so that the functionality of the department becomes more efficient and more collaborative with other parts of the university. Status of the Master plan for ICT.</p> <p>6. Type and amount of courseware available in M.Sc. ICT4D Program and online.</p>	<p>Targets</p> <p>1. Establish 5 new education projects and one project network.</p> <p>2. Establish or scale up 4-5 new democracy/ health projects.</p> <p>3. Monthly formal follow up; feedback on progress report with all projects twice a year, and one face to face meeting per year.</p> <p>4. Place 4-5 Junior ICT Experts in projects.</p> <p>5. 25 % of the capacity development achieved. Elaborated and approved Master Plan.</p> <p>6. Open courseware for 6-8 modules available in M.Sc. ICT4D Program at DSV and online.</p>
<p>Activities and results May-September 2013</p>		
<p>Outputs for 2013:</p> <p>1.1. New projects and project network in education have been established.</p> <p>Activities: Project proposal process completed with Open University of Tanzania. Education Network workshop was held in Kampala, Uganda in August, with four projects participating live and one over skype.</p> <p>Results: Spider has reached the target of establishing 5 new education projects and one project network. Four projects started in January to April, and the fifth project with the Open University in Tanzania started in September. A memorandum of understanding for the “Network for ICT in Education” has been signed by Spider and all five Education project partners.</p> <p>1.2. New or up scaled democracy/ health projects have been established.</p> <p>Activities: The call for upscaling projects generated 8 projects in total. Two new health projects have been initiated.</p> <p>Results: The initial target of 5 new/upscaled projects has been more than achieved with 10 projects in total. 8 of these are upscales and 2 are in health. Some initial project activities have taken place, such as training of partner organizations, planning meetings and recording of radio programs.</p> <p>1.3. Projects and networks managed and monitored by Spider.</p> <p>Activities: Spider-supported projects are proceeding as planned with regular follow up over email and monthly Skype meetings. Some highlights:</p> <p>a) The ICT4D Cambodia Network held a “National ICT workshop on ICT for Development” in August which was attended by 138 representatives from academia, government, civil society and the private sector.</p> <p>b) The Spider Tanzania network held an event in June to launch the SMS for Human Rights System, the Chanjo ya Rushwa documentary and the Community Health Portal.</p> <p>c) The ICT4Democracy East Africa Network continues to disseminate project results in their latest newsletter. Partners in Uganda held a national conference organized and hosted by WOUNET on July 29 2013. The occasion was attended by government members of parliament. Final reports submitted by 6 of the project partners from the network.</p>		

d) Project Partner NiMC in their upscale project in Kenya have actively published the project, and have completed populating the website with all the Universities in Kenya. They are actively working to extend the platform to other countries.

e) All five Education projects received face-to-face feedback from project officer and each other during the workshop for creating a network. In Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, EIFL partners has held 12 Open Access (OA) awareness raising and advocacy workshops, 9 capacity building events for OA repository managers.

Results:

Project management and monitoring is strengthening the results from projects and networks.

a) The ICT4D Cambodia Network has received expressions of interest in collaboration from Forum Syd, Coalition for Road Safety (CRY), BBC Media Action and Cambodia for Resource Revenue Transparency (CRRT). InSTEDD in Cambodia is collaborating with new partners (People in Need, Coalition for Road Safety, and additional project with Marie Stopes). The 'Election Hotlines' (set up with Verboice) received more than 200 000 calls before the national elections held at the end of July. The Combatting Gender Based violence project has received a nomination for the World Summit Awards.

b) The SMS for Human Rights System was officially launched and the Chanjo film shown to a Tanzanian audience.

c) The ICT4Democracy East Africa Network shows that Spider's network approach adds considerable value.

d) NiMC in the month of their launch in Kenya received as much traffic as they did in an entire year in Uganda. One report in particular has some particularly hard hitting information, that the team is in the midst of verifying and it includes immense detail and mentions 5 different witnesses all willing to take the case to the prosecuting stage. They are currently engaged in a high level discussion with a group based in India, specifically in West Bengal and may expand their platform there.

e) In Kenya and Tanzania, EIFL partners have established 3 new Open Access repositories, and 19 new OA repositories are under construction. In the Makerere MobiClass project of Makerere University (MU), Uganda, a needs assessment among students has been completed and a needs assessment among staff is currently done. OLE Rwanda has completed the baseline study. Every week two course modules are being enhanced with ICT-related parts.

1.4. ICT Junior experts for capacity building in projects have been placed in projects.

Activities:

Placement at Cipesa was completed in August. Open Institute placement ongoing and works well. ICT4RD replacement was severely delayed due to visa processing matters, discussions with KTH ongoing. Information on the Junior ICT program sent to project partners with encouragement to report interest in placements before end of September.

Results:

2 out of targeted 4-5 placements made.

1.5. Increased capacity development at Department of Research, Postgraduate and Social Interaction (DIPGIS) and Master plan for ICT at Department for ICT (DTIC) Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (UMSA) Bolivia.

Activities:

The project was revised in April and will also include Universidad Mayor de San Sebastián (UMSS). An agreement has been signed by Sida and both universities. Kick-off and initial and tentative planning on a general level for the remaining of 2013 was carried out at both universities in the month of July. A workshop to define the weaknesses and strengths of DIPGIS UMSA was executed in July and an analytic workshop on UMSA's IT department (DTIC) was held in September. Two stakeholder seminars were held on the strategic role of Research and Postgraduate management and on the current situation and future vision on ICT services at UMSA. The discussions on development methods, human resources of the project, and strategies for getting the Master Plans for ICT implemented are ongoing.

Results:

Tentative and general work plans for 2013 have been established for both universities. Reports of the diagnostics of DIPGIS (UMSA) and DTIC (UMSA) have been submitted. A report with identified strategies regarding management of Research and Postgraduate studies at UMSA has been submitted, draft work-plans for 2014 have been elaborated for both universities in preparation for a Sida follow-up in November. At this time the project managers will be able to assess how much capacity development has been achieved. The ICT Master plans are in the process of being developed.

1.6. Open courseware in ICT4D developed and made available online.

Activities:

Production of online open courseware for ICT4D master program at DSV has proceeded.

Results:

Production of 4 courses for the first year of the ICT4D master program have been finalized, and remaining 4 are in progress.

2.2 ICT4D Research

2. Short-term Outcome: Empirically grounded ICT4D knowledge is developed. Budget: MSEK 2.3		
Outputs 2.1. Research on ongoing ICT4D projects has been initiated or completed. 2.2. New concept for R&D Demo projects has been implemented. 2.3. Partner universities have received travel grants for M.Sc. thesis field studies. 2.4. Monthly ICT4D Seminars delivered and made available online. 2.5. Spider develops and delivers ICT4D learning material.	Indicators 1. Number and status of research projects. 2. Number and status of R&D projects. 3. Number of travel grants applications and number of distributed travel grants. 4. Number and type of seminars. 5. Number and type of course participants.	Targets 1. 8 to 10 new research projects initiated. 2. 4-5 projects. 3. 8 partner universities receive travel grants. 4. 10-12 ICT4D Seminars 5. 15 participants in the ICT4D courses.
Activities and results May-September 2013		
Outputs for 2013: 2.1. Research on ongoing ICT4D projects has been initiated or completed. Activities: A call for research related to projects in the month of May, resulted in three new research projects with KTH, Karlstad University and Örebro University. One further call for research related to projects with deadline on September 25 th generated three expressions of interest. Results: The three new projects have been initiated, i.e. 6 out of the targeted 8 - 10 projects. Three new expressions of interest are currently being reviewed.		
2.2. New concept for R&D Demo projects has been implemented. Activities: a) Finalization of the R&D project "Exploring efficacy of assessment at NUR and possibilities for enhancement through ICT" at National University of Rwanda (NUR). The project was given an extension until June 2013 for completion due to needed change of coordination of the project from Rwanda Education Board to NUR. This project was initially planned for 2012. b) Discussions with School of Library Archives and Documentation Studies (SLADS), Tanzania Library Services Board (TLSB) and ITIDO in Tanzania has generated a proposal for an innovative R&D project focusing on ICT for girls through public libraries. Results: a) The main findings of the project "Exploring efficacy of assessment at NUR and possibilities for enhancement through ICT" are that computers and power point projectors are the ICT tools mainly used in teaching at the NUR. There is awareness about the existence of the policy on the use of ICT in teaching, but there are issues that hinder the implementation. Those issues are primarily related to infrastructure, trainings and budget. b) The R&D proposal has been submitted to the Swedish Embassy in Dar, with suggestions for a scaled up program based on the R&D project, and is now under review by Embassy staff.		
2.3. Partner universities have received travel grants for M.Sc. thesis field studies. Activities: No further travel grant applications have been received. Results: n/a		

2.4. Monthly ICT4D Seminars delivered and made available online.

Activities:

Spider continues to disseminate ICT4D knowledge. Four seminars were held and the videos are available online.

7 May, 16:00-18:00, Junior ICT Expert - Experiences from the Field, Jiawei Kang, KTH

28 May, 16:00-18:00, The Capability Approach for ICT4D Project Evaluation, Mathias Hatakka Örebro University

10 September, 16:00-18:00, Technologies of Choice? By Dorothea Kleine, Royal Holloway University of London

18 September, 16:00-18:00, Youth, Media & Democracy - Engaging Cambodian youth in Democratic processes through ICT, Colin Spurway BBC Media Action.

Results:

The Spider Seminars are on track with 8 of the 10-12 seminars carried out. The seminars gathered a total of 42 participants that included representatives from Sida, Kvinna till Kvinna, Utbildningsradion, Uppsala University as well as DSV staff and students. The material is available on the Spider homepage and Vimeo channel and has amassed a total of 21 views and 963 loads.

2.5. Spider develops and delivers ICT4D learning material.

Activities:

Spider continues to develop and deliver ICT4D learning material:

a) Discussions continue with Sida Partnership Forum on finding suitable target group for basic ICT4D course during 2014. During the ICT and Pedagogical Development program 2013 Spider contributed through teaching sessions to 29 participants on monitoring and evaluation by Ulf Larsson, and Spider's ICT4Education projects "Education for Sustainability - Study Circles, ICTs and the Youth" by Katja Sarajeva.

b) Spider has been invited to hold presentations/lectures in ICT4D at Lund University and Karolinska Institute during October.

Results:

a) Spider is seen as an important partner in the Swedish phase of the ITP-program ICT and Pedagogical Development, which will have intakes three times per year from 2014.

b) Spider expertise is recognized and valued by Swedish universities.

2.3 Knowledge Brokering

3. Short-term Outcome: Establish Spider as an internationally recognized ICT4D knowledge resource Budget: MSEK 3.6.																						
Outputs 3.1. Project and research results are available to stakeholders. 3.2. Spider video documentaries have been produced and disseminated. 3.3. ICT4D knowledge is available online to partners and stakeholders. 3.4. iMENTORS: Virtual observatory and online community of e-infrastructure projects of the past 5 years in Sub-Saharan Africa created.	Indicators 1. Number and type of publications and reports. 2. Number and type of video documentaries. 3. Type and amount of information and recipients. 4. Status of e-infrastructure and online community, and number of stakeholders interacting and sharing of knowledge.	Targets 1. 2 publications, 4 progress reports, 1 annual report. 2. 2-3 video documentaries about Spider projects published. 3. 1000 followers on twitter, 300 likes on Facebook, 2200 unique website visitors per month (average). 4. All e-Infrastructure projects and related organizations are identified and recorded in the database. 20% of all the stakeholders are found on the platform.																				
Activities and results May-September 2013																						
Outputs for 2013: 3.1. Project and research results are available to stakeholders. Activities: 1) Spider Stories 2012 (Editor: Katja Sarajeva) -- Produced and distributed in so far 230 copies and via Spider website. 2) Building Participatory Democracy through ICT (Authors: Spider Team) -- Background Paper to Stockholm Internet Forum. (SIF) -- Produced and distributed in 100 copies and online via Spider and SIF websites. 3) Information Material (4 x Leaflets) -- Produced and distributed in approx 200 copies and via Spider website. 4) Newsletter #38 May 2013 -- Produced and distributed via e-mail send list (994 recipients) 5) Market Survey "Social Media for Social Change" on Spider social media presence -- Produced and distributed in cooperation with GKP Foundation and Tilburg University, the Netherlands. Results not yet available. 6) Spider Series 6 (Editor: Katja Sarajeva) -- Research Anthology in preparation. 7) Chanjo ya Rushwa (Vaccination against Corruption) -- DVD produced and distributed (100 copies) 8) Newsletter # 39 September 2013 -- Produced and distributed via e-mail send list (1001 recipients) Results: 1 of targeted 2 publications has been produced, 1 more is in process, 2 out of 3 Progress Reports and 1 annual report have been completed as planned. Newsletter statistics at the end of Sept. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Recipients</th> <th>Opened</th> <th>Clicked</th> <th>Bounced</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Newsletter September 2013</td> <td>1001</td> <td>19,87%</td> <td>28.95%</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newsletter April 2013</td> <td>895</td> <td>19,88%</td> <td>12,28%</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newsletter Nov 2012</td> <td>871</td> <td>22,25%</td> <td>33,86%</td> <td>34</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Recipients	Opened	Clicked	Bounced	Newsletter September 2013	1001	19,87%	28.95%	28	Newsletter April 2013	895	19,88%	12,28%	35	Newsletter Nov 2012	871	22,25%	33,86%	34
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3.2. Spider video documentaries have been produced and disseminated. Activities: Spider projects in Tanzania were filmed in June/July by DSV/Spider team and local filmmaker. Chanjo ya Rushwa (Vaccination against corruption) documentary film was launched in Tanzania on 27 and 28 June and has been shown on Tanzanian TV (Mlimani TV, ITV, TBC, Channel 10). Preparations are being made to film East Africa democracy network. Results: 1 of the targeted 2-3 video documentaries has been launched, broadcasted on local (Tanzanian) TV and published online. All completed projects in Tanzania have been filmed and are now being edited.																						

3.3. ICT4D knowledge is available online to partners and stakeholders.

Activities:

New website in preparation will be launched Oct/Nov. YouTube Channel opened "Spider ICT4D Documentaries".

Results:

Facebook: 364 likes out of target of 300. Twitter: 1114 followers out of target of 1,000 and 987 Tweets.

Website spidercenter.org statistics:

	Visits	Unique Visitors	New Visitor %	Returning Visitor %
Q4 2012	9191	5311	53,72	46,2
Q1 2013	7110	4433	59,03	40,97
Q2, Q3 2013 (1/5 - 23/9)	10 773	7 357	65,82 %	63,27 %

3.4. iMENTORS: Virtual observatory and online community of e-infrastructure projects of the past 5 years in Sub-Saharan Africa created.

Activities:

The project underwent its 1st periodic review on September 9th by the Commission and independent experts. The Project Director presented the deliverables and milestones that have been met. The committee also provided the team with recommendations for future work. Collection of information on eInfrastructures and related organizations. Investigating the possibility of automatically updating the iMENTORS database with information from others databases.

Results:

The review committee gave the project the highest grade excellent, and the project is on a good track to achieving its objectives. A progress report for the first period of the project has been completed and submitted to the European Commission. Information recorded on about 2000 organizations related to eInfrastructures, all international fibre optic networks and a few other eInfrastructures. A description of the content and functionality of Word Bank´s database.

2.4 Networks and partnerships

<p>4. Short-term Outcome: Strategic networks and partnerships have been developed to strengthen Spiders core activities. Budget: MSEK 0.90</p>		
<p>Outputs</p> <p>4.1. Intensified interaction with partner universities.</p> <p>4.2. New partnerships with civil society and private sector have been established.</p> <p>4.3. Participation in and support to ICT4D events</p> <p>4.4. The IPID network is sustained</p>	<p>Indicators</p> <p>1. Number and type of meetings/seminars.</p> <p>2. Number and types of partnerships.</p> <p>3. Number and types of events and form of participation and support.</p> <p>4. Number of members and number and type of activities.</p>	<p>Targets</p> <p>1. Arrange face to face meetings and/or seminars with all eight partner universities.</p> <p>2. Establish 2-3 new partnerships with civil society and private sector.</p> <p>3. Support to participants from developing countries and active Spider participation in 6-7 ICT4D events.</p> <p>4. IPID continues to exist, to share information and to organize activities for its members.</p>
<p><i>Activities and results May-September 2013</i></p>		
<p>Outputs for 2013:</p> <p>4.1. Intensified interaction with partner universities.</p> <p>Activities: Expressions of interest of becoming a partner university received from Uppsala University and Luleå Institute of Technology. Report with recommendations from visits and discussions with Spider's 9 partner universities finalized.</p> <p>Results: Report with recommendations from visits and discussions with Spider's 9 partner universities now finalized.</p> <p>4.2. New partnerships with civil society and private sector in Sweden have been established.</p> <p>Activities: Spider is currently revising its partnership strategy. Meetings have been held with the following actors: a) Plan International in Kenya established contact with Spider. b) Representatives from the International Council of Swedish Industry (Näringslivets Internationella Råd) met with Spider in June. c) Spider attended the Social Good Summit Stockholm event. d) Spider initiated contact with Sida Business for Development (B4D) in Kenya and ICT4D in East Africa.</p> <p>Results: a) Plan International (Kenya) are currently holding discussions with KHRC and iHub to discuss ways to co-fund various youth ICT4D initiatives. They would like to work with Spider in the future, where Spider and Plan co-fund projects from the initiation stages. b) Exploratory meetings with business sector in Sweden have been initiated. c) Spider established contact with Ericsson CSR and Tele 2. New partnerships have yet to be formed to reach the target of 2-3 new partnerships.</p> <p>4.3. Participation in, and support to, ICT4D events.</p> <p>Activities: Spider and partners have actively participated in 4 major ICT4D events.</p> <p>a) WSIS Forum 2013, 13-17 May, Geneva. Spider organized a panel on the role of academia in the WSIS review process and organized a stand in the conference exhibition.</p> <p>b) SIF 2013, 22-23 May, Stockholm. Spider published background paper on "Building Participatory Democracy through ICT" for the SIF conference. Spider and several Spider partners participated. Spider organized a dinner for Board members, partners and selected guests in conjunction with the event.</p> <p>c) e-Learning Africa 2013, 29-31 May, Windhoek. Spider staff and partners from East Africa presented papers in 4 different sessions and Spider Board member Laura Hosman chaired one session. Spider also organized a stand in the conference exhibition and sponsored the event.</p> <p>d) IST-Africa 2013, May 28-31, Nairobi. Spider EA-ICT4Democracy network presented project results, Board Member David Isaksson moderated the session. Spider was one of the conference sponsors and project officer participated. A panel session on the iMENTORS project was chaired by the project team and members of the Stakeholder Advisory Group.</p>		

Results:

Spider has supported participation of partners and actively participated in 7 of the targeted 6-7 events (3 in January-April and 4 in May-September).

a) Spider recognized as a source of expertise in global policymaking in ICT4D, with a growing network of international ICT4D actors from government, civil society and academia.

b) Spider established as a Swedish source of expertise in ICT4D, visible to highest levels of Swedish government and international actors. Spider recognized as a source of knowledge (background paper) and contacts (invited partners).

c) Spider visible as a sponsor as well as actor in the largest e-learning event in Africa. Spider partners were enabled to present their results and network with key actors.

d) Spider logo visible on banners website and all publication material. The iMENTORS project was presented to various stakeholders and the group also received valuable feedback from the stakeholders.

4.4. The IPID network is sustained.

Activities:

The IPID News Digest has been sent out 9 times to IPID's approx. 700 members. IPID has put out a call for papers for the IPID Annual Symposium in December.

Results:

IPID has received 20 full papers for the Annual Symposium in December.

2.5 Funding and sustainability

5. Short-term Outcome: Broaden funding base in order to continue and expand Spiders operations. Budget: n/a		
Outputs 1. Increased co-funding ratio in Spider projects. 2. Recently completed projects have been up scaled. 3. Targeted funding applications submitted to funders.	Indicators 1. Amount and ratio of co-funding in projects. 2. Number and type of up-scaling. 3. Number and types of funding applications.	Targets 1. 10% increase in co-funding ratio. 2. Scale-up of at least 5 projects. 3. 7-8 funding applications submitted to relevant funders.
Activities and results May-September 2013		
Outputs for 2013: 5.1. Increased co-funding ratio in Spider projects. Activities: 15 new projects, 7 thematic and 8 upscales, with co-funding ratio of 44%.. Results: Co-funding ratio of 44 % obtained, compared to 24% in 2011 and 49% in 2012. The 2012 ratio was based on 13 projects, while the 2012 ratio was based on 5 projects only. Thus the 44% ratio in 2013, which is based on 15 projects, shows strong progress overall.		
5.2. Recently completed projects have been up scaled. Activities: ITIDO in Tanzania has received USD 700,000 from Aga Khan Foundation to replicate health project in another region (Dodoma) in Tanzania. The Spider EA-ICT4Democracy Network submitted a proposal to the Swedish Special Initiative for Democratisation and Freedom of Expression - Sida (2012), which has been shortlisted. Results: 1 out of targeted 5 projects has been upscaled with external funding. The Spider EA-ICT4Democracy Network application has been selected for final in–depth assessment and decisions will be made on which programs to support late autumn.		
5.3. Targeted funding applications submitted to funders. Activities: Fundraiser for Spider recruited from mid-August. Mapping of funding sources and contacts with funders/funding services initiated. A first preliminary SWAP-analysis of Spider’s possibilities to increase its co-funding has been carried out in September. Initial contacts have been taken in September within EU-sphere, with representatives from possible partner universities and with Swedish CSO representatives with experience of EU-partnerships as well as with SU Research Service. A fundraising strategy is being prepared to be presented at the 31st Board meeting. Results: Fundraising for Spider (short-term and long-term) has been intensified through the recruitment of a full time fundraiser. Spider’s visibility has increased in foras where future co-funders are at hand.		

2.6 Management

6. Short-term Outcome: Efficient project management practices are integrated in Spider's operations. Budget: MSEK 8.15		
Outputs 6.1. RBM integrated in all operations. 6.2. Project management routines clarified, documented and risk plan developed. 6.3. Spider staff has received training in project management and RBM. 6.4. Timely planning and accurate reporting.	Indicators 1. Type and content of routines and documents for planning and reporting on Spider's operations. 2. Type and number of routines and documents accessible. 3. Type of training and number of participants. 4. Number and type of reports.	Targets 1. Integration of RBM in planning and reporting at all levels in relevant formats. 2. Project management handbook and risk plan completed and intranet adjusted. 3. 7 Spider staff members have received training. 4. Annual and progress report delivered on time.
Activities and results May-September 2013		
Outputs for 2013: 6.1. RBM integrated in all operations. Activities: Two senior consultants are currently working on a process analysis to improve internal management. Three RBM-based project templates were updated during the follow up course in June. Results: Spider is on track on integrating RBM in planning and reporting.		
6.2. Project management routines clarified, documented and risk plan developed. Activities: The project management routines have been clarified and documented in the project handbook. The risk plan was substituted with the risk plan in the annual plan since it was more comprehensive and covers all the strategic areas of Spider. Results: The project management handbook has been updated and is serving as input to the ongoing process management work and to the project officers.		
6.3. Spider staff has received training in project management and RBM. Activities: In May and in June, 7 Spider staff members completed training in Project Management. The training was carried out by a senior expert in project management. Results: 7 out of the targeted 7 staff members have been trained in project management and RBM, leading to increased understanding of the result chain, project cycle and monitoring of the projects. Spider has met the target.		
6.4. Timely planning and accurate reporting. Activities: a) 30th Spider board meeting, 21 May. Progress report January-April 2013 presented to board. Planned activities discussed with board. Spider partners from East Africa and Cambodia presented their results to the board. b) Sida annual review meeting, 24 May. Annual report for 2012 presented to Sida. Follow-up discussion on financial documentation for 2012 and dialogue questions from agreement, along with future funding needs. Results: a) Spider board updated on progress and results, and briefed on results by Spider partners. b) Reporting for 2012 to Sida completed.		

2.7 Secondary results

Table 7. Secondary results May-September 2013

Results that fall outside the planned outputs for 2013

Activities:

a) Spider was invited to contribute to the Open Consultation Process of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, coordinated by ITU and co-organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP. Spider's input was submitted on 20 September 2013.

b) As part of the dissemination and documentation activities by CIPESA and WOUGNET, Indigo Trust wrote an article that was featured in CNN.

Results:

a) Spider is seen as an important actor from academia in global policy making in the context of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

b) Project Partners CIPESA and WOUGNET gained more visibility and international recognition.
<http://edition.cnn.com/2013/08/12/opinion/we-are-watching-african-governments/index.html>

3. Financial Report

Results 30 September 2013				
Income	Budget	Result 30 Sept 2013		
Incoming balance for 2012	6 698 953	6 698 953		
Sida agreement 2013	13 500 000	13 500 000		
SU	1 500 000	1 500 000		
iMentors 2013	2 000 000	2 000 000		
UMSA Bolivia	760 000	760 000		
UMSS Bolivia	250 000	250 000		
Paid interest to Sida		-58 315		
Repayments		151 607		
Interest 2012		56 333		
Total Income	24 708 953	24 858 578		
Costs				
Internal Costs	Budget	Result 30 Sept 2013	Allocated	Balance
Personnel	4 500 000	2 753 681	1 446 319	300 000
Travel	400 000	208 813	175 000	16 187
Board expenses	150 000	55 250	40 000	54 750
Miscellaneous	118 953	46 204	72 749	0
Audit	300 000	107 560	0	192 440
Rent	400 000	214 266	185 734	0
Communication	800 000	497 782	302 218	0
Documentation and dissemination	500 000	233 951	200 000	66 049
Publication	100 000	91 605	30 000	-21 605
Monitoring & Evaluation	500 000	224 844	139 375	135 781
Overhead	1 800 000	970 864	578 528	250 609
Total internal costs	9 568 953	5 404 818	3 169 923	994 212
Transfers	Budget	Result 30 Sept 2013	Allocated	Balance
ICT4D Projects				
Project support	6 000 000	6 083 981	900 000	-983 981
Project network support	500 000	303 036	47 000	149 964
MSc in ICT4D	2 000 000	2 000 000	0	0
Junior ICT experts	430 000	213 163	120 000	96 837
ICT4D Research				0
Research rgd projects	1 000 000	469 571	330 429	200 000
Travel grants for field research	800 000	223 676	76 324	500 000
R&D demo projects	500 000	104 384	395 616	0
Networks				
IPID	300 000	299 565	0	435
Conferences & workshops	600 000	596 990	0	3 010
Externally funded projects				0
iMentors	2 000 000	1 533 591	466 409	0
UMSA Bolivia	760 000	264 644	495 356	0
UMSS Bolivia	250 000	111 855	138 145	0
Total transfers	15 140 000	12 204 455	2 969 279	-33 734
Total Costs	24 708 953	17 609 274	6 139 202	
Result	0	7 249 304	1 110 103	