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Innovation Dialogues Europe Africa D4D Hub Project

IDEA D4D HUB

Intermediary Report on intercontinental ICT- Stakeholders

November 2022

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Deliverable D2.1 - Deliverable D5

Intermediary Report on intercontinental ICT-Stakeholders

Work Package 2: Pooling of challenges and engaging stakeholders

Date of delivery: 31st of October 2022

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Revision History

Version	Date	Reviewer	Modifications
1.0	09.12.2022	Lucrezia Biteete (GIZ, Project Coordinator)	Feedback to structure and on the Database D4D was added

Table of Content

Overview

The deliverable presents the outcomes of the stakeholders identification including an overview about the African and European stakeholders who will be engaged in the identification of the challenges and the Innovation Days. It includes an overview of the identified stakeholders from civil society, academia, universities, innovation hubs, public sector, private sector involved in the digital economy or in related competence areas.

The following report contains the methodology of the stakeholder identification, the research approach and concept behind the identification and attempts a first analysis of the identified stakeholders. It also presents an intermediary evaluation of the approach so far and tries to suggest a way forward on how to address and further promote interconnection between EU-Africa and between African stakeholders.

Work Package 1 Task 1.1

The Goal of this task 1.1 in Work Package 1 is to identify stakeholders in partnering countries to understand and map the landscape of actors, their level of engagement and barriers to reach their goals with regards to digital transformation. In order to reach the right stakeholders for this project, the methodological approach has been designed to **identify civil society organisations (CSOs)** working in the field of human-centred digital transformation as well as academia for the workshops in Work Package 1, then broadening the scope to include stakeholders from private and public sector, innovation hubs and think tanks included. Rather than identifying stakeholders and selecting topics in all the countries at the same time, the consortium has opted for a more linear approach to start first with the identification of stakeholders and the selection of challenges in Mozambique. Consecutively, the first workshop of the project was held in Maputo, Mozambique on July 12th, and the Innovation Day took place on the 18/19 of October in Maputo.

Burkina Faso was the following country to conduct the stakeholder identification and select the topics of civil society organisations. Similar to a design-thinking method, this approach has been chosen in order to prototype the process of finding challenges for the workshop and reiterate it with the next countries, allowing any feedback to inform the process. The workshop took place in Ouagadougou on the 29th of September, the Innovation Day is planned for February 2023.

Methodology of identifying stakeholders

The **concept and methodology for identifying stakeholders, including the criteria for their selection,** have been established in March 2022 and have already been described briefly in the **Deliverable 6, D1.1. Report on identified topics.** In this report we will provide an overview about the concept and methodological approach of the research, and describe how the selection of identified stakeholders has been made.

Concept & Methodology:

- A minimum of 20 stakeholders from Civil Society Organisations and academic institutions will be identified in each country of implementation.
- Further stakeholders will be identified (in total 50 in each country) matching the criteria in step 1 and in light of the results of the workshops.
- These stakeholders shall consist of organisations **representing different sectors**:
    - Civil Society Organisations
    - Academia, universities, research institutes
    - Innovation hubs and co-working spaces
    - Private sector companies involved in ICT technologies, such as Start Hubs, as well as Telephone company providers
    - Public sector, governmental bodies and EU representatives in the countries of implementation involved in digital transformation portfolios.
- These organisations will be chosen upon recommendation from within the networks, further desk research and an open call for participation.
- Contacts will further be expanded by leveraging the networks of further pan-african networks, and D4D hub partners to ensure a cross-section of ICT-stakeholders in EU and Africa is covered.
- 15 stakeholders per innovation day (60 in total) based in the European Union will be identified via existing networks and desktop research completing the round of participants for the countrywide innovation days held in WP 1 Task 2.
- The two deliverables are this **intermediary report on intercontinental ICT stakeholders** and the final report on the **intercontinental ICT stakeholders in May 2023.**

Methodological Approach

In the following, the methodology is explained that was used to identify stakeholders at the first step from scratch and without any network or contacts on the ground. In the next chapter, the identification through other forms will be explained. The desk research was necessary because it was not possible to rely on too many contacts and networks on the ground. Where there were such networks, they have been included in the research and asked for support to send the survey to. However, without the desk research approach the necessary number of participants, especially for the Innovation Day would not have been reached.

1. 1. Desk Research Approach

Desk research is the method chosen to identify participants for the workshops as well as for the Innovation Days. The identification via survey relies on existing national networks and thus excludes organisations without a wide network. These CSOs and other stakeholders are identified through the desk research in order to get a complete picture of the national CSO landscape. Furthermore, desk research has the advantage of bringing together stakeholders with no previous connections, which allows new partnerships to be formed and knowledge exchange to be all the more effective. Betterplace lab is responsible for the research work.

There are three rounds of desk research per country: First, civil society organisations and academic institutions are scanned for the workshop. Then it is about finding participants for the innovation days from different sectors. First, the national stakeholder landscape is searched and finally the European stakeholders are identified. These phases may overlap in time (see timeline).

The objectives of the desk research are also adapted to the respective needs. It is desirable to have a diverse and broad group of participants, so the areas in which hardly any representatives had been represented so far through the survey are brought into focus (e.g. female-led CSOs). Especially during the research phases for the Innovation Days, the aim is to identify stakeholders who deal with the topics that were identified by the workshop as topics in need of support for the CSOs (e.g. Digital Access & Infrastructure, Digital Policy, Education and Digital Inclusion).

The approach of desk research can be defined in two steps: A web search and a social media search. All phases of the research for Mozambique and Burkina Faso were conducted according to this model.

a) Web Search

The web search serves as a comprehensible way to start identifying the stakeholder of the ICT ecosystem of Mozambique and Burkina Faso from Germany. To gain knowledge of the civil society on the ground, it is necessary to get an overview of which organisations are active in which areas. This is made possible with the help of search engines. When researching via search engine, two points in particular must be taken into account:

1. Based on the mapping created and the criteria for suitable stakeholders, keywords must be derived to be used for the web search. The more general these are, the higher the chance of finding new information. It should also be noted that one cannot assume the same use of technical terms in Mozambique and Burkina Faso as we know from our highly digitalized civil society. Search terms such as "digital literacy" will therefore not produce the amount of search results as might be expected. It is advisable to paraphrase and vary terms if the results are not satisfactory and stay the same.

2. It cannot be relied upon that all important information and websites will be found by searching in English. The national languages of the countries studied are Portuguese (Mozambique) and French (Burkina Faso). After initial web searches with English keywords, it becomes apparent that mainly internationally working stakeholders and their work are found, but not national and also smaller ones that are aimed at. Therefore, the web search must be adapted to the national language as much as possible. This can be achieved by translating the search terms used and working with web tools that automatically translate website content.

In addition to the direct search for websites and other digital presence of targeted stakeholders, results were obtained by searching news portals specifically dedicated to country- or continent-wide digitization. There we find articles about the work on the ground and who was involved. In addition, there can be directories where national CSOs are listed

with descriptions of their work in order to be found better by interested parties (e.g. www.clubofmozambique.com). Furthermore, search successes were recorded by identifying events that bring together players in the digitization of Africa (e.g. African Internet Governance Forum). There, lists of participants and their origins are published, which makes interesting stakeholders known to us.

In order to use the stakeholders already identified in the survey to one's advantage in the web search, it is advisable to search their online presence for possible collaborations, sponsors or umbrella organisations. This way, further stakeholders can be identified who are active in the same field. Especially for the search for European participants, it is possible to find out whether Mozambican or Burkinabe workshop participants already have connections to Europe which makes it more likely that these European stakeholders are interested in participating at the Innovation Days.

b) Social Media Search

The second step is to conduct desk research on social media platforms. It was already obvious from the web search for Mozambican workshop participants that it only provided a limited range of results. Smaller, newly founded and/or CSOs without a well-developed network hardly show up in the web search. Instead, the entries are repetitive and periodically show the few stakeholders with a large national reach (e.g. FAMOD) or an international presence (e.g. Oxfam Mozambique). These are often already included in the mapping through the previously mentioned contacts in the Consortium. After the initial search, therefore, there needs to be a way to discover the previously unidentified stakeholders. Social media search is used as a solution for this.

Searching social media platforms for stakeholders relevant to us offers several advantages:

1. Their profiles give a first impression of the state of digitisation of the stakeholders (number/regularity of posts, completeness of profile, follower numbers, etc.).
2. The posts give information about collaborations, sponsors and digital projects.
3. Insight into the list of followers and who the stakeholder itself follows reveals new relevant organisations whose follower lists can then also be searched. This creates the desired snowball effect.
4. Once a relevant stakeholder has been identified, their social media profile provides simple and direct contact options without the need to search the foreign language website for them.

The popular platforms to choose from for conducting stakeholder identification are Twitter, Facebook and Instagram. In the course of the research, it was found that Twitter and Instagram work most effectively. Many stakeholders in Mozambique and Burkina Faso have profiles on Twitter and Instagram, and in some cases these profiles even serve as a substitute for a website and are the only way for them to be found on the internet. Many of them are also present on Facebook. In the course of the research, however, Facebook turned out to be less successful for identification, as the follower lists there are not accessible to outsiders. This is not the case on Twitter and Instagram, which means that the

snowball effect described above can only be implemented there. Facebook was therefore only used to search posts or find contact information.

At the beginning of the social media search, the profiles of already identified stakeholders were used as a suitable starting point. On Twitter, in particular, we have the advantage that the follower lists also show a short description in addition to the profile names, which makes it easier to find out whether they could be relevant for us. Depending on the list size, this results in about ten new stakeholders whose profiles are scanned for relevance. Thus, quantitatively, social media search is more effective than web search. However, time-consuming and attentive sorting is necessary, as only about 40% of the found stakeholders actually meet the participation criteria. Overall, however, it can still be estimated that about 60% of the stakeholders included in the mapping were identified through social media search.

1. 2. Challenges and Omissions by the desk research approach

After the desk research for the workshops and Innovation Days in Mozambique and Burkina Faso, it is possible to define hurdles that stand in the way of a smooth participant identification.

Different preconditions: The desk research is based on the fact that the Consortium members already have connections on the ground and therefore the first relevant participants are already known before. This was not the case in Mozambique. Mozambique is the only one of five countries of the project, where no prior knowledge of the context or actors could be relied upon. As a result, there was a lack of orientation points for the desk research and it is more likely that CSOs without an internet presence were not identified. This is problematic, as especially their concerns and challenges to participate in the inclusive digital transformation are great.

Lack of language skills: The members of betterplace lab who are responsible for the desk research have a lack of language skills when it comes to Portuguese. Therefore, automatic translation programmes had to be relied on to understand Mozambican websites. This leads to delays and makes it more likely that relevant things are missed. In addition, content on social media is often not translated automatically, which makes this method of stakeholder identification more complicated.

Inactive web presence: The rate of social media profiles that exist on the platforms and continue to be followed by other stakeholders, but are no longer operated, is enormous. In most cases, this is because the organisations behind them are no longer working, but they have not deleted their profiles. For social media search, this means that only after scanning the profiles it is noticed that they are inactive. As a result, a lot of time is lost and the rate of unsuitable stakeholders at second glance increases. In the worst case, it is only noticed that the stakeholders are no longer active after they have been included in the mapping and been contacted.

Missing links between Mozambique / Burkina Faso and EU: During the desk research for EU stakeholders as participants for the Innovation Days, it had to be noted that only a few were found who already have connections in these countries. Many of them only work with

other African countries, while others work explicitly only at national level. This difficulty is confirmed by the fact that the format failed to create attraction for EU participants to attend the Innovation Days and thus, hardly any European participants were present at the Innovation Days in Mozambique, despite being contacted, nor signed up for a hybrid version, when this was still being debated as a possible scenario for the Innovation Day in Maputo.

Local view needed to verify the relevance of identified stakeholder. During the desk research it also became apparent that without the necessary knowledge of the country's digital ecosystem a local organisation or representative needed to evaluate the relevance of the identified stakeholder through desk research. In both cases, the consortium provided such necessary support through local country offices (EBABEL) or consultants and facilitators (ENABEL, Expertise France).

Lack of funding, resources or unattractive benefits for participating organisations: In a few cases, the identified stakeholders when contacted opted against a participation of the series of activities, because of lacking capacities or lacking resources in their team. In some cases, the benefits of a participation were not apparent enough (especially, when this stakeholder already was well networked or funded or involved in other projects that had similar missions). Also, a few stakeholders especially in the private sector did not attend the second day of the Innovation Day. Reasons might be the lack of capacities or resources for attending a two day event, or because they didn't think the approach to develop a new project similar to what they are already doing was valuable for their work. (This was the case with Fundaçao Tablét Communitario).

2. Identification of Stakeholders via Networks

Prior to the identification, the Consortium agreed on criteria and categories that standardise which stakeholders of the digital ecosystem are suitable for the workshops and the Innovation Days. These form the basis for the creation of a mapping in which the stakeholders found are entered and categorised.

For the Workshop and Innovation Day:

1. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)
2. Institution in Academia or / and in Education

To identify the civil society organisations (CSOs) eligible for participating in the IDEA D4D Hub project, the consortium decided that the CSOs have to have already access to the digital sphere, in particular because for the success of the work package T3 in WP1, consisting of the network and capacity building, it is necessary to interact on a regular basis through offline and online events and other forms of interactions. To also foster peer-to-peer-learning approaches, the CSOs identified as potential stakeholders have been divided into three categories:

- Organisations that focus on digital transformation as the main purpose (early adopters)

- Organisations that focus on meeting the SDGs through the use of digital technologies and approaches
- Organisations that are increasingly using digital technologies and approaches in their work but are facing challenges related to the overall aim of the project (late adopters)

For Innovation Day only:
3. Private sector companies (among them Startups)
4. Innovation Hubs and / or Coworking-Spaces
4. Companies in ICT Technologies /
5. Telecommunication Provider
5. Start ups / Other Private Sector Companies
6. Research Institutions, e.g.Think Tank
7. Government (such as representatives from Ministries and governmental bodies)
8. EU representatives/ individuals within the countries

Additional stakeholders from the European digital ecosystem have also been mapped according to their thematic focus:
9. European Civil Society Organisations with a purpose in so-called "Civic Tech" topics.

The organisations were grouped under the following categories:

Thematic Focus:
Digital literacy
Digital inclusion
Digital transformation
Digital skills development
Digital security
Digital policy

Another category marked their specific field of expertise. The fields of expertise are displayed in section Mapping of Stakeholders further down below, as well as in the ANNEX 1 and ANNEX 2 (FIELDS OF ACTION).

All mapped stakeholders are aggregated in a database specific for each event and country. This database also contains homepages, social media handles and contact details for the stakeholders. It is intended to transfer all information of the database (CRM) to the Global D4D Hub Secretariat via a bulk import.

Besides the desk research approach, it is intended to build on the already existing networks of the partner organisations within the Consortium. In order to inform those already identified CSOs about the project and at the same time learn more about their organisational structure, as well as challenges regarding their participation in the digital transformation, a survey was developed and sent to them (see: (https://bplacelab.limesurvey.net/813875?lang=en)[1]. , also see ANNEX 3 for the set of questions). Also, the stakeholders were asked to name two more organisations who we should notify about this initiative. Here, the aim is to uncover

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[1] Please find the survey and its questions under the link.

organisations that our desk research has not detected yet, and to achieve a snowball effect to benefit from these national networks and learn about as many stakeholders as possible.

In order to identify civil society organisations in the first two countries of implementation, Mozambique and Burkina Faso, and furthermore, to select their most salient challenges to an inclusive digital transformation, betterplace lab has completed the following steps:

1. Identifying existing CSOs that fit to the above criteria as well as academic institutions via desk research and with support of GIZ, SAS (Smart Africa Secretariat), Enabel, Expertise France and their country offices and contacts to the European Union Delegation to Mozambique, Burkina Faso, as well as local embassies.
2. Reaching out to those identified CSOs via mail in which they have been asked to complete a survey (see above) to pre-identify existing bottlenecks and challenges that hinder an inclusive digital transformation.
3. Selecting the most salient topics and challenges from the responses with regards to digital transformation.
4. Additional digital interviews with executive managers of relevant partner organisations within Mozambique, as well as representatives of the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Mozambique to further identify stakeholders and challenges.
5. Contacting pan-african networks and umbrella organisations (such as the Civic Tech Innovation Network based in South Africa, as well as African Defenders based in Uganda, The Alliance for Affordable Internet from the Web Foundation, and Charter Project Africa, among others) to inform them about the IDEA D4D Hub project and to ask their support in identifying relevant organisations among their networks and affiliates organisations, as well as to request to share the initiative and the open call for the Innovation Days among their networks and partner organisations.

The gathered data from the survey helped to identify the existing ecosystem of CSOs and its challenges towards an inclusive digital transformation. In order to find more potential workshop participants apart from this, the betterplace lab is responsible for desk research. The research results should lead to a total of 20 participants who can take part in the workshop in Mozambique and Burkina Faso respectively. From the responses as well as from the research and through the above mentioned partner networks, around 60 Mozambican CSOs have been selected for the workshop, to which a number of 25 CSOs have been invited. Among those invited, 20 organisations participated in the first workshop in Mozambique in July, and an equal number of participants attended the workshop in November in Burkina Faso. The selection of organisations to participate has been done in close cooperation with Expertise France.

After the survey, calls and the workshop, the consortium has learned about the topics, challenges and funding urgencies that exist in the countries. The Innovation Days are developed to address these points. They serve to connect the participating CSOs with other stakeholders from different sectors from their country as well as Europe, who can promote their digital transformation and related challenges through expertise, resources and cooperation. In this step, suggestions from the network are also taken into account and complementary desk research is conducted. A new survey was created and the potential participants were invited to an open call in order to select a total of 50 new stakeholders (15

of them from Europe), so that a total of 70 participants per country come together at the Innovation Days.

The above described ongoing desk research by betterplace lab is continuously identifying further stakeholders in each of the countries of implementations, such as multipliers, networks, pan-african umbrella organisations, representations of EU delegations, organisations and institution, including their followers on social media (twitter, facebook, Linkedin, Instagram) to participate in the next Innovation Days to follow.

Aforementioned research of and outreach to the civil society organisations and academic institutions happened throughout March until May for the workshop in Mozambique, throughout July to September for the Innovation Day, and in parallel, in July and August, the stakeholder identification for Burkina faso already started. Please see the timeline below for further reference.

2.1. Timeline
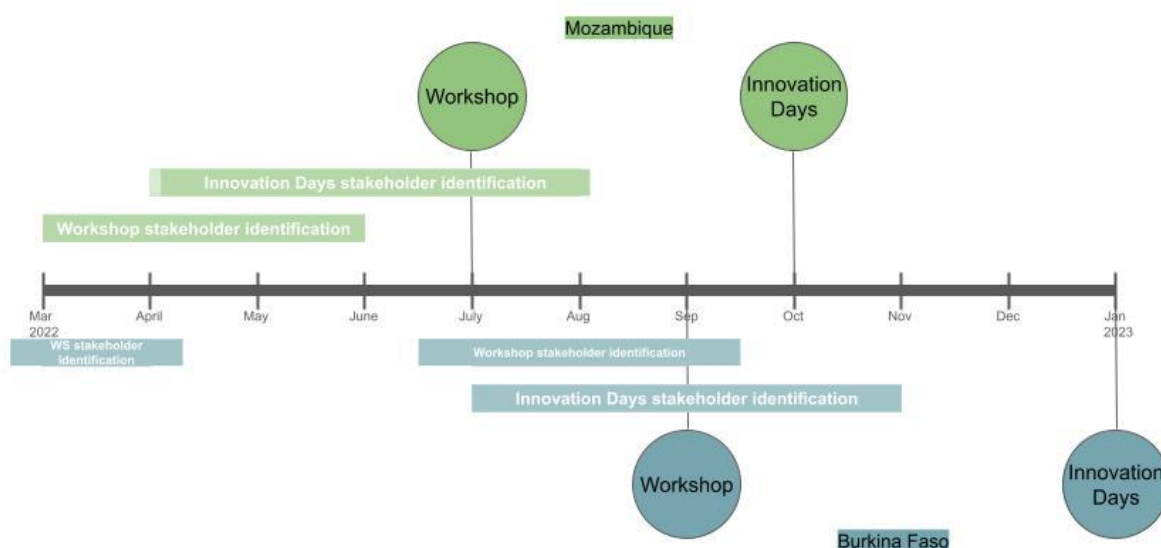
2.2. Innovation Days

In the second phase of the project, further stakeholders from private as well as public sectors, government, research institutions and think tanks, startups to innovation hubs, involved in the digital transformation are identified and mapped in the country-specific database.

2.3. OPEN CALL

The identified stakeholders from the desk research and through networks have been invited to participate in the Innovation Day. For that, they have been sent the form for the so called "Open Call for participation" to register for the following Innovation Day. The Open Call (see ANNEX 4) contained more questions to determine competence fields and evaluate the match between civil society and other sectors, institutions and bodies.

Again, the stakeholders were asked for other stakeholders from the ecosystem that should be invited to the Innovation Day. Their fields of expertise also determined the European counterparts of stakeholders that we scouted to build international collaborations and EU-Africa strategic partnerships.

In Mozambique alone, 144 stakeholders have been identified. 20 stakeholders form CSOs and academia were selected for the workshops, and a total of 103 registered via the open call for the Innovation Days to, and a total of 79 stakeholders were participating in the Innovation Days.

In Burkina Faso, a total of 138 stakeholders have been identified, and an additional 29 stakeholders from adjacent fields of actions within the EU.

3. Mapping of ICT Stakeholders

To evaluate the ratio of detected stakeholders and also determine whether for the success of the project, betterplace lab has identified stakeholders, the gathered information of the stakeholders in the database has been mapped and visualised for a comprehensive overview.

First, the types of stakeholders are shown according to their self-description (survey responses), or through the desk research. To differentiate the many types of CSOs, further categories to describe their main field of action have been introduced, such as CSO Women, CSO Youth, CSO Climate or CSO Rural Development. This distinction becomes more visible in the next mapping, where we mapped the stakeholders according to their thematic focus.

EU Stakeholders have been omitted from the country specific mapping, because their focus and field of action would have altered the information about the digital ecosystem in the countries of implementation.

1. Stakeholder mapped in Mozambique

Types of stakeholder mapped for Mozambique (excl. EU stakeholders)
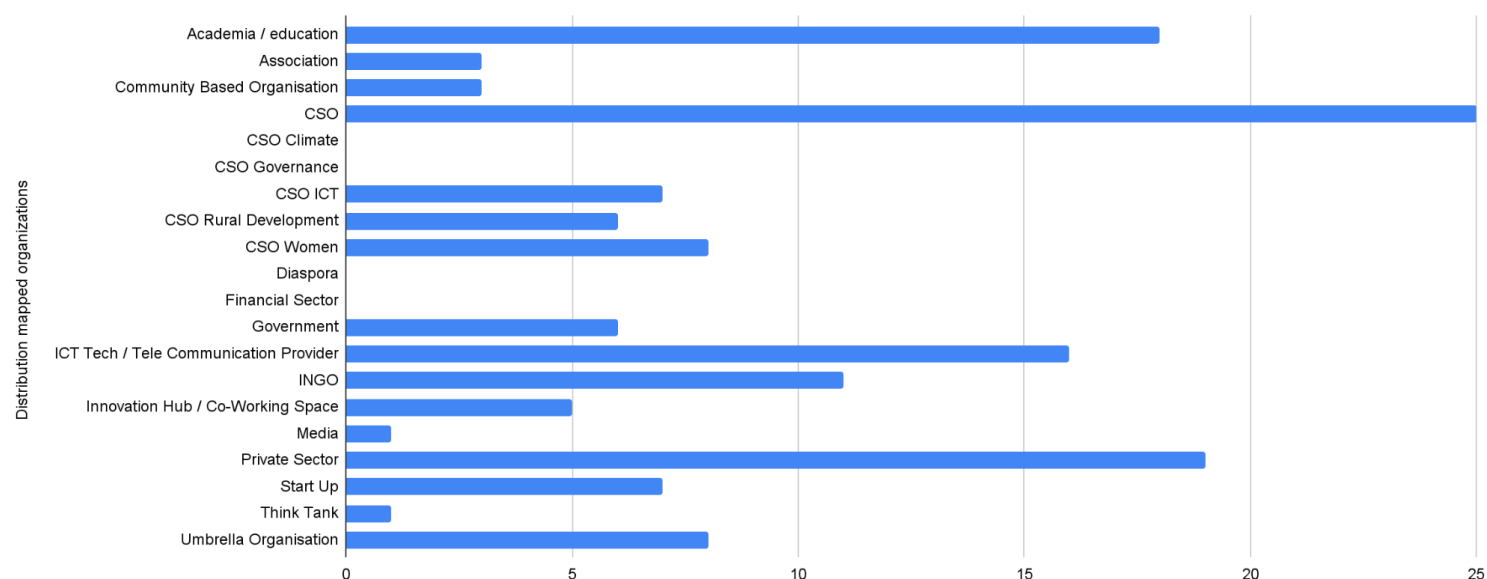
Table 1.1 Types of stakeholder mapped for Mozambique (excl.l EU stakeholders)

Thematic focus of stakeholder mapped (excl. EU Stakeholder)

Rural Development 2,1%	Climate 0,7%
Policy 4,9%	Digital Inclusion 4,9%
other 4,2%	Digital Literacy 8,3%
Journalism 1,4%	
Innovation 2,1%	
Inclusion 13,9%	Digital Skills Development 8,3%
Human Rights 4,9%	
Gender 0,7%	
Financial Inclusion 2,1%	
Entrepreneurship 2,1%	
Education 2,1%	Digital Transformation 36,8%
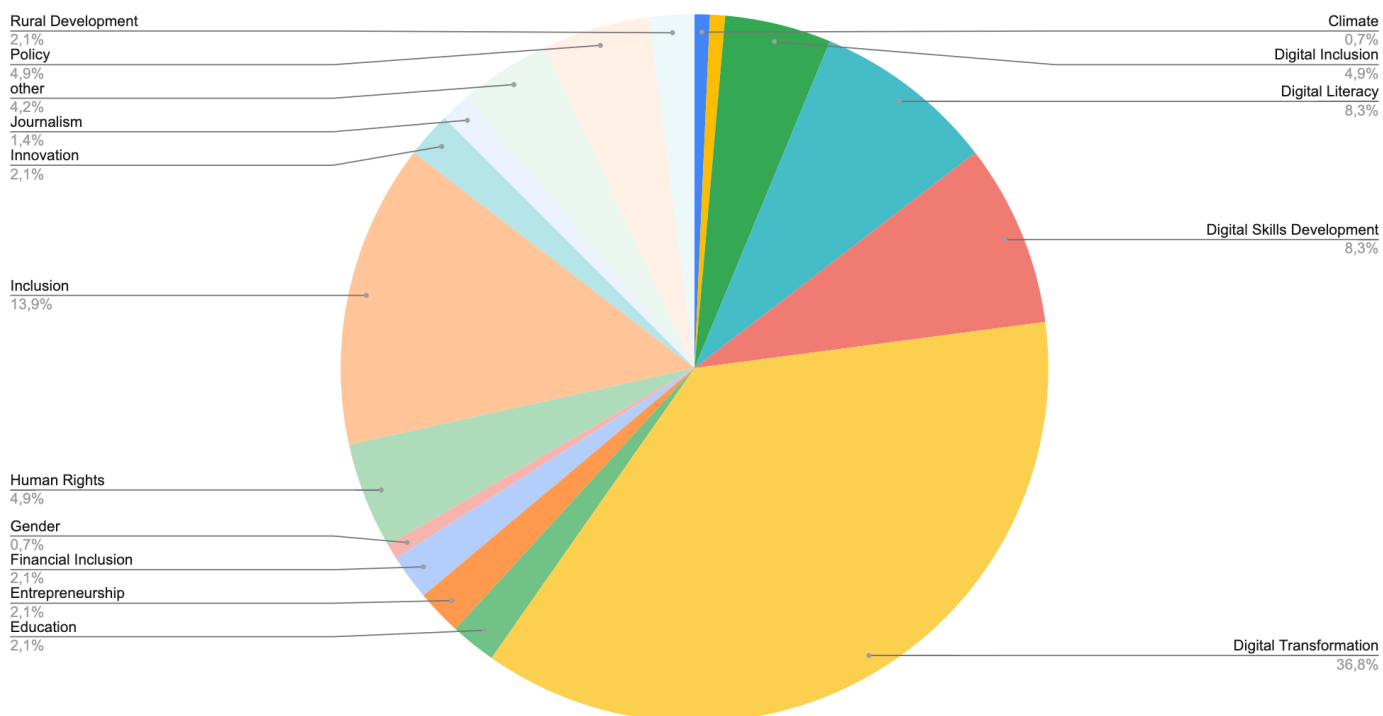
Tabel 1.2. Thematic focus of stakeholders mapped for Mozambique.

The visualisation contains all stakeholders. When a single specific focus was not clear, but the stakeholder worked in the field of the digital transformation, they were categorised under digital transformation.

Fields of action
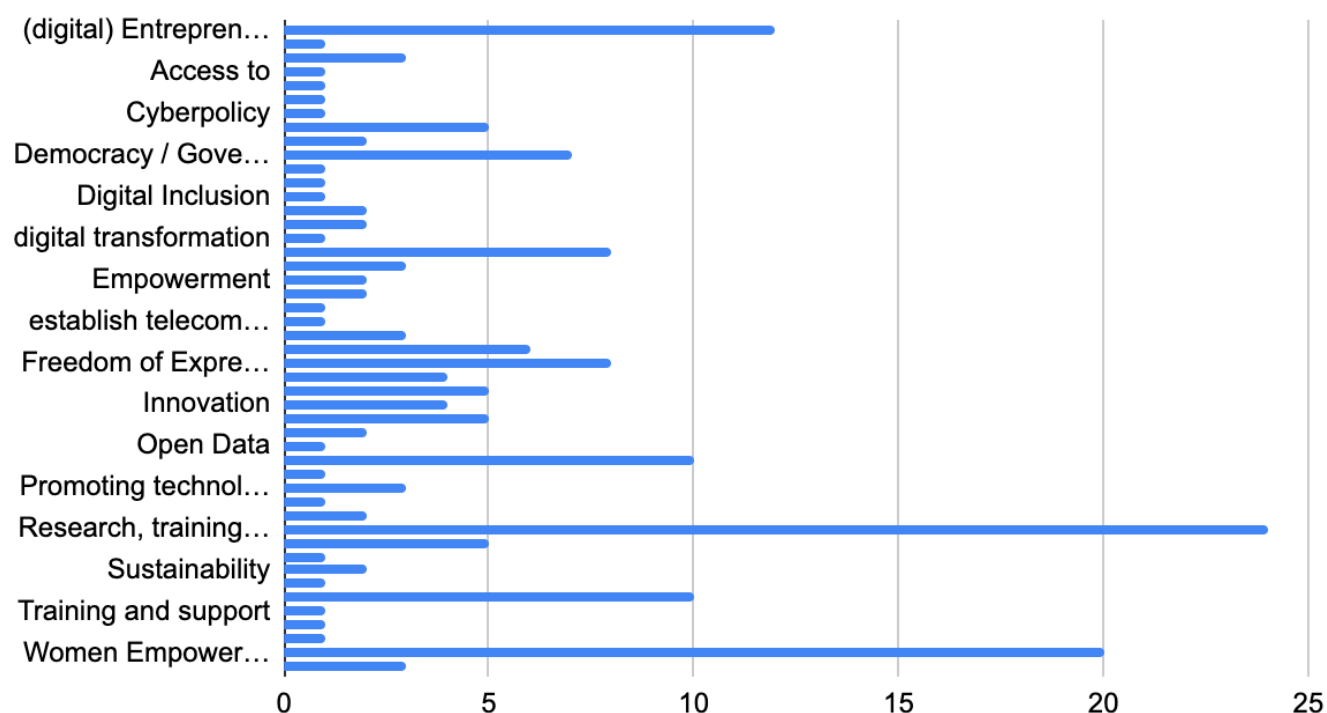
Table 1.3. Fields of action of stakeholders mapped for Mozambique.

This table shows the field of actions of the mapped stakeholders. This value was derived from the survey, the open call or via the desk research. The original description of the values can be found in ANNEX 1 and 2 (FIELDS OF ACTION):

2. Stakeholder mapped in Burkina Faso:

Types of stakeholders mapped for Burkina Faso (excl. EU stakeholders)

Table 2.1 Types of stakeholder mapped for Mozambique (excl.l EU stakeholders)

Thematic Focus of Stakeholders in Burkina Faso

Thematic Focus	%
Rural Development	1,4%
Policy	5,1%
Open Data	1,4%
Journalism	4,3%
Inclusion	2,9%
Human Rights	8,0%
Health	0,7%
Gender	3,6%
Financial Inclusion	3,6%
Fact Checking	0,7%
Entrepreneurship	8,0%
Education	5,1%
Climate	2,2%
Digital Entrepreneurship	2,2%
Digital Inclusion	8,7%
Digital Industries	0,7%
Digital Literacy	3,6%
Digital Security	1,4%
Digital Skills Development	13,0%
Digital Transformation	19,6%

Table 2.2. Thematic focus of stakeholders mapped for Burkina Faso.

Fields of actions Burkina Faso

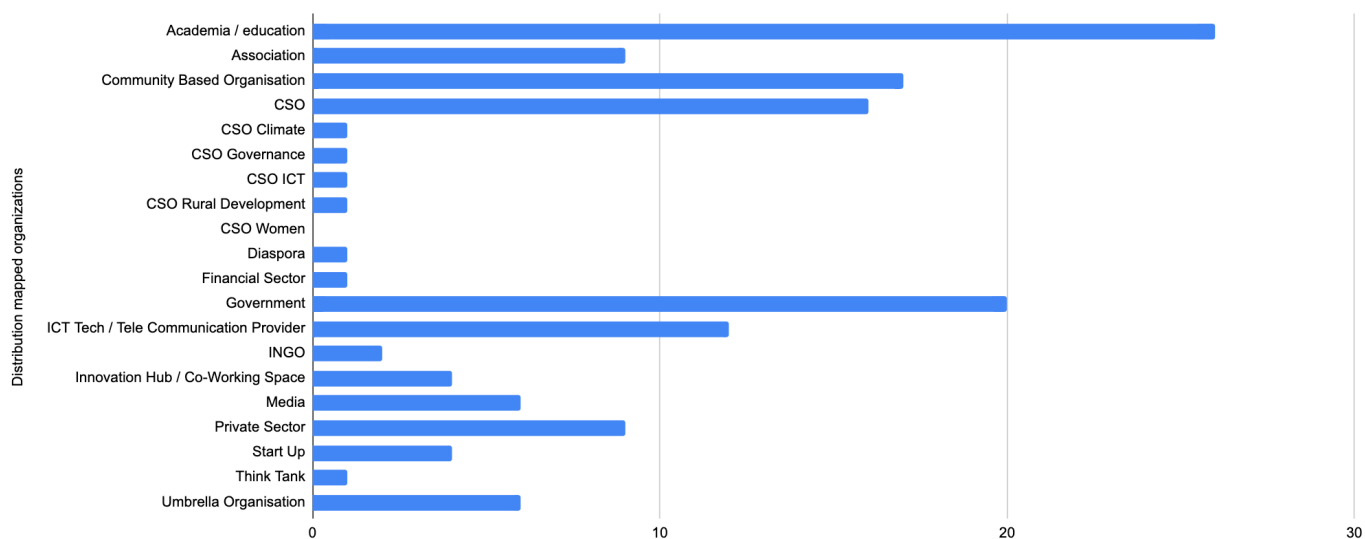| Field of action	%
Youth Empowerment	1,6%
Women Empowerment	2,4%
Telecommunication Provider	2,4%
Technology development for-profit	4,7%
support and protection of civil so…	2,4%
Research, trainings and tech de…	5,5%
Promoting Technology and Inno…	2,4%
open data	3,1%
Innovation	7,1%
Industry	2,4%
inclusion	2,4%
Human Rights (Defender and Pr…	3,9%
(digital) entrepreneurship	0,8%
Democracy / Governance	3,1%
Digital Entrepreneurship	1,6%
Digital Literacy	5,5%
digital security	0,8%
Digital Skills Development	15,0%
Education	1,6%
Employment	7,9%
Financial inclusion	3,1%

Table 2.3. Fields of action of stakeholders mapped for Burkina Faso.

4. Summary and Outlook

The identification of stakeholder in Mozambique and Burkina Faso was facing some challenges. It was aforementioned that t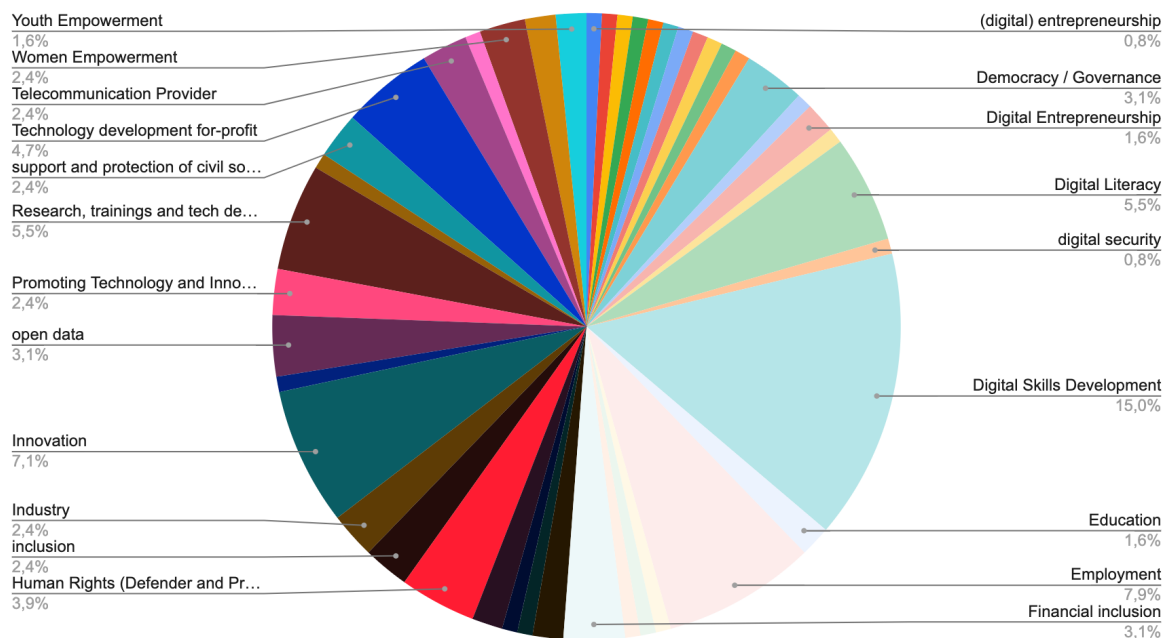he lack of representation on the ground was a hurdle that needed to be overcome by consulting a local and knowledgeable individual or institution. However, given that there wasn't any budget foreseen for this on betterplace lab's side, we purely relied on volunteers to support. This work package was also supposed to be done by a former partner with a broader network of affiliated organisations (ISOC) that was not able to join the consortium. Further, Mozambique proved to be challenging as described above, due to language difficulties and because the digital ecosystem in Mozambique seemed to be a group of not very networked or loosely connected or affiliated organisations. Additionally, a lack of digital policies and a lack of representative digital entrepreneurs did not support the growth of a digital ecosystem either. At the Innovation Days it also became apparent that the Civil Society Sector seemed very disconnected from the Private as well as Public Sector. Hence, the initiative was met with positive feedback throughout the activities. Overall, the participation of EU stakeholders is challenged by the format - since a hybrid event does not seem to bring the best results for the local stakeholders, it remains to be reevaluated how an EU participation can be shaped to leverage the fullest potential. Currently, the consortium opts for EU representatives living and working in the countries of implementation. This limits the identification of stakeholder done by betterplace lab again, as they often are working for international institutions or organisations and thus, have to be approached directly by the partners of the consortiums that have a representation on the ground. Additionally, in Burkina Faso, the current political situation and context also makes it more difficult to identify European stakeholders operating within the country.

However, despite the many challenges faced, the consortium attracted a number of 39 CSOs that actively participated in the workshops in Mozambique and Burkina Faso.
A total of 138 stakeholders have been mapped in Burkina Faso, and a total of 144 in Mozambique, excluding EU stakeholders. For Burkina Faso, betterplace lab identified 27 EU stakeholders within the EU, for Mozambique 66 stakeholders within the EU. Those identified EU stakeholders were mostly in the field of civil society organisations and were chosen because of their thematic field similar to the organisations mapped, the common language and/or because they have had some links to Mozambique or Burkina Faso.

After identifying stakeholders from Mozambique and Burkina Faso, research for workshop participants from Tunisia and Morocco is currently being prepared and should start in December 2022. At this point, it can be said that the combination of identification via existing networks, the survey and supplementary desk research will continue to prove viable. A diverse group of participants with CSOs from different areas and stakeholders from several sectors is emerging, which creates new connections, especially during the Innovation Days.
Already, after the Innovation Day in Maputo, Mozambique, participants reported that the mixture of participants was more heterogeneous than at other network events they are used to attending. The identification done by outsiders helped, in that case, to diffuse the rather homogenous ecosystem and allowed a mix of less known organisations to network with already more established players.
Since Mozambique was the only country of implementation without pre-existing contacts on the ground, there will again be a better research basis for Tunisia and Morocco, allowing for more confident scanning.

The described desk research approach will also be used again. It is assumed that an intensive social media search will also yield a high number of results in the following countries. However, as the internet presence may vary from country to country, the approach remains open to change.

It is planned that all identified stakeholders will be aggregated and transferred to the D4D Hub database to synchronise activities with the D4D hub project. A complete overview including a list of all stakeholders however, will also be provided at the final report on ICT stakeholders in Mid 2023.

ANNEX

ANNEX 1: FIELDS OF ACTION with value for Stakeholders Mozambique
ANNEX: 2 FIELDS OF ACTION with value for Stakeholders Burkina Faso
ANNEX 3: SURVEY FOR IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDERS (ENGL)
ANNEX 4: OPEN CALL - Set of questions for Stakeholders (ENGL)

ANNEX 1: FIELDS OF ACTION with value for Stakeholders Mozambique:

Fields of action of Stakeholders Mozambique	
(digital) Entrepreneurship	12
Academia / Arts & Freedom of expression	1
Access & Infrastructure	3
Access to information	1
Agriculture	1
Climate change	1
Cyberpolicy	1
Cybersecurity, Open Data, Data protection	5
Democracy	2
Democracy / Governance	7
Diaspora	1
digital access, infrastructure, capacity	1
Digital Inclusion	1
digital policy	2
digital skills development	2
digital transformation	1
Education	8
Employment	3
Empowerment	2
Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups (LGTBTQI, PWDs, Disability rights, Non-discrimination)	2
Entrepreneurship	1
establish telecommunication networks	1
Feminist organisation	3
Financial inclusion	6
Freedom of Expression & Access to information	8
Health	4
Human Rights (Defender and Protection)	5
Innovation	4
Internet freedom & Censorship	5
Mobility	2
Open Data	1

other	10
Poverty Reduction	1
Promoting technology at grassroots level	3
promoting the ICT sector	1
relation between Moz and migrants	2
Research, trainings and skills development	24
Rural development	5
social development and inclusion	1
Sustainability	2
technology policy	1
Telecommunication	10
Training and support of journalists	1
Urban development	1
Verification of misinformation	1
Women Empowerment	20
Youth Empowerment	3

ANNEX: 2 FIELDS OF ACTION with value for Stakeholder sBurkina Faso

(digital) entrepreneurship	1
Access to information	1
AgriBusiness and Communication	1
Assistance	1
Awareness Raising	1
Capacity building, training of trainers	1
Climate Change	1
Climate, Youth, Development	1
Cyber Policy	1
D4D	1
Data protection / Security	1
Democracy / Governance	4
Diaspora	1
Digital Entrepreneurship	2
digital inclusion	1
Digital Literacy	7
digital security	1
Digital Skills Development	19
Education	2
Employment	10
Entrepreneurship	1
Environment, Health, Women	1
Evolving capacities of children	1
Financial inclusion	4
Governance	2
Green growth	1
Girls in ICT	1
Health	2
Human Rights (Defender and Protection)	5
inclusion	3
Industry	3
Innovation	9

Internet freedom	1
open data	4
Promoting Technology and Innovation	3
Research, trainings and tech development	7
Rural Development	1
support and protection of civil society	3
Technology development for-profit	6
Telecommunication Provider	3
Training and support of journalists	1
Women Empowerment	3
Women, youth empowerment, rural development,	2
Youth Empowerment	2

ANNEX 3: SURVEY FOR IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDERS (ENGL.)

Name of your organisation:
(blanc field)*

Email address:

Type of your organisation*
- Civil Society Organisation (NGO, Non-Profit)
- Community Based Organisation
- Innovation Hub
- Think Tank
- other (fill in field)

Countries you operate in*:
- [Leave space to fill in]

How many people work in your organisation?
- 0-5
- 5-10
- 10-20
- 20-30
- More than 30

Please mark your organisation's field of expertise (you can chose up to three categories)* :
- Human Rights (defender and protection)
- Empowerment of women
- Youth empowerment
- Empowerment of vulnerable groups (LGTBTQI, PWDs, disability rights, non-discrimination)
- Education
- Democracy / Governance
- Agriculture
- Mobility
- Health
- Financial inclusion
- Urban development
- Rural development
- (Digital) Entrepreneurship
- Internet freedom & censorship
- Freedom of expression & access to information
- Research, training and skills development
- Cybersecurity, open data, data protection
- Financial accountability
- Promoting technology at grassroots level
- Training and supporting journalists

- other (specify)
-

If your organisation plays a particular role in digital transformation, please select your specific thematic field in your work*:
- digital literacy
- digital inclusion (gender, youth, urban-rural, connectivity)
- digital transformation of government services or businesses
- digital skills development
- digital security
- other (specify)

What is your main activity of engagement?*
(Select)

- Capacity building
- Training trainers
- Advocacy
- Research
- Publication and communication
- Education
- Convening stakeholders
- other

What are the main challenges to achieve a human-centred digital transformation in your opinion?*
- digital skills (literacy)
- infrastructure (connectivity, affordability, devises, security, low quality)
- digital inclusion (non-discrimination, gender gap, PWDs)
- surveillance & censorship
- freedom of expression & access to information
- low awareness of the benefits of human-centred digital transformation in political leadership
- other

Please tell us a bit more and specify what exactly constitutes the challenges you experience.*
(field)

What are the constraints and barriers to your organisation's fulfilling its vision? What limits your organisation's ability to reach its goals?*

What do you need in order to participate and be more included in the digital transformation process in your country?*

How could we support you with this?

Are you currently partnered up with any institutions from the public or private sector? Please choose
- Public sector (NGOs, associations, etc)
- Government
- Private sector
- No partnerships so far

Please recommend two other organisations in your field that you think should know about this initiative & provide their email addresses?*
(Field)

Would you like to participate in a workshop exploring how to create a sustainable and inclusive digital transformation?*
(y/n)
Textfeld
(Feel free to drop us a note mentioning anything that would be good to know for us in this regard.)

Is there anything else you would like to tell us?

Would you like to receive more news and information about this project (invitations, newsletter, etc)
(y/n)

ANNEX 4: OPEN CALL - Set of questions for Stakeholders (ENGL)

Name of your organisation or company:
(blank field)*

Registered address:

Email address:

Type of your organisation*:
- Civil Society Organisation (NGO, Non-Profit)
- Community-Based Organisation
- Innovation Hub
- Research Institute or Think Tank
- Governmental Organisation
- Academia
- Private Sector Company
- Individual
- Other (please specify) (blank field)

If none of the above, do you work for an international NGO or an EU institution?

Please fill in the name:
Since:

Which countries does your organisation operate in?*
- Leave space to fill in

How many people work in your organisation?
- 0-5
- 5-10
- 10-20
- 20-30
- More than 30

What is your role / position within your organisation?
(leave field)

Please mark your organisation's field of expertise (you can choose up to three categories)*:
- Human rights (defender and protection)
- Empowerment of vulnerable groups (LGTBTQI, PWDs, disability rights, non-discrimination, women's empowerment, youth empowerment)
- Education, training & skills development

- Research and/or academia
- Cyber Policy and legislation
- Advocacy
- Good governance / Democracy building
- Digital rights, Internet freedom & surveillance
- Freedom of expression & access to information
- Cybersecurity, Open Data, data protection
- Innovation and (digital) entrepreneurship
- Civic participation
- Civic Tech: promoting technology for civic participation
- Agriculture
- Access / Infrastructure
- Transport / Last Mile
- Energy (clean / renewable)
- Financial inclusion
- Banking / Financial services
- Mobility
- Health
- Climate and green development
- Mobile phone and data
- other (please specify) (blank field)

Please tell us a bit more and specify how your organisation solves or aims to solve the challenges outlined above.*
(field)

Do you currently have, or have you in the past had, any partnerships with other organisations or institutions of the following kinds?

- Public sector
- Government
- Private sector
- CSO
- International NGO
- EU institution
- European company or organisation
- Other (please specify) (blank field)

Is this a current partnership? (y/n)
- (yes/no)

Prior to the Innovation Days, the IDEA D4D Hub held a workshop with representatives of civil society organisations and academia. The following topics were identified by participants as particular barriers to an inclusive digital transformation:

- Policy: digital transformation not given political priority; lack of cyber regulations, digital advocacy and government understanding of digital issues faced by CSOs/academia and of digitalisation opportunities (e.g. access to information)

- Education: digital skills & literacy, issues such as misinformation and verifying information, data collection and protection

- Access & infrastructure: cost & affordability, e-waste

Do you bring any
- Policy
- Education
- Access

How would you rate your level of expertise in the above field(s)?
- Expert
- Competent / working knowledge
- Some experience

Which of the above fields would you like to work in at the Innovation Days? Please put in order of preference.

- Policy
- Education
- Access

Does any other digital transformation topic come to mind that you think should be included at the Innovation Days?

Can you provide examples of projects or work you have carried out that illustrate your level of expertise in digital inclusion (inclusion of marginalised populations: women, rural populations, persons with disabilities, etc.)?
(please specify) (blank field)

By the end of the Innovation Days concept notes of the following types will have been created. Which of the topics do you best see yourself involved in producing?

- Policy roadmap/solution
- Business solution
- Project proposals

Do you need an English translation throughout the event?

- Translator
- Materials translated
- both   31

Can you bring your own laptop or device to the event?
(Yes/ No/ other)

Please recommend one to two other organisations, companies or initiatives you think should know about this initiative & kindly provide their email addresses*

(field)

(y/n)
Textfeld
(Feel free to note down anything that it would be good for us to know in this regard.)

Would you like to receive further news and information about this project (invitations, newsletters, etc)?
(y/n)