

# Panafrican Research Agenda on the Pedagogical Integration of ICTs

# Catalogue 2007 - 2011

## Agenda panafricain de recherche sur l'intégration pédagogique des TIC



Prepared by / Préparé par:  
Moses Atezah Mbangwana  
Dramane DARAVE

The publications listed in this document have been produced as outputs of the Pan-african Research Agenda on the Pedagogical Integration of ICT Project , funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC, [www.idrc.ca](http://www.idrc.ca)) and implemented by the Educational Research Network for West and Central Africa (ERNWACA, [www.ernwaca.org](http://www.ernwaca.org)), in collaboration with the University of Montreal.

Les publications répertoriées dans ce document ont été réalisées dans le cadre du projet Agenda panafricain de recherche sur l'intégration pédagogique des TIC, financé par le Centre de recherche pour le développement international (CRDI, [www.crdi.ca](http://www.crdi.ca)) et exécuté par le Réseau ouest et centre africain de recherche en éducation (ROCare, [www.rocare.org](http://www.rocare.org)), en collaboration avec l'Université de Montréal.

© October / Octobre 2011

# Table of contents

# Table des matières

	Pages
Introduction	4 - 5
PanAf phase 1 National Reports	5
Synthesis of phase I / Synthèse de la phase I	7
Pedagogical Integration of ICT: Successes and Challenges from 87 African Schools	9
Brief Guide: Introduction to the Observatory on ICTs in Education	10
PanAf Edu Vol. 2, n°1	11
PanAf Edu Vol. 2, n°2	12
PanAf Edu Vol. 2, n°3	13
PanAf Edu Vol. 2, n°4	14
PanAf Edu vol. 1, n°1	15
PanAf Edu vol.1 , n°2	16
PanAf Edu vol. 1, n°3	17
PanAf Edu vol. 1, n°4	18
A collection of PanAf Edu project's newsletters / Un recueil des bulletins d'information du projet PanAf	19
Diary of schools visits / Carnet de visites d'écoles	20
The Hole in the Wall project revisited	21
Use of Web 2.0 in the Schools of the PanAf project	22
PanAf Recommendations / Récommandations PanAf	23 - 24

# Introduction

This document is a compilation of publications produced by the management team of the PanAf Project over the period 2007-2011. These publications include reports, books, newsletters and pamphlets.

With Phase 1 (2007-2009), the PanAf network succeeded both in collecting an unprecedented depth of data on ICTs in African schools, and in developing exceptional international partnerships with the World Bank and UNESCO. The schools described in the Phase 1 research represent nearly 245 000 learners and 9000 educators, and paint a never-before-seen portrait of the pedagogical integration of ICTs across Africa.

Substantive analysis of this new knowledge remains, in order to draw out empirically supported conclusions and recommendations. Improvement in education outcomes, through policy decision - making and teacher - training, must stand on a solid empirical base of evidence – data rigorously and meticulously collected and analyzed. After collecting an exceptional quantity and quality of data in Phase 1, PanAf Phase 2 will provide such an opportunity for African researchers to formulate these recommendations for policy and practice.

Enjoy reading

# Introduction

Ce document est un recueil des publications réalisées par l'équipe de gestion du projet PanAf sur la période 2007-2011. Ces publications se répartissent en rapports, livres, bulletin d'informations et dépliants.

La phase 1 (2007-2009) a permis au réseau PanAf, d'une part, de réunir des données d'une ampleur inédite sur les TIC dans les écoles africaines et, d'autre part, à développer des partenariats internationaux exceptionnels avec la Banque mondiale et l'UNESCO. Les écoles décrites dans la recherche de la phase 1 représentent près de 245 000 apprenants et 9 000 enseignants, et dressent un portrait jusqu'ici inexistant de l'intégration pédagogique des TIC dans l'ensemble des pays africains.

L'analyse substantielle de ce nouveau savoir doit se poursuivre afin de parvenir à des conclusions et à des recommandations soutenues empiriquement. L'amélioration des résultats scolaires, par la prise de décisions stratégiques et la formation du personnel enseignant, doit reposer sur un fondement empirique solide – sur des données rigoureusement et minutieusement recueillies et analysées. Suivant la cueillette de données d'une quantité et d'une qualité exceptionnelles de la phase 1, la phase 2 du projet PanAf permettra aux chercheurs africains de formuler de telles recommandations en matière de politiques et de pratique.

Bonne lecture

# PanAf phase 1 National Reports

“ This compilation of research reports by the national teams participating in the PanAf project present the major themes emerging from the analysis of the ambitious volume of data collected during Phase 1 of the PanAfrican Research Agenda on the Pedagogical Integration of ICTs. As a matter of introduction, we will first focus on presenting a synthesis of some results specifically related to the pedagogical integration of ICTs. Afterward, the twelve reports are presented.

Analysis of the data collected by the 12 national research teams reveals a multitude of uses of ICTs

in the nearly 120 African schools participating in the project. These uses vary from initiation of learners to the fundamentals of computing, to the creation of elaborate projects involving learner-created websites, videos, field research and experimentation content. The types of ICTs uses found in PanAf Phase 1 data can be grouped as follows:

1. Use as the subject of learning;
2. Use as the means of learning;
3. Other uses.” - **Thierry Karsenti**, Directeur du projet PanAf

Link / Lien : [www.ernwaca.org/panaf/pdf/phase-1/PanAf\\_Report.pdf](http://www.ernwaca.org/panaf/pdf/phase-1/PanAf_Report.pdf)



# Synthesis of phase I / Synthèse de la phase I

“ Ce rapport synthèse sur portant sur la Phase I du projet PanAf présente d'abord une synthèse globale du projet (Section I), il dresse la liste des partenaires, chercheurs, coordination, comité scientifique, etc. (Section II). Il propose ensuite une synthèse de la problématique de recherche sous-jacente à la mise en place d'un tel projet (Section III). Les questions et objectifs de recherche pour la Phase I sont ensuite présentés (Section IV). Ils sont suivis de la Méthodologie de recherche novatrice qui a été mise de l'avant pour le projet PanAf (Section V).



L'Observatoire sur l'intégration pédagogique des TIC, une des réalisations majeures de la Phase I du projet PanAf est par la suite succinctement esquissée (Section VI). Étant donné l'importance accordée au genre dans le projet PanAf, la Section VII est consacrée à cette question. À la Section VIII, on retrouve les principales activités réalisées au cours de la Phase I. On retrouve ensuite une présentation des principales réalisations (outputs) du projet (Section IX).

Enfin, à la section X, on retrouve une présentation minutieuse et détaillée de la synthèse des résultats de recherche spécifiques à chacun des pays, en fonction des rapports nationaux produits justement par les chercheurs de ces pays. La Section XI se veut une synthèse générale, presque sous forme de recommandations, sur les types d'intégration pédagogique

des TIC retrouvés dans les quelque 117 écoles du projet PanAf. Afin de montrer que ce projet était – et est toujours – solidement ancré dans la littérature scientifique internationale, la Section XII présente un aperçu des principaux éléments théoriques sous-jacents à ce projet : Pourquoi un tel projet en Afrique ? (12.1); Qu'est-ce que l'intégration pédagogique des TIC (12.2); Que sait-on des usages des TIC dans divers contextes éducatifs en Afrique (12.3); Du fossé technologique au fossé technopédagogique (12.4); L'importance des TIC en Afrique (12.5); Quels sont les défis inhérents à l'intégration pédagogique des TIC dans les pays du Nord (12.6); Quels sont les défis inhérents à l'intégration pédagogique des TIC dans les pays du Sud (12.7); L'importance de réaliser des recherches panafricaines sur l'intégration pédagogique des TIC (12.8). Enfin une liste des écoles participant au projet PanAf est présentée en annexe, pour chacun des pays.” - **Thierry Karsenti**, Directeur du projet PanAf

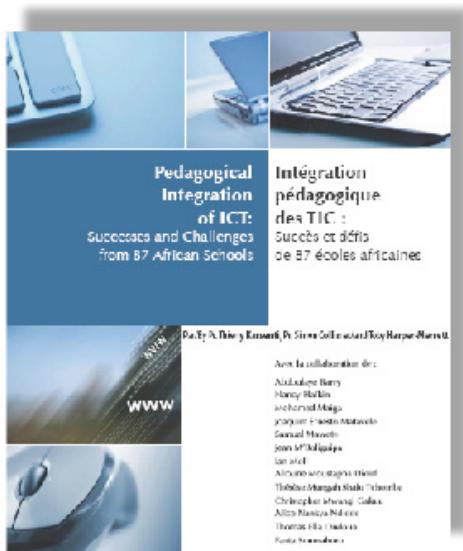
Link / Lien : [www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf-Rapport-synthese.pdf](http://www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf-Rapport-synthese.pdf)

# Pedagogical Integration of ICT: Successes and Challenges from 87 African Schools

Intégration pédagogique des TIC : Succès et défis de 87 écoles africaines

“ We emphasize the important role of the Observatory for education transformation in Africa. We reiterate the significant contributions of the researchers, and their commitment to provide clearly written and relevant data that can be shared with others to assist in policy-making and to guide further comparative research. At present, the Observatory is useful to a limited amount of people. Strategies for wide-range promotion of the project towards others who are not part of ERNWACA or PanAf are important for increased use and sharing of the data. The clarity of navigating instruction on the Observatory is very encouraging. We conclude by soliciting researchers to demonstrate integrative thinking, and to be aware that their work opens up many doors for collaborative action research.” - **Thierry Karsenti**, Director of the PanAf Project

Link/ Lien: [www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf-Success-and-challenges-african-schools.pdf](http://www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf-Success-and-challenges-african-schools.pdf)

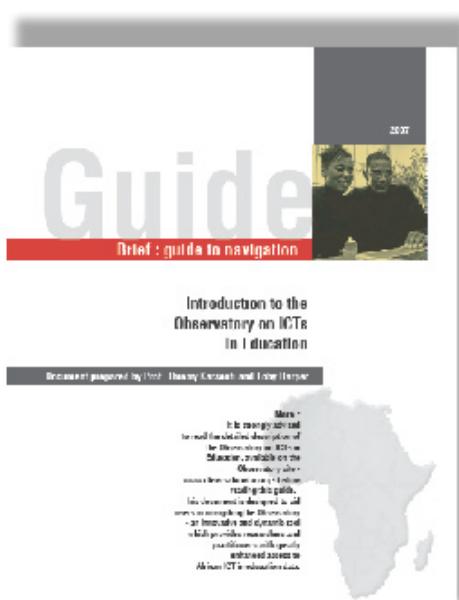


Avec la collaboration de:  
Aldiloune Barry  
Hancy Bellin  
Archimed Mabiga  
Yannick Eustache Matovu  
Samuel Maville  
Jean M'Mulanya  
Ivan Ntakirwe  
Adrienne Sonstegard et Michael  
Thibaut et Michael Stade Scherzer  
Chantal Kambale Gakwa  
Albert Mawanda Ndumu  
Thomas Ulla Juhanna  
Pentti Saarinen

# Brief Guide: Introduction to the Observatory on ICTs in Education

“ This document is designed to aid users in navigating the Observatory - an innovative and dynamic tool which provides researchers and practitioners with greatly enhanced access to African ICT in education data.”  
- **Thierry Karsenti**, Directeur du projet PanAf

Link / Lien: [www.  
thierrykarsenti.ca/pdf/scholar/  
RAP-karsenti-66.2006.pdf](http://www.thierrykarsenti.ca/pdf/scholar/RAP-karsenti-66.2006.pdf)



# PanAf Edu Vol. 2, n° 1

Discussion of the use of ICTs in Africa is often dominated by issues of access. The reality is that access to computers and the Internet will be variable depending on the socio-economic backgrounds and location of various institutions and the data demonstrates this. Castells (2001) observes that “the double logic of inclusion and exclusion cuts across countries” denoting the dominant and the dominated or those integrated or disintegrated into global and local societies respectively.” - **Mandi Maodzwa-Taruvinga**, School of Education, University of the Witwatersrand



Link : [www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf%20Edu\\_v2n1\\_EN.pdf](http://www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf%20Edu_v2n1_EN.pdf)  
Lien: [www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf%20Edu\\_v2n1\\_FR.pdf](http://www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf%20Edu_v2n1_FR.pdf)

# PanAf Edu Vol. 2, n°2

“Le Cameroun, avec ses millions d’élèvres, de lycéens et près de trois cent mille étudiants, a mis sur pied une stratégie susceptible d’étendre de nouveaux modes d’enseignement par les TIC, en présentiel ou à distance. Si l’École normale supérieure de Yaoundé a ouvert depuis longtemps une filière de l’enseignement des et par les TIC, l’informatique est généralisée dans les écoles primaires et des guides pédagogiques sont disponibles aussi bien pour l’utilisation des TIC que pour les ordinateurs XO dont 4000 des 9 000 exemplaires sont acquis et déjà en service dans une cinquantaine d’écoles.”

- **Louis Martin ONGUENE ESSONO**, Université de Yaoundé 1, Cameroun

The screenshot shows a conference page titled "Réunion des experts en ACTIVITÉS ET TÉCHNIQUES DE LA CRÉATION". The page features a banner with three people at a table, logos for the University of Yaoundé 1, DRC, and CRI, and text about the meeting's objectives. A sidebar on the left includes links for "Accès au site", "Dossiers et articles", "Actualités", "Meetings", "Research", "Activities", and "Logo". The main content area contains several columns of text and bullet points, likely discussing the outcomes and recommendations of the conference.

Link / Lien : [www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAfEdu\\_v2\\_n2.pdf](http://www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAfEdu_v2_n2.pdf)

# PanAf Edu Vol. 2, n°3

There is a persistent phobia among parents, school administrators and teachers that when girls access internet /visit cybercafés, their main intention is to surf phonographic materials – “imagined dangerous spaces” (Holin 2005). This fear has unfortunately to a great extent influenced decisions on girls’ access and use of cybercafés, mobile phones and internet installation in schools.

However, analysis of emerging data collected from group discussions with female and male students of the PanAf project participating secondary schools in Uganda and Kenya indicate that Cybercafés are becoming a major point of access to the Internet as a channel for knowledge sharing, acquisition and social networking especially among students who do not have connectivity at home and are denied access to the internet at school. Female students reported two major purposes why they go to cybercafés. The first one was for social networking (keeping in touch with their friends, and making new ones especially by accessing their emails and through Facebook. Some reported that through Facebook, they have been able to meet other colleagues from across.” - **Alice Nankya Ndiddie**, Department of Adult Education and Communication Studies, Makerere University

The screenshot shows the homepage of the PanAf Edu website. At the top, there is a banner with the text "PanAf Edu" in large blue letters, followed by "A newsletter from the PanAf project: Research on the Pedagogical Integration of ICTs". Below the banner, there are several sections: "EDITORIAL", "ARTICLES", "ACTIVITIES", "PUBLICATIONS", and "CONTACTS". The "ARTICLES" section contains an article titled "EDUCATIONAL PRACTICES OF CYBERCAFÉS IN THE EAST AFRICAN REGION: A STUDY OF UGANDA AND KENYA" by Alice Nankya Ndiddie. The "ACTIVITIES" section includes a link to "PanAf Research Project Manager". The "PUBLICATIONS" section lists "Educational Research News for West and Central Africa (ERNWCWA)" and "Revue Ouest et Centre Africaine de Recherche en Education (ROCaRE)". The right side of the page features a sidebar with text about the importance of girls' education and a photo of a group of people, likely students or researchers.

Link / Lien: [www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf-Edu-vol2-n-3.pdf](http://www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf-Edu-vol2-n-3.pdf)

# PanAf Edu Vol. 2, n°4

“ The South African data in this project disclose a trend that is not exclusive to that experienced by most African countries where, in-service teacher training is merely teaching of computer basic skills. The technological skills are taught out of context with the hope that they will somehow integrate ICTs into the curriculum that is subject specific. The technology in this case is not infused into the subjects taught but given more attention in the training and this is referred to as computer literacy. The word, ‘literate’ implies having learnt, being knowledgeable and cultured. Such qualities are attained after spending some amount of time working on the gadget until using it becomes ‘a second nature’ and consequently, renders the user more productive. The training at best encompass skills in word, presentation and spreadsheet that Unwin (2004) describes as “tools with little or no educational value” as they are not taught in the realms of a particular field. Such initiatives are obviously driven by a lack of understanding of the potentials of ICTs in enhancing the practice of teaching and how they can change learners’ experiences.” - **Sithabile Nokulunga Ndlovu**, Wits School of Education, South Africa

The INITIATION OF CHILDREN IN THE PEDAGOGICAL INTEGRATION OF ICT IN UGANDAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS  
A research report from the Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda  
By Francis Mwesige

In the first point of contact for the majority of computer technology users in Uganda yet schools largely remain the only institutions that have adopted computers against girls and males' 'use of technology'. This observed gender bias of the computer ownership rates included 95.1% of computer owners were boys and girls being only 0.9%.

Now what's worse is that annual funding ICT will lose on integrating it into the curriculum and infrastructure. In addition, the lack integration of ICT in schools and institutions of higher education has been reported as being very slow and unintelligent contradiction which has been educationally harmful to the students.

Students engaged improved levels of participation, self-directed learning and increased confidence towards and interest in their prior classes. But more so,

Inferiorities than the prestigious public schools. So, the

Developments in the use of ICT in education have been erratic, inconsistent and patchy despite the high cost of the integration of ICT into learning and teaching. Most institutions have not prioritized the integration of ICT in their educational community in research studies. There are some male bias found in the studies related to gender in ICT and gender bias is evident in the scores in ICT.

Researchers have been suggested to include more female students and females to participate in the study. Perhaps, the gender gap in the study of ICT is due to the fact that girls and boys both use computers and ICT facilities equally without discrimination so the girls can equally pick up (continued on p. 8)

Educational Research Network for West and Central Africa (ERNWACA)  
Réseau Ouest et Centre Africain de Recherche en Education (ROCAPE)

Link / Lien: [www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf-Edu-vol2-n-4.pdf](http://www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf-Edu-vol2-n-4.pdf)

# PanAf Edu vol. 1, n°1

“ Avec l'expansion continue des technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC) sur le continent africain, l'éducation a été l'un des secteurs où les usages se sont rapidement développés grâce aux énormes efforts consentis en matière d'équipements informatiques et de connectivité des écoles. Cependant, il reste que ces usages ne vont pas, dans la plupart des cas, au-delà de l'alphabétisation numérique (initiation aux logiciels courants) et aux recherches documentaires effectuées par les élèves et les enseignants. Même si, avec de tels usages, des avancées ont été notées dans les pratiques d'apprentissage et d'enseignement du fait des TIC, la question de leur intégration effective et réussie dans les curricula demeure marginale. C'est pour tenir compte de cette donne que le programme Acacia du Centre de recherches pour le développement international (CRDI) a accordé, dans sa programmation en cours (2006-2011), une place de choix à une thématique de recherche axée sur les nouveaux contextes d'apprentissage induits par les TIC et les méthodes pédagogiques novatrices qui doivent en découler.” - **Alioune Camara**, Chargé principal de programme, CRDI, Sénégal



Lien : [www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/panaf-newsletter-FR.pdf](http://www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/panaf-newsletter-FR.pdf)  
Link : [www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/panaf-newsletter-EN.pdf](http://www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/panaf-newsletter-EN.pdf)

# PanAf Edu vol.1 , n°2

“Technology will not reduce divides between haves and have nots, between urban and rural folk, between men and women. Social decisions and actions bridge. As researchers from South Africa so aptly pointed out at a PanAf methodology workshop in Nairobi last September, based on 2006 statistics, it is “still the case in South Africa at large that the vast majority of schools simply do not yet use ICTs in any way whatsoever. Perhaps most alarmingly, the 2006 statistics seem to indicate that not much progress has been made in regard to such provision in poorer schools over the past five years” (Ian Moll, 2007).

ICT will not magically provide educational quality and equality. We must do that, together." - **Kathryn Touré**, Former ERNWACA Regional Coordinator



Link: [www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf\\_edu\\_2\\_EN.pdf](http://www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf_edu_2_EN.pdf)

# PanAf Edu vol. 1, n°3

## The importance of gender analysis of ICT data

“ The PanAf Observatory is to be congratulated for its commitment to the collection of sex-disaggregated data. If I am counting right, there are 17 data sets<sup>1</sup> with sex-disaggregated data. Researchers participating in this project may not be aware of the uniqueness of this because it has been part of the project from the beginning, but what they are doing by collecting sex-disaggregated data is still the rare case, much more often not done than done.

The PanAf approach is very much in line with international standards being established, in particular by the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development ([www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/partnership/](http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/partnership/)).” - Nancy Hafkin, Member, ERNWACA PanAf Scientific Committee

Link: [www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf\\_Edu\\_3\\_EN.pdf](http://www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf_Edu_3_EN.pdf)

The image shows the front cover of the PanAf Edu vol. 1, n°3 document. It features a purple header with the title 'PanAf Edu vol. 1, n°3' and the subtitle 'The importance of gender analysis of ICT data'. Below the header are two thumbnail images of the document's pages. The left page contains a table of contents with 17 items, each with a number and a brief description. The right page is a summary or abstract section with text and a small photo of a man.

# PanAf Edu vol. 1, n°4

“ Nombreuses sont les personnes qui sont d’avis aujourd’hui que la recherche et l’éducation se situent au cœur du développement économique et social et sont des préalables à l’essor technologique. En retour, la maîtrise des TIC pourrait contribuer à l’amélioration de la qualité de l’éducation. Dès lors, intégrer les TIC à l’éducation devient une voie privilégiée pouvant favoriser l’émergence d’un secteur socioéconomique de haut niveau technologique. Ainsi, l’aide à la recherche, la formation et la coopération internationale pour la maîtrise des TIC deviennent des solutions potentiellement porteuses. C’est dans cette perspective que l’on pourrait situer le projet Panaf et les recherches qui se mènent dans des écoles de plusieurs pays africains et dont les résultats sont ici présentés par quelques articles.” - **Abdoulaye Barry**, Membre, Comité scientifique de ROCARE PanAf



Lien : [www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf\\_Edu\\_4\\_FR.pdf](http://www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf_Edu_4_FR.pdf)

# A collection of PanAf Edu project's newsletters / Un recueil des bulletins d'information du projet PanAf

“ ICT are increasingly present in African societies, and have been introduced to varying degrees at all education levels from preschool to university, and in both the formal and informal sectors. They are also used to offer distance education to teachers and other adult learners. However, in various education systems across Africa, ICT are increasingly being taught as a completely separate discipline, while ICT integration into pedagogical practices to improve the quality of teaching and learning remains in the exploratory stage.

Outside of South Africa, little African research is being conducted on the efficient use of ICT in education, though a IDRC-funded study in 2004-2005 in West and Central Africa has demonstrated the potential of ICT to transform pedagogical practices.”

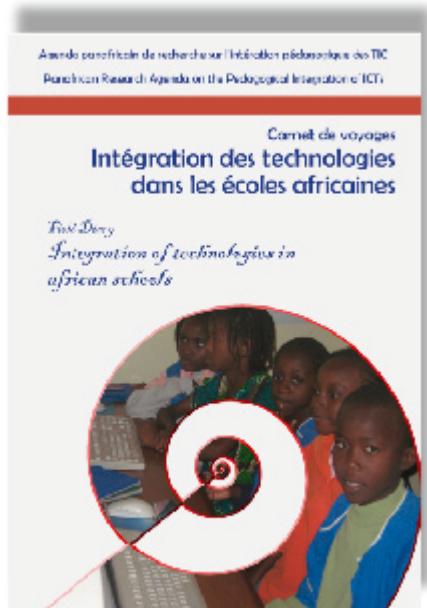
Link : [www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf-Collection-EN.pdf](http://www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf-Collection-EN.pdf)



# Diary of schools visits / Carnet de visites d'écoles

“ Teachers have learnt to use the computer through the search of material for their lessons. As reported by one of the teachers in the centre, who was working with form two students, “...teaching is made easier with the use of ICTs.” This was evident as he was using the computers to teach a topic in Chemistry entitled the “Electronic Configuration of atoms” with about 3 or 4 students per computer.” - **Lycée Bilingue Essos Yaounde (Cameroon)**

Link : [www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf-Carnet-de-voyage.pdf](http://www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf-Carnet-de-voyage.pdf)



“ L’Institut dispose de 3 salles informatiques contenant 80 ordinateurs et ‘une vingtaine d’ordinateurs affectés au service administratif. En plus il propose un programme de formation en informatique à ses étudiants durant tout leur cursus. L’élève qui en manifeste le besoin, peut également prendre part à l’examen de certification validant ses aptitudes en TIC moyennant finances. Le coût de la formation par élève s’élève à 60 000 frs CFA. Quant à celui de la certification, il est de 52 000 frs CFA. ” - **Institut Raggi Anne Marie de Grand Bassam (Côte d’ivoire)**

Lien: [www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf-Carnet-de-voyage.pdf](http://www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/PanAf-Carnet-de-voyage.pdf)

# The Hole in the Wall project revisited

“ The most recent addition to the PanAf network is a team of researchers from the School of Education, University of Zambia (UNZA). Led by Mr. Benson NDLOVU, a lecturer at the Department of Library and Information Studies, the Zambian PanAf team has joined the initial network of five study schools to share indicators on the Observatory at [www.observatoiretic.org](http://www.observatoiretic.org) .

One of the institutions being followed is the Vera Chiluba Basic School, a public school from grades one to nine that serves highdensity compounds in the capital city. As a demonstration of the richness brought to the PanAf data set through the use of mixed quantitative and qualitative methodologies, it is worth taking a closer look at indicators of ICT access and use in the school.

By any measure, this a vastly under-resourced institution. Two shifts (morning and afternoon) of approximately 1500 learners each are taught by a staff of fewer than 60 educators. And for all these learners, only two computer terminals are available (three more are available to educators and administrators).”

Link / Lien: [www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/Wall%20project.pdf](http://www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/Wall%20project.pdf)



The Hole in the Wall project revisited

Thierry Karsenti, Simon Collin & Toby Harper-Merritt

## Background

The most recent addition to the PanAf network is a team of researchers from the School of Education, University of Zambia (UNZA). Led by Mr. Benson NDLOVU, a lecturer at the Department of Library and Information Studies, the Zambian PanAf team has joined the initial network of five study schools to share indicators on the Observatory at [www.observatoiretic.org](http://www.observatoiretic.org).

One of the institutions being followed is the Vera Chiluba Basic School, a public school from grades one to nine that serves high-density compounds in the capital city. As a demonstration of the richness brought to the PanAf data set through the use of mixed quantitative and qualitative methodologies, it is worth taking a closer look at indicators of ICT access and use in the school.

By any measure, this a vastly under-resourced institution. Two shifts (morning and afternoon) of approximately 1500 learners each are taught by a staff of fewer than 60 educators. And for all these learners, only two computer terminals are available (three more are available to educators and administrators).

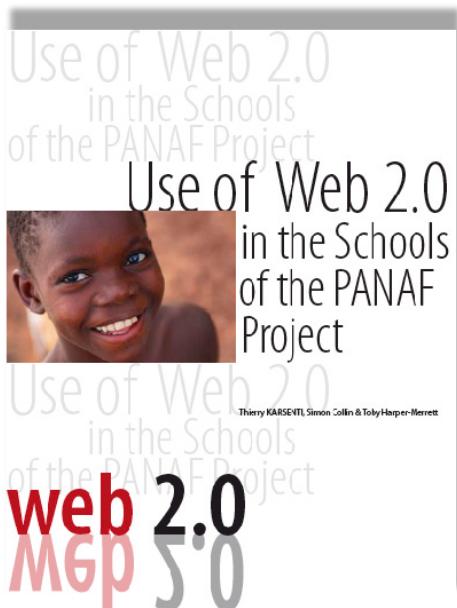
# Use of Web 2.0 in the Schools of the PanAf project

In addition to the recently-submitted interim technical report for PanAf Phase 2, we felt it was important to note some highlights of the network's research specifically regarding 'Web 2.0' in the sampled schools.

The PanAf network is centred on an open data set made available by researchers at the partner institutions. Open access, and 'wiki'-style updating of the indicators is intended to echo the collaborative style of 'Web 2.0' in the project's design.

The complete set of data at [www.observatoire.org](http://www.observatoire.org) currently draws from 106 primary, secondary and tertiary (teacher-training) institutions in 12 African countries. These indicators represent over 240,000 learners..."

Link / Lien: [www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/Web-2-In-PanAf-Schools.pdf](http://www.ernwaca.org/panaf/IMG/pdf/Web-2-In-PanAf-Schools.pdf)



# PanAf Recommendations



The PanAf Project scientific team is proud to present its recommendations. They were developed over three years of collaborative research on the pedagogical integration of information and communications technologies (ICT). The recommendations are presented in three separate brochures that target various stakeholders in the pedagogical integration of ICT in Africa: 1) school teachers and principals; 2) policy makers, teacher trainers, and other education administrators; and 3) researchers specializing in ICT in education.

For more information on the recommendations of the PanAf Project, visit: [www.africaict.org](http://www.africaict.org)

# Récommendations PanAf



L'équipe scientifique du projet PanAf est fière de vous présenter ses recommandations, issues de plus de trois ans de recherche collaborative, sur l'intégration pédagogique des Technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC). Ses recommandations sont réparties en trois livrets distincts, destinés aux différents acteurs concernés par l'intégration pédagogique des TIC en Afrique : 1) les enseignants et directeurs d'école ; 2) les décideurs politiques, formateurs d'enseignants et autres administrateurs de l'éducation ; 3) les chercheurs spécialistes en intégration pédagogique des TIC.

Pour plus d'informations sur les recommandations du projet PanAf : [www.africaict.org](http://www.africaict.org)

## (Footnotes)

<sup>1</sup> Although there are separate indicators for “number of” and “percentage of”, I am counting these as one data set.





