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Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions

**Research and Innovation Staff Exchange (RISE)
Call: H2020-MSCA-RISE-2016**

PART B

“SLAFNET”

1. EXCELLENCE

1.1 Quality and credibility of the research/innovation project; level of novelty and appropriate consideration of inter/multidisciplinary, intersectoral and gender aspects

Over the past couple decades the study of slavery and of many forms of slave trade has attracted increasing attention among scholars of Africa. This interest is in part the consequence of the United Nations' World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, that was held in Durban, South Africa on August 31st – September 7th 2001. The Durban Conference highlighted the close relationship between some of the most significant social injustices in the contemporary world, and the historical experiences of captivity, inequality, domination, the enslavement and trade of humans. The current revival of slavery studies in Africa can also be attributed to the increasing visibility, in various African states, of social and political conflicts rooted in the vestiges of slavery and servility. The social, religious, and political ideologies that entrenched hierarchies within African communities are being contested, and the memories of oppressed groups are entering the domain of public debate. **SLAFNET aims to build on this momentum and contribute to research on slavery in Africa through the development of a pioneering collaborative and networking team of African and European specialists and students.** SLAFNET gathers scholars, research institutions, universities, museums and civil society in a project dedicated to slavery in Africa and its multi-dimensional dynamics and legacies. This initiative is the fruit of the collaboration of its members over the past fifteen years. SLAFNET will advance the state of the art by bridging divisions, encouraging dialogue and developing joint expertise on slavery in Africa.

1. The Place of Africa in Slavery Studies

An attentive look at the results of research on slavery reveals an imbalance in terms of production of knowledge about the different parts of the world affected by slavery and the slave trade. The areas most represented in scholarly studies are North and South America (United States, Brazil), and the Caribbean region (insular and coastal). Since the pioneering works of W.E.B. Du Bois (1896), Eric Williams (1944), Pierre Verger (1968), Philip Curtin (1969), and Orlando Patterson (1985), historical, anthropological, economic, political, literary and artistic enquiries have demonstrated on-going dynamism and maturity. On the other side of the Atlantic and in Britain in particular, research on the question has been prolific. The seminal work done by scholars such as Seymour Drescher (1977), James Walvin (1982), and Marika Sherwood (2007), was dedicated to British trading bonds with the West Indies and the impact of transatlantic slavery on social and cultural practices in Britain. Other scholars such as Clare Midgley (1992), Brycchan Carey (2005) and John R. Oldfield (2013) have looked into anti-slavery movements. More research carried out by Stuart Hall (1997), Paul Gilroy (1982, 1987), and Catherine Hall (2014) have delved specifically into the legacies of slavery. They have analysed the impact slavery had on certain areas such as social exclusion, discrimination, identity formation, etc. More recently, the demands for reparations initiated by people of African descent in the Caribbean (Beckles 2013, Bonacci 2010, Otele 2015) has resonated with a growing number of activists of European and African descent based in Britain. An international research project funded by the French ANR (2015-2018) on the question of reparations is headed by Prof. Myriam Cottias (CNRS) who is a task leader in SLAFNET.

The dominance of the Atlantic model is illustrated by the remarkable accessibility of primary sources, thanks in particular to a number of exhaustive databases.¹ In addition to numerous local or regional in-depth studies of slaves and slavery, a great body of work on the African Diaspora throughout the Atlantic has developed. It is structured by questions of definitions and categorizations (Butler 2001), by perspectives on cultural ruptures, continuities and reconfigurations (Bastide 1967, Gomez 1998, Bonacci and Guedj 2014), and by questions of race, space and circulations (Gilroy 1993, Bonacci 2009, 2015). The literature on the Americas is rich, but it nonetheless remains compartmentalized along its languages of production. Too often, the literature in English does not properly take stock of the literature on the Portuguese-led formation of the early global routes of slavery and slave trade (Almeida Mendes 2013). A prime example is the Caribbean region where despite some crossover, the bulk of production remains in French for the French-speaking islands, in English for the English-

¹ For example: UNESCO Slave Route project: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/slave-route/>; the Transatlantic Slave Voyages database: <http://www.slavevoyages.org/>; the database on the law of trades and slaveries (EURESCL): http://www.eurescl.eu/index.php?option=com_chronoconnectivity&Itemid=142&lang=en; and that on the European Political Cultures of Anti-Slavery (EURESCL): http://www.eurescl.eu/index.php?option=com_chronoconnectivity&Itemid=134&lang=en.

speaking islands, in Spanish for the Spanish-speaking islands and regions, etc. **We propose another model of knowledge production, as we want to foster dialogue between regions of Africa historically determined by various colonial and linguistic backgrounds.** We intend to implement collaborative research at a continental scale that has the potential to bridge compartmentalized scholarly traditions, and we defend an approach simultaneously sensitive, locally grounded and globally meaningful. In discussions of Atlantic slavery, Africa appears only in the background, it is located by the origins of the enslaved, and it is primarily shaped by its trading potential. This paradigm of extraversion makes knowledge of Africa a casualty of the significant development of studies on Atlantic slavery. Following a few pioneering works (Cooper et al. 2000), Paul Tiyambe Zeleza's claim that time is overdue to "de-Atlanticize" our scholarly enquiry (Zeleza 2005) acts as a rationale to focus our scholarly enquiry on slavery in Africa. Recently, in a book published by Myriam Cottias, Elisabeth Cunin and Antonio d'Almeida Mendes, Ibrahima Thioub brought a critically overview on African readings of slavery and slave trade (2010). **Instead of remaining within a field of slavery anchored in the extraversion of Africa, we want to position Africa at the centre of our project, with the accumulated knowledge on Atlantic slavery in the background.**

2. Slavery in Africa

Since the work of Suzanne Miers and Igor Kopytoff (1977) and Claude Meillassoux (1991), research on slavery in Africa, ie. on the slave systems internal to African societies, grew steadily mainly in the field of history and anthropology. The *longue durée* of the history of internal slavery in Africa is firmly established thanks to the work of Paul Lovejoy (1983) and more recently of Sean Stilwell (2014). In the last three decades, a number of detailed monographs have improved our knowledge of slavery in Africa and of the challenges of emancipation in the 20th century, in particular in the West African region (Klein 1998, Klein and Miers 1999, Miers and Roberts 1988, Searing 1993, Hall 2011, Rossi 2015, 2016, Rodet 2014, Pelckmans 2011, Schmitz 2009, Botte 2001, N'Gaide 2012). Central Africa is underrepresented in the academic field in spite of recent pioneering studies (Idrissou 2012, Sehou 2013). In North Africa and the Middle East, the once silenced issue of the enslavement of sub-Saharan Africans transported through the trans-Saharan and Indian Ocean slave trades is now coming to the fore. Groundbreaking works on enslaved black people in Northern and Islamic Africa have renewed approaches to the study of slavery and race. Enslaved black people in Morocco have been studied by Chouki El Hamel (2013), while Tim Cleveland (2015) and Bruce Hall (2011) studied West African and Sahelian texts that often associated black racial identity with slavery; Eve Troutt Powell (2012) traces the history of slavery, gender and race in this geo-cultural space; and Ismael Montana (2013) produced an impressive monograph on slavery and its abolition in Tunisia. While Henri Médard and Shane Doyle (2007) have studied in-depth the Great Lakes region, no such collection of reference has been published on Ethiopia.

Always situated on the periphery of studies on Eastern Africa and the Western Indian Ocean (Médard and al. 2013), Ethiopia's involvement in global slavery is nonetheless remarkable. Slavery is a structuring aspect of social relations in Ethiopia, but its historical expressions and its contemporary consequences have remained largely unaddressed in Ethiopian studies (Pankhurst 1963, 1977). Ethiopian slaves were in high demand in the early modern world, and Ethiopian kingdoms and states benefited from the slave trade and its revenues since ancient times (Habamu 2009). Slavery and practices akin to slavery were an integral part of the expansion of the modern Ethiopian state since the 19th century (Ahmed 2001, Hussein 2010). Thus all sectors of society from land holdings to economic challenges were informed by slavery (Cohen 1974, Edwards 1982). Various attempts at abolition were made during the early 20th century (Pankhurst 2011, Whyte 2014), but slavery remained widespread, albeit clandestine. The social memories of servitude still affect intra- and inter-ethnic relations and are now studied by a new generation of scholars (Meckelburg 2015, Bosha 2014, Belrose 2013).

In East Africa and the Swahili coast, slavery studies were launched thanks to the pioneering work of Frederick Cooper (1977, 1980), Fred Morton (2008), Margaret Strobel (1979), Abdul Sheriff (1987), and Justin Willis (1993), recently followed by Laura Fair (2001) and Felicitas Becker (2013). With a focus on the colonial period, the abolition of slavery and the process of emancipation, they described the migration and settlement of slave groups in the Swahili hinterland, and they analysed the process of their economic and political marginalisation, as well as the dynamics of their resistance. Recent research on slavery and its legacies in East African societies focused on issues of resistance and emancipation (Deutsch 1994, 2003), as well as of state denial and civil society claims related to inherited slave status (Ballarin and Kiriyama 2013, Ballarin 2015). In East Africa, the political mobilization of slave descendants is not as prevalent as in West Africa. However, in Kenya, descendants of slaves groups experience their citizenship through a double stigma of slave descendant

and otherness (Ballarin 2016, Nyanhoga and al. 2014, Abungu and Ashikoye 2014). Oral history takes a prime significance in research on slavery, and a recent trend is to institutionalize the tangible heritage of slavery with the aim of promoting tourism among concerned communities (Wynne-Jones and Walsh 2010, Abungu 2012, 2013).

3. Slavery in the Indian Ocean

Atlantic models do not necessarily fit African or Indian Ocean experiences (Alpers 1975, 2013, Allen 1999, Gerbeau 2002, Larson 2000). While the slave trade was a modern phenomenon in the Atlantic, the *longue durée* of slavery in the Indian Ocean, and the intertwining of traditional forms of servitude with colonial slavery created other dynamics. For the past thirty years, historians have been involved in stressing the need to adopt and devise new models and conceptual frameworks to study slavery and the slave trade in the Indian Ocean region (Teelock and Sheriff 2015, Teelock and Vernet 2015, Vernet 2013, Campbell 2004, Boyer 2013, 2015, Tabibou 2014, Rakoto 2000, Razafindralambo 2005). South Western Indian Ocean islands present a particular situation in that they are the few countries that did not have an indigenous population before colonial slavery was established. The continuous import of “unfree” labour (Liberated Africans, Indentured labour) after the abolition of slave trade and of slavery testifies to the continuity of the economical system that produced colonial slavery. In the Mascarenes, since the 1980s, the voices of descendants are being increasingly heard and many academic initiatives actually include representatives of the slave descendants with their oral testimonies and non-written forms of expression.

In addition to Zanzibar, the Red Sea outlet was highly significant to the Middle Eastern slave routes and the Indian Ocean slave trade (Miran 2009, Austen 1979). The question of the existence and the survival of an Ethiopian slave diaspora in the Indian Ocean (Ali 2016) or of an African Diaspora in the Indian Ocean is not solved, despite noteworthy works on the issue (Harris 1971, de Silva and Pankhurst 2003). The centuries-old presence of black people in Oman, in India where they are called “Habshi” or “Sidi” (Caitlin-Jairazbhoy and Alpers 2004), or in South Asia, testifies to the complexity of the dispersion in the Indian Ocean and directly questions the conceptual significance of an African Diaspora in the region.

4. Specific objectives of SLAFNET

1. The first specific objective of SLAFNET is **to bridge existing regional historiographies** by applying similar research questions to regions that are usually not studied together. The structuration of this groundbreaking dialogue will rely on the simultaneous documentation and analysis of the role of slavery and of the legacies of slavery in shaping social status and determining the construction of citizenship in very different regions. The social life of slave descendants remains determined by their status, but today, they talk more easily about their experience of servitude. These issues represent crucial social questions relevant in the European and African contexts under study that are directly related to the well-being of people and to the cohesion of contemporary societies and nations.

2. The second specific objective of SLAFNET is **to foster dialogue not only between African countries, but as well between Africa and Europe**. Slavery holds a particular place in the history of European nations. It is now acknowledged that slavery contributed to the structuration of European national identities (see EU project EURESCL, 2007-2012, led by Prof. M. Cottias <http://www.eurescl.eu/>). After the independence of African nations, European-African relationships remained structured by a North-South framework. SLAFNET lays the foundations for a circulatory approach of these relationships. Research on slavery and its legacies will allow a pioneering understanding of the continuities and discontinuities between slavery and contemporary forms of discrimination in Europe and in Africa.

3. The third specific objective of SLAFNET is to propose a **cutting edge approach to the study of slavery and its legacies** in contemporary societies in Europe and in Africa. In particular, we will interrogate issues of:

- *Citizenship and inequalities*: How do slave descendants deal with issues of discrimination, marginalisation, injustice and under-representation in social contexts in Africa, the Western Indian Ocean islands and Europe? Particular attention will be given to the social and cultural dimensions of “otherness” in relation to the stigma of slavery; as well as to collective representations in the social, political and economical spheres (WP1).

- *The challenges of memory*: How do people and nations choose to forget or to remember slavery? We will interrogate in particular the paradoxical juxtaposition between a silence purposely implemented by national policies and cultures, and voices of slave descendants that are increasingly being heard in the public space.

Collaboration with local communities and anti-slavery associations will ensure the social relevance of the research (WP2).

- *The potential of heritage*: How could heritage related to slavery be turned from an enduring stigma to a site of social and economical empowerment for concerned communities? Collaboration with various museums in Europe and Africa will ensure the applied dimension of the research (WP3).

- *Assessing global knowledge on slavery*: The multiplication of databases related to slavery actually weakens the scope of our knowledge. We will provide an assessment of existing databases, and we will articulate and coordinate the conceptualisation of targeted databases (WP4).

4. The fourth specific objective of SLAFNET is to implement **pioneering exchanges and collaborations between the academic community, museums, and civil society**. The intersectoral transfer of knowledge through research, secondments and networking activities will advance the public understanding of historical and contemporary debates, and inform the development of targeted policy. A number of museums are involved in this dialogue: the projected Intercontinental Slavery Museum (Mauritius), Shimoni Slavery Museum (Kenya), Gorée Island (Senegal), Nantes Memorial to the Abolition of Slavery (France), Liverpool International Slavery Museum (United Kingdom). Civil society organisations have already been involved in the previous achievements of the team (for example with SLAFCO 2014), and we have established working relationships with these institutions: Timidria (Niger), Tamedt, Gari and MBJEN (Mali), Endam Bilali (Senegal), IRA (Mauritania), Tanifili and ORDH (Niger), Anneaux de la mémoire and Comité national pour la mémoire et l'histoire de l'esclavage (France), Nelson Mandela Centre for African Culture Trust Fund (Mauritius).

In a nutshell, **the novelty of SLAFNET is to “think together”, for the first time, the legacies of slavery and slave trade in countries in Europe and Africa**. SLAFNET will:

- Measure the impact of slave trade and slavery in Europe and in Africa at political, economic, social, cultural, intellectual and memorial levels.
- Explore the legacies of slavery such as racism and discrimination and on-going inequalities, injustices and exploitation, both in Europe and Africa.
- Set a new standard in academic practice by bridging regions and literature heretofore compartmentalized.

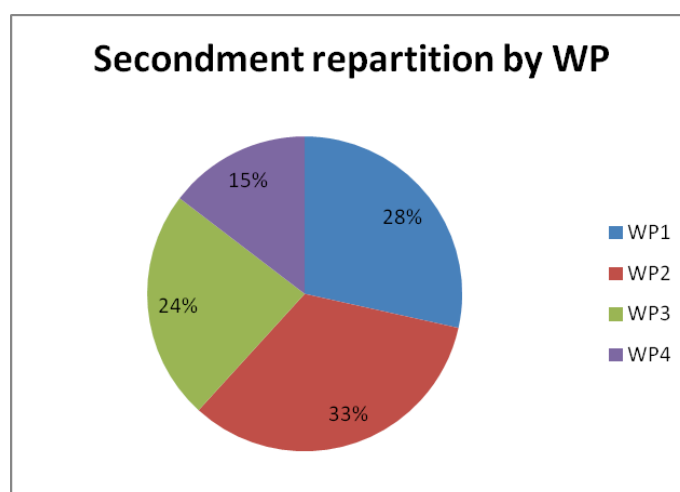
- Methodological approach

The SLAFNET project offers the advantage of being developed by **a team composed of historians, anthropologists, sociologists, archaeologists and heritage managers** who will work collaboratively within the work-packages. Research on archival sources, print documentation, site analysis and oral history will be conducted using the up-to-date references and tools in each discipline. This interdisciplinary approach will allow the analysis of the ways in which legacies of slavery affect the political, social and economical life of communities, leading to dispossession and exclusion. Thanks to a precise schedule of international staff mobility and of workshops and networking activities, multiple opportunities will allow the implementation of the groundbreaking dialogue proposed by SLAFNET. The calendar of SLAFNET's activities includes the technical aspects related to database management and to heritage policy development. Based on a balanced sharing of knowledge and expertise between African and European team members, the research and training activities involve all experienced and junior researchers. Thus, SLAFNET activities will be implemented with the objective to:

- Promote and support scientific and technological cooperation between African and European researchers working in research institutions and universities
- Develop new collaborative linkages that will result in innovative ideas
- Build capacities of experienced and junior researchers and their institutions
- Encourage exchanges and synergy between researchers, museums and civil society by supporting their mobility, establishing a sustainable network, and focusing on the applied dimension of research.

Table B1: Work Package (WP) List

WP No	Work Package Title	Activity Type (e.g. Research, Training, Management, Communication, Dissemination...)	Number of person-months involved	Start Month	End month
1	Understanding Citizenship, Marginalization and Injustices in post-Slave societies in Europe and Africa	Research Training	70	1	36
2	Forgetting and Remembering Slavery in Europe and Africa	Research Training	82	1	36
3	Heritage and Public History	Research Training	58	1	36
4	Databases Analysis : Systematic inventory of the existing resources on slave trade and slavery	Research Training	36	1	36
5	Management	Coordination and Management Communication Dissemination	0	1	36



- Inter/multi-disciplinary types of knowledge

The knowledge mobilized by the team reflects their disciplinary background and their professional trajectory, and **the intellectual coherence of the team is reflected by its common epistemological position**: team members will develop new research sites, in close collaboration with teaching specialists and professionals in heritage management; and they share a strong concern for the dissemination of their work. The diversity of knowledge and experience is determined as well by the various national backgrounds and scholarly traditions of the team members. The seven countries represented in Europe (France, United Kingdom, Germany, Portugal), and in Africa (Senegal, Cameroon, Kenya, Ethiopia, Mauritius), have been chosen for the sake of their relevance to the topic of study, and also because of the existing and proven strong collaborative links between the participants.

- Gender aspects

The challenge of gender balance is fully integrated to the conceptualization of the project. SLAFNET has been conceived to emphasize gender equalities among African and European colleagues and involving women in the project research staff and human resources is a high priority. To this end, the responsibilities of the work-packages have been distributed evenly with the aim of achieving a balance between the number of women and men. Despite the 2 males to 1 female ratio of SLAFNET's team, women involved in SLAFNET have high-level responsibilities: the coordinator is a woman, three of the four WPs are led by woman and the task leadership is allocated equally between women and men from both continents. Lastly, our objective is to consolidate the women participation rate during the project by implementing specific measures such as the employment of more women among the research staff and in recruitment practices.

1.2 Quality and appropriateness of knowledge sharing among the participating organisations in light of the research and innovation objectives

One of the objectives of our project is to build a **strong scientific and academic network between Europe and Africa that will reinforce the capacities of each member within their institution while strengthening their integration in international networks related to slavery studies**. The activities implemented will concern all African and European institutions in an effort of combining skills and giving equal opportunities to members of the project. The staff exchange and cross-mobility programmes involving senior (ER) and junior (ESR) researchers as well as technicians between the EU and third countries will allow us to implement activities such as:

- Organization of Summer schools and/or training sessions open to post-graduate students, PhD students and senior researchers in the partnering institutions.
 - Contribution of scholars and scientists to undergraduate and postgraduate teaching programmes during their mobility, both in Europe and Africa.
 - Supervision of students during research and fieldwork campaigns. Fieldwork will provide training activities in data collection procedures for students.
 - Field trips in Europe for African teams in order to enrich their bibliographical and documentary investigations and reinforce their inclusion in international scientific networks.
 - Networking activities include Workshops, Conferences, Summer schools etc. on both continent.
- Cross-mobility of researchers:

Several secondments are envisaged with a minimum period of 1 month (not exceeding 12 months in the three years). These secondments will be used by each member to develop their research, to teach in the host institutions, and to establish the network through joint activities such as conferences, workshops, training activities, etc. This cross-mobility programme between Europe and Africa has for objective to develop new forms of cooperation and to help improving the quality of higher education and scientific excellence.

In terms of training:

Contribution to teaching: During their mobility, African and European researchers will be invited to actively participate in classes and seminars. This will allow co-supervision of graduate students researching these and closely related themes.

In collaboration with the partner universities' schools and within the scope of a mutualisation of competences and knowledge, **two Summer schools and several training sessions** will be organised. Students of Master and PhD in Social sciences whose field of specialization focus on slave trade and slavery will be hosted on a different campus each year in order to improve their methodology of scientific investigation (on the field and on archival and documentary sources).

The **Summer schools** will be structured around thematic as well as interdisciplinary panels and will involve all members of the network. Summer schools will be facilitated by a senior researcher who has relevant experience in this specific activity. Each ESR involved will present some of his/her own work in a plenary session. Papers in the thematic panels will be presented by the participating students and these will be circulated in advance. Both the senior researcher and the students will perform the role of discussants of these papers.

Special attention will be given to methodological issues, conceptual framework, lessons to be drawn from comparison; and to the place of history in understanding contemporary political and social processes related to slavery and its legacies in Europe and Africa.

In terms of capacity building:

Most of the countries involved benefit from research centres devoted to slavery studies such as: the CIRESC in France (International Centre for Research on Slavery, CNRS), the CARTE (African Centre for Research on Slave Trade and Slavery, UCAD) in Senegal, the CRSI (Centre for Research and Slavery and Indenture, UoM) in Mauritius, the CERPETA (Centre for Multidisciplinary Studies and Research on Slavery and Slave Trade, LETS) in Cameroon. Others are deeply involved in Social Sciences Departments, giving an important part at research in Africa such as the Centre of West African Studies (UoB and Bath Spa - UK), and the Hiob Ludolf

Centre for Ethiopian Studies (HLCES at University of Hamburg) Germany. Since the early 1950s, the IRD has prioritized its research, training and innovation activities in Africa. Through the activity of the Research Unit URMIS (*Migrations and Society*²), it has developed research on slavery and slave trade in East Africa and Latin America, and is currently member of the AEGIS network dedicated to African Studies (<http://aegis-eu.org>).

Our aim is not only to facilitate networking between those institutions and focus on the development of junior researchers but also **to contribute to the establishment of a research centre dedicated to slavery studies** where it does not exist already, in particular at the Catholic University of Eastern Africa in Kenya (CUEA). The CUEA has already been supported by an IRD grant to establish and strengthen the creation of a French-Kenyan team in this field between 2009 and 2012 and it hosted the 2014 conference entitled *Slavery in Africa: Past, Legacies and Present* (SLAFCO). The development of a curriculum for a research centre devoted to research on slavery studies in East Africa, and of its research and training activities will be one of the major output at the completion of the SLAFNET project.

Exchange of technical staff: One of the important elements we wish to reinforce is the involvement of technical staff in research programmes. This will concern two aspects: audio-visual production and management of databases. The staff concerned are from Mauritius, Kenya and France and the objective is not only to train the two third countries participants, but also to allow their institutions to benefit from the experience of the engineers from the University of Nantes (UNant) in France and from Bath Spa University in the UK.

1.3 Quality of the proposed interaction between the participating organisations

The goal of the project is to reinforce the association of institutions that have the desire to build together and to strengthen their collaboration. Combining the skills and sharing competences in terms of training is one of our main priorities. Researchers will be involved regularly in graduate teaching and scientific activities within the university structures, in hosting early and senior researchers, and also in getting involved in courses organized by the beneficiaries and partners of the consortium. This will allow each member of the team to increase its training capacities, provide knowledge transfer, and to develop their activities in line with scientific excellence.

With the aim of providing a clear presentation, the participants' interactions in terms of content and expertise are listed hereunder by institution in Europe and Africa. Each participant will be involved in the different activities planned, distributed equally between Europe and Africa, in order to consolidate this emerging field and our network in both spaces. All the work-packages, comprising research investigation, training sessions and joint activities, have been conceived in a way that allows each participant and its institution to contribute to the scheduled events and benefit from the secondments.

- *Contribution of each participant in the activities planned*

In Europe:

The IRD (URMIS), France:

The IRD as main leader, will host the Kick-Off meeting during which the rules of communication will be presented, and the coordinated approach in terms of international mobility and networking activities will be discussed and finalized. It will also host the main Governing Board and steering committee meetings during the project.

The institution will also host early (ESR) and experienced African researchers (ER) from the five partners countries (Kenya, Mauritius, Senegal, Cameroon and Ethiopia).

The leader of the SLAFNET project (M.-P. Ballarin) will travel to the partnering countries in order to follow the different activities and events, to reinforce the interactions between participants, to strengthen the network, and to work toward the establishment of a research centre devoted to slavery studies at the CUEA (Kenya).

² The joint research unit *Migrations and Society* - URMIS is specialised in the study of migrations and of inter-ethnic relations. It is headed by the Universities of Paris Diderot and Nice Sophia Antipolis, and also by the Institute of Research for Development (IRD) and the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) in France.

The IRD will send also 1 ER and 2 ESR at UCAD (Senegal), AAU (Ethiopia) and CUEA (Kenya), with the aim to develop collaborative research and to participate in the training activities.

It will also, via the URMIS, organise, in conjunction with the CNRS (CIRES) the international conference on *Slavery studies in Africa and Europe* that will be a important milestone for SLAFNET (M26). Following the 2014 SLAFCO conference and the 2015 Nice workshop which where the founding events of the elaboration of this network, this conference will gather all participants to the project and clearly position them in the European research space. The conference will be proposed as one of the AEGIS (African Studies in Europe) thematic conferences by the URMIS, which is a member of this European network.

The CNRS (CIRES), France:

The CNRS will host both African ESR and ER French-speaking researchers who will be able to participate in the monthly seminar that the CIRES organises on “Esclaves, affranchis et ‘nouveaux libres’ dans l’espace public du monde Atlantique : race et citoyenneté. De l’agentivité aux réparations”. This will enable them to benefit from the debate and dialogue between academics (M15-21; M27-33).

The institution will also organize a workshop focusing on the sensitive issue of *Africa and Reparations* that requires further academic studies (M19).

The CNRS will send one ER and one ESR at UoM, UCAD and AAU in order to contribute to the training and networking activities in those countries (Summer schools and conferences).

The University of Nantes (UNant), France:

The institution will host visiting ESR and ER from Africa, especially those working on the Lusophone world. This will be done in collaboration with three organisations in Nantes: the Association “Les Anneaux de la mémoire”, specialised in the history and memory of the Atlantic slave trade, the history museum “Chateau des ducs de Bretagne” as well as the Nantes Institute for Advanced Study (IEA), a centre for scientific excellence, where several African ER of the network have already stayed since 2011 (from Senegal, Cameroon, and Kenya).

The University of Nantes will send two ER to UCAD and UoM to contribute to the training and networking activities in those countries, especially with the aim to develop and reinforce interactions with the Lusophone Atlantic world and the Western Indian Ocean (M11).

It will also send an ESR specialised in database management to contribute to the Database Inventory Training on Slave Origins organized at the University of Mauritius (M8)

The institution will organise, in close collaboration with the Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa, a workshop that will be held at UCAD in Senegal during the mobility of its staff. This will be the first event of this type that will concern the Lusophone world and it will assemble European and West-African ER and ESR (M11).

The University of Bath Spa (BathSpa), UK:

The institution will host African ESR and ER from Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius and Cameroon during their mobility in Europe, who will be involved in three different activities, aimed at engaging in conceptual and methodological dialogues.

The University of Bath Spa will send 2 ER and 1 ESR at CUEA, UCAD, LETS and UoM to contribute to the training and networking activities in those countries, in order to devote an in-depth reflection to the issues related to the British empire legacies in both Atlantic and Western Indian ocean spaces.

The two training sessions (M 5 and M 17 for 10 participants maximum) will provide ER and ESR with practical tools to facilitate their investigative journeys into archives in London, Bristol and Oxford. They will also bridge the gap between those within and outside academia by enabling knowledge exchange and transferable skills between, local, family and amateur historians, as well as secondary and higher education learners (M5; M17).

The institution will host 10 ESR, ER, Tech for a Media workshop / Training that will contribute to encourage and help the members involved in the production of a documentary (M 30).

The University of Birmingham (UoB), UK:

The University (Centre of West African Studies) will host visiting ESR from Africa and will facilitate the participation of African researchers in the graduate module “Slavery and Emancipation in Twentieth Century Africa” over one academic term (M5-7; M17-19).

The institution will send one ER for one month at UoM in Mauritius (M 8) and at AAU in Ethiopia (M20). The first secondment will aim to contribute to the Summer School organized at the University of Mauritius, UoM.

This will be the first collective activity and opportunity to link scholars working in West Africa with those specialised in East Africa and the Western Indian Ocean. This will be followed by a round table that will focus on African anti-slavery organisations and their actors. These events will enable exchanges between researchers, activists and representatives of labour organisations and civil. The second secondment will aim at contributing to the Summer School organized at Addis Ababa University on *Teaching Slavery and Slave trade in East-African societies*, in conjunction with the IRD and the HLCES in Germany.

The Hiob Ludolf Center for Ethiopian Studies (HLCES), Germany:

The HLCES will host mainly the Ethiopian ESR and ER during their mobility in Europe in order to offer them an excellent working environment that will definitively improve their research capacities and offer interaction with European researchers specialized in the field of Ethiopian studies.

The HLCES will send one ER for two secondments of 6 months at the Institute of Ethiopian Studies (IES) at AAU in Ethiopia for fieldwork and for training activities, and one ESR to contribute to the advancement of research.

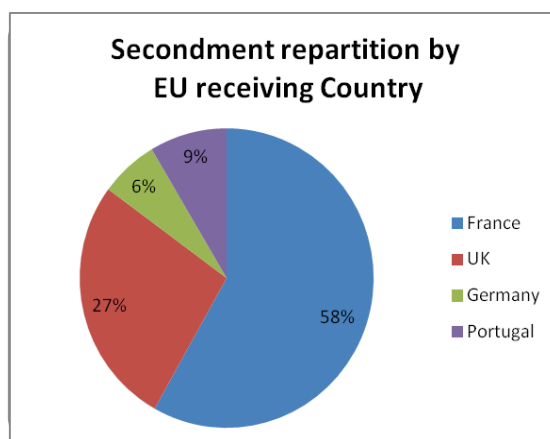
The Faculdade de Letras da Universidade da Lisboa (FLUL), Portugal:

The Faculdade de Letras will host ESR and ER specialized in the lusophone world in very good hosting conditions with a wide range of services that will facilitate their tasks and activities. This will allow researchers working in lusophone areas, both in the Western Indian Ocean and the Atlantic World to share their knowledge and experiences.

The FLUL will send 2 ESR and 5 ER at UCAD in Senegal to contribute to the training and networking activities in those countries, in order to devote an in-depth reflection to the issues related to the lusophone world in both Atlantic and Western Indian Ocean spaces.

Their mobility will contribute, in close collaboration with the UoN in Nantes and the UCAD, to the organisation of a workshop on *Circulations between Europe and Senegambia* (M11) at UCAD.

The institution will organise two training sessions (M6 and M18 for 10 participants maximum) that will provide partners and students with practical tools to facilitate their investigative journeys into Portuguese sources and archival centres. The involvement of institutions specialized on the lusophone world in Africa is a great added value to the project.



In Africa and the islands:

The University of Mauritius, (UoM), Mauritius:

UoM will play a key role in the project. Already involved in international networks related to Slavery and Indentured studies in the Western Indian Ocean, the UoM (Centre for Research on Slavery and Indenture - CRSI), will host several secondments and activities during the three years of the project.

The institution will send 2 ER and 3 ESR in France (IRD and CNRS) and in the United Kingdom (Bath Spa, UoB) in order for them to access archival sources and library collections, and to participate to courses and research seminars.

It will send also a technical staff for a session on database management in France (UNant)

The UoM (CRSI) will host a research methodology workshop and a database inventory training in which various European ER and one database expert from the UNant will participate (M8).

It will also host the Summer School in collaboration with the UoB and the IRD as well as a round table on African anti-slavery organisations and their actors. This will be the first event that will enable the encounter between scholars specialists of each area under study, and as such will implement a ground-breaking dialogue among different regions (M8).

It will also host a workshop on *Slave origins between Mauritius and Mozambique* and organize a public ceremony to publicise completion of project (M 33).

The University of Yaoundé 1 (LETS), Cameroun:

The University of Yaoundé will host 1 ER and 1 ESR from the UK and will send ER to France and the UK for Library collection of data in Libraries and Archival centres (UK, France).

The institution will organize a workshop on *Reluctant Sites of Slavery* and a field trip on sites that are case-studies (M23). This will be a joint activity with the objective of connecting various isolated testimonies and experiences on slave trade sites and how society builds a sense of heritage. This will involve participants from Senegal, Kenya, Mauritius, Ethiopia and Europe for a better understanding of the changing role of slavery in society and its potential in terms of attracting various actors and generations through pedagogical activities.

The Catholic University of Eastern Africa (CUEA), Kenya:

The Catholic University of Eastern Africa will host 3 ER (France, UK, Germany) and 2 ESR for training and research activities. These secondments will contribute to lay down the foundations of a research centre devoted to slavery studies in East Africa at the CUEA.

The University will send 1 ER and 2 ESR to France and the UK for collection of data in Libraries and Archival centres.

The CUEA will organise a training session in writing, presentation skills and data analysis for students during the mobility of the Europeans ER. This will also be the opportunity to host a workshop on *Legacies of Slavery in East Africa* that will gather professionals of Heritage management as well as scholars renowned in the field (M23).

The National Museums of Kenya (MUSK), Kenya:

The National Museums of Kenya will send 1 ER for research and bibliographical activities and 1 Technician for training in audio-visual tools (BathSpa, UK) and a session on database management in France (UNant).

The institution will organise in collaboration with the CUEA and the Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA, Mombasa, Kenya) the workshop on *Legacies of Slavery in East Africa* that will gather professionals of Heritage management as well as scholars renowned in the field (M23).

The University of Cheikh-Anta Diop (UCAD), Senegal:

The UCAD (CARTE) will host ER and ESR during their secondments in West Africa who will be involved in teaching and research activities.

The institution will send 2 ER and 3 ESR to France and the UK for archival collection of data in Libraries and Archival centres.

It will host, in collaboration with the University of Nantes (UoN) and the Faculdade de Letras de Lisboa (FLUL) the workshop on *Circulations between Europe and Senegambia* that will be a crucial event to reinforce networking activities between specialists of the lusophone world (Atlantic and Western Indian ocean – M11).

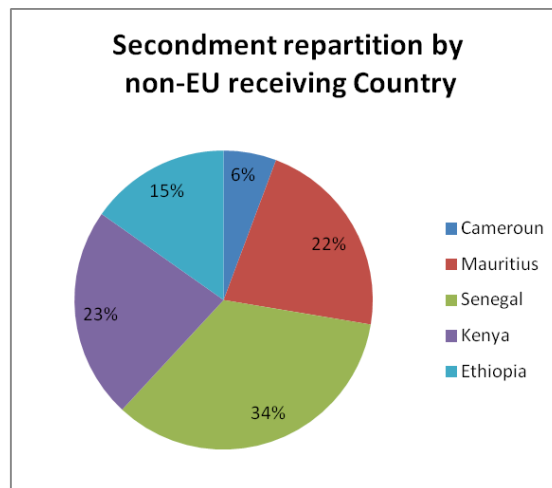
UCAD will host the Second International Conference on *Slavery in Africa* (SLAFCO 2) following the one organized by the Catholic University of Eastern Africa in Nairobi in 2014. SLAFCO 2 will mark the completion of the SLAFNET project (M36).

Addis Ababa University (AAU), Ethiopia:

The Institute of Ethiopian Studies will send 2 ER and 1 ESR to Bath Spa (UK) and the HLCES (Germany) for collection of data in Libraries and Archival centres.

It will host 4 ER from Germany, France and UK who will contribute to training and research activities.

The institution will organise, in collaboration with the UoB, the IRD and the HLCES, the second Summer school on *Teaching slavery studies in East Africa* (M20).



- Justification of the main networking activities.

In October 2014, the international conference *Slavery in Africa: Past, Legacies and Present* (SLAFCO) was held at the Catholic University of Eastern Africa (CUEA) in Nairobi. This three-day conference brought together over sixty scholars from all over the world and represented a foundational moment in Africanist slavery studies. This event broached topics that were previously considered taboo subjects and encouraged **to bridge gaps, to stimulate dialogue and to break new grounds in research**. Its success was owed to a European-African collaboration of different scholars and institutions from France, UK, Senegal, Kenya, Cameroun, <http://slafco2014.sciencesconf.org>. Most of the researchers involved in the SLAFNET project were present at this conference and this enables us to establish a basis from which to further collaborations and dialogues, including this SLAFNET.

In addition to SLAFCO, we benefit from our collective track record, synthesized hereunder, that represent a solid foundation on which we are now building on:

- For about ten years, IRD, via URMIS built strong partnerships with Kenyan (MUSK and CUEA) and Ethiopian (AAU) institutions, and initiated research programs on slavery studies. URMIS is already a partner of the CNRS via the Associated International Laboratory CIRESC (International Centre for Research on Slavery), that headed the EU programme EURESCL (2007-2012), that studied the legacies of slavery in the construction of European identities.
- The CNRS (CIRESC) has been collaborating closely through research and training programmes for many years with UCAD (CARTE - African Centre for Research on Slave Trade and Slavery in Dakar, Senegal, founded by Prof. Ibrahima Thioub). The Department of African Studies and Anthropology at UoB (Dr Benedetta Rossi) has also a strong working alliance with the UCAD (CARTE).
- The University Yaoundé 1 (LETS) in Cameroun has already established partnerships with UCAD (CARTE) as well as the University of Nantes (UNant, Centre de Recherche en Histoire Internationale et Atlantique - CRHIA) through different programs related to Slavery Heritage.
- In February 2015, the University of Mauritius (UoM) organized a conference on the occasion of the commemoration of the 180th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in Mauritius to which members of the project from France (CNRS, IRD) and Kenya (NMK) contributed.
- In Fall 2015, the IRD organized a workshop that added to its network other scholars and institutions working in different parts of Africa and Europe, including the Hiob Ludolf Centre for Ethiopian Studies (HLCES, UHAM), which is tightly related to AAU and also involved in scientific activities and programs concerning the history and the memory of slavery in Ethiopia (a research programme was submitted for funding to ANR-DFG in March 2016).

We are presently in the process of forging an alliance with Bath Spa University in the UK to build programmes on the legacies of the British Empire that will enhance collaborations with the French institutions (UNant, CNRS) as well as with African partners (LETS, CUEA, UoM). Lastly, thanks to the involvement of the FLUL, UNant, UCAD and UoM, we intend to reinforce the participation of lusophone regions in the project, in both the Atlantic and the Western Indian Ocean.

Therefore, SLAFNET includes elements designed **to exploit the high scientific quality and professional competencies of the various participant institutions.** SLAFNET will greatly enhance cooperation and transfer of knowledge between them. Its main purpose is to reinforce this emerging scientific network of research on slave trade and slavery both in Europe and in Africa.

2. IMPACT

2.1 Enhancing the potential and future career perspectives of the staff members

- *The project contribution to realising the potential of individuals*

SLAFNET will enhance the skills of the researchers involved and will promote the sharing of these competences between researchers from Europe and Africa through the co-hosting of researchers in their respective institutions and thanks to joint research publications. About 17 ESR of various levels (MSc and PhD) will be jointly supervised and trained by the ER team members. The educational benefits offered by the project are comprehensive, and will provide each member with long-term benefits and skills. A number of skills will be directly targeted by SLAFNET:

- *Methodological training:* Bath Spa University and the University of Lisboa will organise two sessions each to train African ER and ESR to work with archival resources and provide them with methodological tools. Our African partners will provide similar sessions to facilitate research in their institutions and to train ESR on the methodology of field research.
- *Professional academic training:* Two sessions on research methodology, writing and presentation skills, and data analysis will be offered in Senegal (UCAD) and Kenya (CUEA) for all European and African ESRs
- *Teaching:* The University of Birmingham (UoB) will offer courses to African ESR on *Slavery and Emancipation* (2 courses) to enhance their theoretical knowledge on slavery. The University of Birmingham and the University of Mauritius will jointly convene a Summer School on this theme, to which all concerned researchers will participate. Addis Ababa University (AAU) with the IRD and the HLCES in Hamburg will co-organise a Summer School on *Teaching Slavery in East African societies* that will target students and researchers of the region.
- *Audio-visual training:* Bath Spa University will host a workshop aimed at combining the expertise of the IRD and the CNRS (CIRES) media teams with BathSpa expertise on film and Screen Studies that will benefit ER and the technical staff.
- *Fieldwork training:* The University of Yaoundé 1 (LETS) will host a visit of little known sites related to slavery to benefit European and African ER and ESR, with the objective of field research training and of encouraging similar dynamics in the participants' own countries.
- *Methodology in database and data mapping:* The University of Mauritius (UoM) will organize a workshop to review and exchange existing data and to homogenize research methodology in database and data mapping. On this occasion, an Information Technology expert from the University of Nantes (UNant) will train researchers and technicians involved in WP4.
- *Database management:* The University of Nantes (UNant) will host 2 technicians from the National Museums of Kenya (MUSK) and the University of Mauritius (UoM) to receive training in software and databases management that will enable them to acquire technical skills useful for both their career and their institutions.

The project has been conceived to emphasize gender equality, career development and social mobility among Africans and Europeans. To this end, the leadership of the work-packages have been distributed evenly according to regions and gender with the aim of encouraging women to access key positions. The administration of research is in fact a crucial step in advancing academic careers. Three French researchers will be given the opportunity, to prepare their "Habilitation à diriger des recherches", a significant step in advancing their careers and offering new skills to their institutions.

About 17 ESR will start or finalize their PhDs during the implementation of SLAFNET. The project will encourage them to develop their professional, social and intercultural skills and increase their employability.

Therefore, they will be able to apply for positions, with increased potential for achieving leadership roles in their institutions, in Europe and Africa.

2.2 Developing new and lasting research collaborations, achieving transfer of knowledge between participating organisations and contribution to improving research and innovation potential at the European and global levels

- *Development of new and lasting research collaborations*

Thanks to the inter-relation of research and intersectoral exchanges, SLAFNET will be in a position to formulate new perspectives in policy development related to the preservation, management and social benefit of heritage sites. The transfer of knowledge from research to concerned communities and relevant State administrations will foster new working relationships among stakeholders on the sites where the heritage of slavery represents a human and economic potential to be developed. The inventory and assessment of sites and places of memory will be guided by a concern for their cultural and touristic potential. As such, SLAFNET will be able to contribute with data, analysis and knowledge to the development of national policies on the restoration and promotion of buildings, monuments and sites of slavery in the various areas covered by the project. With a strong concern for the economic benefit by local communities and their empowerment. SLAFNET's contribution to training in heritage-related skills can be translated into a source of employment and sustainable livelihoods.

Furthermore, SLAFNET team members will contribute to the conceptualization and the structuration of a research centre dedicated to slavery studies at CUEA (Nairobi). This will contribute to further institutionalize research, training and intersectoral exchanges in a region where no such structure exists.

Undoubtedly, research collaborations will be pursued following analysis of the results of SLAFNET. Cutting-edge questions and areas will be formulated in order to submit further bids to other European and international research projects and programmes.

- *Self sustainability of the partnership after the end of the project*

At the end of the project, the partnership will benefit from an up-to-date internal communication circuit with proven efficacy. This communication circuit, networking 13 institutions, 30 ER and many ESR in different regions of Europe and Africa will represent a tremendous asset in extending in space and time the partnership implemented through SLAFNET.

In addition, the work conducted on capacity-building among the partner institutions will eventually bear fruit. The training of a new generation of European and African scholars, and the career development of the ER involved in SLAFNET will be one of the strongest assets insuring the sustainability of this collaborative work after the completion of the project.

The publications, proceedings, reports and other deliverables will present a highly competitive background with which members of the team will be in a position to conceptualise and develop further programmes of research and innovation.

- *Contribution of the project to the improvement of the research and innovation potential*

Thanks to the ambitions and objectives promoted by SLAFNET, its members, and its participating institutions will represent major references on Slavery Studies in Africa and in Europe. ERs will see their scientific authority consolidated and disseminated, and ESR will see their integration into national institutions and international networks facilitated.

SLAFNET represents a unique Europe-led opportunity for research and partnership between Europe and Africa. Indeed, the significance of history and culture in the development of strong intellectual and collaborative ties between Europe and Africa should not be underestimated. Beyond the global contemporary societal challenges faced by our societies, the **social sciences have the potential to reconfigure and reformulate the nature and significance of the collaboration between Europe and Africa.**

2.3 Quality of the proposed measures to exploit and disseminate the project results

- *Dissemination strategy*

The dissemination of results, analysis and exchanges developed within SLAFNET will benefit from various types of publications. The reports on the work in progress will contribute to the transparency of the research methodology, the clarity of the research questions and the inevitable process of their reformulation. Accessibility of the sources, in particular through our work on databases will allow other colleagues and institutions to benefit from the work produced by SLAFNET. The maps, the dictionary, the exhibition and the documentary films will offer groundbreaking knowledge and representations of slavery in the academia, and for use by various national and local stakeholders. In addition, each work-package will produce a number of books, articles and edited volumes that will be submitted to peer-reviewed journals and renowned book collections, thus ensuring a high visibility of the research and exchanges conducted in SLAFNET.

- *Expected impact*

SLAFNET will become a prime producer of knowledge on slavery in Africa and as such will have a lasting impact on the wider research and innovation community. Research will be advanced through the development of field, training and networking activities; the results of SLAFNET will represent a landmark intellectual and social achievement and a **future model for successful collaborative projects**. In addition, the development of teaching modules on slavery in Africa has the potential to impact national curricula, and to transform the way we look at enslaved people, their descendants, and structures of domination.

- *Intellectual property rights aspects*

The “Pre-existing know-how”, which comprises any information and intellectual property rights (IPR) that the partner brings into the project (“background”) as well as the information and IPR that may be developed in parallel to the RISE contract (“foreground”), will always remain the property of the partner who has brought it into the project.

With the help of the IRD valorisation department, the coordinator will ensure that the issues related to Intellectual Property Rights are properly assessed and managed. The coordinator will act according to the EC rules on Intellectual Property Rights, in particular regarding the production of sources and results in Open Access formats.

The coordinator will ensure that all partners will be supported in any IPR issue that may arise during the project implementation. This will be done in consultation with the respective Technology Transfer and Exploitation Departments of all participating institutions.

According to the Consortium Agreement (negotiated and signed at the beginning of the project), knowledge shall be the property of the contractor generating it. Where several contractors have jointly carried out work generating the knowledge and where their respective share of the work cannot be ascertained, they shall have joint ownership of that knowledge and shall be entitled to use and license it without owing any financial compensation to each other. The contractors shall agree amongst themselves the allocation and terms of exercising ownership of that knowledge.

2.4 Quality of the proposed measures to communicate the project activities to different target audiences

- *Communication strategy*

A first step in the communication strategy of SLAFNET is to develop a visual and graphic identity, thanks to which all communication, publications and deliverables will be easily associated to the project.

A website, supported by IRD’s platform and fed by the manager of SLAFNET will become a hub facilitating the access of a wide public to the various components of SLAFNET. The presentation and regular update of the calendar of activities, the links to publications by team members, and to existing digital resources and external websites will be complemented by a scientific blog that will keep the academic community and the local and

national stakeholders abreast of scientific news and activities conducted by SLAFNET. A measured presence on the social medias will be discussed and implemented by the team members during the kick-off meeting. The documentary films and the exhibition will greatly contribute to translating research toward a larger audience of local communities, students, and political stakeholders. These will be presented on radio programmes, during educational activities, or in sciences-café, which allow progressive discussions and debates. The circulation of these materials in the various regions covered by SLAFNET, in Europe and in Africa will greatly serve the aim of bridging experts' knowledge and the general public.

- *Expected impact*

With an outreach strategy being developed in the European and African countries involved in SLAFNET, a wide impact is expected. Public presentations and discussions about slavery, social status and human rights will contribute to raising social awareness and will foster solidarity. Through the interaction of academics, professionals, and communities, and in the numerous sites of the team's interventions, SLAFNET will decisively contribute to adding substance and cohesion to the social fabric of our contemporary societies, such generating a crucial impact.

3. QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Coherence and effectiveness of the work plan, including appropriateness of the allocation of tasks and resource

- *Consistency and adequacy of the work plan*

SLAFNET proposes the structuration of an international team composed of 13 universities and research institutions, of which 7 are in Europe and 6 are in Africa. The international mobility of ER and ESR will contribute to sharing knowledge, skills and ideas in order to develop a strong shared culture of research among participants and their institutions. The 13 institutions composing SLAFNET will interact with local museums in each of the regions involved, as well as with a number of civil society organizations, ie. anti-slavery associations that are based in Africa. Inter-sectoral mobility and exchange is given a prime importance to the successful implementation of SLAFNET.

Proposed timeline

	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	M 1-3	M 4-6	M 7-9	M 10-12	M 13-15	M 16-18	M 19-21	M 21-24	M 25-27	M 28-30	M 31-33	M 34-36
WP1 Understanding Citizenship												
WP1.1												
WP1.2												
WP1.2												
WP2 Forgetting and Remembering Slavery												
WP2.1												
WP2.2												
WP2.3												
WP3 Heritage and Public History												
WP3.1												
WP3.2												
WP3.3												
WP4 Databases Analysis												
WP4.1												
WP4.2												
WP4.3												
WP5 Management – Main Steps												
	Kick-Off meeting					Mid-term Report						Final Report
WP5 Main Networking Activities												
	Kick-off IRD		Summer School UoM (M8)	WS Circulations UCAD (M11)		WS British views on Empire BathSpa (M 18)	WS Africa and Reparations CNRS (M19)	Summer School AAU (M20)	Europe-Africa meeting on Slavery Studies IRD (M 26)	WS Heritage UNant (M30)	WS Slaves origins UoM (M33)	SLAFCO 2 UCAD (M36)
	All Members											

- Bibliography, building research field tools, investigation, data collection
 - Data analysis and collection of complementary data
 - Trainings
 - Writing and Publishing
 - Networking activities: Working meetings, symposiums, presentation of results
- WS = Workshop

- *Credibility and feasibility of the project*

The leadership of the work packages is distributed evenly between European and African institutions, as well as the various tasks within each work package. A particular attention is devoted to this geographical balance, which represents an asset toward the successful completion of the project. Another crucial element is that of gender balance.

The working rhythm of SLAFNET will be landmarked by the balanced distribution of activities during the three years. Training sessions and courses are concentrated in years 1 and 2, while technical, scientific and inter-sectoral workshops will be held every year. Secondments are spread over the 3 years, and will often take place at the occasion of the scheduled activities. Deliverables will be produced starting from the beginning of year 2. The kick-off meeting will launch the programme, a landmark conference will take place half way, and the international conference SLAFCO 2 will close the programme. All activities and secondments are planned with the objective of promoting international and inter-sectoral collaboration, and will actually structure the network.

Two elements ensure the **credibility and the feasibility** of the project. First, the collaborative background of the team is undoubtedly an asset: publications, workshops and conferences have already been produced by the joint work of team members. In addition, secondments are scheduled while keeping in mind the existing relationship between the institutions involved. Each of the participating institutions has units or teams working on slavery in Africa, and has the proper facilities to welcome ER and ESR. As such, SLAFNET provides the opportunity to merge the working contacts and the networks of the colleagues involved. Second, the administrative management of secondments and activities in Africa will benefit from the support and involvement of IRD, which has regional representations in the various regions under study (Dakar for West Africa, Yaoundé for Central Africa, Nairobi for Eastern Africa and Madagascar for the Western Indian Ocean). The network and expertise of IRD will undoubtedly facilitate the financial and administrative management of SLAFNET. The support of IRD's expertise in the South is one of the key elements that will allow the implementation of SLAFNET.

- *Gender aspect*

Among the ER involved in SLAFNET, 11 are female, and 19 are male. Despite the 2 males to 1 female ratio of SLAFNET's team, the presence of women is adequately reflected in their leadership position as 2 of the 4 work-packages are led by women. In addition, the coordinator of the whole project and leader of WP5 is a woman. Such female representativeness will have a positive ripple effect on those of our institutional partners who tend to be still a bit more conservative.

Table B2: Work Package (WP) List

Work Package Number	1			M1 – M36									
Work Package Title	Understanding Citizenship, Marginalization and Injustices in Post-slavery Societies in Europe and Africa												
Lead Beneficiary	BathSpa												
Participant Short Name	IRD	CNRS	UNant	BathSpa	UoB	LETS	UoM	MUSKEN	UCAD	FLUL	HLCES	CUEA	AAU
Person-months per Participant:	13	1	0	14	5	0	6	6	11	0	0	14	0
Objectives													
<p>This work package will focus on the consequences of slave ancestry on identity construction, and on the challenges of citizenship in post-slavery societies. Its main approach is a comparative analysis of the social, political and economic experiences of slave descendants in post-slavery societies. We shall explore how slave descendants deal with issues of stigmatisation, marginalisation, representation and under-representation within social classificatory structures in various countries in Africa and in the Western Indian Ocean islands. Particular attention will be given to the social and cultural dimensions of “otherness” in relation to the stigma of slavery; as well as to their collective representations in the social, political and economical spheres. We will study narratives of identity and contend that the persistent and intergenerational legacies of slavery lead to exclusion, marginalisation and the resurgence of conflicts. The articulation of grass-roots activism and national policies will be discussed with the objective of analysing the dialectic between inclusion and exclusion, and its effect on national cohesion.</p> <p>Taking the discourse on citizenship one step further, this WP will study the issue of reparations claimed for Atlantic slave trade and slavery, which has become an international political debate. The role of African intellectuals and political leaders is central: what is their posture in the on-going debate between American and Caribbean claimers, and European states? How could African intellectuals and politicians face the claim for reparations coming from the Americas, if they respond with difficulty to local claims by descendants of slaves in their own countries?</p> <p>A major asset of this work package is to craft a conversation between various countries and cultural areas that are facing similar issues with regards to slave descendants and their claim to citizenship and rights, but in very different contexts. The UK, France, Senegal, Kenya, and Mauritius each face national discussions and transnational challenges giving substance to the social and political life of post-slavery societies. International staff mobility, research, training, and the development of audio-visual tools will support an innovative and inter-disciplinary dialogue between East Africa, the Western Indian Ocean islands and the Atlantic world.</p>													
Description of Work and Role of Specific Beneficiaries / Partner Organisations													
Task 1.1. Inclusion-Exclusion: The Political Mobilisation of Slave Descendants													
Task leader: CUEA, Kenya													
1.1.1. Summer School on <i>Slavery, Emancipation and Citizenship in Africa and Western Indian Ocean</i> , UoM – M8													
1.2. 2. Anti-slavery activism in Africa: Archival research and interviews with representatives of labour organisations and anti-slavery NGOs (Senegal, Mauritius, Kenya)													
1.2.3. Training session in writing, presentation skills and data analysis organised at CUEA - preparation of conference papers (posters and oral presentation), presentation of data, and construction of a research article (Ethiopia, Kenya, France, UK, Germany), CUEA – M23													

Task 1.2 African Intellectuals and Politics facing Slavery

Task leader: CNRS, France

1.2.1 - Conceptual and theoretical fieldwork: Assessment of the debates related to the issue of reparations for victims of slavery: contribution and participation to the CIRESC seminar "Esclaves, affranchis et "nouveaux libres" dans l'espace public du monde Atlantique : race et citoyenneté. De l'agentivité aux réparations", CNRS – M 15-21 ; M27-33

2. 2 – Analysis of African intellectual and political positions regarding Atlantic Slavery, in particular of the policies of invitations and diasporic settlements in Africa, and of the political challenges for Africa in the international debate on Reparations. Collection of archival and oral data – Field trips to various locations in Europe (UK, France), and in Africa (Senegal, Ethiopia - African Union).

2.3 - Workshop on *Africa and Reparations*, CNRS - M 19

Task 3. The Legacies of the British Empire and Reparations

Task leader: Bath Spa University, UK

1.3.1 - Collection of data – Connecting archival material in Britain with that in Cameroon, Mauritius and Kenya (Cameroon, Kenya, Mauritius, UK)

1.3.2 – Two training workshops into Archival centres in London in the presence of African partners (Mauritius, Kenya, Cameroon, Ethiopia), Bath Spa - M5 ; M17

Description of Deliverables

D 1.1.1 Proceedings of the Summer School – M12

D 1.1.2 Curriculum for the research centre on slavery studies at CUEA (M36)

D 1.2. First European-African Conference on Slavery Studies at the University of Nice –M26

D 1.3. Realisation of the exhibition on *Citizenship and Slavery in Africa* – M36

D 1.4. Research publication from the Workshop *Africa and Reparations* – M36

Work Package N°	2									M1-M36			
Work Package Title	Forgetting and Remembering Slavery in Europe and Africa												
Lead Beneficiary	UNant												
Participant Short Name	IRD	CNRS	UNant	BathSpa	UoB	LETS	UoM	MUSKEN	UCAD	FLUL	HLCES	CUEA	AAU
Person-months per Participant:	5	3	14	2	1	0	0	0	15	12	12	0	18

Objectives

The objective of this work-package is to question simultaneously the dynamics of the silence on slavery in different countries and to analyse the memory of slavery among particular groups and communities. It will be implemented in distinct areas in Africa and Europe (Ethiopia, Senegambia, Portugal, Senegal), and will collect and use primary sources (archives, prints, interviews) in order to analyse the social and political stakes of forgetting and remembering slavery in both continents. On the one hand, the role played by Ethiopian and African American intellectuals and politicians in "silencing" slavery in Ethiopia for ideological reasons will be thoroughly analysed. On the other hand, the collection and analysis of the many slave voices that have no public visibility will offer ground-breaking insights into the social fabric of contemporary Ethiopia.

In a will of comparison, the WP will examine the work of memory and its complex interactions in a lusophone context both on the European and African sides where forced and coerced labour shaped social relations. However, unlike in France or Britain, in Portugal the issue of slavery is generally absent from the history of the nation-building, even though it was one of the earliest actors of transatlantic slave trade. Our aim is to interrogate this paradox and to understand the apparent inexistence of claims of slave descendants communities within this country. This will allow us to engage the dialogue with a more African contexts, in particular in three

Senegambian societies where stigma related to slavery remains very strong.

Description of Work and Role of Specific Beneficiaries / Partner Organisations

Task 2.1. Social Memories of Slavery in Ethiopia

Task leader: IRD, France

2.1.1 – Mapping the slave routes in Ethiopia: memories, trajectories and political significance of slavery in Ethiopia. Research in Archival centres in the UK and in Germany, field trips in Afar, Benishangul Gumuz and Gamo regions, and in Addis Ababa.

2.1.2 – Summer School on *Teaching Slavery in East African societies*: preparation of conference communications with posters and oral presentations (France, UK, Germany; Kenya, Ethiopia), AAU - M 20

Task 2.2. Social Memories of Forced Labour in the *longue durée* in the lusophone world

Task leader: FLUL, Portugal

2.2.1 - Collection of data – Senegal, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Mozambique

2.2.2 - Two training sessions, with the aim to present the corpus of Portuguese sources and to access various Archival centres, FLUL – M6 ; M18

Task 2.3 - Social Representations and Collective Memory in three Senegambian societies: wolof, pulaar, maure

Task leader: UCAD

2.3. 1 - Collection of data: archives and oral history in European archives centres (Portugal and France)

2.3.2 – Workshop on *Circulations between Europe and Senegambia* – UCAD – M11

Description of Deliverables

D 2.1. Proceedings of the Summer School and seminars related to it – M 24

D 2.2. Production of a synopsis of a film on *Social Memory of Slavery in Ethiopia* – M36

D 2.3. Prototype of a dictionary of Luso-African terms – M 36

D 2.4. Proceedings of the Workshop *Circulations between Europe and Senegambia* – M18

Work Package Number	3							M1 – M36						
Work Package Title	Heritage and Public History													
Lead Beneficiary	LETS													
Participant Short Name	IRD	CNRS	UNant	BathSpa	UoB	LETS	UoM	MUSKEN	UCAD	FLUL	HLCES	CUEA	AAU	
Person-months per Participant:	4	1	0	6	0	24	0	7	6	2	0	8	0	
Objectives	<p>The WP aims to trace the history and the dynamics of sites of memory related to slavery and slave trade by identifying and interrogating their discursive constructions. It will cross-study the discourses of slaves, masters and their descendants; analyse their social and labour context and relationships; and document their mobility and social trajectory. In some places, the voices, sites and artefacts related to slavery are marginalized within national memory; in others, they are integrated in Museums and become part of a common (local and national) experience. Our multidisciplinary and comparative research will study how such sites have become a tool for sensitization, and a hub for cultural activities by fostering dialogue between former masters and slaves or their descendants. A crucial issue tackled by this research is to understand how former slaves or their descendants are taking control of their identity and claim the right to their citizenship in and around those sites of memory.</p>													

Particular attention will be given to artefacts as mediums of dialogue between generations and between divergent memories. As such, pedagogical activities will implement dialogue between various actors, and will contribute to renew the significance of these sites of memory.

The innovative dimension of this WP is to connect various testimonies and experiences related to slavery and slave trade in Senegal, Kenya, Mauritius and Europe.

Description of Work and Role of Specific Beneficiaries / Partner Organisations

Task 3.1. Rethinking Reluctant Places of Memory

Task leader: LETS, Cameroon

3.1.1 - Archival research: collection of data: Cameroon: National Archives of Yaounde and Buea, Regional and private archives, France and UK

3.1.2 - Fieldwork: Far North and North, Adamawa (Palaces of Lamibe), West (Chiefdoms), North West (Fon' Palaces), South West (Bimbia), and Littoral (Wouri river).

3.1.3 - Methodological workshop on *Reluctant sites* and visit to such sites to consolidate gathered materials in Buea/Yaoundé, LETS - M23

Task 3.2. Remembrance and Tourism

Task leader: UCAD, Senegal

3.2.1 – Comparative analysis of tourism museums, heritage sites – Senegal, Kenya, Maurice, Cameroun, UK, France

3.2.2 – Training session in writing, presentation skills and data analysis: preparation of conference papers (posters and oral presentation), presentation of data, and construction of an article (Senegal, Cameroon, France, UK), UCAD – M11

3.2.3. Workshop on *Heritage Management and Museum Study* – UNant in conjunction with Bath Spa, the Liverpool Museum, MUSK and UoM – M 30

Task 3.3. Mapping out Reluctant Sites of memory in Post-slavery spaces: the Case of Bath Spa

Task leader: Bath Spa, UK

3.3.1 - Workshop aimed at partners, doctoral and postdoctoral students about understanding *Contemporary British views on Empire through memorialisation* (ie. the use of artefacts, museum studies and urban planning in Britain). These will be done in conjunction with archivists and scholars working in the field – Bath Spa -M 18

3.3.2. – Audio-visual training organized for ER, ESR and Technicians concerned from all third countries and Europeans participants, Bath Spa – M32

Description of Deliverables

D 3.1. Map of *Sites of Slavery and Slave trade in Cameroun* – M36

D 3.2. Proceedings of the methodological workshop on *Reluctant sites* - M30

D 3.3. Research publication from the workshop *Heritage Management and Museum Study* – M36

D 3.4. Synopsis for a documentary on *Citizenship and Marginality: Biographies of Slave Descendants* - M36

Work Package Number	4		M1 – M36											
Work Package Title	Databases Analysis: Systematic Inventory of the Existing Resources on the Slave Trade and Slavery													
Lead Beneficiary	UoM													
Participant Short Name	IRD	CNRS	UNant	BathSpa	UoB	LETS	UoM	MUSKEN	UCAD	FLUL	HLCES	CUEA	AAU	
Person-months per Participant:	0	0	2	0	0	0	23	3	0	2	6	0	0	
Objectives														
<p>The objectives of this work package are to conduct an inventory of the accumulated scientific capital that exists in the various slavery databases in which members of SLAFNET have been involved in the past decade. Numerous databases relating to slavery and slave trade in Africa, in the Western Indian Ocean and in the Atlantic already exist. It is crucial to develop tools for comprehensive data analysis and to develop common data management policies to exploit this data more fruitfully.</p> <p>Concomitantly, it wishes to lay down the foundations of new databases specialized on Ethiopia, and of another one specialized on Mauritius will provide access to invaluable data for researchers and will develop local capacity building in those countries. In particular, they will allow to gather and automatically relate and debate data specific to these regions, like names of persons and places, life histories, linguistic variability, routes, prices, information on practices, nomenclature, terminologies, sample texts, etc. These new databases will build upon the assets and strengths of older databases, and will contribute to fill a void in the long history of slave routes in the Horn of Africa and in the Western Indian Ocean.</p>														
Description of Work and Role of Specific Beneficiaries / Partner Organisations														
Task 4.1. An Assessment of Existing Databases on Slave trade in Africa and the Atlantic														
Task leader: UNant, France														
4.1.1. Listing existing databases, analysis of their strengths and limitations.														
4.1.2. Training in software and databases management at the University of Nantes for ESR, ER and TECH, UNant – M9														
Task 4.2. Life trajectories: from Mozambique to Mauritius – the Origins of People of African Descent in Mauritius														
Task leader: UoM, Mauritius														
4.2.1. Collection of data – Field trips and documentation in different archival local, national and international centres in Europe - Senegal, Cameroon, Kenya, Mauritius and European Partners														
4.2. 2. Research methodology workshop and database inventory training on <i>Slave origins, slave routes from Mozambique to Mauritius</i> , UoM, M8														
Task 4.3: Conceptualization of a database on Ethiopian slavery														
Task leader: HLCES, Germany														
4.3.1. Technical pre-conditioned setup.														
In order to model the complex relationships among heterogeneous types of primary data, we plan to design, develop and implement a triple-store database. The Ethiopian team of SLAFNET has applied to a French-German (ANR-DFG) research grant in March 2016 called “Slavery, Slave Trade, and the Legacies of Slavery in Ethiopia (SlaTE)”. This research program includes hiring an IT specialist to develop a triple-store database conceptualized as a crucial and central collaborative tool. If SlaTE is successful, a significant technical cooperation will be developed within SLAFNET.														
4.3.2. Conceptualizing complex archival materials in a database														

The database will be backboneed by a conceptual model described in OWL language (Web Ontology Language - <https://www.w3.org/2001/sw/wiki/OWL>). The ontology will define the main classes and relations among persons, ethnic groups, places, geographic regions, labor relations within ethnic groups, master-serf relations, etc.

Description of Deliverables

D 4.1. Analysis of databases related to slavery and slave trade - M 24

D 4.2 - Report setting guidelines for a database structuring data on Mauritius– M 36

D 4.3 - Workshop on *Slave origins, slave routes from Mozambique to Mauritius*, with a public ceremony to publicise completion of project – M33

D 4.4 - Report setting guidelines for a database structuring data on Ethiopia – M 36

Work Package Number		5										M1 – M36		
Work Package Title	Management													
Lead Beneficiary	IRD													
Participant Short Name	IRD	CNRS	UNant	BathSpa	UoB	LETS	UoM	MUSKEN	UCAD	FLUL	HLCES	CUEA	AAU	
Person-months per Participant:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Objectives														
<p>As the project brings together a multidisciplinary team from different institutions, its coordination requires special care in order to ensure the quality of the studies conducted, their overall supervision, and the sharing of their design and results. Our project coordination seeks to create an environment conducive to cooperative work, because we want to avoid the all too frequent risks arising from the juxtaposition of discipline-specific approaches and distinct national cases. The project management structure will be divided into three main bodies with distinct and precise roles (project management team, supervisory board and steering). Tasks will be coordinated by participants identified for their specific expertise. By participating in the four fields, the coordinator and a small executive team (project manager and WP leaders) will ensure consistency in the work performed. Regular working meetings (6 sessions during the project, every 6 months) will provide regular opportunities to exchange. Constant contact will be maintained throughout the project via meetings, exchanges, and online messages to ensure the management of the project and the completion of reports.</p>														
Description of Work and Role of Specific Beneficiaries / Partner Organisations														
Task 5.1: Coordination and management														
Leader: IRD														
<p>This work will be done in collaboration with the leaders of the WPs. The Consortium Agreement will be implemented, and staff exchanges controlled as the project progresses. This task will also ensure communication with the European Commission. All partners will be responsible for the local coordination of their tasks. WP leaders will take all operational decisions regarding day-to-day WP management based on the definition of scope and expected results of the WP. They will implement the tasks and organise technical meetings. They will be in charge of a periodic progress reports on scientific results. The coordinator will write and review all the reports before sending them to the Commission. Management of the foreground generated and the ongoing identification of the results that can be disseminated (by means of publications, conferences, workshops and technology transfers); ongoing identification of the results that should be protected (by copyright) and by whom they should be protected (participants will reach agreement in the event of joint ownership).</p>														

Task 5.2: Training

Leader: IRD

Trainings of scientists involved in SLAFNET are specifically planned in each WP. Technical tools and methodologies will be shared between the participants.

Task 5.3: Dissemination and Communication

Leader: IRD

Project results will be disseminated within national academic (scientific publications) and non-academic networks in each case study country, using the information published in scientific journals. The project will produce practical recommendations for policy makers (Policy Brief).

Description of Deliverables

D 5.1 - Kick-off meeting M6

D 5.2 – Mid-term report M18

D 5.3 - International Conference on *Slavery in Africa* – SLAFCO 2 M 36

D 5.4 - Final report M36

Table B3.a: Deliverables List

<i>Scientific Deliverables</i>						
Deliverable Number	Deliverable Title	WP No.	Lead Beneficiary Short Name	Type ³	Dissemination Level ⁴	Due Date
D 1.1.1	Proceedings of the Summer School	1	BathSpa	OTHER	PUB	M12
D 1.1.2	Curriculum for the research centre on slavery studies at CUEA (M36)	1	BathSpa	OTHER	PUB	M36
D 1.2	First <i>European-African Conference on Slavery Studies</i> at the University of Nice (France)	1	BathSpa	PDE	PUB	M 26
D 1.3	Realisation of an exhibition on “Citizenship and Slavery in Africa”	1	BathSpa	PDE	PUB	M36
D 1.4	Research publication from the Workshop <i>Africa and Reparations</i>	1	BathSpa	PDE	PUB	M36
D 2.1	Proceedings of the Summer School: <i>Teaching Slavery in East African societies</i>	2	FLUL	OTHER	PUB	M24
D 2.2	Realisation of a synopsis of a film on the <i>Social experience of Slavery in Ethiopia</i>	2	FLUL	PDE	PUB	M36
D 2.3	Dictionary of Luso-african terms	2	FLUL	R	PUB	M36
D 2.4	Proceedings of the workshop <i>Circulations between Europe and Senegambia</i>	2	FLUL	PDE	PUB	M18
D 3.1	Realisation of the map of sites of Slavery and Slave trade in Cameroun	3	LETS	R	PUB	M36

D 3.2	Proceedings of the Methodological workshop on <i>Reluctant sites</i>	3	LETS	OTHER	PUB	M30
D 3.3	Research publication from the workshop <i>Heritage Management and Museum Study</i>	3	LETS	PDE	PUB	M36
D 3.4	Realisation of a synopsis for a documentary on <i>Citizenship and Marginality: Biographies of Slave Descendants</i>	3	LETS	PDE	PUB	M 36
D 4.1	Statement concerning databases related to Slavery and slave trade	4	UoM	R	PUB	M24
D 4.2	Report setting guidelines for a database structuring data between Mauritius and Mozambique	4	UoM	R	PUB	M36
D 4.3	Workshop on <i>Slave origins, slave routes from Mozambique to Mauritius</i> , with a public ceremony	4	UoM	PDE	PUB	M33
D 4.4	Report setting guidelines for a database structuring data from Ethiopia	4	UoM	R	PUB	M30
Management, Training, and Dissemination Deliverables						
Deliverable Number	Deliverable Title	WP No.	Lead Beneficiary Short Name	Type	Dissemination Level	Due Date
D 5.1	Report of the kick-off meeting	5	IRD	OTHER	CO	M6
D 5.2	1 st progress report	5	IRD	OTHER	CO	M14
D 5.3	2 nd progress report	5	IRD	OTHER	CO	M26
D 5.4	International Conference on <i>Slavery in Africa – SLAFCO 2</i>	5	IRD	OTHER	PUB	M36
D 5.5	Submission of final report	5	IRD	OTHER	CO	M36

Table B3.b: Milestones List

Number	Title	Related Work Package(s)	Lead Beneficiary	Due Date	Means Verification of
1	Report of the kick-off meeting	5	IRD	M6	Delivery of report
2	Completion of the first methodological trainings on archives centres in Lisboa and London - FLUL – Bath Spa	1,2	BathSpa UNant FLUL	M6	Reports published on website
3	Organisation Summer School - UoM	1	BathSpa	M8	Workshop reports, literature reviews, and Summer-Schools results published on website.
4	Completion of the first fieldworks campaigns	1,2,3,4	IRD BathSpa UNant	M11	Fieldworks reports

			LETS UoM		
5	Mid-term meeting	5	IRD	M18	Delivery of report
6	Organisation Summer School - AAU	2	UNant	M20	Workshop reports, literature reviews, and Summer-Schools results published on website.
7	Statement concerning databases related to Slavery and Slave trade	4	UoM	M24	Report published on website
8	Methodological workshop and sites visit – LETS	3		M23	Workshop reports and results published on website.
9	Final report	5	IRD	M36	Delivery of report
10	International Conference Slavery in Africa - SLAFCO 2 - UCAD	5	IRD	M36	Report published on website

3.2 Appropriateness of the management structures and procedures, including quality management and risk management

- Project organisation and management structure

The execution and management of the project will be regulated by the Grant Agreement with the European Commission as well as by the Consortium Agreement (CA). The project management structure will be divided into four main bodies with distinct and precise roles (project management team, supervisory board, steering committee and advisory board). Constant contact will be maintained throughout the project via meetings, exchanges, and online messages.

The **Project Management Team** will be comprised of:

- The Coordinator, Marie-Pierre Ballarin, researcher at URMIS/IRD, who has a great track record of publications and management of projects, that both involve European and African researchers, institutions and networks.
- The European project manager, who will assist the coordinator in the fulfilment of her administrative tasks.

Together, they will be responsible for: ensuring the overall scientific leadership; enhancing internal communication and monitoring progresses; supervising the preparation and delivery of reports and deliverables; following up external communication with the European Commission and the European Project Officer; and ensuring the allocation of EU funds and the transparency of financial actions.

The main mission of the **Supervisory board**, constituted by the WP leaders, will be to monitor the progress of the tasks in each work package, to write progress reports and to ensure the timely delivery of reports and deliverables. The leaders will interact with the other members of the consortium when needed.

The **Steering Committee** will represent all the partners of the consortium with one delegate per institution and the coordinator as Chair. The committee will be responsible for the strategic orientation of the project and oversee its general development. Steering committee meetings will be held every year, in person or via tele- or video-conference. The committee will play a role in unusual situations, for instance if measures need to be taken towards a defaulting partner or in the case of deadlock.

- *Financial management strategy*

At the beginning of the project, and during the kick-off meeting, detailed information on the use of project funds will be released to all participants. In particular, a series of joint or collective activities are to be funded in the project, and we intend to make a collective use of the research budget to fund these activities. In the case of question/issues arising from the use of funds, the Supervisory board made up of WP leaders will be called on to take a collective decision.

All the following information has been validated by all partners before the project submission:

- *Living allowance*: The allowance will respect the European Commission's grant table (2000€ per month).
- *Research, training and networking costs*: This budget will fund, among others: participation in international conferences or seminars related to the SLAFNET programme; research expenses including translation, organization of local seminars and round-tables, organisation of specific local training activities; and in some limited cases, purchase of data. The remaining budget will be allocated to the individual whose secondment generated the fund. Due to the joint or collective activities foreseen, part of the research budget will be managed at the project level rather than at the level of the secondment that generated the funds. This will fund the participation of key participants in the kick-off meeting, mid-term meeting, internal seminars and final conference.
- *Management and indirect costs*: In order to facilitate the organization and overview of the budget in this complex secondment programme, part of this budget will cover management expenses and logistics. However, as the secondments will generate undue costs for the partners, a lump sum for "additional hosting costs" will be transferred to each partner on a yearly basis, according to the number of hosted person-months. The Consortium Agreement signed between all parties will be the legal basis for these transfers and will lay down the budget implementation.

- *Risks & Contingency plan*

The main risk of SLAFNET is the geographical dispersion of secondments and activities spanning two continents. A measure of containment is the limitation of the project to three years. This will allow a consistent and adequate focus on the implementation of the secondments and activities of SLAFNET. The risk of dispersion will as well be contained thanks to the management team. The coordinator has a track record of achievement in the administration of significant research projects, and she will be assisted by a manager specialized in European projects. In addition, the Steering committee and the Supervisory board will play a key role in situations that need measures to be taken toward a defaulting partner or in the case of deadlock. Slavery remains a sensitive issue, and despite a more visible place in the public space, the risk exist that slave-descendants be reluctant to speak, and that descendants of slave-owners be disturbed by our enquiry. The expertise, including knowledge and languages of the experts involved should help prevent such risk. Some of our activities are located in regions where risk of geopolitical tension exist. We will remain very cautious of unforeseen political developments, and we will relocate some field research if needed.

Risk No	Description of Risk	WP Number	Proposed mitigation measures
R1	Delay in planned secondments	WP1 WP2 WP3 WP4	Rescheduling and adaptation of the calendar
R2	Geopolitical instability	WP1 WP2 WP3 WP4	Strategic redeployment on others research sites
R3	Geographical dispersion	WP1 WP2 WP3 WP4	Monitoring by the management team
R4	Sensitive issues	WP1 WP2 WP3 WP4	Field expertise of the team members

- **3.3 Appropriateness of the institutional environment (hosting arrangements, infrastructure)**

All the institutions committed are used to host junior and senior researchers and technicians, and will make available the infrastructures necessary for the optimum performance of the project. They all offer conducive working environment for researchers and a wide range of services that facilitate their tasks and activities.

Most of the European institutions provide access to state-of-the-art facilities including world-class research libraries (books, manuscripts, journals, etc.). This is augmented by excellent computing facilities. Seconded people (ER and ESR) will have at their disposal well equipped offices and rooms with computers, internet connections and videoconferencing dedicated to them.

Moreover BathSpa University (BathSpa) and the University of Nantes (UNant) will host two technical training sessions in audio-visual as well as software and database management and will provide the necessary human resources and technical supports to ensure their good success and effectiveness.

• **3. 4 Competences, experience and complementarity of the participating organisations and their commitment to the project**

SLAFNET has for objective to build a strong scientific and academic network between Europe and Africa that will reinforce the capacities of each participating institutions as well as their integration in international networks related to Slavery Studies. The activities implemented will concern all African and European institutions in an effort of combining skills and giving equal opportunities to all participants. Our goal is to reinforce their association and to encourage synergies to strengthen this collaboration. Each member will develop his/her research, teach in the host institutions, and establish the network through secondments and joint activities such as conference, workshops, training activities etc. This cross-mobility between European and African institutions committed to the project, has the objective to develop new forms of cooperation and to help improving the quality of higher education and scientific excellence.

Participants' interactions in terms of content and expertise have been distributed equally between Europe and Africa. For the sake of building a solid and efficient network, SLAFNET will:

- Combine the skills and the sharing of competences in terms of training. The participating organisations will send ER, well known specialized scholars in their field, to be involved regularly in graduate teaching, training sessions and scientific activities in both continents.
- Bring direct benefit from the international mobility: the secondments have been conceived in a way that allows each participant and its institution to benefit from it, and to support scientific and technological cooperation.
- Encourage exchanges and synergy between researchers, museums and civil society and focus on the applied dimension of research.
- Develop new collaborative linkages that will result in an innovative and inter-disciplinary dialogue between Europe and Africa.