



Open Data for Development

BUILDING AN INCLUSIVE DATA REVOLUTION

ANNUAL REPORT

Period covered: 1st April 2019 – 31st March 2020



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Open Data for Development (OD4D) is the leading global partnership created to advance open data innovation and use around the world.

This annual report for OD4D provides:

- ▶ An overview on the global context, trends, and issues influencing the program;
- ▶ A summary of the results and activities supported by the OD4D phase II program in 2019-2020 according to the overarching program objectives.

How Open Data can be Used for Development

Open data is data that is released online that can be freely used, reused and redistributed by anyone. Open data comes from many sources: governments in the form of statistical and administrative data, multilateral agencies, scientists, private sector, and civil society.

Open data is becoming a major driver for social change, innovation and development. When open data is used effectively (as outlined in some of the examples in this report), this data has the potential to transform societies—contributing to increased transparency and accountability in governments, more innovative economies and effective public service delivery, and improved participation and engagement from citizens leading to more inclusive and sustainable development. In OD4D phase II, the network endeavoured to understand how to create and encourage more inclusive approaches to open data and how these link with advancing gender equality and good governance.

The Open Data for Development Program

The Open Data for Development (OD4D) program was established in 2015 as a multi-donor initiative funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the World Bank (WB), Global Affairs Canada (GAC), and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID). OD4D Phase II is supported by the Hewlett Foundation, Global Affairs Canada and the International Development Research Centre.

Through a coordinated program hosted at IDRC, OD4D leverages a global network of regional hubs, expert advisors and global initiatives to use open data in generating greater accountability and transparency, locally-driven innovations, and better delivery of key public services in areas such as gender equality, education and health. OD4D's network of partners are leading global thinking on open data, and produce knowledge, evidence and best practise how open data can be used to create impact, social innovation and other impacts. We work with local experts and partners who drive regional collaborations and build sustainable local ecosystems to release and use data for social good. To achieve this, the hubs provide support to governments and civic entrepreneurs in key issues such as open data policies and practices, privacy, standards, innovation, and skills development.



Executive Summary

Open Data for Development's (OD4D) Phase II program culminated 24 months of work in the 2019-2020 period. Overall, the program was successful in accomplishing key goals related to advancing gender equality in the Open Government Partnership, scaling activities in Francophone Africa, and building data capacity in communities globally.

The Open Data for Development network continued to prioritise the 5 core pillars for action and outcomes throughout our work:

- ▶ **Catalyzing Action:** To help governments, entrepreneurs, and civil society advance a global action plan to harness open data for development;
- ▶ **Support to Governments:** To support developing country governments to plan, execute, and manage national open data initiatives;
- ▶ **Scale Effective Use:** To increase re-use of open data in developing countries by supporting appropriate data standards, guidelines, solution-driven applications, and demand-side capacity, helping to bring about social and economic innovation;
- ▶ **Monitor Impact:** To better understand the relationship between open data initiatives and socioeconomic development, informing the quality and reach of future open data initiatives; and
- ▶ **Build Institutional Capacity:** To build the institutional capacity and long-term sustainability of the OD4D network.


These values are largely implemented via OD4D's six regional hubs, which are increasingly recognized regionally and globally for their expertise, collaborative approaches and convening power. Over the past 24 months, the hubs have contributed to policy change and practises through their innovative approaches to leveraging open data for development. Their participation and leadership in conducting benchmark research and impact measurements continue to be a catalyst for action.



Since 2017, the OD4D network and other partners have planned and advanced the Feminist Open Government Initiative (FOGO) to advance gender equality through increased transparency, participation and government responsiveness in OGP practices and commitments. When activities began in 2017, the topic was seen as an emerging interest area with few concrete commitments and action. The 2019 OGP Summit provided a good reflection of the progress that has been made to date, as the issue is now on the agenda. It included a day of pre-events dedicated to FOGO, an overall agenda where more than 25% of sessions had a gender-equity lens, and a significant number of new commitments from governments to increase gender equity in either their co-creation processes or National Action Plans (NAPs). The input and coordination of OD4D Hubs

also greatly contributed to a [12 country case-study publication](#) that was launched at the 2019 OGP summit. The report presents foundational research that highlights current feminist Open Government Practices across Africa, Asia, and Latin America—laying the groundwork for future avenues of this work.

Over the course of the year, the OD4D network situated their work within the broader global Data for Development community. The OD4D-commissioned “State of Open Data: Histories and Horizons” book published in 2018, continues to be an important resource for multilaterals, governments and organisations doing research and programming in data for development. Through timely dissemination of their programming and action research, the Network continued to map how open



data related policies, standards, datasets, and innovations can connect to sectoral and social change. 2019 has also been characterized by the exploration of new opportunities to integrate data use with AI, exposing data gaps to improve gender and inclusion, and situating open data as a vital pillar in data governance debates. Despite positive progress by the network hubs and other key partners, there is still a broad spectrum of maturity of open data ecosystems and use that will require action to advance work.

Language barriers that inhibit participation in Open Data remain a crucial area to address in programming. Over the past two years OD4D's hub, CAFDO has substantially contributed to increasing awareness of open data throughout Francophone Africa, which was previously

inaccessible due to the largely English basis of most resources. In 2019, CAFDO financed 52 mini-grants from 15 countries. These grants, run by local experts (either academics or technologists in the region) have built data awareness and literacy, and encouraged innovation through open data to solve local development challenges. To garner political support and encourage continued innovation, CAFDO hosted the 2nd Annual *Conférence d'Afrique Francophone sur les Données Ouvertes (CAFDO2019)*—which was attended by numerous notable figures including the Prime Minister of Cote d'Ivoire, who their reiterated commitment to fostering open data in the region. CAFDO continues to be looked to as a recognized leader, mobilizing the actors at the highest level of the state, particularly in Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali.



Key Outcomes

OD4D Phase II


Open Data for Development continues to be regarded as a global leader in open data research and innovation, as well as in ensuring that outcomes are aligned with sustainable development challenges. Over 2019, OD4D continued to support our regional network hubs whose expertise drove global, regional, and local open data initiatives. This ranged from providing technical assistance to governments on open procurement processes in Latin America, to empowering indigenous data communities across Asia, to disseminating best practices for opening data like the African Open Data Network's (AODN) Open Data Cookbook.

OD4D has led several large initiatives such as the Feminist Open Government (FOGO) and the State of Open Data with the intention of maximizing lasting impact and providing important benchmarks for future progress.

- ▶ The impact of Open Government commitments on women and historically marginalized groups, as well as their participation in policy creation, was not previously a large area of focus. Over the past programming phase, OD4D has worked to organize and contribute to a [foundational study](#) that outlines the barriers many women and women's organizations face when participating in open government processes. The study draws on case studies from 13 countries across Latin America, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, aiming to inform better consideration and representation of gender in future policies. Due to the dedicated efforts of OGP partners on furthering inclusion and gender, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, the Philippines, Ecuador, Luxembourg, Burkina Faso, and Nigeria all made gender-related commitments for the first time in 2019.
- ▶ OD4D's work on Feminist Open Government (FOGO) research and scoping studies has helped gender to become one of the fastest growing thematic areas for OGP action plans. Despite the primary objective of the project to advance gender considerations in developing country contexts, the initiative has had an outsized impact on a broader agenda. 25% of sessions at the OGP Summit in Ottawa included gender considerations, and it is the fastest growing thematic area in the OGP. On a global scale, in the 2019 National Action Plan cycle, 41 OGP members

made 127 commitments that focus on gender or specifically mention women, girls, or LGBTQIA+ constituencies. 39% of OGP members made a gender-related commitment in 2019-2021 action plans, marking a dramatic improvement (16%) from FOGO's creation in 2018. Since the start of the FOGO initiative in 2018, 73 commitments have been made in 24 developing countries action plans. Of these commitments, a few are directly attributable to the activities of the FOGO initiative, showing an appetite for evidence and hypothesis-focused action research.

- ▶ Gender-based violence and the intentional killing of women - 'Femicide' - remains a considerable problem throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. Lack of acknowledgement and poor documentation of these incidents has left little data to provide evidence for potential policy options. Over the past year, OD4D's Latin American Hub ILDA continued to scale their work on the [Regional Standard on Femicides](#). The standard outlines best practices for selecting variables and collecting data to document these incidents. Based on initial testing in Argentina and Uruguay, a new version of the standard was created which is currently being tested and scaled in Panamá, Ecuador and Jamaica.
- ▶ Tracking the flow of development aid across Sub-Saharan Africa is critical information for a variety of actors but is also rarely gathered and publicly shared in one place. Nathalie Astou Sidibé, recognized this and created SAID – Mali, an online portal housing development data specific to Mali that has been supported through CAFDO grant. The project has received considerable interest from donors and other governments and was presented at the annual meeting of the members of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) in Brussels. There has also been discussion around how to use the platform to combat corruption.

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- ▶ Programming supported by ODAAsia has demonstrated that making [parliamentary replies](#) available, in an easy to search format, provides both parliamentarians and citizens access to concise information and data of public interest. This ultimately makes important parliamentary work more accessible and understandable. Over the past year, ODAAsia has continued to build and scale programming in the Mekong Region that digitizes parliamentary transcripts and makes them available as legislative open data.
 - ▶ To fully realize the benefits and potential for open data to contribute to development, the demand for its availability and capacity for its use must exist within a population. The Caribbean Open Institute (COI) has been working to build a culture of data through opening 'Schools of Open Data' which provide training in digital and data literacy skills. Over the past year, with support from Google and the Government of the Dominican Republic-COI launched Open Data Schools across 7 countries, with an intensive focus on training women in open data.
 - ▶ The African Open Data Fellowship (run through the African Open Data Network (AODN)) places expert Fellows in government ministries to build data capacities and abilities. Over the past year, a fellow embedded in the Ministry of Information in Sierra Leone through the Right to Information Commission (RAIC), helped identify and provide practical recommendations for addressing legal bottlenecks in the effective implementation of Access to Information and Open Data. The commission is now in the process of putting together a Draft Open Data Policy for Sierra Leone, which is also being supported by the AODN.



Summary Research, Activities and Emerging Outcomes

Catalysing Action

Helping developing country governments, entrepreneurs, and civil society advance a global action plan to harness open data for development and supporting equal participation of women and girls.

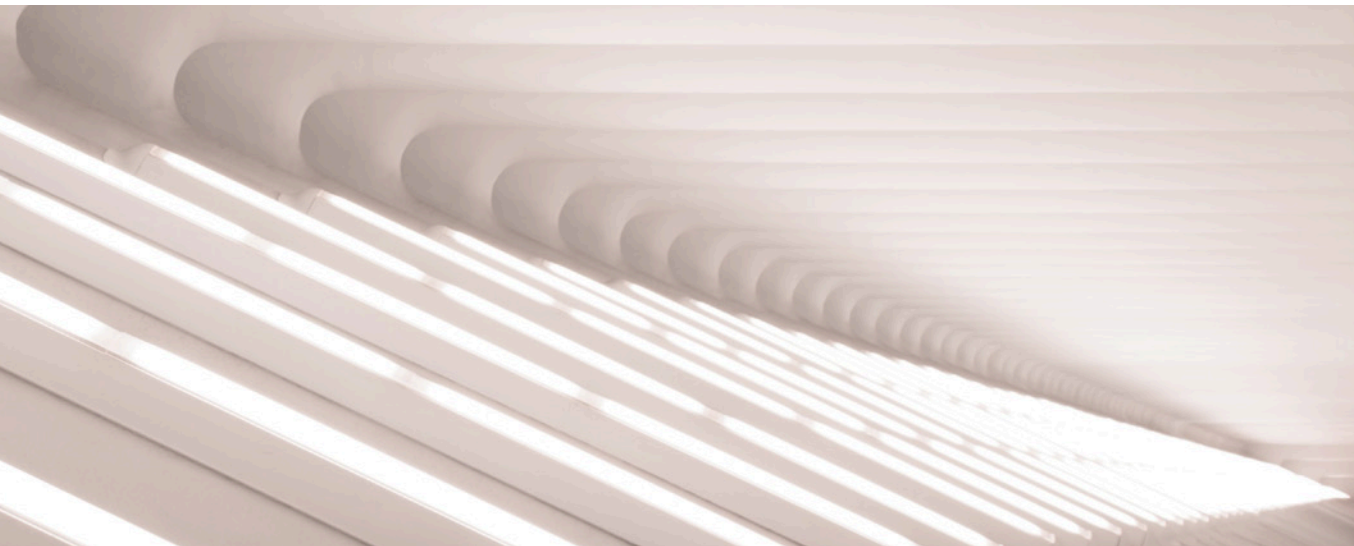
Supporting Global Action

- ▶ Supporting migrants throughout Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC) is a top priority for many actors, however there remains a lack of publicly available data on the issue. It is also crucial to recognize that the data collected on migration should be intersectional; capturing the realities of women and indigenous populations. These topics were the focus of conversations at The Condatos / Abrelatam Conference - the largest data focused event in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region, which took place in Ecuador in August 2019. The emerging consensus was that these issues needed to be better integrated into the agenda of the LAC data community moving forward. These takeaways have also contributed to ILDA's next phase of OD4D programming, which will largely focus on supporting more inclusive services for migrants in Latin America.
- ▶ In March 2020, stakeholders convened to discuss the emerging challenges relating to rights, privacy, and increasing inequalities at the *The Data, AI and Society Workshop* in Montevideo, Uruguay. Over 3 days, 30 participants from around the world shared key research findings and insight on the beneficial uses of data and AI for addressing development challenges. The workshop closed with important suggestions for a [future research agenda moving forward.](#)
- ▶ OD4D hubs are continuing to engage in strategic partnerships that aim to drive innovation by partnering with governments, private sector partners such as IBM, multilaterals such as the FAO, ASEAN, GODAN, and civil society and ASEAN. This includes formal agreements with the Governments of Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, and Malaysia.



Catalysing Action Towards the Equal Participation of Women and Girls

- ▶ The FOGO initiative commissioned research found that women's participation in OGP processes across countries like Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, Philippines, and Indonesia was largely incidental and not intentional. When women were represented on national steering committees they were not there to represent or advise on women's issues. In light of this, some OGP countries like Sierra Leone, Argentina, Afghanistan, the Philippines, and Mexico now have representatives from women's organizations participate in national steering committee leadership or in multi-stakeholder groups.
- ▶ Over the past 24 months the Feminist Open Government Initiative (FOGO) contributed to and studied the development of multiple OGP action plans. With the support of a lead gender advisor and new research and findings, this helped to influence plans to increase a gender perspective, forge new partnerships between the OGP, the OD4D network with key groups focusing on gender and inclusion like Women Deliver and UNDP. It also supported the launch of a new campaign through Break the Roles, and grew a coalition of more than 20 governments and partners that have committed to drive this work forward. At the 2019 OGP summit, more than 20 governments and partners came together to form the OGP Gender Coalition, which will guide and amplify gender and inclusion in OGP, as well nearly 25% of Summit sessions focused on gender and inclusion.
- ▶ The above efforts have culminated in gender becoming the fastest growing thematic area for OGP action plans in 2019, a clear shift in priority from the 2017 starting point.



- The FOGO project also sought to expand its network of stakeholders. After an initial scoping, an open call for research was issued that sought to engage new actors in the open government space to conduct action research that would ultimately support open government processes that integrate gender in framing and implementation. Five projects, supported by 5 institutions were selected from an open call for proposals:

Equal Measures 2030: EM2030's research focused on understanding the intersections between the SDGs, open government, and gender advocacy through the perspective of girls and women's rights organizations in three OGP countries. The organization brought together their national partners in Colombia, Indonesia (KAPAL), and Kenya (GROOTS and FEMNET), along with OGP stakeholders in each country, for a series of focus groups and interviews. EM2030's

research validated prior findings that much can be done to improve women's rights organizations (WROs') involvement in OGP processes. Across the three country contexts that were evaluated, focus group participants identified barriers to inclusive co creation, gender commitments in National Action Plans, and the full vision of gender-mainstreaming in open government processes—and began to iterate ideas for pathways around these barriers and areas for investment from OGP member states and the secretariat that could scale up efforts for inclusion. Insights from these countries at different stages of national action plan development highlight the value of knowledge-sharing across contexts about pathways for WROs' engagement, strategies for working in resource-poor environments, better value propositions from government to WROs' to encourage participation, and the need for flexible tools to assess where countries are in terms of gender inclusion and improve WROs' involvement.

CARE International: CARE's action research asked if participatory and gendered political economy analysis can make open government processes more responsive to women. Using an in-depth approach in the Philippines, CARE engaged in three cluster consultations on the islands of Visayas, Mindanao, and Luzon. They offered preparatory workshops with WROs, travel support to enhance participation levels, and documented when and how gender and inclusion factored into the consultations themselves by tracking who spoke and what kind of interventions, and a final analysis of the submitted action plan to assess what gendered and WRO recommendations ultimately made it into the draft. CARE found that a number of factors drove WRO's to participate, but that early interventions were needed to engage these communities well in advance of a co-creation process for maximum impact. By the time the remote consultations occurred, it was more difficult to provide input and larger recommendations to shape the action plans. Additionally, to ensure more diverse and representative participation in consultation, outreach and financial support is needed to ensure gender groups have the resources to travel to participate if located outside of capital cities. While a condensed timeline, the Philippines did produce its first gender commitments as a consequence of these engagements, with a total of ten commitments explicitly mentioning women, girls, or gender as part of the commitment. Through these activities, CARE created a draft gender PEA analysis tool and consultative resources that OGP will continue to refine and incorporate into general co-creation materials.

Tecnicas Rudas: This research project tested the hypothesis that introducing gender indicators into the analysis of transparency around natural resource governance will reveal gaps and needs in open data and public policy that would otherwise not be detected. Tecnicas Rudas conducted research workshops in Peru, Colombia and Mexico, with a more intensive engagement in Mexico who was co-creating at the time. Through the project, Tecnicas Rudas was able to try and test indicator development in Peru and Colombia by looking at existing natural resource commitments and applying a gender lens to indicators to see what they'd reveal, in partnership with local gender-sensitive digital rights groups and land rights

organizations. They used this action research to inform work with organizations like Mujer y Medioambiente, who produced crucial research on the differential impact of the mining industry and water politics on women in Mexico, and to propose gender indicators into Mexico's 4th National Action Plan.

Oxfam: Oxfam Tunisia's project focused on supporting and documenting best practices in local budgeting, with an emphasis on engaging marginalized women in Kairouan, Tunisia in local open government practices. While different from the other projects in focusing on a local-level engagement, this project raised important questions and findings around how best to promote local budgeting – an area of growth for many OGP locals. Oxfam worked with the Center of Arab Women for Training and Research to support a group of women working in agriculture in Maâmoura in defining and leading the research, in identifying and acquiring relevant skills, confidence and resources they need to influence budget processes safely and effectively. Through a series of co-created workshops, focus groups and capacity building activities, participants set out individual and collective needs, connected these to broader structural issues and identify strategic changes they want to see through open government reforms.

Africa Freedom of Information Centre: AFIC conducted a three-country review of public procurement and open contracting plans, identifying opportunities to enhance women's participation in public contracting through open government reforms. AFIC conducted focus groups and workshops in Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi, in partnership with members Article 19 East Africa in Kenya, Centre for Human Rights and Rehabilitation in Malawi and the Public and Private Development Centre in Nigeria. The study further reveals an absence of specific targeting of women, lack of disaggregated data on women owned and led companies, no data on the proportion of men and women taking contracts, and lack of awareness of procurement and access to information laws by women. While generally women have been found to be at disadvantage in the three countries, those working in the informal sector were found to be at greater disadvantage. The study



recommends amending respective national procurement laws to provide for open contracting, strengthening implementation of respective OGP commitments by promoting disclosure and women's participation in public contracting, and awareness building of OGP commitments and public procurement opportunities among women-led businesses. While it found that the Kenyan case is struggling with implementation, AFIC also recommends countries to emulate the Kenyan case to establish initiatives to advance the participation of women in public contracting with specific gender-focused commitments.

In addition to contributions made to the FOGO initiative, the Network Hubs have also worked independently to advance and integrate gender equality into their work. For example, Open Data Middle East and North Africa (MENADData) used sentiment analysis to better understand how the media (traditional news and social media)

addressed gender equality debates, and particularly women's roles in politics. After analysis, five research papers were produced that aim to provide better guidance and tools for effectively engaging women and creating an equal presence of participation from all genders within the open data communities. Additionally, Open Data Asia (ODAsia) explored the intersections of how poor women in the rural Mekong region are leveraging open data and analytical techniques to advance inclusion.

Strengthening Data Communities

- ▶ By embedding Fellows with expertise in data literacy into government ministries throughout Kenya, Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone, the African Open Data Network continues to drive data communities and transparency in Agriculture, Education, Health, and Gender sectors.
- ▶ Addressing gaps on indigenous data and

improving data capacities within these communities has been a central area of focus for ODAAsia. Over the past year they have supported digital literacy training for indigenous communities in Laos and created handheld data collection tools that work in low-literacy settings. They have also worked to translate and publish 107 datasets focused on Indigenous Data Sovereignty (IDS) data on the Open Data Laos platform.

- ▶ To continue to grow data ecosystems and support innovation throughout Francophone Africa, CAFDO financed 52 mini-grants from 15 countries run by local experts or academics. Some of these included: the establishment of an online portal for journalists in Senegal to facilitate fact-checking for improved governance and accountability; a portal that houses public procurement data in an easily understandable and accessible format in Burkina Faso; and the creation of a Open

Data portal to the promote the production, access, and use of data in Niger.

- ▶ MENADData organized an initiative where journalists and activists were trained on how to leverage data to drive human rights initiatives in gender, education, and privacy. These efforts were further supplemented by the creation of an intensive summer camp for youth, with a focus on women, that will train future data leaders in the region.
- ▶ To better engage communities in government decision-making, the Caribbean Open Institute launched a pilot web/mobile application called, "<http://TellYourMP.com.jm>" and completed a full cycle of participatory budgeting. This field-based action research is evaluating the role of Technology Intervention and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) in enabling citizen participation

Support to Governments

Objective: To support developing country governments to plan, execute and manage national open data initiatives

- ▶ Road safety and air pollution-related diseases are significant challenges for major cities around the world. Recognizing this, MENADData mapped transportation routes in Cairo to highlight how data can be used for infrastructure planning, assessing safety requirements, and be used to advocate for new safety features on roads. To better understand air pollution in Cairo, the team used sensors to map variables and better understand how air pollution varies across the city. This ultimately led to the development of a tool that can be used by policy makers and advocates to better address air quality challenges.
- ▶ Over the past year ILDA played an active role advising seven governments in the LAC region and several civil society groups on how to use data effectively in public procurement decisions and policies. They concentrated particularly on issues related to gender and inclusion, which is often an under-considered area in the awarding of government contracts. Better inclusion in public procurement helps women and minority owned-businesses grow and compete on a larger scale.
- ▶ To build further capacity within government departments to release and utilize data, ILDA created the "Open Data for Open State " program. To date, more than 300 civil servants have been trained in Ecuador, Uruguay, and Argentina and Costa Rica. This was complemented by the development of a new toolkit that aims to help subnational governments to design and implement their own open data policies, which was borne out of collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the former Ministry of Modernization in Argentina.
- ▶ Big Data has the potential to address gaps in data collection and official statistics, especially in resource constrained environments where infrastructure for reporting may be uneven. In partnership with STATIN - the National Statistic Office in Jamaica, the Caribbean Open Institute developed a National SDG Reporting Platform, which has created opportunities to harness and utilize Big Data sets for furthering the SDG agenda.





Scale Effective Use

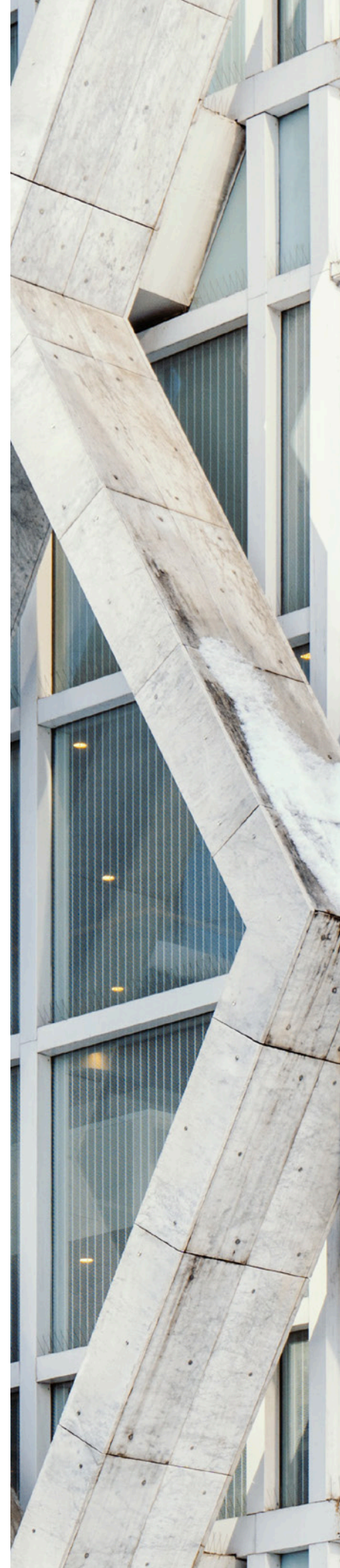
Objectives: To increase re-use of open data in developing countries by supporting appropriate data standards, guidelines, solution-driven applications, and demand-side capacity, helping to bring about social and economic innovation.

- ▶ This year AODN created 'The Open Data Policy Cookbook' which provides a resource for stakeholders to think about how to best implement open data practices within their unique contexts. The cookbook was compiled through extensive consultation with national and subnational governments, civil society, academia, and the private sector across Kenya, Rwanda, Ethiopia and Sierra Leone. The publication offers a diverse set of perspectives and expert opinions.
- ▶ Traditionally, principles within the open data movement concentrate on generally increasing the use and circulation of data, while ignoring historical inequities that may play a part in groups ability to access data. The new [Be FAIR and CARE](#) principles released by the Global Indigenous Data Alliance aim to increase data rights and opportunities for innovation within indigenous communities. Over the past year, ODAAsia disseminated these principles to indigenous constituents throughout the region to increase awareness and further inclusion and capacity.
- ▶ Tourism is a substantial economic pillar in economies across the Caribbean. To accelerate open data-enabled innovation and reduce the transaction costs, COI created a new community tourism platform called S.C.O.P.E - Smart Community Open Platform Ecosystem. This platform provides a portfolio of Open Data and sample mobile/web application code, to accelerate the development of innovative apps and services for community tourism. A "Smart Community" Pilot project was implemented in the Treasure Beach community in Jamaica to evaluate this platform as an enabler of Open Data sector focussed initiatives.

Monitor Impact

Objective: To build evidence on the relationship between open data initiative and socioeconomic development;

- ▶ Over the past year the OD4D-commissioned and published the [“State of Open Data: Histories and Horizons”](#) book has continued to act as an important resource for governments, multilaterals, CSOs, and other stakeholders around the world.
- ▶ The 2019 [Africa Data Revolution Report](#) provides an important measurement of the current state and impact of open data across the continent using the Open Data Barometer methodology. CAFDO organized input into the report from the French African region which has historically been underrepresented in Open Data initiatives due to language constraints.
- ▶ To communicate open data histories, concerns, and practices to a wide audience, Centre for Internet and Society (CIS), supported through ODAfrica, prepared the [‘Parliamentary Affairs and Open Data’ publication](#), which organises existing research and emerging/established models of open data practices taking place globally and in the Africa region.
- ▶ To provide an in-depth look at the status and impact of open data in each of the 29 countries across the African continent, AODN built a dashboard visualizing the data from African Data Revolution Report 2018, which teased out sector-specific data.



Build Institutional Capacity

Objective: To build the institutional capacity and long-term sustainability of the OD4D network.

Further building the institutional capacity of OD4D's Network is essential to ensuring Hubs can continue to create lasting impact regionally and globally. Activities to ensure long-term viability and sustainability are closely linked to the objectives of the new learning plan.

A key component of this approach have been monthly calls with all Hubs that have continued to be an important tool for increasing cross-network communication and collaboration. Efforts to better integrate and communicate projects and outcomes in wider open data communities have been addressed by the introduction of a monthly newsletter with a 4000-person subscription, as well as the relaunch of od4d.net. To further facilitate regional cross-collaboration, Hubs have been hosting monthly webinars where key learnings from recent projects are distilled to an open audience. The increase in communication and web visibility, as well as continued presence at regional and international events, all work to ensure the long-term sustainability and capacity of the OD4D Network.

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Gender and Inclusion

OD4D's activities on gender have significantly improved over the last 2 years. Increased awareness of gender issues, new research that seeks to identify new spaces for innovation, and a focus on both gender mainstreaming and side streaming has created new manifestos and organizational capacity for supporting transformational change. The Feminist Open Government Report was substantially informed by the input of hubs and highlights potential avenues for the creation more gender-aware and inclusive practices within Open Government, as outlined throughout the report.



Program Management and Global Networks

The OD4D multi-donor program is hosted at the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). As host of the program, IDRC facilitates the overall coordination and grant management activities related to implementing projects and activities. IDRC further facilitates the development, monitoring, management and evaluation of the projects. Each grant has its own set of deliverables as agreed upon in individual proposals.

Based on recommendation in the 2018 external evaluation and feedback from hubs, the Open Data for Development (OD4D) program has worked on implementing stronger monitoring, evaluation and peer learning mechanisms into current and future projects. The agenda for monthly group calls has been restructured to focus more on knowledge sharing, to facilitate building the sustainability of the network. The learning agenda and peer support forums are continuing to encourage cross-hub collaborations with potential to scale innovations throughout the network, and providing space to discuss common challenges.

Implementing the Learning Agenda

OD4D is in the midst of implementing a learning agenda that seeks to optimize strategic learning and knowledge sharing across the Network. It has been designed to incorporate principles of adaptive management and to improve the process and outcomes of both collective and Hub-specific problem-solving. Some pilot activities have included:

- ▶ Relaunching a monthly OD4D bi-monthly newsletter that details new publications, blogs, and events throughout the network. The newsletter is overseen by dedicated communications contacts through IDRC and each hub;
- ▶ A webinar series that is hosted by hubs on a rotating basis; the first of which was done by ILDA on their work with the Femicide Standards, and the second which focused on open data and food security;
- ▶ Continued monthly roundtable discussions that focus on both “How” and “What issues” issues. How discussions focus on best practices and approaches to implementing and scaling approaches to influence policy agendas, engaging with multiple stakeholders, data visualizations, capacity building and more. “What” learning discussions focus on exploring substantive overlaps in specific thematic and sector priority areas for the hubs, such as open data and gender based violence and open data and food security agendas. These sharing venues aim to influence approaches, and with time, could even influence the strategic approaches of the program.



Integrating a Transformative Inclusion Lens in the Work of OD4D

A key finding of the OD4D Phase I evaluation was that despite intentions and objectives to consider gender and inclusion as a cross-cutting issue, the OD4D hubs had struggled to incorporate, include and implement gender considerations within their work and activities. OD4D Phase II aimed to address this by developing an explicit set of scoping activities in collaboration with the OD4D network hubs as part of the [Feminist Open Government scoping studies \(which include Francophone African countries\)](#). These studies sought to engage with women's groups and other actors involved in OGP co-creation processes.

The findings highlighted the dangers of a gender blind approach based on the assumption that open or participatory approaches were synonymous with inclusive practices, and underscored the need to use an intersectional approach and in particular the need to overcome technical, language and geographic barriers that may amplify inequalities in open government/ data engagements. Inclusive outreach and co-creation happens through deliberate effort, trust-building, capacity building, and validation between parties. An important finding was that there is a strong need to share and show local communities why data-driven processes and approaches have value. For example, governments tend to prioritize

engaging academics and civil society groups with technical expertise in their co-creation processes, with little thought to grassroots or the diverse network of women's groups that exist. More deliberate engagement can ensure the development of new and more relevant government commitments and services, and can also help to increase the production and use of data for empowerment and development. These scoping studies and projects helped to empower research leads to become champions for inclusion issues, building new knowledge and also institutional capacity to inform OD4D's future work to become more inclusive.

Despite the positive progress, there is still a need to continue to advance the gender capacity in the networked hubs to ensure the sustainability of these approaches. Building off the findings of Phase II, the new approach will be organized through a matrixed mentorship model, where hubs will receive global mentorship and support, and also build increased capacity to support gender-transformative design in research teams and working with collaborators;. This will also improve the consideration of gender and other factors throughout activity design and implementation. For this approach to be successful, adequate human and financial resources will need to be allocated to building and sustaining capacity and focus.



About The OD4D Network Hubs

Open Data for Development (OD4D) currently works in many regions across the world, with much of this work being coordinated by our regional open data hubs. These hubs amplify the impact of open data in their respective regions, and are powered by a collaborating network of stakeholders from government, civil society and academia.

Africa Open Data Network

OD4D's work in Africa is coordinated by the Africa Open Data Network (AODN). Hosted at the Local Development Research Institute (LDRI) in Nairobi, Kenya, and launched in early 2017, this hub aims to scale the development impact of open data initiatives in Africa, promoting the adoption of improved open data principles, best practices, policies, and partnerships. The AODN is supporting additional capacity building and innovation-oriented activities, building on existing OD4D work in Africa, including efforts led by Open Knowledge International (OKI) and the Open Data Institute (ODI).

Open Data Asia

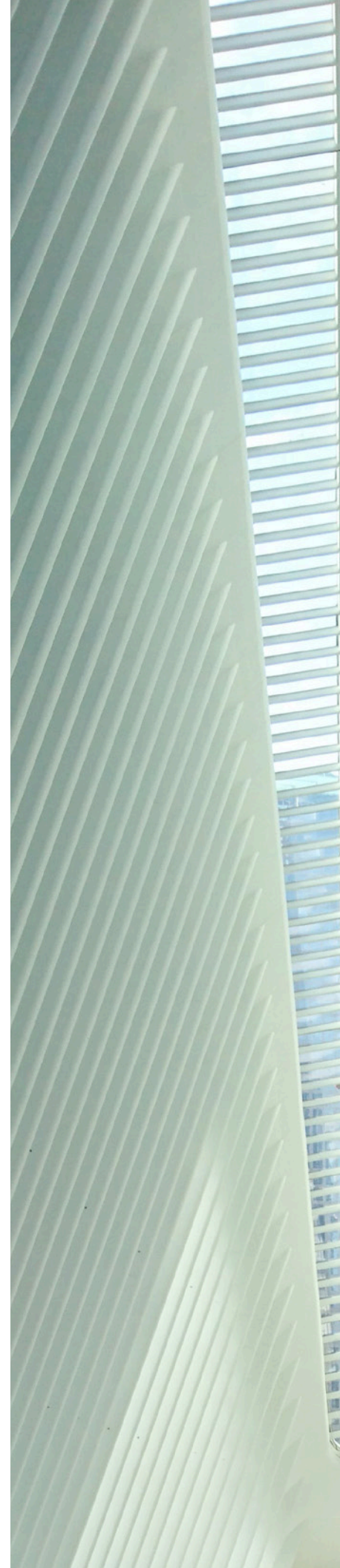
In 2018, OD4D's Open Data in Asia hub was launched to improve availability and impact of open data in Southeast Asia through research and strategic coordination of existing as well as new regional collaboration initiatives. The hub will aim to build a stronger community of practice in Southeast Asia consisting of open data technologists, civil society, government officials, donors, and researchers. Through collaboration between OD4D, Open Development Mekong and partners in Malaysia and India, a community of open data advocates will increase the quality, impact, and sustainability of individual initiatives and collaboration in the region, establishing links with regional and global networks, building on the vision outlined in the Open Data in Asia 2020 report and work by Jakarta's Open Data Lab.

Caribbean Open Institute

OD4D's caribbean work is coordinated by the Caribbean Open Institute (COI). Formed in 2010, the Caribbean Open Institute (COI) is a regional coalition of individuals and organizations that promotes open development approaches to inclusion, participation and innovation within the Caribbean, using open data as a catalyst. Their focus is on advocacy, awareness, and engagement with public sector stakeholders on Open Government and Open Data; evidence of the potential impacts of Open Data initiatives through demand-side research initiatives in various thematic sectors; and capacity building in data literacy, competence and application as an essential component of Caribbean development.

ILDA

OD4D's work in Latin America is coordinated by ILDA. Formed in 2014 and initially hosted at Avina, ILDA's projects had the support of many organizations such as the Organization of American States (OAS), The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and the World Bank, among others. ILDA is now an independent organization promoting inclusive development, public and social innovation and open knowledge, through openness, the use of public data and the active participation of the communities involved in Latin America. ILDA is working on four key concerns that arise for the future of the digital area in the region: efficiency and transparency in the public sector, inclusion with particular focus on gender, community support and the ethical challenges of adopting new data use techniques.



Open Data Middle East and North Africa (MENAdata)

OD4D's MENA work is coordinated by the Middle East and North Africa network (MENAdata). Formed in early 2017 at the American University of Cairo, and now hosted at Birzeit University, the MENAdata network engages data focused organizations in the MENA region through a network that collectively aims to strengthen research and advocacy to use data to address long-lasting development challenges. The work supports innovation in different fields, and aims to build stronger connections with international open data initiatives and partners.

African Francophone Open Data Community (CAFDO)

The African Francophone Open Data Community (CAFDO), hosted by Open Burkina, coordinates with stakeholders in a network that spans Francophone Africa to support research, innovation, and data literacy, and supporting tools for policy makers. CAFDO has been active in delivering in a number of areas, fostering leadership with local representatives in 15 countries, and focusing on local capacity building, agenda building, and working with multi-stakeholder partners.

34 | **35**

Open Data Charter

OD4D has funded the incubation of the Open Data Charter through the Open Government Partnership (OGP) Open Data Working Group (ODWG), the establishment of a group of lead Stewards at IODC, Ottawa and the consultations leading to its launch. Jointly investing with the Omidyar Network, OD4D has helped establish a secretariat and the OD4D network has contributed significantly to the development of its Resource Center. Members of the OD4D Network have been key stewards of the Open Data Charter, promoting a stronger commitment to open data principles around the world.

Annex A: Reporting On Indicators

3.1 Catalysing Action

To help developing country governments, entrepreneurs, and civil society advance a global action plan to harness open data for development and supporting equal participation of women and girls.

Intermediate Outcomes

Broad political commitment to high quality open data principles.

Indicators

Number of male and female participants annually engaged in global (IODC), regional events (Condatos, AODC, DevCA, CAFDO) and national events (annually).

Number of OGP commitments which include a gender component (developing countries).

3.2 Support to Governments

To support developing country governments to plan, execute, and manage national open data initiatives.

Intermediate Outcomes

Strengthened capacity of leaders to produce and use open data effectively.

Indicators

Number of governments that received significant technical support.

Number of male and female public servants who have received online and offline training and peer support.

3.3. Scale eEffective Use

To increase re-use of open data in developing countries by supporting appropriate data standards, guidelines, solution-driven applications, and demand-side capacity, helping to bring about social and economic innovation;

Intermediate Outcomes

Tested innovations that solve major sustainable development challenges, focusing particularly on women and girls

Indicators

Number of male and female civil society participants in OD4D training and capacity building activities (at least 50% will be women)

OD4D contribution to platforms/apps that significantly scale impact in developing countries (at least three countries). At least one third of the innovations will target the empowerment of women and girls.

3.4 Monitor Impact

To build evidence on the relationship between open data initiatives and socioeconomic development;

Intermediate Outcomes

Effective measurement and evaluation mechanisms in open data activities, focusing particularly on whether a government publishes gender-relevant data.

Indicators

Number of governments tracked on the state of open data supply and use (Barometer/Index).

High-quality peer-reviewed publications on targeted open data initiatives. At least a third of the new papers will focus on evidence around open government and gender equality.

3.5 Build Institutional Capacity

To build the institutional capacity and long-term sustainability of the OD4D network.

Intermediate Outcomes

Self-determined, Southern led global network of independent hubs working collaboratively to scale global impact.

Indicators

Consolidated OD4D multi-stakeholder regional initiatives.

Direct and indirect funds to implement global and regional OD4D strategy (\$ million US) (cumulative).

Results Table

January 2019 – March 2020

3.1.1

Male and female participants annually engaged in global (IODC), regional events (Condatos, AODC, DevCA, CAFDO) and national events (annually)

Baseline (prior to 2015)

0 *did not track participation across regional events previously

Expected (March 2019)

1700, 50% female

Achieved (March 2019)

1600 / 50 % female in attendance

Expected (March 2020)

2200

Achieved (March 2020)

2135, 45% women

Indicative context and achievements over time

IODC 2018: 1600 / 50 % women in attendance

Condatos 2018: 300 / 50% women

*IODC 2020 has been rescheduled due to COVID-19

Condatos 2019: 505, 49% women

2nd annual CAFDO Conference: 400
(96 women / 25%)

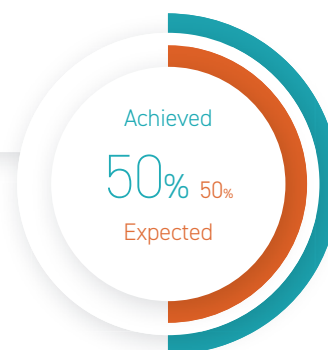
Data AI and Society Workshop Montevideo: 30,
50% women

Asia Open Data

2020



2019



3.1.2

OGP commitments which include a gender component (developing countries)

Baseline (prior to 2015)

N/A

Expected (March 2019)

20 commitments

Achieved (March 2019)

23 commitments

Expected (March 2020)

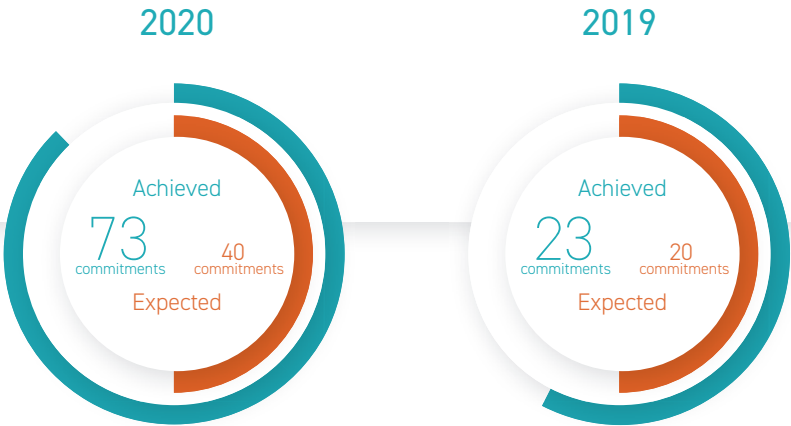
40 commitments

Achieved (March 2020)

73 commitments from 24 developing countries according to the OGP's NAP tracker

Indicative context and achievements over time

There are now 127 gender tagged commitments from 41 countries since OGP began. 39% of OGP members have now made at least 1 gender related commitment



3.2.1

Governments that receive significant support to improve the quality and implementation of open data plans

Baseline (prior to 2015)

0

Expected (March 2019)

30

Achieved (March 2019)

40

Expected (March 2020)

40

Achieved (March 2020)

44

Indicative context and achievements over time**2018-19:**

Ecuador, Burkina Faso, Belize, Argentina, Costa Rica, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Saint Lucia, Honduras, Panama, Jamaica, Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, and Mali

2019-2020:

Kenya, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Niger, Cameroon, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Argentina, Mexico, Uruguay, Tanzania, Nigeria, Ghana, Zambia, Cote d'Ivoire, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Palestine, Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Guyana, Puerto Rico, Saint Lucia and Trinidad & Tobago, Belize

2020**2019**

3.2.2

Public servants who have received online and offline training and peer support on open data

Baseline (prior to 2015)

0

Expected (March 2019)

1000

Achieved (March 2019)

1200 people (300 in 2018-19 of which 135 are women and 165 are men)

Expected (March 2020)

1500 total

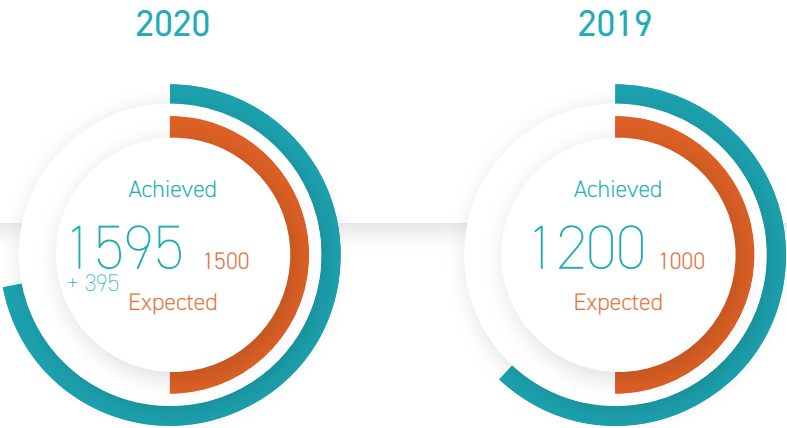
Achieved (March 2020)

Cumulative for OD4D II: 1595 public servants participated in online and offline training and peer support activities.

In 2019-20 an additional 395 public servants, NSOs and other organizations received support around open data. 200 were men, and 195 were women.

Indicative context and achievements over time

Global activities support a open data leaders network meetings, data literacy and co-creation initiatives, statistical data workshops, open contracting and training, technical support to governments, thematic workshops on open data



3.3.1

Number of male and female civil society participants in OD4D training and capacity building activities (at least 50% will be women)

Baseline (prior to 2015)

0

Expected (March 2019)

1000

Achieved (March 2019)

1350 people (600 in 2018-19, of which 360 are women and 240 are men)

Expected (March 2020)

2000

Achieved (March 2020)

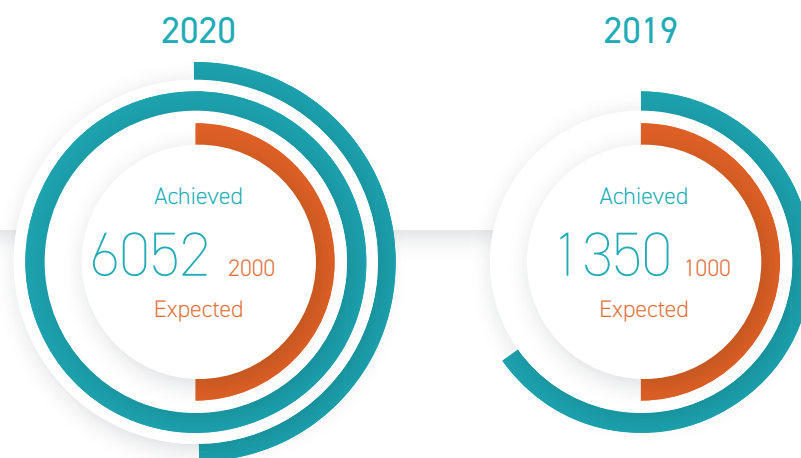
Cumulative for OD4D phase II: 6052 civil society participants participated in OD4D activities

(4052 in 2019-20, of which approximately 2200 were men and 1852 were women)

Indicative context and achievements over time

Global activities include digital literacy initiatives through the school of open data methodology in the Caribbean and in the Middle East and North Africa. Open Data for Open State courses targeted at civil servants through Latin America. Open Data and Proactive Disclosure training in Kenya (AODN)

Targets were exceeded due to the far reach of OD4D activities, strategic partnerships and additional leveraging of funds



3.3.2

OD4D contribution to platforms/apps that significantly scale impact in developing countries (at least three countries). At least one third of the innovations will target the empowerment of women and girls.

Baseline (prior to 2015)

0

Expected (March 2019)

7

Achieved (March 2019)

8 (+ 40 pilots)

Expected (March 2020)

-

Achieved (March 2020)

11 (+52 Mini pilots CAFDO)

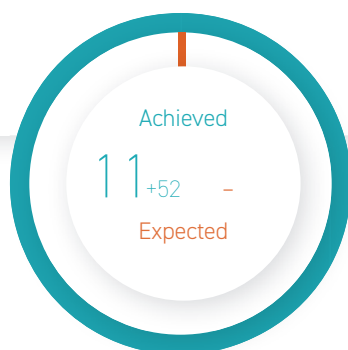
Indicative context and achievements over time**2019:**

The Ananda - Legislative data transcript (Myanmar) .

Sinar Project (Malaysia)

2020:

ILDA: **Femicide Data Standard** (Scaled in 2019), MENA: **'Health System Eye'** in Lebanon, MENA Data Platform, **Open Development Mekong - Finalisation of the CKAN** upgrade and geospatial data standardisation,, **The Ananda - Legislative data transcript** (Myanmar) - adoption of Akomo Ntoso, Popolo-spec standards. **Sinar Project** - use of open data from parliamentary documents for stories. **Africa Open Data Revolution Visualization Dashboard. S.C.O.P.E** - Smart Community Open Platform Ecosystem (COI), have been scaled up, **Caribbean School of Data project** (scaled from initial AGG project). **Projet de Data journalism au Sénégal, Projet de monitoring des marchés publics au Burkina Faso, Projet de suivi de l'aide au développement au Mali** (CAFDO).

2020**2019**

3.4.1

Number of governments tracked on the state of open data supply and use (Barometer/Index)

Baseline (prior to 2015)

50

Expected (March 2019)

0

Achieved (March 2019)

37* (No Barometer was planned for 2018-19, A revised data barometer is being explored for 2020)

Expected (March 2020)

0

Achieved (March 2020)**Cumulative:**

37 countries assessed*:

22 Leader Countries and 15 countries benchmarked in an African Data Revolution Report special assessment (dashboards available at <http://statistics.africa/>)

Planning commenced for the 2021 Global Data Barometer, which will cover the 120 countries

*A further 30 countries will be assessed in late 2020 by ILDA and COI, OD4D partners with additional resources

Indicative context and achievements over time

The Open Data Barometer has been transformed into the Global Data Barometer, and the Index has also been integrated. ILDA and the COI are in the process of completing a 2020 edition of the Open Data Barometer for the Caribbean and Latin America.

Note: An additional 18 African countries were benchmarked on available Gender Data

ODB15 (*86)**Open Data Barometer 2016:**

92 countries

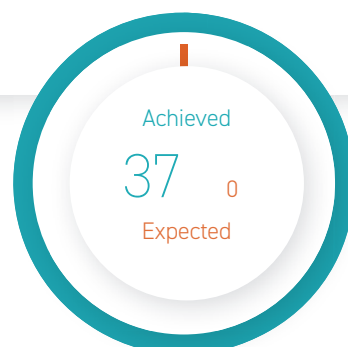
ODB 2017:

115 the Open Data Barometer

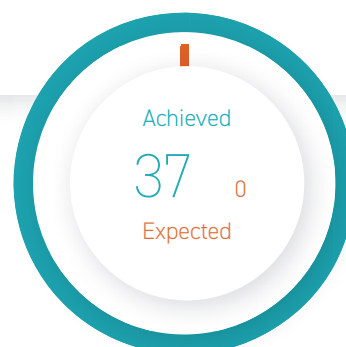
In 2018-19:

22 Leader countries, and 15 assessed in the African Data Revolution Report

2020



2019



3.4.2

High-quality peer-reviewed publications on targeted open data initiatives. At least a third of the new papers will focus on evidence around open government and gender equality.

Baseline (prior to 2015)

2

Expected (March 2019)

50

Achieved (March 2019)

101

Expected (March 2020)

-

Achieved (March 2020)

Cumulative:

146 studies

(45 in 2020)

Indicative context and achievements over time

2020:

State of Open Data covers 36 chapters, 12 case studies from feminist open government

Feminist Open Government Case Study Report



3.5.1

Consolidated OD4D multi-stakeholder regional initiatives.

Baseline (prior to 2015)

2

Expected (March 2019)

7

Achieved (March 2019)

7

Expected (March 2020)

7

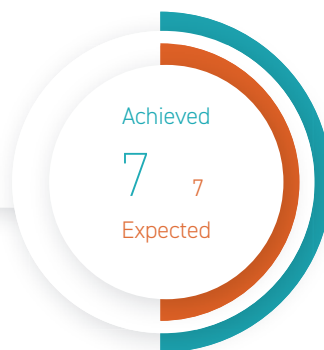
Achieved (March 2020)

7

Indicative context and achievements over time

ILDA, COI, ODECA, Africa Open Data Network (AODN), Open Data in Middle East and North Africa (ODMENA), CAFDO, Asia Open Data Network

2020



2019

**3.5.2**

Financial sustainability - Direct and indirect funds to implement global and regional OD4D strategy (\$ million US)

Baseline (prior to 2015)

6

Expected (March 2019)

18

Achieved (March 2019)

18

Expected (March 2020)

-

Achieved (March 2020)

\$19.5 M* CAD

Indicative context and achievements over time

* Figures do not include funding for OD4D phase III, OD4D leveraged an additional 1.5 M in direct and indirect funding for partners to advance their work

2020



2019



Significant OD4D contributions to advance global sectorial efforts (e.g. agriculture, cities)

Baseline (prior to 2015)

0

Expected (March 2019)

10

Achieved (March 2019)

11

Expected (March 2020)

-

Achieved (March 2020)

12

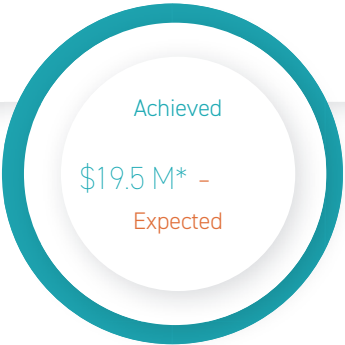
Indicative context and achievements over time

Agriculture (GODAN), Aid Data (IATI), Cities (Open Cities Summit), Procurement/Anti-corruption (Open Contracting, Beneficial Ownership), Transparency (Governance Integrity Accountability and Transparency Agenda in Asia) Elections (ODI), National Statistics (OpenDataWatch), Budgeting (OK), Health (A Tu Servicio and activities exploring refugee and digital health in MENA), Education (Data literacy and pedagogy, School of Data)

2020

Open Contracting Policy developed in the LAC region (ILDA), Scaling of a Femicide Standard (ILDA), Addressing Urban resiliency challenges in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. African Open Data Fellowship that focused on Agriculture, Health, Education, Public Finance and Public Contracting (AODN). Open Data Cookbook., National SDG Reporting Platforms (COI), TellyourMP (COI), School of Open Data (COI), Aid Data (IATI), National Statistics Reporting Platform (COI), Model Open Data Policy (AODN), FOGO Case Study Publication,

2020



2019





