

OPEN DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC)

June 2022







ANNUAL REPORT 2021 2022

OPEN DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC) June 2022







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CAFDO - Communauté d'Afrique francophone des données ouvertes

COI - Caribbean Open Institute

D4D - Data for Development

FOGO - Feminist Open Government

GDB - Global Data Barometer

ILDA - Iniciativa Latinoamericana por los Datos Abiertos

IDRC - International Development Research Centre

IODC - International Open Data Conference

LGBTQI+ - Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex

MENAdata - Open Data Middle East and North Africa

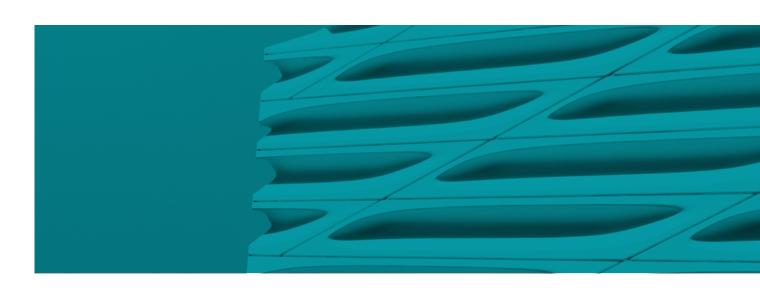
OCP - Open Contracting Partnership

OD4D - Open Data for Development

ODC - Open Data Charter

OGP - Open Government Partnership

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About this report •

This Annual Report covers the second year of activities within Phase 3 of the Open Data for Development (OD4D) program between April 2021 to March 2022. The activities undertaken throughout Phase 3 of the OD4D program have been funded by Global Affairs Canada, the William & Flora Hewlett Foundation, and IDRC. The report summarizes this past year's achievements and lessons learned with specific references to key challenges and the mitigation strategies used, as well as the impact of the gender equity and inclusion framework that guides our work. A detailed explanation of activities against each indicator from our 2020-2022 results framework is also included, a selection of the most relevant outputs and publications over the last year, and a short financial overview can be found in the annexes.

This year's OD4D annual report is also an opportunity to start reviewing the program's progress as we move toward the end of Phase III and its planned milestones. It's a time to reflect on how the program has evolved to build local and global solutions that harness open data to address development challenges around the world. This report shows that despite the unprecedented impact of a global pandemic throughout Phase III, OD4D investments have created a stronger network and a series of projects that have exceeded programmatic expectations. The network has also continued to expand its work beyond open data, building new streams of work related to artificial intelligence, data governance, and digital innovation that have set the stage for continuing work in a post-pandemic world within a broader data for development agenda.



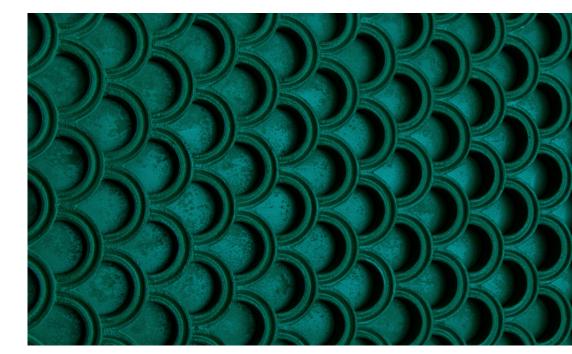


The initial findings of the evaluation of OD4D III that will be published in October 2022 have shown that OD4D has effectively built on the successes of the previous two phases, and that the strategic choices made to enhance the program have contributed to its effectiveness. The OD4D network served to connect regional networks to one another and to global projects. It created enormous potential for the diffusion of innovation among network members. The evaluation has identified that all network functions. including community building and convening, as well as amplification and advocacy, have been advanced. The efforts to encourage greater learning among network members were valued, but not yet sufficiently developed. The program's transition to a data for development network with a much stronger focus on knowledge management and collaboration will support greater cohesion, collaboration, and network sustainability.

We also started to transition the OD4D network toward a broader initiative to advance data for democracy. Expanding the network will be important to develop infrastructures for better data work (such as policies, processes, standards, and systems to gather and use disaggregated and digitised data). In the next year, we will explore the infrastructure needed to support better collaboration among network members and global partners (such as stronger coordination and learning facilitation, activity tracking, multiple and diverse opportunities for dialogue, and shared agenda building); and the importance of continuously demonstrating the value of data for development and how transparency, accountability, and inclusion can lead to better development outcomes.

The OD4D main program objective is to advance the availability, quality, and use of open data to address critical development challenges in the global South. OD4D's network is driven by six regional hubs that identify local priorities, pilot data innovations, undertake research to policymaking and the creation of digital infrastructure, and build capacity and expertise in governments and civil society. Regional hubs include:

- Africa Open Data Network (AODN) based in Kenya,
- ▶ Open Data Asia based in Cambodia/Malaysia,
- Open Data Middle East and North Africa (MENAdata) based in Egypt/Palestine,
- ▶ Caribbean Open Institute (COI) based in Jamaica,
- Iniciativa Latinoamericana por los Datos Abiertos (ILDA) based in Uruguay,
- Communauté d'Afrique francophone des données ouvertes (CAFDO) based in Burkina Faso.



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At the global level, the OD4D Network seeks to support greater accountability and transparency through action-oriented research that explores the development and application of open data, data innovation at the local level, and improvements to the delivery of public services that leave no one behind. Key initiatives have included:

- Publishing the first edition of the Global Data Barometer (GDB) to support research, practice, and evaluate national actions on data for the public good.
- Strengthening Feminist Open Government policy and practice with the Open Government Partnership (OGP).
- Addressing gender pay gaps in the public sector and recognizing unpaid care work, with the Open Data Charter (ODC).
- Opening data for inclusive procurement practices with the Open Contracting Partnership (OCP).

The first phase of the OD4D program was launched in 2015 and ran until 2017 with additional funding from the World Bank, Global Affairs Canada, and the United-Kingdom's Department for International Development. As highlighted in OD4D's

first evaluation released in 2017, the program resulted in "critical contributions to advancing the open data field", developing tools and standards, supporting policymakers, building regional hubs and networks, producing quality research, and staging several global and regional events.

Phase 2 of the OD4D program ran from 2018 to 2020 with additional funding from the William & Flora Hewlett Foundation and Global Affairs Canada, which leveraged Phase 1 work and created new opportunities to explore gender and data through the Feminist Open Government Initiative and also supported new activities in Francophone Africa and Asia.

The program then moved into, and has now largely completed, its third and final phase, which ran from 2020 to 2022. This current phase also received additional funding from Global Affairs Canada and the William & Flora Hewlett Foundation. Throughout this third phase, the program has worked with partners around the world to expand the reach and impact of the OD4D network and its portfolio of regional and global projects, while expanding its focus to include a broader data for development agenda.



2.1 OD4D Phase III:

Objectives and Outcomes

The overarching objective of Phase 3 of the OD4D program has been to facilitate the use of data for improving gender equality and inclusion, good governance, and economic growth. Activities have been aimed at fostering systems change by working with multiple stakeholders – governments, civil society, the private sector, technical experts and specialists, and a special focus on working with under-represented communities including women and girls and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI+). Drawing on this systemic-change approach, OD4D has supported the production, sharing, and use of data to drive inclusion, to conduct action-oriented research to inform data-driven innovations, and to address critical enabling factors like capacity building and policy environments.

In Phase III, OD4D has prioritized activities that contribute to 5 key outcomes:

1) Driving inclusion and gender equality with better data and open government

OD4D explores data-driven tools, practices, and policies that enable inclusive leadership and political influence, focusing on driving gender equality and empowering women.

2) Demonstrating how data innovation contributes to good governance

OD4D supports action research and data-driven innovations in the global South to capture how data initiatives contribute to the achievement of development outcomes such as anticorruption, transparency, gender equality, education, climate change, and more.



3) Improving data capacity: what works?

OD4D designs and scales data literacy initiatives that help build digital skills for women, youth, and other groups to take advantage of new economic opportunities emerging from open data initiatives. The program also tests the effectiveness of ongoing data capacity and literacy initiatives for policymakers and public servants with a focus on understanding how different effective training models work.

4) Supporting southern voices in data policymaking

The program supports southern voices and participation in data policymaking globally, and regional workshops, forums and events that convene policymakers, civil society, and technical experts on data governance.

5) Maintaining the sustainability of the network to support systemic change efforts

OD4D supports the regional hubs and partners to identify sustainable resources and investments, while building capacity and expertise to explore and implement projects integrating gender equality and other intersectional issues.

3.

The Year in Review

Below is an overview of OD4D activities and results from the past year. These examples illustrate the breadth of activity undertaken in support of OD4D's five targeted outcomes but are by no means exhaustive.

3.1 Selected Achievements of the Year

Strengthening Knowledge

LDA became the first organization from the Global South to manage the Global Data Barometer, the largest global benchmark on country-level data governance, data capability, data availability and data use for the public good, reaching 109 countries.

Advancing Gender Equality

Under the Feminist Open Government Initiative, there has been a huge increase in OGP member commitments to advance gender equality. Gender is now among the fastest growing thematic areas for OGP action plans. In total, OGP member countries have made 32 new commitments related to gender and inclusion.

Capacity Building

Through its network, OD4D trained a total of 357 public servants - 77% of which were women. Almost all partners conducted valuable capacity building activities for policymakers. The Caribbean School of Data provided digital and data skills training to over 4000 individuals with over 600 graduates completing the full 15-week programme, and an estimated inflow of 250 new students each month during the first half of 2022.

A Legacy of Teaching Tools

OD4D exceeded its target of 1-5 data literacy tools by producing 59 teaching tools to date, including training courses, workshops, materials, and webinars. ODMena alone conducted 8 open courses on subjects from data analysis to machine learning, and ODAsia produced 10 open courses, including data literacy training for indigenous peoples.

Expanding Inclusion

ODAsia hub has provided a space for Indigenous populations to participate in development projects and has successfully positioned indigenous rights on various international platforms, including at the RightsCon summit, the world's leading summit on human rights in the digital age, where it is now an ongoing theme.

Supporting Southern Leaders

Across the network, southern leaders were supported to take part in regional and global discussions on advancing data for development. Through the CAFDO hub, the support provided has resulted in the establishment of a new regional network of stakeholders to drive the agenda forward and its own biannual conference where members can engage, host workshops, and make commitments toward future endeavours in data.

3.1.2 The Year in Numbers



32

New gender-focused commitments adopted by OGP members and 4 commitments implemented (Spain, Indonesia, Morocco, Argentina)



30

Government units received technical support



35

New publications, including 24 studies exploring key issues on open data and gender



4

Data standards with a gender lens, supporting data transparency on femicides, electoral data, internet affordability, and care services



40

Data literacy resources, building a growing pool of professionals leveraging data for development

13



5

new pilot projects on gender data launched, including care-sector indicators, public procurement, AI and femicide



649

Public servants trained in capacity building programs, with at least 366 female participants



1.408

Members of civil society organizations benefited from capacity building programs, including at least 60% females



>5,000

Subscribers to OD4D's newsletter



>12K

Followers on Twitter

14

3.2 Driving inclusion and gender equality with better data and open government

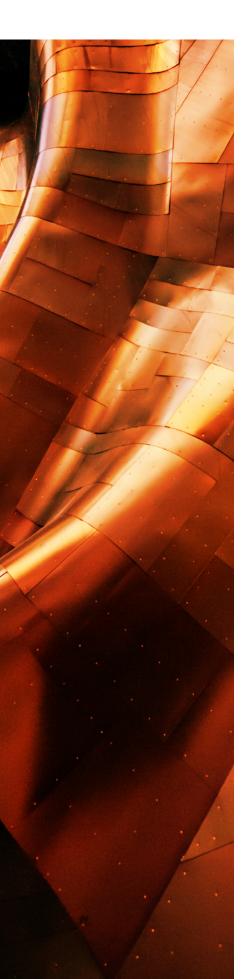
The hubs, as well as global initiatives, all made significant strides this past year in advancing gender equity and inclusion by supporting the prioritization and participation of women and LGBTQI+ groups in a range of community forums as well as in the research process, and by generating new knowledge resources to help governments and civil society harness the power of open and disaggregated data.

OD4D's increased emphasis on gender is clear across all activities supported by the program. All projects have sought to incorporate gender, whether as a main impact area or as a key consideration in broader objectives, and partners have reported an increased ability to generate and use data to advance the rights of women and other marginalized groups.

Here is a selection of how OD4D projects are leading to positive change and lasting impact in this area.

Increasing equity in public procurement

OCP awarded research grants to 9 teams to analyze equity and effectiveness in public procurement, building recommendations on how to make procurement more inclusive and gender sensitive. Out of those projects, 5 used and collected open data to develop data driven methodologies to improve the effectiveness, inclusion, and efficiency of government contracting, and create an innovative approach to ensure that procurement is empowering women leading small businesses. In countries like Colombia, researchers will use data published using the Open Contracting Data Standard, while in the Philippines, Costa Rica, Brazil, and Burkina Faso, the teams will use and collect publicly available procurement data.



Researchers from the gender and inclusion projects implemented by Oxford Insights in Malawi and Argentina will use a more qualitative approach to collect information to understand the challenges women-led businesses face when participating in public procurement. The expected output will be a qualitative framework to measure how inclusive government practices and policies are and to evaluate them.

These efforts build on previous work undertaken in Colombia, which included the development of a normative framework, the construction of guidelines for public buyers, guidance on gender data disclosure, gender guidelines for public buyers, and a socialization plan for women owned businesses. Moreover, OCP has continued its work on a joint policy brief with UN Women to advance work related to gender responsive procurement and inclusive growth.

Using data to combat femicides in Latin America

ILDA has continued its cutting-edge work on data and femicide, and during 2021 and 2022, as part of the Data Against Femicide Alliance, it supported the design of 2 Al-based tools to collect data about femicides. The first tool, the Data Against Femicide Highlighter, helps individual mappers and organizations to quickly scan news articles on the web to see if they have relevant information to incorporate in their databases. The second tool, the Data Against Femicide Email Alerts System, sends individual mappers and organizations potential cases of femicide that get reported in the news.

Aside from designing these valuable tools, ILDA held a series of global and regional workshops titled "Data Against Feminicide" with activists and researchers working on the topic, further positioning the importance of using data and AI to better understand, capture, and prevent femicides.

Publishing and showcasing the value of a gender and inclusion focus

OD4D has made a significant contribution in expanding the gender focus in the Open Data field by publishing and showcasing high quality research that robustly makes the case for a gender focus. In 2021-2022, OD4D partners published a total of 20 reports related to gender. In turn, the use of disaggregated gender data has provided compelling evidence on the existence of gender gaps and inequalities. Aside from already mentioned studies, such as the Femicide Research conducted by ILDA, the gender pay gap and care economy research done by OGP, and research on women in elections conducted by OD4D Asia, other research has looked particularly into the inclusion of women in the open data field, including a report conducted by Open Data Mekong titled "Mekong Women in Open Data: Understanding barriers to women's access to open data in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam".

To magnify the impact of this work, OD4D partners with groups that use open data

for advocacy and programming, further highlighting its value in advancing gender inclusion.

Testing inclusive and empowering research methods

OD4D has gone beyond producing impactful research to test inclusive and empowering research methods that can also further goals of gender inclusion. While traditional research methods can be extractive, and often do not give marginalized populations any power over their data, the methods tested by OD4D partners were consultative and inclusive, while returning agency to participants. For instance, the work of OD4D Asia on Indigenous Data Sovereignty aimed to develop a framework of control and ownership of data for indigenous communities, which involved data literacy training and decentralised data collection.

Partners also relied heavily on qualitative methods while working with marginalised groups, since quantitative structured surveys do not always adequately capture the challenge faced. In Malawi and



Argentina, for example, OCP researchers used a qualitative approach to collect information to understand the challenges women-led businesses face when participating in public procurement. While uptake of these methods is relatively new, they have enabled a significant increase in the participation of women and marginalized populations, and there is already increased interest among practitioners in the field.

Including women's rights and LGBTQI+ groups in consultations, forums, and in the research process

OD4D regional and global partners far exceeded targets for including women's rights groups in consultations and fora, culminating in a total of 50 new women's rights groups included as Phase 3 comes to an end. Although stigma, discrimination, and local laws pose challenges to including LGBTQI+ groups in forums and consultations, 2 new groups were added, as well as 3 indigenous rights groups. OD4D Asia with support from IDRC have consistently brought indigenous activists to the RightsCon Summit and helped to position the topic of indigenous rights as a main theme of the conference.

Most examples drawn from this past year go beyond engaging women's groups in consultations and forums to supporting actual participation in research design, data collection, sensemaking, and dissemination. For instance, at the national level, AODN has engaged with gender equality and women's rights organizations in the production of, access to, and use of gender data to inform their programing on gender equality and women's rights. As other examples, OGP funded CARE Philippines to support research dissemination and outreach with women's rights organizations starting early 2021, and LGBTQI+ communities in Guatemala co-designed research protocols for the research study on occurrence of violence in Guatemala (ILDA).



Providing tailored gender support and guidance for OGP members

Under the Feminist Open Government Initiative, there has been a pronounced increase in OGP signatories' commitments to advance gender equality. While these commitments used to be the least impactful and ambitious, gender is now among the fastest growing thematic areas for OGP action plans with 32 new commitments related to gender and inclusion, and as of March 2022, 32% of the gender-focused commitments had achieved strong results, which shows an upward trend and is much higher than the global average for all OGP commitments.

These commitments range from the national to the local, and they all have the potential to bring about better development outcomes for women. A prominent example is the Mexican government-initiated "Alliance for Care Work", which in 2021 announced a 39 member partnership to drive efforts to confront the care burden that impedes women's economic opportunity. Some innovative examples of OGP Local commitments in 2021 action plans include the local government of Aragon in Spain, which focused on the integration of under-represented groups in public consultations, Banggai in Indonesia, which committed to an online application system to achieve minimum service standards for pregnant women, and Buenos Aires in Argentina, which has committed to the opening of data on access to LGBTQIA+ community rights.



3.3 Demonstrating how data innovation contributes to transparent and accountable governance

The program has made a significant contribution, exceeding all its targets, in demonstrating the value of data for good governance and development. Regional and global partners have produced numerous practical applications for the use of data for public good in various development sectors, including inclusive models of sharing and using data, a new global benchmark to better understand the current status of open data across the world, numerous cutting-edge studies, as well as innovative tools that leverage data to bring about change.

What's more, the research emerging from the program has been disseminated widely and strategically, producing significant evidence to help establish better links between data transparency and improved development outcomes in sectors such as climate change, social safety (gender-based violence), and health.

Improving the use of data for development by implementing inclusive models of producing, sharing, and using data

OD4D partners have produced 8 scaled innovations to enable better governance through evidence-based decision-making and better service delivery. In Colombia for instance, OCP supported government agencies and local governments in gender responsive procurement, working with the city of Palmira to increase the participation of women-led associations in the School Meal Program contracts. The OCP did extensive work to identify the participation of women in the local associations of agricultural producers and found that women lead most local producer associations, but that according to formal documents, it's usually men who own and legally represent these associations. Through advocacy with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Education, they managed to change the tender documents of Palmira's School Meal Program to require the logistic operator to buy at least 30% of required inputs from local producers led by



women. In Asia, our hub partnered with the Women & Rivers Network initiated by International Rivers to develop a platform for women's voices. This included codesign storytelling and support for women to exchange knowledge on rivers and water governance.

Strengthening knowledge on the availability of government data and its use through the Global Data Barometer

Lead by ILDA, program partners launched the Global Data Barometer (GDB), a multidimensional and multilayered study that provides a much-needed look into the state of data for public good in 109 countries. The GDB offers a new global benchmark on data governance, capability, availability, and the use and impact of data for public good, allowing key actors to track progress on shared goals. Its insights can help governments, civil society, and the private sector identify where the need for progress is most urgent.

GDB's over 60K data points were collected by a network of regional research hubs, led by the OD4D hubs, and over 100 researchers, who went beyond exploring the state of openness to take a broader look at data sharing and use for good, including giving additional attention to issues of privacy and inclusion.

Increasing knowledge of effective and inclusive policies, practices, and approaches for using data to improve sustainable development

OD4D supported 5 reports and 13 research papers that specifically explored contributions of open data to domains such as climate change, gender equality and sustainable development. For instance, the GDB developed 7 thematic modules to ensure a 'deeper dive' on such topics as climate action, land, public procurement, company information, political integrity, health & COVID-19, and public finance. The OGP Support Unit instituted new data collection processes to capture quarterly activities and impact in moving commitments at the country level.



A series of updates to the State of Open Data has also been undertaken with the support of the OD4D Hubs that will also be completed by August 2022, including a series of public roundtables that have already taken place to kick-off the process of exploring what has happened in key sectors over the past 5 years on issues such as gender equality, climate action, national statistics, AI, and anti-corruption. This process will continue throughout the remainder of 2022 and into 2023.

Improving innovations to address development challenges

OD4D's hubs made significant contributions to addressing development challenges with 29 innovative tools for change. For instance, MENAdata engaged in an action research project that combined an extended boot camp (applied learning journey) and data literacy program which has resulted in several data products and startups, one of which is I-Watch that provides data in real time about human rights abuses in Palestine to journalists and human rights watch organizations. Another example is the Treasure Beach Smart Community initiative supported by COI, which employs citizen-generated data to inform a community tourism ecosystem. The goal is to boost the local tourism industry by empowering local small business owners to leverage data and strategically position their service offerings.



3.4 Improving data capacity: what works?

The OD4D program has made a major contribution through its capacity building efforts. While regions like MENA and CAFDO started with very limited knowledge or capacity related to data, hubs and partners report having increased their capacity significantly with regard to the use and generation of data. To this end, OD4D program partners have developed a multitude of high-quality data literacy teaching tools, trained hundreds of public servants in producing and using open data effectively, and enhanced the capacity of numerous women's rights organizations and other civil society groups in using data to exercise their rights and drive innovation.

Strengthening the ability of key data stakeholders to produce and use data for policy, entrepreneurship, innovation, journalism, and advocacy

OD4D has now exceeded its Phase 3 target of 1-5 tools by producing 59 data literacy teaching tools to date. These included training courses, workshops, materials, and webinars. Training content included data literacy programs (for basic users to IT experts), data analysis, linking laws to data, and data against femicide. ODMena alone conducted 8 open courses on subjects like data analysis, data management plan, and machine learning, and ODAsia produced 10 open courses and curriculums, including data literacy training for indigenous peoples.



Increasing capacity of public servants, women's rights organizations, and other civil society groups on how to use data to exercise their rights and to drive social innovation

The OD4D program trained a total of 357 public servants - 77% of which were women. Almost all partners conducted valuable capacity building activities among policy makers. For instance, the Caribbean School of Data program of digital literacy and data skills training reached over 4000 beneficiaries, exposed over 2000 to digital literacy course content, with over 600 graduates completing the full 15-week programme, and an estimated inflow of 250 new students each month during the first half of 2022 (73% of participants in the training program conducted by the

Caribbean School of Data identified as female, 30 of them were senior citizens, and several graduates were from the disability groups.). CAFDO trained 20 individuals from the community on open data in Burkina Faso and Chad, ODC trained 30 public servants from statistics bureaus. ODMena trained 79 beneficiaries through its capacity building program, and D4D Asia trained 13 public servants through its Open Data Coordination Workshop. ILDA continued its efforts on data training around femicides, while ODC continued efforts training civil servants on care indicators. An attendance of more than 200 individuals for each event (with around 90% women), and ODAsia trained 50 males and 101 females from civil society through 8 training sessions covering data journalism and data literacy.

Beyond training, these capacity building activities are becoming ustainable, recognized, and integrated into different institutions.

For instance, the MENA regional hub is in talks with the Palestine Capital Market Authority on putting together regulations to facilitate the work of start-ups; and CAFDO has partnered with the African Development Bank on data governance and the use of data for better decision making. Moreover, capacity building efforts have gained international recognition. D4Dasia's data literacy program in the Mekong region received the World Bank's Digital Skills Innovation Award in 2021, in the category of long-range access solution under the Digital Development Partnership. The hub is in the process of scaling this program for a wider audience due to its success. Similarly, the awareness-raising initiative on open data by the MENA hub wants to be taken forward by their Ministry of Telecoms, for additional training of government employees across various sectors.

3.5 Supporting southern voices in data policymaking

The OD4D program has worked diligently to support greater participation from the global South in global forums that impact the development of data-related policy, focusing on positioning southern perspectives on global issues, increasing participation in global research products, incorporating southern voices in publications, and by directly hosting and leading policy discussions that include international stakeholders.

Bringing southern voices to the forefront

Over the past year, OD4D regional partners have continued to add southern voices to global debates and platforms. For instance, ODAsia and indigenous rights activists positioned the topic of indigenous rights on various international platforms, including at the RightsCon summit, the world's leading summit on human rights in the digital age, where it is now an ongoing theme. Similarly, ILDA has successfully published the first edition of the new Global Data Barometer initiative, positioning itself as a global leader in producing and sharing knowledge on the status of open data and data for good across the globe.



Supporting southern leaders to engage in data policy discussions

Regional partners went to great lengths to train and support leaders so that they could advance the open data agenda and take part in regional and global discussions on advancing data for development. Partners supported leaders through a variety of initiatives, including in Malaysia, Kenya, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone. What's more, the OGP Support Unit (SU) provided tailored support and guidance to 20 member countries and numerous local members, including Afghanistan, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, Seychelles, and Uruguay, among others. These efforts are already making a difference in data policy discussions. For instance, through the CAFDO hub, the support provided by OD4D has resulted in the development of a network of committed stakeholders within the region that will form the foundation of future activity. This CAFDO network now hosts its own biennial conference on open data, where members can engage, host workshops, and make commitments towards future endeavours in data.

Advancing research and southern perspectives

The OD4D program has produced and disseminated a crucial body of work reflecting underrepresented perspectives in the realm of open data. These include at least 16 papers that have been cited over 50 times. For instance, COI published "Towards a Scalable Digital Skills Training Architecture for Resource-Constrained Environments: The Case of Ayitic Goes Global in Haiti", ILDA produced "The registry of violence against LGBTI people: Datafication and protocols", and ODAsia continued its work in the Mekong Delta and published "Reconsidering the Climate Change Policy Process and Recommendations for Policy Reforms in the Mekong Delta: A Case Study in Ca Mau Province", as well as "A method for measuring women climate vulnerability: a case study in Vietnam's Mekong Delta".



3.6 Maintaining the sustainability of the network to support systemic change efforts

The program succeeded in building and strengthening a sustainable network with regional hubs across the globe. The hubs have developed their own partnerships, networks and funding streams further amplifying the OD agenda and tackling systemic issues. The quality and sustainability of the OD4D network is the result of consistent efforts to strengthen capacities, expand collaboration, deepen coordination, and enhance communication.

Sustainability of OD4D network hubs

Through sustained efforts, the program significantly strengthened the sustainability of regional hubs across the board. Some regional hubs have expanded their connections and working partnerships with similar organizations, forming wide-reaching local networks (D4Dasia, ILDA). Others have established relationships with institutional actors interested in the open data field, which have the potential to anchor open data research (MENAData and CAFDO). All regional hubs have contributed to global open data initiatives (World Bank Development Report and Global Data Barometer), which have served to amplify their voices while supporting systemic change efforts.

Capacity of OD4D hubs to support coordination, communication, and research

The hubs made important strides in supporting program objectives and agendas. For instance, each hub had its own dissemination strategy and budget, which strengthened its capacity while promoting innovation and data use. Moreover, the global project teams acted as an additional resource for the hubs in specific instances, providing an added value for the regional hubs. Similarly, collaboration opportunities for the regional hubs with global projects have enabled access to thematic experts and facilitated their contributions to global debates.



Local enabling environments

The OD4D program made a notable contribution in building a more receptive ecosystem for the work of the regional hubs through successful hands-on field building activities. Specifically, in regions with a very low baseline of open data knowledge and use (i.e., MENA and CAFDO regions), the OD4D program improved the level of readiness of relevant regional actors to engage in open data and data for development discussions. Though a broad range of events and engagements with existing processes, the work of the hubs have positively contributed to greater government readiness and long-term sustainability of different data efforts.

Communication and public engagement efforts

IDRC published new editions of the OD4D newsletter to provide program news on new publications, blogs, and events throughout the network that reaches about 5,000 subscribers. Newsletter archives are available here. On social media, OD4D has continued its expansion with now almost 12K followers on Twitter. The website has also been revamped to include greater access to past reports and outputs, and it has been linked to the new D4D Global Hub at D4D.net.

4.

Challenges and Mitigation Strategies



Operational flexibility

OD4D has had to continue to adapt its plans and strategies to accommodate the impact of the pandemic, embracing greater flexibility in program approaches and virtual check-ins with program partners to ensure program objectives could still be delivered. OD4D's approach has proven to be successful as the network has generally exceeded program expectations, while also responding to the unique logistical and programming challenges resulting from the COVID pandemic. The network has also continued to expand its work far beyond open data toward a somewhat broader data for development focus, exploring multiple streams of work such as data sovereignty, data governance, and artificial intelligence in particular, that will be even more crucial in a post-pandemic development agenda.

Shifting government priorities

Governments too have re-prioritize their efforts, often defunding or disrupting pre-existing initiatives related to transparency and accountability, inclusion, and the promotion of data use and re-use - sometimes in the context of responding to the COVID-19 crisis, and sometimes not. The hubs have adjusted their activities, and strengthened their partnership development focus, in response to recovery efforts or added COVID-19 considerations to current activities. As an example, all hubs actively collaborated with the Open Data Charter and the OECD's Digital Government and Data Unit's efforts to open COVID-19 data, as well as supported the inaugural edition of the Global data Barometer which incorporated a specific focus on the response of health systems during COVID-19.

Postponing IODC & other network events

The International Open Data Conference (IODC) postponed from November 2020 was unable to be rescheduled during the past year due to ongoing COVID concerns, and a decision has yet to be made in relation to a date for an in-person event



that will now not be scheduled until 2023. OD4D remains committed to host the first IODC to be held in Africa and is even looking into an event with an expanded focus to include broader interests related to the data for development agenda that would still incorporate a dedicated IODC component. It will need to be determined whether the different speeds at which countries 'open up' around the world will support an inperson event even if it includes virtual elements. The network will continue to host a wide range of virtual events and an increasing number of face-to-face events in the lead up to the global event.

Democratic backsliding remained a trend.

Authoritarianism and populist movements have been further deteriorating the quality of democracies in 2021-22. For instance, the coups in Burkina Faso and Tunisia directly affected the legitimacy of open data reforms promoted by partners and created greater challenges to sustain them. Yet, differently from disruptions in Myanmar, the interaction with government officials continued in these two countries, and partners are continuing with their efforts. In many other places, there is also growing concerns around misinformation and the growing polarization in the information ecosystem will disrupt constructive dialogue in an increasingly relevant digital public sphere. Working together with allies such as the Open Government Partnership and Freedom Online Coalition, OD4D has engaged with the "year of action" launched at the Summit for Democracy in December 2021 and started to coordinate actions at national and regional levels.

5.

Sender Equity and Inclusion

OD4D's hubs have continued to mainstream gender awareness into their work wherever possible during 2021/22, while often going beyond awareness to examine, analyze, and build an evidence base to inform long-term practical changes in structural power relations and norms that define the differentiated experiences of men and women.

OD4D started off from a low base in terms of GEI in open data, and there are many real barriers in countries where political systems and socio-cultural norms still discriminate against women and / or sexual minorities. Many researchers still do not know how to conduct non-extractive research with marginalised or hard to reach groups. However, advances have been made, particularly in developing standards, demonstrating the value of gender disaggregated data, and experimenting with more transformative research methods (such as those used with indigenous populations by ODAsia).

Other ongoing themes tackled by the network include increased awareness of gender issues in open government, critical gaps in information and pay, access and participation in public procurement, and a focus on gender mainstreaming throughout organizational processes and planning. These activities have brought transformational change for OD4D hubs and partner initiatives. As a case in point, under their partnership with OD4D, the OGP has continued over the past year to promote the integration of gender equality and LGBTQI+ communities in the development of National Action Plans by member countries. The focus was on getting member countries to make gender-aware commitments within their National Action Plans that respond to gender-specific constraints on rights implemented (e.g. GBV, pay equity, leadership, access to information, and LGBTQI+ relevant commitments). For 2022, they have reported that 32 new commitments have been made in the received Action Plans, 30 of those from developing countries.



The preliminary findings of the overall program evaluation for Phase 3 goes further to commend the strategic decision to integrate gender into all its projects; however, there was still more success with projects that were gender specific rather than gender integrated projects, mainly because of limited standards on gender and equity and a lack of gender disaggregated data.

Overall, the evaluation goes further to conclude that OD4D has been effective in meeting or exceeding its gender-related targets. All the OD4D projects and most of the partners included in the survey consider their research to be either gender transformative or gender responsive. This indicates that OD4D is building strong gender components into its ecosystem and an overarching disposition toward inclusiveness. Projects have typically included a range of different groups, including women's groups and other minorities or marginalised populations.

6.

Priorities for 2022-23

As highlighted in Annex 1, OD4D has surpassed its programmatic objectives. While most projects are closing in the mid of 2022, many additional results and longer-term outcomes will still come to fruition in the coming year. Thus, this final year of the OD4D program will be crucial to transform research into sustainable impact and synthesize findings.

Also, most of this past year's activities have served as a bridge to IDRC's emerging Data for Development (D4D) agenda as a result of the range of projects undertaken by the regional hubs, and the linking and synthesizing of lessons in priority areas for the new D4D programming objectives such as gender equality and data for democratic governance.





The OD4D network has already effectively moved well beyond open data, building expertise, and connecting with other communities in areas such as artificial intelligence, data governance, and other emerging development challenges. To support and facilitate the ongoing evolution of OD4D to D4D for both the OD4D regional hubs, as well as an expanded network of regional and global partners, this past year also saw the launch of the new Data for Development (D4D) Global Research Hub (D4D.net). The Hub is working with the OD4D hubs to facilitate collective action around key initiatives such as the Global Data Barometer and the State of Open Data. The Hub will continue to strengthen collaboration between the OD4D hubs and a broad network of other D4D stakeholders by creating and mobilising the knowledge needed to advance the use of data to address critical development challenges across the Global South, with a particular focus on advancing efforts to support to data governance in fragile democracies and continuing to bring a feminist lens to data for development efforts.

The full evaluation to be completed on Phase 3 of the OD4D program will provided an independent assessment of the results achieved by the program, identifying several lessons learned in order to leverage key elements of the program in advancing a broader set of priorities under a data for development agenda. In identifying lessons learned, we are building on both strengths and challenges identified in the Annual Report and the Phase 3 Program Evaluation around key objectives that will likely continue under D4D programming.

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Tracking Progress Toward Planned Outcomes

Driving inclusion ar	Driving inclusion and gender equality with better data and open government	th better data and o	pen government
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES Enhanced gender-aware commitments within governm relevant commitments)	nent National Action Plans that res _t	oond to gender-specific constrai	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES Enhanced gender-aware commitments within government National Action Plans that respond to gender-specific constraints on rights implemented (e.g. GBV, pay equity, leadership, access to information, and LGBTQI+ relevant commitments)
INDICATORS	PHASE 3 TARGETS	PHASE 3 TOTAL COUNTS	ANNUAL PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2021-2022
1.1 Number of implemented OGP commitments (or other government policy arenas) which include a gender component or LGBTQI+ relevant component (developing countries)	5-10 new commitments developed, evidence of implementation in 2-5 commitments	51 new commitments. 46 from developing countries, (4 new LGBTQ+ commitments)	 OGP members have made 32 new commitments related to gender (30 from developing countries). The OGP SU also provided targeted guidance to four local governments who had reached out to request gender-specific design support, namely Shama District, Ghana, El Kef Municipality, Tunisia; Peñatolén, Chile; and Catalunya, Spain. The support was provided in partnership with partners such as Equal Measures 2030.
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES Governments and civil society use data on issues relati	ring to women's rights and gender o	lata to inform policy and practise	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES Governments and civil society use data on issues relating to women's rights and gender data to inform policy and practise (such as in addressing femicides and gender pay gaps)
INDICATORS	PHASE 3 TARGETS	PHASE 3 TOTAL COUNTS	ANNUAL PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2021-2022
2.1 Number of scaled approaches that support better governance and/or increased gender equality	1-5 new programs or practices adopted in part as a result of new data	B new programs and pilot projects.	 (DDC) Care Indicators Systems in Buenos Aires. (ILDA) Two different pilot programs in countries to improve identification and registry of data on femicide. (AODN) Data capacity diagnostic tools implemented by governments to identify data capacity deficiencies and how to enhance them, leading to Nigeria Agriculture Program and Sierra Leone data portat for SDG reporting. (MENA) Abed Khooli engaged with the government in the formulation of the Open Data Policy which was adopted by a ministerial committee; a new drafted Al policy is also under review. (MENA) Dr. Nagla Rizk has become advisor to the government on Al policy in Egypt data for public good.

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INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES Governments and civil society use data on issues related	iting to women's rights and gender	data to inform policy and practise	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES Governments and civil society use data on issues relating to women's rights and gender data to inform policy and practise (such as in addressing femicides and gender pay gaps)
INDICATORS	PHASE 3 TARGETS	PHASE 3 TOTAL COUNTS	ANNUAL PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2021-2022
2.1.1 Number of pilot projects develop new models of producing, using and sharing gender data in specific domains (including capacity building activities)	Up to 8 projects	5 new pilot projects Capacity building activities	 (DDC) Three training sessions to build solid indicators that can reflect the economic and social distribution of care duties. (DCP) Action Research project we awarded research grants to 9 teams to analyze equity and effectiveness in public procurement. Out of those projects, 5 will use, collect, and structure public procurement open data and develop data driven methodologies to improve the effectiveness, inclusion and efficiency of government contracting (ILDA) Data Against Femicide engaged with hundreds of activists and researchers throughout Latam. (OGP) 'Shaping the Agenda on Gender and Open Government' brought together OGP governments, civil society, and partners who are shaping the agenda on gender and open government, including examples from Morocco, Finland, and Mexico. (ADDN) Watch Party in collaboration with Data 4 Africa organized event designed to bring attention to the urgent need for more women in data-related fields. (CAFDD) 4 formation introductive aux données ouvertes au Burkina Faso, Tchad. (Asia) Two Data Literacy Training Programs: Forestry Sector in Vietnam and Can Tho University, and one internal training for Center for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas. (MENA) Capacity Building Program: Professional training program in Applied Data Science: (5 cohorts), one Regional Collaboration initiatives, and one Data Literacy Program.
2.1.2 Number of high quality research studies about gender data	8-10 additional case studies produced for countries or in sectors (Baseline: 13 country case studies and 5 thematic case studies)	30 studies about gender data 4 data standards developed.	 (ILDA): 'Inclusive decision-making depends on producing the right data', 'Digital response to the pandemic in LAC countries', 'Data for Development the road ahead', 'Algorithms to integrate gender perspective in the justice sector'. (COI) 'Towards a Scalable Digital Skills Training Architecture for Resource-Constrained Environments: The Case of Ayitic Goes Global in Haiti'. (Asia) 'Reconsidering the Climate Change Policy Process and Recommendations for Policy Reforms in the Mekong Delta: A Case Study in Ca Mau Province'. 'Women and rivers storytelling platform'. Initial report findings: users and features. 'Highlights on Gender and Ethnic minorities in Vietnam'.

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INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES Governments and civil society use data on issues rela	ating to women's rights and gender	r data to inform policy and practise	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES Governments and civil society use data on issues relating to women's rights and gender data to inform policy and practise (such as in addressing femicides and gender pay gaps)
INDICATORS	PHASE 3 TARGETS	PHASE 3 TOTAL COUNTS	ANNUAL PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2021-2022
2.1.3 Number of inclusive data standards developed (for example on femicides, gender pay gap data)	1 data standard scaled; 1-3 additional data standards piloted (Baseline: 1 data standard)	6 data standards developed or modified 6 have been piloted and 2 used in more than 3 countries (Femicide data standard, and 0GP co-creation standards)	 (DDC) Together with Buenos Aires City's Statistics Bureau is building city indicators to account for the care (paid and unpaid) sector. (DGP) Built a tracker to collect data on how the pandemic affected open government. Also updated its Participation and Co-Creation Standards in 2021-22, mainstreaming gender and inclusion as a central part of the OGP process. This highlights and establishes the minimum requirements for all OGP members, one of which is inclusive participation. (ILDA) Implemented the Femicide data standard for Latin America and the Caribbean, published the first edition of the Global Data Barometer, and partnered with OAS on migration data. (Asia) Published gender data on electoral candidates and results. Community level and regional consultations to support the development of a consolidated framework for an Asian Indigenous Data Sovereignty Standard. Malaysia published gender segregated data and Internet accessibility and affordability for urban lower income communities. Indigenous Data Sovereignty (IDS) - Extensive consultations conducted to formulate a consolidated framework for an Asian IDS standard. (OCP) Colombia researchers published gender-responsive data adapting the Open Contracting Data Standard, while in the Philippines, Costa Rica, Brazil, and Burkina Faso, collecting and using publicly available procurement data. (GDB) GDB supported discussions on how data is collected and organized and how human biases are reproduced in these processes. https://apolutical.co/solution-articles/en/inclusive-decision-making-depends-on-producing-the-right-data
2.1.4 Number of outreach tools and processes, stories developed	1 blog per month	53 blogs / outreach tools	 ILDA published 9 blogs related to the future of the open data agenda. GDB published 25 blogs in collaboration with the thematic partners. AODN published 4 blogs related to gender violence and data governance. OCP published one blog related to gender equality. OCP published one blog related to gender equality.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES Increased inclusion of women's rights groups and LCBTQI+ groups in consultations and forums (NAP co-creation, consultations, etc)	BTQI+ groups in consultations and	forums (NAP co-creation, consul	ations, etc)
INDICATORS	PHASE 3 TARGETS	PHASE 3 TOTAL COUNTS	ANNUAL PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2021-2022
3.1 Number of new women's rights groups engaged in open government practices and data production consultations	10-15 new groups engaged in countries around the world	50+* women's groups engaged	 (0GP) By April 2022 over 45 women's groups engaged in the development of NAPs (0DC) Worked with GCBA in partnership with Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Gênero. (A0DN) Engaged with gender equality and women's rights organizations on the production of access to and use of gender data to inform their programing on gender equality and women's rights. 1. Achieving better outcomes with better - Gender Data Network 2. Data 2x - Kenya Editors Guild (ILDA) Femicide data standardization project held a series of workshops titled Data Against Femicide with activists and researchers working on the topic of femicide, this was done at a regional and global level. The leading organizations are ILDA, Data+ Feminism lab (MIT) and Feminicidio Uruguay. In 2021, one event had +200 people registered. (GDB) Webinar on "Gender and Inclusions" organized on March 1st, 2021, by the Global Data Barometer team.
3.2. Number of new LGBTQI+ groups engaged in open government practices and data production consultations	5-10 new groups engaged in countries around the world	2 new LGBTQI+ groups engaged 3 new groups on indigenous sovereignty engaged	 LGBTIQ (ILDA) - The registry of violence against LGBTI people - 'Datification and protocols: The case of Guatemala'. For this paper, Daniel Villatoro interviewed members of the LGBTQI+ community of Guatemala in collaboration with LGBTQI+ communities in the region on the creation of protocols for the collection of data on violence against LGBTQI+ communities. INDIGENOUS (ASIA) OD4D Asia Hub brought together indigenous activists at RightsCon2019 in Tunis to coordinate a series of 'Solve my Problem' sessions on Indigenous Data Sovereignty. Since RightsCon2020, the hub has collaborated with various Indigenous organizations to present best practices for collecting and strengthening Indigenous Data Sovereignty, resulting in Indigenous Rights becoming a main theme in programming for RightsCon.

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Understanding how data innovation is contributing to good governance and development

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

Improved use of data for development by implementing inclusive models of producing, sharing and using data to support good governance through evidence-based decision making, better service delivery, and people (especially women) to exercise their rights

INDICATORS	PHASE 3 TARGETS	PHASE 3 TOTAL COUNTS	ANNUAL PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2021-2022
4.1 Number of OD4D pilots significantly scale impact in developing countries (in at least three countries)	1-3 scaled innovations, based on 5-8 tested	8 scaled innovations	 (Asia) - Open contracting, beneficial ownership, legislative data standards (Kenya, Cambodia and Malaysia) (AODN) - Sierra Leone and Nigeria using CKAN data portal from Kenya - (ILDA) - Femicide data OCP - gender implementations (CAFDO) - Projects monitoring platform (Tunisia, Madagascar, Chad, Burkina Faso) & Public procurement monitoring platform (Tunisia, Madagascar, Chad, Burkina Faso)
4.1.1 Number of impact research studies that explore contributions of open data to domains such as climate change	3-5 studies	10 studies	 (GDB) Global Data Barometer published Global Report and 7 thematic modules on climate action, land, public procurement, company information, political integrity, health & Covid-19, and public finance. (OD4D) A series of updates to the State of Open Data will be published in early 2022 with synthesis of work from the OD4D Hubs. (OGP) The OGP Support Unit has instituted new data collection processes to capture quarterly activities and impact in moving forward OGP at the country level.
4.2 Evidence of government using data	At least 100	109 countries	 The GDB results launched in May 2022 with data from 109 countries
4.2.1 Tested data for development innovations and use cases (with a focus on data to improve gender equality)	5-8 innovations and use cases	29 innovative tools	 (OCP) 7 projects to collect and structure public procurement open data in Philippines, Colombia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, and Argentina. (ILDA) 2 digital tools to help identify and collect data on femicide. (MENA) (7) The project engaged in an extended action research that combined an extended boot camp (applied learning journey) and Data literacy program resulting in a number of data products or data startups. 1. System of Potato Disease 2. I-Watch. Palestine's source of Reliable Information 3. Virtual Assistance for Patients and Customer Support 4. Pricing Model 5. Al-Haq: Damage Caused by the Israeli Occupation 6. Data Literacy Short Cases 7. Applied Data science program cases7 tools and courses on data literacy related to health, agriculture, pricing model and applied data. (Asia) (6) Tools developed include open data in constrained environments, beneficial ownership, procurement, investments and extractives, electoral data, and transparency. (GDB) GDB developed specific indicators for land data collection and use. (ODC) ODC and the City of Buenos Aires are developing tools to use for analysis for gender pay gaps and care indicators (paid and unpaid). (COI)XThe Treasure Beach Smart Community initiative employs citizen-generated data (interactive community manning) to support a community menosystem.

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Improving data capacity: what works?

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INDICATORS	PHASE 3 TARGETS	PHASE 3 TOTAL COUNTS	ANNIJAI PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2021-2022
5.1 Number of high-quality research and evaluation of approaches to data capacity and literacy are produced and shared (including which approaches are more inclusive to women and under-represented groups)	1-5 evaluation studies and 1-5 data literacy teaching tools	79 data literacy teaching tools	 LDA developed tools around femicide, gender violence and education, and two training sessions on femicide data and data praxis. D4Asia developed tools for journalists, as well as tailored programs for ethnic minorities in Vietnam. CAFD0 developed trainings around satellite imagery for urban governance C0I developed tools for data literacy and sentiment analysis GDB developed data stories, thematic blogs, and materials to address beneficial ownership, procurement, finance, land and political integrity modules. GDB also developed specific materials for regional approaches. MENA developed courses for business, data analytics in human rights, startups, and open data.
51.1 Number of male and female public servants who have participated in online and offline training and support	200, with at least 50% women	Female: 366 Male:1 83	 (DDC) 30 public servants from the Statistics Bureau were trained throughout the 3 sessions (23 women and 7 men) (LLDA) Data Against Femicide: Throughout November 2020 and over Zoom, ILDA, Data + Feminism Lab (MIT) and Feminicidio Uruguay hosted a series of talks and workshops titled "Data Against Feminicides" with the objective of fostering an international community of practice around femicide data. Attendance for these series were around 90% women. (MENA) Capacity Building Program: # of beneficiaries: 79 (female: 41 - male: 38) (MENA) Capacity Building Program: # of beneficiaries: 79 (female: 41 - male: 38) (CAFDO) Formation introductive aux donnees ouvertes au Burkina Faso (4 men) Formation introductive au genre au Burkina Faso (2 women, 5 men) Formation introductive au genre au Ichad (1 woman, 3 men) Formation introductive au genre au Burkina Faso (2 women, 5 men) Formation introductive au genre au Burkina Faso (2 women, 5 men) Formation introductive au genre au Ichad (1 woman, 4 men) (Asia) "Open Data" for Accountability and Anti-Corruption", Data Coordination Workshop on governance, integrity and anti-corruption policies and initiatives (M:6 F.7, 53% women) (AoDN) Data for Africa We Want: A Close Up on The African UN Data for Development Platform: Public Servants: None Utility of the GDB for Sub-Saharan Africa: 4 Females and 2 Males Gender Data Financing in Sub-Saharan Africa: Public Servants: 3 Females and 3 Males 2 Females and 3 Males

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES Strengthened ability of key data stakeholders (policyn	nakers, civil society, women's righ	ts groups, entrepreneurs) to prodi	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES Strengthened ability of key data stakeholders (policymakers, civil society, women's rights groups, entrepreneurs) to produce and use data for policy, entrepreneurship, innovation, journalism, advocacy
INDICATORS	PHASE 3 TARGETS	PHASE 3 TOTAL COUNTS	ANNUAL PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2021-2022
5.1.2 Number of governments receiving technical support	between 5-10	30 government units or ministries	 ODMena provided technical support to 14 government entities through the Open Data initiative. ODAsia provided technical support to the Malaysian Administrative Modernisation and Management Planning Unit for impact and anti-corruption and the UK Government Digital Services on open data, procurement, beneficial ownership, and digital government. AODN supported the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Fisheries and Cooperatives (Kenya), the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Nigeria), the Sierra Leone News Agency, the Kenya School of Government and the Commission on administrative Justice, the Office of the Registration of Political Parties (Kenya) and the Office of the Presidency (Kenya)
5.1.3 Number of male and female civil society participants in 0040 training and capacity building activities	200, with at least 50% women	1408 with around 60 % female participation	 (ILDA) Data Against Femicide: 2021 Edition with Data + Feminism Lab (MIT) and Feminicidio Uruguay hosted a series of talks and workshops titled "Data Against Feminicides" with over 200 participants (MENA) Capacity Building Program: # of beneficiaries: 81 (female: 45 - male: 36) (MENA) Capacity Building Program: # of beneficiaries: 81 (female: 45 - male: 36) (MENA) Capacity Building Program: # of beneficiaries: 81 (female: 45 - male: 36) (MENA) Capacity Building Program: # of beneficiaries: 81 (female: 45 - male: 36) (MENA) Capacity Building Program: # of beneficiaries: 81 (female: 45 - male: 36) (MENA) Capacity Building Program: # of beneficiaries: 81 (female: 45 - male: 36) (AAFDO) Formation introductive au genre au Chad (2 women, 4 men) Formation introductive au genre au Burkina Faso (2 women, 3 men) Formation introductive au genre au Tchad (2 women, 5 men) (Asia) Investigative Data Journalism (Online), March 2021 (M:7, F.6, 46% women) Trainings under Women Storytelling project in Vietnam, January- May and December 2021 (F:48, 100% women) Tainings under Literacy Training Program for Forestry Sector in Laos, January - March 2021 (F:48, 100% women) Tainings under Literacy Training Program for Micros Up on The African UN Data for Development Platform: Public Servants: 12 Females Utility of the 6DB for Sub-Saharan Africa held: Public Servants: 26 Females and 3 Males on Violence Against Women and Girls in Africa During Covid: Public Servants: 2 Females and 3 Males or COOI) The Caribbean School of Data program of digital literacy and data skills training was able to reach over 4000 beneficiaries, expose over 2000 to digital literacy and data skills training the full 15-week program demographics included: -73% of learners who identified as female - over 30 graduating learners as senior citizens (>55 years old) - several graduates from the disability community
5.1.4 Number of people supported in data entrepreneurship activities	100, with at least 50% women	Approx: 692, with more than 60% women	 (C0I) Upon completion of the course, graduates are surveyed to assess their perception on the course's usefulness and impact on their own lives. Of the over 600 graduates ◆ 86 percent of survey respondents reported increased confidence in seeking a job ◆ 96 percent of survey respondents reported the course made them more job-ready ◆ 95 percent reported an improvement in self-perception ◆ 92 percent reported they have used the materials learned outside of the class (MENA) 47: Women and youth

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INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

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INDICATORS	PHASE 3 TARGETS	PHASE 3 TOTAL COUNTS	ANNUAL PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2021-2022
6.1 Papers, case studies and research published to help inform data governance issues and approaches (focus on including under-represented perspectives)	1-10	1 6 papers 50 citations	 (ILDA) The registry of violence against LGBTI people.: Datification and protocols. The case of Guatemala' // Feminism, ethics and geospatial data: A reflection towards a joint analysis. // Feminicide & Machine learning: Detecting Gender-based Violence to Strengthen Civil Sector Activism. (COI) Towards a Scalable Digital Skills Training Architecture for Resource-Constrained Environments: The Case of Ayitic Goes Global in Haiti' (Asia) Reconsidering the Climate Change Policy Process and Recommendations for Policy Reforms in the Mekong Delta: A Case Study in Ca Mau Province // Women and rivers storytelling platform. Initial report findings: users and features. // A method for measuring women's dimate vulnerability: a case study in Vietnam's Mekong Delta.
6.1.1 Number of leaders who received support to engage in data policy discussions (at least 50% women and under-represented groups)	up to 100 receive travel or financial support to attend regional or global events	Not applicable given COVID restrictions (34 female and 25 male leaders supported)	 (MENA) Open Data initiative: 14 Governmental Entities - Digital transformation readiness assessment: 22

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES Improved data governance approaches are inclusive			
INDICATORS	PHASE 3 TARGETS	PHASE 3 TOTAL COUNTS	ANNUAL PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2021-2022
6.2 Number of citations of research contributions to regional and global forums	At least one citation / contribution per case study	8 citations	 COI was cited 5 times in the Jamaica Observer for Flow-CSOD partnerships with Treasure Beach Women's Group on the Treasure Beach Smart Community Initiative, upgrade digital literacy and advocacy skills to young people from at-risk communities island-wide GDB was mentioned in Argentina's Telam: Latin America seeks to standardize femicide data to measure impact
6.2.1 Number of male and female participants annually engaged in 0040 supported events [global (IODC), regional events (Condatos, AODC, DevCA, CAFDO) and national events]	No target set but with a 50-50% with overall participation indicative of levels of interest	3,686 participants (at least 6 4% female participation)	 (GDB) he Global Data Barometer project organized monthly regional and global calls to develop the Barometer first edition: methods, themes, modules, etc. These online events involved representatives from across the Regional Hubs (ILDA) supported and shared information with 19 leaders in the region through their engagement with OAS. 350 people (90% women) participated on the "Data Against Feminicide" event 120 people (60% women) participated in the course "Data Praxis". Through "Futures of the open data agenda - Abrelatam ConDatos 2021", 113 experts participated and were supported through mentoring and other engagement activities, 75 of those were panelists, of which 69% were women. (MENA) held a series of roundtable discussions and meetings in which 41 people participated (51% women), as well as webinars with 24 participated (47% women), and programs with 29 participated (51% women). The events carried outby Birzeit University had almost the same number of women and men attending, approximately 825 people participated in webinars and talks, and 172 in workshops. (CAFDO) 4 leaders in the unifor digital governance have been involved in discussion with the Madagascarteam about the regulation. In Burkina Faso, the team hosted a meeting on the rightto information. Roadmap includes the proposition of the new law. 19 people attended this meeting. The team has also taken part in the rational statistical master plan 2021-2025 validation workshop. During this workshop, more than 100 persons attended. (ODC) held 3 training sessions, 8 leaders participated (7 women, 1 men). Training sessions with the General Director and Deputly Director of Socio Demographic Statistics, and Chief of different Departments under that same Director and Deputly Director of Socio Demographic Statistics, and Chief to different Departments under that same Directors. Sociodemografic analysis and Vital Statistics, and Chief persons around the Open Data Week organized by New York City,
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES Government progress on data enabling environments, availability,	s, availability, sharing, and use		
INDICATORS	PHASE 3 TARGETS	PHASE 3 TOTAL COUNTS	ANNUAL PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2021-2022
7.1 Research undertaken to build evidence on progress of countries in developing data enabling environments	Assess the "data" status of 100 countries.	109 countries assessed.	 The Global Data Barometer provided new evidence on the state of data for public good - and its enabling environment - in 109 countries with the support of all OD4D regional hubs and over 100 researchers worldwide.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE

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INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

Improved sustainability of 0040 network hubs			
INDICATORS	PHASE 3 TARGETS	PHASE 3 TOTAL COUNTS	ANNUAL PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2021-2022
8.1 Additional support for the hubs work, show evidence of strategic engagement and/or collaborations outside the network	No target set	At leas 89 instances	 (DCP) Collaborating with the Africa Freedom of Information Centre (AFIC) on a project under the Growth and Economic Opportunities for Women (GrOW). In addition, the impact accelerator program received 36 applications globally out of 111 that focused on inclusion and women in procurement, and 8 of those applications moved to the second round and are currently under review. (ILDA) Engaging with other donors and partners that enhance the outputs of the programme, including the Global Data Barometer, collaboration with the OAS and MIT. In addition, the following organizations contributed in-kind to the organization of Abrelatam - Condatos: Government of Panama, Red Palta, Open Data Charter, Poder Judicial de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, SocialTic, Agency, PODER, Karisma, IPANDETEC, TEDIC, AlSur, Datasketch, La Diaria, Khipu, Cambá, Prosperia, La Nación Data, OjoConMiPisto, OjoPúblico, El Faro, Data Civica, Hiperderecho. (MENA) through A2K4D, the hub explores collaborations with other research institutions around the globe. (ASIA) OD4D Asia Core Partners (Sinar Project and EWMI-Open Development Initiatives around the globe. (ASIA) OD4D Asia Core Partners (Sinar Project and EWMI-Open Development Initiatives of OD4D: EWMI has received a grant from Luminate to support the Open Development Initiatives work on Indigenous Data Sovereignty; Freedom of Expression in Malaysia; Regional Civic Tech and open data stories for Southeast Asia (USAID USD4,9765). (GDB) The project established partnerships with Access Info Europe, Institute for Development of Freedom of Information, Open Data Kosvo. Financial contributions received: ISOC Chapter Hong Kong (\$153,000) from, which secured joint efforts of the deployment of the GDB with these partners: InfoCutture Russia, Open Data China; SPC Pacific; Open

International (TI); Open Contracting Partnership (OCP); GIFT; UNFPA Regional Office for EECA

Ownership (00); Land Portal; Open Government Partnership (0GP) and Transparency

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES Improved sustainability of OD4D network hubs			
	PHASE 3 TARGETS	PHASE 3 TOTAL COUNTS	ANNUAL PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2021-2022
8.1 Additional support for the hubs work, show evidence of strategic engagement and/or collaborations outside the network	No target set	At leas 89 instances	 (CDI) Received funding support from Goagle Foundation for CSOD for the digital/data literacy program in six Caribbean countries, as well as additional funding and a partnership with FLOW Foundation in Jamaica to scale the impact of the program up to 4,000 people. (AODN) In-kind collaboration with: Governments Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Fisheries and Cooperatives, Kenya; Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), Nigeria; Sierra Leone News Agency (SLENA); Kenya School of Government and the Commission on Administrative Justice, Kenya; Office of the Registrar of Political Parties, Kenya; Office of the Presidency, Kenya. Received collaborations in-kind from African governments. ADDN's focus evolved into a broader one that implies access to a bigger portfolio of funding opportunities. (GGP) Worked with the Government of South Korea and is supportunities to translate findings into draft commitments for 2022 GGP action plans. (CAFDD) The AfDB is conducting an open data project in Africa. Discussions are underway to see to what extent all actors in the ecosystem can be involved. This will provide another source of funding for ecosystem development in the countries; In Burkina Faso, discussions are underway with the Ministry of Finance to determine the extent to which the project's activities can be incorporated into the country's development projects and programs.
8.1.1 Number of 0D4D initiatives	1 Learning forum for OD4D	65 0D4D-led coordination and learning activities	 ILDA: 1 training: Visualization of violence against LGTB!+ people in Central America ILDA: Course: Data against Femicide. Theory and practice D4Asia: 4 trainings on data literacy and storytelling GDB: 17 blog posts on thematic approaches to the data production and collaboration GAB: 3 Data stories on ODB / GDB and hands-on guide CAFDO: 1 webinar on satellite imaginary for data governance. See full list in Annex 2
8.1.2 Coaching and mentorships in learning, gender equality, evaluation, communications activities	Quarterly webinars on emerging topics and coaching support for hubs	5 0D4D-led coordination and learning activities continued this year	 Monthly meetings with hubs and initiatives. Knowledge exchange and peer tearning through the Data for Development (D4D) partners' network. Bi-monthly newsletter. Major update to OD4D's website to reflect Phase III. Consolidation of publications into a public repository.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES Enhanced awareness of and use of gender- based approaches throughout the OD4D network	roaches throughout the OD4D netv	<i>w</i> ork	
INDICATORS	PHASE 3 TARGETS	PHASE 3 TOTAL COUNTS	ANNUAL PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2021-2022
8.1.3 Number of OD4D synthesis papers and blog posts, and webinars on emerging issues on OD4D and partner hub websites	No target set	44 posts	 ILDA: 9 posts on the future of open data, 1 paper on migration data governance in a changing Latin American landscape, and inclusive decision-making. AODN: Adoption of Better Inputs a Path Towards Food Security D4Asia: 5 topic pages about the use of data for climate action See full list in Annex 2
8.1.4 Social media influence scores	No target set	More than 21,671 profile visits, 2,167 new followers and 63,196 tweet impressions	More than 11,4k followers on Twitter and 1k on Facebook.

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ANNUAL REPORT 2021-2022

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES Improved sustainability of OD4D network hubs			
INDICATORS	PHASE 3 TARGETS	PHASE 3 TOTAL COUNTS	ANNUAL PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2021-2022
9.1 Evidence of progress on gender including in the makeup of project teams, in trainings, and in research findings	No target set	17 Commitments or strategies	 (DCP) Gender, diversity and inclusion has become a strategic priority for DCP both for the work with external partners and in internal work as an organization. (ILDA) ILDA adopted a principle of inclusion requiring parity and an inclusive approach in all ILDAs activities. (MENA) The CCE and A2K4D teams are predominantly females that are very aware of diversity and inclusion principles. Two thirds of the CCE team (20) is female and the A2K4D is almost entirely females (8 out of 9). (ASIA) The Sinar Project follows the Python Community Code of Conduct, which has led to our internal and community culture that ensures a safe space for all. The Open Development Initiative team is led by a woman and the majority of the lead coordinators and program team are women. IDS work is coordinated by an Indigenous woman and all partner organisations and staff are representative of ethnic minorities. This is exceptionally critical to ensure that trust is built within communities to build free-prior and informed consent with all of the data governance work we engage in. (GDB) Gender inclusion considered when setting the team and also in subsequentes recruitments. In all our interventions, we maintain and analyze gender-differentiated data d'elaborer une strategie genre, qui va definir les considerations a prendre en compte dans la planification, la mise en oeuvre et l'évaluation de tous ses projets, afin de faire la promotion du genre. (ODC) All public events or workshops ensure balanced representation of women. (ODC) All public events or workshops ensure balanced representation of women. (ODF) OGP has included pay scales to its job postings as a gender and inclusion-based measure. A DEI consultant has conducted an initial assessment of staff understanding of DEI through surveys and workshops to help identify next steps for DEI activities. A learning & development program is currently in development program included bay scales to fits job posting sprofers en

Selected List of Outputs for 2021-2022

Research Papers & Reports

Reports:

- 🕨 ¿Cuán abiertos están los datos públicos en América Latina?, Fumega, Scrollini, and Zapata
- Digital response to the pandemic in LAC countries, ECLAC
- <u>Data for Development the road ahead</u>, Scrollini, Clancy, Fumega y Ruiz, ILDA
- ▶ Regional Open Data Barometer, Fumega y Scrollini, ILDA
- Unpacking Gender Gaps and Data Gaps in Public Sector Employment and Pay, Ugonma
 Nwankwo, Megan O'Donnell and Charles Kenny, Center for Global Development

Papers:

- ▶ The registry of violence against LGBTI people: Datification and protocols: The case of Guatemala, Daniel Villatoro, ILDA
- Feminism, ethics and geospatial data: A reflection towards a joint analysis, Selen Yang, ILDA
- ▶ Towards a Scalable Digital Skills Training Architecture for Resource-Constrained Environments: The Case of Ayitic Goes Global in Haiti, McNaughton, M. L., Rao-Graham, L., & Verma, S. Journal.
- Cambodia Executive Report with Khmer translation of Mekong Women in Open Data:
 Understanding barriers to women's access to open data in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam, April 2021
- A method for measuring women climate vulnerability: a case study in Vietnam's Mekong Delta, Mekong Economics Forum, Open Development Vietnam, 4 May 2021

- Women and rivers storytelling platform. Initial report findings: users and features, Open Development Initiative, Consultant, 15 July 2021
- Feminicide & Machine learning: Detecting Gender-based Violence to Strengthen Civil Sector Activism., D'Ignazio, C. Fumega, S, Suárez Val, H, Suresh, H, Cruxên, I, Martínez, M
- Policy Progress Report: Gender, by OGP (December 2021)
- ▶ OGP at Ten: Toward Democratic Renewal, by OGP (December 2021)
- ▶ Global Data Barometer Report First Edition Results, by GDB (May 2022)
- Migration data governance in a changing Latin American landscape, by ILDA (Not yet published)
- ▶ <u>A Study of Al in MENA</u>, by Mena (May 2021)
- Implementing the Paris Climate Agreement through Transparency, Participation, and Accountability, by OGP (November 2021)
- ▶ Real-time Air quality in Vietnam, by D4Asia (July 2021)
- Vietnam Economy and commerce, by D4Asia (August 2021)
- Vietnam National Targeted Program on New Rural Development 10 years review and way forward, by D4Asia (Oct 2021)
- <u>Disasters in Vietnam</u>, by D4Asia (December 2021)
- The New Normal: Mekong Delta faces droughts and saltwater intrusion, by D4Asia (March 2022)

Toolkits, Training, and Courses

Courses:

- <u>Data against Femicide</u>, by ILDA (March 2022)
- Introductory Investigative Journalism Curriculum and Training Materials: <u>Curriculum</u> & <u>Materials</u>, D4D Asia (June 2021)
- Virtual Data Literacy Training for V4MF partners in Myanmar, by D4D Asia, by D4D Asia (October 2021)
- Training for Ethnic minorities Women in 2 provinces of Vietnam under Women Storytelling project, by D4D Asia (May 2021)

Training for Ethnic minorities Women in 2 provinces of Vietnam under Women Storytelling project - phase 2, by D4D Asia (December 2021)

Training:

- ▶ Gender based violence in Central America, by ILDA
- ▶ <u>Visualization of violence against LGTB+ people in Central America</u>, by ILDA (August 2021)

Toolkits:

▶ <u>Toolkit for More Gender-Responsive Action Plans</u>, by OGP (December 2021)

Blogs

- A Conversation On The Availability and Use of Data on Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) in Sub-Saharan Africa, by AODN (August 2021)
- What should Government Institutions do to improve Access to data and its use in decision making, by AODN (February 2022)
- ▶ <u>AODN holds its inaugural Data Chat</u>, by AODN (August 2021)
- ▶ <u>Increasing Accountability for Generation Equality Commitments through OGP</u>, by OGP (June 2021)
- Meaningfully Committing to Gender Equality, by OCP (July 2021)
- Global Data Barometer pilot edition takes off, by GDB (June 2021)
- Capacity-building for better use of data at Open Data Kosovo, by GDB (June 2021)
- Every student is a success story at the COI, by GDB (June 2021)
- ▶ Government and community collaborations for open data, by GDB (July 2021)
- Birzeit University: a melting pot for data and entrepreneurship, by GDB (July 2021)
- Open Data China: Harnessing the power of open data, by GDB (July 2021)
- ▶ <u>IDFI: Advocating for transparency through openness</u>, by GDB (July 2021)
- ▶ <u>ISOC Hong Kong: Building resilient partnerships</u>, by GDB (August 2021)
- LDRI: Supporting the use of data for decision making in Sub-Saharan Africa, by GDB (August 2021)
- How might the Global Data Barometer promote critical engagements with data infrastructures, by GDB (August 2021)

- ▶ <u>Building a future for sustainable data practises at Infoculture Russia</u>, by GDB (September 2021)
- Promoting responsible and equitable use of data and information: EWMI and ODI, by GDB (September 2021)
- Analysis of the Land Module, by GDB (May 2022)
- Analysis of the Political Integrity Module, by GDB (May 2022)
- Analysis of Beneficial Ownership, by GDB (May 2022)
- Analysis of the Procurement Module, by GDB (May 2022)
- Analysis of the Finance Module, by GDB (May 2022)
- Adoption of Better Inputs a Path Towards Food Security, by AODN (July 2021)
- ► <u>Fostering transparency and participation for accountable public contracts</u>, by GDB (October 2021)
- ▶ Towards more inclusive land data infrastructures for better access to resources, by GDB (November 2021)
- Promoting fiscal transparency for better access to resources, by GDB (November 2021)
- Nurturing democracy through open government: OGP, by GDB (December 2021)
- ▶ <u>Protecting the integrity of politics: Transparency International</u>, by GDB (December 2021)
- ▶ How to better measure the use of data for good, by GDB (July 2021)
- Who isn't Counted? Assessing Inclusion Challenges in Data Collection and their Implications for Good Governance, by GDB (January 2022)
- Learning from Open Data Barometer, by the GDB (September 30, 2021)
- Datos+Arte blog posts by ILDA (December 2021):
 - The story of a dataset born in the 90s
 - ▶ The future will be cyborg feminist
 - ▶ Platform Cannibalism in 2050
 - Ecuador: towards data literacy and evidence based policy
 - Al biased against women
 - Public digital infrastructure: an inescapable need
 - A world in which we have access to technology but states do not listen to us
 - ▶ The utopian feminist future
 - Stelar Journal

Audiovisual Products

- Illustration for the Guide for the collection of migration data, by ILDA (May 2021)
- Podcast on <u>Data against corruption</u>: exploring the role of data in fighting corruption, by ILDA (May 2021)
- ▶ Podcast on <u>Data for inclusion with Silvana Fumega</u>, by ILDA (December 2021)
- ▶ <u>Gender and Inclusion Fact Sheet</u>, by OGP (November 2021)
- Use of satellite imagery for urban governance, by CAFDO (March 2022)

Media Coverage

- Skill for the Future Programme A Dream Come True!, with COI, in Jamaica Observer (June 2021)
- ► Flow Foundation, Operation Save Jamaica launch partnership to transform vulnerable communities, with COI, in Jamaica Observer (September 2021)
- ▶ <u>JCC-SYF Partners with Caribbean School of Data and Respect Jamaica on Digital Skills and Advocacy Training</u>, with COI, in JCC Sameer Younis Foundation (June 2021)
- ▶ <u>National Council for Senior Citizens awards Flow Foundation</u>, with COI, in The Gleaner (January 2022)
- <u>Data for Human Rights workshop program</u>, with MENA, in Center for Continuing Education -Birzeit University (July 2021)
- Researchers, officials explore utilizing Open Government Data in Palestine in Center for Continuing Education, Ministry of Telecommunications workshop, with MENA, in Birzeit University (November 2021)
- ▶ GDB: How to better measure the use of data for good, Apolitical (July 2021)
- Data Stewards Network, Who isn't counted (January 2022)

Annex 3

Financial Statement

Financial Overview for OD4D III (in CAD)

	Total	2020/21	2021/22
Funders' contribution			
IDRC	1,874,649	1,072,285	802,364
Global Affairs Canada	2,000,000	1,195,000	805,000
Hewlett Foundation	554,000	554,000	-
Totals	4,428,649	2,821,285	1,607,364
1. Research expenses (grants)			
African Open Data Network	309,500	227,750	81,750
Open Data Asia	358,800	259,550	99,250
CAFD0	496,875	240,700	256,175
ILDA	448,600	248,600	200,000
Open Data MENA	766,249	563,101	203,148
Global Data Barometer	646,100	529,995	116,105
Open Data Charter	175,000	157,500	17,500
Open Contracting Partnership	203,100	150,000	53,100
Open Government Partnership	140,000	130,200	9,800
2. Staff and office costs	207,751	82,130	125,621
3. Communications, evaluation and events	357,885	76,601	281,284
4. Indirect costs	318,789	155,158	163,631
Totals	4,428,649	2,821,285	1,607,364



OPEN DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC)

June 2022







International Development Research Centre Centre de recherches pour le développement international