

ANNUAL REPORT 2020 2021

OPEN DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT
September 2021



IDRC | CRDI

International Development Research Centre
Centre de recherches pour le développement International

Canada 

ANNUAL REPORT 2020 2021

OPEN DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT

September 2021



Table of Content

About this report	5
About Open Data for Development	7
Open Data for Development Phase III: Objectives and outcomes	9
Selected achievements of the year	11
The year in numbers	13
The last year in review	15
Driving inclusion and gender equality with better data and open government	15
Demonstrating how data innovation contributes to good governance	20
Improving data capacity: what works?	24
Supporting southern voices in data policymaking	28
Maintaining the sustainability of the network to support systemic change efforts	30
Challenges and mitigation strategies	32
Gender equity and inclusion	33
Workplan and priorities for next year	34
Annex 1. Tracking progress toward expected outcomes	42
Annex 2. Selected list of outputs produced in 2020-2021	51
Annex 3. Financial statement	57

List of Acronyms

AODN	– Africa Open Data Network
CAFDO	– Communauté d'Afrique francophone des données ouvertes
COI	– Caribbean Open Institute
D4D	– Data for Development
D4Dasia	– Data for Development Asia
FOGO	– Feminist Open Government
GDB	– Global Data Barometer
IDRC	– International Development Research Centre
ILDA	– Iniciativa Latinoamericana por los Datos Abiertos
IODC	– International Open Data Conference
LGBTQI+	– Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex
MENADData	– Open Data Middle East and North Africa
OCP	– Open Contracting Partnership
OD4D	– Open Data for Development
ODB	– Open Data Barometer
ODC	– Open Data Charter
OGP	– Open Government Partnership




1

About this report

This report covers the activities of the Open Data for Development (OD4D) program from April 2020 to March 2021. The third phase of OD4D runs from 2020 to 2022, and is funded by Global Affairs Canada, the William & Flora Hewlett Foundation and IDRC.

This was a year like no other. The COVID-19 pandemic took hold across the planet, and countries saw illness, death and severe social and economic consequences as governments struggled to contain the worst effects. Many countries saw declines in social and economic gains that had taken decades to achieve. COVID-19 exposed and reinforced structural inequalities based on gender, race, ethnicity, economic and social status. Combined, these factors made the negative effects of the pandemic more acute for some than others. Access to work, health and education became new frontiers in the digital divide: those who had access were largely those who already had digital and data access and capabilities.

In a year marked by disruption, having access to the right data to understand and manage these fast-moving global changes became more important than ever. From informing the population about the latest COVID-19 numbers to monitoring government accountability during lockdowns to protecting women from violence, addressing the care crisis and building recovery strategies, the OD4D network contributed to research and evidence that helped countries and their populations respond to the crisis and create the basis for a transparent, just and equitable recovery.

This year's OD4D annual report is not just an opportunity to review the program's progress against milestones under a pre-agreed results framework. It's also a moment to reflect on how the program was able to adjust to the new and volatile circumstances and build locally grounded solutions to harness open data to address emerging development challenges around the world. This report shows that despite the unprecedented impact of a global pandemic, the investments in building local capacity have created a resilient network that was able to meet programming expectations even while responding to the challenges created by the pandemic. The network has also continued to expand its work beyond open data, building new streams of work—for example, in the areas of data sovereignty, digital innovations and artificial intelligence—that will be even more crucial in a post-pandemic world.

This report summarizes this year's achievements and lessons learned. We then present key challenges and mitigation strategies used and the gender equity and inclusion framework that guided our work. We conclude by reflecting on our priorities for the coming year. The annexes contain detailed explanations of activities against each indicator from our 2020–2022 results framework, a selection of the most relevant outputs and publications released last year, and a short financial overview.

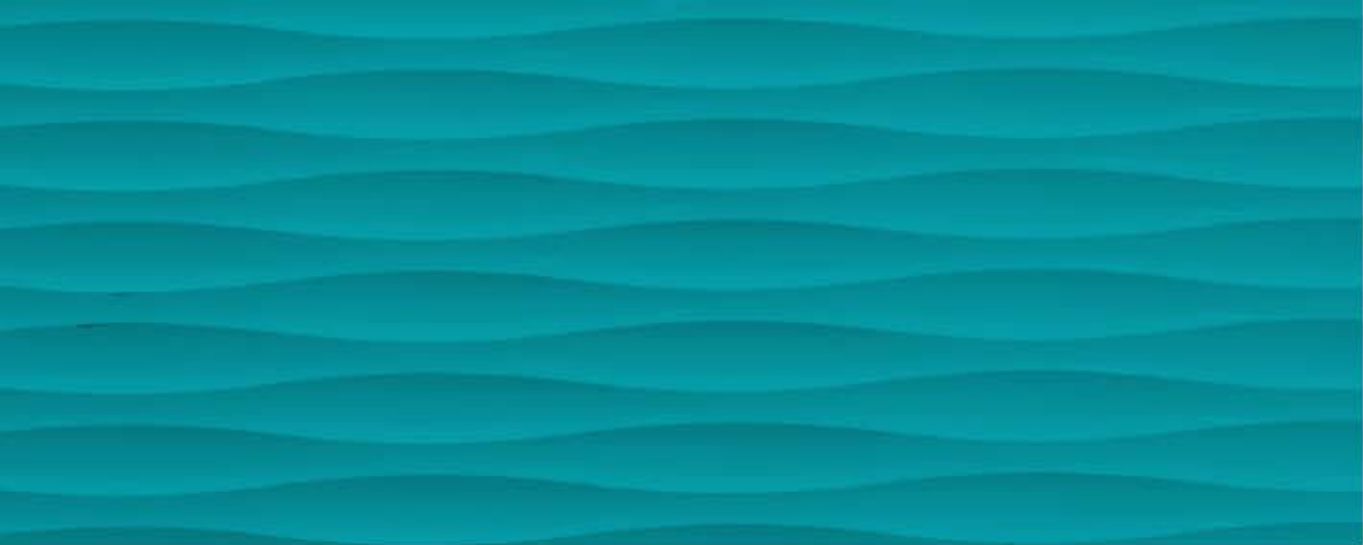
2.

About Open Data for Development

The OD4D program is a global partnership that aims to drive both the availability of quality open data as well as its use by actors in government, civil society and the private sector. The ultimate goal is to advance the public interest and improve peoples' lives. OD4D's network is driven by six regional data innovation hubs that identify local priorities, pilot data innovations, create standards, inform the creation of digital infrastructure and build capacity and expertise in governments and civil society. The six hubs are:

- ▶ Africa Open Data Network (AODN), based in Kenya,
- ▶ Data for development Asia (D4DAsia), based in Thailand/Malaysia,
- ▶ Open Data Middle East and North Africa (MENADData), based in Egypt/Palestine,
- ▶ Caribbean Open Institute (COI), based in Jamaica,
- ▶ Iniciativa Latinoamericana por los Datos Abiertos (ILDA), based in Uruguay, and
- ▶ Communauté d'Afrique francophone des données ouvertes (CAFDO), based in Burkina Faso.





At the global level, OD4D has generated greater accountability and transparency, locally driven innovations and better delivery of key public services in areas such as gender equity, education and good governance by:

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

The OD4D program was established in 2015. Its initial phase ran from 2015 to 2017 with funding from the World Bank, Global Affairs Canada and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development. As highlighted in [OD4D's external evaluation released in 2017](#), the program "made critical contributions to advancing the open data field." The network developed tools and standards, supported policymakers, built regional hubs and networks, produced research and held several global and regional events.

A second phase ran from 2018 to 2020 with funding from the Hewlett Foundation and Global Affairs Canada. That phase leveraged existing work, created new opportunities to explore gender and data through the FOGO initiative, and supported a new set of activities in francophone Africa and Asia.

The program is now midway through its third phase, which runs from 2020 to 2022. The current phase received approximately CAD \$4.4 million in financial support from Global Affairs Canada, the William & Flora Hewlett Foundation and IDRC. The program works with partners around the world to expand the reach and impact of these investments. (See Annex 3, Financial statement.)



2.1 Open Data for Development Phase III

Objectives and outcome

The overall objective for OD4D's third phase is to facilitate the use of data to improve gender equity and inclusion, governance and economic growth. Phase III activities aim to foster systems change by working with multiple stakeholders—governments, civil society, the private sector, technical experts and specialists—and by focusing on under-represented communities, including women and girls as well as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI+) people. Drawing on this systems-change approach, OD4D will support the production, sharing and use of data that can drive inclusion; conduct action-oriented research to inform data-driven innovations; and support critical enabling factors like capacity and policy environments.

In phase III, OD4D will focus on activities that contribute to its five priority outcomes:

9

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, with an emphasis on driving gender equity 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 anti-corruption, transparency, gender equity, 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 so they can take advantage of new economic opportunities that emerge 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 training models work.

4) Supporting southern voices in data policymaking

The program encourages southern voices and participation in data policymaking globally and supports 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 helps regional hubs and partners identify sustainable resources and investments while building their capacity to explore and implement projects that integrate gender equity and other intersectional issues.

3.

Selected achievements of the year

The pandemic required all hubs and partners to turn to virtual and digital ways of continuing their research and programming. Their quick adaptation was impressive, and all progressed toward their planned results. Building on previous phases—and adjusting to shifting priorities on the ground—OD4D's networks have engaged with stakeholders in the policy, private, academic and civil society sectors to hone plans, strengthen data capacity and make use of early findings and knowledge. The following infographic summarizes a few achievements so far. We expect most goals to be accomplished by the end of next year, given that many projects are still midway into their implementation plans.



ILDA became a recognized player in the region, with global reach. For instance, it became the first organization from the Global South to manage the Global Data Barometer, one of the largest global benchmarks on country-level data governance, data capability, data availability and data use for the public good.

The Caribbean School of Data, part of **COI**, scaled its digital and data literacy competencies training throughout the Caribbean region thanks to additional funds from Google.org.

In the Middle East, **MENADData** used literacy programs, an awareness-raising campaign, and policy dialogue and advocacy to create an inclusive pool of data professionals.

CAFDO has partnered with the African Development Bank on data governance and the use of data for better decision-making. It is currently exploring how to leverage the expertise in its network to support African Development Bank projects in francophone Africa.

AODN fellowships provide technical assistance to select government ministries, departments and agencies in Kenya, Sierra Leone and Nigeria to help them use and share data to support their ongoing work.

Recognizing how important it is for Indigenous communities to have sovereignty over their data and traditional knowledge, **D4DAsia** provided space for Indigenous populations to participate in data for development projects and gain influence in decision-making. Effective knowledge-sharing started from OD4D's hub in Malaysia and extended to partners in the Mekong region. Luminate will provide core funding to scale up innovative work and approaches in the region.

4.

The year in numbers



18

new gender-focused commitments adopted in **8** OGP member countries and **2** commitments implemented (Kenya and Liberia)



22

governments provided with technical support



14

new publications issued, including **6** studies exploring key issues on open data and gender



4

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



20

data literacy resources released, contributing to a growing pool of professionals leveraging data for development



5

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



197

public servants trained in capacity-building programs, including at least **88** female participants



614

members of civil society organizations supported with capacity-building programs, including at least **338** female participants



>5,000

subscribers to OD4D's newsletter



>10,400

followers on Twitter

5.

The last year in review

Below is a selection of activities and results from the past year to show OD4D's progress toward its five planned outcomes. We chose these examples to illustrate the breadth of progress, but they are not exhaustive.

5.1 Driving inclusion and gender equality with better data and open government.

The six hubs and global initiatives (see the About Open Data for Development section) have driven inclusion and gender equity by helping governments plan, execute and manage data standards and open indicators and by publishing studies and generating knowledge to help them harness the power of open data.

Here are selected examples of how OD4D's work is leading to positive change and lasting impact.

Addressing barriers to women's engagement in data across the Mekong region

D4DAsia has been piloting new projects to engage women in information and communication technologies and data governance to improve their access to rights and engage them in decision-making. For example, the Indigenous women's storytelling project taught women from communities in northern and central Vietnam how to use technology to tell stories about their customs, religious practices and cultural activities. The main outcomes of the project included two community exhibitions. The women's confidence in using tools like smartphones and data collection apps has increased significantly, as have their critical thinking skills, which enabled them to build scripts for effective storytelling and coordinate teams. The women have built significant trust and pride in their culture among their extended community and exhibited great leadership.





A second project in this region is focusing on women in water data governance. After the successful launch of the [Women & Rivers Network](#) (initiated by International Rivers in 2019) and subsequent workshops to facilitate discussions to uphold the [Nagarkot Statement](#), an expressed gap and need to provide a platform for women's voices was requested. This led to a pilot study being conducted to [co-design](#) storytelling and to connect and support women to exchange their knowledge of rivers and water governance. The study is currently underway, and we hope it serve as the baseline for future work to improve women's engagement in decision-making around water governance issues.

Building indicators to measure care-work contributions

As part of the Open Data Network, ODC is helping the municipal government of Buenos Aires, Argentina to develop care-sector indicators. These will be unique, given that no other platforms or statistical systems contain similar information. ODC identified the data sources for the indicators as well as the methodology to account for the reality of the city's care sector—i.e., covering paid and unpaid care duties. The process of building the indicators showed just how fragmented Buenos Aires' data infrastructure is. It also highlighted the complexity involved in comparing data that have been collected by different entities (because quality varies). Moreover, it has shown the need for a data governance model that accounts for data-sharing processes between the Statistics Bureau and other ministries that collect data (primarily the Ministry of Human Development, Education and Health).

This work shows a new approach to sharing and publishing data in the care sector, and it is already influencing policies and actions. Horacio Rodriguez Larreta, Buenos Aires' governor, has backed this work and [committed to building a care indicator system](#) that accounts for the unequal distribution of care duties.



Employing women in the Global South's public sector

Based on the World Bank's [Worldwide Bureaucracy Indicators](#) database, the white paper led by ODC in partnership with the Center for Global Development showed that in the public sector worldwide, women make up 47% of employees, 41% of the wage bill and 34% of senior officials. These numbers suggest considerable gaps, especially at senior levels. In low- and middle-income countries, women account for just 27% of public employees (versus 64% in high-income countries) and comprise only 12% of paid public senior officials (versus 28% in the private sector). The research shows that the public sector—a big employer in the Global South—has a lot of work to do to achieve gender pay equity among its employees. It also needs more and better disaggregated data to account for this situation. Many analyses could not be conducted because granular data from general labour force surveys were lacking. This gap also made it impossible to pinpoint specific departments or technical cadres

where there are particularly significant gender gaps or to understand what is behind them.

Promoting a cross-cutting gender lens in the GDB

The GDB focuses explicitly on gender and inclusion issues because these issues are not systematically embedded in research on data policy and practice. The Barometer's scoring approach will assign higher scores to countries that encourage equitable access to data and provide data use skills to people of all genders. This aligns with the idea that data for the public good cannot be achieved without equitable access to the benefits that data can bring. As a result, the GDB was required to produce indicators that can reflect data availability, capability, production and use by all, and to look at cases where data themselves should be gender-sensitive. The GDB is also engaging global stakeholders, such as the OGP, in the design phase so that when ready, the results can be used by its network and influence the partnership's action plans.



Increasing the participation of women-led businesses in public procurement

The OCP has been working with a procurement agency in Colombia to increase the participation of women-owned and -led businesses in public procurement. This work has 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 with women-owned businesses. This project is currently in development, and all of its materials and results will be publicly available shortly. In addition, the OCP has been engaging and collaborating with organizations such as UN Women to advance work related to gender-responsive procurement. It is also working on a joint policy brief about empowering women through public procurement and enabling inclusive growth.

Documenting to better understand violence against LGBTQI+ groups in Guatemala

As part of ILDA's next-generation program, researcher Daniel Villatoro is writing a paper titled *The registry of violence against LGBTI people: Datification and protocols: The case of Guatemala*. For this paper, Villatoro interviewed members of Guatemala's LGBTQI+ communities and collaborated with them to create protocols for the collection of data on violence against LGBTQI+ communities. The paper is not published yet, but given the high demand for this innovative work, ILDA is expanding the project to work with Hivos Central America.

Including the needs and values of the LGBTQI+ in open government action plans

The OGP promoted the inclusion of LGBTQI+ communities in open government by creating action plans for its members. By December 2020, it had made 19 commitments that use transparency, participation and accountability to address the needs and values of the LGBTQI+ community. Since April 1, 2020, [one new commitment focused on LGBTQI+](#) has been made in Indonesia.



Using data and artificial intelligence to combat femicide in Latin America

ILDA is exploring the use of data and artificial intelligence in [two different pilots to improve the identification and registry of data on femicide](#). These two digital tools seek to use data to develop innovations that are responsible and inclusive. The first tool aims to support the work that civil society organizations and individual mappers do in identifying and collecting data on femicide. It is being implemented with support from Data + Feminism and Feminicidio Uruguay. The second will automatize the registry of official data on femicide within the judiciary. The latest pilot project is part of the [Empatia program](#).

Tailoring gender support and guidance for OGP members

Since April 2020, 8 OGP member countries have adopted a total of 18 new gender-focused commitments as part of the 2020 national action plans. The eight countries are Liberia, Indonesia, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Spain, Ukraine, Colombia and Chile. Gender is now the second fastest-growing thematic area for OGP action plans, building on the first round of the FOGO initiative. As of April 2021, 44 OGP members had made 144 commitments on gender. To enhance the mainstreaming of gender in open government, the OGP is providing tailored technical and political support to high-priority focus countries that show high potential for reform or that request support to mainstream gender and/or implement gender-focused commitments. From October 2020 to March 2021, the OGP Support Unit provided tailored support and guidance to 12 national OGP members. This support ranged from sharing curated materials to providing guidance on commitments in creation or early implementation to designing support for or participation in in-country activities. For example, the OGP hosted a peer exchange so OGP members in the Americas (Argentina, Chile, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay) could share trends and opportunities on gender and inclusion. This also made it possible to share examples of commitments to inspire countries that are starting their co-creation processes and have shown interest in including gender commitments in their OGP action plans (Chile, Panama and Paraguay).

Selected success story in Côte d'Ivoire

FOGO initiative

In Côte d'Ivoire, OGP stakeholders used a commitment from the partnership's 2014–2016 action plan focused on promoting participatory budgeting in five communes to advance women's participation in budgeting processes. This commitment engaged local communities from five different communes in the development and implementation process of participatory budgeting. Under this commitment umbrella, two sub-commitments sought to encourage women's groups from the target communes to get involved in participatory budgeting and bolster discussion and consultation mechanisms around gender planning.

5.2 Demonstrating how data innovation contributes to good governance

The development of broader data governance dialogues within and among governments is helping to codify commitments, policies and regulations. These will address data openness and sharing, digital rights (including privacy and the right to information) and digital security, and will combat misinformation by promoting responsible data use. Below are some of OD4D's contributions in this space.

Boosting transparency on party memberships in Kenya

The AODN has collaborated with the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties in Kenya to assess the technology platform it uses to register parties and manage party membership. The goal was to determine where and what changes were needed for the platform to be more transparent on membership and leadership. The support will also enable the ORPP to implement a data standard for interoperability with political party systems. The draft of the assessment was done in collaboration with Luxil Ltd, a private systems firm, and was validated at a workshop in mid-July 2021. This work is part of ongoing efforts to help political parties be more transparent by establishing a data standard for open political party data, with a focus on understanding women's political participation.



Ensure a strong foundation of impact for the GDB

As the GDB prepares to bring the Barometer into the field for the first time, it has already started to reflect on how best to inform global and regional policy debates, assist transparency and accountability initiatives, provide valuable input for data for development, improve the inclusiveness of secondary research, and support further academic research. To do so, the team [synthesized lessons learned](#) from the Open Data Barometer (ODB), its predecessor project. For example, the ODB helped to shape new data policies and update older ones, contributing to a steady stream of academic research. By mid-June 2021, the ODB had been cited in Google Scholar [more than 1,400 times](#).

Open data in constrained environments

D4Dasia continues to develop open data standards on electoral, procurement, legislative and beneficial ownership to extract and make open data available through collaborative ground-up efforts and to enable open data innovations in countries that are unable to do so, whether because of political or technical constraints or a lack of published open data. In Kenya, the [Unmasked Procurement Stories Portal](#) showed that data extracted and published from daily reporting and investigative

stories could potentially be used to connect stories, increase the longevity of individual stories, expose repeated involvement of key persons and companies, and provide ever-increasing and complete data to add insights to future stories.

In Malaysia, using the same [open source Politikus platform](#) and building on lessons learned from previous [award-winning implementations](#), data are extracted and published that cover topics such as legislations, procurement policies, politically exposed persons and beneficial ownerships. The same platform is now being modified to provide similar benefits in linking data for investments and extractives in Cambodia and Myanmar through the [Open Development Mekong data portal](#).

In Southeast Asia, projects are underway with regional partners to explore common data standards for publishing electoral open data at all stages of the electoral process, starting with candidates and results. The standard should guarantee transparency in vote counting and publishing, ensure that electoral data include enough information for informed voters, and provide enough metadata (such as about gender and age) to measure the inclusiveness of elections.

Seeding an advocacy network of practice and data governance

MENADData created a regional network of data professionals and conducted a series of webinars involving policymakers on topics in health, financial technology and education. These webinars sparked policy dialogues and awareness among policymakers and opened channels of communications for policy advice. For instance, they informed the Ministry of Health in Palestine and improved the quality of its published COVID-19 data. Dialogues with regulatory financial institutions are also underway. One project staff member who worked with the ODB project was involved in early efforts to develop the [Open Data portal in Palestine](#) through a local non-governmental organization working with the government. He is now assisting the government with data policies and digital transformation using best practices and lessons learned from the node.

CAFDO's leadership in francophone Africa

Since the second regional conference in Abidjan in 2019, CAFDO has continued its efforts to build an open data ecosystem in francophone Africa. New actors recently became involved, such as the government of Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. The 2019 event acted as a catalyst to promote open data in the region. CAFDO is now building a post-event survey and conducting a stakeholder consultation to gather inputs from participants, reflect on its processes and start building a common research agenda and collaborative action plan moving forward.

Contributing to policy recommendations in Uruguay, Colombia, Panama and Mexico

ILDA developed the [regional edition of the Open Data Barometer](#), covering all countries in Latin America and the Caribbean except for Cuba, Venezuela and Guyana. The measurement helped to assess the status of the region, and its findings have been used by relevant stakeholders—including governments, civil society advocates and international organizations—to discuss the way forward. Uruguay, Colombia and Panama acknowledged the results, and members of the Red Gealc (Network of e-Government of Latin America and the Caribbean) are discussing how to implement and act on them. At the request of the OGP and Mexico's National Institute for Access to Information, ILDA also used these findings to contribute to the development of new policy recommendations that can improve open data policies in this country.

Using social media data to better understand public reactions to COVID-19 restrictions

COI and the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations conducted exploratory research in support of the National COVID-19 Research Agenda led by the Ministry of Health and Wellness in Jamaica. This research evaluated the analytic potential of non-traditional sources of big data and specifically analyzed the use of social media (Twitter) to understand public reaction to COVID-19 restrictions. This culminated in a [capacity-building workshop](#) attended by 20 participants from the public and private sectors.



Using data to fight corruption

ILDA, the AODN and the ODC led innovative work to promote the use of data to counter corruption. As part of this, ILDA and ODC carried out consultations with eight leaders from government and civil society in Colombia and Chile that informed the development of a tool to help the OGP meet its commitment to use and track data on corruption. ILDA and the ODC recently launched a [series of podcasts](#) to reflect on this work and share it with a broader audience. AODN also runs podcasts on anti-corruption ([available here](#)). ILDA, the AODN and the ODC, in partnership with Global Integrity, have also recently launched a tool available in English, Spanish and French to help governments draft OGP commitments to use data to fight corruption.

Supporting data start-ups that contribute to multiple development outcomes

MENADData designed a boot camp—[an applied learning journey](#)—to develop, test and implement eight inclusive, responsible data products and start-ups. These include

smart financial technologies, a project designed to detect credit card fraud, a human rights dashboard for NGOs, and artificial intelligence technology that will collect data on human rights violations and verify their accuracy.

Monitoring data for development projects in francophone Africa

CAFDO is currently developing a public monitoring platform for development projects in Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Chad and Tunisia. The African Development Bank and World Bank have made large investments in these countries, but citizens cannot assess the impacts because the reports and data are not made public. Discussions are underway with donors to assess to what extent all actors in the ecosystem can be involved. This will provide another source of funding for ecosystem development in the countries.



5.3 Improving data capacity: what works?

24

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. Here are some of OD4D's recent accomplishments in this space.

Data Against Femicide

Throughout November 2020, ILDA, the Data+Feminism Lab (MIT) and Femicidio Uruguay hosted a series of talks and workshops titled [Data Against Femicide](#). The goal was to identify activists and researchers who are working on the topic of femicide/feminicide and foster an international community of practice. This series of events was highly successful, with more than 200 people attending each event and more than 500 registered for the entire series, including students, researchers, feminist activists, public officials, multilateral organizations' representatives and other civil society members. Women made up about 90% of the attendees. Given the pandemic, these events were virtual, which made it easier for activists and researchers from North America, Latin America and Europe to attend.

Training public servants on care duties

Working with an international care-sector specialist, the ODC developed three training sessions for public officials from Buenos Aires' Statistics Bureau on concepts related to care duties, the diverse dimensions involved in them, and how to build indicators to account for them. Twenty-three women and seven men attended these sessions. Participants gained valuable knowledge of how the care sector is organized and how to build solid indicators that can reflect the economic and social distribution of care duties in the city.

“The indicators under construction will not only be useful for the Care Indicators System, but for other data systems such as the SIGBA, the System of indicators for girls, boys and adolescents and even the System of demographic indicators.”

–Rosana Martínez,
Sociodemographic statistics analyst, Statistics Bureau, Argentina

Offering gender- and inclusion-based technical support to government members

The OGP has created gender- and inclusion-focused resources and guidance that are available to all OGP members (78 national and 76 local jurisdictions) online to advance the mainstreaming of gender in opening up government. The partnership also created a series of 17 webinars designed with the needs of the 50 new OGP local members in mind. Held from March to April 2021, about half of the webinars specifically referenced or focused on gender and inclusion to ensure that these considerations were top of mind as new members kicked off conversations on open government in their jurisdictions. In the coming months, the OGP will also provide tailored gender- and inclusion-focused design support to four local governments that have requested help: Shama District, Ghana; El Kef Municipality, Tunisia; Peñalolén, Chile; and Catalunya, Spain. This support will be offered in partnership with other civil society organizations, including Equal Measures 2030 and the National Democratic Institute.



Building African governments' capacities to use data and evidence for decision-making

The AODN is providing technical support to government ministries, departments and agencies in Kenya, Sierra Leone and Nigeria with the goal of adopting and implementing data approaches that respond to the complexity of development challenges in addressing existing gaps within their mandates. These approaches are being delivered by embedding fellows in three government institutions and working on projects focused on building capacity to publish and use data for decision-making. As part of this effort, and in response to gaps identified by the partners, the AODN is designing a data capacity diagnostic tool to help stakeholders identify data capacity gaps and determine how to address them. The tool will be validated and piloted with the partners in the next few months.

Creating capacity in the use and application of data

In the Middle East, MENADData carried out capacity-building activities and developed strategic collaborations with the aim of building a sustainable community of practice. A defining feature of this is its Capacity Building Program, with a focus on Palestine, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and the Gulf region. The first cohort of the professional training program in applied data science involved 18 beneficiaries (nine women and nine men). Their journey consisted of eight courses combined with ongoing mentoring and coaching. The second cohort included 23 beneficiaries (10 women and 13 men) and has been running since November 2020. These are intensive programs that aim to create capacity in the use and application of data across a wide spectrum of developmental areas. The program highlighted the responsible and inclusive collection, use and synthesis of data, with an emphasis on gender.



Building capacity to bridge digital divides through data literacy and Indigenous data sovereignty

D4Dasia delivered various capacity-strengthening activities over the past year. One was data literacy training for the Indigenous Peoples Network in Thailand. From February to April 2021, this project successfully trained participants in reading, understanding and communicating about data and the insights derived from them. One participant applied the skills he learned to publish a data-driven analysis of air pollution in northern Thailand, titled, ["Smog is gone and what next? Looking at the past 3 months. Where is the area where we found the most heat spots?"](#) He also demonstrated data skills he learned from the training and support offered by a donation program for ethnic peoples who have crossed the border from Myanmar to Thailand. His [data visualisation](#) helps the program to report real-time donation amounts and ensures that donated funds are managed transparently. Also, a data story, [A River Drained: Fish, Rice, and Food Security in the Mekong](#) was published by Kontinentalist in June 2020 using open datasets from D4Dasia. This story won a prize in the competition organized by the Society of News Design. Finally, a collaboration last year on food security in the Mekong region received an [Award of Excellence](#).

5.4 Supporting southern voices in data policymaking

The program supports southern participation in global, regional and national events. The objective is to ensure southern voices are not only heard but highlighted at the discussion table. Below are some examples of OD4D's thought leadership in the policymaking and public spaces.

Data for a sustainable and inclusive world: Exploring the World Development Report 2021

On May 12, IDRC, the Government of Canada and the World Bank co-hosted a virtual event that discussed the recommendations of the [World Development Report 2021: Data for Better Lives](#), bringing national and international lessons to the surface. More than 320 participants joined the interactive session. Speakers included Jean Lebel, President, IDRC; Mari Pangestu, Managing Director of Development Policy and Partnerships, World Bank; and Maninder Sidhu, Parliamentary Secretary to Canada's Minister of International Development. The panel discussion featured four experts from the OD4D network: Shaida

Badiee, Managing Director, Open Data Watch; Muchiri Nyaggah, Co-founder and Executive Director, Local Development Research Institute; Helani Galpaya, CEO, LIRNEasia; and Maria Paz Canales, Executive Director, Derechos Digitales. You can [listen to the recording](#).

Sharing expertise on violence against women

Silvana Fumega, ILDA director of research and policy, was invited to participate as a professor in the 2021 Violence Against Women Measurement Training designed by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Development Program and the Latin American Council of Social Sciences. Only 133 students out of 1,336 applicants were selected. Students came from 20 Latin American countries, including Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic. Sixty-seven percent of them were public officials from central government entities of the 20 countries. As a result, the training was a unique opportunity to build public sector employees' skills in measuring the prevalence of violence against women and to help them integrate these learnings into their daily work.

Broadcasting MENADData's voice on international networks

MENADData is a leading member of various international, regional and local research networks. As such, it is a hub that strives to bring locally and regionally relevant, policy-oriented research to the forefront of global development agendas. The networks include the Global Network of Internet and Society Research Centers and the CopyrightX Affiliate Community (both championed by Harvard University's Berkman Klein Center for Internet and Society); the Access to Knowledge Global Academy (championed by Yale Law School's Information Society Project); the Global Fairwork Project (championed by the Oxford Internet Institute); the EQUALS Research Group (led by the United Nations University Computing and Society under the Global Partnership for Gender Equality); and the Global Artificial Intelligence Narratives project (led by the Leverhulme Centre for the Future of Intelligence at Cambridge University). MENADData's participation in these networks facilitates collaborations with other research institutions in Brazil, China, India, South Africa, the United States, the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

Bringing Indigenous voices to the forefront

With support from IDRC, D4DAsia brought Indigenous activists together at [RightsCon2019](#) in Tunis. Together with these activists, D4DAsia coordinated a series of Solve My Problem sessions on Indigenous data sovereignty. The rich outcomes of these sessions were presented in two Medium.com blog posts: [How can Indigenous Data Sovereignty \(IDS\) be promoted and mainstreamed within open data movements?](#) and [Indigenous Data Sovereignty: of the people, by the people, for the people. Experiences from the Mekong](#). During last year's RightsCon2020, held virtually, D4DAsia collaborated with various Indigenous organizations to present on best practices for strengthening Indigenous data sovereignty. The findings were presented in [a session](#).

As a result of these engagements, Indigenous rights have become a main theme in RightsCon programming. The conference is the world's leading summit on human rights in the digital age, and more than 8,400 participants joined the 2021 edition.



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

OD4D seeks to build the institutional capacity and long-term sustainability of the network so that regional hubs can continue to create lasting impact regionally and globally. Here are a few selected activities that further built the long-term viability and sustainability of OD4D's network.

Building the financial sustainability of hub activities

The OD4D regional hubs have engaged additional donors in their activities. For instance, the Caribbean School of Data, part of COI, is recognized for delivering highly effective digital and data literacy competencies training using an effective and scalable learning model that has been adapted for fully virtual delivery or a blended mixed-mode approach throughout the Caribbean. As a demonstration, COI received funding support from the Google Foundation to deploy the digital and data literacy program in six Caribbean countries across the region. Also, building upon D4Dasia's great results, the Luminate Foundation has become a key partner and now supports several priorities, including Indigenous data sovereignty and freedom of expression in Malaysia.

Adaptive management

The OD4D program team at IDRC worked to implement 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 in order to build the network's sustainability. The webinar series is ongoing, and peer support forums continue to encourage cross-hub collaborations with the potential to scale innovations throughout the network and provide space to discuss common challenges.



Communication and public engagement efforts

In 2021, IDRC relaunched a bi-monthly newsletter that details new publications, blogs and events throughout the network and reaches about 5,000 subscribers ([see our newsletter archives](#)). On social media, [OD4D](#) continues its expansion. It currently has 10,400 followers on Twitter and more than 1,000 on Facebook. It has revamped its website, and we expect it to grow into a wider knowledge resource next year.

Collaboration with the World Development Report 2021

IDRC joined forces with the [World Bank to prepare the World Development Report 2021: Data for Better Lives](#), providing extensive feedback in the concept note development. In 2020, IDRC also co-organized three regional virtual consultations with grantees and partners from Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia. More than 150 scholars and practitioners from across the Global South shared key insights (based on their local experiences and evidence-based research) into how data can advance development objectives. A [videoclip](#) was produced to highlight some of these insightful recommendations and featured on [IDRC's website](#). On May 12, 2021 IDRC, the Government of Canada and World Bank co-hosted a virtual event that discussed the report's recommendations and highlighted national and international lessons learned. More than 320 participants joined the [interactive session](#). This collaboration will continue to evolve as IDRC and the World Bank explore opportunities to support the implementation of the recommendations.

6.

Challenges and mitigation strategies

Operational flexibility

Like many other research initiatives, because of the COVID-19 pandemic, OD4D had to adapt its original plans, including offering more flexible program approaches (for example, virtual workshops instead of in-person ones) and checking in regularly with program partners to ensure programs could still deliver on their objectives. OD4D's approach proved successful: the network was able to meet its programming expectations and respond to the needs that arose from pandemic-related challenges. The network has also continued to expand its work beyond open data, building new workstreams—such as data sovereignty, digital innovations and artificial intelligence—that will be even more crucial in a post-pandemic world.

Adjusting to new government priorities

Many governments had to re-prioritize their efforts to respond to the COVID-19 crisis, defunding or disrupting broader, ongoing initiatives related to transparency and accountability, inclusion and the promotion of data use and re-use. Acknowledging these changes, the hubs pivoted their activities to add COVID-19 considerations or analysis to their activities. As an example, all hubs collaborated actively with the [Open Data Charter and the OECD's Digital Government and Data Unit's efforts to open up COVID-19 data](#).

Democratic backsliding

COVID-19 was by no means the only crisis of the year. The military coup in Myanmar derailed OD4D network efforts there, particularly its support for legislative transparency. Democratic backsliding was an increasing trend in 2020 and 2021, and in many cases, the COVID-19 pandemic provided cover for infringements on rights related to data privacy, freedom of expression and freedom of association. Many partners found it harder to build coalitions and mobilize funding for work on data. This will continue to be a challenge, given that many regions are still deep in the throes of the pandemic. The future is difficult to assess in this regard.

Postponing IODC 2021

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the International Open Data Conference (IODC), originally scheduled to take place in Nairobi in November 2020, had to be postponed, and a decision has yet to be made on a date for an in-person event. OD4D remains committed to hosting the first IODC in Africa, but needs to acknowledge the different speeds at which vaccination will take place in different parts of the world. The network will continue to host a wide range of virtual events and will work on a series of such events leading up to the next IODC.

7.

Gender equity and inclusion

OD4D's activities on gender continue to be a central pillar of its programming. The hubs are actively bringing gender awareness into their work, with some hubs and initiatives going beyond awareness to examine, analyze and build an evidence base to inform long-term practical changes in structural power relations and in the norms, roles and inequalities that define men's and women's differentiated experiences. The latter includes research conducted by D4Dasia to analyze the barriers to women's engagement in data across the Mekong. The analysis clearly outlined persistent systemic issues of poor institutional support for increasing access to information; deeply entrenched and as-yet unaddressed gendered cultural norms; and lack of true leadership and inclusivity.

As a result, the team has been piloting new initiatives to engage women within information technologies and data governance to improve access to rights and effective engagement in decision-making. Other 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. All these activities have brought transformational change to OD4D hubs and initiatives.

A new focus on the inclusion of LGBTQI+ communities was added to phase III, recognizing that LGBTQI+ people still face limits on freedom of assembly and expression around the world. In extreme cases, being LGBTQI+ may still lead to imprisonment or even the death penalty. To ensure that the civil liberties and basic human rights of all groups are respected, we need transparent and reliable data: such data have the power to ensure policy is driven by evidence and facts, particularly with regards to discrimination and the impact of policy on LGBTQI+ communities. Building on the success of our work on FOGO, the OGP promoted the inclusion of LGBTQI+ communities by creating action plans for its OGP members. By December 2020, it had made 19 commitments that use transparency, participation and accountability to address the needs and values of LGBTQI+ communities. Since April 1, 2020, one new LGBTQI+ focused commitment has been made in Indonesia. Another example is the addition of inclusion, gender and diversity as an overarching theme for the 2021 edition of the GDB. This is reflected in a set of dedicated indicators and common data elements with other indicators.

8

Workplan and priorities for next year

The key objective for 2021–2022—facilitating the use of data to improve gender equity and inclusion, governance and economic growth—remains aligned with the key outcomes discussed in this report and with the priorities and objectives of the third phase of the program. The tables below detail the work that is planned for each regional hub and supported global initiatives.

Outcome 1: Driving inclusion and gender equality with better data and open government

ILDA

Produce a shared methodology and approach to standardize the sharing of official data on femicide openly and safely

Ongoing – end August 2021

Launch a pilot program to expand the availability of gender data on migration in Central America

Ongoing – end September 2021

Organize a series of events to connect data users on femicide and migration

Ongoing - end June 2022

Set up a pilot program to explore AI tools and foster the use of data on femicide to design better solutions to stop violence against women

Ongoing - end June 2022

Set up a pilot program to explore AI tools and foster the use of data on femicide to design better solutions to stop violence against women

Ongoing - end June 2022

AODN

Conduct a study on open data, gender and the nexus of food security, education and climate change

Ongoing – end Dec. 2022

D4Dasia

Build an agenda at the intersection of women's rights and data by supporting the development of Women and Rivers Congress

Ongoing – end June 2021

OCP

Develop and launch gender contracting research grants

Ongoing – end Dec. 2021

OGP

Create and pilot a robust gender and political economic analysis tool for open government in two or three Global South countries

Ongoing – end Dec. 2021

ODC

Map existing policies and initiatives that publish data on pay gaps, and pilot how to address gender pay gaps by developing a draft data standard with one developing government member

Ongoing – end May 2022

Organize three workshops with Buenos Aires stakeholders to validate care indicators and launch the platform for public consultation

Ongoing – end May 2022

Outcome 2: Demonstrating how data innovation contributes to good governance

ILDA

Develop a pilot platform using data and emerging technologies to explore migration data in Central America

Ongoing – end February 2022

AODN

Encourage political parties to be more transparent about candidates by establishing a data standard for open political party data, with a specific focus on understanding women's political participation

Ongoing – end Dec. 2022

Finalize the model open data policy and schedule policy dialogues to support uptake by governments

Ongoing – end Dec. 2022

D4Dasia

Share lessons learned about scaling up open legislature/parliament efforts from Myanmar and Malaysia with other Southeast Asian colleagues

Ongoing – end July 2021

MENADData

Implement a series of cross-sectoral webinars, invite policymakers to participate, and schedule follow-up calls

Ongoing- end Dec. 2021

CAFDO

Develop a country research program to assess the social and economic impacts of open data in four of the five following countries: Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, Tunisia

Ongoing – end Dec. 2022

Outcome 3: Improving data capacity: what works?

AODN

Support five data fellows to provide technical support to governments in Africa and develop the Data Capacity Analysis Framework and Fellowship Review Report

Ongoing – end Dec. 2021

Develop an open data “crash course” for public servants across Sub-Saharan Africa

Ongoing – Dec. 2021

Release a curriculum for public sector access to information and open data in Kenya

Ongoing – end Dec. 2021

D4Dasia

Continue to scale and work on Indigenous data sovereignty in the Mekong Region

Ongoing – end July 2021

Roll out a risk assessment tool for sharing open data in Southeast Asia to support constituency-building of data demanders

Ongoing – end Dec. 2021



MENADData

Establish the Data Innovation Sandbox at Birzeit University, leading to the creation of data start-ups and data projects (within an applied learning journey focusing on youth and women)

Ongoing – end May 2022

Establish a data literacy program in Palestine targeting a wide range of stakeholders and decision-makers with possible mechanisms for scaling up in the region

Feb – end Dec. 2021

CAFDO

Implement a data challenge and training program that uses small grants and engages emerging leaders to foster increased use of data to improve outcomes

Ongoing – end Dec. 2022

Provide technical support for national statistics organizations in practices relating to releasing open government data and building portals that are used to foster public access to that data

Ongoing – end Dec. 2022

Develop an online capacity-building program on open data with modules that target key data producers and users, such as governments, journalists, civil society organisations and researchers

Ongoing – end Dec. 2022

OCP

Support the use of open contracting for an inclusive and effective recovery through peer-to-peer learning circles and community engagement

Ongoing – end July 2021

Outcome 4: Supporting southern voices in data policymaking

GDB

Publish and disseminate the 2021 Global Data Barometer

Ongoing – end in Jan. 2022

ILDA

Provide travel support for emergent data leaders in Condatos/Abrelatam, with a focus on women and minorities

Condatos will likely be virtual

OCP

Support researchers in the Global South to undertake action research with a call for proposals and eight small action research projects on emergency procurement

Ongoing – end in Dec. 2021

D4Dasia

Support research and development related to an Asian Indigenous data sovereign framework (the contextualization of these principles will be used to influence policy development at national and regional levels)

Ongoing – end in Dec. 2021

Outcome 5: Maintaining the sustainability of the network to support systemic change efforts

IDRC

Organize roundtable discussions

Monthly

Create a webinar series for cross-learning opportunities

Every two months

Publish newsletter/website/social media updates

Rolling basis

IDRC / D4D

Design webinars and an engagement strategy leading up to IODC

Ongoing





As highlighted in Annex 1, OD4D is well on its way to achieving its programmatic objectives. Many of the anticipated results and longer-term outcomes will come to fruition during the second part of the program.

IDRC will concentrate its efforts in the final year to functioning as a bridge between the hubs' projects, linking and synthesizing emerging findings and lessons in priority areas for the program. These areas have been tentatively identified as gender equality and data for better democratic governance. These outputs will synthesize the existing literature, situate the network's contributions, and provide an overview of emerging areas and future research questions. The website will also include a working repository of the entire body of work coming out of all OD4D phases, eventually serving as an online resource that can guide the development of open data practices and policies. This will support the sustainability and visibility of this work.

Finally, the OD4D network has begun efforts to move beyond open data, building expertise and connecting with other communities in areas such as artificial intelligence, data governance and an always-growing number of development challenges. As the agenda evolves, there are also plans to establish a Data for Development (D4D) Global Research Hub. The hub will be an important step in facilitating collective action around key initiatives, such as the GDB and the IODC. It will also bring together new expertise that is needed to better support data governance in fragile democracies, engage the private sector for good, and continue to bring a feminist lens to development efforts.

We plan to commission an independent assessment of the program's results and explore ways to leverage its key elements to advance a broader set of goals for an agenda on data for development.

Annex 1 Tracking progress toward expected outcomes

1

Driving inclusion and gender equality with better data and open government

INTERMEDIATEOUTCOMES

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	TARGETS	COUNTS	PROGRESSACHIEVEDIN2020-2021
1.1 Number of OGP commitments which include a gender component or LGBTQI+ component	5-10 new commitments developed, evidence of implementation in 2-5 commitments	18 new commitments. Evidence of implementation of 2 new commitments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 18 new gender-focused commitments have been adopted in 8 OGP member countries. One of them is a LGBTQI+ specific commitment. ▶ There is evidence of implementation in at least 2 of the new commitments in Kenya and Liberia.

INTERMEDIATEOUTCOMES

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	TARGETS	COUNTS	PROGRESSACHIEVEDIN2020-2021
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	1 new program adopted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The Governor of Buenos Aires commits to build a care indicator system (ODC).
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	6 new pilot projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ODC is in the process of building care-sector indicators for Buenos Aires City. ▶ OCP supports action research projects, some of which are using, collecting and structuring public procurement open data and developing data driven methodologies (Philippines, Costa Rica, Brazil and Burkina Faso). ▶ ILDA is exploring the use of data and AI in two different pilots to improve identification and registry of data on femicide. ▶ OGP has instituted new data collection processes to capture quarterly gender activities and impacts with a gender focus at the country level. ▶ OGP is providing tailored technical and political support to 12 national OGP members to mainstream gender and/or implement gender-focus commitments. ▶ AODN provided expert support to two government agencies in Kenya in the development of an Access to Information Training Curriculum for public officers and in training of trainers to deliver the course. The pilot cohort has already undergone training and training of government officials using the curriculum is set to be rolled out in the next few months.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES (CONT.)

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	TARGETS	COUNTS	PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2020-2021
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)	10 studies about gender data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ODC published a white paper that shows considerable gaps for women in the public sector worldwide. ▶ OGP published a research paper in Nov 2020: Opening Open Government: Women's Rights Organisations and the Open Government Partnership in the Philippines. ▶ ILDA published a paper on femicide and machine learning. ▶ ILDA is writing a paper titled the registry of violence against LGBTI people: Data collection and protocols: The case of Guatemala. ▶ D4D Asia published 5 research papers on Mekong women in open data. ▶ AODN is conducting a research project to build sustainable gender data systems
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)	4 data standards developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ILDA continues its work on the standard of data on femicide in Latin America and the Caribbean. This work also is part of a coalition of professionals, with whom we are building Data Against Femicide: https://datoscontrafemicidio.net ▶ ILDA is also working on a more inclusive approach to data design and implementation: https://datosabiertos.org/en/diseño-de-estándares-de-datos-abiertos-a-puertas-cerradas/. ▶ D4D Asia developed 2 data standards with a gender lens, one that focused on electoral candidates and data, and the second on affordable internet and demographics. ▶ ODC is collaborating with Buenos Aires City government in developing a Care Indicators System that account for the socioeconomic distribution of paid and unpaid care duties in the city.
2.1.4. Number of outreach tools and processes, stories developed	1 blog per month	29 outreach tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 1 blog to accompany the white paper on gender gaps and data gaps in the public sector (ODC). ▶ 1 blog to announce the selected teams for the action research project (OCP). ▶ 1 video to present the GDB. ▶ 1 toolkit to improve gender integration in action plans (OGP). ▶ A series of 10 videos to promote MENA Data's Capacity Building Program. ▶ D4D Asia published 8 blogs on Medium.com. ▶ AODN published 7 blogs on their website and 2 podcasts.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

Increased inclusion of women's rights groups and LGBTQI+ groups in consultations and forums (NAP co-creation, consultations, etc.)

INDICATORS	TARGETS	COUNTS	PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2020-2021
3.1 Number of new women's rights groups engaged in open government practices and data production consultations	10-15 new women's groups engaged in countries around the world	13 women's groups engaged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ODC partnered with Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Género in Argentina to conduct the data ecosystem mapping. ▶ OGP funded CARE Philippines to support research dissemination and outreach with 9 women's rights organizations. ▶ AODN engaged with 3 women's rights organizations to increase their use of gender data in their programming.
3.2 Number of new LGBTQI+ groups engaged in open government practices and data production consultations	5-10 new LGBTQI+ groups engaged in countries around the world	1 new LGBTQI+ group engaged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ LGBTQI+ communities in Guatemala co-designed research protocols for the research study on occurrence of violence in Guatemala (ILDA). There is interest to expand this work in neighbouring countries. ▶ OGP is taking a focused look at LGBTQI+ commitments of members and will seek to engage LGBTQI+ communities through activities.

2

Understanding how data innovation is contributing to good governance

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	TARGETS	COUNTS	PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2020-2021
4.1 OD4D pilots significantly scaling impact in developing countries	1-3 scaled innovations, based on 5-8 tested	2 scaled innovations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ OGP built a tracker of how the pandemic had affected open government in OGP members at the onset of the pandemic. ▶ COI scaled up the digital/data literacy program in six Caribbean countries across the region.
4.1.1 Number of impact research studies that explore contributions of open data to domains such as climate change	3-5 studies	1 study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A study of open practices in the Middle East focused on how data and ICTs can be mobilized toward development outcomes.
4.2 Evidence of government using data	At least 100	N.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ To be assessed next year, as the 2021 GDB not yet released.
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	3 innovative tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ILDA and AODN are developing a tool to support the use of data against corruption. 8 leaders from Chile and Colombia were part of the development process. ▶ MENA Data supported 8 innovative data products or data start-ups to address development challenges. ▶ AODN is developing a data capacity diagnostic tool applicable to help partners identify data capacity gaps.

3

Improving data capacity: what works?

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	TARGETS	COUNTS	PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2020-2021
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	20 data literacy teaching tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Digital/data literacy program, by COI. ▶ Data Praxis course, with ILDA materials. ▶ 8 open courses by MENAData on subjects like python, data analysis, data management plan and machine learning. ▶ 10 open courses and curricula by D4Dasia, including data literacy trainings for Indigenous peoples.
5.1.1 Number of male and female public servants who have participated in online and offline training and support	200, with at least 50% women	197 public servants, with at least 88 female participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 23 female and 7 male public servants from the Statistics Bureau participated in the care indicators training (ODC). ▶ In the project "Regional Standardization of data on femicide" ILDA organized 2 workshops with government officials. In Ecuador there were 22 government officials (75% female) and in Paraguay there were 15 government officials (80% female). ▶ Silvana Fumega participated as a professor in the 2021 Violence against Women Measurement Training. Students are from 20 Latin American countries, including Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic (67% of them are public officials from Central Government entities). ▶ MENAData trained 5 public sector officials (female - 3, male - 2) as part of their Capacity Building Program which involved 9 training courses. ▶ CAFDO trained 16 public servants in Tunisia (8 females and 8 males) and 58 public servants in Madagascar (6 females and 52 males). ▶ D4Dasia trained 6 male and 7 female public servants in open data for accountability and anti-corruption. ▶ AODN trained 11 female and 5 male public servants in open data, access to information and advancing gender data.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES (CONT.)

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	TARGETS	COUNTS	PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2020-2021
5.1.2 Number of governments receiving technical support	between 5-10	22 government units or ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ MENADData provided technical support to 14 government entities through the Open Data initiative. ▶ D4Dasia 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, 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 OD4D training and capacity building activities	200, with at least 50% women	614, with at least 338 females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ILDA contributed to an online course Data Praxis delivered by the University of the Republic, reaching 120 education professionals. ▶ ILDA organized a series of events on data and feminicide, with an attendance of more than 200 individuals for each event (with around 90% women). ▶ MENADData trained 26 civil society representatives (female – 13, male – 13) as part of their Capacity Building Program which involved 9 training courses. ▶ CAFDO trained 28 civil society participants in Tunisia (16 females and 12 males) and 10 public servants in Madagascar (8 females and 2 males). ▶ D4Dasia trained 50 males and 101 females from civil society through 8 trainings covering data journalism workshops and data literacy training. ▶ AODN trained 19 CSO participants in gender data. ▶ GDB trained a total of 20 female and 15 male participants from civil society organizations, out of the 14 regional hubs.
5.1.4 Number of people supported in data entrepreneurship activities	100, with at least 50% women	19 female and 26 male participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Through the 8 innovative data start-ups, 19 female and 26 male received training from MENADData on entrepreneurship and business plan development, then they received mentoring and coaching services.

4

Supporting southern voices in data policymaking

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

Improved data governance approaches are inclusive

INDICATORS	TARGETS	COUNTS	PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2020-2021
6.1 Papers, case studies and research published to help inform data governance issues and approaches (focus on including under-represented perspectives)	1-10	5 papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A policy guide to open government and the coronavirus: Inclusion and gender (OGP). ▶ A research paper on smart communities for sustainable development (COI). ▶ The 2020 Regional Open Data Barometer for Latin America, by ILDA. ▶ D4D Asia published a research paper on indigenous peoples' data during COVID-19 and another one on filling data gaps for civil rights in the Mekong region. ▶ A research paper on drivers of data for development in Africa, including inclusive growth as one of thematic areas (AODN).
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	22 female and 25 male leaders supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 4 OD4D grantees were featured in the Canadian event on the WDR 2021 co-organized by IDRC, the WB and the Government of Canada (1 male, 3 females). ▶ MENADData engaged 15 female and 21 male leaders from government, regulating bodies and leadership at CSOs in round table discussions and meetings. ▶ D4D Asia engaged 4 female and 3 males to the open government partnership and existing government initiatives including open data and open contracting. ▶ At least 5 OD4D network-led sessions at RightsCon 2021, the largest summit on human rights in the digital age.
6.2 Number of citations of research contributions to regional and global forums	At least one citation / contribution per case study	5 citations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Marisa Miodosky, ODC's partner in Buenos Aires City government, has been selected as one of the top 100 most influential people in gender policy by Apolitical. ▶ The ODB, GDB's predecessor project, has been cited in Google Scholar more than 1,200 times. ▶ Abed Khooli, a leading MENADData team member in Palestine has been engaged with the government in the formulation of the Open Data Policy which was adopted by a ministerial committee (and currently awaiting cabinet approval). He has also drafted an AI policy (currently under review). ▶ D4D Asia's research is cited in two papers: Open Government Data in Malaysia by the Khazanah Research Institute and Data in Procurement by Open Ownership.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES (CONT.)

Government progress on data enabling environments, availability, sharing, and use

INDICATORS	TARGETS	COUNTS	PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2020-2021
7.1 Direction of progress of focus countries in the Global Data Barometer study	No target set	N.A. *	<p>► To be assessed next year, as the 2021 GDB not yet released.</p> <p><i>*ILDA's work on the Regional Open Data Barometer reevaluated 24 countries, and informed the development of policy recommendations in Uruguay, Colombia, Panama and Mexico.</i></p>

5**Maintaining the sustainability of the OD4D network to support systemic change efforts****INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES**

8. Improved sustainability of OD4D network hubs

INDICATORS	TARGETS	COUNTS	PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2020-2021
8.1 Additional support for the hubs work, show evidence of strategic engagement and/or collaborations outside the network	No target set	5 instances	<p>► COI gets additional funding to deploy the digital/data literacy program.</p> <p>► OCP strategically engage UN Women on public procurement initiatives.</p> <p>► AODN pivots the focus of the network to go beyond open data for development to data for development more broadly.</p> <p>► GDB obtained a total of \$110,000 and EUR37,200 through partnerships for the next edition.</p> <p>► D4Asia receives a USD2M grant from Luminate.</p>
8.1.1 Number of OD4D initiatives	1 learning forum for OD4D	1 webinar	► A webinar on data capacity building.
8.1.2 Coaching and mentorships in learning, gender equality, evaluation, communications activities	Quarterly webinars on emerging topics and coaching support for hubs	5 OD4D-led coordination and learning activities	<p>► Monthly meetings with hubs and initiatives.</p> <p>► Knowledge exchange and peer learning through the Data for Development (D4D) partners' network.</p> <p>► Bi-monthly newsletter.</p> <p>► Major update to OD4D's website to reflect phase III.</p> <p>► Consolidation of publications into a public repository.</p>
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	3 posts	<p>► 1 blog post on Medium.</p> <p>► 1 public event on the WDR 2021.</p> <p>► 1 news item on IDRC's website.</p>
8.1.4 Social media influence scores	No target set	For May 2021, 832 profile visits, 35 new followers and 7,772 tweet impressions	► More than 10,5k followers on Twitter and 1k on Facebook.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES			
Enhanced awareness of and use of gender-based approaches throughout the OD4D network			
INDICATORS	TARGETS	COUNTS	PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 2020-2021
9.1 Evidence of progress on gender including in the makeup of project teams, in trainings, and in research findings	No target set	6 new gender commitments or strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ILDA adopted a principle of inclusion for all its activities. ▶ Following on ILDA's principles of inclusion, GDB has decided to take on the same approach. ▶ OCP adopted a Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and belonging guide. ▶ OGP launched an internal working group on diversity, equity and inclusion. OGP has also started to include pay scales to its job postings as a gender and inclusion-based measure. ▶ Open Burkina, CAFDO's host organization, is developing a gender strategy to guide the planning and implementation of gender considerations into all of its programming. ▶ All fellows have undertaken the GBA+ training and have built in gender responsiveness in their recruitment processes at AODN.

Annex 2

Selected list of outputs
produced in 2020-2021**Research papers / reports**

- ▶ [Unpacking Gender Gaps and Data Gaps in Public Sector Employment and Pay](#), by the Center for Global Development and ODC (April 16, 2021)
- ▶ [Opening Open Government: Women's Rights Organisations and the Open Government Partnership in the Philippines](#), by the OGP (November 2020)
- ▶ [Building smart communities for sustainable development](#), by COI (May 2020)
- ▶ [Femicide & Machine learning: Detecting Gender-based Violence to Strengthen Civil Sector Activism](#), by ILDA (August 2020)
- ▶ [Data for Development: the road ahead](#), by ILDA (October 2020)
- ▶ [2020 Regional Open Data Barometer](#), by ILDA (January 2021)
- ▶ [Mekong Women in Open Data: Understanding barriers to women's access to open data in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam](#), by D4Dasia (November 2020)
- ▶ [Vietnam Executive Report with Vietnamese translation of Mekong Women in Open Data: Understanding barriers to women's access to open data in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam](#), by D4Dasia (February 2021)
- ▶ [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](#), by D4Dasia (March 2021)
- ▶ [Laos Executive Report with Lao translation of Mekong Women in Open Data: Understanding barriers to women's access to open data in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam](#), by D4Dasia (February 2021)
- ▶ [Filling Data Gaps to Support Access to Civil Rights in the Mekong Region](#), by D4Dasia (February 2021)

- ▶ [Indigenous Peoples' Data During COVID-19: From External to Internal](#), by D4Dasia (March 2021)
- ▶ [Drivers of data for development in Africa report](#), by AODN (June 2020)
- ▶ [Understanding the Impact of Covid-19 on CSOs in Data Ecosystems Across Sub-Saharan Africa](#), by AODN (April 2021)

Toolkits and courses

- ▶ Toolkit: Improving gender integration in action plans, by the OGP (December 2020)
 - ▶ [Tool 1: Gender, Inclusion and Power Self-Assessment](#)
 - ▶ [Tool 2: Reflection tool for gender analysis of commitments](#)
 - ▶ [Tool 3: Template agenda for preparatory workshop with women's rights organisations](#)
 - ▶ [Tool 4: Template slide deck for preparatory workshop with women's rights organisations](#)
- ▶ [CSOD Digital/Data Literacy Program](#), by COI (2020)
- ▶ [Inside Look at a Sentiment Analysis Toolbox](#), by COI (February 2021)
- ▶ [Data Praxis](#), by Udelar-Nucleo REA which includes several ILDA materials (April 2021)
- ▶ Open-source courses from MENADData:
 - ▶ [Introduction to Data](#) (for IT + Domain Experts\Non-IT)
 - ▶ [Introduction to Python](#) (for IT)
 - ▶ [Introduction to Python](#) (for Domain Experts\Non-IT)
 - ▶ [Data Analysis](#) (for IT + Domain Experts\Non-IT)
 - ▶ [Data Management Plan](#) (for Domain Experts\Non-IT)
 - ▶ [Machine Learning](#) (for IT)
 - ▶ [Big Data](#) (for IT)
 - ▶ [Big Data](#) (for Domain Experts\Non-IT)
- ▶ Open-source courses from CAFDO:
 - ▶ [Module I](#) : Cartographie Collaborative et OpenStreetMap
 - ▶ [Module II](#) : Collecte de donnée avec OSM Tracker

- ▶ [Module III](#) : Edition des données avec JOSM
- ▶ [Module IV](#): Exploitation des Données OSM
- ▶ [Module V](#): Cartographie du Transport avec OSM
- ▶ [Module VI](#): OSMAND
- ▶ [Module VI](#) : Collecte de données avec OpenDataKit, KoboToolBox
- ▶ [Module VII](#): Cartographie des Reseaux Telecom
- ▶ [Module VIII](#): LizMap 'Administrateur et utilisateur '
- ▶ [Module IX](#): Cartographie Humanitaire avec Openstreetmap
- ▶ Courses and curriculum materials from D4Dasia:
 - ▶ [Introductory Investigative Journalism Curriculum](#) and [Training Materials](#)
 - ▶ [Introductory Data Journalism Course Outline](#)
 - ▶ [Data Literacy Training for V4MF partners in Thailand](#)
 - ▶ [Data Literacy Training for V4MF partners in Viet Nam](#)
 - ▶ [Data Literacy Training for Can Tho University in Vietnam](#)
 - ▶ [Online Data literacy training under Open Data day](#)
 - ▶ [Internal training for Center for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas](#)
 - ▶ [Training for Ethnic minorities Women in 2 provinces of Vietnam under Women Storytelling project](#)
 - ▶ [Data Literacy Training for V4MF partners in Laos](#)
 - ▶ [Data Literacy Training for Indigenous Peoples Network in Thailand](#)

Policy briefs

- ▶ [A Guide to Open Government and the Coronavirus: Inclusion and Gender](#), by the OGP (May 2020)
- ▶ [¿Cuán abiertos están los datos públicos en América Latina?](#), by ILDA (April 2021)

Blogs

- ▶ [Governments Looking to Increase Women's Economic Empowerment Might Want to Look in the Mirror](#), by the ODC (April 21, 2021)
- ▶ [Twelve research teams will analyze equity and effectiveness in public procurement](#), by OCP (March 3, 2020)
- ▶ [Putting gender equity and inclusion at the heart of the Global Data Barometer](#), by the GDB (February 19, 2021)
- ▶ [Celebrating International Women's Day at the Global Data Barometer 2021](#), by the GDB (March 8, 2021)
- ▶ [Learning from Open Data Barometer](#), by the GDB (September 30, 2021)
- ▶ [Linking Laws and Data](#), by the GDB (February 16, 2021)
- ▶ [On the importance of data for accountability and effectiveness in the Public Sector](#), by the GDB (March 5, 2021)
- ▶ [Open data standards design behind closed doors?](#), by ILDA (August 2020)
- ▶ [Inclusive decision-making depends on producing the right data](#), by ILDA (April 2021)
- ▶ [The many ways of capturing AI in the MENA region](#), by ODMena (December 2020)
- ▶ [Artificial Intelligence and Data for Development in the Middle East and North Africa: Preliminary Survey Findings](#), by MENADData (December 2020)
- ▶ [Data Practices in the Global South](#), by MENADData (December 2020)
- ▶ [With AI progressing rapidly, what formula could work for the MENA region?](#) by MENADData (May 2020)
- ▶ [Vulnerabilities exposed: COVID-19 and informal livelihoods in Egypt](#), by MENADData (June 2020)
- ▶ [How do Indigenous People exercise their data governance?](#), by D4Dasia (July 2020)
- ▶ [Staying safe online during the pandemic](#), by D4Dasia (December 2020)
- ▶ [What keeps Mekong women from accessing open data?](#), by D4Dasia (November 2020)
- ▶ [Thai foresters complete data literacy training to advocate for improved forest governance](#), by D4Dasia (July 2020)
- ▶ [How do Indigenous Peoples exercise their data governance?](#), by D4Dasia (July 2020)
- ▶ [COVID-19 is an Opportunity to Open Access to Information in the Mekong Region](#), by D4Dasia (July 2020)

- ▶ [COVID-19: A Magnifying Glass for the Mekong Region's Data Ecosystem](#), by D4Dasia (July 2020)
- ▶ [COVID-19 in the Mekong Region](#), by D4Dasia (April 2020)
- ▶ [COVID-19 is a Development Issue](#), by D4Dasia (April 2020)
- ▶ [Building Sustainable Gender Data Systems](#), by AODN (March 2021)
- ▶ [The Utility of Cross-Sector Gender Data Linkages for Inclusive Development Outcomes in Africa](#), by AODN (February 2021)
- ▶ [Tracking COVID-19 Gender Data in Africa](#), by AODN (September 2020)

Audiovisual products

- ▶ Video presentation of the ["Global Data Barometer: tracking the data revolution."](#), by the GDB (March 4, 2021)
- ▶ [Gender Fact Sheet](#), by the OGP (2020)
- ▶ [Building Smart Communities for Resilient Tourism: A Case Study](#), presented at the UN Big Data2020 Forum in Trinidad & Tobago, by COI (December 2020)
- ▶ A podcast on [Data against corruption: exploring the role of data in fighting corruption](#), by ILDA(2021)
- ▶ [Future uses of data videos](#), by ILDA (February 2021)
- ▶ [Illustrations of scenarios for the future uses of data](#), by ILDA (July 2020)
- ▶ Brochure on the [Capacity Building Program](#), by MENADData (November 2020)
- ▶ Short videos to present the Capacity Building Program, by MENADData (April 2020-March 2021)
 - ▶ [Women Rights and Data](#)
 - ▶ [Data and Cybercrime](#)
 - ▶ [Women Rights and Data](#)
 - ▶ [Data and Cybercrime](#)
 - ▶ [Data on the Future of Work](#)
 - ▶ [Why Data](#)

- ▶ [Data and Unemployment](#)
- ▶ [What is Big Data](#)
- ▶ [Data Revolution](#)
- ▶ [Big Data](#)
- ▶ Two podcasts, by AODN (October to August 2020)
 - ▶ [What girls want: International Day of the Girl Child](#), in collaboration with Athena Initiative
 - ▶ [Combatting Corruption in the Face of a Global Pandemic](#)

Media coverage

- ▶ [Flow Foundation supports digital education entrepreneurship](#), with COI as the Digital / Data literacy component on the Flow Foundation website (August 2020)
- ▶ [Flow Foundation launches \\$60 million digital education entrepreneurship programme](#), with COI as a partner, in Caribbean Business Report (August 2020)
- ▶ [UG Partners with Google, Caribbean School of Data to deliver digital skills to 150 youth](#), with COI in Village Voice (March 2021)
- ▶ [Exploring the results of the LAC regional open data barometer](#), featuring ILDA in the newspaper El Espectador (December 2020)
- ▶ [How Latin America seeks to standardize femicide data to measure impact](#), featuring ILDA in Telam Argentina (March 2020)
- ▶ [An interview with Silvana Fumega \(ILDA\)](#), in Data Feminism Medium (July 2020)
- ▶ [Tracking Latin America's Other Pandemic: Violence Against Women](#), featuring ILDA in Americas Quarterly (April 2020)
- ▶ [Aival Radio Interview](#) on Data and Education: Digital Safety, by MENADData (November 2020)
- ▶ MENADData in the news on data and finance, and the future of work (September 2020), [On the News \(Maan News Agency\)](#), [Wattan News Agency](#), [Alquds News](#), [Mubasher News](#), [Sahafah Palestine](#), [24 FM News](#)
- ▶ [Media article citing parliamentary documents answer showing data on children in Malaysian immigration detention centres](#), in Ciilosos.my, with D4Dasia (November 2020)

Annex 3

Financial statement

Financial overview for OD4D III (in CAD)¹

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Initiative total 2020/2023
Funders' contribution				
IDRC	1,234,643	260,891	379,115	1,874,649
Global Affairs Canada	1,195,000	805,000	-	2,000,000
Hewlett Foundation	554,000	-	-	554,000
Total	2,983,643	1,065,891	379,115	4,428,649
1. Research expenses (grants)				
AODN	227,750	50,800	30,950	309,500
D4DAsia	259,550	81,300	17,950	358,800
D4DAsia	240,700	206,475	49,700	496,875
ILDA	283,100	120,600	44,900	448,600
MENADData	563,101	203,148	-	766,249
GDB	529,995	51,495	64,610	646,100
ODC	157,500	17,500	-	175,000
OCP	188,900	14,200	-	203,100
OGP	130,200	9,800	-	140,000
2. Staff and office costs	77,706	66,942	63,103	207,751
3. Communications, evaluation and events	169,983	80,000	107,902	357,885
4. Indirect costs	175,667	83,303	59,819	318,789
Total	2,983,643	1,065,891	379,115	4,428,649

¹- This is a summary financial overview of OD4D III budget. It doesn't replace official financial reports that will be submitted as per grant agreements with donor institutions. Information included in the latter should prevail.

ANNUAL REPORT 2020 2021

OPEN DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT
September 2021



IDRC | CRDI

International Development Research Centre
Centre de recherches pour le développement international

Canada