
Enhancing Digital Innovation for Agri-Food Systems and Livelihoods (eDIAL) Initiative

Programme Completion Review

November 2020

Programme Completion Review

Title: eDIAL (Enhancing Digital Innovation for Agri Food Systems and Livelihoods)		
Final Programme Spend £ (full life): 550,000	Review Date:	October 2020
Programme Code: [AMP ID#]	Start Date: June 2019	End Date: September 2020

A. Summary and Overview

Description of the programme and what it has achieved

The Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition (GODAN) received funding from the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (DFID/FCDO) and commenced its portion of the eDIAL programme in June 2019. In August 2020, DFID/FCDO informed GODAN of its decision to shorten GODAN's portion of the eDIAL programme by 21 months, ending in September 2020. This decision led to adjustments in the yearly and overall output, outcome and impact targets of the programme. The targets were adjusted on a pro-rata basis to match the new end date of the programme. The adjusted targets were suggested by FCDO and agreed by GODAN.

This decision came during the COVID-19 pandemic, which required the revision/adjustment of programme implementation methods, traditionally relying on close in person interaction with senior government officials, researchers and farming organisations. Planned meetings and events had to be cancelled or postponed, as moving to generalized teleworking and on maximizing the contribution of its field based champions, GODAN developed effective methods to accelerate progress and achieve the results described in this report.

GODAN's component of the eDIAL programme provided support for businesses and governments to create environments where open data could be easily accessed and used to stimulate innovation and productivity in agriculture and nutrition. It has reduced the roadblocks that hindered greater use of this resource, ensured better delivery of technologies to smallholder farmers and nutritionists at scale, and developed tools to measure and maximise impact. It helped improve the livelihoods and income of millions of smallholder farmers by:

- Improving policies and regulation on open data;
- Delivering more effective advocacy and influence on open data in agriculture and nutrition;
- Supporting an effective and sustainable open data community;
- Delivering open data implementation support and tools.

GODAN has achieved the following during the entire period of the programme:

- *Impact 1.1* - Increased yield and income for smallholder farmers in seven selected DFID target countries up to 43 percent;
- *Impact 1.1* - Impacted yield, income and one of the food security indicators for smallholder farmers in seven selected DFID target countries up to 35 percent;
- *Impact 1.2* - Stimulated eight initiatives for sustainable agri-food systems delivering safe and nutritious food;
- *Outcome 1* - Three major sustainable regional initiatives on open data signed and extended;
- *Outcome 2.1* - Provided defined technical support to 15 new investments for new business initiatives;
- *Outcome 2.2* - 4.56 million smallholder farmers reached by business initiatives supported by GODAN;
- *Output 1.1* - 33 African countries with improved open data public sector policy;
- *Output 1.2* - Eight organisations with new/improved open data policies on agriculture and nutrition;
- *Output 2.1* - 51 events (20 face-to-face and 31 virtual) led or partnered by GODAN;
- *Output 3.2* - 40 percent (23 percent cash and 17 percent in-kind) non-traditional donations/funding mobilised;
- *Output 4.2* - 902,549 people reached through 32 knowledge products authored by GODAN;
- *Output 4.2* - 20,000 people reached through 20 webinars (including recorded viewings);
- *Output 4.2* - Almost 65 million people reached by GODAN through traditional and online media services, broadcasters, social media platforms, events and training.

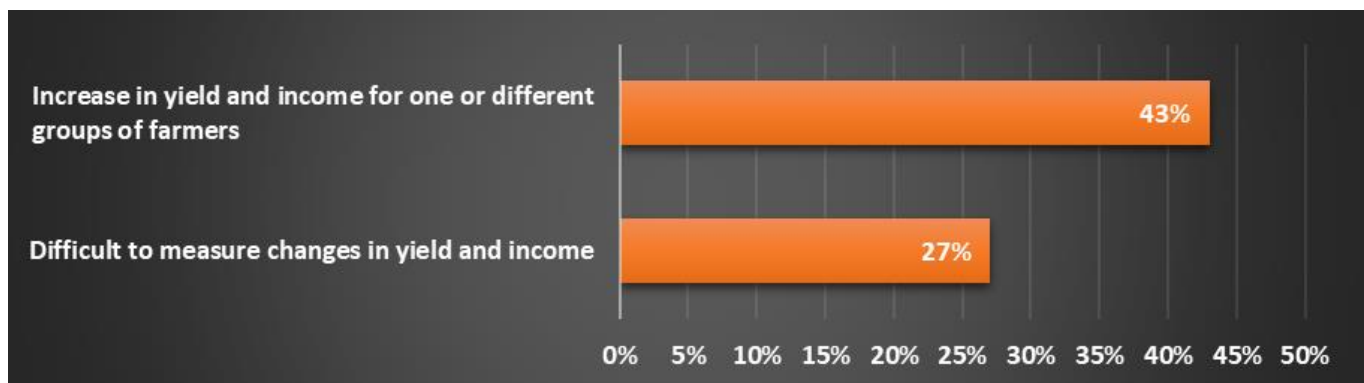
Major lessons learned, evidence generated and recommendations

Lesson(s) Learned:

- GODAN experienced that open data allows businesses/smallholder farmers to build innovations (leading to improved yields and income), consumers to have access to information for making informed decisions and governments to improve economic development with a change in the behaviour of market dynamics and inter-governmental relationships;
- In today's global world, dependence on data is unavoidable and that implies that the lack of data is costly. GODAN observed that open data has the capacity to impact only when the capacity of the individuals or institutions that utilise data is improved while making data open and freely accessible. Increasing the impact of open data is dependent on how the data is presented to the public. If the data is not presented in a way that is understandable, practical, and easily relatable to solving specific problems, the impact is going to be limited;
- GODAN recognised that both for individual organisations and the developing economies, institutional financial support is crucial to provide and gain better quality data and reduce the cost of dissemination (improve their system and meet data user needs) to vulnerable or unreached groups;
- Several agricultural sector studies indicated that new data revolution has the potential to transform global agriculture by making smallholder farmers more efficient, improve market linkages, enhance sustainability and help solve the global food security challenge. Evidence generated by GODAN aligns with these findings;
- As Africa has embarked on a major economic integration effort, open data becomes critical, and especially in agriculture, a major economic sector across the continent;
- Open data can have a major structural and policy impact on agriculture and nutrition; it is however a long term process which is difficult to evaluate over a short period of time, especially as a number of external factors (e.g.: rains or droughts) can have a significant impact on results.

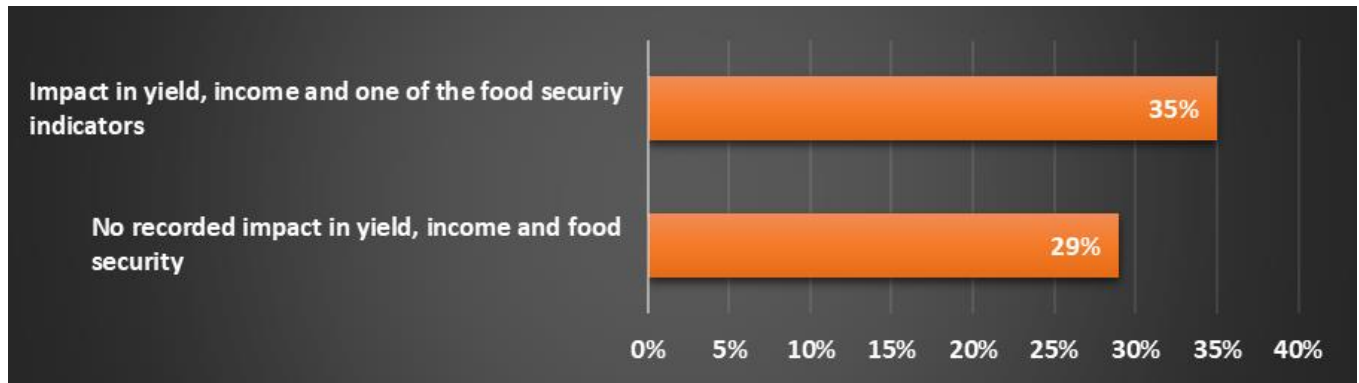
Evidence Generated (internal GODAN study performed between January and September 2020):

- GODAN has reduced costs while increasing income, productivity and food security for smallholder farmers across its network. An impact study¹ allowed for collection of data from Africa and Asia, including seven DFID target countries. Following are the seven selected DFID target countries and their share of data responses - Nigeria (29%), Kenya (14%), Ghana (11%), Uganda (10%), Rwanda (9%), Zambia (3%) and India (3%);
- GODAN generated evidence¹ through data collection from more than 400 GODAN partners, drawing baseline comparison with the FAO's available data of those countries and conducting analysis to understand the impact of open data on the lives of smallholder farmers;
- Midline data was collected by GODAN during late 2019 and early 2020;
- Endline data was collected during the third quarter of 2020;
- Evidence¹ suggests that GODAN's programmes contributed to a reported increase up to 43 percent of yield and income for smallholder farmers in seven selected DFID target countries. The following figure shows the analysis on 'impact of open data on yield and income';



- Evidence¹ also indicates GODAN's initiatives impacted on yield, income and one of the food security indicators for smallholder farmers in seven selected DFID target countries up to 35 percent. The following figure shows the analysis on 'impact of open data on yield, income and one of the food security indicators';

¹ An internal study conducted by GODAN and McGill University graduate students from January to September 2020.



- As a result of GODAN's efforts, eight initiatives impacted in sustainable agri-food systems delivering safe and nutritious food. Below are some examples of this impact:
 - ✓ GODAN, through its Africa regional hub, created 35 model FarmHubs in East Africa. Based on its early success, Kenya's Ministry of Agriculture initiated the expansion of the programme from 12 to 31 locations and 1,450 FarmHubs across Kenya alone. FarmHubs deliver best agricultural practices to smallholder farmers to increase their quantity and quality of yield, productivity and income. Each hub also gathers data that aggregates produce information to the markets. This helps improve the efficiency of the food supply chain, reducing waste and helping smallholders get the best market price for their produce: <https://medium.com/ycenterlearning/humans-of-ycenter-part-ii-8cde8a0689ce>;
 - ✓ GODAN stimulated the Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM) in Nigera to create new Open Data Centres in 15 universities across Africa. These centres provide practical support to smallholder farmers and agri-businesses through the use of open data to smallholder farmers' cooperatives, businesses and entrepreneurs in the food supply chain to improve crop variety and increase yield and income: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/11xPjB5DhffiuKqB5vwdYp1X-SQM1iKX/view?usp=sharing>;
 - ✓ As a result of the Kampala INSPIRE Hackathon, one of the teams supported by GODAN developed a mapping and locust invasion tool now helping Ministries of Agriculture in East Africa to track and address locust swarms currently affecting the region. This combines access to satellite data from the European Sentinel system and use of machine learning to provide quick and accurate assessments of locust movements: <https://www.godan.info/news/kampala-inspire-hackathon-finalist-reports>; <https://www.godan.info/news/virtual-kampala-inspire-hackathon-2020-ethics-and-legal-aspects-open-data>;
 - ✓ Based on the work achieved through Local Development Research Institute (LDRI), GODAN stimulated business initiatives designed to maximise innovation and services directed towards delivering safe and nutritious food in Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda and Sierra Leone: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zb3FMyPAaP2ZvzQpBlvcdL0cBGMlv8mr/view?usp=sharing>; https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jwbkPs-dO4TLGO5mVLYwBb_4sBK05OhR/view?usp=sharing;
 - ✓ Along with the Government of Niger, GODAN has developed a sub-regional approach to use open data to strengthen the countries resilience against emergencies triggered by the pandemic, climate change and infestations: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nKeda5SDvFsjPz1xntl21aqqYQGdy0AR/view?usp=sharing>; <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gD4SSgtVfYtSgCvxmZYRhNNF9qI7lqbo/view?usp=sharing>;
 - ✓ Along with the Government of Burkina Faso, GODAN has developed a national plan designed to stimulate public-private sector partnerships to strengthen food security and resilience in the agricultural sector: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Li7POiUrG2TthkcSmd9C2jB1D96uffwg/view?usp=sharing>; <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gD4SSgtVfYtSgCvxmZYRhNNF9qI7lqbo/view?usp=sharing>;
 - ✓ Along with the Government of Mali, GODAN has established a road map to mitigate the impact of disruptions caused by epidemics, infestations and other causes of disturbance to national food system: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gD4SSgtVfYtSgCvxmZYRhNNF9qI7lqbo/view?usp=sharing>.

Recommendation:

- Development of open data performance measurement frameworks

Measuring impact is one of the challenging aspects of open data initiatives and programs. The development and general adoption of open data performance measurement frameworks that includes indicators, metrics, mechanisms, and methodologies combined with an informed effort to measure, track, and document the impact of open data, will enable greater understanding, not only on the current value of benefits being derived, but also put in place new actions to help

realise its full potential value. Also, it will fuel the need to make data more accessible in new and exciting ways. We recommend that further efforts should continue in this area.

Lessons/ Evidence Dissemination Channels adopted or to adopted by GODAN:

- GODAN and network partner websites;
- F1000 and Youtube channels;
- Policy briefs;
- Webinars;
- Technical reports;
- Dissemination workshops;
- Conferences and seminars;
- Partner, networking and community meetings;
- Events;
- Email messages;
- Mass media (online and print).

B: Theory of Change and Outcome Assessment

	Starting point	Final result
Budget	<i>GBP 550,000</i>	<i>GBP 550,000</i> (reduced by DFID from the original agreed 1.6 million)
Timeframe	<i>37 months</i>	<i>16 months</i> (reduced by DFID from the original 37 months planned for the programme)
Outcomes	<p><i>Four regional open data initiatives</i></p> <p><i>Provide defined technical support to 22 new investments in business initiatives</i></p> <p><i>10 million small farmers involved in open data initiatives</i></p>	<p><i>Three regional open data initiatives</i> (original target reduced by FCDO to two regional open data initiatives)</p> <p><i>Provided defined technical support to 15 new investments in business initiatives</i> (original target reduced by FCDO to 10 new investments in business initiatives)</p> <p><i>4.56 million smallholder farmers involved in open data initiatives</i> (original target reduced by FCDO to 4.25 million smallholder farmers involved in open data initiatives)</p>

Overall assessment of programme outcomes, sustainability and VfM

In August 2020, DFID/FCDO informed GODAN that its portion of the eDIAL programme would be shortened by 21 months, ending activities in September 2020. This decision has led to adjustments in the yearly and overall output, outcome and impact targets of the programme. The need to reassign operational efforts to close-down of activities naturally impacted the trajectory of GODAN's efforts. Upon receiving news on the premature ending of the programme, the targets were adjusted on a pro-rata basis to match the new end date of the programme. The adjusted targets were suggested by FCDO and agreed by GODAN. This came during a most difficult period, with operations significantly complicated by the emergence of the COVID-19 global pandemic early in 2020 (with significant shutdowns and travel bans in the target/partner countries).

Due to the restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, GODAN had to adopt alternate methods of implementation of the programme, now relying heavily on telecommunication and on the contribution of the local GODAN Champions. Fortunately, GODAN's extensive network and close relations with its key counterparts contributed to minimize the impact of the pandemic on the programme implementation.

The starting point outcome targets, as shown in the table above has been adjusted on a pro-rata basis to match the new end date of the programme. The table below describes the new targets with final results.

Outcome	Starting Point Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
1	Four regional open data initiatives	Two regional open data initiatives	Three regional open data initiatives
2.1	Provide defined technical support to 22 new investments in business initiatives	Provide defined technical support to 10 new investments in business initiatives	Provide defined technical support to 15 new investments in business initiatives
2.2	10 million small farmers involved in open data initiatives	4.25 million small farmers involved in open data initiatives	4.56 million smallholder farmers involved in open data initiatives

The final logframe outcomes achieved was within the timeframe and budget originally allocated.

The outcomes were systematically designed and GODAN approached activities in a manner that provides for holistic results to be evaluated, efficiently managed, and lead to sustainable results. In other words, GODAN did not simply look at one issue affecting farming practice, such as irrigation, but looked across all elements that ensured open data could deliver higher yields and improved incomes. In particular, outcomes were achieved by focusing on three distinct areas:

- regional open data policy reforms;
- technical support to business initiatives utilising open data for resource mobilisation;
- reaching smallholder farmers with open data initiatives.

This end-to-end approach ensured the positive mind set and commitments of the host governments through policy reforms, creating the landscape and setting-up operations through new investments in business initiatives utilising open data and finally employing the benefits of open data to improve the lives of the majority of the beneficiaries, the smallholder farmers.

GODAN's business model is primarily based on one of its key components – leveraging networks to maximise impact and secure long-term sustainability. Along with embedded champions (opinion leaders within the decision-making community), GODAN's approach allows for extensive reach and influence despite minimal resources required. This approach builds up capacity from within leading public and private sector entities, secures data driven decision making processes and lasting impact with very minimal resources.

Based on this business model, GODAN designed its portion of the eDIAL programme, which from the beginning maintained cost-effectiveness, efficiency and inclusiveness. This can be justified by GODAN's ability to build high-level interactions with senior government officials in target countries, develop in-country innovations and systems that were managed and staffed by local experts and connected effectively with smallholders. The GODAN approach focused on women smallholder farmers and support for marginalised groups (such as pastoralists and small scale family smallholdings).

Below are some examples of tangible and intangible Value for Money (VfM) generated by GODAN over the life of the eDIAL programme.

Tangible VfM	Intangible VfM
Reduced expense of networking with host government and selecting local stakeholders	Enhanced democracy and inclusive decision-making through the involvement of local stakeholders
More relatable and inclusive information/communication developed and delivered	Improved social and human capital through training and advocacy events
Efficient policy reform process through the involvement of local stakeholders	Promoted host government's organisation capacity through the engagement of public officials in policy reform process
Efficient and uncomplicated arrangements for the formal processes of arranging meetings/ trainings	Improved the quality of the policy reform process and reformed policies through the inclusive local stakeholder engagement approach
Mobilising more than 1200 organisations from 121 countries despite only 8 full time staff	Through its presence and the high level technical knowledge made available in its network, GODAN has exerted a considerable influence on public and private organisations operating in agriculture, especially in developing nations
Reduced travel expense of participants and staff for meetings	Improved social cohesion by increasing cooperation between local stakeholders

Summarise the programme's [theory of change](#) and results framework, including any changes to outcome indicators.

The programme's theory of change is illustrated below.

Impact	Improved livelihoods for farmers: incomes, productivity, resilience		More sustainable agri-food systems delivering safe and nutritious food for a growing population			
Outcomes	Sustainable regional initiatives on open data signed and extended		Open data business projects/initiatives influenced, improved and scaled			
Outputs	Improved policies and regulation on open data	Effective advocacy & influencing on open data delivered	An effective & sustainable open data community of practice		Open data implementation support & tools	
Inputs	Building general awareness of open data through advocacy and events, and influencing target stakeholders	Growing and connecting the network by increasing interactivity	Coaching, sourcing experts and handholding through open data policy	Providing advice, guidance and support to all partners	Providing education and insights on open data	Developing papers on cutting-edge research

In August 2020, DFID/FCDO informed GODAN its decision to shorten its portion of the eDIAL programme by 21 months, ending in September 2020. This decision has led to adjustments in the yearly and overall output, outcome and impact targets of the programme. The targets were adjusted on a pro-rata basis to match the new end date of the programme. The adjusted targets were suggested by FCDO and agreed by GODAN.

This decision, however, did not challenge nor change the programme design/rationale. The original logic, supporting evidence and assumptions continued to match the realities of implementation. The steps to achieving the outcomes and impacts remained valid.

Outcome 1:

GODAN met the final logframe/end-of-programme target through the development of two major regional open data policies, as well as the expansion of a third one (Nairobi Declaration). They are:

- Francophone African Conference on Open Data – CAFDO Declaration <https://www.godan.info/sites/default/files/documents/CAFDO%20Declaration%20.pdf>
- Anglophone African Conference on Open Data – Accra Declaration <https://www.godan.info/sites/default/files/documents/Accra%20Declaration.pdf>
- East Africa Open Data and Agriculture Conference – Nairobi Declaration (2017) https://www.godan.info/sites/default/files/documents/Nairobi%20Declaration_0.pdf

Francophone African Conference on Open Data – CAFDO Declaration:

GODAN along with the Francophone African Community on Open Data (CAFDO) in collaboration with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire through the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of the Open Government Partnership (OGP), organised the Francophone African Conference on Open Data (CAFDO) 2019 held in Cote d'Ivoire. Under the theme 'Open Data: from principles to action', was officially opened by Souleymane Diarrassouba, the Ivorian Minister of Trade and Industry and representative of the Prime Minister.

The conference concluded with the pledge to having a CAFDO Declaration. Follow-up consultations by GODAN successfully concluded the CAFDO Declaration. These consultations consisted in consecutive meetings with the CILSS council (ministerial representation from all CILSS countries) whereby a joint design/determination of a regional approach to the use of open data for agriculture was elaborated and an action plan agreed. The objective of the resulting CAFDO Declaration is to use information and communication technologies to improve productivity in the rural sector in the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) region and build greater synergy between the various regional initiatives in the agricultural sector. This was a remarkable achievement –

bringing together 11 states in a commitment to open data for agricultural development, aimed at supporting smallholder farmers across much of the Francophone region of Africa which has a combined population of 430 million:

<https://www.godan.info/sites/default/files/documents/CAFDO%20Declaration%20.pdf>
<https://www.godan.info/news/cafdo-abidjan-2019>
https://conference.cafdo.africa/?page_id=9
<https://www.dcdj.ci/node/58>
<https://iatistandard.org/en/news/cafdo-conference-2019/>
<https://www.francophonieinnovation.org/articles/h/participez-au-mapathon-cartoparty-pendant-cafdo-2019.html>
<https://www.godan.info/news/open-data-management-mooc-available-french>
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dmULMLZhrE1ocbY2pLEFBn29p3nwNYGb/view?usp=sharing>
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oN5Y53t_OvU7Q-bAK6kG0WdRNxiDZGjt/view?usp=sharing
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bRB_-dp2ABKOK6H3stl1UqWIhSXZXca9/view?usp=sharing
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1w3hHAkeE8bleJYeInx30a6hwOBVn7NGw/view?usp=sharing>
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QSbZGpVX1qTfOqW-ygHZep2UuwkeFfEB/view?usp=sharing>

Anglophone African Conference on Open Data – Accra Declaration:

GODAN co-organised the Africa Geospatial Data and Internet Conference (AGDIC) 2019 in Ghana. Under the theme 'Shaping Africa's digital future', the three-day conference hosted a thought leadership discussion, plenary sessions on internet governance, geospatial data and next-frontier technologies applied to sectors such as agriculture, mining, urban planning, water & sanitation and natural resources. The conference facilitated much needed exchanges between various data stakeholders.

At the ministerial session held at the conference, nine African (Ghana, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Lesotho, Benin, South Africa, Mali and Rwanda) ministerial representatives pledged to revive its national open data policy, which became the Accra Declaration. The region has a population close to 135 million. Follow-up consultations by GODAN successfully concluded the Accra Declaration. The objective of the CAFDO Declaration is to use information and communication technologies to improve productivity in the rural sector, build greater synergy between the various regional initiatives in the agricultural sector and greater collaboration in the Sahel region. This achievement, emulating the Nairobi Declaration's approach (below) confirms the participating governments willingness to increase open data initiatives for their agricultural sectors:

<https://www.godan.info/sites/default/files/documents/Accra%20Declaration.pdf>
<https://aodirf.org/>
<http://www.afrigeocon.org/?i=2>
<https://africanews.space/countdown-to-africa-geospatial-data-and-internet-conference-2019/>
<https://aficta.africa/about-us/59-aficta-news/550-report-from-africa-geospatial-data-and-internet-conference-agdic>
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tnTa1yUqzRvFgfudZzrUysIrt3uCd_zO/view?usp=sharing
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GTy2Il-y0I_xp3xnLs8OBbH0q2HAay-8/view?usp=sharing
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/12-7iP6oz94c1Lk5ttTuAsnSE-8uKB2D/view?usp=sharing>
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GeERgpsXodykIE0Aj6UEGeErW978rl_F/view?usp=sharing
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QWEAvyo_4uuwl5DDmzOCiDLun4_2J4Di/view?usp=sharing
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nNusqULcTrbTAvWMqenUYreExm9Zigy/view?usp=sharing>

East Africa Open Data and Agriculture Conference – Nairobi Declaration

The Nairobi Declaration arose from the first major open data for agriculture conference co-hosted by the Government of Kenya and GODAN, paving the way for a significant opening of African nations towards the release, use and reuse of open data in agriculture and nutrition. Initially ratified by 15 ministerial representatives of various African Governments, the Nairobi Declaration led in 2019 to the creation of a Secretariat hosted by the Government of Kenya in order to facilitate coordination and technical support between the countries that are part of the Declaration, and in 2020, to the decision of the Government of Nigeria to also adopt/ratify the Declaration. In turn, this brought the benefits of open data, and the influence of GODAN to an additional African citizens and smallholder farmers:

https://www.godan.info/sites/default/files/documents/Nairobi%20Declaration_0.pdf
<https://www.godan.info/news/godan-supports-historic-nairobi-declaration>
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1x5Q6Evq74UFXjqRGZE1OHphAEAffA88o/view?usp=sharing>
<https://www.godan.info/sites/default/files/documents/Nairobi%20Declaration.pdf>
<https://www.godan.info/news/godan-sierra-leone-help-kick-start-countrys-nairobi-declaration-commitments>
<https://www.godan.info/pages/nairobi-declaration-kenya-data-integration-working-group>
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/182E0IyoWDfrMM7HHZcPh4kOqVNxhWjB2/view?usp=sharing>

Outcome 2.1:

GODAN has exceeded the final logframe/end-of-programme target by successfully providing technical support to 15 business initiatives utilising open data for resource mobilisation.

Through the above mentioned two regional policies, GODAN has provided technical support to the following 13 business initiatives in Africa:

- GODAN's hub office in Kenya continues to train and develop students as they work as community based digital agricultural advocates for smallholder farmers in four regions of the country. The purpose of the community advocate program is to transfer knowledge to smallholder farmers by increasing their access to open data on effective agricultural techniques and informing them of their rights as data providers:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1E9Q5v5eZMAuUPB8993SvMULBds8c4B3Q/view?usp=sharing>
<https://p4cda.net/>
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jwbkPs-dO4TLGO5mVLYwBb_4sBK05OhR/view?usp=sharing;
- BiziSol (a GODAN agri-business partner) continues to support harnessing of open data to implement smart agriculture with smallholder farmers in an area comprising 42 demonstration farms covering a total of 10,000 hectares in Zambia;
- The Kenya Space Agency (KSA) continues to facilitate data adoption and dissemination in order to increase agricultural productivity and economic success for smallholder farmers through the agricultural data cube, proposed by GODAN/AgriBORA:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ySTD4u7dA8nLcGt5ddaxq7q3ILfkuY0/view?usp=sharing>
<https://business.esa.int/news/start-up-agribora-supports-survival-african-smallholders>;
- Digital Green, a global development organisation, continues to empower smallholder farmers through a highly participative capacity building campaign capitalising on materials designed by GODAN for this purpose. The goal is to lift them out of poverty by harnessing the collective power of technology and grassroots-level partnerships mostly in Ethiopia;
- Digital Africa, a French Government initiative, continues to support the development of a digital economy for Africa with an emphasis on smallholder farmers and this includes increasing data for agriculture and the food supply chain; In this initiative, GODAN brings for the first time, user friendly access to specific use cases building on free landsat/Sentinel data in areas identified as priorities in West African countries:
<https://www.godan.info/news/joint-agreement-digital-africa-fostering-innovation-africa>
<https://www.jeuneafrique.com/901683/economie/la-data-agricole-un-nouveau-marche-convoite-en-afrique/>;
- FIT4FOOD 2030 continues to guide the European Commission in targeting the most impactful research in the areas of agriculture, food and nutrition. GODAN is a member of the advisory council to the commission and its work will support innovations in Africa:
<https://fit4food2030.eu/eu-think-tank/>;
- EURAKNOS continues to define the food systems of the future. GODAN supported connections in Africa and Asia for EURAKNOS. GODAN along with other partners continues to define the design of a food related data platform to support the future food systems:
<https://www.godan.info/news/godan-executive-director-invited-become-member-euraknos-strategic-innovation-board-horizon-2020-eu-project>
<https://www.fareastagriculture.com/crops/agriculture/promoting-open-data-collaborations-to-harness-agri-output>;
- The Murang'a County Council, Kenya continues to develop FarmHubs which are designed to help increase smallholder farmers' income by securing access to relevant agricultural data through hubs constituted for this purpose:
<https://medium.com/ycenterlearning/humans-of-ycenter-part-ii-8cde8a0689ce>
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jwbkPs-dO4TLGO5mVLYwBb_4sBK05OhR/view?usp=sharing;
- Camel Association of Kenya increased its commitment to camel pastoralists in 14 counties of the country. The investment has included increasing expertise to guide the support and advice that is now provided to its 26,000 members and associated family groups. The organisation is strengthening its data gathering systems aimed at improving camel husbandry skills – which increases milk supply for marginalised communities in remote rural areas;
- GODAN continues to support four different organisations develop business plans ensuring the sustainability of additional agricultural services using open data. This is supported by the Mohammed VI Polytechnic University (UM6P) in Morocco under their Filoha programme:
<https://filaha-innov.um6p.ma/>
<https://leseco.ma/agriculture-cest-parti-pour-filaha-innovation-program/>
<https://www.pressreader.com/morocco/les-inspirations-eco/20200807/281552293206694>
<https://www.uca.ma/fps/fr/news/2eme-appel-a-projets-special-a-manifestation-dinteret-pour-la-recherche-et-linnovation-covid19>
<https://iav.ac.ma/fr/appel-candidature-filaha-innovation-program>.

GODAN has utilised its wide network and systematic advocacy to reach out to open data initiatives in Asia. Over the life of the programme, GODAN has provided technical support to the following two business initiatives in Asia:

- Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) programme continues to build on the work done to organise women in Self Help Groups and encourage smallholder farmers digital literacy across the state of Andhra Pradesh in India;
- FarmersZone initiative, a venture of the Department of Biotechnology of the Government of India, continues to improve support smallholder farmers to improve marketability of their agricultural products and gain greater economic benefits. As a strategic partner, GODAN assists the FarmerZone network to facilitate new partnerships and develop joint project proposals that invest in people for social change. GODAN supports FarmerZone in accessing case studies and best practices of showcasing use of scientific and market information in smallholder agriculture from around the globe. The Department of Biotechnology of the Government of India, is represented in the governance body of GODAN.

Outcome 2.2:

GODAN has exceeded the final logframe/end-of-programme target by reaching 4.56 million smallholder farmers and pastoralists (the latter a distinct but important group that had not been originally identified) in Africa and Asia through the above mentioned 15 business initiatives.

Below are the details of the breakdown:

- GODAN Hub Office, Kenya – 297,000 smallholder farmers
- BiziSol – 20,000 smallholder farmers;
- Kenya Space Agency (KSA) – 650,000 smallholder farmers;
- Digital Green – no data received yet;
- Digital Africa – 1,300,000 smallholder farmers;
- FIT4FOOD 2030 – no data received yet;
- EURAKNOS – 1,000,000 smallholder farmers;
- Camel Association, Kenya - 55,000 pastoralists;
- Filoha programme – 80,000 smallholder farmers;
- Murang'a County Council, Kenya – 120,000 smallholder farmers;
- Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) programme – 1,000,000 smallholder farmers;
- FarmersZone initiative – 35,000 smallholder farmers.

C: Detailed Output Assessment

Output Number and Title	1 - Improved policies and regulation on open data		
Output Score	[Enter the score (A++ to C) exactly as generated on the programme scoring calculation sheet]		
Impact weighting (%)		Impact weighting revised since last AR?	[If Yes, up or down?]

Output Indicator	Starting Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
1.1 African & Asian countries with improved open data public sector policies and regulations	22 African and 5 Asian countries	13 African countries	33 African countries with common/structured approach to open data
1.2 Public sector, private sector and civil society organisations with improved open data policies	22 organisations with new/improved policies on agriculture and nutrition	8 organisations with new/improved policies on agriculture and nutrition	8 organisations with new/improved policies on agriculture and nutrition

Briefly describe the output's activities and achievements during its lifetime, and provide supporting narrative for the score.

Indicator 1.1: African & Asian countries with improved open data public sector policies and regulations

GODAN has exceeded the final logframe/end-of-programme target by improving open data public sector policies and regulations in 33 African countries through the three regional open data initiatives.

The decision made in August 2020 by DFID/FCDO (reducing the programme from 37 to 16 months), limited GODAN's ability to provide for a deep penetration of the initiatives and policies implemented during this reduced programme period. To fully reflect the maximum impact on how they develop more time would be required, ideally the 37 months originally designated to this work. However, as the eDIAL programme built on programmes initiated by earlier GODAN activities, relevant open data policies already in progress and in advanced or almost completion stages of reform, have been included.

Below are some examples of public open data policy reforms successfully facilitated by GODAN during the reporting period:

- In Kenya, the following policies and bills were introduced or amended with support from GODAN as co-chair (under the invitation of the Kenyan Minister of Agriculture) of the Nairobi Summit, which led to the creation of a South-South (GODAN) inter-governmental secretariat which advises the signatory countries in taking measures designed to stimulate the use of data in agriculture, such as:
 - ✓ 'Kenya Information and Communication Bill, 2019' was amended, as published in the official gazette in September 2019
http://www.parliament.go.ke/sites/default/files/2019-10/Kenya%20Information%20and%20Communication%20%28Amendment%29%20Bill%2C%202019-No.2_compressed.pdf;
 - ✓ 'Kenya Youth Agribusiness Strategy 2017-21' was amended
<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/ken171450.pdf>;
 - ✓ 'Data protection Act 2019', updated the constitution and created the Office of Data Protection Commissioner
http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/2019/TheDataProtectionAct_No24of2019.pdf;
 - ✓ 'Digital Economy Blueprint: powering Kenya's transformation', the government's new strategy issued by Ministry of Information and ICT
<https://www.ict.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Kenya-Digital-Economy-2019.pdf>;
- In Ghana, the 'Right to Information Bill' was introduced or amended with support from GODAN. Along with the Government of Ghana, GODAN landscaped Ghana's open data policy environment, pursued the government to collaborate and the government has made a public declaration restating its strong commitment to revive its draft open data policy, leading seven neighbouring countries (Sierra Leone, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Lesotho, Benin, South Africa, Mali and most recently Nigeria) to endorse the Accra Declaration. GODAN prepared and implemented an event which drew together government officials and open data specialists which led to the signing of the Accra Declaration. The principal government bodies involved in Ghana are the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of ITC and Lands and the National Statics Office. All three entities have joined the GODAN network on their own standing, as a confirmation of their engagement in this process:
<https://acts.ghanajustice.com/actsofparliament/right-to-information-act-2019-act-989/>
<https://data.gov.gh/>
<https://www.africanfarming.net/crops/agriculture/godan-conducts-high-level-agricultural-policy-meetings-in-ghana>
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gD4SSgtVfYtSqCvxmZYRhNNF9qI7lqbo/view?usp=sharing>
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Li7POiUrG2TthkcSmd9C2jB1D96uffwg/view?usp=sharing>
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jwbkPs-dO4TLGO5mVLYwBb_4sBK05OhR/view?usp=sharing
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/11xPjB5DhffiuVqKqB5vwdYp1X-SQMi1KX/view?usp=sharing>;
- Building on the Nairobi Declaration, successfully facilitated by GODAN in 2017, parties to the declaration agreed in 2019 to implement a Secretariat designed to facilitate/accelerate the implementation of a regional open data for agriculture approach. In 2020, the Government of Nigeria, through its Federal Ministry of Agriculture agreed to join the Declaration and align its national systems to the principles laid out in the Declaration. GODAN has been asked to assist in this process:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/11xPjB5DhffiuVqKqB5vwdYp1X-SQMi1KX/view?usp=sharing>;
- The Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) continue to work with GODAN to harmonize open data policies for agriculture in each of its 15 member states. Following the CAFDO Declaration, GODAN continued to work with the CILSS Secretariat, as well as with key ministers of Agriculture in the region, along with their operational focal points/deputies. The following countries pledged and are currently in the preparation stage to follow this initiative - Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Guinea, Guinea Bissau,

Ivory Coast, Gambia, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo. Similarly, Ghana and Nigeria have started their planning to align their policies with those of the CILSS:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gD4SSgtVfYtSqCvxmZYRhNNF9qI7Iqbo/view?usp=sharing>
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nKeda5SDvFsjPz1xntI21agqYQGdy0AR/view?usp=sharing>
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Li7POiUrG2ThkcSmd9C2jB1D96uffwg/view?usp=sharing>
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jwbkPs-dO4TLGO5mVLYwBb_4sBK05OhR/view?usp=sharing

- In Rwanda, GODAN landscaped the existing open data policy environment, influenced the Ministry of Agriculture to collaborate and the government made a public statement to amend and improve its existing open data policy, and reinforce the Ministry of Agriculture's capacity to manage agriculture data. Discussions have extended to include Ministry of Environment, the President's Office and Ministry of ICT. GODAN established positive working relationships, which enabled effective preparations for activities that ensured smallholder farmers engagement is central to the plans – to deliver policies and regulations to increase access and use of open data:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jwbkPs-dO4TLGO5mVLYwBb_4sBK05OhR/view?usp=sharing
- GODAN landscaped Uganda's open data policy environment, pursued their Ministry of Agriculture to collaborate and the government has made a public statement to develop an open data policy. GODAN has connected data specialists with government policy makers who helped design the framework of open data policies. Currently, the policies are in an advance stage of implementation:
<https://uganda.opendataforafrica.org/>

Indicator 1.2: Public sector, private sector and civil society organisations with improved open data policies

GODAN has met the final logframe/end-of-programme target by developing new or improving open data policies on agriculture and nutrition in eight major agriculture related organisations.

Below are some examples of organisational open data policy reform efforts by GODAN:

- GODAN is in the concluding stage of a comprehensive legal and policy analysis of ownership and control of agricultural data for FAO, aimed at informing low to middle income country policymakers. In doing so GODAN is also advising the FAO address its own policy framework related to open data. In particular, this study is aimed at helping organisations and businesses create or improve their present open data policies in Africa and Asia:
<http://www.fao.org/support-to-investment/news/detail/en/c/1296846/>
- A model open data policy drafted by GODAN along with national and sub-national governments, civil society organisations, private sector, academia and researchers from Kenya, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone. The model policy is currently at the advance stage of finalisation and provides guidelines for adoption by national and sub-national governments in Africa. This has been an outcome of the MoU between GODAN and Local Development Research Institute (LDRI) in Kenya:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zb3FMYPAAp2ZvzQpBlvcdLocBGMlv8mr/view?usp=sharing>
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jwbkPs-dO4TLGO5mVLYwBb_4sBK05OhR/view?usp=sharing
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jwbkPs-dO4TLGO5mVLYwBb_4sBK05OhR/view?usp=sharing
<https://www.developlocal.org/ldri-and-godan-to-collaborate-on-supporting-improvements-to-open-data-for-agriculture-and-nutrition-in-africa/>
<https://it-online.co.za/2019/09/05/godan-ldri-aim-to-end-extreme-poverty-in-africa/>
<https://www.godan.info/news/strengthening-multilateral-co-operation-africa-support-open-data>
<https://www.godan.info/news/strengthening-multilateral-co-operation-and-capacity-development-efforts-africa>
<https://www.europeandataportal.eu/en/news/godan-extends-capacity-development-efforts;>
- GODAN assisted Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) in Kenya to improve its open data policy. RCMRD, an inter-governmental organisation, has recently merged with the African Group on Earth Observations (AfriGEO) and together it represents 53 member governments in Africa. The support to RCMRD by GODAN is a result of the MoU between the two organisations:
<https://www.africanfarming.net/technology/infrastructure/godan-strengthens-multilateral-co-operation-in-eastern-and-southern-africa>
<https://www.europeandataportal.eu/en/news/godan-extends-capacity-development-efforts;>
- GODAN continues to develop the GODAN-RUFORUM (Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture) network of Digital Centers led by 15 key African universities. The network's HQ is based in Uganda and provides assistance to develop open data policies for its researchers, as well as facilitate ODAN (open data for agriculture and nutrition) use by smallholder farmers across the region. To date, 42 GODAN Champions have been mobilised as open data experts for the 1,450 FarmHubs:
<https://www.godan.info/news/godan-ruforum-mou-research-and-capacity-development-africa>
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/11xPjB5DhffiuVqKqB5vwdYp1X-SQMi1KX/view?usp=sharing>
<https://medium.com/ycenterlearning/humans-of-ycenter-part-ii-8cde8a0689ce;>
- GODAN continues to work with the European Farmers and Agri-cooperatives Secretariat (COPA-COGECA) to finalise and release an updated code of ethics for agricultural equipment manufacturers and smallholder farmers. This second version of the COPA-COGECA's code/guidelines should be finalised by late 2020. Complementing

other GODAN publications on this subject, it is foreseen that this revised code will be a model, emulated across borders, within the food supply chain:

<https://www.godan.info/codes/list/rights-data-originator>

<https://www.godan.info/codes/list/ability-control-and-access>

<https://www.godan.info/news/new-agricultural-code-conduct-toolkit>;

- As key member of the Research Data Alliance, GODAN contributed to the constitution of the RDA Capacity Development Resource Kit. As a continuation, GODAN has strengthened the role of its Capacity Development Working group which encompasses global participants from both the public and private sector, educational institutions and civil society organisations. The purpose was to create awareness and provide consultation to adopt and improve open data policies. Through this GODAN mobilised more than 4,000 participants linked to this working group and the number continues to grow:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/10y15_4ePkrR6YVn0ObrGYgWnGV3aKjdf/view?usp=sharing
<https://www.rd-alliance.org/oa-members/global-open-data-agriculture-nutrition-godan>.

Each of the participating governments in the Nairobi Declaration, the Accra Declaration and the CAFDO Declaration are working on country based policies which prepare them to participate across borders to ensure open data standards are linked. This is ground breaking work which means a total of 40 countries in Africa are engaged with open data policy-making.

Assess the [VfM](#) of this output based on performance over the past year, and over the lifetime of the programme

The GODAN Partner Network operations (relying significantly on leaders embedded within the public and private agriculture sector) allowed for a highly cost effective and sustainable flow of support to our programme activities and beneficiaries. Using this approach, GODAN was able to reduce the cost of paid subcontractors or consultants. For example, working with GODAN's partners in Nigeria has resulted in the direct mobilisation of Agricultural Commissioners in six states across the Federation, under the leadership of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture. This led to the joint preparation of three major data initiatives (public and private sector) submitted to USAID, SDI and the World bank, under the leadership of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture of Nigeria. In turn, this mobilisation triggered interest and support from the African Union, promising enhanced synergy between African Governments, in particular in the context of ongoing continental economic integration efforts. This has proved to be an economical means of setting up/reinforcing effective working relations within Africa, while building local capacity directing relevant experts to support activities in the region.

GODAN made extensive use of regional networks to accelerate the acceptance and development of open data policies (and support systems) for agriculture. For example, RCMRD represents 53 African member states and with GODAN's collaboration quickly engaged with and stimulated cross-fertilisation between governments across the continent. Through this process, GODAN simultaneously mobilised multiple country/government representatives with a limited travel budget. GODAN recognised that this approach proved to be both efficient and economic. Likewise, in developing country policies and ensuring cross border connectivity, working with CAFDO ensured unanimity and agreement on policy objectives across the Francophone region of West Africa. Therefore, GODAN's ability to work with regional organisations and its reputation as an independent advocate for open data enabled it to secure a central role in the development of policies.

Lessons learned through this output, and recommendations for future programming

Lesson(s) Learned:

- The regional/groupings approach used by GODAN proved to be an efficient and effective to exercise influence over a large group of public and private entities, despite a very small number of staff employed by the organisation. This approach resulted in a significant multiplying effect, strengthened by peer reinforcement and collaboration between target entities. This is how, for example, Kenyan Government Staff spent time working within the Government of Uganda to help it set up its open data policies and systems under the guidance of GODAN;
- The use of Champions, who are leading opinion leaders embedded in public and private organisations, also proved to be a most cost effective way to influence organisations and ensure programme sustainability and impact;
- Carefully selected partner organisations allowed for the mobilisation and effective support of women and youth organisations, (ex: through AWIEF, Pc4D, RUFORUM) groups especially important for the current and future development of the agri-food sector in Africa.

Recommendation(s):

- Pursue technical support and capacity building of the lead organisations with whom GODAN has carried out its programmes;
- Mobilise more champions, ensure continuing coordination and capacity building efforts;
- Enhance impact monitoring, especially with vulnerable groups, women and youth.

Lessons/ Evidence Dissemination Channels adopted or to adopted by GODAN:

- GODAN and network partner websites;
- F1000 and Youtube channels;
- Policy briefs;
- Webinars;
- Technical reports;
- Dissemination workshops;
- Conferences and seminars;
- Partner, networking and community meetings;
- Events;
- Email messages;
- Mass media (online and print).

Output Number and Title	2 - Effective advocacy & influencing on open data delivered		
Output Score	[Enter the score (A++ to C) exactly as generated on the programme scoring calculation sheet]		
Impact weighting (%)		Impact weighting revised since last AR?	[If Yes, up or down?]

Output Indicator	Starting Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
2.1 Number of events where GODAN presents on open data	48 events led or partnered by GODAN	23 events led or partnered by GODAN	51 events (20 face-to-face and 31 virtual) led or partnered by GODAN

Briefly describe the output's activities and achievements during its lifetime, and provide supporting narrative for the score.

GODAN has exceeded the final logframe/end-of-programme target by leading or partnering 51 events, out of which 20 are face-to-face and 31 are virtual.

Below is the list of advocacy efforts by GODAN:

- GODAN e-participated at the panel session on *The African Diaspora Investment Symposium 2021, Leapfrogging Africa: Healthcare, Education, Connectivity, and Finance on Human Capital Development*;
- GODAN e-presented at the *African Academy of Sciences Scientific Priorities Setting Project on Making the 4IR work for Africa's Inclusive and Sustainable Food and Health Systems*. The African Academy of Sciences Scientific Priorities Setting Project is leveraging the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) for Africa's Scientific Agenda;
- GODAN e-moderated the panel session on *Perspective from Treaty stakeholders and contributed commentary on the effect of Gender on seed access during COVID* at the *Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Conservation, Use, and Exchange of Plant Genetic Diversity* conference, co-hosted by FAO, Crop Trust and International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;
- GODAN e-presented at the *Making the 'Urban' Better: Planetary health conversations on building healthy sustainable cities in the era of COVID-19 and beyond* at the *Making the #UrbanBetter conversation*, a joint dialogue by University of Cambridge Wolfson College's Global Health and Sustainability and Conservation hubs;
- At the World Economic Forum (WEF), GODAN contributed content to a side event on the *Post 2020 Agenda: No Net Loss and Net Positive as Apex Targets*, hosted by the Luc Hoffmann Institute. With preparations for a new

global framework for biodiversity within the remit of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), GODAN was invited to present on open data for agriculture. The new framework spells out the challenges, agree overarching targets for action and define collective responsibilities for delivering to these targets during the period 2020 to 2030. The event provided GODAN an opportunity to link up with the CEO of the Global Environmental Facility CEO and its Chairperson Naoko Ishii;

- GODAN presented on *A Capitals Approach to Decision Making*. This was organized by The Capitals Coalition at the WEF. Discussion centered on how a capitals approach is a framework that helps organizations make better decisions by contextualizing natural, social, human and financial data, and by helping them to understand how healthy ecosystems directly and indirectly underpin societies long-term success;
- GODAN was the Master of Ceremony and closing speaker at the high-level interactive dinner that brought together business, government, international organizations, and civil society leaders to discuss the 2020 mission, apex and sectoral targets for *ew Deal for Nature & People*;
- GODAN contributed to a private event: *Managing Inequality Together: Ensuring That Policy Makers and Ocean* event organised by INSEAD - Hoffmann Global Institute for Business and Society (HGIBS);
- GODAN spoke at the *Strategic Forum: International exchanges at the heart of economic growth symposium* organised by Montreal International at the Montreal Convention Centre;
- GODAN presented on *Agriculture Transformation: bringing open data to all*;
- GODAN was an observer at *the Interactive Dialogue on Targeting Hunger: South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Transforming Agriculture*, convened by the President of the General Assembly, United Nations;
- Presented on GODAN's work at the Open Data and Climate Change Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, Government of Canada Consultation event;
- At the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA) in Berlin, GODAN presented information on *open data for agriculture*, focused on DFID's target countries in Africa and Asia;
- GODAN supported FAO concept note was presented, on the establishment of the Digital Council for Food and Agriculture and afterwards it was endorsed by the ministers of agriculture of 74 nations at the GEFA. GODAN endorsed this effort and disseminated information to its network;
- GODAN participated at the *Future food* panel on Chain Management at the Strike Two Summit. Key GODAN partners also joined in this Important event (FAO, CGIAR, CTA, IBM, The World Bank, EU, Cargill, New Fork, BLUENUMBER, Rabobank, FAIRFOOD, the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture. Participants showed great interest in GODAN' s work and specifically about the project on its ethical and legal aspects of open data in agriculture (specifically the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Cargill, CGIAR, New Fork, FAIRFOOD). The issues around privacy, data protection, data rights and their linkage to technologies are subjects they wish more work to be conducted on;
- As a member of GEO Program Board advisory board, GODAN reported on *synergies and policy frameworks for Open Earth Observation Data and tools*. GODAN was also asked to take part of the GEO's Indigenous People Community of Practice subcommittee;
- GODAN participated in the *Working Group on Capacity Development and Data Democracy Working Group, expanding Capacity Development synergies between National Space Agencies*. Working Group Meeting on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS) is an important forum to increase cooperation between developing countries and space agencies, providing open data of value for DFID's target countries;
- GODAN was invited to participate to the EU's EURAKNOS council, whose mandate is to help define agriculture and food trends that will shape Europe (and its relations with its partners in the South) in the foreseeable future. This was the second time that GODAN's expertise was sought on open data's role and potential in the functioning of food systems;
- A strategic European Commission initiative, the FIT4FOOD2030 programme aims at defining EC's research priorities on food systems. GODAN has been part of the FITFORFOOD2030 Advisory Committee since 2018, and met again in February 2020, leading to the release of the initiative's third set of recommendations. It is expected that recommendations will benefit both Europe and Africa;
- GODAN was invited to speak at the Salon International de l'Agriculture. This agriculture summit is one of the largest events of this kind in the world, allowed for extremely high visibility and new partnerships with organizations such as Digital Africa, the FNSEA (largest French Farmers Union), the French Catholic Universities Federation (with activities in Africa and Asia) and others;
- GODAN presented at the *African Development Bank (AfDB) Group e-Policy Seminar on Building Resilience in Food Systems and Agriculture Value chain: Agricultural Policy Responses to COVID-19 Pandemic in Africa* hosted by the African Development Institute. The presentation was made to a certified virtual community of experts and practitioners from the African Development Bank Group, governments, think tanks, universities and development practitioners in Africa and globally;
- GODAN was e-consulted by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) as part of an expert group on *Post COVID-19 Implications on Collaborative Governance of Genomics Research, Innovation, and Genetic Diversity (PC-GIG)*;
- GODAN virtually contributed to the FAO's Saline Agriculture Working Group. This working group focuses on identifying practicable solutions that maximise opportunities offered by bio-saline agriculture in the context of

climate change towards developing more climate-resilient, sustainable and innovative farming systems tailor made for the salt-affected areas. The main purpose is to focus on supporting sustainable food production in increasingly saline environments while contributing to the restoration and/or protection of productive natural capital affected by salinity and water scarcity;

- GODAN gave the e-keynote address for the *Consultative Roundtable on Food and Nutrition Security in Africa* organised by the African Academy of Sciences in partnership with, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). The African Academy of Sciences in collaboration with its partners aims to convene key leaders and dedicated experts in the field to explore approaches to optimise research infrastructure networks, and to establish connections and a community of investigators with shared goals and complementary expertise. The deliberations of this meeting are envisioned to focus on two main objectives:
 - Respond to a Grand Challenges Innovation Call that contributes to African Union's (AU) vision of ending food insecurity and malnutrition in Africa;
 - Initiate a process to identify, weight, and document research priority areas for enhancing food security and nutrition in Africa;
- GODAN contributed to the *Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) virtual workshop* organised by the UK Academy of Medical Sciences discussing the Public Health challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic in low and middle income countries;
- GODAN e-participated at the *International Policy Workshop on Data for Better Lives: Enablers and Safeguards* in preparation for the World Development Report 2021. The online consultation was organised by the World Bank and the German Federal Ministry for Cooperation and Development;
- GODAN e-presented *Ethical and Legal Aspects of Open Data in Agriculture - Codes of Conduct* at the online IAMO FORUM 2020;
- GODAN e-participated at the panel session on *Big data analytics for improved planning, monitoring and evaluation of agrifood systems* at the 'Data-driven solutions for advisory and planning' webinar, organised by the AfDB and FAO Investment Center;
- GODAN e-presented on *Kampala INSPIRE Hackathon: an example of Capacity Development for Agriculture* at the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) conference;
- GODAN virtually attended the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) Program Board meeting with the aim to expand synergies and policy frameworks for Open Earth Observation Data and tools;
- As a member of the GEO advisory board, GODAN was invited to join their subcommittee on *Indigenous Peoples Community of Practice (IPCOP)*. GODAN has been corresponding with the IPCOP to enhance Earth observations with indigenous perspectives for a sustainable future. IPCOP promotes knowledge sharing to improve Indigenous peoples' access and inclusion in the development of geospatial tools for sustainable natural resource management;
- As a member of the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS), GODAN e-participated in the *Capacity Development and Data Democracy Working Group* sessions. This helped to expand Capacity Development synergies between National Space Agencies and to ensure agriculture remains a priority in their target audiences. CEOS is also an important forum to increase cooperation between developing countries and space agencies;
- GODAN e-participated at the *GEO Virtual Symposium*;
- GODAN e-participated in the *General Assembly* of International Science Council's (ISC) Committee on Data;
- GODAN virtually contributed at the *GO FAIR Food Systems Implementation Network meeting*;
- GODAN e-participated at the design and launch of the *Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation (KALRO) Digital Platforms*. It was inaugurated by the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives: Hon. Peter G. Munya;
- At the Africa Geospatial Data and Internet Conference (AGDIC) in Ghana, GODAN facilitated policy discussions which resulted in the Accra Ministerial Declaration on open data policy. As a result, GODAN now provides technical assistance to develop or improve open data policies in Ghana and in the seven other countries that endorsed the Accra Ministerial Declaration. During the AGDIC, GODAN co-organised a Hackathon event with Dataactivist and the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) on *Geospatial Data for Agriculture*, which explored how geospatial data can contribute to spatial planning for sustainable and responsible agriculture. This paved the way for a greater collaboration with the AFD in particular in the Sahel region;
- At the Africa Women Innovation and Entrepreneurship Forum (AWIEF) in South Africa, GODAN participated as a key note speaker in the roundtable discussion on *Digitalisation: Breaking Barriers to Drive Agribusinesses for Women in Africa*. The roundtable discussion centred around ways to tackle issues facing women in the agricultural industry, including how technology could be leveraged to facilitate the empowerment of women in Africa's agribusiness. This was the largest women entrepreneur summit held in Africa in 2019; GODAN's session on Agriculture was by far, the most attended;
- GODAN presented on *Ethical framework for Open Data in Agriculture and capacity development* at the knowledge management for agriculture session of GEO week 2019 in Australia. As a result of this engagement, GODAN will produce and present a white paper at the GEO meeting in China in 2020, and will intensify its collaboration with Digital earth Africa (DEA), as discussed in Nairobi and subsequently in this event;

- GODAN participated at the bi-annual statistics meeting organised by FAO in Gabon. There was participation by 43 country representatives. As a result of GODAN's participation at the meeting it received requests from a number of countries (e.g. Benin, Cameroon, Guinea) for assistance on developing open data policies on agriculture;
- At the Global Forum for Innovations in Agriculture (GFIA) in the United Arab Emirates, GODAN addressed the audience on *Open Data and AI innovations for managing the global challenges of food security and nutrition*. The conference was attended by more than 17,000 farmers, agribusiness professionals, scientists and government officials from over 120 countries;
- GODAN participated as a panel member that discussed, *Evidence-Based Leadership and Data Systems* at the African Green Revolution Forum (AGRF) in Ghana;
- GODAN presented on *Data Protection, Ownership and Ethical Use: Protecting farmers and enabling markets*, at the Digital Agriculture Transformation seminar in Italy;
- GODAN participated in the *14th GEO programme development meeting*. GODAN continues to play an advisory role to GEO and is developing links within this network to promote efforts for smallholder farmers;
- GODAN participated at the CGIAR workshop on *Harnessing Big Data and AI for Sustainable and Inclusive Agriculture* in London. The workshop was co-organised by Hoffman Center for Sustainable Resource Economy;
- Along with the German Association for Technology and Structures in Agriculture (KTBL) and CTA, GODAN organised a workshop on *Legal and policy aspects of open data in agriculture affecting: a farmer's perspective*, in Germany. GODAN made the case ensuring farmers are part of an ethical engagement as active contributors;
- GODAN presented the abstract for the paper on *Ethical and Legal Aspects of Open Data in Agriculture and Nutrition* at the 12th European Conference on Precision Agriculture (ECPA) in France. The paper outlines an effective legal model that can serve as a guide when creating national open data policies. France is keen to export these principles to the Sahel region as it develops open data-based activities that benefit farmers and pastoralists;
- GODAN participated at the *NJF Conference on Horticulture* in Estonia. This presentation draws on experience and success stories from GODAN Partners to outline how open data is pushing boundaries and accelerating agricultural innovation to the benefit of smallholder farmers;
- GODAN presented on *Ethical Approach of Open Data benefiting small holder farmers* at the 13th RDA plenary on *With Data comes Responsibility held in USA*;
- Presented GODAN at CEOS Capacity Building and Data Democracy WG annual meeting on in India;
- Presented on *Why We Need SMART Agriculture to Feed the World?* at the 2019 Global Forum on Digital Transformation.

Assess the [VfM](#) of this output based on performance over the past year, and over the lifetime of the programme

GODAN engaged in events to achieve wider advocacy efforts and increased awareness and policy reforms in the following ways:

- Improving policy and/or consumer/demand behaviour: This advocacy aimed at developing/improving open data policies/ guidelines and/or changing the behaviour of the general public (e.g. understanding and accepting the value of open data for agriculture);
- Direct and/or indirect: This advocacy aimed at changing decision makers' beliefs, opinions, behaviours and policies, either directly or indirectly via other actors who might have influence on decision makers;
- Inside track and/or outside track: This advocacy targeted from within by working with decision-makers or from outside by confronting, exposing or challenging decision-makers;
- Formal and/or informal: This advocacy directed worked through formal/official channels such as policy reforms, but sometimes advocacy finds alternative ways through informal routes such as networking or relationship-building, leading or participating at different events, facilitating training and sharing knowledge.

Thanks to the combination of extensive telecoms and social media on one hand, and the buildup of embedded GODAN Champions, the above was achieved efficiently, effectively, and at a very low cost compared to traditional programme implementation methods.

GODAN has purposefully promoted the inclusion of women champions and trainers. As an example, in Tunisia, Burkina Faso and Chad the open data champions are women and they have represented their sphere of work in a number of international events supported by GODAN. Over the duration of the programme, it has been recorded that more than 49 percent of the champions and trainers were women.

Lessons learned through this output, and recommendations for future programming

Lesson(s) Learned:

- Open data policy reform needs support just like any other policy reforms. During the eDIAL programme period, GODAN recognised that this support best came from coalitions and networks of host government, local and international NGOs, donor agencies and multilateral institutions etc., that agree to partner and adhere to the same objectives of advocates. To reach and bring these coalitions or networks in a common understanding, advocacy plays a critical role. Advocacy and capacity building efforts impacted not only the programs at the local level but also played consequential roles of understanding and tracking them. Evidence from GODAN's engagement in various policy reforms from different countries showed that both policies and policymakers or influencers are influenced by events at the local level. For example a number of countries/organisations have chosen to promulgate laws giving existence to open data, revive/create national open data initiatives, portals, events (especially for agriculture) and overall declarations/initiatives such as those linked to the Accra, Nairobi and CAFDO ministerial declarations:

http://www.parliament.go.ke/sites/default/files/2019-10/Kenya%20Information%20and%20Communication%20%28Amendment%29%20Bill%2C%202019-No.2_compressed.pdf

<https://acts.ghanajustice.com/actsofparliament/right-to-information-act-2019-act-989/>

Recommendation(s):

- Strengthening and engaging with networks and coalitions should remain a priority. But this should go hand-in-hand driven by communities struggling for change and not only by development institutions;
- Acknowledging that within a community empowering approach through advocacy, the involvement of women is fundamental. Hence, advocacy strategies and additional funding should be more characterised by putting women at the centre that would strengthen their position as change agents.

Output Number and Title	3 - An effective and sustainable open data community of practice		
Output Score	[Enter the score (A++ to C) exactly as generated on the programme scoring calculation sheet]		
Impact weighting (%)		Impact weighting revised since last AR?	[If Yes, up or down?]

Output Indicator	Starting Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
3.2 Share of GODAN annual operating income sourced through non-traditional donor income (defined as donors & commitments in place supporting the previous business plan)	35 percent non-traditional donation	8 percent non-traditional donation Target for 2020: 6 percent non-traditional donation	40 percent (23 percent cash and 17 percent in-kind) non-traditional donation/funding Result for 2020: 45 percent (31 percent cash and 14 percent in-kind) non-traditional donation/funding

Briefly describe the output's activities and achievements during its lifetime, and provide supporting narrative for the score.

GODAN has exceeded the final logframe/end-of-programme target by attaining 40 percent non-traditional donation. The remaining 60 percent was received from DFID as traditional donation. Below is the breakdown of the 40 percent non-traditional donation, both cash and in-kind:

Cash contributions received from non-traditional donors represent 23 percent of operating income (June 2019 – September 2020):

- Montreal International: 9 percent;
- The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU (CTA): 5 percent;
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (consultancy assignment): 3 percent;
- Government of Canada: 3 percent;
- Department of Biotechnology, Government of India: 2 percent;
- Agence Française De Développement (AFD): 1 percent.

In-kind contributions received represent 23 percent of operating income (June 2019 – September 2020):

- Government of Germany: The Government of Germany has offered a full-time data rights and ethics research specialist. This in-kind commitment was equivalent to 9 percent;
- Government of the Netherlands: The Government of Netherlands has offered a full-time open data research lead. This in-kind commitment was also equivalent to 4 percent;
- FAO: FAO has offered staff time to GODAN. This in-kind commitment was equivalent to 4 percent.

The above was implemented and achieved in light of the GODAN Business Plan and approved by the GODAN Steering Committee (which included representation from the UK) in 2018.

GODAN has exceeded the 2020 yearly target by attaining 45 percent non-traditional donation. The remaining 55 percent was received from DFID as traditional donation in 2020. Below is the breakdown of the 45 percent non-traditional donation, both cash and in-kind from January to September 2020:

Cash contributions received from non-traditional donors represent 31 percent of operating income:

- Montreal International: 12 percent;
- The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU (CTA): 1 percent;
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (consultancy assignment): 3 percent;
- Government of Canada: 9 percent;
- Department of Biotechnology, Government of India: 4 percent;
- Agence Française De Développement (AFD): 2 percent.

In-kind contributions received represent 14 percent of operating income:

- Government of Germany: The Government of Germany has offered a full-time data rights and ethics research specialist. This in-kind commitment was equivalent to 8 percent;
 - Government of the Netherlands: The Government of Netherlands has offered a full-time open data research lead. This in-kind commitment was also equivalent to 3 percent;
- FAO: FAO has offered staff time to GODAN. This in-kind commitment was equivalent to 3 percent.

In addition to the above, GODAN has initiated a private sector fund raising campaign, as well as the review of the possibility to charge membership fees as a way to further secure financial sustainability; this review should be completed at the end of 2020.

Assess the [VfM](#) of this output based on performance over the past year, and over the lifetime of the programme

The in-kind contributions received from non-traditional donation sources have played a pivotal role in shaping the knowledge management aspect of the programme. In addition, their expertise, experience and network helped GODAN reach and influence a wide range of platforms that led to multiple policy reforms. This association has undoubtedly proved to be economical, efficient and effective.

Having access to more than 1200 organisations within its partner network, GODAN benefits from expertise covering an unprecedented range of topics directly and indirectly leading to agricultural practices improvement. In turn, this makes investing in the GODAN approach very cost-effective for current and potential donors.

Through the in-kind involvement of the Government of Germany, several knowledge products on data rights have been produced and disseminated. This served both as improving awareness and building inclusivity for open data communities. Similarly, the in-kind contributions from the Government of the Netherlands, CTA, FAO and GFAR have also contributed to strengthening the impactful use of open data in relation to soils, geodata and farmer

involvement in particular. However, the very limited cash availability within GODAN operations makes the oversight of additional in-kind support increasingly difficult.

While strong expressions of interest have been received, the premature withdrawal of DFID/FCDO funding (less than half way into the agreed three-year transformation phase - towards greater technical support providing and gradual financial self-sustainability) has seriously compromised the GODAN's activities in 2020, threatening the very survival of the movement and the discontinuation of the above initiatives. As of writing this document, it is not yet certain that GODAN will survive in its current form.

Lessons learned through this output, and recommendations for future programming

Lesson(s) Learned:

- Open data is a relatively newer concept in the field of development, which requires further understanding among stakeholders. In addition, in the depths of a global pandemic, resource mobilisation for open data work is uniquely challenging – as the subject does not seem to be an immediate or critical issue, especially when compared to humanitarian emergencies. This has left donors struggling to balance the need between willingness to support open data initiatives and the available resources. GODAN recognises that donors being more involved in aid based priorities are not always able to understand and encourage financial continuity and resource mobilisation for open data;
- The use of groupings as a means of leveraging greater influence with limited inputs, the breath of expertise available within the GODAN and the use of the GODAN network makes the organisation a most appealing investment option for potential donors;
- The proportion of cash vs in-kind contributions needs to be closely monitored and kept at a manageable level;
- As the use of open data and its resulting impact delivers middle to long term impact, short term support planning proves to have limited benefits and fails to secure a systemic change within countries and sectors. This is demonstrated with the premature withdrawal of DFID/FCDO funding, less than half way into GODAN's current programmatic cycle.

Recommendation(s):

- Involving donors and interest groups in advocacy field visits and policy reform meetings;
- In order to understand the impact of a programme and reliability of performance, there has to be a commitment to longevity in the relationship, patience from both donors and implementers and an expectation set by donors from the very start that making mistakes and learning from failures is invited with a commitment to openness and experimentation from all parties;
- Integrating a more democratic approach to grant making that involves patience, time, persistence and a level of relinquishing control by the donor. There is greater time needed to encourage an understanding of rights and responsibilities of local people, who hold a much better understanding of their communities' needs and are in the best position to generate solutions. Short-termism results in top down actions which inevitably weaken success;
- Press forward with GODAN's plans to initiate a private sector fund raising campaign, and complete the study of the possibility to charge fees to network members.

Output Number and Title	4 - Open data implementation support and tools		
Output Score	[Enter the score (A++ to C) exactly as generated on the programme scoring calculation sheet]		
Impact weighting (%)		Impact weighting revised since last AR?	[If Yes, up or down?]

Output Indicator	Starting Target	Final Logframe Target	Final Result Achieved
4.2 Total number of people reached with knowledge products	1.6 million people reached with knowledge products	575,000 people reached with knowledge products	902,549 people reached through 32 knowledge products 20,000 people reached through 20 webinars

			Almost 65 million people reached by GODAN through traditional and online media services, broadcasters, social media platforms, events and training
--	--	--	--

Briefly describe the output's activities and achievements during its lifetime, and provide supporting narrative for the score.

Despite the negative combination of premature funding interruption by UK Government, and the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic (limiting travel, in-person meetings/sessions, lockdowns, etc.) GODAN has realigned its operations towards making extensive use of social media, champions and other means of outreach. As a result, GODAN exceeded the final logframe/end-of-programme target by reaching 902,549 people through 32 knowledge products. As these knowledge products are hosted on cloud, the audience number continues to increase over time. These products have reached a diverse range of readers, including both public and private sector, civil society and research fellows, helping to increase understanding and use of open data.

Below is the list of knowledge products with their readership:

- *Reimagining Leadership Post COVID-19: Dreaming Health, Social and Planetary Equity into Being*, an article co-authored by GODAN and published by the International Leadership Association for their 'Leadership for the Greater Good: Reflections on the 2020 Pandemic series':
<https://cfi.co/sustainability/2020/07/reimagining-leadership-post-covid-19-dreaming-health-social-and-planetary-equity-into-being/>
20,114 readers;
- *Securing Africa's Health Sovereignty: Why Investing in Science and Innovation Matters*, a white paper co-authored by GODAN for the African Academy of Sciences:
<http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/166660/>
10,293 readers;
- *Leadership of the Commons: How collaboration is changing the governance of open data to achieve food security and nutrition for greater sustainability around the world*, a book chapter authored by GODAN for the International Leadership Association Series Building Leadership Bridges, published by Emerald Group Publishing:
<http://www.ila-net.org/Publications/BLB/cfs1.html>
8,997 readers;
- *Covid 19 and Privacy: Personal data rights*, an article authored and published by GODAN:
<https://www.godan.info/news/covid-19-and-privacy-personal-data-rights>
35,309 readers;
- *We must open up data to fight the threat to food security from COVID-19*, an article authored by GODAN and published by Ethical Corporation:
<http://www.ethicalcorp.com/we-must-open-data-fight-threat-food-security-covid-19>
33,800 readers;
- *COVID-19 threatens to impact global agricultural output and food security*, an article authored by GODAN and published by Open Access Government:
<https://www.openaccessgovernment.org/covid-19-global-agricultural-output-food-security/85761/>
200,000 readers;
- *Poverty, food security, open data and COVID-19*, an article authored and published by GODAN:
<https://www.godan.info/news/poverty-food-security-open-data-and-covid-19>
13,901 readers;
- *Supporting the Global Science Community to combat COVID-19*, an article authored and published by GODAN:
<https://www.godan.info/news/supporting-global-science-community-combat-covid-19>
12,816 readers;
- *Ethical Dimensions of Digital Feudalism in Agriculture*, an article authored and published by GODAN:
<https://www.godan.info/news/ethical-dimensions-digital-feudalism-agriculture>
9,013 readers;
- *Capacity Development and Collaboration for Sustainable African Agriculture: Amplification of impact through hackathons*, a practice paper authored by GODAN and published by CODATA Data Science Journal:
<http://aims.fao.org/ru/capacity-development/webinars/rdaigad-webinar-series-%E2%80%98kampala-inspire-hackathon-example-capacity>

- 6,090 readers;
- GODAN authored an article on *FAIR data principles for best practice in agricultural research data management, for the Responsible Research and Innovation in Plant Sciences-Proceedings, part of the PlantHUB Summer School*. The article was published by Zurich-Basel Plant Science Center, the University of Zurich, ETH Zurich and the University of Basel:
<https://www.research-collection.ethz.ch/handle/20.500.11850/404539>
23,000 readers;
- An article on GODAN hosted webinar *Empowering Women for Open Data Mapping in Agriculture: Implications for Land Rights and SDGs in Africa* was co-authored by GODAN and published by Land Portal Foundation:
<https://landportal.org/blog-post/2020/05/empowering-women-open-data-mapping-agriculture-implications-land-rights-and-sdgs>
12,989 readers;
- *Open Data Management in Agriculture and Nutrition (French version)*, course materials translated and published by GODAN:
<https://www.godan.info/news/open-data-management-mooc-available-french>
11,388 readers;
- GODAN, GFAR and CTA jointly launched the *Codes of Conduct toolkit for agricultural data*. This toolkit has been hosted on GODAN's website:
<https://www.godan.info/news/new-agricultural-code-conduct-toolkit>
<https://www.rd-alliance.org/group/geospatial-ig/post/launch-godanctagfar-new-agricultural-code-conduct-toolkit>
35,809 readers;
- *Review of codes of conduct, voluntary guidelines and principles relevant for farm data sharing*, a working paper co-authored by GODAN and published by CTA, Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR), the Griffith University and GODAN:
<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/106587>
23,000 readers;
- *Who owns farmer data? Exploring the rights and codes of conduct for transparent agricultural data sharing*, an article co-authored by GODAN and published by CTA:
<https://www.cta.int/en/blog/all/article/who-owns-farmer-data-exploring-the-rights-and-codes-of-conduct-for-transparent-agricultural-data-sharing-sid00667e698-f9c6-4a78-b48c-9b6cfc7b9330>
26,000 readers;
- *Codes of conduct: providing an ethical approach to big data in agriculture*, an article authored by GODAN and published by CTA:
<https://spore.cta.int/en/opinions/article/smarter-farming-is-a-moral-imperative-and-big-data-provides-the-tools-sid00ba3e27b-8809-4e04-af3f-94b27e652c52>
21,000 readers;
- *Codes of conduct for better agricultural data management*, an article authored and published by GODAN:
<https://www.godan.info/news/godan-blog-codes-conduct-better-ag-data-management>
40,000 readers;
- *Land rights for Smallholder farmers for Zero Hunger*, an article co-authored by GODAN and published by the Land Portal Foundation:
<https://www.rd-alliance.org/group/agricultural-data-interest-group-igad/post/empowering-smallholder-farmer-land-rights-0>
35,300 readers;
- *Does data mean power for smallholder farmers?*, an article authored by GODAN and published by the World Bank:
<https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/does-data-mean-power-smallholder-farmers>
14,900 readers;
- *The Establishment of an International Digital Council for Food and Agriculture*, an article authored and published by GODAN:
<https://www.godan.info/news/establishment-international-digital-council-food-and-agriculture>
40,909 readers;
- *Small Farmer Big Data by FAIR Food*, an information briefing document authored by GODAN and published by CTA:
<https://fairfood.nl/en/resources/report-small-farmer-big-data/>
75,091 readers;
- *Recommendation package from the Capacity Development for Agriculture Data WG*, a technical paper co-authored by GODAN and published by Research Data Alliance:
<https://www.rd-alliance.org/group/capacity-development-agriculture-data-wg/outcomes/recommendations-and-capacity-development>
7,728 readers;

- *Knowledge Management for Agriculture*, a white paper co-authored by GODAN and GEO for GEO Knowledge Week 2020:
<https://www.plan4all.eu/2019/10/knowledge-management-for-agriculture-a-targeted-side-event-at-geo-week-2019/>
5,059 readers;
- *FAIR Data*, a paper authored by GODAN and published on the Cornell University portal:
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.11162v2>
130,000 readers;
- *Open Data for Nutrition: A Strategy*, an article authored by GODAN and published in the Sight & Life Magazine:
https://sightandlife.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/SightandLifeMagazine_2019_Data_in_Nutrition_OpenDataforNutrition.pdf
2,000 readers;
- *Improving data access for more effective decision making in agriculture*, a book chapter authored by GODAN and published by Burleigh Dodds Science Publishing:
<https://shop.bdspublishing.com/store/bds/detail/workgroup/3-190-88809>
1,300 readers;
- *EU revised directive on open data and public sector information*, an article authored and published by GODAN:
<https://www.godan.info/blog-posts/godan-blog-eu-revised-directive-open-data-and-public-sector-information>
30,000 readers;
- *Open UP Guide*, is a tool authored by GODAN that assists governments prepare and design their own open data policy for agriculture. Supported by the Gates Foundation, this guide was designed to strengthen data driven decision making capacity in the ranks of partner Governments:
<https://openupguideforag.info/>
17,001 readers;
- *Geospatial standards and their adoption through the example of the agriculture domain*, a book chapter co-authored by GODAN and submitted for publication to Routledge;
- *Open data supporting early warning desert locust monitoring systems*, an article authored by GODAN and submitted for publication to ResearchResearch (producing online publications);
- *World Bank flagship report on Digital Agriculture*, a case study co-authored by GODAN and submitted for publication to the World Bank.

In addition to knowledge products, over the programme period GODAN has reached more than 20,000 participants (more than 11,000 direct participants, 6,000 through partner websites, more than 3,000 estimated subsequent views including recorded viewings over the programme period) as audience through 20 webinars (including recorded viewings). As these webinars are stored on cloud, the audience number also increases over time.

Below is the list of webinars:

- Empowering women for open data mapping in agriculture: implications for land rights and SDGs in Africa;
- Andhra Pradesh community-managed natural farming: in the times of corona and climate change;
- India-Rwandan perspective on integrated climate smart sustainable agriculture natural farming: in the times of corona and climate change;
- Capacity development in agriculture;
- Data-driven agriculture: building enabling ecosystem and aligning solutions to local needs;
- Data rights and digital feudalism;
- Decentralized brokerage, multi-sectoral platforms, and lasting socio-economic food systems transformation: The catalysis strategy;
- Inventing “one-world” solutions for lifelong wellness and sustainable economic growth;
- ODAN and economic integration in Africa (‘The Africa that we want’);
- Africa Digitalisation: trade in agriculture and nutrition;
- Cyber Security Law - emerging trends and their relevance for data today;
- Open data: the drive to food security;
- The role of codes of conduct in smart farming and FAIR data sharing;
- Unlocking the potential of open data to promote agribusiness for youths in Africa;
- Healing our wounded selves and the world: shifting to a higher level of consciousness in a post-pandemic world;
- COVID-19 INSPIRE Hackathon;
- Kampala INSPIRE Hackathon;
- Empowering smallholder farmer land rights beyond COVID-19: Global Open Innovation Challenge;
- Metadata & data sharing and management principles;
- Navigating knowledge management in the digital era: understanding ‘data’.

GODAN gained good coverage in the traditional media sector and was well received by reporters and producers who contacted GODAN for expert opinion and to strengthen their articles or news packages. Over the life of the programme, GODAN has reached almost 64 million people over traditional and online media services and broadcasters.

Some highlights of GODAN's reach in the open data arena are as follows:

- The Economist (print) – 3.72 million;
- The Economist (online) – 7.92 million;
- BBC – 1.324 million;
- Reuters (Global) – 6.006 million;
- Milling & Grain Magazine – 0.066 million;
- BNN Bloomberg (online) – 6.25 million;
- Open Access Government Digital Magazine – 1.55 million;
- Agri Focus Africa – 0.27 million;
- Global Times (China) – 2.155 million;
- Ethical Corporation – 0.38 million.

Example of links to coverage in the media:

- <https://www.bnnbloomberg.ca/economics/video/innovation-has-yet-to-be-achieved-to-avoid-food-waste-amid-covid-19-godan~1979096>
- <https://agrifocusafrica.com/2020/03/30/food-shortage-would-be-a-serious-crisis-in-uk-under-lockdown-says-godan-executive-director/>
- <https://www.economist.com/briefing/2020/05/09/the-worlds-food-system-has-so-far-weathered-the-challenge-of-covid-19>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m000hmnd>
- <https://www.ministryinfo.gov.lb/en/45811>
- <https://www.openaccessgovernment.org/covid-19-global-agricultural-output-food-security/85761/>
- <https://www.openaccessgovernment.org/locust-outbreak-in-india/89516/>
- <https://www.openaccessgovernment.org/battling-a-locust-infestation-during-a-global-pandemic/95265/>
- <https://www.openaccessgovernment.org/cause-of-carbon-emissions/71437/>
- <https://www.openaccessgovernment.org/global-food-security/69898/>
- <https://www.openaccessgovernment.org/women-in-agriculture/76993/>
- <https://www.openaccessgovernment.org/future-proof/75864/>
- <https://www.openaccessgovernment.org/global-responsibility/72464/>
- <https://www.openaccessgovernment.org/battling-a-locust-infestation-during-a-global-pandemic/95265/>
- <https://www.openaccessgovernment.org/october-2020-north-america-analysis/95690/>
- <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/world/feature-drones-to-disc-jockeys-india-battles-new-wave-of-crop-munching-locusts/ar-BB14WATN>
- <https://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/uknews/coronavirus-measures-could-cause-global-food-shortage-un-warns/ar-BB11IZi4>
- <https://www.cnbcfrance.com/videos/2020/08/06/how-access-to-data-can-help-solve-food-shortage-amid-covid-19-crisis/>
- <https://www.peopleforplanet.it/condividendo-dati-e-informazioni-si-puo-sconfiggere-la-fame-nel-mondo-parola-di-godan/>
- <https://www.alertageo.org/2020/06/29/nueva-delhi-en-alerta-maxima-mientras-se-acerca-un-enjambre-por-primera-vez-en-40-anos/?amp>
- https://www.tamilurasu.com.sg/tabla/india/drums-drones-fight-locusts?utm_expid=.fb_suStgRcm_XhFwHz0COA.0&utm_referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2F
- <https://vietgiaitri.com/an-do-oan-minh-truoc-bao-chau-chau-loai-con-trung-nho-be-nhung-suc-pha-hoai-vo-cung-khung-khiep-20200605i4985975/>
- <https://www.transcend.org/tms/2020/04/italiano-protecting-the-food-chain-not-just-mercy-but-also-people/https://dailysunpost.com/locust-plague-warning-new-delhi-on-high-alert-as-swarm-nears-for-first-time-in-40-years/>
- <https://twitter.com/BNNBloomberg/status/1273330635751514112>
- <https://www.tweet247.net/news/world/drones-to-disc-jockeys-india-battles-new-wave-of-crop-munching-locusts>

- <https://www.africanfarming.net/crops/agriculture/the-eu-is-expecting-to-lose-us-430mn-of-potatoes>
- <https://www.africanfarming.net/crops/agriculture/reducing-food-waste-is-most-important-to-tackle-climate-crisis-godan-executive-director>
- <https://www.africanfarming.net/technology/infrastructure/godan-strengthens-multilateral-co-operation-in-eastern-and-southern-africa>
- <https://www.africanfarming.net/crops/agriculture/shifting-to-a-plant-based-diet-to-significantly-help-fight-climate-change-godan>
- <https://www.africanfarming.net/technology/infrastructure/food-gets-to-play-a-role-in-amazon-activism-says-godan-executive-director>
- <https://www.africanfarming.net/crops/agriculture/godan-executive-director-underlines-importance-of-data-sharing-and-agricultural-statistics>
- <https://www.africanfarming.net/technology/infrastructure/godan-executive-director-highlights-deforestation-rates-in-amazon>
- <https://www.africanfarming.net/crops/agriculture/food-shortage-would-be-a-serious-crisis-in-uk-under-lockdown-says-godan-executive-director>
- <https://www.africanfarming.net/crops/agriculture/eu-s-f2f-strategy-to-produce-a-more-sustainable-food-system>
- <https://www.africanfarming.net/crops/agriculture/how-open-data-play-a-role-in-agriculture>
- <https://www.africanfarming.net/crops/agriculture/open-data-most-important-for-new-age-farming>
- <https://www.express.co.uk/news/world/1302720/india-news-locust-plague-swarm-famine-new-delhi>
- <https://www.express.co.uk/news/weird/1287331/bible-plague-video-billions-locust-india-city>
- <https://www.innovatorsmag.com/data-key-to-fighting-locust-invasion/>
- <https://farmweek.com/worst-locust-outbreak-in-india-for-25-years/>
- <https://www.gulf-times.com/story/664972/India-battles-new-wave-of-crop-munching-locusts>
- <https://news.cgtn.com/news/2020-06-04/India-battles-new-wave-of-crop-munching-locusts-R2Yx64xvfG/index.html>
- <https://news.nestia.com/detail/Locust-plague-warning:-New-Delhi-on-high-alert-as-swarm-nears-for-first-time-in-40-years/4466625>
- <https://news.nestia.com/detail/Drones-to-disc-jockeys:-India-battles-new-wave-of-crop-munching-locusts/4275289>
- <https://exbulletin.com/world/144067/?banking&hosting/>
- <https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/business/1076743-feature-drones-to-disc-jockeys-india-battles-new-wave-of-crop-munching-locusts>
- <https://www.deccanherald.com/national/drones-to-disc-jockeys-india-battles-new-wave-of-crop-munching-locusts-845041.html>
- <https://www.thestar.com.my/tech/tech-news/2020/06/03/drones-to-disc-jockeys-india-battles-new-wave-of-crop-munching-locusts>
- <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1190409.shtml>
- <https://www.hellenicshippingnews.com/drones-to-disc-jockeys-india-battles-new-wave-of-crop-munching-locusts/>
- https://klse.i3investor.com/blogs/future_tech/2020-06-03-story-h1507982812-Drones_to_disc_jockeys_India_battles_new_wave_of_crop_munching_locusts.jsph
- <https://jp.reuters.com/article/india-locusts-farming-idUSL8N2D950D>
- <https://uk.reuters.com/article/india-locusts-farming/feature-drones-to-disc-jockeys-india-battles-new-wave-of-crop-munching-locusts-idUKL8N2D950D>
- <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-india-locusts-farming-trfn/drones-to-disc-jockeys-india-battles-new-wave-of-crop-munching-locusts-idUSKBN23A061>
- <https://jp.reuters.com/article/india-locusts-farming-idUSL8N2D950D>
- <https://www.reutersevents.com/sustainability/we-must-open-data-fight-threat-food-security-covid-19>
- <https://www.hortidaily.com/article/9203900/corona-update-backpackers-are-staying-in-tasmania-to-ride-out-pandemic/>
- <https://www.foodanddrinktechnology.com/news/32407/the-impact-of-coronavirus-on-uk-food-supply-chain/>
- <https://researchprofessionalnews.com/rr-news-europe-views-of-europe-2020-4-spray-locusts-with-data/>
- <https://serenoregis.org/2020/03/29/proteggere-la-filiera-alimentare-non-solo-merci-anche-persone-elena-camino/>
- <https://news.cgtn.com/news/2020-06-04/India-battles-new-wave-of-crop-munching-locusts-R2Yx64xvfG/index.html>
- <https://vnnhanh.vn/an-do-oan-minh-truoc-bao-chau-chau-loai-con-trung-nho-be-nhung-suc-pha-hoai-vo-cung->

- [khung-khiep-287571.html](#)
- <https://vietgiaitri.com/an-do-oan-minh-truoc-bao-chau-chau-loai-con-trung-nho-be-nhung-suc-pha-hoai-vo-cung-khung-khiep-20200605i4985975/>
 - <https://soha.vn/an-do-oan-minh-truoc-bao-chau-chau-loai-con-trung-nho-be-nhung-suc-pha-hoai-vo-cung-khung-khiep-20200604155852699.htm>
 - <https://kenh14.vn/an-do-oan-minh-truoc-bao-chau-chau-loai-con-trung-nho-be-nhung-suc-pha-hoai-vo-cung-khung-khiep-20200605183722796.chn>
 - <https://congluan.vn/sau-covid-19-an-do-tan-hoang-vi-bao-chau-chau-hoanh-hanh-post81577.html>
 - <https://jonsnewplace.wordpress.com/2020/04/05/coronavirus-measures-could-cause-global-food-shortage-un-warns/>
 - <https://exbulletin.com/world/144067/?banking&hosting/>
 - <http://netnews.vn/An-Do-oan-minh-truoc-bao-chau-chau-Loai-con-trung-nho-be-nhung-suc-pha-hoai-vo-cung-khung-khiep-the-gioi-1488-0-2323117.html>
 - <http://toquoc.vn/an-do-oan-minh-truoc-bao-chau-chau-loai-con-trung-nho-be-nhung-suc-pha-hoai-vo-cung-khung-khiep-820205653045980.htm>
 - <https://www.xaluan.com/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=2816497>
 - <https://www.thisismoney.co.uk/wires/reuters/article-8382423/Drones-disc-jockeys-India-battles-new-wave-crop-munching-locusts.html>
 - <https://inews.co.uk/news/food-waste-crisis-uk-latest-farmers-kill-fish-mountain-coronavirus-422547>
 - <https://www.dairyindustries.com/news/33843/the-impact-of-coronavirus-on-uk-food-supply-chain/>
 - <https://www.yourweather.co.uk/news/trending/farm-food-wasted-during-lockdown-prone-to-increase-emissions.html>
 - <https://soundcloud.com/theworld/massive-food-waste-during>
 - <https://www.timebomb2000.com/xf/index.php?threads/food-shortage-discussion-not-the-what-or-how-but-why.572754/#post-7726005>
 - <https://www.pri.org/file/2020-04-22/massive-food-waste-during-pandemic>
 - <https://www.business-money.com/announcements/billions-of-dollars-worth-of-perishable-produce-at-risk-due-to-lack-of-information-and-planning/>
 - <https://www.facilitatemagazine.com/news/2020/02/06/news-round-07022020>
 - [Les mesures contre les coronavirus pourraient provoquer une pénurie alimentaire mondiale, avertit l'ONU | Développement global](#)
 - <http://www.vivafrik.com/2020/02/27/entrepreneariat-en-afrique-65-millions-deuros-de-la-france-pour-soutenir-linnovation-a34983.html>
 - <https://leconomistebenin.com/2020/02/26/entrepreneariat-en-afrique-65-millions-deuros-de-la-france-pour-soutenir-linnovation/>
 - <https://www.businesschief.eu/technology/improving-food-security-africa-digital-innovation>
 - <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2020/mar/26/coronavirus-measures-could-cause-global-food-shortage-un-warns>
 - <https://www.nsagriculture.com/news/women-in-agriculture/>
 - <https://www.nsagriculture.com/analysis/open-data-agriculture/>
 - <https://natwestbusinesshub.com/articles/farms-and-flooding-how-to-recover-and-build-resilience>
 - <https://www.albertafarmexpress.ca/columns/schoepp-pandemic-an-opportunity-to-rethink-food-distribution/>
 - <https://starspost.com/locust-plague-warning-new-delhi-on-high-alert-as-swarm-nears-for-first-time-in-40-years/>
 - <https://www.conveniencestore.co.uk/your-business/taking-a-swipe-at-food-waste/602121.article>
 - <https://www.jeuneafrique.com/901683/economie/la-data-agricole-un-nouveau-marche-convoite-en-afrique/>
 - <https://pinevillevoice.com/drones-to-disc-jockeys-india-battles-new-wave-of-crop-munching-locusts/>
 - <https://thesunnews.co.uk/locust-plague-warning-new-delhi-on-high-alert-as-swarm-nears-for-first-time-in-40-years-world-news/>
 - <https://gillne.fr/%C3%A2%E2%80%93C2%B7-drone-des-drones-aux-disc-jockeys-linde-lutte-contre-une-nouvelle-vague-de-criquets-frenchstore-drones-com/>
 - <https://www.peopleforplanet.it/condividendo-dati-e-informazioni-si-puo-sconfiggere-la-fame-nel-mondo-parola-di-godan/>
 - <https://geographical.co.uk/opinion/item/3626-coronavirus-how-will-the-outbreak-affect-food-and-farming>
 - <https://twnews.co.uk/gb-news/coronavirus-measures-could-cause-global-food-shortage-un-warns>
 - <https://headtopics.com/uk/coronavirus-measures-could-cause-global-food-shortage-un-warns-12079039>
 - <https://www.fareasternagriculture.com/crops/agriculture/global-food-wastage-is-going-to-be-the-highest-this-year>

- <https://www.fareasternagriculture.com/crops/agriculture/open-data-critical-to-manage-locust-outbreak-in-india-says-godan-executive-director>
- <https://www.fareasternagriculture.com/crops/agriculture/promoting-open-data-collaborations-to-harness-agri-output>
- <https://www.fareasternagriculture.com/crops/agriculture/open-data-can-identify-new-opportunities-to-farm-more-sustainably>
- <https://www.fareasternagriculture.com/technology/infrastructure/godan-executive-director-highlights-deforestation-rates-in-amazon>
- <https://www.fareasternagriculture.com/technology/infrastructure/food-gets-to-play-a-role-in-amazon-activism-says-godan-executive-director>
- <https://www.fareasternagriculture.com/crops/agriculture/shifting-to-a-plant-based-diet-to-significantly-help-fight-climate-change-godan>
- <https://www.fareasternagriculture.com/crops/agriculture/reducing-food-waste-is-critical-to-fight-climate-crisis-says-godan-executive-director>
- <https://www.fareasternagriculture.com/crops/agriculture/open-data-most-important-for-new-age-farming>
- <https://www.fareasternagriculture.com/crops/agriculture/eu-s-f2f-strategy-to-produce-a-more-sustainable-food-system>
- <https://fareasternagriculture.com/crops/agriculture/how-open-data-play-a-role-in-agriculture>
- <https://fareasternagriculture.com/technology/infrastructure/basf-building-crop-protection-manufacturing-hub-in-singapore>
- <https://www.foodmanagement.today/tackling-food-waste-key-in-combating-climate-change-says-godan/>
- <http://www.fruitnet.com/fpj/article/180818/driving-sustainable-agriculture>
- <https://www.cnbcfrfrica.com/videos/2020/02/11/how-open-data-can-boost-agricultural-productivity-improve-food-security-in-africa/>

In addition to the above media figures, GODAN gave multiple interviews conducted with the Voice of America for their Africa segment. VOA's English to Africa Service provides multimedia news and information to 54 countries in Africa and reaches more than 25 million audience weekly.

In addition, through social media platforms, including Twitter and GODAN's website, we have connected with over 900,000 individuals (Website – 232,088, Twitter – 534,261, Facebook – 162,403, LinkedIn – 6,003) in support to three major initiatives developed with GODAN, and currently eing discussed with WB, SDI and USAID. which more effectively targets those involved or interested in the GODAN mission.

Assess the VfM of this output based on performance over the past year, and over the lifetime of the programme

GODAN believes in the practice of capturing, storing and sharing knowledge so that lessons from the past can be learned and applied them for future programming by both internal and external stakeholders. In the ever changing development landscape and diversity of knowledge needs, GODAN through the knowledge products have documented benefits of open data and reduced the process of - reinventing the wheel. This effort has successfully proved effective both for the eDIAL programme and GODAN as an effective development member of the international open data community.

At the same time, GODAN ensures that these knowledge products are available on cloud so that they can be accessed by everyone, anywhere and anytime. This approach proved to be efficient and economical for the eDIAL programme and future programming.

Through webinars, GODAN has emphasised the importance of equity in knowledge mobilisation. Audience data from GODAN hosted webinars shows that almost 39 percent of the participants is female, out of which 70 percent are from developing nations.

Last but not least, as GODAN's large footprint and credibility (despite having a very limited number of staff) has been established across the globe. It is regularly contacted for opinions, reviews, expert advice, as it has become a true global reference on issues related to open data, agriculture and nutrition.

Lessons learned through this output, and recommendations for future programming

Lesson(s) Learned:

- Engaging in knowledge management in the area of open data has become increasingly important for development, pushing for greater demand on better knowledge products and services from development institutions. Knowledge management will always remain to be a multidimensional and evolving field, with many institutions competing to leverage knowledge more effectively to improve their operations and serve the beneficiaries. Recognising this, GODAN focused on producing and disseminating knowledge products as the key linking to distinct development efforts, connecting the dots, and achieving better outcomes and greater impact;
- In order to maintain its global footprint, influence and credibility, GODAN needs to continue to build up its skills, support and capacity to assist.

Recommendation(s):

- Making all relevant knowledge products available on GODAN's website;
- Improve its navigability functions, and its multilanguage options;
- Publicising and promoting the published knowledge products including webinars on GODAN's website, through other FCDO programmes will facilitate knowledge mobilisation and management on open data.

Lessons/ Evidence Dissemination Channels adopted or to adopted by GODAN:

It is critical for GODAN to maintain its technical competence and outreach, in order to continue to be a much sought after reference on ODAN issues. In turn this leads to the most effective use of media (especially news media) to advocate and influence.

In addition, in light of the broad range of target groups/beneficiaries of its programmes, GODAN should maintain its use of a combination of the following:

- GODAN and network partner websites;
- F1000 and Youtube channels;
- Policy briefs;
- Webinars;
- Technical reports;
- Dissemination workshops;
- Conferences and seminars;
- Partner, networking and community meetings;
- Events;
- Email messages;
- Mass media (online and print).

D: Risk

Overview of programme risk during the past year and over the life of the programme, drawing on DFID's Risk Management Policy and Risk Appetite Statement and wider risk guidance.

Over the past year and the life of the programme, GODAN's risk exposure and response was mostly driven by the COVID-19 crisis. This global crisis has grossly impacted the risk of financial sustainability. GODAN is actively seeking to mobilise resource from different donors through competitive bidding of proposals and showcasing the successful efforts in various open data, agriculture and food security networks. Few initial proposals have been positively received by donors and currently wait for final confirmation.

Since GODAN's portion of the eDIAL programme has ended, there is little or no residual risk except for sustainability and reputational components. Hence, the residual risk column has been adjusted accordingly.

Below is the detailed risk matrix over the life of the programme:

Risk	Probability	Impact	Gross risk	Mitigating measures	Residual risk
Delivery					
Delays in implementing the programme due to COVID-19 crisis	Likely	Moderate	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GODAN Secretariat staff increased the provision of electronic/online programme support; Local GODAN champions taking a greater part of the programme direction; 	Minor
Partners & champions unable to support open data policy development opportunities at regional, national & sector levels, reducing greatest potential impact	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GODAN's close relation with high-level government and business partners allowed for active engagement in delivering policies; Regular contact and meetings with champions, partners and working group meetings to ensure DFID supported activities were reviewed and managed; However with the premature interruption of the programme, sustainability of progress achieved becomes uncertain; 	Moderate
Negative impacts of open data are under-estimated	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research and evaluation to quantify positive and negative carried out from legal, ethics and programmatic perspective. Activities monitored and remedial action ready shall any negative impact had been perceived or imagined; 	Minor
Focus on enhancing availability and accessibility of data at the expense of use	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practical engagement events were at the core of the programme's work stream. Working groups established to better understand user needs and advise GODAN as needed. Focus on benefits delivered to smallholders in target countries; 	Minor
Duplication of existing activities funded by others	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GODAN involved with related networks/agencies so strong coordination. Established a niche role. Regular communication with other existing networks/initiatives built into activities; 	Minor

Operational					
Safety and security of GODAN employees due to COVID-19 crisis	Likely	Moderate	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All employees working online/from home since February 2020; Strict compliance to local separation/confinement guidelines defined by WHO and local authorities; 	Minor
Key staff turnover- GODAN was based in CABI, with small core team. One staff member linked to specific donor project (based in Germany). Move to Montreal for the GODAN caused disruption and change in staff	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GODAN is hosted by McGill University in Montreal, Canada. Previously, the GODAN was hosted by CABI, in Oxfordshire, UK. GODAN's move to Montreal proved to be a significant undertaking, as was achieving its own legal personality (in order to facilitate private sector fund raising efforts); Fortunately, GODAN retained the majority of its employees while also recruiting for new and expanded key roles well ahead of its relocation. GODAN closely coordinated with its new host to set-up its financial, legal and logistical operations prior to the move. This has allowed GODAN to continue operations with little/no disruption; 	Minor
Lack of consistent common vision for a multi donor-funded GODAN means activities are fragmented and go off-track	Possible	Major	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear research objectives built into the programme from the start, and partners required to report against logframe criteria and Annual Review process; 	Minor
Lack of internal DFID capacity to be an intelligent consumer or commissioner of open data research activities	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with a range of open data and digital activities/programmes increases awareness and ability to manage GODAN programme; Increased links via eDIAL initiatives that builds effectiveness and knowledge sharing; The governance arrangements will clearly set out the responsibilities of all partners and DFID, to reduce transaction costs; However with the termination of the programme and the simultaneous disappearance of DFID, capacity to contribute to the efficient use of ODAN by the UK becomes diminished; 	Moderate
Contextual					
Political sensitivity due to association with issues such as data privacy, intellectual property rights & role of private sector	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GODAN recognised this risk and in response, has developed a 'three pillars' approach, which consists in facilitating top level agreements between senior technical leaders in ministries of Agriculture, Information Technologies and Statistics. Experience demonstrates that such operational agreement provides for a reasonable assurance of operation continuity in the event of political changes at the ministerial level; GODAN continues to work towards privacy and property rights are treated as legitimate concerns; 	Minor
Passive resistance or inertia to open data/GODAN principles	Possible	Major	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having established the 'independence' of the GODAN Secretariat and created legitimacy with decision-makers, passive resistance limited; Existing structured activities confirm open data initiatives assist development and can be applied globally; 	Minor

Global political environment in support of open data evaporates	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good links to decision-makers in Africa and Asia. Built trusted and positive engagement with high-level champions; • Likelihood of diminishing interest in open data low but potential impact is high; • Extensive awareness campaigns and events carried out in all regions, supported by comprehensive use of social media; 	Minor
Fiduciary					
Unable to manage its financial and governance obligations to the highest standards	Possible	Minor	Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As an organisation entrusted in resources provided by an increasing number of donors, GODAN's financial process and policies systematically maintained to the highest possible standards. Regular independent audits performed; • Due to early planning, excellent collaboration from its new host McGill University and its well-established financial systems, GODAN managed to avoid any fiduciary issue that could have otherwise arisen. The university has extensive experience dealing with various donors, has a robust management system, and follows financial processes, policies and governance standards provided under Canadian law. GODAN has fully aligned its reporting system with McGill University; 	Minor
Corruption in delivery chain; funds are not used for the intended purpose	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of partners provide support for little or no funding; • Terms and conditions of agreements with partners and consultants include requirements around protections against fraud and corruption; • Financial and fiduciary risk will be assessed during quarterly meetings and as part of the Annual Review and Project Completion Report processes; 	Minor
Inability to sustain funding base to secure all planned activities	Likely	Major	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If no subsequent is received, then the achievements maybe partially lost; 	Moderate
Reputational					
Limited market for suppliers able to undertake evaluations of open data activities, particularly in agricultural/nutritional sectors	Possible	Minor	Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GODAN network has grown to more than 1100-member organisation, from over 121 countries. This rapidly expanding growth makes it more difficult to oversee/monitor whether all members operate in ways consistent with the goals, objectives and standards promoted by GODAN. To alleviate this risk, GODAN endeavours to interact with its members through various fora that allows the Secretariat, with limited human resources, to expand its reach, influence and overall reputational management. Additionally, policies are in place in the event that one or another network member's actions require response from GODAN; 	Minor
Perception that UK Government is funding activities that are extracting national data for the benefit of UK businesses or threatening national security	Possible	Major	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong connections with high-level decision-makers in target countries and good network of regional experts to advise on sensitive issues; • Many governments are GODAN partners. Government to Government based knowledge sharing ensures acceptance of value of open data; 	Minor

UK public opinion opposes international development funding and/or funding of agricultural research through third parties.	Possible	Major	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GODAN will work closely with DFID comms division to ensure that the positive impacts of open data policies benefitting the poor are effectively communicated to the public; 	Minor
Safeguarding					
Risk of adversely affecting the lives of vulnerable or poor farmers and their families	Possible	Minor	Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GODAN works with partners that have strong and reliable reputations in managing safeguarding measures; Monitor the assessment of innovations with smallholders and farmer representative organisations and government regulators; 	Minor
Danger of a 'digital divide' exacerbating inequality	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactive steps undertaken to put the user first, understand demand and include marginalized communities in activities; Proved that innovations can be put into the hands of smallholders. 	Minor

E: Programme Management: Commercial and Financial Performance, Monitoring and Evaluation

Summarise the performance of partners and DFID, notably on commercial and financial issues, and including VfM measures of economy and efficiency.

All quarterly and annual reports were delivered on time. These reviews were quality checked internally and externally.

GODAN had been proactive in engaging with DFID/FCDO on the programme start-up and implementation of the programme. From the last quarter of 2019, it was agreed that the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), as donor coordinator, would coordinate/facilitate reporting on programmatic activities.

As per its financial procedures, GODAN maintained a physical inventory record of all fixed assets purchased/leased by the organisation. GODAN confirms that no equipment with an individual value in excess of GBP 500 was purchased using DFID/FCDO funds.

As per its mode of operation, GODAN did not contract or subcontract programmatic activities.

GODAN limited its contractual/consulting support to one short-term, setup consultancy. This service was provided by a specialist company to assist with the development and implementation of a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) manual. The service fee was GBP 2,000.

VfM: (Note: Though the standard reporting template only provides for economy and efficiency, for the sake of completion we also add inputs relating to Effectiveness and Equity – the remaining 4 'E's)

Economy - GODAN Partner Network operations (relying significantly on leaders embedded within the public and private agriculture sector) allowed for a highly cost effective and sustainable flow of support to our programme activities and beneficiaries. Using this approach, GODAN was able to reduce the cost of paid subcontractors or consultants. For example, working with GODAN's partners in Nigeria has resulted in the direct mobilisation of Agricultural Commissioners in six states across the Federation. This led to the joint preparation of three major data initiatives (public and private sector) submitted to USAID, SDI and the World bank, under the leadership of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture of Nigeria. In turn, this mobilisation triggered interest and support from the African Union, promising enhanced synergy between African Governments, in particular in the context of ongoing continental economic integration efforts. This has proved to be an economical means of setting up/reinforcing effective working relations within Africa, while building local capacity directing relevant experts to support activities in the region.

Effectiveness & Economy - GODAN made extensive use of regional networks to accelerate the acceptance and development of open data policies (and support systems) for agriculture. For example, RCMRD represents 53 African member states and with GODAN's collaboration quickly engaged with and stimulated cross-fertilisation between governments across the continent. Through this process, GODAN simultaneously mobilised multiple country/government representatives with a limited travel budget. GODAN recognised that this approach proved to be both effective and economic.

Effectiveness & Economy - Having access to more than 1200 organisations within its partner network, GODAN benefits from expertise covering an unprecedented range of topics directly and indirectly leading to agricultural practices improvement. In turn, this makes investing in the GODAN approach very cost-effective for current and potential donors.

Efficiency, Effectiveness & Economy - GODAN believes in the practice of capturing, storing and sharing knowledge so that lessons from the past can be learned and applied them for future programming by both internal and external stakeholders. In the ever changing development landscape and diversity of knowledge needs, GODAN through the knowledge products have documented the insufficiently documented benefits of open data and reduced the process of - reinventing the wheel. This effort has successfully proved effective both for the eDIAL programme and GODAN as an effective development member of the international open data community.

At the same time, GODAN ensures that these knowledge products are available on the cloud so that they can be accessed by everyone, anywhere and anytime. This approach proved to be efficient and economical for the eDIAL programme and future programming.

Economy, Effectiveness & Efficiency - The in-kind contributions received from non-traditional donation sources have played a pivotal role in shaping the knowledge management aspect of the programme. In addition, their expertise,

experience and network helped GODAN reach and influence a wide range of platforms that led to multiple policy reforms. This association has undoubtedly proved to be economical, efficient and effective.

Equity - GODAN has purposefully promoted the inclusion of women champions and trainers. As an example, in Tunisia, Burkina Faso and Chad the open data champions are women and they have represented their sphere of work in a number of international events supported by GODAN. Over the duration of the programme, it has been recorded that more than 49 percent of the champions and trainers were women.

Equity - Through webinars, GODAN has emphasised the importance of equity in knowledge mobilisation. Audience data from GODAN hosted webinars shows that almost 39 percent of the participants is female, out of which 70 percent are from developing nations.

Programme-level approach to monitoring and evaluation

- GODAN conducted a study to investigate the impact of open data on the livelihoods for farmers in terms of farm productivity, income, and food security.
 - ✓ GODAN used FAO source as baseline data, using 2018/19 as the base year for this exercise;
 - ✓ Midline data was collected by GODAN during late 2019 and early 2020;
 - ✓ Endline data was collected during the third quarter of 2020. The exercise was impacted and shortened by the decision made by DFID/FCDO to interrupt the programme in September 2020;
 - ✓ Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the data collection process was adapted to exclusively online data collection (no face-to-face or field based research, as was planned) and telephone interviews;
 - ✓ The target participants were partners of GODAN. These partner organisations work around making data more easily accessible or uses open data in innovative ways to solve agricultural and food security issues, generate innovative business ideas and develop new products and services;
 - ✓ GODAN reached out to it's all 1200 partners spread over mostly in Africa and Asia and some in America and Europe. However, keeping in mind of the eDIAL programme and GODAN's commitment to DFID/FCDO, we have systematically reached out, at first, to the partners in the selected DFID target countries and then to the rest of the partners. Due to the shortened timeline, GODAN could only collect data from more than 400 partners/ respondents;
 - ✓ GODAN has reduced costs while increasing income, productivity and food security for smallholder farmers across its network. An impact study allowed for collection of data from Africa and Asia, including seven DFID target countries. Following are the seven selected DFID target countries and their share of data responses - Nigeria (29%), Kenya (14%), Ghana (11%), Uganda (10%), Rwanda (9%), Zambia (3%) and India (3%);
 - ✓ Evidence generated suggests that GODAN increased up to 43 percent of yield and income for target smallholder farmers in seven key DFID countries;
 - ✓ Evidence generated also indicated that GODAN impacted yield, income and one of the food security indicators for smallholder farmers in seven selected DFID target countries up to 35 percent;
 - ✓ Findings pointed out that the inability to understand and apply the data, even though accessible and received has a negative impact on the performance of open data;
 - ✓ Findings also emphasised the need to develop and disseminate widely a holistic and robust open data performance measurement framework. This will lead to an overall understanding and improvement in open data impact and generate wider interest beyond organisations or initiatives.
- Under the guidance of DFID and the USDA, GODAN developed a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) manual (<https://www.godan.info/sites/default/files/documents/GODAN%20MEL%20Manual.pdf>). The MEL manual was developed with the following objectives;
 - ✓ To enable GODAN to demonstrate organisational effectiveness, efficiency, accountability, transparency, and learning;
 - ✓ To identify key indicators, form of collection and analysis stages;
 - ✓ To track the progress of activities, enhance performance and impact, and identify areas where corrective action is required with respect to activities and deliverables;
 - ✓ To improve delivery and ensure that the activities directly lead to the achievement of deliverables/outputs associated with the outcomes of an expected result;
 - ✓ To facilitate dialogue and discussions at meetings with partner organisations and donors, as well as other stakeholders.
- GODAN conducted on-going monitoring and evaluation. The findings were reported annually and reviewed in quarterly meetings with DFID and USDA, and through bi-annual meetings with the Donor Steering Committee;
- GODAN managed a performance evaluation conducted by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Sussex, contracted by DFID. The evaluation covered the GODAN Initiative over five years through two different components:
 - ✓ GODAN Secretariat, funded from November 2014 to August 2019;
 - ✓ GODAN Action, which ran from June 2016 and ended in January 2020.

Date of last narrative financial report	15 July 2020	Date of last audited annual statement	
---	--------------	---------------------------------------	--

For further information, please contact:

Raffat Zerin, GODAN
raffat.zerin@godan.info