ODDC1 Follow-up Outcome Evaluation Report

Prepared by: Elise Montano & Diogo Silva

Deliver To: World Wide Web Foundation
Jose M. Alonso (Programme Director, Open Data)
Andreas Pawelke (Manager, Open Data Research and Innovation)

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Glossary of Abbreviations

BROAD	Benchmark on Readiness for Open Agency Data
CAG	Citizen Consumer and Civic Action Group
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CIPPEC	Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (Centre for the Implementation of Public Policies Promoting Equity and Growth)
DRT	Development Research and Training
FDP	Full Disclosure Policy
ICEGOV	International Conference on Theory and Practice of Electronic Governance
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
JHC	Jesuit Hakimani Centre
OD	Open Data
OD4D	Open Data for Development
ODDC	Open Data for Developing Countries
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
ODR	Open Data Research
ODRA	Open Data Readiness Assessment
RTI	Right to Information
SEATTI	Southeast Asia Technology and Transparency Initiative
SIRCA	Strengthening Information Society Research Capacity Alliance
TERI	The Energy and Resources Institute
WF	World Wide Web Foundation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USP	University of Sao Paulo

Executive Summary

'Exploring the Emerging Impacts of Open Data in Developing Countries (ODDC) was a 2 and a half year research driven project, beginning in February 2013 with the goals of exploring how open data improves governance, and build capacity in these countries to engage with open data. The initial phase of this project was implemented through 17 sub-grants to partners from 12 countries and was evaluated in 2014. Over the last two years, the original research products have continued to be circulated and there is evidence that they have started to have a more noticeable effect on global understanding of open data. This evaluation provides an overview of what the impact of these activities have been on the wider open data policy world and on the research partners themselves.

Impacts on Partner Capacity

All partners continue to report an increased understanding of Open Data (OD) research and policy as a result of the programme along with increased personal and organisational capacity to conduct OD research. Most striking, was ¾ of respondents had very little or no knowledge of OD before the programme, now ¾ say they have significant experience. Several partners are now doing follow-up projects using what they learned, including projects funded by the Web Foundation, and by others. The specific skills that partners highlighted as having developed were their general research skills, understanding of nuances in open data debates, ability to apply or link open data concepts to other sectors, and ability to network and develop new partnerships.

Impact on Research Partner's Position as Experts

83% of the partners (15/18) feel that they are recognised by others as experts in the OD field, either in their national context or globally. Originally, only a small number reported feeling like 'experts' at the close of the project. This increase is likely due to researchers' continued engagement with OD topics, and increased confidence in working on OD. What is particularly compelling about this newly created expertise, is that it adds to the diversity of voices in the OD space (which has typically been dominated by academics and organisations from the Global North). Two former research partners, who already had a high technical competence for research, were later hired as WF staff to manage further projects in part due to their enhanced expertise and experience in OD.

Citations of ODDC Research Papers

In original ODDC evaluation, only 43% of organisations could identify cases where their research was being re-used by others, now that number has risen to 84%. This includes reuse in synthesis documents from other partners of the ODDC programme, by other CSOs, by journalists and citations in published academic papers, journal articles and doctoral dissertations since 2014. It is still early days for measuring the spread of the research through academic outputs, however there is evidence of some of the papers beginning to be cited more widely in academic research, as well as grey literature and several more forthcoming or pending articles expected in the near future.

ODDC Research Findings and Trends in Open Data Policy

Since 2014, OD has become a more sophisticated space, and there is an emerging interest in the political dialogue around open data and applying the language of empowerment to

open data. It both explicitly links OD with the discourse of empowerment and rights, as well as highlighting the importance of understanding the politics and context that shape specific OD debates. This is certainly not solely attributable to ODDC, however there are strong connections between the results of some of the research projects, and wider arguments about empowerment and rights.

Partners' Perceptions of Impact

Overwhelmingly, most of the partners perceive that they have influenced changes in local/ regional OD trends, in government policy, officials' understanding of OD, interest from journalists and interest in working with other CSOs. Where most of the research partners agree that they have had the strongest impact, is on CSOs, and their understanding and use of OD. Where there is the least evidence of impact is on specific government policies at the local and national levels.

Impact on Government Understanding and of Interest in Open Data

74% of the partners claim that policy makers and other government actors have shown an increased understanding of OD and related concepts (like RTI) after they have been in contact with them. In most cases, ODDC partners are not the only actors engaging governments in OD discussion, and increased interest and understanding of OD on the part of these decision makers isn't only attributed to the ODDC partners. However, "the mere discussion [we engaged them in] increases their understanding" (O. Mejabi).

Impact on Government Policy and Publication of Data

Since the conclusion of the research projects, several local and national governments have enacted new, or updated OD policies. In other countries, there is evidence that governments are making more of their data public, however it doesn't always adhere to open data principles. Finally, there is also increasingly more data being released, as open data. While not all of these instances are easily or solely attributable to the work of ODDC partners, it does speak to broad changes in the OD environment which certain partners were working in.

Conclusions

Since the publication of the last evaluation of the ODDC network, there have been significant, continued positive outcomes from the project. There is now a clear picture of outcomes and early impacts from the project in many of the locations where the project was deployed. All former research partners are still working on OD in one way or another, indicating that the network has created an impressive group of people who have not only maintained interest for OD, but also become promoters, advocates, and experts in OD in their own countries. Although the open data research network, as a managed network no longer functions, it has had effect in increasing the diversity of voices globally in the OD space.

However, it is the project's impacts on open data policy and practice, where perhaps the most striking examples of change over the last 2 years can be found. Subtle shifts in government OD, RTI and FOI policies, in the amount of data being produced and shared or how that information is being used, are indicative of much larger changes in the attitudes and values of decision makers around the world and a general shift in the environments which the partners are operating within. It is clear that awareness of key concepts linked to

openness have shifted, and where attitudes and policies are already beginning to change there are opportunities for specific pro-development results to emerge.

-   Diogo Silva and Elise Montano

May 2016

Introduction

About the ODDC Network

The World Wide Web Foundation (WF) began the Open Data Research Network in February 2013, with the 'Exploring the Emerging Impacts of Open Data in Developing Countries (ODDC) with the support of the Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC). ODDC was a 2 and a half year research driven project with the intended goals of:

1. Exploring how open data improves governance, supports citizens' rights and promotes more inclusive development in developing countries;
2. Supporting knowledge sharing, policy learning and evaluation based on, and feeding into the developing research findings;
3. Developing and testing common methods for assessing the context, and the strengths and weaknesses, of open data initiatives over time;
4. Identifying how global standards, platforms and infrastructures for open data impact upon the use of open data in developing countries.

In addition to these research objectives, the ODDC project aimed to develop research capacity in developing countries around open data issues. The initial phase of this project was implemented through 17 sub-grants to research partners from 12 countries (totalling over US$800,000) for conducting research on open data and governance.

This phase, informally referred to as ODDC1 was evaluated in 2014[1][2]. A brief summary of the findings from that evaluation can be found in Annex A.

Purpose of the Evaluation

The first evaluation of ODDC1 focused on the immediate outputs and short term outcomes that had emerged from the research projects. By and large not enough time had passed to effectively assess the medium term outcomes of the project beyond project specific results and changes in the individual capacities of researchers. The purpose of this follow-up evaluation is to assess the medium and longer term outcomes of the work carried about the the research network during the first phase of the programme. Over the last two years, the original research products have been more and more widely circulated and there is evidence that they have started to have a more noticeable and cumulative effect on global understanding of open data, and the role of open data for pro-poor sustainable development. This evaluation provides an overview of what the impact of these activities have been on the wider open data policy world and on the research partners themselves. The purpose of this work is to identify where network activities have had the greatest impact on the project's overall objectives.

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[1] ODDC Process and Outcome Evaluation: http://www.opendataresearch.org/sites/default/files/posts/ODDC-processevaluationreport-final.pdf
[2] Management Response: http://www.opendataresearch.org/sites/default/files/posts/ODDCIndependentEvaluation-ManagementResponse.pdf
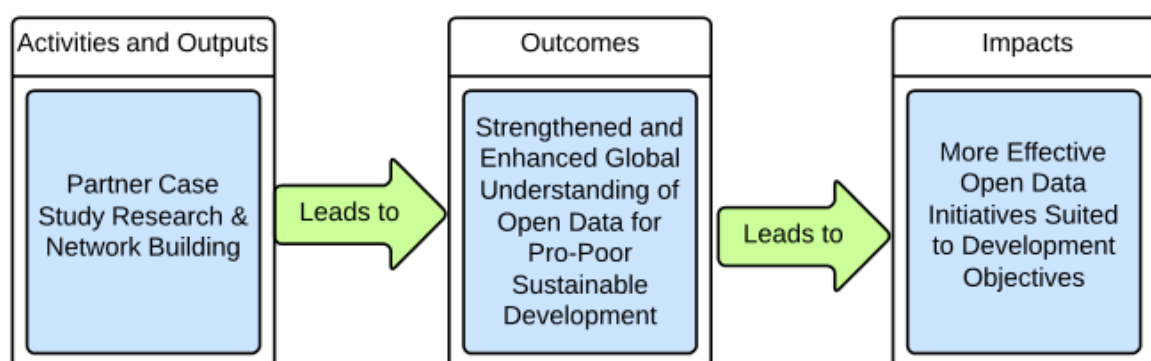
Theory of Change

Fig. 1: A simplified project Theory of Change, demonstrating the conceptual results chain of ODDC1

The first evaluation of ODDC1 work identified the above theory of change as being central to how the project functioned and understood its own role in creating change in the open data realm. This evaluation will aim to investigate some of the links between the boxes to understand if, and how each stage contributed to the next in specific cases.

Evaluation Questions and Methodology

As a follow-up to the previous (holistic) evaluation, this report focuses on revisiting the key questions related to impact, identified in the first evaluation. A complete overview of evaluation questions, indicators and related data collection tools can be found in Annex B. The Key questions that guided this evaluation are:
- To what extent has the project built partner capacity?
- How has partners' position as open data experts changed?
- What has been the impact on key external conversations and trends in open data?
- What has been the impact on government actors and policy makers in relation to open data?
- What (if any) unexpected impacts emerged that were not originally noted?
- How has the passage of time affected perceived scepticisms of open data debates in various countries?

Methodology and Sampling
Using a similar approach to the first ODDC1 evaluation, all research partners were surveyed electronically on key questions. A total of 19 responses were received, with at least one response from each research partner organisation. Follow-up interview were conducted with 5 former research partners, and two external experts (who were loosely associated with ODDC1). A full list of interviewees and survey respondents can be found in Annex C. Several key project documents were analysed and the evaluation team analysed the digital reach of the project through downloads and social media.

Findings

Impacts on Partner Capacity

One of the short term outcomes where significant results were observed in the first ODDC1 evaluation, was related to the changes (growth) in capacity of the research partners to work on open data and conduct rigorous research. 21 months later, this continues to be the case with all partners reporting an increased understanding of OD research and policy as a result of the programme along with increased personal and organisational capacity to conduct OD research in the years since.

> *"Before involvement in the ODDC program I did not understand the link between open data and development, open data and citizen engagement and service delivery. After my involvement in ODDC project, I am able to articulate the link between open data policy in a given context [and] impact on other sectors of society."* *(Zacharia Chiliswa)*

Understanding of Open Data

All partners confirm that their understanding of OD policy and key issues in OD have increased (whether from little to no knowledge to significant knowledge, or have just became more nuanced in their views). 95% agree that their capacity to work on OD policy issues, and that their understanding of key issues in OD policy has increased since joining the ODDC programme. 89% (Fig.2) have a better understanding of OD policy as a result of ODDC programme;
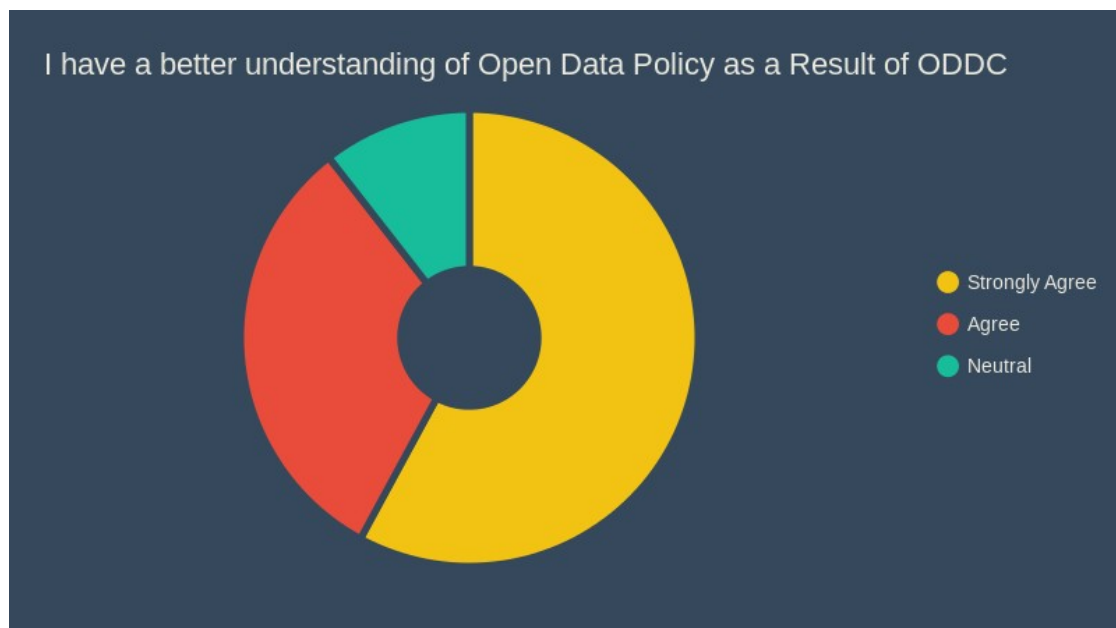

Figure 2: Partners' Understanding of OD Policy

Most striking, was ¾ of respondents had very little or no knowledge of Open Data before the programme, now ¾ say they have significant experience, demonstrating a significant transition (Figure 3).
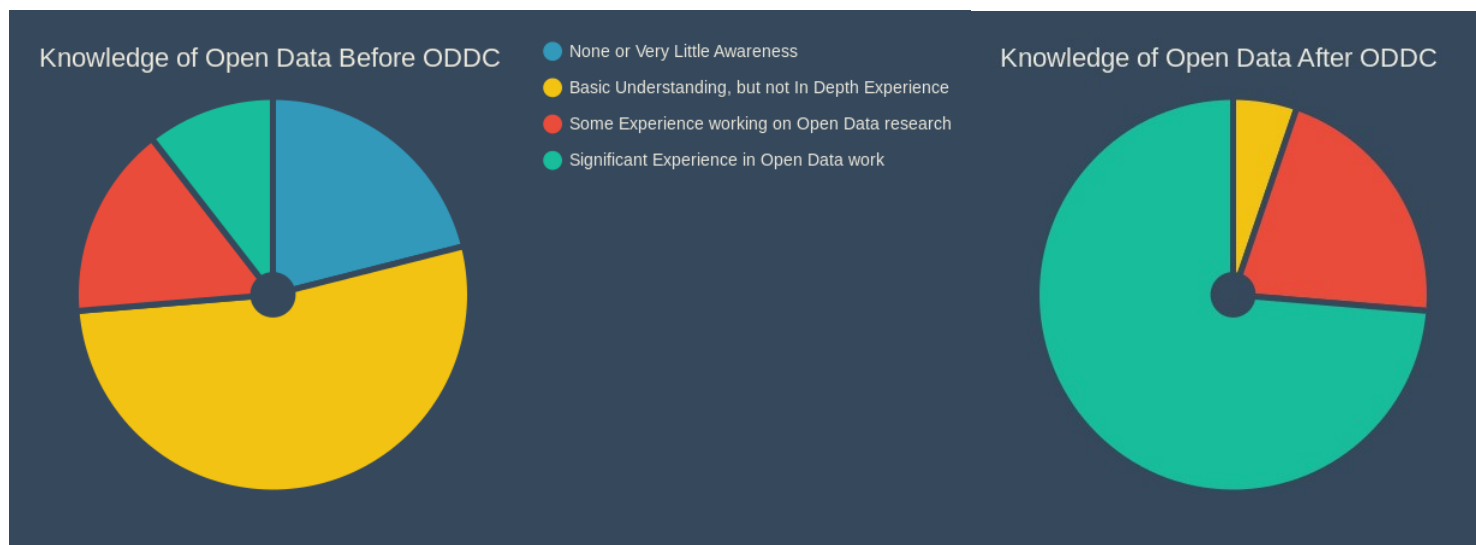

Fig. 3: Partners' knowledge of OP before and after ODDC

Capacity to Work on Open Data issues in other projects

Several partners are now doing follow-up projects using what they learned, including:

- JHC, De la Salle University and Ilorin University: are completing research for WF's 'Harnessing Open Data to Achieve Development Results in Asia and Africa' project;
- DRT received funding from UK based Indigo Trust to carry out a mapping of open data actors across Uganda in 2015[3] and coordinate the Uganda Open Development Partnership Platform;
- Ricardo Mateus and Sandra Elena went on to become creators and promoters of Open Data portals in their countries; Sandra Elena is collaborating with the Ministry of Justice to implement the first open data portal of the Argentine judicial system, while Ricardo Mateus helped develop the Open Data portal for the city of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.
- Michelle Willmers is now involved in an Open Data research and implementation initiative, specifically in a large-scale IDRC-funded research initiative on open educational Resources (ROER4D).
- In Brazil, following on from ODDC, the USP team established a relationship of trust and partnership with the local public sector. This partnership, which opens 10 years of data from the city of Sao Paulo, and enables to municipality to release all their daily data to public workers in open data formats. It won a national award in 2015 for innovation in the public sector.[4]

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[3] http://www.drt-ug.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/UNLOCKING-THE-POTENTIAL-OF-A-MORE- HARNESSED-PARTNERSHIP-AMONG-OPEN-DATA-ACTORS-IN-UGANDA.pdf
https://indigotrust.org.uk/2015/02/20/new-grant-to-drt/

[4] http://saopauloaberta.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/index.php/noticia/prefeitura-vence-premio-conip-na-categoria-governo-aberto/
http://each.uspnet.usp.br/site/conteudo-imprensa-noticia.php?noticia=1988

- Francois van Schalkwyk and Michael Canares affiliated with UCT and StepUp respectively, were hired as staff by the WF to manage new OD research projects.

This is not surprising, as 18 out of 19 respondents say that their confidence to work on OD projects has improved (95%; see Figure 4), and 83% feel their organisation is better able to work on OD projects after participating in ODDC1 (Fig. 5).
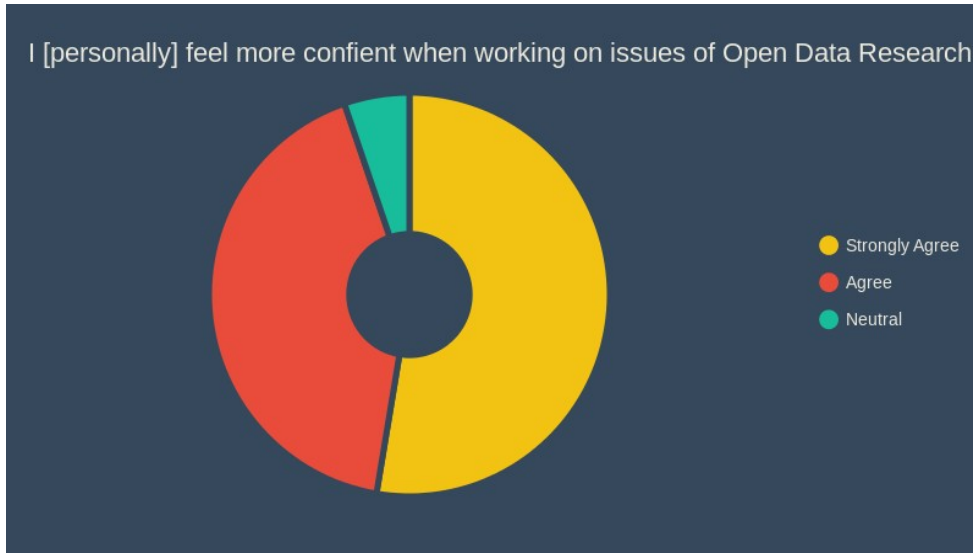

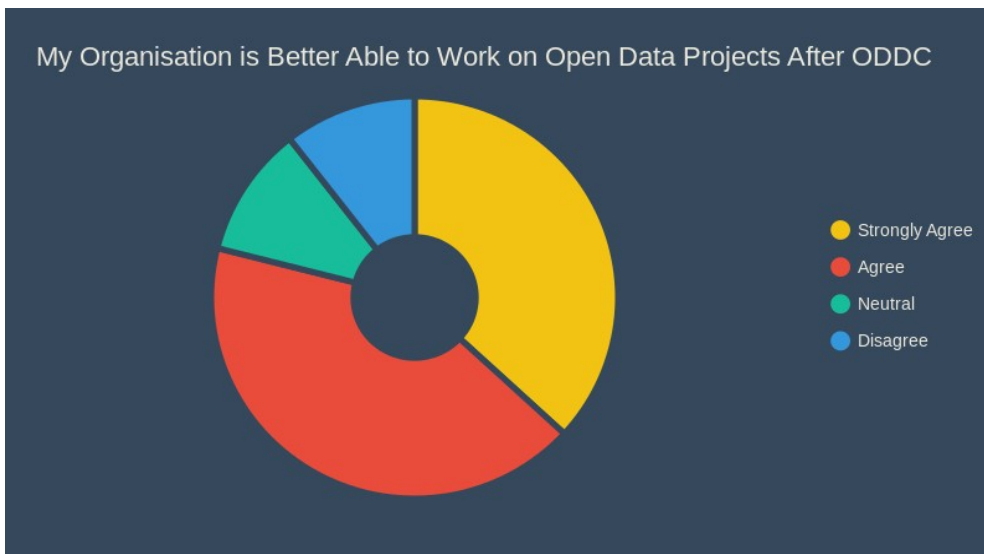Figure 4: Partners' Confidence in working on OD Research

Figure 5: Organisational Capacity to work on OD

While most partners saw change in capacity during research and mentoring phase, 4/17 claim that changes in capacity also happened after the programme ended, as they continued to grow and develop.

What has Changed?

Of the specific skills that grew, partners explicitly mentioned the following areas as key elements of their development:

1. General Research Skills

    For many of the partners, ODDC was an opportunity to sharpen and improve their research skills, especially in a "non academic approach" (Leonida Mutuku).

    "Importantly it provided me a chance to get seriously involved on qualitative research process. I developed my capacity on research design, research conduction, data acquisition through different innovative tools such as stakeholders mapping and report writing. Now I am confident of doing qualitative research." (Krishna Prasad Sapkota)

    "I have better research skills on issues of open data and public policy. Also I have gained considerable knowledge on open data and civil society." (Zacharia Chiliswa)

    "My research skills have improved [and] my expertise in the area of open data issues is expanding" (Michael Canares)

2. New Networking Opportunities and Partnerships

    Further, several partners have noted that since August 2014, ODDC has had a continued impact on long term partnerships and opportunities that have emerged because of the research:

    "We have been able to discuss our work with other research institutes that have begun some work now on open data" (Veena Aggarwal)

    "Working with partners that now I work with was an important outcome of the project" (Fabrizo Scrollini)

    "The ODDC programme allowed me undertake focused research on open data use in India. It also provided significant international networking opportunities." (Sumandro Chattapadhyay)

3. Understanding of Nuances in Open Data Debates

    From a technical perspective, the experience has also given partners more in depth, nuanced understandings of OD debates and understanding of their own role in enabling higher quality OD:

    "Having engaged with open data policy (and its shortcomings) I have a better understanding of the importance of nuance and context-specific detail in policy development. I have also gained personal confidence in terms of undertaking policy development processes that are authentic and responsive rather than formulaic and abstract." (Michelle Willmers)

    For researchers from Transparent Chennai, ODDC1 allowed them to focus on knowledge transfer (which is still the focus of many of the staff who have now moved on to CAG):

    "At the start of the ODDC programme, my understanding of open data was basic and theoretical. Researching the state of data enabled me to develop a nuanced understanding of what open data means in practice, the supply and demand challenges, and the potential social implications of demanding for open data when the quality of data is poor." (Satyarupa Shekhar)

    For iHub researchers, the shift came in better understanding the mismatch between supply and demand, and stepping back from demanding more data,

to looking at how to better use complex sets of data to communicate meaningful, interesting information.

4. Ability to Apply or Link Open Data Concepts to Other Sectors

Finally, for many researchers, the programme offered the opportunity to link to other issues they were working on, from Open Access, to Right to Information, to Governance. For example:

"It offered ample opportunity to link it with Right to Information which was pioneered by Freedom Forum in Nepal" (Krishna Prasad Sapkota)

"During the ODDC programme I focussed on sanitation, water and sewerage, and public health. Since then I have been able to leverage my understanding on municipal data quality to other issues" (Shekhar Satyarupa)

Impact on Research Partner's Position as Experts in the Open Data Field

One of the key objectives of the ODDC programme was to have research partners become recognized as technical experts and get involved in processes related to open data.

ODDC as a platform for Developing New Experts

83% of the partners (15/18) feel that they are now recognised by others as experts in the OD field, either in their national context or globally. While some researchers were already well established in their fields before joining the ODDC network, only a small number reported feeling like 'experts' at the close of the project. Over time, this feeling has grown among the group, likely due to researcher's continued engagement with OD topics, and increase in their confidence in working with OD issues.

At the national scale, several researchers have established strong reputations for themselves, based on the ODDC work. For example:

- Dr. Omenogo Mejabi has been invited to work on advisory boards of several NGOs in Nigeria;
- Leonida Mukutu has gone on to work in the private sector to support financial and retail institutions to use the data that they collect to make decisions on things like credit scoring in informal markets;
- Joseph De Guia, who worked with Step Up Consulting, is now the lead of Open Knowledge Philippines

Further, some of the original researchers from ODDC1 have since gone on to publish synthesis papers (with several other research partners) for ODDC2, and two became research managers coordinating the new project, 'Harnessing Open Data to Achieve Development Results in Africa and Asia', and regional focal points for the WF in Asia and Africa. While both originally joined ODDC1 with significant research skills, they have combined their existing areas of expertise (in open access and open publishing, and governance respectively) with OD with the support of the ODDC programme. Michael Canares recently presented at the 2016 TICTec Conference on a panel with representatives

of Google and the Oxford Internet Institute about empowerment and open data[5] - a topic that is rapidly being seen by some as the future of the OD movement in the coming years[6].

Beyond this, several of the researchers have continued to do further PhD research, publish their work and participate in international conferences. For example, Giselle Craviero presented her ODDC research work as a poster[7] at ICEGOV in 2016, and it won the prize for the best poster at the conference.[8] As she explained, a benefit to having participate in ODDC was the added weight it gave to her reputation in international spaces:

> "For instance at ICEGOV, the Web Foundation and IDRC are very well
> known and recognised so it is favourable to you when people look at
> your work and see to what it is linked to – that it is linked to a bigger
> initiative and that it is linked to a research network." (Giselle Craviero)

At the International Open Data Conference in 2015, former research partners Michael Canares of Step Up, Zacharia Chilliswa of the Jesuit Hakimani Centre, Sandra Elena of CIPPEC, Silvana Fumega, Ricardo Matheus, Bibhu Prasad Nayak of TERI, and Fabrizio Scrollini gave presentations on their research for ODDC.

What is particularly compelling about this newly created expertise, is how it adds to the diversity of voices in the OD space (which has typically been dominated by academics and organisations from the Global North). Although the ODDC network is no longer actively managed by the WF (or any others), during its lifespan, it offered a space to pull new voices into debate, and challenge some of the dominant voices already in the OD sphere. "It was a network that was trying to promote a diversity of voices", and although there is still a long way to go, by creating these pockets of expertise across South America, Africa and Asia, it contributed to "an intentional intervention to shift the power balances in knowledge production and dissemination" (Tim Davies).

Developing Organisational Reputations

Similar to the impact ODDC has had on individual reputations, the work that partners conducted and published has in the long run increased the profile of organisations involved. The research led by Gisele Craveiro of USP in Brazil, initially only focused on the city of Sao Paulo and targeted local CSOs. However:

> "It gradually became known to others what we were doing, by word of
> mouth people started spreading the word, a kind of propagation that
> was not anticipated, other groups from civil society came to us, but
> also local government itself. They wanted to know what we were
> doing with this group in the east side of the city – they wanted to get
> to know the tool and the concept of making public data more readable
> or accessible.
> Open Knowledge Brazil came to us; we had a relationship with them,
> we actually contributed to the establishment of the foundation in Brazil
> (…) We were also approached by other hacker organisations that
> tried to replicate the project (...) Campinas was one of the cities that

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[5] https://www.mysociety.org/files/2015/09/Agenda-2016.pdf

[6] http://theodi.org/blog/becky-hogge-open-data-stop-playing-nice

[7] http://colab.each.usp.br/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/CaringformyNeighborhood.pdf

[8] http://colab.each.usp.br/?p=393

tried to replicate the tool but was unfortunately unsuccessful because of insufficient data sets.

We also were unexpectedly contacted by journalists, they got knowledge of the project and the tool through other people, there wasn't a deliberate effort in publicizing the platform, it was spontaneous. We started getting invited by journalist to give interviews about the project but also to develop news stories from the data and the visualisations the we were offering with the platform."

According to Krishna Prasad Sapkota of Freedom Forum:

"It has increased the profile of my organization in open data research field (...) The identity it has provided to us is quite substantial. Now we are actually identified, and we are able to establish our name as an organisation working on OD and RTI as well. There are no sorts of organisations that are working on both these in Nepal."

The research team from Transparent Chennai (now at CAG) have also been able to take their organisational reputation to build their position in other cities in India, and even worked with a group in South Africa.:

"[Our work] has been reported quite widely and in 2014 there was a group in Johannesburg that reached out to do a week long training for them. There have been groups in other cities in India that have reached out to do the same with slum dwellers as they are the ones that really face the brunt of the informality in official data." (Satyarupa Shekhar)

The individuals and organisations involved in ODDC1 have clearly continued to use their experience with the research network, and affiliation with the WF and IDRC to further their own profile in OD spaces. This is notable as it allows a new group of voices from developing countries to play an important role in shaping global OD debates going forward.

Impact on Wider Open Data Networks

Initially, the ODDC programme was established as actively managed (remote) research network. Since the ODDC1 project closed, the WF has taken a step back in actively managing the network and, has handed over management of the Open Data Research website to IDRC on behalf of the OD4D network and closed the @odrNetwork twitter account on March 6 2016. Despite this, most of the research partners involved continue to participate in other networks working on issues related to open data. Beyond this, 74% (14) of the research partners have been establishing new partnerships, projects or alliances with third parties in OD field.

When asked about what spaces partners continue to network in, all partners are attending conferences, meetings and workshops to engage in important OD debates (Fig. 6), while approximately 74% affirm they are engaging government officials (Fig. 7) and policy-makers (Fig. 8) on OD policy. Finally, almost all research partners are directly engaging with other experts on OD issues and building their own networks (Fig. 9).

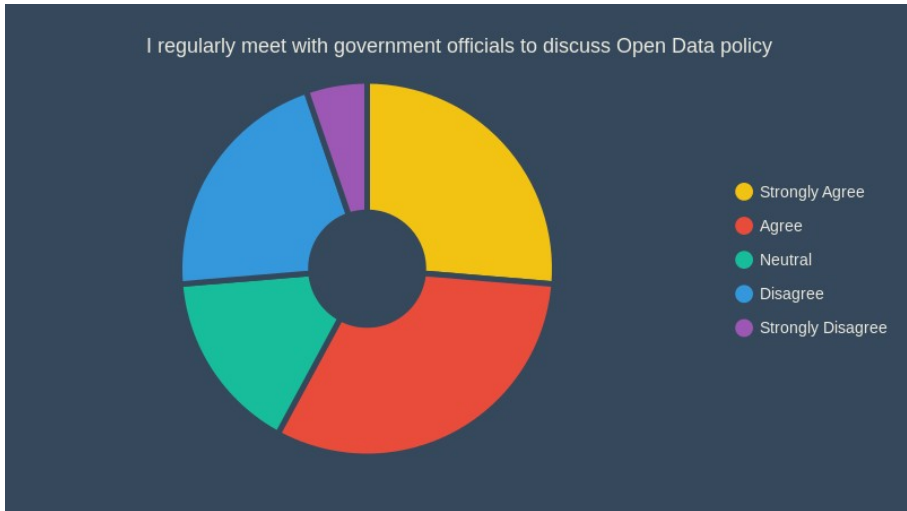Figure 6: Partners' Participation in Conferences, Workshops and Meetings

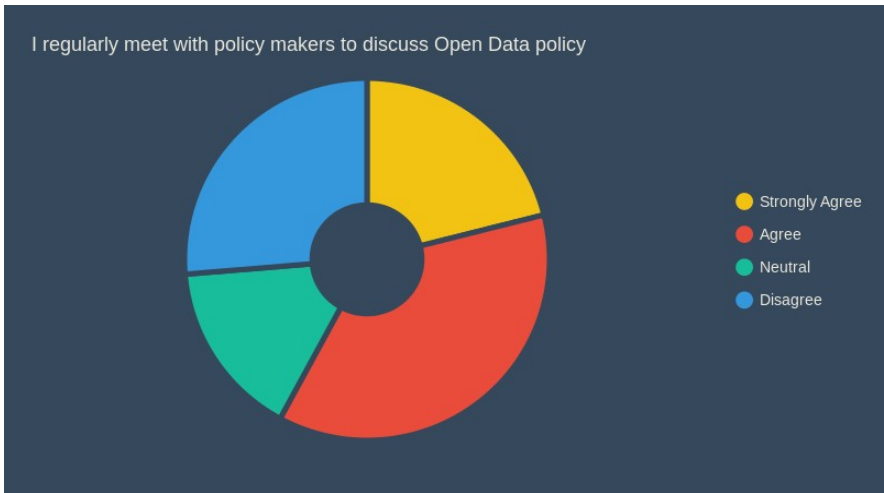Figure 7: Partners' Engagement of Government Officials

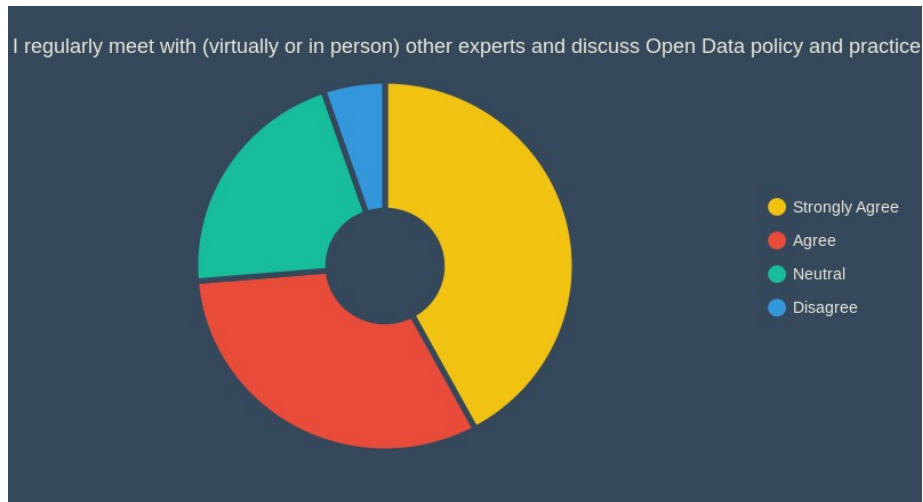Figure 8: Partners' Engagement of Policy Makers

Figure 9: Partners' Engagement of Other Experts

This engagement in OD networks has happened through international networks like the Open Data Charter, at large international conferences, through links to relevant INGOs (like HIVOS in South East Asia), through work with government round tables etc. and regional African/Asian groups.

Social Media

One of the desired outcomes of the ODDC programme was to engage with or start new conversations on OD policy and practice. For a decentralised global network engaging individuals to participate in the OD debate often involves communicating through social media. However, it has not been widely picked up by all partners, and as of March 6 2016, the WF no longer maintains an active twitter account dedicated to OD for development.

Only seven of the former research partners have active Twitter accounts that are used to tweet about open data research since August 2014. Using a social network analysis of these accounts, the five most actively working as a network (retweeting, mentioned and responding to each other) are those of: Silvana Fumega (@SilvanavF), Francois van Schalkwyk (@Francois_fvs2), Michael Canares (@MikoRulez), Fabrizio Scrollini (@Fscrollini) and Sumandro Chattapadhyay (@ajantriks). The other two (Bernard Sabiti, @BernardSabiti and *iHub Research, @iHubResearch) have not engaged with the other partners in the last 19 months. For those who are actively engaging (and often have #opendata as the most common hashtag they use), to quote one respondent, "It's not frequent, not a regular occurrence, but there are instances where there is a meaningful exchange".

I regularly participate in conversations on open data policy and practice in social media

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
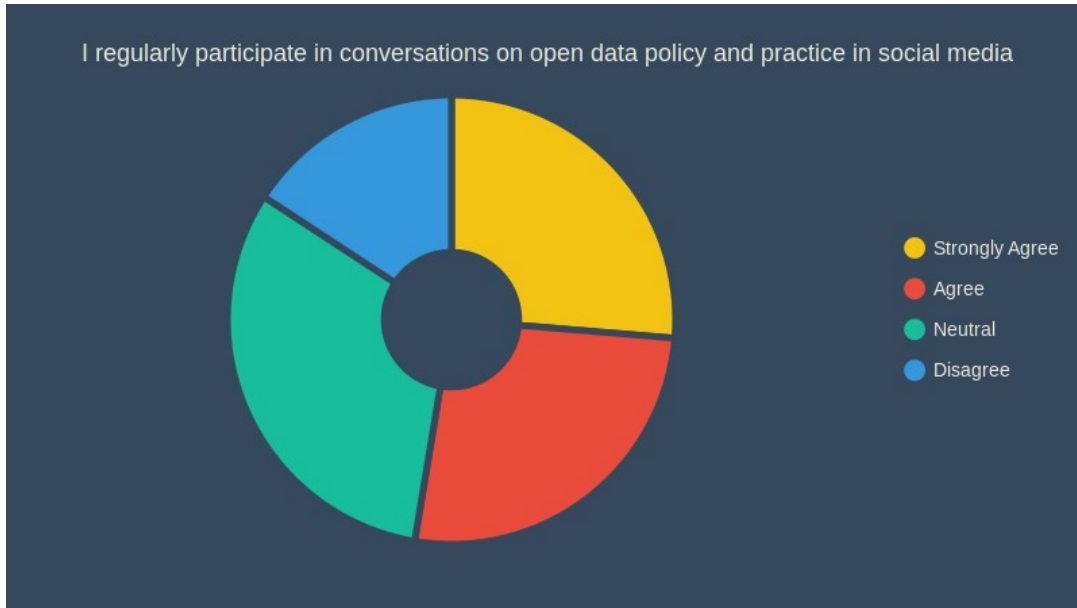
Figure 10: Partners' Participation on Social Media

The function of the Web Foundation's own open data research Twitter account (@odrNetwork) has been incorporated into the OD4D network account (@od4_d) and is now managed by the IDRC. However, where the ODR Network had 3,599 followers, the OD4D account only has 2,170. Between August 2014 and March 2016, the ODR Network account released far fewer tweets than it had in the past (currently only 384, or an average of 0.7 a day, down from 1.28 tweets per day measured in the first evaluation). However it seems that the @odrnetwork had more effective reach as 78.6% of these (302) were retweeted a total of 2,043 times (where only 30% were retweeted in the past). The bulk of these tweets were released from September - December 2014, mostly tied to the further publication and dissemination of research results from ODDC1.

Figure 11: Frequency of @odrNetwork Tweets from August 2014 - March 2016 by Week

Impact on Open Data Policy

Dissemination and use of Research by Others

In original ODDC evaluation, only 43% of organisations could identify cases where their research was being re-used by others in OD field, now that number has risen to 84% (see Fig 12 below).
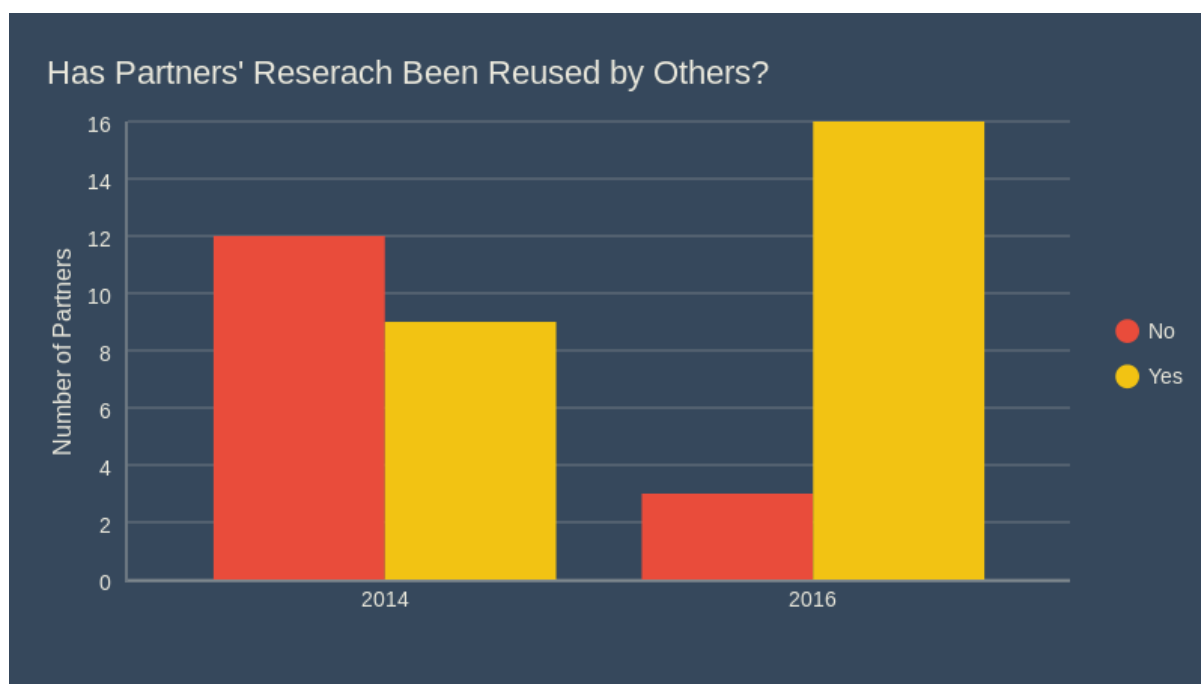

Figure 12: Research Reuse and Citation 2014 vs 2016

This includes reuse in synthesis documents from other partners of the ODDC programme, by other CSOs, by journalists and citations in published academic papers, journal articles and doctoral dissertations since 2014 (see Annex D for a full list of citations available). Most of the papers produced by the research partners have been cited in in the work of others - most commonly in the synthesis papers in the second phase of the ODDC network. It is still early days for measuring the spread of the research through academic outputs, as it takes time for the research to find new audiences, be used in their publications, pass peer reviews etc., however there is evidence of some of the papers beginning to be cited more widely in academic research, and several more forthcoming or pending articles expected in the near future.

Further examples of where the research papers have had an effect on other organisations or research studies:
- De La Salle University: The study is being used as a guide by another University in Southern Philippines doing health data research;
- Fabrizio Scrollini: By the Open Cities project (Ciudades Abiertas) and research of Carla Bonina a lecturer in Entrepreneurship and Innovation at the University of Surrey[9]

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[9] http://idatosabiertos.org/investigaciones-2/ciudades-abiertas/

- DRT: has shared its results with The World Bank in its Open Data Readiness Assessment (ODRA) and had their work cited by the Virginia Export Development Partnership[10], in reference to challenges/barriers to effective establishment and operationalisation of open data in Kenya;
- University of Ilorin: had research cited in data related work commissioned by UNDP in Nigeria;
- CIPPEC: has had its research cited in judicial reform programmes;
- StepUp: research has become the basis for the scoping studies of the Strengthening Information Research Capacity Alliance III (SIRCA III) research grant[11]
- An academic article published from UCT's research was shared with the Deputy-General of the National Department of Science and Technology, citing "Have not managed to read it all, but found what I did read interesting and helpful in educating me" (Dr. Thomas Auf der Heyde), leading to a greater knowledge about open data and its flow in the ecosystem.

While there are now numerous instances where ODDC research is being used by others in clearly attributable examples, it is also reasonable to expect that the papers are having a more subtle influence on those who read and engage with the study material. To that point, the table in Annex E provides an overview of the number of downloads for each research paper, and related products produced by 16 partners, hosted on the www.opendataresearch.org website. On average each paper (including case studies, briefing notes, and other related products) was downloaded 89 times. The most downloaded product from the partners was iHub's research report, with 210 total downloads (198 unique downloads). Of the posters, the average total download rate was 77 times, with the poster from INESC having the most, with a total of 138 downloads. In total, products from the partners were downloaded 3,651 times between January 2013 and June 2016.

In comparison, insight papers written by the Web Foundation (including synthesis, Spanish translations and the conceptual framework) were downloaded a total of 1,310 times, making them the most downloaded pieces of research hosted on the site. However, in some cases papers and datasets are also hosted on external sites (for example DRT's paper is also hosted on the Development Initiatives page, and TERI, UCT and JHC all have externally hosted datasets) so their reach is certainly further than these figures.

ODDC Research Findings and Trends in Open Data Policy

Early during the ODDC programme, much of the focus of ongoing debates on OD looked at supply-demand dynamics and how to increase the use of data being published. ODDC projects have clearly documented that "opening data will not automatically translate to use… [and that] without citizen awareness, knowledge and understanding of the datasets that are proactively disclosed, open data will not deliver results."[12] The project (and resulting synthesis papers) documented the need for intermediaries who could support citizens to become empowered to understand and use OD datasets. This emerging language of empowerment, coming from the ODDC papers, has a strong connection to wider debates in the OD field.

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[10] http://exportvirginia.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Critical-Infrastructure-Full-Report.pdf
[11] http://www.sirca.org.sg/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/6.-Public-Engagement-in-Openness-Initiatives1.pdf
[12] http://webfoundation.org/2016/03/from-open-data-to-empowerment-3-lessons-from-filipino-teachers/

Since 2014, OD has become a more sophisticated space, and there is an emerging interest in the political dialogue around open data. This new direction is highlighted in a recent interview published by ODI with Becky Hogge[13], and sessions at events like the 2016 TICTeC conference.[14] It both explicitly links OD with the discourse of empowerment and rights, as well as highlighting the importance of understanding the politics and context that shape specific OD debates. The emergence of this as a point of discussion in OD debates is certainly not solely attributable to ODDC, however there are strong connections between the results of some of the research projects, and wider arguments being made "recognising that context and politics matters [in OD debates]" (Tim Davies, in interview). This shift to understanding that OD can be a politically contentious topic has strong links back to the research papers of Freedom Forum, as well as more recent work coming from the Philippines.

Key Trends in Nepal

In Nepal, there has been an important and marked shift in OD debates since the ODDC programme, relating to both the growing community of OD voices and changes in the national context after the 2015 earthquake.

In June 2013, Freedom Forum joined with Young Innovations, the NGO Federation of Nepal and Development Initiatives to launch the Open Nepal coalition, which has since become a catalyst for the open data for development movement nationally. It has become a platform where organisations can discuss development and governance issues from a data perspective, where organisations can start to link their thinking on issues like RTI to open data and discuss the challenges of using government data for development.

In this way, the ODDC research project acted as a stepping stone for the open data discourse in Nepal, as it brought key insights into this group at a critical moment in its development.

At the same time, demand for OD has grown significantly, especially linked to foreign aid since the 2015 earthquake.[15] CSOs and Nepali citizens have expressed a growing interest in following the flows of international aid, how money was being spent, where, when, on what and for whom. The context of the humanitarian disaster has brought OD issues to the forefront and highlighted a new demand from civil society to have "all public spending to be in OD formats to develop evidence based accountability" (Krishna Prasad Sapkota).

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[13] http://theodi.org/blog/becky-hogge-open-data-stop-playing-nice
[14] http://lanyrd.com/2016/tictec/sfbccq/
[15] http://devinit.org/#!/post/nepal-earthquake-one-year-on-what-has-the-response-been

Partners' Perceptions of Impact

Overwhelmingly most partners perceive that they have influenced changes in local/regional OD trends, in government policy, officials' understanding of OD, interest from journalists and interest in working with other CSOs. Where most of the research partners agree that they have had the strongest and clearest impact, in their own assessment is on CSOs, and their understanding and use of OD. Where there is the least evidence of impact (from their perception) is on specific government policies at the local and national levels. Figure 13, below illustrates the different sectors where partners feel they have, or have not had an impact since publishing their research:
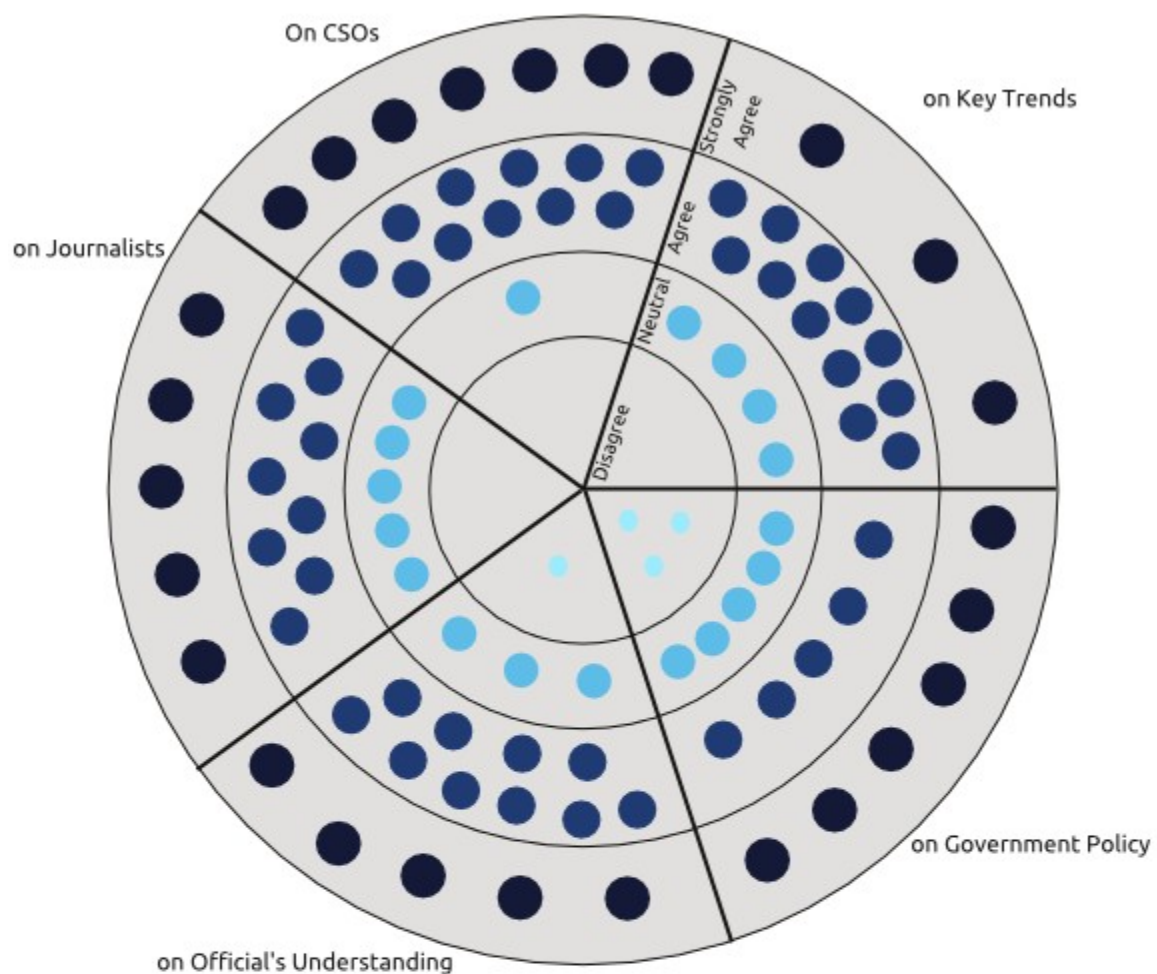

Figure 13: Partners' Perception of Impact in Various Sectors

In the sections below, we dive deeper into the perceived impacts on government understanding (capacity) and policy (including the publication of data).

Impact on Government Understanding and of Interest in Open Data

In the first evaluation of ODDC1, several projects identified their main stakeholders as various government bodies and official decision makers, however only a handful could identify specific instances where they had impacted on those stakeholders' understanding of OD. Examples that were given were often very specific to the activities of the research projects and limited to the individuals that the partners engaged through their research. In contrast, now 74% of the partners claim that policy makers and other government actors have shown an increased understanding of OD and related concepts (like RTI) after they have been in contact with them. A few examples of what has specifically changed, in relation to government's' ability to work with OD include:

- Increased awareness of benefits and risks to OD work in Rio de Janeiro;
- Increased interest from the National Information Commission in Nepal to develop public awareness raising materials on OD and RTI, and from the parliament-secretariat to develop briefing papers on the use of data for parliamentary debates;
- Increased government capacity in Kenya, not only to release data but to see the meaningfulness of releasing data for their own programmes, as a result of meetings with iHub about building government capacity.

In Nepal, Freedom Forum has also noted a shift in government perception and attitude about open data. Where "government used to say yes, our data is open - because it was published to the public and people could access it," they are now seeing a shift with some government agencies in understanding what really is open data. Capitalising on this, actual technical capacity is also being built with the National Information commission, through for example, an UNDP supported training on OD and RTI, which Freedom Forum also presented at.

As with the example above, involving the UNDP, in most cases, ODDC partners are not the only actors engaging governments in OD discussion, pressure also comes from other CSOs, academics, other branches of government. As such, increased interest and understanding of OD on the part of these decision makers cannot be solely attributed to the ODDC partners. However, to quote Omenogo Mejabi in Nigeria "the mere discussion [we engaged them in] increases their understanding".

Impact on Government Policy and Publication of Data

More concrete changes in technical capacity, are most visible in the form of new policies being enacted, and more data being released as open data. Since the conclusion of the research projects, several local and national governments have enacted, or updated OD policies, as for example the new OD policy for the city of Montevideo in Uruguay, and the adoption of the "8 principles of Open Government Data", in 2015.[16] In the Philippines, Step Up Consulting were able to engage with broader policies, like the national Full Disclosure Policy (FDP) to further the OD agenda. Where information used to be published according to the FDP in PDF formats, it now contains excel files (a step towards ever greater 'openness'). This has enabled interested parties to more easily analyse the data that is shared.

In other countries, the major impact on governments has been on the amount and type of data now being shared. In several countries, there is evidence that governments are making more of their data public, however it doesn't always adhere to open data principles:

- Ministry of Finance Foreign Aid in Nepal online system: http://amis.mof.gov.np/portal/

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[16] http://www.montevideo.gub.uy/institucional/montevideo-abierto/datos-abiertos

- Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development Uganda Budget Information website: http://budget.go.ug/
- Chennai Data Portal: the civic body that governs the city is releasing data, although not in open formats, or organised, and the Corporation of Chennai doesn't inform that they are publishing it. The data needs to be scraped, formated, etc. before it is usable.

While the information in these datasets "may not be 'open data' per the open definition, they are indications of opening. We are proud to have in part contributed to this attitudinal change" (Bernard Sabiti, Uganda). However, in Chennai, there is some fear that while this could be seen as a step towards an OD culture, it could also be seen as a side step in the process.

In other instances, there is increasingly more data being released, as open data. While not all of these instances are easily or solely attributable to the work of ODDC partners, it does speak to broad changes in the OD environment which certain partners were working in:
- In Urugay the development of the atuservicio.uy portal;
- In Brazil, the increasing breadth of types of data being released, including geographical and statistical data;
- In the Philippines, more agencies are putting data out publically and using the rankings from the Benchmark on Readiness for Open Agency Data (BROAD) tool designed by Step Up, as the basis for improving OD plans for each of the agencies involved in the government OD portal.
- In Kenya, there has been an increase in the amount of information released on the Kenya Open Data Portal in comparison to a few years ago. While the data released could be of better quality, or of a wider variety or better connected between agencies, "at country level and private initiatives it is quite exciting to see (…) it is not unusual now to see infographics on key issues like transportation or health in mainstream news" (Leonida Mutuku)
- In Argentina, Sandra Elena of CIPPEC is working with the Ministry of Justice to implement a new open data portal.

What Makes Kenya Special?

There is a perception from those interviewed in Kenya, that the country is "far more advanced compared to fellow African countries, particularly when you think of formal definitions of OD, [and] specifically the use of OD for governance" (Leonida, Mutuku). It has been suggested that this is primarily because more and more are now driven by local actors, when the World Bank introduced OD to Kenya as early as 2011.

The World Bank had initially pushed for OD to increase transparency and accountability, and the movement was driven by political will and an engaged tech sector. Now, more prominent meet-ups are driven by local actors and there is a multi stakeholder approach taking hold. Kenyan citizens and organisations are now setting the agenda and topics of conferences and programmes, in-line with Kenyan priorities, and with little involvement from international donors.

Sustainability

When the first project evaluation was conducted, all the organisations involved were interested in continuing to work on OD projects after ODDC, however only 61% had secured any funding to do so. In this follow-up evaluation, it was found that currently 100% of organisations have continued to work on OD related projects. Three organisations have gone on to be further funded by later phases of ODDC, and two individuals have been hired by the WF to act as regional leads for OD work. Several others have successfully found funding from other sources than the WF. New projects have been funded by South East Asia Technology and Transparency Initiatives (SEATTI), the Indigo Trust, and others.

Where researchers have left the organisations funded by ODDC, there has been remarkable evidence of knowledge transfer and continuation of ODDC projects. For example in the case of Transparent Chennai (which no longer exists) many of the research team joined Citizen Action Group (CAG) and

> "they have taken some of the work forward in the same or a little different form (...) We took forward the engagement with the corporation of Chennai (...) The corporation saw us as the face of the relationship (...) We explained we weren't TC anymore, but they still referred to us as that (...) It didn't affect what we needed to do with them." (Satyarupa Shekhar)

Although sustainability is not a focal point of this evaluation, clearly the impacts on individuals and organisations participating in ODDC continues to be relevant nearly 2 years after the close of the programme.

Conclusions and Key Learnings

Since the publication of the last evaluation of the ODDC network, and the end of the first phase of the ODDC project, there has been significant, continued positive outcomes from the project. Where the first evaluation found that only 10 out of 17 research papers had been published and there were only limited early outcomes to speak of, there is now a clear picture of outcomes and early impacts from the project in many of the locations where the project was deployed. Where the development of researchers' capacity was a major achievement of ODDC1, it is clear that capacity has continued to grow and be applied by the vast majority of researchers involved. All former research partners are still working on OD in one way or another, indicating that the network has created an impressive group of people who have not only maintained interest for OD, but also become promoters, advocates, and experts in OD in their own countries. The organisations involved have also continued to play a role in the OD space, building up their expertise and their reputation as experts in OD research - in what is a dynamic and rapidly growing field in many countries. Although the open data research network, as a managed network no longer functions, it has had effect in increasing the diversity of voices globally in the OD space.

However, it is the project's impacts on open data policy and practice, where perhaps the most striking examples of change over the last 2 years can be found. In that time, the vast majority of the research published has been picked up in other academic publications and is being applied by other CSOs, INGOs, policy makers, journalists and academics. Although this was anticipated, it is a striking increase, when compared to the handful of examples who could give evidence of reuse in 2014. The effects on government actors and other policy makers, which the ODDC work has contributed to, have also been notable. Subtle shifts in government OD, RTI and FOI policies, in the amount of data being produced and shared or how that information is being used are indicative of much larger changes in the attitudes and values of decision makers around the work and a general shift in the environments which the partners are operating within. It is clear that awareness of key concepts linked to openness have shifted, and where attitudes and policies are already beginning to change there are opportunities for specific pro-development results to emerge.

Key Learnings

1. It continues to be true that partners have increased their knowledge of OD, understanding of OD policy, their capacity to work on key issues in OD policy and have increased their confidence in researching OD since joining the ODDC network. They are applying this capacity in a wide range of follow-up projects, not only funded by the WF. Clearly the project has had a sustained impact on the abilities, interests, and areas of expertise of those involved that will continue to influence their work well into the future.

2. The specific areas of development that were most prominent as a result of participation (both during the project timeframe and that have developed in the months since) are general research skills, the creation of new networking opportunities and partnerships, understanding of nuances in open data debates and

ability to link open data concepts to other sectors. This has enabled partners to continue working on OD projects as a dedicated subject, but also to link it to their (pre-existing) areas of expertise.

3. ODDC had a significant, positive effect in bringing new (Southern) voices in the OD world and providing a space for new experts to emerge. Several researchers have established strong reputations for themselves nationally as OD experts, while others have increased their international profile (often as a result of being attached to work of the WF and IDRC).

4. One of the strengths of the ODDC network was to act as a platform to promote diverse voices. As the network is no longer being 'managed' (by the WF or any others), this function has become less prominent, and there are fewer visible spaces where researchers can connect and collaborate in a similar way (or network). Although the objective of promoting Southern voices in OD debates continues to underlie projects of the WF, there is no longer a single easily identifiable network where this happens.

5. The ODR Network's presence on Twitter has decreased since the project was closed (and now the account has been deactivated), however between August 2014 and March 2016, it had a more effective reach, with almost 80% of its tweets being retweeted.

6. There has been 78% increase in the number of partners reporting that their research is being reused by others (from 9 to 16). This has included citations in academic and grey literature, as well as forming the research basis of new projects. The process of having the results picked up into academic literature is lengthy, however the fact that there are already numerous citations in journal articles, as well as published, individual Ph.D and M.Sc. theses, speaks to the slow propagation of several of the research papers.

7. Since 2014, OD has become a more sophisticated space, and there is an emerging interest in the political dialogue around OD, which several of the ODDC papers and researchers are at the forefront of. The emergence of this as a point of discussion in OD debates is certainly not solely attributable to ODDC, however there are strong connections between the results of some of the research project, and some of the topics they have gone to to write and speak about at conferences.

8. Partners perceive that they have had the most substantial, measurable impact on CSOs, and the least measurable on government policies in their countries. However numerous examples of changes in government's understanding of OD issues, of changes in journalists' and CSOs interest and key trends in OD spaces highlight growing momentum to have significant impact on policy.

9. 74% of partners claim that policy makers and other government actors have shown an increased understanding of OD and related concepts after they had been in touch (an increase compared to the first evaluation which could only find a handful of examples). What has changed in relation to governments' ability to work with OD

include better awareness of the the benefits and risks, interest in working with CSOs to raise political and public awareness of OD and capacity to work with OD.

10. In most cases, ODDC partners are not the only actors engaging governments in OD discussion, pressure also comes from other CSOs, academics, other branches of government. As such, increased interest and understanding of OD on the part of these decision makers cannot be solely attributed to the ODDC partners.

11. Since the conclusion of the research projects, several local and national governments have enacted, or updated OD policies. In several countries, there is evidence that governments are making more of their data public, however it doesn't always adhere to open data principles.

12. Although sustainability was not a focus of this evaluation, 100% of partners now have funding to continue with new OD projects, an increase from the 61% in the first round of evaluation. Some of this funding is from the WF, and some from other organisations who are interested in further developing and/or applying the results of the research from ODDC1.

Annexes

Annex A - Summary of Findings from ODDC1 Outcome Evaluation

Relevance of the Activities and Outputs to the ODDC Goals
- Partners found that participation in the ODDC network had already increased their understanding of key issues in open data (policy) among the network partners, engaged Southern researchers in global conversations on open data, and brought a clear focus on development issues into the open data debate.

Effectiveness in Achieving Activities and Outputs
- Many of the activities and planned outputs of the ODDC research network were still in progress or just recently concluded.
- 10/17 case studies were completed and the other 7 expected to be completed soon
- The Open Data Research Network had an active twitter profile, with a total of 962 tweets – of which approximately one-third have been re-tweeted. 646 other twitter users have directly engaged with the @ODRnetwork twitter handle, by further sharing its content with their own followers which count easily into the tens of thousands of twitter users.
- Several of the researchers have been highly effective in engaging in local policy debates and introducing open data concepts to policy makers. In two cases, the research partners had been asked by regional government bodies to design road-maps or policies for how government bodies can begin to make policies compliant with open data.

Efficiency of Project Delivery
- A generally low level of understanding about 'open data' concepts inhibited the speed at which many of the partners could move.

Impact
- All partners agree that their knowledge on open data has improved since joining the ODDC project.
- A number of projects have developed their understanding of the definition of open data and are better equipped to speak about the issues as experts.
- There is limited existing research on the topic and research produced at this point is likely to have an impact if well publicized.
- However, around half of the research partners do not feel like their research has been re-used (yet) or cannot cite specific examples of reuse at this stage.

Sustainability of the Project
- All partners questioned expressed that they intend to keep working on open data after this project is over and adopt it as a key theme/approach for their regular work or as a topic in and of itself.
- 60% of research partners surveyed have started working on other open data projects since joining ODDC. One research partner, Sinergantara has already secured new funding for open data related work.

Annex B - Evaluation Questions, Indicators and Data Collection Tools

	Evaluation Question	Indicators	Data Collection
Impact of Network on Partners' Capacity	To what extent has the project build partner capacity?	Increased understanding of key issues in open data policy across network partners (self-identified)	Surveys of partners, interviews with partners, interviews with 3rd parties
		Increased capacity to work on open data policy issues in (other) projects	
Impact of project on Partners' Position as Experts	How has partners' position (as OD experts) changed?	Increased focus on Open Data in new or existing projects, programmes, research pieces etc.	Surveys of partners
		Key research partners are recognized by 3rd parties as technical experts and involved in key local/national/regional processes related to open data	
Impact on Policy and Practice of Open Data globally	What has been the impact on key external conversations and trends in OD?	Evidence of dissemination and use of research by others (quality of use) through download and access statistics	Analysis of publication downloads, social media accounts, media publications and other communications product statistics.

Surveys with partners

Key interviews with partners and 3rd party informants |
| | | ODDC project is starting new, or engaging with important conversations about policy and practice in open data through social media | |
| | What was the impact on government actors and policy makers in relation to OD? | ODDC project is reaching key (external) stakeholders in the broader discussion of policy and practice in the field of open data by establishing new partnerships, projects or alliances with 3rd parties (especially governments) | Surveys and interviews with partners

Key interviews with partners and 3rd party informants |

		Policy makers and other government actors show an increased understanding of open data and related concepts (like RTI)	Analysis of relevant government publications or statements
Unanticipated Impacts	What unexpected impacts emerged that were not originally noted	N/A	Surveys, interviews
Changes in Barriers to Impacts	How has the passage of time affected perceived skepticism of OD debates in various countries?	Decrease in the frequency of reports about external stakeholders being skeptical of the 'OD agenda'	Surveys, interviews

Annex C - Evaluation Participants

Surveyed:
Zacharia Chiliswa (Jesuit Hakimani Centre)
Patrick Magara (Jesuit Hakimani Centre)
Sumandro Chattapadhyay
Omenogo Mejabi (University of Ilorin)
Bernard Sabiti (DRT)
Veena Aggarwal (TERI)
Sandra Elena (CIPPEC)
Michelle Willmers (UCT)
Sherwin Ona (De La Salle University)
Carmela Zigoni (INESC)
Siti Fatimah (Sinergantara)
Silvana Fumega (USP)
Richard Matheus (USP)
Fabrizio Scrollini (USP)

Surveyed and Interviewed:
Krishna Prasad Sapoka (Freedom Forum)
Francois Van Schalkwyk (UCT)
Leonida Mutuku (formerly of iHub)
Satyarupa Shekhar (formerly of Transparent Chennai)
Gisele Graveiro (GPOPAI - USP)
Michael Canares (Step Up Consulting)

Interviewed:
Tim Davies (formerly of the World Wide Web Foundation)
Louisa Dennison (Development Initiatives)

Annex D - Citations of ODDC1 Papers

CIPPEC	Emerging Impacts in Open Data in the Judiciary Branches in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay	Elena, S., Stalker, G., Jiménez, C. E., Van Schalkwyk, F., & Cañares, M. (2015, April). Open government and open data a global perspective. In eDemocracy & eGovernment (ICEDEG), 2015 Second International Conference on (pp. 9-13). IEEE.
		Elena, S. Datos abiertos para una justicia abierta: un análisis de caso de los Poderes Judiciales de Brasil, Costa Rica, México y Perú.
		Belbis, J. I. APERTURA LEGISLATIVA EN EL CONO SUR.
		Belbis, J. I. Estudio de caso. Apertura legislativa en el Cono Sur.¿ Y los datos?.
Step Up Consultants	Opening the Gates: Will Open Data Initiatives Make Local Governments in the Philippines More Transparent?	Oyatsi, C. N. (2015). Factors influencing the implementation of the Kenya open data initiative: a case of Nairobi county (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).
		Canares, M. and Shekhar, S. (2015). Open Data and Sub-national Governments: Lessons from Developing Countries.
	Enhancing Citizen Engagement with Open Government Data	Masson, M., & Tahir, O. (2015). The Legal Information Needs of Civil Society in Zambia. Occasional Papers Series. Southern African Institute for Policy and Research Masson, M. J., & Tahir, O. (2016). The Legal Information Needs of Civil Society in Zambia. *Journal of Open Access to Law*, *4*(1).
	Opening the Local: Full Disclosure Policy and its Impact on Local Governments in the Philippines	van Schalkwyk, F., Cañares, M., Chattapadhyay, S., & Andrason, A. (2014). Open Data Intermediaries in Developing Countries.
		Bentley, C. M., & Chib, A. (2016). The Impact of Open Development Initiatives in Lower-and Middle Income Countries: A Review of the Literature. *The Electronic Journal of Information Systems in Developing Countries*, *74*.
		Venter, A., & Mbogo, C. Strengthening Information Society Research Capacity Alliance (SIRCA).

iHub Research	Understanding the Impacts of Kenya Open Data Applications and Services	van Schalkwyk, F., Cañares, M., Chattapadhyay, S., & Andrason, A. (2014). Open Data Intermediaries in Developing Countries.
Freedom Forum	Exploring the emerging impacts of open aid data and budget data in Nepal	Carter, B. (2014) Transparency and accountability (GSDRC Helpdesk Research Report 1067). Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham (Referenced as an Expert Contributor)
Independent Researchers	Opening the Cities: Open Government Data in Local Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay	Canares, M. and Shekhar, S. (2015). Open Data and Sub-national Governments: Lessons from Developing Countries.
INESC	Measuring open data's impact of Brazilian national and sub-national budget transparency websites and its impacts on people's rights	Tygel, A. F., Attard, J., Orlandi, F., Campos, M. L. M., & Auer, S. (2015). " How much?" Is Not Enough-An Analysis of Open Budget Initiatives. arXiv preprint arXiv:1504.01563.
		Venter, A., & Mbogo, C. Strengthening Information Society Research Capacity Alliance (SIRCA).
		Carter, B. (2014) Transparency and accountability (GSDRC Helpdesk Research Report 1067). Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham (Referenced as an Expert Contributor)
		Canares, M. and Shekhar, S. (2015). Open Data and Sub-national Governments: Lessons from Developing Countries.
UCT	Open data in the governance of South African higher education	van Schalkwyk, F., Cañares, M., Chattapadhyay, S., & Andrason, A. (2014). Open Data Intermediaries in Developing Countries.
	Supply-side variants in the supply of open data in university governance	Bentley CM & Chib A (2016) The Impact of Open Development Initiatives in Lower-and Middle Income Countries: A Review of the Literature. The Electronic Journal of Information Systems.
		Venter A & Mbogo C (2016) Strengthening Information Society Research Capacity Alliance (SIRCA). Strengthening Information Society Research Capacity Alliance White Paper Series.
	Viscous Open Data: The Roles of	Bentley CM & Chib A (2016) The Impact of Open Development Initiatives in Lower-and Middle Income

		Countries: A Review of the Literature. The Electronic Journal of Information Systems.
	Intermediaries in an Open Data Ecosystem	Venter A & Mbogo C (2016) Strengthening Information Society Research Capacity Alliance (SIRCA). Strengthening Information Society Research Capacity Alliance White Paper Series.
JHC	Open Government Data for Effective Public Participation: Findings of a Case Study Research Investigating The Kenya's Open Data Initiative in Urban Slums and Rural Settlements	Canares, M. and Shekhar, S. (2015). Open Data and Sub-national Governments: Lessons from Developing Countries.
University of Ilorin	Investigation of the Use of the Online National Budget of Nigeria	van Schalkwyk, F., Cañares, M., Chattapadhyay, S., & Andrason, A. (2014). Open Data Intermediaries in Developing Countries.
		Carter, B. (2014) Transparency and accountability (GSDRC Helpdesk Research Report 1067). Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham (Referenced as an Expert Contributor)
GPOPAI USP	Exploring the impacts of web publishing budgetary information at the sub-national level in Brazil	Hogge, B. (2015). Open Data : Six Stories About Impact in the UK. Omidyar Network.
Sumandro Chattapadhyay	Opening Government Data through Mediation: Exploring the Roles, Practices and Strategies of Data Intermediary Organisations in India	Dumpawar, S. (2015). Open government data intermediaries: mediating data to drive changes in the built environment (Doctoral dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology).
		Buteau, S., Larquemin, A., & Mukhopadhyay, J. P. (2015) Open Data and Applied Socio-economic research in India: An Overview
		Soumen, K. Swapna B. (2015). Open Government Data (OG) and Right to Information (RTI): Some Challenges and Issues in India Scenario. Indian Journal of Science, 21(73), 437-443.
	Towards and Expanded and	N. Agarwal. Open Government Data An Answer to India's Growth Logjam

	Integrated Open Government Data	Gurumurthy, A and Chami, N. (2014). Digital Technologies and Gender Justice in India - An analysis of key policy and programming concerns. Input to the High Level Committee on the Status of Women in India. IT for Change
		Davies, T. (2014) Open Data Policies and Practice: An International Comparison. Paper for European Consortium for Political Research Panel P356 -The Impacts of Open Data
		Reilly, K. and Alperin, J.P. (2016). Public engagement in open development: a knowledge stewardship approach. Singapore Internet Research Centre (SIRCA White Paper 6).
		Demeester, L. (2014) The expected benefits of Open Government Data initiatives. The cases of United Kingdom and India. HEC Montreal (M.Sc. Thesis)
Transparent Chennai	Plan B: Practical Strategies to Improve Planning in Indian Cities	Canares, M. and Shekhar, S. (2015). Open Data and Sub-national Governments: Lessons from Developing Countries.
		Carter, B. (2014) Transparency and accountability (GSDRC Helpdesk Research Report 1067). Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham (Referenced as an Expert Contributor)
		Chattapadhyay, Sumandro. (2014) Opening Government Data Through Mediation: Exploring the Roles, Practices and Strategies of Data Intermediary Organisations in India.
De La Salle University	Exploring the Role and Opportunities for Open Government Data and New Technologies in MHCC and MSME: The Case of the Philippines	Ruiz, K. C. N. (2015). Gender and Sustainable Development in the Devolution of the Philippine Maternal Health System. OIDA International Journal of Sustainable Development, 8(09), 29-38.
		Canares, M. and Shekhar, S. (2015). Open Data and Sub-national Governments: Lessons from Developing Countries.
Society for Democratic Initiatives	Taking Stock of the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Open Data Initiatives in Sierra Leone	
Sinergantara	Open Data Initiative of Ministry of Finance on National	

	Budget Transparency in Indonesia	
TERI	Open government data for regulation of energy resource industries in India	
DRT	How open data could contribute to poverty eradication in Kenya and Uganda through its impacts on resource allocation	

Annex E - Downloads of ODDC1 Papers

Organisation	Product Type	Total Downloads	Unique Downloads	Notes
Sinergantara	Report	87	82	
De la Salle University	Report	115	108	
	Poster	50	43	
DRT	Report	85	80	
	Policy Brief	57	50	
	Poster	64	61	
Freedom Forum	Poster	81	78	
	Report	175	159	
TERI	Poster	58	57	
	Report	65	62	
	Policy Brief	77	74	
USP	Poster	133	124	
	Case Study	110	105	Buenos Aires
	Case Study	76	74	Sao Paulo
	Case Study	120	112	Rio de Janiero
	Case Study	145	120	Montevideo
INESC	Poster	138	130	
	Report	135	124	English
	Report	28	27	Portuguese
Transparent Chennai	Poster	95	84	
Has Geek Media (Sumandro)	Poster	19	15	
	Report	64	61	
	Conference Paper	17	16	
GPOPAI	Poster	104	92	
Step Up	Poster	41	37	
	Report	68	62	
	Briefing Note	33	28	Cotabato
	Briefing Note	50	39	Incentives
	Briefing Note	43	43	LGUs
	Briefing Note	43	42	FDP
	Briefing Note	42	39	Bohol
	Synthesis report	66	58	
iHub	Report	210	198	
	Poster	87	79	
	Briefing Note	103	94	
UCT	Poster	68	59	
	Case Study	116	108	
CIPPEC	Poster	56	52	
	Case Study	53	51	
	Film	519		* Views on Yout
	Recommendations	35	32	Spanish
JHC	Report	168	149	
	Poster	101	95	
Unilorin	Poster	53	50	
	Report	117	101	
Web Foundation	Report	531	494	
	Synthesis report	171	164	
	Report	117	106	Spanish
	Conceptual Framework	491	451	

Acknowledgements & About the Authors

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