

GODAN Secretariat and GODAN Action: Year in Review 2017

Introduction	2
GODAN Secretariat	2
GODAN Action	4
Summary of progress in 2017	6
Progress against logframe indicators	6
[Outcome indicators]	7
[Output indicator 1 - Convening & Empowering]	8
[Output indicator 2 - Equipping]	9
[Output indicator 3 - Standards]	10
[Output indicator 4 - Impact evaluation methods]	10
[Output indicator 5 - Capacity building]	11
Progress against priorities in the Secretariat Partner Engagement Strategy	11
Upgrading the GODAN website making it a truly interactive exchange platform	12
Developing spaces within GODAN to make it easier for partners to contribute and collaborate	13
Key events and high-level fora to showcase the most impactful partner collaborations	14
Strengthening the Geographical presence of GODAN through recruitment of new partners	16
Focus on underrepresented regions with an accent on China and India	17
G7, G20 and countries that can fund open data initiatives	17
Serving the community with the AgPack	17
Identification of ambassadors and champions	18
Engaging leading agribusiness companies and visionary SMEs	18
Initiating a global discussion on responsible use of data for agriculture and nutrition	19
Convincing major donors to collaborate to make open data a condition of grant applications and to provide support for grant recipients to encourage compliance	20
Maximizing the potential of GODAN being invited to play a strategic advisory role in key networks	21
The Need for Nutrition Education/Innovation Programme (NNedPro)	21
Collaboration with FAO to Open Statistical Data	22
Collaboration with IFLA on Development and Access to Information (DA2I)	22
Progress against priorities in the GODAN Action Implementation plan	22
Events and events sessions (co)organised by GODAN Action	23
Standards Mapping and Gap Analysis	25

GODAN Secretariat and GODAN Action:
Year in Review 2017

Tools and methods to evaluate the impact of open data initiatives and investments and selection of thematic topics	26
Capacity building activities	27
Research Uptake	28
Monitoring & Evaluation	29
Logframe revision options	30
For the Secretariat:	30
For GODAN Action:	30
Programme Risks	33

Introduction

GODAN Secretariat

GODAN continues to be a rapidly growing initiative; now encompassing a network of 600 partners from government, international and private sector organisations all committed to making data relevant to agriculture and nutrition available, accessible and usable worldwide. It supports the proactive sharing of open data, building high-level support among governments, policymakers, business and international organizations. GODAN promotes collaboration to harness the growing volume of data generated by new technologies to solve long-standing problems and to benefit farmers and the health of consumers. We encourage collaboration and cooperation between stakeholders in the sector to build a world where the value chain for agriculture and nutrition is more efficient, innovative and equitable. We believe that improving the open availability, use and enrichment of data will enable this vision.

The Secretariat for the GODAN Initiative has a particular role in helping make this happen by¹:

1. **Convening** the ecosystem: bringing key actors together as members of the GODAN network, providing space for conversations, priority setting collaboration and ideas at events, showcases and data hacks.
2. **Equipping** the ecosystem: collecting & compile tools, stories, case studies, and papers.
3. **Empowering** the ecosystem: advocating for high level political and policy actions that enable action on the ground; that unlock greater data availability, that create public commitments from key actors, and that create space/funds for innovation/ activities for men and women.

The year 2016 had started with the finalisation of programme inception² and activity peaked with the very public launch of the programme through the high profile GODAN Summit in September. The rapid

¹ As defined by <http://www.godan.info/pages/theory-change>

² <http://www.godan.info/news/godan-releases-approved-inception-report>

growth of the programme forced the donor group to revisit the broader governance structure of the programme in the last quarter of the year which concluded as the approach was refined and agreed on in December 2016 in a new Governance Paper³.

GODAN Secretariat priority actions for 2017 and 2018 were defined and formally presented to the programme Steering Committee in June under our Partner Engagement Strategy⁴. These nine **priorities** seek to increase deepening of our engagement with partners and secure the outcomes envisioned in our ToC. They are:

Immediate Priorities:

- 1) Upgrading the GODAN website making it a truly interactive exchange platform
- 2) Developing spaces within GODAN to make it easier for partners to contribute and collaborate. Secured partner commitments (e.g. published policies) made explicit.
- 3) Key events and high-level fora to showcase the most impactful partner collaborations.
- 4) Strengthening the Geographical presence of GODAN through recruitment of new partners, with focus on: Underrepresented regions with an accent on China and India; G7, G20 and countries that can fund open data initiatives; and serving this community with the AgPack.

Medium term:

- 5) Identification of ambassadors and champions in each category of audiences listed above. Building their respective capacity to develop and implement open data strategies and communicate methods and experiences with their peers. Making toolkits available on the GODAN website for them.
- 6) Engaging leading agribusiness companies and visionary SMEs worldwide, understanding how opendata can work in business, in open innovation and pre-competitive contexts. Expanding the the partnership to include a robust and active cadre of agri and agri food businesses.

Longer term:

- 7) Initiating a global discussion on responsible use of data for agriculture and nutrition building on the two key papers completed in this area and donor partner support.
- 8) Convincing major donors to collaborate to make open data a condition of grant applications and to provide support for grant recipients to encourage compliance.
- 9) Maximizing the potential of GODAN being invited to play a strategic advisory role in key networks such as GEO, RDA, NNEDPro, etc. as a strategic tool to mobilize and influence open data action across the entire network. GODAN will seek to learn from these other networks to its and collective benefit. Expand into industry-led standards and communications networks.

These priorities being agreed with the programme steering committee will, with agreement of DFID, be translated into new / revised programme logframe indicators to be agreed in late 2017 (see below).

³ <http://www.godan.info/sites/default/files/Dec2016RevisedGODANGovernancePaper.docx.pdf>

⁴ <http://www.godan.info/sites/default/files/Partnership%20Engagement%20-%20the%20next%20steps.pdf>

GODAN Action

The GODAN Action approach is based on enabling practical engagement with open data in agriculture and nutrition by working on three focal areas:

1. Standards - Enhancing data standards and promoting best practice in the management and sharing of data.
2. Research - Identifying and improving tools and methods for assessing the impact of open data use in the sector.
3. Capacity - Building the capacity and diversity of open data users, leading to more effective use of data by key stakeholders in tackling agriculture and nutrition challenges.

A key principle of the GODAN Action workplan is the iterative and adaptive learning approach, working through three thematic topics, Weather data in the first implementation year, 2017; and Land and Nutrition data in the second implementation year, 2018. These topics allow us to explore specific application domains where the impact of engaging with open data is expected to be substantial. The integrated work of GODAN Action and its focal areas (standards and interoperability, impact evaluation; and capacity building) will evolve around these thematic topics. As such the project outputs together serve as a firm basis to apply the GODAN Action approach, methods and tools in other domains, enforcing the learning effects of the project.

In 2017 the GODAN Action project began working on Weather data as a thematic topic, with activities across standards, impact evaluation and capacity building. The activities deployed by GODAN Action will achieve **impact by contributing to two long term outcomes: (1) data driven business creation and (2) improved service delivery**. The main mechanisms to achieve this are through:

- **Improving the capacity of intermediaries to handle weather data, leading to more and more efficient service delivery towards farmers.** This will also lead to higher potential for cross-stakeholder cooperation and co-development of integrative services and will thus leverage technical innovations. Activities focus on provision of guidelines and real-world case studies on the use of standards and the achievement of interoperability when working with weather data and feeding these into existing initiatives through support in pilot interventions and capacity building.
- **A more focused and effective approach to developing advice and services that are fit-for-use, and supporting intermediaries in exploring and creating new opportunities and markets.** Activities focus on providing supporting information and service intermediaries in understanding and enforcing possible chains of impact through open data use, specifically for weather data. This will be done by providing communities with well-documented impact narratives and stories of change, supported by improved and more efficient handling of data and by capacity building on open data engagement in general, and on weather data specifically.
- **Encouraging increased interest of private sector parties to enter this market resulting in more effective cooperation and investments.** This will be a driver for data driven business creation in

GODAN Secretariat and GODAN Action:

Year in Review 2017

the area of weather data driven services for farmers and smallholders. This will happen through supporting intermediaries in understanding ways to set up added value partner networks and develop service chains based on open data, by providing them with narratives and good practices and by capacity building on subjects like business models for open data, models for cooperation and co-design or guidance on data curation and data licensing and the promotion of communities of practice.

2017 is the first full implementation year for GODAN Action. The completed work on the weather data topic allows for an evaluation of the suitability of its adaptive and learning approach with respect to achieving impact. The following lessons can already be drawn:

1. Each domain consists of different communities, with different actors facing a range of opportunities and barriers, and with varied political power to effect change. It is therefore crucial to focus on specific thematic topics, thereby connecting concrete communities on the ground to their domain specific challenges in managing open data.
 - a. With respect to weather data the choice was made to principally focus on service delivery with weather data (involving companies and intermediaries), and not on advocacy of making more weather data open (involving governments).
 - b. The service delivery community is not very visible nor vocal in expressing what they need to create and scale up markets and achieve impact. The community of weather data providers is quite technocratic, and is historically dominated by a few key players, focusing on improving their methods for forecasts, etc, with little attention to aspects of data use that determine impact. One of the consequences is that many rather technical legacy standards are still being used, with little incentive for renewal. Moreover, the community is (and more so in developing countries), still highly linked to and protected by governmental services, that tend to link high strategic value to weather data (e.g. because of its potential for aviation, disaster management, military, etc).
 - c. Weather data and an understanding of weather patterns would help many in the agro-industry, and mostly farmers to manage their production risks, through insurance products, monitoring production and agricultural advice. A more explicit case could be made by farmers and the agro-industry for increased availability of weather data as their voice is not very prominent in the debates around weather data. GODAN Action provides some of the first storylines here and more could be developed further in this respect.
2. Thematic topics help focus on tangible issues in the focal areas with respect to standards, impact evaluation and capacity building. Changing the thematic topics after each implementation year forces the partnership to prioritize its activities and reach audiences fast.
 - a. Six different thematic topics were scoped out along the impact chain. By comparing the scoping exercises, weaknesses and strengths could easily be spotted.
 - b. Work on standards, impact evaluation, and capacity building looked at generic research findings while at the same time considering their application in the weather data thematic topic. This led to prioritization of developing products useful in the short term (for example, guidelines on use of standards for weather data, impacts stories for

GODAN Secretariat and GODAN Action:

Year in Review 2017

- weather data and development of specialized courses through MOOCS and a train the trainers network).
- c. Outlets are actively sought for products developed in thematic topic areas to ensure that these reach their audiences fast. For example the partnership attended the ACMOMET meeting in Addis Ababa, where it organised a side meeting, and as a result it is now co-organising a dissemination meeting on weather data for smallholders on 22 November in the Netherlands, co-funded by the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands, and CTA.
 - d. While maintaining a pragmatic approach aiming at achieving short term impact, a longer term perspective will secure more lasting impact arises from project outcomes.

Overall GODAN Action is achieving well against output indicators. Many of these are within reach, or have already been reached, in this first implementation year. Only the output indicators in the standards focal area seem to need some reformulation. With respect to the outcome and impact indicators, first indications of success are emerging as actors are becoming more involved (e.g. through the train-the-trainers network) and are becoming more aware of the strategic value of open weather data. This is evidenced by the increasing awareness of for example the Ministry of Economic Affairs in the Netherlands, and CTA, who are funding and co-organising a meeting on the results of GODAN Action with a broader community of actors working in developing countries. A community of practitioners using weather data in their applications is starting to emerge, and these regularly meet through the GODAN Action-convened meetings. This community had not previously been so visible, as there had formerly been more focus on either the technical issues of improving weather forecasts or on more general awareness building for open data.

Significant time investments were used to build links into the weather data community across programme focal areas. Some parties in the partnership (WUR, ODI) already had links in place, which were used to full effect, while others needed to build new relationships (GFAR, FAO) or revive dormant ones (CTA). Not all links could go via established partners as this created too many dependencies, and new links were needed for different focal areas. This process will need to be repeated for other thematic topics, where such an investment in relationship building is required for some partners, but not for all. Furthermore now that these investments in relationships and networking are starting to pay off, it is vital to examine how they can be maintained.

Summary of progress in 2017

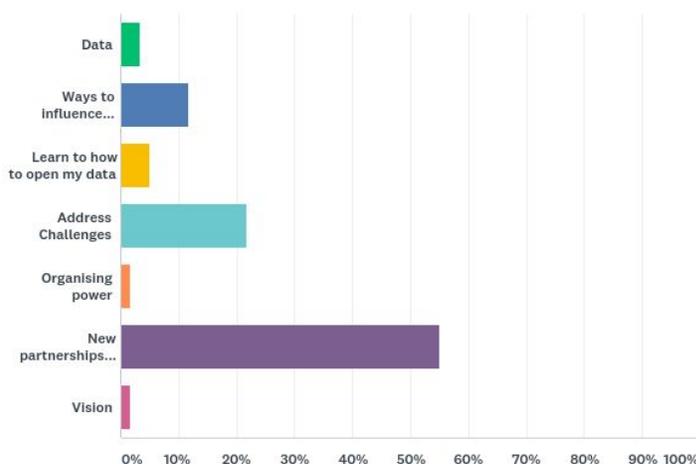
Progress against logframe indicators

Logframe indicator reporting is shared, and progress against both Secretariat and GODAN Action indicators are covered below.

[Outcome indicators]

Monitoring of progress against outcome-level indicators is largely supported by insights that come from surveys, most notably a baseline questionnaire completed by around half our partners, and a partner survey completed by around one third of them. The GODAN baseline questionnaire which we routinely request partners to complete on joining has now been completed by 306 of 602 of partners. Unfortunately thorough completion of all question fields is rare⁵. When asked ‘what are you hoping to gain from the GODAN Partner Network?’ 60 responses give detail, with an intention to use the network to seek out new partnerships sticking out at the most common motivation for joining (55%). The second largest group hope to address challenges (22%) and the third largest group seeks ways to influence policy (12%).

Q21 What are you hoping to gain from the GODAN partner network?



Of partners who responded to the question ‘is your organisation involved in any activities to use open data?’⁶ 77% responded ‘yes’ and 71% said that they were or had been actively involved in open data projects. Of 160 separate partner activities described by baseline questionnaire respondents, 93% were agriculture focussed and 46% were nutrition focussed. The results of the baseline questionnaire is captured in a paper and is currently undergoing peer review in F1000Research, an open peer review journal⁷.

The preliminary draft of the second partner assessment (PNA) which is still in progress has started to give us some additional insights into how and why our partners use open data⁸. A total of 193 partners (just under a third of our current partner base) have responded to surveys which sought to classify the

⁵ This is in part because the earliest iterations of the baseline questionnaire did not fully explore this area

⁶ (n=53)

⁷ <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1sHBuKPI12495pOwDCOQfBSV1sJ4UxUhsec6pDxeDAsY/edit>

⁸ <https://docs.google.com/document/d/125soBRZzCm8h8aEYbSXf7tr6iWOKefQZekRDT03QGE/edit>

type of open data intervention they were undertaking. Of these 193 the following numbers were interested in applying open data for or in the context of: Advocacy (51); Capacity Building (64); Creating Data (46); Interoperability (32); Publishing data (66); Social change (20); Applications, Using Data (59); Research (67); Community development (46); and Policy (25) [Outcome 1].

Respondents to the PNA described how GODAN had contributed to four main institutional-level impacts in their organisations by:

- 1) Providing knowledge on open data and increasing recognition that that they should be advocating for it from others; pushing them for more open data;
- 2) Improving knowledge on what other partners are doing across the world;
- 3) Improving partner awareness of available datasets that they could use for their initiatives
- 4) Through GODAN networking, partners are able to collaborate and find new opportunities, for example: meeting new clients, catalysing new initiatives, and engaging with donors. [Outcome 3]

We should start to see some tangible policy change in in the coming period as a result of our engagement. For example there is significant potential for GODAN to effect significant policy shifts (in government and regional bodies) through leveraging the Nairobi Declaration - a joint statement of 15 African agriculture ministers with GODAN and AGRA - recognising the role of open data in food security⁹ as it is presented to various UN mechanisms and becomes enacted at national levels.

[Output indicator 1 - Convening & Empowering]

In 2017 the GODAN Secretariat and GODAN Action organized or made substantial contributions to 5 major events and a large number of smaller events (see full list below) meeting the expectations set out in the logframe [Output 1.1]. The number of partners rose again above targets and we have now more than 600 partners as of October 2017. We continue to add partners at a rate of over 10 a month and expect this to continue. Proportionally Africa is the region which now has the greatest number of partners (183)¹⁰ and sectorally the private sector has the greatest number of partners (197)¹¹. This is largely due to targeting partner growth through key events, AODC, CAFDO and the Ministerial Conference in Africa, and GFIA Europe and Abu Dhabi for the private sector. Partners first learn about GODAN in a variety of ways but conferences remain an important route for enlisting new members¹². It is arguable that this indicator should change to reflect priorities in the new Partner Engagement Strategy (see also below), and to better reflect some measure of depth of engagement with those partners or a defined subset of them [Output 1.2]. We sponsored and helped plan five major agricultural/nutritional

⁹ <http://www.godan.info/news/godan-supports-historic-nairobi-declaration>

¹⁰ 31% of our partners come from Africa, a 5% increase proportionally compared to 2016; 30% Europe; 19% North America and Caribbean; 14% Asia/Pacific; 4% Central and South America; 2% MENA

¹¹ 33% of our Partners are from the Private Sector, a 3% increase proportionally compared to 2016; 11% University/ Research Institution; 19% NGO; 10% Government or Government Agency; 5% IGO; 11% Foundation; 8% other; 4% not known

¹² Of 279 responses to a survey key partner contacts found out about GODAN first via a Conference (95); Social Media (31); Website (49); Word of Mouth (73); Publication (24); and 'other' (7)

open data hackathons and data camp-style events in the year: The Agri-vision Hackathon in the Netherlands¹³; HackAgTech with Rothamsted & UCL in the UK¹⁴; The NESTA data-driven farming challenge co-creation event in Kathmandu¹⁵; Creating Impacts with Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition in Kenya; and the GODAN-NASA student challenge¹⁶. Engagement with and mentoring of winning teams is ongoing, and in practice this often involves networking teams with other GODAN partners and connections, for example Cassaver developed out of HackAgTech, a tool to improve the chances of farmers trying to sell their Cassava into higher value markets is receiving input from TNO on blockchain technology and CABI on business model development and links to potential funders in the private sector. Pudl Metrics that was the runner up at HackAgTech is now a registered company and is building offerings around innovative fiber technology for in-field sensors and predictive modelling of irrigation. It has received a further £20k of seed investment already. The GODAN Secretariat and GODAN Action jointly organised a data camp workshop in Nairobi with other GODAN partners - “Creating Impacts with Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition in Kenya”. Discussions were organized around a number of use cases for open data in response to real challenges in agriculture, and a prototype of a potential product to advise small farmers on farm management decisions and choice of crops was developed. A business case informed by one of the use cases and the prototype is being built for submission to donors for funding [Output 1.3].

[Output indicator 2 - Equipping]

The main GODAN website now includes summit content ported over from another website created at the time of the event, and has been relaunched in October 2017 informed by user research for a better user experience and access to tools, stories and resources. The new website now also houses an area dedicated to showcasing the activity of GODAN Action¹⁷ and is enabled to allow partner access to specific areas of the website as we seek to have partners directly update stories and profiles of their work (Output 2.1). Four significant advocacy-focused policy-relevant papers were produced by the Secretariat in 2017: The Agriculture Package of the Open Data Charter¹⁸; a key study on Opendata Policy and Practice in DFID, BMGF, and USAID¹⁹; DA2I 2017: ‘A2I for Sustainable Agriculture - How access to information can help end hunger and promote nutrition’ for IFLA²⁰; and a published analysis of the GODAN Partner Network²¹. In addition GODAN is cited in two key policy-influencing publications as having a pivotal role in shaping open data’s role in the food security agenda: The UNCTAD report ‘The

¹³ <http://www.farmhack.nl/activiteiten/agrivisionhackathon/> and <https://www.feednavigator.com/Article/2017/06/16/Hackathon-at-Agrivision-2017-Data-programmers-get-smart-about-swine>

¹⁴ <https://www.hackagtech.org/>, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uTEjrOFHBpE>

¹⁵ <http://datadrivenfarming.challenges.org/2017/07/28/power-partnerships-designing-data-driven-farming-prize/>

¹⁶ <http://aims.fao.org/activity/blog/nasa-godan-local-farming-challenge-2017>, <http://www.godan.info/news/agrosphere-wins-2017-godan-nasa-local-farming-challenge>

¹⁷ <http://www.godan.info/godan-action>

¹⁸ <http://agpack.info/>, also the summary <http://od4d.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/agriculture-ope-data-package-en-web.pdf>

¹⁹ <http://www.godan.info/documents/donor-open-data-policy-and-practice-analysis-five-agriculture-programmes>

²⁰ <https://da2i.ifla.org/node/33>

²¹ Link to follow

role of science, technology and innovation in ensuring food security by 2030²², and ‘Stability in the 21st Century, Global Food Security for Peace and Prosperity’ from the Chicago Council for Global Affairs, which recommended that “The United States should continue leading - and expand - policies that support global open data for agriculture and nutrition. For example... through GODAN.”²³ (Output 2.2). The governance structure of GODAN and its Secretariat in particular has been finalized²⁴(Output 2.3).

[Output indicator 3 - Standards]

In year 1 of the GODAN Action implementation phase the focus has been on further developing its online map of data standards (a global map of existing vocabularies for the exchange of data in the field of food and agriculture) to improve the coverage of weather data standards as well as data standards relevant to use of weather data in farm management, which entailed both doing an inventory of such data standards and the addition of specific tags and categorizations to classify such standards and vocabularies. When the work started in September/October 2016 after its official launch at the GODAN Summit there were only 19 mapped data standards and vocabularies for geospatial / weather data and farm management systems. One year on there are 65²⁵. The programme interviewed weather data specialists both for surveying standards for weather data and to identify areas where standardization is still needed and where there are difficulties in adopting standards. This resulted in a gap analysis report²⁶ and subsequently a set of recommendations for filling the identified gaps in general²⁷ and specifically for weather²⁸. However, we realised that these activities cannot be directly expressed as progress against indicators as currently worded [Output 3.1]. For that reason GODAN Action proposes a change in the indicator Standards to better monitor success of GODAN Action interventions. This will be discussed in the Logframe revisions section on proposed changes for the Logframe for the coming year [Output 3.1].

[Output indicator 4 - Impact evaluation methods]

In the Inception phase, GODAN Action explored and assessed six thematic topics in order to select three topics for implementation. A scoping methodology was developed to assess the potential to achieve impact within a thematic topic, as well as an assessment method to consistently score the topics. Experts were requested to score the potential of the six topics. As a result of the synthesis of evaluation results it was decided that GODAN Action would adopt the following thematic topics as the themes to elaborate during its implementation phase:

- Weather data

²² <http://unctad.org/en/pages/PublicationWebflyer.aspx?publicationid=1774>

²³

https://digital.thechicagocouncil.org/Global/FileLib/Global_Food_and_Agriculture/Stability_in_the_21st_Century_March17.pdf

²⁴ <http://www.godan.info/pages/godan-governance>

²⁵ As of July 2017

²⁶ <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1njBoyjoJv7h6r-YsfbLssiNLjakiOtpPS7b9HvIhR-0>

²⁷ <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1vTxlo78SGP9tmeGZDy2Gli424YQuyrazZiqk4W9eQ7w>

²⁸ <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FVj086efFFfvWqHn3UvkrwdYXUJiNe9jKfszKB1alw>

- Global Nutrition Report
- Land data

Desktop research focussed on currently available methods and tools for impact assessment of open data initiatives, aiming to set up a knowledge base, fit for use in the real-world cases identified in the weather data thematic topic. The development of a GODAN Action methodology for impact evaluation has started and the first elements and their application on weather data use cases have been published as part of the deliverables of the first half year of 2017. It seeks to develop methodologies that are better shaped towards evaluating the impacts of engagement with open data. This was followed by further analysis of impact chains in real-world weather data initiatives, using the concepts developed as part of the methodology, in consultation with the work on broader GODAN Action monitoring & evaluation. As such, GODAN Action is well underway to achieve the planned indicator value, although the work will be continued in Q6 of the project [Output 4.1].

[Output indicator 5 - Capacity building]

In Q3 the first GODAN Action webinar was organised. 50 people attended live, and a further 92 views were made of the recording. In April, May and June 2017, 3 other webinars were organised covering the topics “Publishing open data from an organisational point of view”, “The Agriculture Open Data Package” and “Overview of the GODAN Action project and how it can support the Working Group”. The webinars had 40 people attending live on average with 400 views of the recordings. Several face-to-face training and awareness creation activities took place including taking the opportunity to run training at events such as the African Open Data Conference (AODC) in Ghana in July 2017 [Output 5.1]

The GODAN Capacity Development Working Group has been established in collaboration with the Secretariat, and the number of representatives from international organisations, research centers, FOs and CSOs has increased from 50 in January 2017 to 147 in October 2017. A network of trainers is being developed through engagement with the Web2forDevelopment Network of trainers and the Africa Agriculture Capacity Development Initiative (AACDI), in consultation with the GODAN Working Group on Capacity Development and through train-the-trainer workshops and the franchising of training materials. The network to date has a membership of 60. The majority of the members are from Nigeria (15%), Kenya (12%), Benin (7%), Cameroon (5%) and Malawi (5%). Most of the members are from Civil Society Organisations and Academia having a representation of 23% each. The two most preferred groups for training selected were Information Intermediaries and Policymakers. [Output 5.2].

An open data curriculum was developed during an expert workshop held in February 2017 and in March 2017 including experts on the selected theme of weather data. The curriculum was built on the basis of a white paper developed to illustrate the capacity needs for each of the target audiences identified from the user survey and work on the thematic topics. A comprehensive curriculum was developed for the targeted users which has been used as the basis for the design of the online course. During this course feedback was collected of the training material used, which will be used for refining purposes. Training

material for the online course has been developed as separate units lead by specific GODAN Action partners. The course will be delivered in November 2017 and is already heavily oversubscribed²⁹ [Output 5.3].

Progress against priorities in the Secretariat Partner Engagement Strategy

In this section we describe the progress that has been made to narrow the focus of partner engagement, replacing the Partner Engagement Strategy put forward in the Secretariat's inception phase with a new plan³⁰. Focus has been updated through 2016 and early 2017 further narrowing to the current nine focal areas which were ratified by the Steering Committee in June 2017. This is a strategy principally for the Secretariat, which also will also seek to lever the partners that are willing and able to contribute as appropriate.

Upgrading the GODAN website making it a truly interactive exchange platform

From spring of 2017, GODAN has been working in partnership with Pedalo Web Design London, to redesign many of the core pages of the GODAN website. Specifically since July, Pedalo has been in the production phase of improving the technical build of our Drupal-powered website and to modernise the website's themes ultimately aiming to make the most important content more findable and navigation more intuitive.

Specific updates include a redesigned homepage which focuses on the narrative of who the GODAN partnership network is and what it delivers, intuitively directing users to click further into redesigned events, news and partner pages. The redesigned website went live on 20 October with further updates set to be made to the end of the month, and with a further phase of development already planned for 2018.

As GODAN depends on its partners to advocate for open data in agriculture and nutrition on behalf of the Secretariat, a key feature of the redesigned website is a new focus on 'Tools and Publications' for advocacy which feature an interactive toolbox³¹, developed as a resource for all partners to use freely for their own advocacy, where key policy papers and other useful communication and advocacy materials are available free to download. This will be promoted in the coming period to our programme ambassadors and champions. Other tools available in support of GODAN Action-led capacity building and standards agendas will be promoted in future iterations of the site.

²⁹ Registration details: <http://www.godan.info/news/register-now-upcoming-godan-action-e-learning-course>

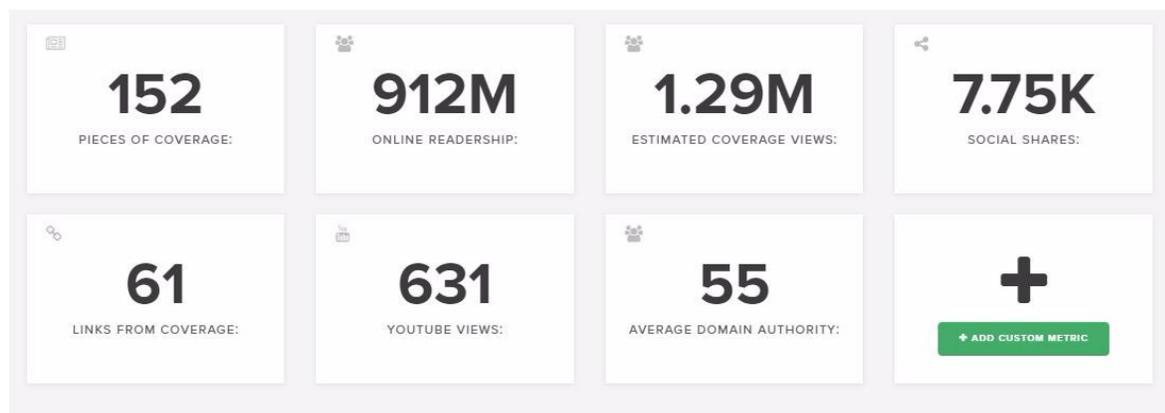
³⁰ The old strategy is available here: http://www.godan.info/sites/default/files/old/2016/01/0.0-Core-inception-report_revised-A4.pdf. The new version is linked to from <http://www.godan.info/pages/godan-governance>

³¹ <http://www.godan.info/pages/toolbox>

GODAN Secretariat and GODAN Action:
Year in Review 2017

The website exists as a very useful signposting service for partners and as an archive for canonical project documentation (such as policies and strategies). It currently receives around 60k visits a year, of which 60% come from search engine referrals. Reach of our message is much amplified through social media: **Facebook** (7035 followers)³², **Twitter** (4455)³³ and **LinkedIn** (704 connections)³⁴, with our Twitter channel @godansec achieving around 300k impressions annually. Our video case studies on our **YouTube** channel have had close to 10k views to date³⁵. Some GODAN team members and associates also have sizable social media reach and amplify the reach of Secretariat and GODAN Action messaging³⁶.

The programme communications strategy aims to deliver strategic messages to key audiences. We estimate that 152 GODAN-related stories were published in 2017 year to date with an estimated readership of 1.29 million³⁷.



Sample articles:

How open data can revolutionize a society in crisis³⁸ – BRINK (March 28, 2017)

Work with farmers to innovate, attract entrepreneurs³⁹ – SciDev.net (July 3, 2017)

Why technologies could hook the youth on agriculture⁴⁰ – SciDev.net (June 20, 2017)

Video: Ministerial Conference on Agriculture⁴¹ - Daily Nation (June 14, 2017)

Open data's effect on food security⁴² – openAIR / African Innovation Research (June 2017)

³² <https://www.facebook.com/godansec/>

³³ <https://twitter.com/godanSec>

³⁴ https://www.linkedin.com/in/godan-secretariat?lipi=urn%3Ali%3Apage%3Ad_flagship3_profile_view_base%3BqiZzfXUCTWSOvjxbz0L8TO%3D%3D

³⁵ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sxY-skVv7Mk&list=PLwhYI2qtSJ3POpyl_HtgCmcwjPcNJH84s

³⁶ For example Secretariat Programme Manager Martin Parr (@parr2_parr) has 1200 followers and had ca 74k tweet impressions in the same period.

³⁷ Does not include coverage on our own site godan.info

³⁸ <http://www.brinknews.com/how-open-data-can-revolutionize-a-society-in-crisis/>

³⁹ <http://www.scidev.net/sub-saharan-africa/innovation/news/farmers-innovate-attract-entrepreneurs.html>

⁴⁰ <http://www.scidev.net/sub-saharan-africa/agriculture/scidev-net-at-large/technologies-innovation-youth-agriculture.html>

⁴¹ <http://www.nation.co.ke/video/1951480-3969960-1dg3ufz/index.html>

⁴² <http://www.openair.org.za/open-datas-effect-on-food-security/>

Developing spaces within GODAN to make it easier for partners to contribute and collaborate

One key manifestation of adapting our platforms to encourage partner contributions was the development in 2017 of the GODAN Gateway on the F1000Research platform⁴³. This open research publishing platform helps disseminate work in agriculture and nutrition as openly and quickly as possible. The GODAN Gateway is open to contributions from across the research community for the publication of:

- Peer reviewed articles describing open data and informatics projects relevant to agriculture and nutrition, as well as methods and tools that enable, utilize and analyse such data.
- GODAN's outputs including all policy documents, impact reports and discussion papers.
- Poster and slide presentations focussed on open agriculture and nutrition.

Authors from GODAN Partners are eligible for a 20% reduction in APCs and further discounts and waivers are offered to authors from AGORA eligible countries⁴⁴.

F1000Research is an open science publishing platform that offers publication within a week of submission, followed by invited expert open peer review. This model enables research findings to be made available exceptionally quickly, especially important when this research can help address global issues as urgent as hunger, malnutrition and agricultural sustainability. Published articles, associated data and code, and peer reviews are all openly available for others to access and use.

An e-forum organised with the e-agriculture community during July was facilitated by a team of GODAN moderators and subject specialists explored the crossroads between ICTs and issues around opening data in Agriculture and Nutrition and its effective use, with a focus on establishing what benefits and possible losses, can accrue to farmers, especially smallholder family farmers in developing countries, if technology and open data are used conjunctively⁴⁵.

The Partner Network Analysis currently being undertaken attempts to unearth specific open data commitments of partners including where they have published policies and strategies which we will expose in improved partner profiles on the GODAN website in 2018. This has been asked for by partners to help them better understand what other partners are working on.

Key events and high-level fora to showcase the most impactful partner collaborations

In response to Steering Committee guidance⁴⁶ and in recognition of the significant reach for GODAN messaging established through the Summit in 2016⁴⁷ the Secretariat focussed most of it's convening

⁴³ <https://f1000research.com/gateways/godan>

⁴⁴ <http://www.fao.org/agora/eligibility/en/>

⁴⁵ <http://www.e-agriculture.org/forums/discussions/e-forum-icts-and-open-data-agriculture-and-nutrition>

⁴⁶ <http://www.godan.info/sites/default/files/MeetingMinutesDecember12016DonorSteeringCommitteeFinal.pdf>

⁴⁷ http://www.godan.info/sites/default/files/files/GODAN_Summit_2016_Executive_Report_04_lowres.pdf

effort around a limited number of ‘high level fora’ where we could engage with genuine influencers in key focal areas.

Major events for 2017 were:

- GFIA Europe High Level Forum Lunch Event, May 9, Utrecht, The Netherlands⁴⁸. [focus on private sector]
- First Francophone African Conference on Open Data (CAFDO 2017), Burkina Faso⁴⁹. [focus on government]
- Ministerial Conference on Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition, Nairobi, Kenya⁵⁰. This included the launch of the Nairobi Declaration⁵¹. [focus on government]
- CFS#44. GODAN hosted the session “Open Data for Sustainable Food Security and Nutrition” at the Committee for Food Security #44 Event at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome, Italy on October 13, 2017⁵². [focus on donors]
- MACS-G20 LOD workshop with BMEL Germany - Berlin.⁵³ [focus on technical audiences in G20]

In addition we were actively involved as presenters, panel convenors, sponsors and planners of a range of smaller profile raising events including:

- Third Creating Impacts Workshop, February 12-13, The Hague, The Netherlands⁵⁴
- Africa Open Data Conference, including Launch of the AgPack⁵⁵, July 17-20, Accra, Ghana⁵⁶
- Chicago Council for Global Affairs Global Food Security Symposium, Stability in the 21st Century, Washington, DC⁵⁷.
- AMCOMET Africa Hydromet Forum, featuring a session on Weather Data for Agriculture, (GODAN Action), Addis Ababa Ethiopia⁵⁸
- Geodata for Inclusive Finance and Food, Rotterdam, Netherlands⁵⁹
- GFIA Abu Dhabi⁶⁰
- GODAN Action Capacity Development Workshop CTA Wageningen.

⁴⁸ <http://www.godan.info/blog-posts/spotlighting-role-open-data-private-sector> and <http://www.gfiaeuropa.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/GODAN-GFIA-Partnership-Press-Release.pdf>

⁴⁹ <http://od4d.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/burkina-v6.pdf>

⁵⁰ <http://godanagritec.com/#/up>

⁵¹ <http://www.godan.info/news/godan-supports-historic-nairobi-declaration>

⁵² <http://www.godan.info/news/open-data-sustainable-food-security-and-nutrition-cfs44>

⁵³ <https://www.ktbl.de/inhalte/themen/ueber-uns/projekte/macs-g20-loda/lod/>

⁵⁴ <http://www.godan.info/events/creating-impact-open-data-agriculture-and-nutrition-0>

⁵⁵ <http://www.godan.info/news/reporting-back-2017-africa-open-data-conference>

⁵⁶ <http://africaopendata.net/>

⁵⁷

https://digital.thechicagocouncil.org/global-food-security-2017?_ga=2.55438059.1502748091.1509118157-512228100.1505390397

⁵⁸ <http://www.cta.int/en/article/2017-09-11/strengthening-climate-and-disaster-resilience-in-africa-for-sustainable-development.html>

⁵⁹ <https://g4aw.spaceoffice.nl/en/news/agenda/69/conference-geodata-for-inclusive-finance-and-food.html>

⁶⁰ <http://www.godan.info/news/godan-gfia-abu-dhabi-2017>

GODAN Secretariat and GODAN Action:

Year in Review 2017

- Chania Open Harvest, including engagement with agrisemantics, Global Agricultural Concept Scheme (GACS)⁶¹ and Data Ecosystems working groups⁶²
- First e-ROSA e-infrastructure workshop, Montpellier⁶³, supported by the Data Ecosystem working group.
- Global Soils Week presentation on the Soil Data working group⁶⁴
- ODI Summit, London, where GODAN was nominated for a social impact award⁶⁵
- Australian Parliament and Crawford Fund Summit⁶⁶
- UK Partners Networking event⁶⁷
- IMMANA Academy Event, Nepal
- GEO-Agri, The New Frontier of the Geospatial Information in Agriculture, Hyderabad⁶⁸
- Building Legal Capacity to Implement the Paris Agreement & the SDGs in Highly Climate Vulnerable Countries and Beyond, Bonn
- GODAN-CISDL hosted seminar at the University of the South Pacific Faculty of Law at Fiji-hosted pre-COP#23 meetings
- EFITA (European Federation of Information Technology in Agriculture), including a panel session on open data⁶⁹
- Big Data Interoperability workshop with the Asian Pacific Advanced Networks (APAN), Dalian, China⁷⁰
- Think tank session on “Open Geo Data and Open Tools to Achieve Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture for SDG 2030” at the Group on Earth Observations (GEO)’s GEO Week 2017⁷¹

The Secretariat supported 56 individuals to undertake 70 trips to 15 different events. 45 trips were undertaken by men (64%) and 25 by women (36%). Of the 56, 35 individuals came from ACP countries⁷² and 21 from non-ACP countries⁷³. There were three events where we supported 10 or more than participants: the Third Creating Impacts Workshop, Netherlands (14); the Ministerial Conference on Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition, Kenya (10); and the Africa Open Data Conference, Ghana (10). Supported participants were in the main invited speakers or panelists and all participants were requested to provide feedback post-event, often in the form of a published blog⁷⁴.

⁶¹ <http://agrisemantics.org/gacs/>

⁶² <http://www.godan.info/news/2nd-kania-declaration-released-after-open-harvest-2017>

⁶³ <https://workshop.inra.fr/erosa-w1/Pre-schedule>

⁶⁴ <http://opensourcegeospatial.icaci.org/2017/05/global-soil-week-2017/>

⁶⁵ <https://theodi.org/summit/2016>

⁶⁶ <https://www.crawfordfund.org/news/transforming-lives-and-livelihoods-the-digital-revolution-in-agriculture/>

⁶⁷ <http://www.godan.info/events/godan-uk-partners-networking-evening>

⁶⁸ <https://geospatialworldforum.org/2017/geoagri.asp>

⁶⁹ <http://www.efita2017.org/panel-session-data-and-open-data-in-agriculture/>

⁷⁰ <http://www.godan.info/news/full-house-godanapan-workshop-data-interoperability>

⁷¹ <http://www.godan.info/events/godan-host-think-tank-session-geo-week-2017>

⁷² ACP country participants can be supported by CTA grants, hence the split between reporting ACP versus non-ACP participants. ACP participants supported in 2017 were from: Nigeria (3), Kenya (7), Ghana (4), Uganda (5), Tanzania (1), Burkina Faso (3), Madagascar (1), Ethiopia (1), Congo (1), South Africa (1), Guinea (1), Niger (2), Algeria (1), Egypt (1), Côte D’Ivoire (1), Mali (2)

⁷³ UK (3), Brazil (2), Syria (1), Costa Rica (1), Chile (1), Colombia (1), India (8), Nepal (1), Philippines (1), Russia (1), USA (2)

⁷⁴ Example blogs by supported participants - Habtamu Keno

<https://habte88.wixsite.com/website/single-post/2017/10/04/Africa-Open-Data-Conference-July-21-2017>, Paul Kasoma

Strengthening the Geographical presence of GODAN through recruitment of new partners

In the coming period recruitment of new partners will be more focused with an accent on underrepresented regions, most notably China and India, and in G7 and G20 countries where they can be expected to mobilize action, funds and resources to support open data initiatives and GODAN.

Focus on underrepresented regions with an accent on China and India

The Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science (CAAS) has agreed to fund a post in the GODAN Secretariat to be located in their Agricultural Information institute to explicitly look at China and Asia cooperation and links to the Belt and Road initiative, starting in 2018. Engagement with experts in China and India has happened through events at APAN⁷⁵ (joint GODAN/APAN Session on data interoperability), and GEO-Agri⁷⁶. In India a meeting between GODAN and ICAR (the Indian Council of Agricultural Research) took place to foster further collaborative actions. SMEs from Guangzhou and Beijing joined the network.

G7, G20 and countries that can fund open data initiatives

During the German G20 presidency in 2017 and attached to activities of the G20 Agricultural Chief Scientists (MACS) on information and communication technology (ICT), which China has initiated during its G20 presidency 2016, Germany delivered a joint G20-MACS GODAN, KTBL, BL workshop on Linked Open Data. The two-day professional workshop targeted an international audience with lectures by experts and discussion sessions. A two-track program with parallel sessions covered 1) policy implementation, focussing on the country and organization level, e.g. data ownership and data rights, investment in information, and 2) cutting edge technology such as new applications and services. In addition in 2017 the German “Bundesministerium für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung” (BMLE) - Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Nutrition agreed to fund a German researcher in the GODAN Secretariat for 3 years who will have a position at KTBL and will focus on responsible data use in agriculture and nutrition.

The Secretariat and GODAN Action has developed a concept note: ‘Capacity Development and Training for Improved Data and Open data Management in the Agricultural Sector’ to present a range of scalable options for donors to support capacity development and training in data and open data literacy and management. It outlines how communities of information intermediaries can be fostered to develop new tools and translate raw data into actionable information with the objective to reach a broader

<https://yitug.wordpress.com/2017/10/11/how-wonderful-was-linked-open-data-workshop/>, Mary Mwendra
<http://www.talkafrica.co.ke/open-data-set-promote-sustainable-development-goals-agenda>, Alka Misra
<https://community.data.gov.in/a-report-on-open-government-data-platform-india-at-aodc2017/> and Irene Dapelgo
<http://blog.data.gov.bf/index.php/africa-open-data-conference/>

⁷⁵ <http://www.godan.info/news/apan-plans-workshop-godan-open-data-and-interoperability> and
<http://www.godan.info/news/full-house-godanapan-workshop-data-interoperability>

⁷⁶ <http://www.godan.info/events/upcoming-conference-geoagri-navigating-change-india>

range of non-technical users and enable citizens and other data users to provide feedback. Trained intermediaries create data, articulate demands for data visualization and innovation and enable others to do the same. This concept note and other calls for more core funding will inform the process of developing business models in early 2018 as we address Secretariat programme funding shortfalls from other donors.

Serving the community with the AgPack

The beta version of the AgPack was launched and received updates throughout 2017. A final release is scheduled for 2018. In 2017, the AgPack team (Andre Jellema, Lead Author), Ruthie Musker (GODAN Secretariat), and Fiona Smith (ODI) presented the AgPack at many key events, including the GODAN Ministerial Conference in Nairobi, and the First Francophone African Conference on Open Data - CAFDO 2017, in Burkina Faso, and the Africa Open Data Conference in Accra. At these and other events, as well as online, interviews were conducted on the usability and usefulness of the AgPack. A key result was that the name of the resource (Agriculture Open Data Package or AgPack) was found to be confusing to people, as “package” means something quite specific in a development sense (i.e. a downloadable data package or a funding package). This confusion led to initial skepticism of the usefulness of the resource. Another key result is while several open data initiatives had close relationships with their respective ministries, it was very difficult for them to “sell” the AgPack and the expertise of the team. As a result of these insights, we have decided to 1) re-brand the AgPack along the same lines as the other Open Data Charter Open Up Guides, and 2) host the content of the AgPack on a website which is tailored to specific audiences and makes it easier for audiences to get the content they need. The four target audiences identified for the work are policy advisors, civil society, the general public, and those interested in capacity building efforts. The new website (AgPack Alpha, or “An Open Up Guide for Agriculture”) will be launched in 2018⁷⁷, potentially alongside the constituting of an Intergovernmental Open Data Working Group, notably building on the partnerships achieved around the signing of the Nairobi Declaration of Agriculture Ministers.

Identification of ambassadors and champions

The GODAN Secretariat is now engaged in developing a network of ambassadors and champions drawn from and able to speak to our priority audiences. In the coming period we intend to build their respective capacity to develop and implement open data strategies and communicate methods and experiences with their peers. We are making an advocacy-focussed DIY Open Data Toolkit⁷⁸ available on the GODAN website for them, which features all major publications and communications tools including translated materials, stickers and other accessories that GODAN partners can freely download and use at their own events. We actively support our champions to attend events.

⁷⁷ Re-worked content for this resource is being developed here <http://data-impact.com/agpack/>

⁷⁸ <http://www.godan.info/pages/toolbox>

Engaging leading agribusiness companies and visionary SMEs

The GFIA Europe High Level Forum Event in the Netherlands brought together more than 40 business leaders CIOs, CFOs, and CEOs, showcasing stories of the impact and value from Syngenta, Bayer, Rabobank, TEC-IB, of open data in agriculture, food and nutrition for businesses exploring how open data can help them make profitable strategic decisions⁷⁹. The session was used to explore how open data and standards can foster open innovation and collaborative research as has been seen in other industries. Gilles Boumeester of Rabobank used the event to highlight what he saw as several barriers preventing full-scale customer adoption of data-intensive tools in farming, in particular:

“Value proposition - many data technologies lack a clearly articulated value proposition and in fact, are not “proven” in the sense that they can demonstrate (with reasonable certainty) a calculated return on investment or payback period.

Ecosystem: digital farming lacks a proper ecosystem whereby the value chain can easily communicate with each other. What is needed here is a standardized open operating system and/or platform which can connect various stakeholders (farmers, software vendors, equipment manufacturers and data analytics companies) and enable data sharing, analysis and collaboration.

Ownership: Data ownership and privacy remain unresolved issues. There continues to be much debate in the global farming community regarding the collection, use and ownership of the grower data that underpins precision farming prescriptions. These concerns are valid and intersect with a much broader and emotional conversation surrounding privacy.”

These barriers are recognised by the GODAN Secretariat; the needs to foster a data ecosystem and consider ownership and responsible use of data continue to inform our interventions in the coming period.

The event was used to push collaboration through private sector open data initiatives and is expected to lead to a number of follow on joint actions including a project to share private sector generated weather data in collaboration with GODAN Action.

Other private sector collaborations in 2017 include those with Syngenta around their active participation in our data ecosystem working group⁸⁰ and work with the Open Data Institute documented in the ODI case study⁸¹; with the AgroData Cube in the Netherlands⁸²; and through our programme of hack events and engagement with the Rothamsted Open Innovation Forum⁸³.

⁷⁹ <http://www.freshplaza.com/article/175233/GFIA-Europes-deep-look-into-open-data-in-agriculture>

⁸⁰ <http://www.godan.info/working-groups/data-ecosystem-working-group>

⁸¹ <https://theodi.org/open-enterprise-big-business-case-study-syngenta>

⁸² <http://edepot.wur.nl/400223> (in Dutch)

⁸³ <http://roif.co.uk/>

Initiating a global discussion on responsible use of data for agriculture and nutrition

In 2018 we plan to catalyse a programme of work around the new GODAN Secretariat position based at KTBL with specific focus on responsible data use in agriculture and nutrition, building on the issues raised in our papers on responsible data in agriculture⁸⁴ and data ownership⁸⁵. In the meantime a range of relevant actions have been planned with GFAR: a webinar on farmer rights; a training course on farmers' access to data; and an expert consultation on the legal aspects related to the equity of access, use and ownership of open data.

The webinar titled "Farmers' Rights: How Complementarity between Researchers and Farmers Impact the Conservation of Genetic Diversity, Food Security and Livelihoods of the Poor" was organized by GFAR, GODAN, CGIAR and Asociación Andes⁸⁶. This webinar saw interventions from the International Potato Center (CIP), Bioversity International, Asociación Andes and Open African Innovation Research Network (Open AIR), exchanging information and best practices on how researchers and smallholder farmers work together in a complementary way to achieve the conservation of genetic diversity and how they tackle issues of ownership of related data. The webinar had 160 registrants.

A training course and symposium on "Farmers' access to data" will take place on 20-24 November 2017 in Johannesburg. Organized by GFAR, co-sponsored by GODAN and supported by CTA, the trainers, speakers and participants come from GFAR and GODAN partners, in particular FARA, CTA, YPARD, Kenya National Farmers Federation (KENAFF) and ARC South Africa. Topics will include: data rights (right to access data, right to control own data), key data for farm management, availability of key data (especially weather data), existing data services for farmers, mobile apps, farm management information systems (FMIS). All training material as well as a final discussion paper authored by all speakers and trainers will be made available in open access on the GODAN Gateway on F1000Research, with GFAR and GODAN as publishers.

The co-convening of an international expert consultation on legal aspects related to the equity of access, use and ownership of open data, especially as they apply to resource poor farmers and communities will take place in March 2018 and will bring together around 15 legal/policy experts from broad range of perspectives. The proceedings will be jointly published by GODAN and GFAR.

⁸⁴ <http://www.godan.info/documents/responsible-data-agriculture>

⁸⁵ <http://www.godan.info/documents/ownership-open-data-governance-options-agriculture-and-nutrition-0>

⁸⁶

<https://blog.gfar.net/2017/10/06/webinar-wrap-up-farmers-rights-how-complementarity-between-researchers-and-farmers-impact-the-conservation-of-genetic-diversity-food-security-and-livelihoods-of-the-poor/>

Convincing major donors to collaborate to make open data a condition of grant applications and to provide support for grant recipients to encourage compliance

GODAN recently released a landmark new report on Donor Open Data Policy and Practice⁸⁷ at the Committee for Food Security (CFS#44)⁸⁸. Commissioned by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), USAID, and DFID it critically analysed their respective donor open data policies and provided recommendations to improve policy based on feedback of implementing partners and researchers in agriculture programmes. The review of policy and practice identified several opportunities where donors of agriculture research programmes can align policy and practice. The report calls on donors to:

- Join a global funder dialogue with other donors, researchers, and research institutions
- Support and adopt common policy principles
- Share approaches towards dealing with ethical considerations
- Promote good open data practice among those receiving funding by regularly monitoring compliance and articulating clear expectations regarding budget allocations to ensure open data
- Increase engagement and introduce practical projects to promote data reuse and innovation
- Collect data use stories to demonstrate value and impacts of research data
- Support the capacity of implementing research partners to improve data availability, accessibility, discoverability and quality
- Adopt shared guidelines, tools and templates aimed at reducing the time and cost of policy compliance
- Incentivise researchers to publish by rewarding good quality data production
- Sustainably resource data publication and management

As a result the three donors have already made a public commitment to participate in global funder dialogue and are calling on other donors to join them. They also commit to: Promote good open data practice among those receiving funding; Efficiently and consistently engage with partners; Promote appropriate guidelines and tools; Document and track use of open data; and Responsibly use data⁸⁹.

Maximizing the potential of GODAN being invited to play a strategic advisory role in key networks

Greater emphasis on engagement with key networks and network influencers is being used as a strategic tool to mobilize and influence open data action across the entire network. GODAN will seek to learn from these other networks to its and collective benefit. This is already been implemented in part

⁸⁷ <http://www.godan.info/documents/donor-open-data-policy-and-practice-analysis-five-agriculture-programmes>

⁸⁸ <http://www.godan.info/news/join-donor-open-data-dialogue>

⁸⁹ See <http://www.godan.info/sites/default/files/documents/Donors%20to%20Accelerate%20Open%20Data%20Adoption%20and%20Impact.pdf> for full text of the statement.

through convening key thematic networks through working groups⁹⁰. Collaboration with RDA/IGAD for example involves convening of joint events and development of joint working groups around especially data interoperability challenges, and promotes our efforts to facilitate the development of a Global Agricultural Concept Scheme (GACS).⁹¹ The GODAN data ecosystem working group supports the e-ROSA (e-infrastructure roadmap for open science in Europe) project, which is seeking to “provide guidance to EU policies by designing and laying the groundwork for a long-term programme aiming at achieving an e-infrastructure for open science in agriculture that would position Europe as a major global player at the forefront of research and innovation in this area”. Other concrete examples of how this is being done include:

The Need for Nutrition Education/Innovation Programme (NNedPro)

The GODAN-NNedPro partnership was formalised following the 2016 GODAN Summit in New York City. GODAN’s past expertise has been primarily focused on agriculture and food, and a partnership with NNedPro aims to significantly increase GODAN’s understanding of nutrition data and broader food systems while GODAN supports NNedPro’s move to open data and contributes to the development of their knowledge project I-KANN-25. Our project strategy⁹² emerged out of the Annual NNedPro Summit on 1-2 August 2017 in which GODAN was a key supporter, and demonstrates common goals for collaboration. The deliverables from the partnership will include a Nutrition Data Working Group and a Nutrition Open Data Strategy. The timeline for deliverables includes assessment of progress in 2018⁹³.

Collaboration with FAO to Open Statistical Data

GODAN is working with ODI to seek to support FAO in delivering open statistical data training and advocacy in ministries of agriculture and bureau of national statistics in selected countries. In addition it is exploring feasibility of opening FAOSTAT, under open data licenses and compliant formats as discussed at CFS#44⁹⁴. The Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries in Kenya has already moved to open up key agricultural statistics that will be provided through their website in late 2017 as a direct result of the Nairobi Declaration announced in the Ministerial Conference co-organized by GODAN in June through the support of FAO-ESS and FAO Kenya as part of a BMGF funded project led by ESS.

Collaboration with IFLA on Development and Access to Information (DA2I)

Secretariat researcher Ruthie Musker and Tom Baker of the Dublin Core Initiative authored a chapter for Development and Access to Information (DA2I) 2017: ‘A2I for Sustainable Agriculture - How access to information can help end hunger and promote nutrition’⁹⁵. Development and Access to Information (DA2I) is the first of a series of annual reports that will monitor the progress countries are making towards fulfilling their commitment to promote meaningful access to information as part of the United

⁹⁰ <http://www.godan.info/working-groups-list>

⁹¹ <http://www.godan.info/events/open-invitation-participate-igad-pre-conference-meeting-barcelona-april-2017> and <http://agrisemantics.org/gacs/>

⁹² https://docs.google.com/document/d/14dovAGDtOq4H2EsoXZuqwWMsvX6IZ1XEG2YqkyE_1qo/edit#

⁹³ <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1CrigiaQDEGZ1H9tL2IGc-5DVnPWGL0jhGiMVmKNJTRI/edit#gid=0>

⁹⁴ <http://www.godan.info/news/open-data-sustainable-food-security-and-nutrition-cfs44>

⁹⁵ <https://da2i.ifla.org/node/33>

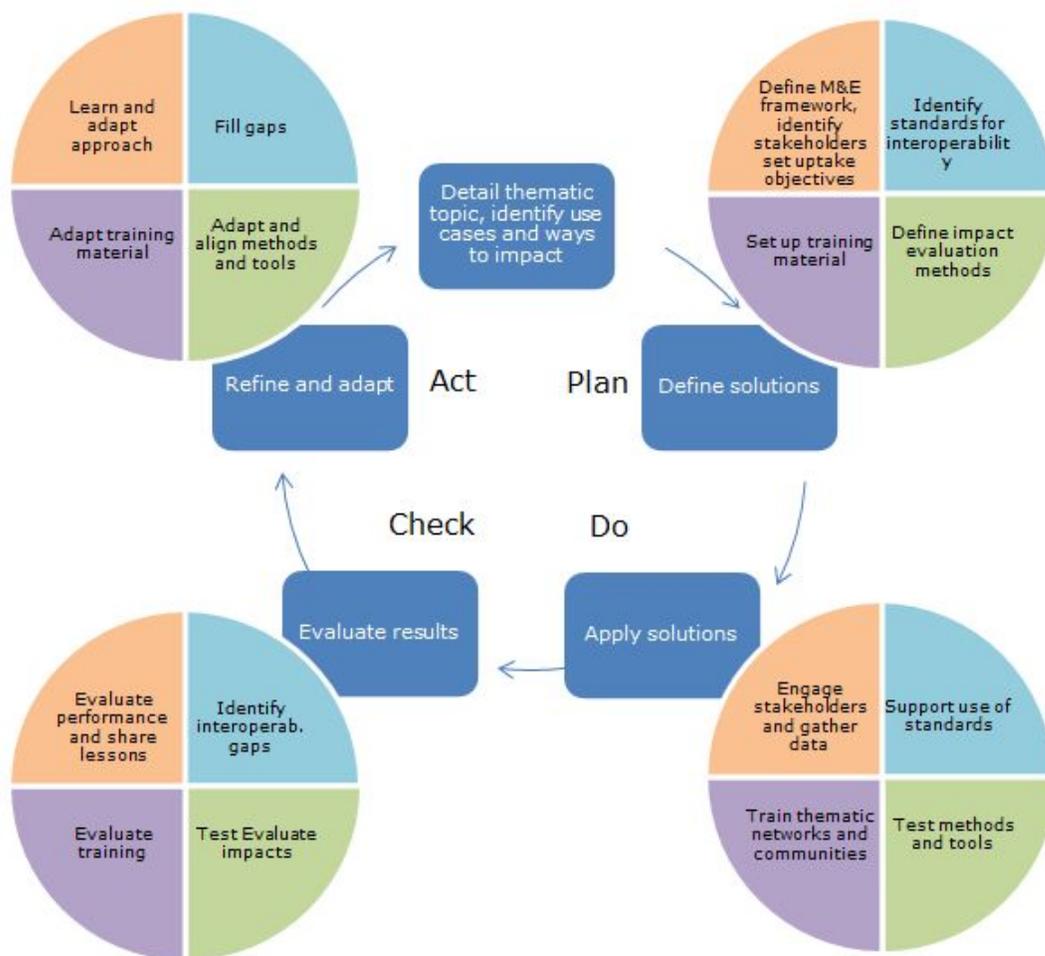
Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The 2017 Report was launched at the United Nations High Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July. The report sets out the key arguments: that access to information is a pre-condition for development across the board, and that for this access to be meaningful, it requires investment and support; and libraries have a unique role in providing this support, especially for those who need it most.

Progress against priorities in the GODAN Action Implementation plan

The GODAN Action implementation Phase started with the development of an implementation plan. This described a detailed and well balanced integrated approach to achieve the objectives of the project. In comparison with the project proposals general directions, its activities have been explicitly aligned to achieve impact. The figure below illustrates the approach, in the form of a Deming Cycle (Plan-Do-Check-Act) quality improvement model⁹⁶.

⁹⁶ The Deming cycle or PDCA (plan–do–check–act or plan–do–check–adjust) cycle is an often used iterative approach for control and continual improvement of processes and products <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PDCA>

GODAN Secretariat and GODAN Action:
Year in Review 2017



The adapted approach includes a detailed method to implement a more practical approach, aiming to implement knowledge and support in real-world cases over the selected thematic topics from the very early stages of the project. This also implies an “iterative and learning approach”, where experiences and feedback from the thematic topics are integrated and lead to improved activities over succeeding activities over time when applied in the other thematic topic areas.

Notably, this has already resulted in a revision of the scope of some planned activities.

Events and events sessions (co)organised by GODAN Action

GODAN Action supported the delivery of some of the events listed above under Secretariat activity above.

Notably these included:

GODAN Secretariat and GODAN Action:

Year in Review 2017

- ODI Summit 2016, in London, United Kingdom on 1 November 2016: Several GODAN Action partners were involved as session organisers, presenter or panel convenors.⁹⁷
- IGAD Pre-Meeting in Barcelona, Spain on 3 - 4 of April 2017: CTA represented the GODAN Action project at the IGAD Pre-Meeting in Barcelona during which the official launch of the Joint Building Synergies in Capacity Development Discussion Group was made. GODAN Action has helped to establish the group in the context of research data in agriculture and its potential contribution to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Moreover, GODAN Action participated in the establishment of an RDA interest group on weather data.⁹⁸
- The Ministerial conference on Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition and the 4th Agritech Africa exhibition 14 – 16 June 2017: GODAN Action was represented at the Ministerial conference of which one of the four themes was Capacity Development. The event established a capacity development group in Africa which was endorsed by other organisations during a panel session on capacity building.
- African Open Data Conference (AODC) in Ghana between 17 - 21 July 2017: GODAN Action organised and Open Data Workshop. The workshop was attended by 13 participants from across Africa. The selection of participants was based on their training background and prior participation in open data initiatives. An alumnus of a previous GODAN Action training workshop, Mr Kiringai Kamau announced the African Capacity Building Network (ACDI) established in Nairobi (June 2017) which is part of the Trainers' Network and will be the key driver of training activities in Kenya and the region.⁹⁹ More awareness creation activities took place in the form of a panel session titled Open Data policy for Agriculture and Nutrition - Capacity development aspects and a lightning talk on GODAN Action aimed at introducing the audience to the general objective of the project and the different activities.
- Africa Hydromet Forum 12 - 15 September 2017 - Panel session titled: Leveraging Open Weather Data for Agriculture and Nutrition Challenges in Africa. The session was presented to policy makers in ministries of meteorology and managers of weather services and ICT services. The aim of the session was awareness creation to the benefits of open weather data. The panelists shared their knowledge and experience on the benefits of open weather data as well as shared cases, initiatives, opportunities and challenges of open weather data for development in agriculture¹⁰⁰.
- Creating Impacts with Open Data for agriculture and nutrition in Kenya in Nairobi, Kenya on 2 October 2017: WEnR as a representative of GODAN Action organised this workshop in collaboration with the GODAN Secretariat, CABI and the University of Nairobi (CANIS) in order to assess, check and discuss how open data could be of use to smallholders. This was done by evaluating 4 potential use cases with one of these use cases elaborated through a prototype of an application.

⁹⁷ <https://theodi.org/blog/godan-agriculture-data-must-be-accessible-at-the-local-level> and <https://theodi.org/blog/nikos-manouselis-in-10-years-time-i-really-hope-that-food-and-agriculture-information-can-be-discoverable-machinereadable-and-interconnected>

⁹⁸ <http://aims.fao.org/activity/blog/highlights-igad-outbreak-sessions-rda-p9>

⁹⁹ <http://www.godan.info/news/reporting-back-2017-africa-open-data-conference>

¹⁰⁰ <http://www.cta.int/en/article/2017-09-11/strengthening-climate-and-disaster-resilience-in-africa-for-sustainable-development.html>

- Open Data Training for Researchers and Academics, 3-4 October 2017 – University of Nairobi’s CANIS (Trainers’ Network) with support from GODAN Action hosted a 2-day training workshop for 34 researchers and academics from across Kenya. The workshop delivered theoretical concepts of open data as well as local Kenyan and African case studies making the content relatable.

Standards Mapping and Gap Analysis

The GODAN Action map of standards has been launched¹⁰¹. As GODAN Action chose to focus its efforts in 2017 around the theme of weather data, the goal in the beginning of the Implementation phase was to identify data standards used by weather data providers, provide an overview of the current situation and identify gaps. A gap analysis report highlights major gaps and challenges around weather data standards, closely related to geospatial data and problems specifically around the use of weather data in farm management information systems (FMIS), as farm management services was selected as use case for the project under the thematic topic of weather data. Gaps are analysed from the perspective of the usability and openness of the standards, and from that of their adoption, authoritative and endorsement. The main conclusions of the report as related to standards are:

- Need for application-friendly and possibly harmonized data formats
- Need for common controlled values or cross-walks between authoritative code lists, especially variable naming conventions (this might also mean a need for better use of semantic technologies, but feedback from experts hasn’t yet highlighted this and indeed there doesn’t seem to be much perceived demand for work on Linked Data in this area)
- Need for web services / APIs that allow for querying (by time, space but also selected variables)
- Need for standards to implement ways to clarify and enforce data rights and data ownership at each stage of the data value chain (especially important for FMIS).
- One strongly felt gap not strictly related to data standards but worth noting is the lack of quality (reliable, granular, timely) data from free public services, especially in certain geographical regions.

The report contains a broad and rigorous analysis of the landscape of standardisation and interoperability in the area of weather data. It serves as a principal reference and guide for any stakeholder dealing with weather data and for information and service intermediaries in particular. As such it forms a foundation for capacity building and the enforcement of knowledge required to engage with on open weather data. The analysis is improved by insights gained through interview with experts from different institutions working with weather data (including Wageningen University, IFPRI, AgGateway¹⁰² and experts from the Research Data Alliance [RDA] community).

The more general findings of the report were:

1. the biggest challenges with weather data are issues of data availability, discoverability, quality, coverage and documentation;

¹⁰¹ <http://vest.agrisemantics.org/>

¹⁰² <http://www.aggateway.org/>

2. standardization of variable names across the different communities and even within the same community is an issue for both weather and farm data. There are many different code lists used by different authorities; and
3. intermediaries still have to do most of the work converting, processing, re-purposing data between the different steps in the data value chain.

Tools and methods to evaluate the impact of open data initiatives and investments and selection of thematic topics

GODAN Action is developing a base of methods and tools for impact evaluation, in order to assess the impact of initiatives engaging with open data. This base of existing and GODAN Action sourced methods and tools, their application in the project in cases over three thematic topics and its feeds into training and research uptake material will provide the required knowledge and guidance for stakeholders to exploit such methods and tools for impact evaluation over open data initiatives in a developing context.

As part of its approach, GODAN Action works along three thematic topics that have been selected from a list of six in the inception phase. The project has developed in its inception phase a scoping and evaluation methodology to be able to structurally describe, evaluate and select the the thematic topics. This was aimed at determining the topics that offer the best perspective and potential impacts for targeting the activities in the subsequent stages of the project, and offering opportunities for integrating the work in the three focal areas of GODAN action. The methodology specifically looked at the following aspects:

- Identification of theme audience
- Network coverage and strength
- Compliance with global policy agendas
- Appraisal of expected impacts

The scoping results of all thematic topics have been evaluated by experts. As a result the following thematic topics were selected as the themes to elaborate during its implementation phase:

- Global Nutrition Report
- Weather data
- Land data.

There was broad support for the choice of weather data as a focal area in the first year of implementation. In this thematic topic, the main long term outcomes that would be relevant for impact are improved service delivery and data driven business creation. This could be achieved by the following paths through the impact chain:

- ***Encourage release of weather data as open data***
Weather data should become widely accessible to intermediaries to allow them to develop farm management services. In practice this would in many developing countries mean that (national) weather services, in many cases through the national government, can strongly support this process by releasing weather data as open data. Capacity building, aimed at governmental

GODAN Secretariat and GODAN Action:

Year in Review 2017

stakeholders and including case studies and actors already active in this area could convince them to do so. To convince policymakers of the benefits, a solid evidence base should be prepared beforehand, by developing and performing focussed impact assessments.

- ***Encourage and support co-development of farm management services***

Improving the capabilities of intermediaries to work with available weather data and to collaborate with data providers and other intermediaries to create added value services. Setting up alliances and co-development would be the most effective way to create business around this theme. Starting from targeted capacity building material that integrates the technical and practical issues of creating services from data, CoP's can be formed of data and service providers and extension workers and farmer unions, ideally leading to co-development initiatives that are harnessed to provide management advice to smallholders.

Work on impact evaluation has started with desktop research, exploring existing methods to evaluate impact of open data initiatives and developing an inventory of known literature and online material. In addition, the analysis of these existing methods has led to the insight that these are predominantly designed for post-project evaluations of large initiatives, while methods for early stage evaluation and methods aiming at small or medium scale initiatives are currently lacking. This has been taken as a starting point to develop a GODAN Action methodology for impact evaluation which is better shaped towards evaluating the impacts of engagement with open data for such situations.

In parallel three weather data use cases (US, Ethiopia and Bangladesh) have been assessed, using already available concepts from the impact evaluation methodology under development. As such the concepts can be trialled on real-world cases and iteratively be improved in the next phases. Moreover, such general examples of already analysed use cases are particularly relevant to demonstrate the linkage of theories and methods to practical initiatives and to promote the use of impact evaluation methods.

Through this approach GODAN Action (1) tests the evolving knowledge base and methodology on impact evaluation on real-world cases, feeding the results and experiences back into the development of methodologies for further improvement and (2) develops demonstration cases, particularly feeding into capacity building material and research uptake activities to link the generic learning material on engagement with open data on practical examples in the thematic areas. The evolving package of methods and tools, assessed cases over the three thematic topics and its integration into the GODAN Action base of knowledge, training material and research uptake output will towards the end of the project become a solid base for stakeholders engaging with open data to select the appropriate method and tools and to exploit example cases in order to apply impact evaluations in their initiatives, regardless of the specific thematic topic or domain.

Capacity building activities

GODAN Action partners finalised the assessment needs of the expected target groups through both the mapping of existing capacity development initiatives and training resources, and the development and distribution of an open data needs survey¹⁰³. The GODAN Capacity Development Working Group has been established in collaboration with the Secretariat. The number of working group representatives from international organisations, research centers, FOs and CSOs has increased from 50 in January 2017 to 147 in October 2017.

A network of trainers has been developed through engagement with the partners networks and African capacity development initiatives such as the Africa Agriculture Capacity Development Initiative (AACDI), in consultation with the GODAN Working Group on Capacity Development and through train-the-trainer workshops and the franchising of training materials. The network currently has 60 members.

The project partners have developed an approach to establishing the network of trainers, which will involve three key activities:

- Leveraging existing relevant networks of trainers
- Employing the training of trainers method
- Providing for the franchising of training material through a knowledge repository

As the project is not only focused on the training aspect but also on also serving and supporting the trained alumni, engagement also involves follow-up activities with the community. Survey questionnaires will be one method used to determine:

- If the training they received made any impact to their daily lives or work.
- If there were any challenges they were facing about applying the skills or knowledge they would have received.
- Areas for further support and/or collaboration.

A comprehensive curriculum on “Open Data and Research Data management in Agriculture and Nutrition”¹⁰⁴ was developed based as a the result of the consultative workshop on Open Data and Research Data management in Agriculture and Nutrition that took place in Wageningen, the Netherlands from 7 to 8 March 2017. This e-learning course has been developed to strengthen the capacity of data producers and data consumers to manage and use open data in agriculture and nutrition. The main (learning) objective of the course is for content “to be used in the context of different institutions in agricultural and nutrition knowledge networks and raise awareness of the different type of data formats and uses, and on the importance of reliability, accessibility and transparency”. Over 500 applicants had sought admittance to the first round of training with applications¹⁰⁵.

¹⁰³ There were 250 respondents to this survey

¹⁰⁴ https://docs.google.com/document/d/1YgCBG-X-cjWdi7PB4mWYzOEhJw_oCx1A_cekNFvR9Y

¹⁰⁵ In the first round of training there were 219 participants. 214 people from 24 DFID priority countries, plus 5 more from non-DFID priority countries

For the webinars and courses we developed training material which comes in a variety of forms. For example for the AODC Ghana training (3 ppt slide decks) and the Hydromet Forum (2 ppts) to Webinar recordings (5) and web articles (30+)¹⁰⁶, also training curriculum and white paper.

AODC Ghana training ppt slide deck presentations were on:¹⁰⁷

- Understanding Open Data - An Introduction
- Ethical and Responsible Use of Open Data
- Value of Open Data

The recordings of the webinars have been made available on YouTube as the GODAN Webinar Series¹⁰⁸.

Research Uptake

The Research Uptake Strategy with the Research Uptake templates have been introduced to check if all required research uptake and learning objectives have adequately been covered in key programme deliverables for GODAN Action. The process of completing these templates for the key deliverables had stalled as the programme sought to embed the process in the programme and assign ownership but this has been re-started since completed templates are a vital asset for the Research Uptake monitoring and reporting. Research uptake templates serve the project in the sense that they can help project partners in achieving effective delivery of outputs and maximising their impact on the open agricultural and nutritional data ecosystem. This type of Research Research uptake is inward looking.

Research Uptake can also be outward looking, in order to share the insights and learning of GODAN Action with the community. Coordination of uptake of these communication and dissemination goals and activities through the GODAN Action webpages is managed via a newly implemented “Uptake Communications Group” that consists of representatives from each work package, the research uptake lead at IDS and GODAN Secretariat’s communications team.

Good progress has been made on defining the structure of these GODAN Action webpages, which are hosted as part of the main GODAN website. The GODAN Secretariat, as maintainer of the website, and GODAN Action have discussed how the 2 projects can benefit of each other's networks and content, establishing better understanding of how to disseminate the results of GODAN Action activity and how to involve stakeholders. The web pages present brochure information about the GODAN Action project and approach along with news about the project and details of events we are organising or taking part in. A “resources” section also acts as a repository for project outputs and grey literature including articles, documents, presentations and multimedia content.

Planning for the learning event for Year 1 of the project is in the early stages although there have been some issues in identifying an external open data event that would be a suitable host. Currently we are exploring whether the March 2018 Research Data Alliance (RDA) plenary event in Berlin would provide an appropriate external audience for a GODAN Action learning event and whether project partners

¹⁰⁶ Include public document resources at http://www.godan.info/godan-action/research/type_of_resource/document-561 and shared training resources at https://dgroups.org/fao/godan_cd/library/dj7baxpz?o=lc

¹⁰⁷ <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B95G5on7aAojN2wwQWNBRHhINE0>

¹⁰⁸ <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLv8yRTnf9h7j-5SoKR6lEsd11EyzM8Cc>

would be able to attend. If not then we anticipate the event will need to be hosted either by IDS in Brighton or, alternatively, in Wageningen.

Monitoring & Evaluation

In order to deliver on the project objectives, a robust GODAN Action Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework has been developed to connect the three focal areas and work alongside them. The M&E framework contains a number of documents, templates and sheets and other support tools such as the M&E matrix and Research Uptake templates next to the Logframe and the ToC.

The GODAN Action M&E matrix is a more elaborated version of the Logframe, in the sense that in addition to the indicators presented in the Logframe, a number of indicators on a lower, more detailed level are presented. The M&E matrix is updated continuously and the indicators values are generated to feed into the LogFrame output indicator values.

Monitoring & Evaluation serves DFID's assessment on how the project performs, but also the project itself. Indicators which have been established in the Inception phase, can turn out to be less fit to measure success than anticipated. In addition, the project can shift focus, which means that indicators can become obsolete and that additional indicators are needed. This continuous evaluation resulted in a review of the GODAN Action Output indicators in the Logframe in the partner meeting in September 2017. The discussion was organised around a presentation of the Logframe Output indicators¹⁰⁹ and the planned and achieved values with details on how these values came to be. In general, we concluded that we are doing okay, but it was also clear that some adjustments of the output indicator were in order. This is discussed in the Logframe revision option text below.

As part of GODAN Action M&E, we also performed a preliminary assessment on how to assess progress on the weather data topic short term outcomes and how to measure impact. Results from this exercise are also include in presentation of the Logframe Output indicators.

Logframe revision options

Both GODAN Secretariat and GODAN Action request that we consider revision of Logframe Indicators to include:

For the Secretariat:

- **Output indicator 1.2 (revision)**

Revision of Output 1.2 as it has been met as currently framed. Revise to capture new partner engagement only in selected priority regions (such as less represented regions including China & India), **and/ or** to quantify where partner engagement with partner base has led to tangible

¹⁰⁹ https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B7wbbwh5KCA_aHpVUIIBZ2UxYnM

GODAN Secretariat and GODAN Action:

Year in Review 2017

(funded) commitment to the GODAN Secretariat or GODAN Action or in line with programme aims (as articulated in ToC), **and/or** specific GODAN catalysed projects that engage partners in an underrepresented region or thematic area in GODAN's remit. Introduction of a metric to capture initiatives that the secretariat undertakes to help current GODAN partners overcome challenges as stated in programme surveys or consultations.

- **Output indicator 2.1 (revision)**

Introduction of a metric to track website engagement / registration and active use of advocacy toolkits from the site.

Introduction of a metric quantifying appointment of regional ambassadors and champions and their tasked activities

- **Output indicator 2.2 (revision of 2.2 or new indicator)**

Statement on agreement to collaborate on open data policy for agricultural research signed by 5 donors, and programme research referenced in DFID OA Policy

For GODAN Action:

- **Output indicator 3.1 (revision and split to add new indicator)**

Output indicator 3.1 is currently expressed by measuring the “Adoption of standards (discoverable through a global online map of standards) in general, and used in pilot interventions in particular”. However, GODAN Action has now concluded that it will be almost impossible to prove that adoption of standards is a direct result of GODAN Action activities or interventions. Therefore we propose to separate out this indicator into:

- **3.1 - Awareness of standards**

which in turn has two elements:

1. Awareness that standards exist and acceptance that they are a good thing
2. Awareness of the specific standards relevant to the particular stakeholder.

Both can be measured through survey of stakeholders - visitors/users of the map of standards etc, providing a mix of qualitative and quantitative data.

- **3.2 Adoption of standards**

that the stakeholder has adopted and used a standard that they discovered through the GODAN Action project and that the standard they adopted was the right one for the context they were working in - and therefore has led or will lead to positive impact. It is unlikely that there will be a large number of examples of this so probably the best way to measure this would be to document stories of change/impact stories. These can most likely be identified from the pilot studies but might also become apparent from GODAN Action survey data.

- **Output Indicator 4.2 (new indicator)**

Output indicator 4.1 is currently expressed as measuring the “**Number** of impact evaluations performed and documented”.

We suggest the addition of output indicator 4.2 to the Logframe to measure “Uptake of impact evaluation methods”.

This indicator is measured by counting the number of stakeholders that have evaluated or plan

to evaluate impact with impact evaluation methods, either guided by GODAN Action or independently. This would be tested through yearly surveys and interviews (e.g. M27, M39).

- **Output Indicator 5.1 (revision)**

Output indicator 5.1 is currently expressed as measuring the “Number of people that have benefited from the delivery of capacity development activities (including e.g. online, face2face, seminars, workshops)”.

This indicator is still valid, however we propose to disaggregate ‘people’ further – by gender and sector

- these can be verified by impact stories in addition to the numbers
- this links to indicator 19 in the M&E matrix - Level and diversity (gender, role) of participation in capacity building needs assessment

This can be improved by not only referring to those who participated in capacity building needs assessment but all our capacity building activities.

- **Output Indicator 5.2**

Output indicator 5.2 is currently expressed as measuring the “Number of intermediaries (in Community of Practice) that are making use of open data tools as a result of GODAN Action interventions”.

We propose to remove:

- “Community of Practice” because there exist intermediaries outside Communities of Practice”
- the term “tools” in “open data tools”

A survey question could then list tools and approaches for open data use.

The newly formulated indicator 5.2 would then be:

“Number of intermediaries that are making use of open data as a result of GODAN Action interventions”.

- **Output Indicator 5.3**

Output indicator 5.3 - is currently expressed as measuring the “Media products: number of articles, booklets, brochures, videos and innovative training products developed as a result of capacity development activities and uploaded through the GODAN Action programme and the GODAN capacity development working group webpages.”

A sub-indicator should be “Usage of the media products”, because only measuring the number of media products is not ambitious enough and adds insufficient insight.

Means of verification could be:

- number of downloads
- re-use of training material by network
- views
- hashtag analysis

GODAN Secretariat and GODAN Action:
Year in Review 2017

GODAN Secretariat and GODAN Action:
Year in Review 2017

Programme Risks

The following items are considered as updates to the published GODAN Secretariat Risk Register produced at programme Inception¹¹⁰.

Risk Area	Logframe ref	Specific risks and implications	I	L	T	Management strategy for dealing with risk	Indicators	Responsible individual
Partner Engagement	Outcome Indicator 1	Political situation in key partner countries, especially Kenya delays or disrupts movement to policy change at government and regional level	2	2	6	Maintain regular dialogue with broad range of stakeholders. Engage with other champions in region in governments and IGOs	Number of partner/stakeholder initiatives that use agricultural and nutritional open data to deliver better policy making	Exec Director
Funding and Financial		Secretariat running costs significantly higher than projected	3	3	9	Regular monitoring of progress against milestones and financial targets. Controls on direct cost spend increased. Focus on fundraising for core costs from other potential donors.	Financial reporting	Exec Director

GODAN Action maintains a Risk Register¹¹¹ which is continuously updated and discussed at the monthly Project Management Team meetings. The most prominent risks and measures to mitigate these risks are reported in the Quarterly reports to DFID. After almost having completed year 1 of the Implementation phase, these additional risks have been identified:

1. Thematic topics are explored for too short a time frame to achieve durable outcomes. Thematic topics were foreseen only to last 1 year in lead time, which is quite short as we are learning now as we endeavor to establish strong enough networks to achieve outcomes.
2. Low uptake of dissemination materials. Part of the impact/outcomes of GODAN Action will be achieved by leveraging/disseminating products derived from the research in the workpackages. The risk here is that they don't end up with the right individuals in the research uptake process, due to short timeframes and inability to communicate everywhere where they may be needed.

Management strategies for the newly identified GODAN Action risks will be considered in the coming period.

¹¹⁰ <http://www.godan.info/sites/default/files/old/2016/01/8-1-Riskregister3.pdf>

¹¹¹ <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Z4SC3JEPiIUwBCsg4GJzw90umskf9ny4CIEKkdysUsQ>