



**Third Edition**

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## Regional Report



# Africa



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## Open Data Barometer – Third Edition

Regional Report: Africa – May 2016

The World Wide Web Foundation

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### Note on the selection of countries in this report:

*This report focuses exclusively on the Sub-Saharan countries in the 3rd Edition of the Open Data Barometer: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Any reference to 'Africa' in this report will mean the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa listed here. The focus on these countries is for analytical purposes only. The three African countries not included in this report — Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia — are grouped for the purposes of analysis as part of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, as presented on the [Data Explorer](#) on the Open Data Barometer website.*



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# 1

## Overview

The 3rd Edition of the [World Wide Web Foundation's Open Data Barometer](#) (ODB), released in April 2016 and covering 92 countries, ranks nations on three open data criteria:

- Readiness: How prepared are governments for open data initiatives? What policies are in place?
- Implementation: Are governments putting their commitments into practice?
- Impact: Is open government data being used in ways that bring practical benefit?

In this regional report we dig deeper into the Barometer's results to take a closer look at the performance of the 21 Sub-Saharan African countries featured in the latest edition. The purpose of this regional analysis is to use the rich data to assess the state of play of open data across Africa, evaluating the readiness of African governments to implement open data practice and realise its potential to impact positively on the lives of citizens.

The results of the 2015 ODB show that Africa is lagging behind other regions in the use and impact of open data. **No Sub-Saharan African country ranks in the top 40, while there are six countries in the bottom ten.** Globally, there is still much work to be done: only 10% of the 1,380 datasets analysed were open. Alarming, only two of these datasets were in Africa.

For countries with more limited resources and arguably more pressing demands on those resources, outranking high-income countries in an open data grading may seem a remote possibility. And this may, in turn, bring into question the value of the Barometer ranking to developing countries in Africa

and elsewhere. This would, however, miss the true value of the 3rd Edition of the Barometer. For the first time, with three years of data, it is possible to detect trends at the country level. While rankings may be an effective policy lever, the trends revealed by the Barometer data allow each country to reflect on their own performance over time and within the specificities of their context.

» We need robust data to drive global goals that promote democracy and drive development.

But it's not just about country-level performance. Data has become a development cause embraced by everyone from grassroots activists to the UN Secretary-General. There's now a clear understanding that we need robust data to drive global goals promoting democracy and development.

Last year, the world agreed the [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs) — 17 global commitments that set an ambitious agenda to end poverty, fight inequality and tackle climate change by 2030. Recognising that good data is essential to the success of the SDGs, the [Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data](#) and the [International Open Data Charter](#) were launched as the SDGs were unveiled. Meanwhile, Africa adopted the [African Data Consensus](#) — a roadmap to improving data standards and availability across the continent. But while much has been made of the need for bigger and better data to power the SDGs, this year's Barometer follows the lead set by the International Open Data Charter by focusing on how much of this data will be openly available to the public.



**Sir Tim Berners-Lee**

commenting on the findings of the 3rd Edition of the **Open Data Barometer**

“

*Inequality and poverty are about more than income — they are also about **information**. Seven years after I first demanded that governments open up their data to all, **open data initiatives** are now in place in more than half of countries we track. Yet their quality is variable, and benefits are concentrated in rich countries. Now is the time to resource and implement open data throughout the world, through projects such as the **International Open Data Charter**.*



# 2

## Key findings

In this report, the focus is on the emerging trends apparent in the Barometer data in Africa. While some of the observations may be generalised to the regional level, we encourage each African country

to reflect on its own performance in unlocking the potential of open data for the development of the continent. Looking at the trends, we have identified five key findings.

### 1. Performance across the continent is relatively poor globally, and in comparison to leading countries in the Global South.

**Table 1a:** Country rankings for the Open Data Barometer 3rd Edition (Sub-Saharan Africa)

Position	Country	Income group*	Score
42	Kenya	Lower middle	29.87
46	Rwanda	Low	27.55
47	South Africa	Upper middle	26.77
53	Mauritius	Upper middle	22.33
67	Nigeria	Lower middle	14.13
69	Tanzania	Low	10.77
70	Senegal	Lower middle	10.33
70	Ghana	Lower middle	10.19
70	Burkina Faso	Low	10.12
70	Uganda	Low	9.92
76	Benin	Low	8.47
76	Mozambique	Low	8.14
78	Malawi	Low	7.39
78	Namibia	Upper middle	7.35
78	Ethiopia	Low	6.63
78	Cameroon	Lower middle	6.57
78	Botswana	Upper middle	6.51
86	Sierra Leone	Low	5.45
86	Zambia	Lower middle	4.91
88	Mali	Low	3.98
90	Zimbabwe	Low	3.38

**Table 1b:** Rankings for upper-middle-income countries, including the top-ranked upper-middle-income country in the Global South (in bold)

Position	Country	Score
<b>16</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>61.76</b>
47	South Africa	26.77
53	Mauritius	22.33
78	Namibia	7.35
78	Botswana	6.51

**Table 1c:** Rankings for lower-middle-income countries, including the top-ranked lower-middle-income country in the Global South (in bold)

Position	Country	Score
<b>36</b>	<b>Philippines</b>	<b>36.94</b>
42	Kenya	29.87
67	Nigeria	14.13
70	Senegal	10.33
70	Ghana	10.19
78	Cameroon	6.57
86	Zambia	4.91

**Table 1d:** Rankings for low-income countries, including the top-ranked low-income country in the Global South (in bold)

Position	Country	Score
46	Rwanda	27.55
<b>68</b>	<b>Nepal</b>	<b>13.09</b>
69	Tanzania	10.77
70	Burkina Faso	10.12
70	Uganda	9.92
76	Benin	8.47
76	Mozambique	8.14
78	Malawi	7.39
78	Ethiopia	6.63
86	Sierra Leone	5.45
88	Mali	3.98
90	Zimbabwe	3.38



Table 1a shows that the **highest ranked Sub-Saharan African country in the 3rd Edition of the Barometer is Kenya**, ranked 42nd out of 92 countries. However, **Kenya does not publish a single, fully open dataset** — health, education and legislation data are open licensed but fall short of being fully open because the data are not available in bulk. At number 46, Rwanda is the only other African country in the top half of the global rankings table. The country is on the rise (see Figure 2) and challenging Kenya for the top spot in the regional rankings.

Rwanda is also the top-ranked low-income country globally, with a score of over double second-placed

Nepal (Table 1d). When compared to their peers on the basis of income level, other African countries do not do as well as their Latin American and Asian peers. The top-ranked lower-middle income country outside of Africa is the Philippines. Of the African lower-middle income countries, only Kenya comes close to the Philippines (Table 1c). **Mexico is the top-ranked non-African upper-middle income country in the Global South**. Mexico scores more than double the highest placed upper-middle income country in Africa, South Africa (Table 1b). **This shows that even with limited resources, many countries across the continent could be doing more to adopt and implement open data.**

## 2. A downward trend is all too common in the overall Barometer scores from 2013 to 2015.

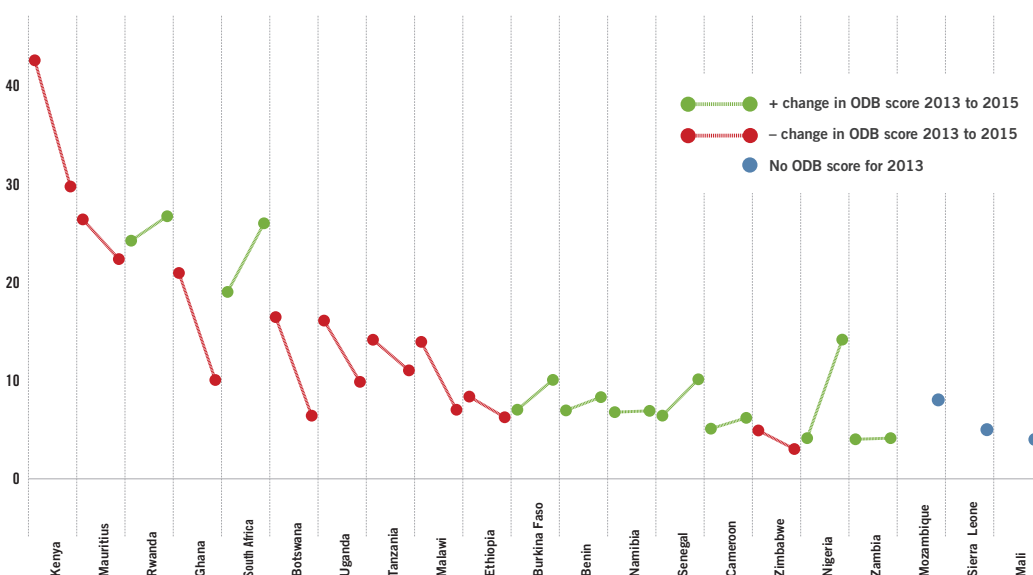


Figure 1: Change in overall scores from the 1st to the 3rd Edition of the Open Data Barometer for African countries

Figure 1 shows that in nine (50%) of the African countries for which data were available, there was an improvement in their overall Barometer score from the first to the current edition. However, in seven of these countries, the improvement was from a very low base and, with the exception of Nigeria and South Africa, the improvement was marginal. The only two datasets in the 10% of datasets that are open globally come from Nigeria. This accounts

for Nigeria's rise in the rankings. It also suggests that little effort is being made in other African countries to publish data that are fully open.

» The only two datasets in the 10% of datasets that are open globally come from Nigeria.

Table 2a: % change in the median of the overall Barometer scores (1st to 3rd Edition) ALL COUNTRIES

	1st Edn 2013	3rd Edn 2105	% change
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.70	8.47	3% ↓
East Asia & Pacific	36.29	34.38	5% ↓
Latin America & Caribbean	31.21	28.73	8% ↓
South Asia	12.7	10.07	21% ↓

Table 2b: % change in the median of the overall Barometer scores (1st to 3rd Edition) EXCLUDING HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

	1st Edn 2013	3rd Edn 2105	% change
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.70	8.47	3% ↓
East Asia & Pacific	21.91	21.16	3% ↓
Latin America & Caribbean	28.96	28.73	1% ↓
South Asia	12.7	10.07	21% ↓

\* Income group = World Bank Country and Lending Groups, 2016.

The other half of the countries saw a decline in their overall Barometer scores from the first to the current edition of the Barometer. In terms of the downward trend in the Barometer scores of these nine countries the decreases are, generally speaking, pronounced. An analysis of the changes in the median score per region show that in Africa and in other comparative regions of the world, the trend is a general decline in the median scores, particularly in South Asia (Table 2a). In fact, Africa compares favourably to the other global regions, albeit that there is a decline in the median scores in all four

regions. Africa's performance is similar to other global regions even when one excludes high-income countries to make the comparison more equitable (Table 2b). This confirms the finding in the Global Report that **implementation and impact of open data commitments is stalling**, and open data availability and capacity remains heavily concentrated in the rich world, where mean scores are increasing. The inclusion of two new indicators could account for the disappointing mean scores in the 3rd Edition of the Barometer and further analysis would have to be done in this regard.

### 3. Open data initiatives lack long-term commitment and resources, resulting in short-term gains that are unsustainable.

The data for those countries for which there was an improvement in their overall Barometer scores from 2013 to 2015, conceal a worrying trend: in all but two countries (Cameroon and Nigeria) the 2015 scores were lower than the 2014 scores. Figure 2 shows that Nigeria is the only country in Africa where the overall ODB score has increased consistently.

Only Cameroon has seen a net gain between 2013 and 2015, and an improvement from 2014 to 2015. While there is a net decline in the scores for Kenya and Mauritius between 2013 and 2015, there is a recovery in their overall scores between 2014 and 2015.

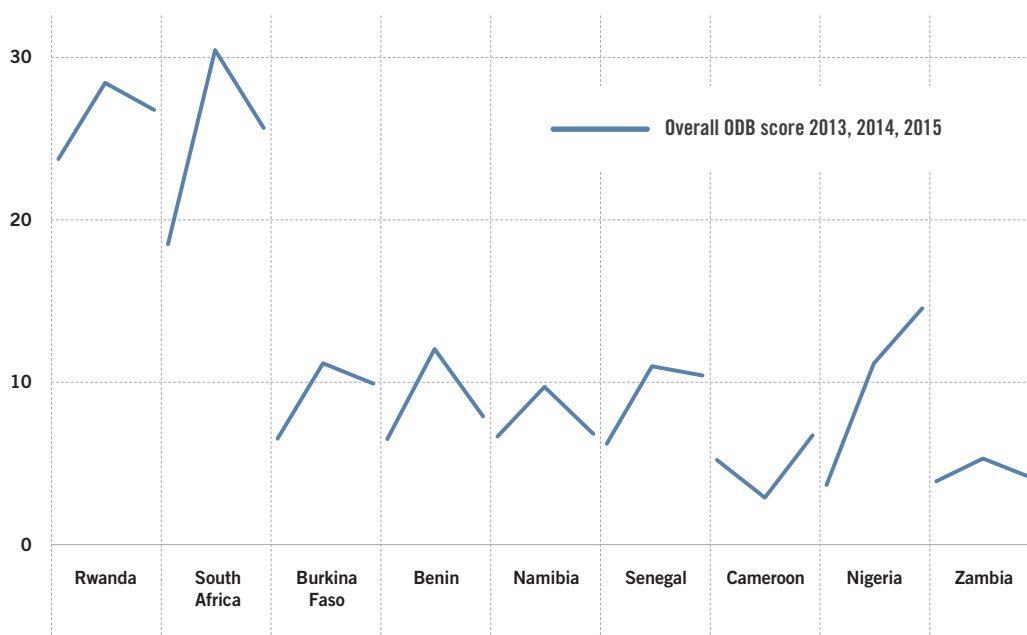


Figure 2: Overall Open Data Barometer scores for selected African countries, 2013-2015

Spikes in the overall Barometer scores as reflected in Figure 2 point to a worrying trend: **improvements in the readiness and implementation of open data in many African countries are prone to be one-off occurrences**. There are several possible reasons for this:

1. because of the project-focused, short-term benefits of development aid parachuted into a country;
2. because the external support provided to Afri-

can governments is not aligned with the needs expressed by African governments;

3. because African governments are not committed to open data for the long-term; and/or
4. as **Web Foundation research in South Africa and Kenya** has shown, in cases where commitment is apparent at the highest levels of government, such commitments are not penetrating the working machinery of governments in Africa.





Greater levels of cooperation and coordination between governments, funders, civil society advocacy groups, and open data users and intermediaries are required to initiate sustainable, long-term open data initiatives that will embed open data practice in government and reveal to all stakeholders to value of open data.

The relatively lower levels of open data implementation shown in Figure 3 appear to confirm the absence of embedded open data practice in African governments.

#### 4. ODB implementation scores are lower than readiness scores, and the gap is not closing.

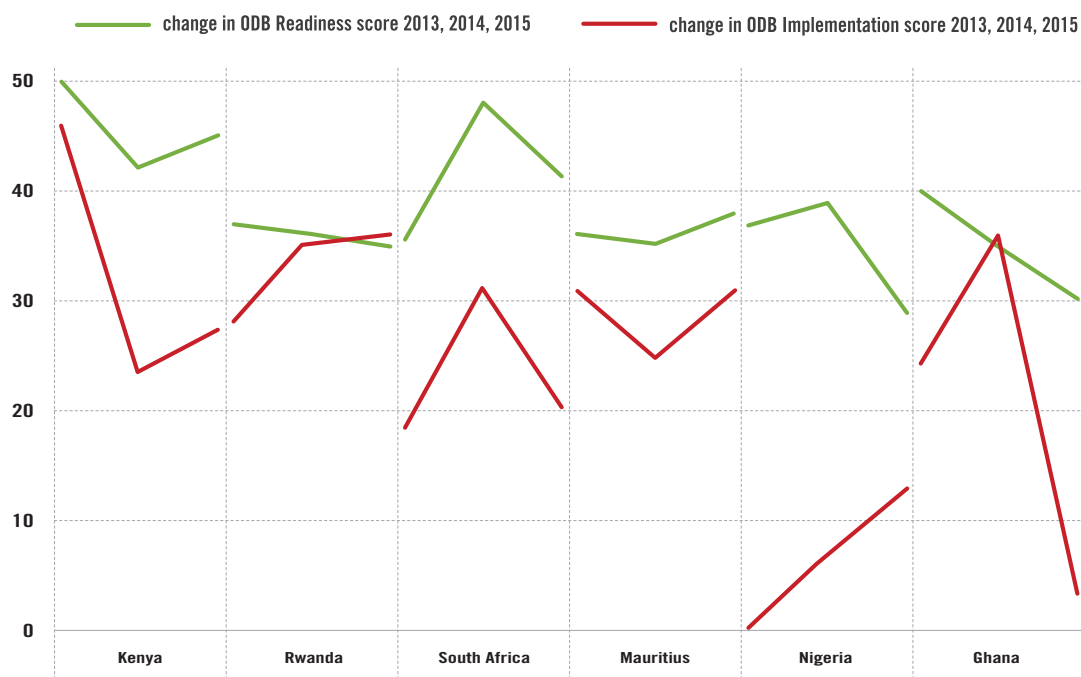


Figure 3: Open data readiness and implementation scores for selected African countries, 2013-2015

Figure 3 shows the Barometer implementation and readiness scores for the top five African countries in the 2015 rankings. Ghana is included because of the significant drop in its implementation score in 2015 which, in turn, led it to tumbling 24 places in the global rankings.

Three patterns are evident in Figure 3. The first is the consistent gap between readiness and implementation in the case of Kenya, South Africa and Mauritius. For these three countries, readiness and implementation are clearly correlated. The second pattern is a closing gap between readiness and implementation evident in Rwanda and Nigeria. The third pattern is a sharp drop in open data implementation evident in Ghana which shows a narrowing gap due to improved implementation in 2014 followed by a disastrous slump in its implementation score in 2015 (see Box 1 on page 10).

A deeper analysis of the Barometer scores for Rwanda and Nigeria (see Box 2 on page 10), indicate deteriorations in their readiness scores due to shifts in the regulative and policy environments. The increase in implementation scores is attributable to successful implementations of projects that boost the scores for these two countries from a low base. Perhaps because these initiatives are project-based rather than programmatic, they are less sensitive to the changing policy environment. Time will tell whether project-based initiatives can make a sustained impact resulting in improved implementation scores in future editions of the Barometer. What is, however, critical, is to address the issues impacting on open data readiness in African countries. As stated in the [Open Data Barometer Global Report](#) open data advocacy groups need to be more mindful of political and institutional conditions, and should coordinate their efforts more effectively to create enabling environments.

### The Case of Ghana



During the research period, Ghana's open data catalogue was down or inaccessible for prolonged periods of time, and most of the datasets could not be located elsewhere on government websites. Not being able to access the government datasets has resulted in the low implementation score in 2015 because datasets cannot be evaluated for their openness if they cannot be accessed. It could be that Ghana was preparing for a full revamp of the data portal, in which case the country may resume its position in the top of the rankings of African countries. In fact, at the time of writing, the **portal** was back online. However, what is troubling is that during the assessment period, no information was provided as to why the data was unavailable and when it was likely to become available again. This severely dents users' trust in government as a reliable data provider and limits the potential impact of government open data.

### The Case of Rwanda



A drop in Rwanda's open data readiness score is the result of problems encountered in the implementation of its relatively new Freedom of Information Law as well as poor data management policies (which was added as new indicator in the 3rd Edition of the Barometer). The decline was marginally offset by improvements in other areas such as the country's open data initiative, engagement with CSOs and government support for innovation. The improvement in its implementation score is the result of particular advances made in relation to map, crime and election data (particularly from the first to the 2nd Edition of the Barometer).

### The Case of Nigeria



The fall in Nigeria's open data readiness score is mostly explained by the poor performance on new policy and data management indicators. The improvement in implementation is attributable to the two fully open datasets on education and health published as the result of a particular project — the government-funded Nigeria MDG Information System (NMIS).

Figure 3 does not include scores for the third component of the overall Barometer score: open data impact. The reason for this is that only **seven (33%) African countries returned a score for open data**

**impact** (South Africa, Kenya, Rwanda, Malawi, Cameroon, Ghana and Nigeria), and only three (14%) countries scored more than ten out of a possible 100 (South Africa, Kenya and Rwanda).

## 5. There is no stand-out performer in Africa.

Africa is the only region without a clear open data champion. In Latin America, Mexico, Brazil and Uruguay all rank in the top 20 globally. In the East Asia and Pacific region, there are seven countries in the top 40 globally, including the Philippines, a country that rose 17 places since the last edition of the Barometer. In previous editions, Ghana and Kenya looked likely to assume this role, but the data show that the performance of these countries is erratic. Pretenders to the vacant throne are mostly in West Africa — Burkina Faso, Senegal and Nigeria

— with Rwanda carrying the flag for East Africa.

Since the completion of the Barometer research phase, there have been encouraging developments on the continent. Rwanda and Tanzania have published draft open data policies for public comment, there is strong multi-stakeholder support for open data in Burkina Faso, Tanzania and Côte d'Ivoire, with the latter adopting open data as one of the key pillars of its National **Open Government Partnership** (OGP) Plan. Sierra Leone now has a functional



Open Data Council, tasked with implementing its National Open Data Day. Membership of the OGP in Africa is growing, and institutional support for open data at a continental level has remained steady.

Future editions of the Barometer will tell whether the performance of these African countries will continue to improve, and whether any of them will emerge as open data leaders in the region.

### Using open data to battle Ebola



In the parts of West Africa affected by the Ebola epidemic, roads, village names and villages are missing on many online maps. **OpenStreetMap** (OSM), a free, crowdsourced mapping tool provided critical mapping information to Sierra Leone's National Ebola Response Centre, to the United Nation's Humanitarian Data Exchange and to the Ebola GeoNode to assist them in co-ordinating the response to the epidemic. This demonstrates how providing missing data in open formats can play an important role in fighting an epidemic as complex as Ebola.

### Using budget data to increase child grants



Civil society organisations in South Africa analysed the national budget and used the data to campaign for increased support for the country's poorest children. They found extra funding in the budget and lobbied for the age range to be increased. The number of children receiving support rose fivefold from 1.9m to 11.1m in 13 years. Civil society efforts have been aided by the fact that South Africa is one of the most transparent countries in the world when it comes to budgets.

### Using open data to reduce corruption



Evidence from the Vihiga Municipal Council indicated substantial abuse of local funds in Kenya. This led to civil society successfully intervening by increasing the accountability and management of public funds through citizen monitoring. The Centre for Law and Research International, in cooperation with a local NGO, Community Engagement for Peace and Development, and with financial support from the Partnership for Transparency Fund, have had a demonstrable impact, curbing corruption by 20% and increasing the execution rate of projects by 15%.

### Cheaper medicines for consumers



Code4SA took a little known dataset from the Department of Health website and turned it into an easy-to-use format which allowed patients to make sure that they aren't being overcharged by their pharmacies. Patients are getting cheaper medicines because of this tool. It also had unexpected outcomes. It was expected that middle-to-upper class patients with better online access would benefit from the tool. As it turned out, doctors use the tool to save money for their patients. As one doctor reported: "It very quickly became a must-use website for me. I work in a mixed-income neighbourhood and being able to figure out what works for my patients' budgets is extremely helpful — there's no point in prescribing medicine that the patient cannot afford to buy."



# 3

## Conclusion

**Open data should not be the preserve of developed nations, nor should it be a luxury for developing countries.** Donors, civil society and governments need to work together to close the data divide, and make sure government data is open data. Open data's legacy must not be a ghost town of outdated portals, one-off hackathons, dusty bootcamps and abandoned apps. To see real impact, governments must embrace open data as a cultural shift and engender a culture of open by default for the long term. This will require more than donor-dependent open data initiatives or signing up to global and regional initiatives without providing resources and departmental-level incentive schemes to back up these high-level commitments.

» To see real impact, governments must embrace open data as a cultural shift and engender a culture of open by default for the long term.

The **African Data Consensus** is a step in the right direction. But not a single African country has adopted the **International Open Data Charter** yet. The Charter provides an opportunity for African governments to formalise their commitments and to participate in a global initiative that focuses exclusively on open data.

The 3rd Edition of the Open Data Barometer shows that there are some African countries supporting their commitments at the level of implementation. Rwanda and Nigeria stand out in this regard, and it is possible that Ghana, South Africa and Mauritius will reverse the declines in their 2015 scores to resume an upward trend in open data provision and use. There is plenty of room for newer entrants to the open government data space such as Burkina Faso, Senegal and Benin to boost their scores. Future editions of the Open Data Barometer will be critical to confirm progress and trends in the provision and use of open data on the African continent.



**Kofi Annan**  
speaking at the  
**African Higher  
Education  
Summit 2015**

*We need empirically-based, data-informed decision-making in Africa in order to improve governance and productivity.*



# 4

## Recommendations

Below are four recommendations to increase the readiness, implementation and, ultimately, the impact of open data for development. These recommendations mirror those in the [Open Data Barometer Global Report](#) and are supported by the analysis and conclusions shared in this report.

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### Get behind the International Open Data Charter.

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Not a single African country has signed the Charter, and there is no clear open data champion at the national level in Africa. While the Africa Data Consensus is acknowledged as a pioneering commitment at the continental level, the Charter will lock in political momentum around data needs at a global level by establishing clear and solid guidance on policy, and helping governments to develop long-term plans that set out timelines, resources and responsibilities for implementation. African countries signing the Charter will also be signalling their intent to take the lead in open data implementation in Africa.

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### Expand and deepen open data practice.

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Our analysis of African countries has shown spikes in performance rather than sustained gains. To see real impact, governments need to embrace open data as a long-term cultural shift in governance with sufficient resources and staff, ensuring that infrastructure, laws and policies are strong enough for long-term open data implementation and results.

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### Finish the job - make sure the government data published is truly open.

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Only two of the 10% of open datasets in the world come from Africa. This doesn't mean that African governments aren't publishing data at all, but they need to follow through by licensing, releasing in bulk and making data machine-readable for the data to be fully open. Only by doing so will the full value of the data be realised.

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### Harmonise open data, privacy and freedom of information efforts.

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In several countries, there has been a decline in the readiness scores of African countries; in part due to changing regulatory and policy environments. Open data advocates should work more closely with transparency, privacy and right to information activists to achieve better mutual understanding and coordination of efforts.

## About the Open Data Barometer

Produced by the [World Wide Web Foundation](#) as a collaborative work of the [Open Data for Development network](#) (OD4D) and with the support of the [Omidyar Network](#), the Open Data Barometer (ODB) aims to uncover the true prevalence and impact of open data initiatives around the world. It analyses global trends, and provides comparative data on countries and regions using an in-depth methodology that combines contextual data, technical assessments and secondary indicators.

This is the third edition of the Barometer. After two successful pilots, this edition marks another step towards becoming a global policy-making tool with a participatory and inclusive process and a strong regional focus. For the first time, this year's ODB includes an assessment of countries against the [International Open Data Charter](#) principles.

You can also read the full [Open Data Barometer Global Report](#), or learn more about the complete Barometer methodology and research process in the [detailed methodology description](#) and the [research Handbook](#).

**Lead regional report author:**  
François van Schalkwyk, Web Foundation.

**Lead researcher:** Carlos Iglesias, Web Foundation.

The Open Data Barometer is only possible thanks to the participation of a wide [network of contributors](#). Our thanks to all those who participated in the African assessment (in alphabetical order):

Pascal Bekono, John Bosco, Pierre Chrzanowski, Ana Paula Clemente Morais, Alou Dolo, Abay Ezra, Teg-wende Idriss Tinto, Daphnee Iglesias,

Linet Kwamboka, Solomon Mekonnen Tekle, Dessalegn Mequanint, Claude Migisha Kalisa, Zoran Mitrovic, Seember Nyager, Rayna Stamboliyska, Mahadia Tunga and Rose Camille Vincent.

**Regional governments participating in the self-assessment were:** Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi and Tanzania.

### About the Web Foundation



**WORLD WIDE WEB  
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Established by the inventor of the Web, Sir Tim Berners-Lee, the [World Wide Web Foundation](#) seeks to establish the open Web as a global public good and a basic right, creating a world where everyone, everywhere can use the Web to communicate, collaborate and innovate freely. Represented by more than a dozen nationalities working from hubs in London, Washington DC, Jakarta and Cape Town, the World Wide Web Foundation operates at the confluence of technology and human rights, targeting three key areas: Access, Voice and Participation.

### Africa Open Data Network

In the past four years, the [Open Data for Developing Countries](#) (ODDC), the [Open Data Barometer](#) (ODB) and the [Open Data for Development](#) (OD4D)



projects have contributed to the emergence of a growing open data community in Africa. This diverse group of government champions, researchers, journalists and activists are mobilising for open data to become the norm in Africa.

To support the growth of this vibrant, diverse and inclusive group of open data actors in Africa, the web Foundation as part of the Open Data for Development Network is currently scoping the Africa Open Data Network, a platform geared towards strengthening efforts to increase the provision and use of open data in Africa.

The main objectives of the Africa Open Data Network will be to:

- Increase the awareness of the value of open data for driving development in Africa by promoting and supporting related initiatives, events and convenings;
- Support and scale activities among users of open data in Africa by strengthening the capacity of entrepreneurs, activists, journalists and researchers;
- Promote the adaptation and contextualization of open data principles, practices through partnerships and networks;
- Connect researchers with practitioners to promote uptake and use of workable approaches to open data.

At a global level, the Africa Open Data Network will bring together stakeholders in Africa with initiatives in **Latin America**, the **Caribbean**, **Asia** and **Eastern Europe**, for mutual learning on using open data to spur development while addressing the specific opportunities and challenges of the African continent.

## Africa Open Data Lab

Building on the findings of open data research in 13 countries in the Global South as part of the **Open Data in Developing Countries** project and the initial successes of the Web Foundation's **Open Data Lab Jakarta**, the Africa Open Data Lab, which is currently in a scoping phase, will adopt an experimental approach to explore how open data can better the lives of Africa's citizens. Through the Africa Lab we intend to partner with researchers and innovators from across Africa to find out how open data can catalyse positive change in a diverse range of contexts across the continent.

Under the **Harnessing Open Data to Achieve Development Results in Africa** project, we are already working with partners to understand how open data can contribute to **transparent value chains in the coffee sectors** of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda and **improved water management** in the city of Durban. We support **investigative journalists in the use of open data** (including the leaked Panama Papers) in researching their stories, **the development of open data training modules for civil society organisations** in Kenya and a data innovation challenge to **redress gender inequality** in Côte d'Ivoire. We are also exploring the role of data intermediaries in the agricultural sector in Ghana, data sharing practices among health organizations in Tanzania, and how open data can be used to start social enterprises in Nigeria.

We envisage that the Africa Open Data Lab will become an important implementation arm of the Africa Open Data Network and a key regional partner in the production of future editions of the Open Data Barometer.



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