

IATI Annual Report 2015



Forewords



Helen Clark
Administrator, United Nations
Development Programme

2015 is a big year for sustainable development. A new global development agreement, Agenda 2030, was agreed in September at the United Nations in New York. This agenda sets out priorities for sustainable development for a generation – from eradicating poverty and reducing inequality to taking action to combat climate change and promoting peaceful and inclusive societies.

Achieving a bold new agenda will require good use of all sources of finance. High quality information on all development spending by bilateral and multilateral partners, philanthropic foundations, private sector, and international and national NGOs, therefore, is critical. IATI has been leading in ensuring that such information is available and accessible since it was established in 2008.

During the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa in July, I was pleased to speak at the side event on The Role of Data Standards and

International Initiatives in Mobilising and Monitoring Financing for Development Commitments, which was co-organised by IATI and other partners. I emphasised the importance of transparency in building mutual trust and accountability between citizens and the state, and between national governments and their development partners. Greater transparency can help countries from North and South make informed decisions on mobilising and allocating development resources. IATI can support countries to monitor the use of those resources, and, in doing so, help countries make progress on the new global development agenda.

Over the coming years, developing countries and their development partners, including civil society, must work closely together to promote greater use of data at country level, so that they can benefit from the rich source of data published to the IATI Standard. At UNDP, we are proud to lead the IATI Secretariat, and we remain committed to data transparency, both in our own work and to support our partners in making progress on the new global development agenda.



Hon. Seth Terkper
Minister of Finance, Ghana

Once again the time has come for us to review our performance in meeting our commitments as a community to make data on development cooperation easier to collect, access and use. Transparency is a key driver of development and it is my belief that transparent and timely data on development cooperation not only gives a clearer picture of the resources available but also how public finances could be complemented to achieve optimal results.

The availability of data is, however, not enough. Its usability by the end-users in order to meet planning needs at all levels, and to hold Government officials accountable for results, is crucial. It is in this spirit that the government of Ghana hosted the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Africa Regional Workshop on Data Usage in Accra from 19 - 20 March, 2015. The conclusions at the workshop, such as the need to capture data from non-traditional actors and data integration into different databases at country-level,

confirmed the usefulness of the workshop as an outreach opportunity, as well as a valuable learning event for both the publishers of data and the end-users. I understand that there have been a number of new membership enquiries from partner countries since the event and it is my hope that countries not only join the initiative but contribute to making it a successful endeavour that impacts positively on the lives of their citizens.

The success of the workshop emphasised the need to organise similar workshops in partner countries to increase awareness and data use at country-level. It is for this reason that Ghana, supported by the G-77, championed the inclusion of IATI as a means of accessing reliable data in the final outcome document for Financing for Development (FFD). This will also give true meaning to Goal 17 of the Sustainable Development Goals, where actors in development cooperation have the information they need to hold each other accountable.



Isabella Lövin
Minister for International
Development Cooperation,
Sweden

Development can never be only top down. To make change happen, and for change to be sustainable, people need to participate and be fully included. We need people's creativity to find innovative ways to meet today's challenges and to maximise impact. In that process, transparency and open access to information is key to build trust between people, governments and different actors within societies. Hence transparency, public engagement and inclusive societies, are preconditions to reach the new Global Goals for sustainable development adopted by world leaders in September.

For all these reasons the Swedish Government is a strong advocate of transparency. Transparency promotes accountability, enables participation and provides information to citizens about the use of public resources. An important step towards mobilising resources for a common purpose is to publish information about them in the

IATI Standard. The IATI Standard, with its focus on timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information, is well placed to support countries in monitoring and implementing coherent and integrated national financing frameworks.

IATI provides a way to make huge amounts of data available to anyone, anywhere and at any time. There are many of us who see the potential of a continued data revolution within the aid sector as well as other sectors necessary for global development and fulfilment of the global goals. One of the great strengths of IATI is the broad and active involvement of different actors. It is our responsibility – both members of IATI and users of the data – to speak up, spread the word and be ready to make an effort to empower users.

Connecting different transparency initiatives and ensuring compatibility will contribute to an emerging global picture of resources available to address sustainable development and global poverty. Initiatives such as the work of IATI are therefore an important step towards achieving the Goals and putting the world on the right track.

Forewords



Robin Uytterlinde,
Chair of the IATI Steering
Committee and
Head of Budgetary Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
the Netherlands

As I approach the end of my two-year term as Steering Committee Chair, I wish to reflect on some of the major achievements of IATI over these past two years.

From a snapshot taken in October 2015 we now know that the majority of partner country members of IATI are able to access data for at least nine of their top ten development partners in their countries.

With some way still to go on quality, it's important to keep in mind that the first publishers only began in 2011.

Publisher numbers have risen to more than 350, together sharing data on billions of dollars' worth of development projects. Membership of the Steering Committee has expanded with the addition of Benin, Burundi, Myanmar, Nigeria and Yemen, as well as Cordaid on the CSO side and Development Gateway and Catalpa International

representing research and private sectors. These last two traditionally known for their work as providers of Aid Information Management Systems, together with the increase in partner country membership, are together helping to drive the discourse towards the use of data at country level. This is in my view an essential shift of priorities for IATI and one that has also been highlighted in the recently concluded evaluation of the initiative.

On the technical side IATI has launched d-portal.org, providing easy visual access to all the information published in the IATI Registry from the viewpoint of an individual country or publisher. For more detailed analysis of the data provided by each publisher, statistics on timeliness, comprehensiveness and forward-looking nature are updated on a nightly basis and are publicly available on IATI's new Dashboard. All in all I am happy to hand over the reins of an increasingly successful and well regarded initiative that will continue to contribute to the ecosystem of open data standards well into the future.



Mohammad Mejbahuddin,
Vice Chair of the IATI Steering
Committee and Senior Secretary,
Economic Relations Division,
Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh

I am pleased to jointly present this Annual Report, which indicates that donors are making good progress in publishing data through IATI. The recent evaluation, however, found that a major obstacle to using IATI data is that it does not yet fully meet the needs of users. As we have witnessed in Bangladesh, the data requires further improvement in terms of quality, coverage and scope before it can be used in planning and budgeting processes.

The key to the sustainability of IATI lies in recipient countries' willingness to use the data in their day-to-day aid management. There is no greater incentive for donors to publish high-quality IATI data than seeing their data being used in public reports, coordination and planning.

This means IATI's role is evolving from its early focus of encouraging donors to publish IATI data, towards greater concentration on data quality, on

making the data more accessible to partner countries and by supporting meaningful use.

In Bangladesh, the Economic Relations Division and UNDP are taking this forward by creating a module for automated data transfer from the IATI Registry into our AIMS (Aid Information Management System). This will reduce the burden for donors in providing data to the AIMS and increase the coverage and quality of available data. The new tools will be made available to the rest of the IATI community along with our experience and lessons.

Bangladesh remains highly committed to enhancing the transparency and timely availability of data, in the country as well as globally. We believe that IATI's work is at the core of development effectiveness, enabling more accountability, better planning and coordination and evidence-based policymaking. We will continue to provide technical and financial support to IATI and our hope is that both providers and recipient countries will further ratchet up their support for the ideals of transparency and accountability that underpin IATI's success.



John Adams
Chair of the IATI Technical
Advisory Group (TAG) and Head
of Business Innovation, UK
Department for International
Development (DFID)

IATI has made significant progress over the past 18 months: increasing the number of publishers, rolling out an integer upgrade (2.01) and increasing the instances of data being used. IATI data quality has improved gradually as publishers understand better what is needed. IATI data has been used in country contexts, to support traceability, for NGO reporting and to help donors better communicate with their citizens.

But there still aren't enough people using IATI data to drive international development outcomes. We are in danger of being caught in a 'vicious cycle' where publishers have no incentive to improve quality because no one is using their data, and users can't use the data because it isn't up to scratch. We need to turn this into a 'virtuous cycle' where users tell publishers what needs to be improved, publishers respond, and users can then deploy the

data for meaningful analysis of financial flows.

We need more examples of where people are trying to use IATI data to solve real-world problems, so that we can adapt the Standard to better meet those user needs. That will encourage publishers from a wider range of areas of development cooperation, and will provide a richer picture of international development.

The next year is significant as we move past the Busan milestone and enter the new era of the Global Goals. IATI will be a key part of the Data Revolution, and I am excited by the prospect of working with other standards bodies to explore practical challenges in making IATI data join with other data to provide a richer picture of global development. The goal of IATI is still valid: to provide improved access to information that enables individuals to hold leaders to account, and developing country governments to know more about the resources coming into their countries, but we still have a way to go.

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Introduction

The purpose of this Annual Report is to provide an update on IATI's progress against its three key objectives: to encourage more organisations to publish to the IATI Standard; to improve the quality of the data published, and to increase the use of IATI data, especially at country level.

2015 has been an especially important year for international development, with the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD3) taking place in Addis Ababa in July, and world leaders agreeing a new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the United Nations Summit in September. The Annual Report outlines IATI's contribution to both of these processes.

December 2015 is also the deadline for implementing "a common, open standard

for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on resources provided through development co-operation" in line with the commitment made at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness at Busan in 2011. Publishers' progress in meeting this commitment is a specific focus of this Annual Report, which covers the period from January 2014 to October 2015.

Whereas previous IATI Annual Reports have included in-depth analysis of the data that each publisher is providing, this information is now available 'live' in the publishing statistics available on the [IATI Dashboard](#), so it is not reproduced here. Instead, the Annual Report focuses on analysing that data to assess the overall performance of all IATI publishers against the three key dimensions

of data quality: timeliness, comprehensiveness and publication of forward-looking data, which also tallies with an assessment of meeting the commitments made at Busan.

An independent evaluation of IATI as a political initiative and as a global data standard was completed in 2015, and the main findings are covered in the Annual Report. In addition, the report includes an update on IATI's outreach activities and its efforts to improve and extend the IATI Standard in order to make it more robust, and to increase its relevance to a wider range of potential publishers.

Finally, the Annual Report includes a financial statement on the resources received and those spent during Year 1 (2013-14), Year 2 (2014-15) and to date in Year 3 (2015-16) of the current hosting arrangement.

About IATI

IATI was launched in 2008 at the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra, gaining political commitment to implementation at the Fourth High Level Forum in Busan in 2011. It was designed, in part, to support donors to meet their political commitments on transparency, as laid out in the Accra Agenda for Action, as well as to respond to partner

countries' demand for timely, comprehensive and forward-looking data on development cooperation activities.

IATI has continued to be hosted and administered by its multi-stakeholder Secretariat, as selected in mid-2013, providing the impetus to drive changes to increase the transparency and effectiveness of development

spending. The Secretariat is led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and includes the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the Governments of Ghana and Sweden, and a UK-based international development organisation, Development Initiatives.

1. Our achievements

Since the last Annual Report¹, IATI has made great strides forward. Have a look at the Timeline on pages 12 - 13 for a summary of our achievements.

The number of publishers has rocketed from 210 to 353 and the range of different kinds of organisations publishing IATI data has expanded to include more NGOs, private sector and Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) than ever before, as well as welcoming new bilateral and multilateral ODA providers and foundations as publishers. The geographic spread has also increased, with organisations based in 40 different countries now publishing to IATI (up from 30).

Our political outreach has gone from strength to strength. At the Global Partnership High Level Meeting in Mexico City, we launched **d-portal**, a country-based information platform for tracking resources for development, as well as co-hosting a successful side-event and welcoming several

mentions from keynote speakers and a reference in the final Communique.

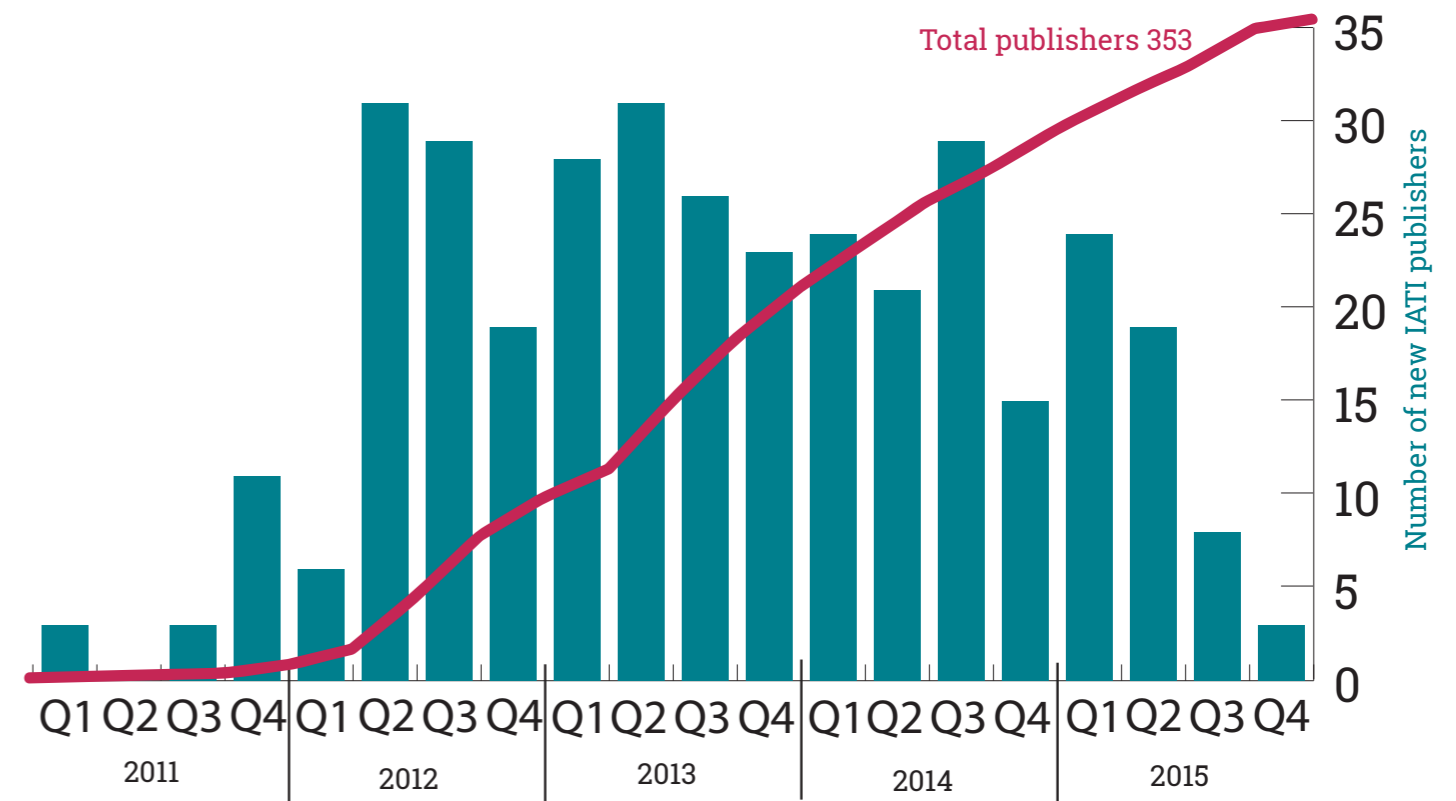
We engaged with emerging donors at a conference in Istanbul, highlighting the flexibility of the IATI Standard in adapting to the differing needs of these new actors. At the Third Conference on Financing for Development, we co-hosted a session on the Role of Data Standards and International Initiatives in Mobilising and Monitoring Financing for Development Commitments, and our work to show how the Standard could capture all resources for development, from the full range of sources, resulting in a reference to IATI in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Finally, IATI co-hosted a panel event on Joined-up Data Standards at the recent Open Government Partnership, also in Mexico City, where discussants explored how joining up standards like IATI can result in the better information needed for improved policy-making and accountability, particularly

so that we can gain more insight into whether the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are being funded and met.

A process of consultation and discussion with a group of DFIs resulted in consensus on best practice amongst these types of organisations, whose business model differs from traditional aid providers, resulting in some new kinds of IATI publisher, such as the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

2015 saw the launch of our first integer upgrade to the Standard - version 2.01. This milestone was the result of vibrant consultation and discussion amongst the IATI community, showing how engaged and active so many of our publishers and users are. This version of the Standard increased the number of mandatory fields, with a view to driving up the quality (and, therefore, usability) of IATI data, as well as cementing other vital changes to the Standard.

Figure 1: Growth in IATI publishers over time (2011-2015)



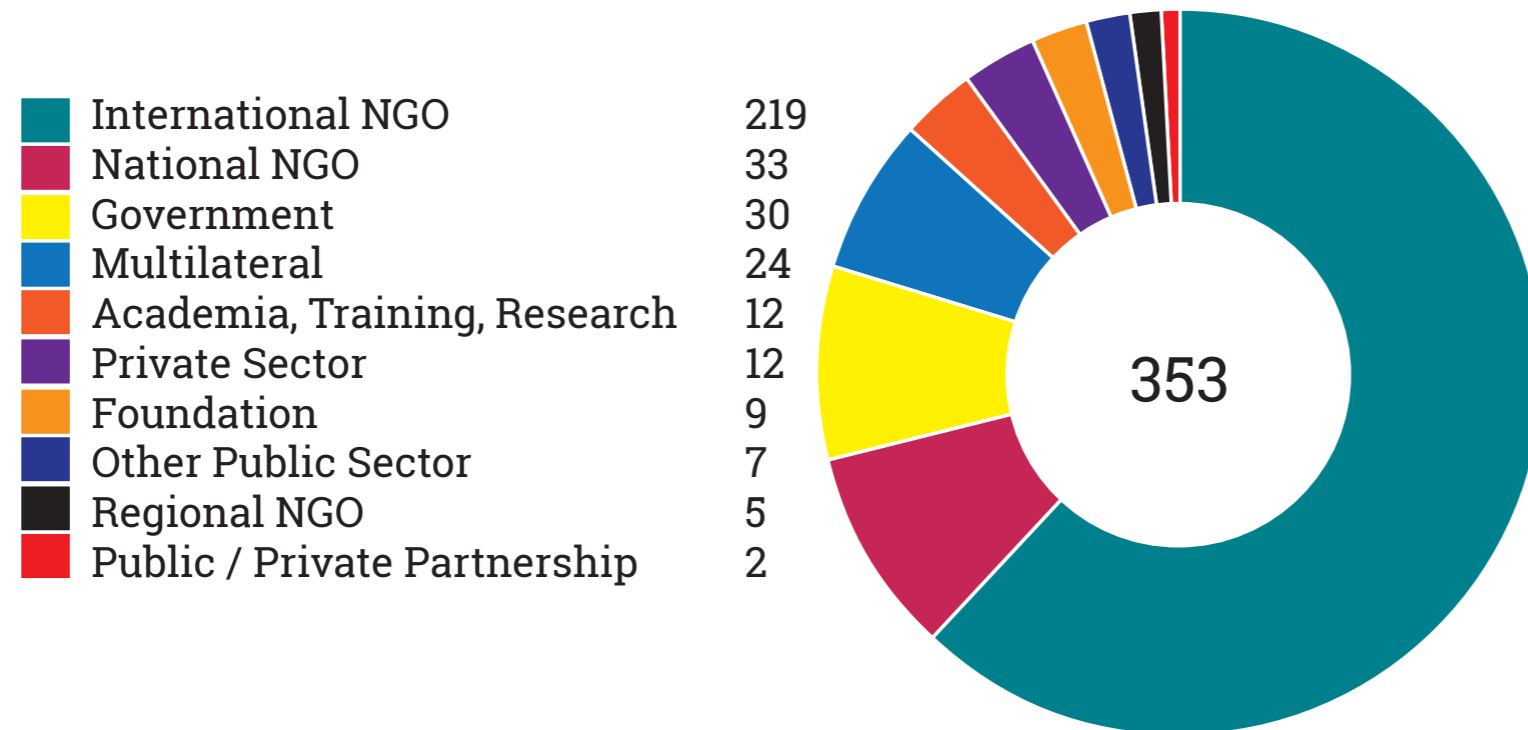
While the total number of IATI publishers has shot up to 353 over time, the number of new organisations sharing their data has remained fairly steady, as shown by the blue bars, representing the number of new publishers in each quarter.

¹ The previous Annual Report was published in May 2014 and covered the period Jan-Dec 2013



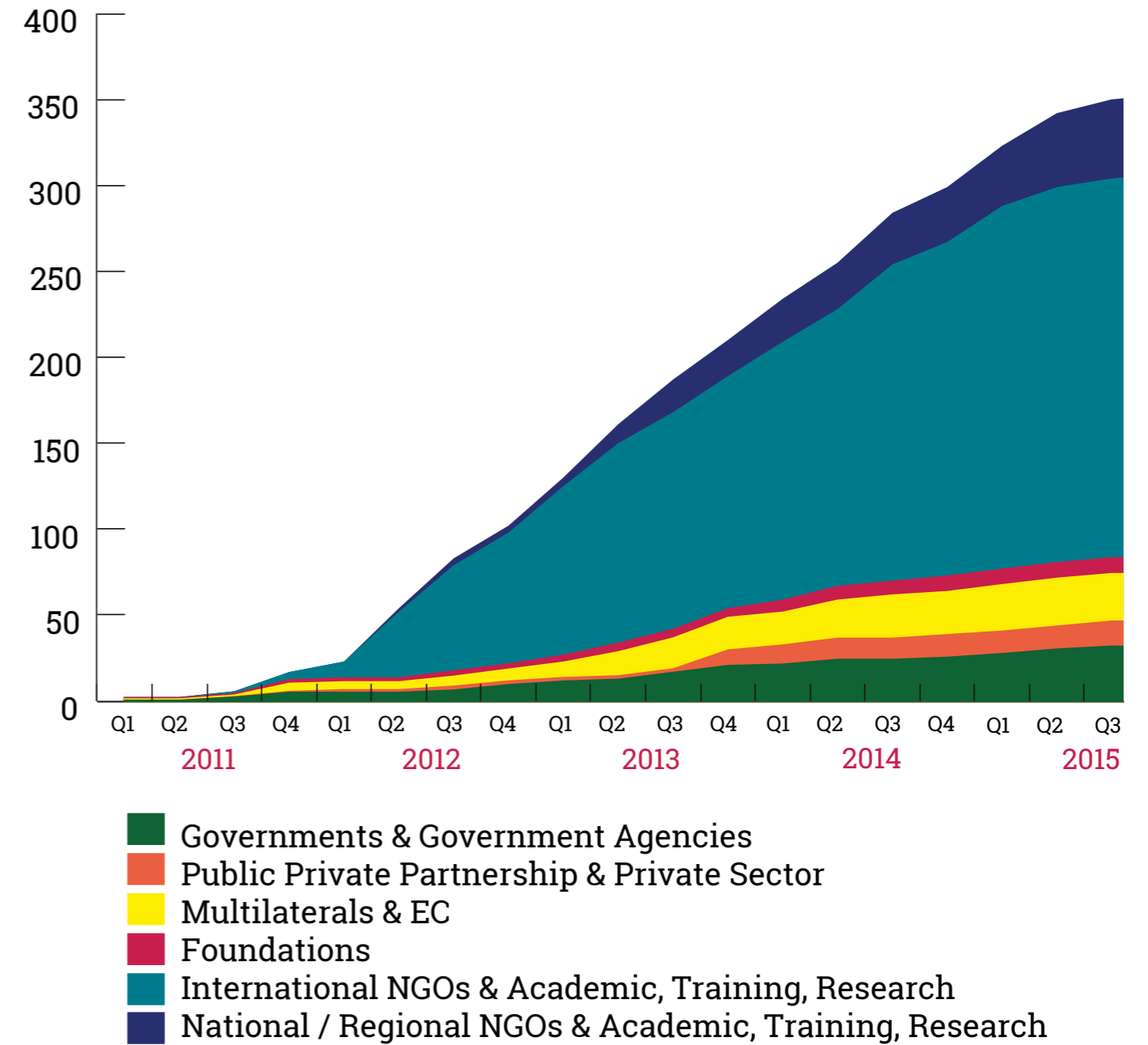
European Commission DG ECHO

Figure 2: IATI publishers by organisation type



A truly multistakeholder initiative, IATI publishers come from a wide range of different organisations.

Figure 3: IATI publishers by organisation type over time (2011-2015)



Not only has the number of IATI publishers significantly increased since 2011, the range of organisations opening up their data has also diversified, with NGOs now making up the majority of publishers.

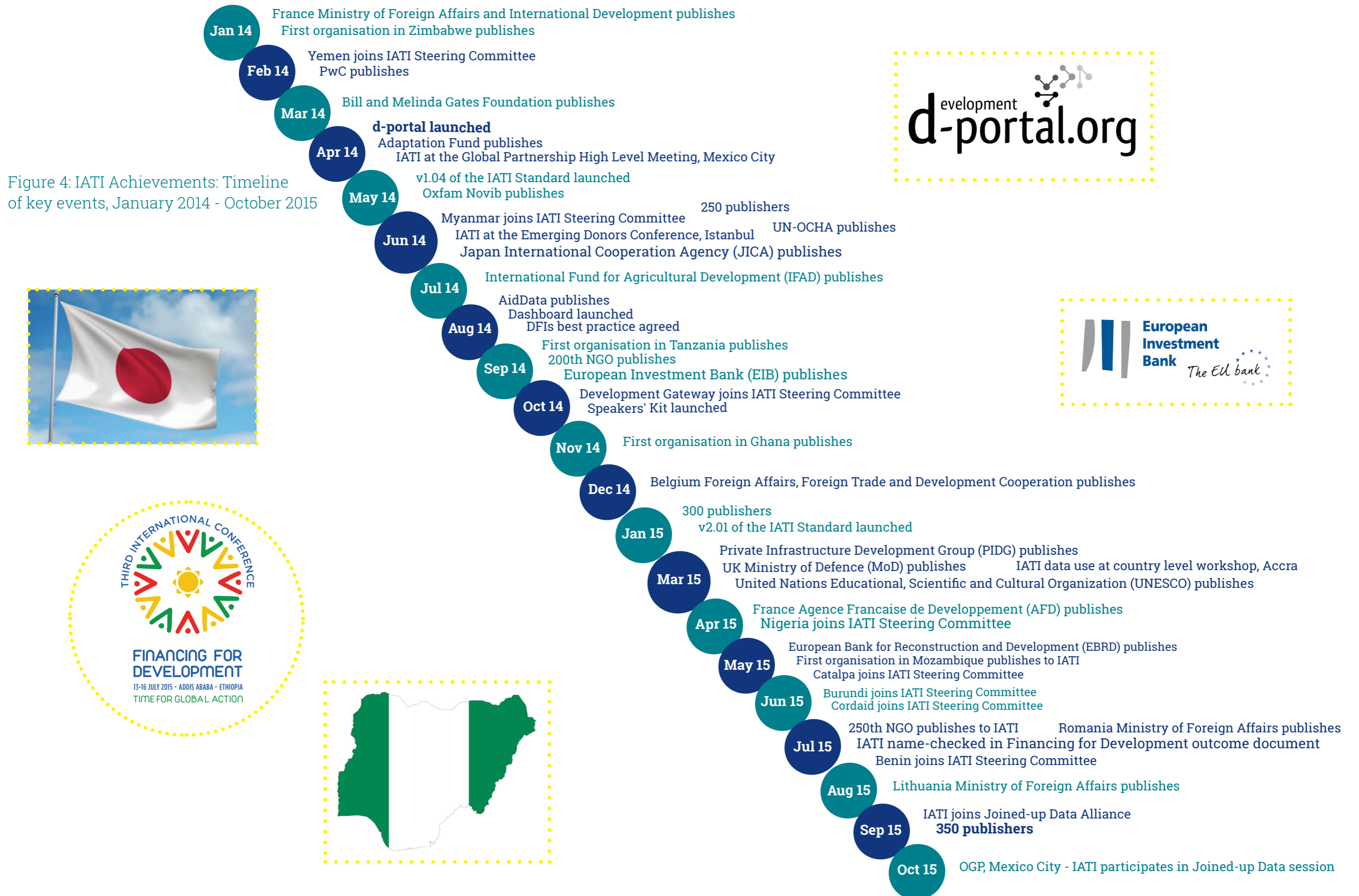
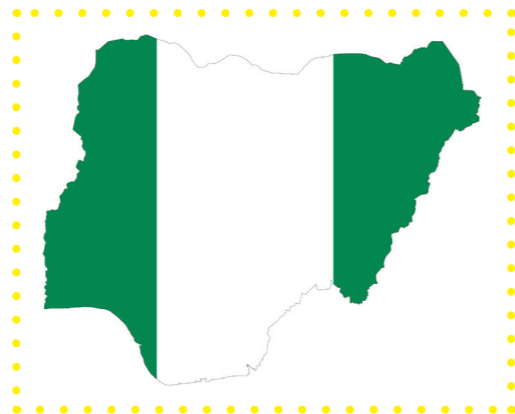


Figure 4: IATI Achievements: Timeline of key events, January 2014 - October 2015



Outreach and engagement

Both 2014 and 2015 have been busy years for IATI, presenting several significant opportunities for outreach activities.

The Global Partnership High Level Meeting, Mexico City, April 2014

Given the central importance of the Busan commitment to implement a common, open standard for the electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking data on development cooperation, participation in the Global Partnership's first High Level Meeting (HLM) in Mexico City in April was a key priority in 2014, and IATI contributed to the event in a number of ways.

Jointly with Development Initiatives, IATI developed **d-portal**, a country-based information platform for tracking resources for development. d-portal aims to provide line ministries, parliaments and civil society organisations in developing countries with information that can assist in the planning and monitoring of development activities. d-portal was launched in the market place at the Mexico HLM, where it was well received, with over 40 delegations visiting the stall for a demonstration on the first day. IATI was mentioned

by several speakers during the open plenary of the HLM including Dr. Rajiv Shah, (USAID Administrator), Daw Lai Lai Thein (Deputy Minister National Planning and Economic Development for Myanmar) and Vitalice Meja (Reality of Aid Coordinator for Africa). In addition, Korean Minister for Foreign Affairs Yun Byung-se announced that Korea would join IATI in 2015 – a move that he said would increase the trust of both taxpayers and partners. During this session, delegates were also shown a brief video on transparency and accountability that included references to both IATI and d-portal.

On the second day of the HLM, IATI co-hosted a successful focus event on 'Delivering development results through good governance, transparency and effective institutions' with OECD DAC and the Office of the President of Mexico. The session was chaired by Guillermo Cejudo (CIDE, Mexico), and speakers included: H.E. Sheikha Lubna al Qasimi (Minister of International Cooperation and Development, United Arab Emirates), Hillevi Engström (Minister for International Development Cooperation, Sweden), Mireya Agüero (Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Honduras), Alejandro González

(General Director of 'Gestión Social' (GESOC), Mexico) and Philipp Schönrock (Director and Centro de Pensamiento Estratégico Internacional (CEPEI), Colombia). IATI was referenced in paragraph 18 of the Mexico Communiqué, and also put forward a Voluntary Initiative that was annexed to the Communiqué. In this, IATI members proposed that Busan endorsers should accelerate their efforts to implement the Common Standard for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on their development cooperation, that other GPEDC members should take voluntary action to increase the transparency in similar ways, and that providers of development cooperation and developing countries should work together to increase data use.

International Development Cooperation: Trends and Emerging Opportunities Perspectives of the New Actors, Istanbul, June 2014

In June 2014, IATI Steering Committee members took part in a round table discussion on transparency during a conference co-hosted by the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) and UNDP. Robin Uytterlinde, Chair



of the IATI Steering Committee, emphasised that that while the IATI Standard has a solid core, it also has flexibility to accommodate the different needs of different actors, and IATI is keen to work with any emerging donors who were interested in engaging. From Madagascar, Isaora Zefania Romalahy spoke about his country's efforts to encourage donors to provide information for their Aid Information Management System (AIMS), which is available online.

He highlighted the importance of having information from emerging actors in the same dashboard in order to present a complete picture. He noted that not all South-South Cooperation can be quantified and this creates a challenge – existing mechanisms may need to be adapted to deal with this. As a concrete outcome of the round table, IATI proposed a technical workshop to explore how

existing tools and technologies like IATI could be adapted to capture the contributions of emerging actors.

Global Partnership planning workshop – Strengthening coordination to deliver results, Brussels, January 2015

The IATI Secretariat was invited to take part in a workshop co-hosted by the European Commission, the Global Partnership co-chairs and the Africa and Asia Pacific regional platforms that brought together participants from the broader GPEDC constituency, including representatives of the Busan Building Blocks and the Mexico Voluntary Initiatives (now referred to collectively as Global Partnership Initiatives). A number of IATI members contributed to the working group on transparency and the IATI Secretariat was invited to provide feedback from this discussion to the

plenary session. IATI has also provided two updates on the IATI Voluntary Initiative for the Global Partnership Steering Committee.

The Third International Conference on Financing for Development, Addis Ababa, July 2015

Reflecting the priorities identified by the Steering Committee, IATI's outreach activities in the first half of 2015 were heavily focused on the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD3) which took place in Addis Ababa in July. Throughout the FFD3 negotiations, a consensus emerged on the need to mobilise all forms of development finance – public and private, domestic and international – to promote sustainable development and support the ambitious targets proposed for the post-2015 agenda. The IATI Standard is already capturing information

on a variety of different international development finance flows and it could easily be adapted and extended to cover more. It therefore offers an ideal basis for developing a fully comprehensive standard for publication of information on all international development finance flows.

During the FFD3 negotiations, a number of IATI members highlighted these points and emphasised their relevance to the process, including Ghana, Bangladesh, the Netherlands, Sweden, the UK and the US. At the Conference itself, IATI co-organised a well attended side-event on the role of data standards in monitoring FFD commitments with Open Contracting, the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT), Transparency International and Publish What You Fund. High-level speakers included Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator; Professor Yemi Osinbajo, Vice President, Federal Republic of Nigeria; Alexander De Croo, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Development Cooperation, Digital Agenda, Telecom and Postal Services, Belgium; Hon. M A Mannan MP, State Minister for Finance and Planning, Bangladesh; Dana Hyde, CEO of the Millennium Challenge Corporation and José Ugaz, Chair, Transparency

International. On the final day of the conference, a **blog** by IATI Chair Robin Uytterlinde was published on the FFD3 website highlighting the importance of all development cooperation actors publishing data on all resource flows in a common format to enable tracking and analysis at country level. As a result of members' efforts, IATI was referenced in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda: Paragraph 127:

“We recognise that greater transparency is essential and can be provided by publishing timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on development activities in a common, open, electronic format, as appropriate. Access to reliable data and statistics helps Governments to make informed decisions, and enables all stakeholders to track progress and understand tradeoffs, and creates mutual accountability. We will learn from existing

transparency initiatives and open data standards, and take note of the International Aid Transparency Initiative.”

The Open Government Partnership Summit, Mexico, October 2015

In October 2015, IATI came together with Publish What You Fund and Development Initiatives to host a session at the Open Government Partnership Summit in Mexico on the Role of Joined-up Data Standards in Meeting and Monitoring the SDGs. Through a series of lightning talks moderated by Martin Tisné, Policy Director at the Omidyar Network, panellists from the Government of Mexico, Open Contracting, Publish What You Fund and Development Initiatives explored the value that joining up data standards can create for open data standards setters, producers and users alike. Discussions also touched on how joined-up, interoperable data can drive the better information that is needed for improved policy-making and accountability, particularly so that we can gain more insight into whether the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are being funded and met.



The role of joined up data standards in meeting and monitoring the SDGs

Joined Up Data Standards: turning more data into better information

@Joinedup_data

#joinedupdata



IATI version 2.01

Our first integer upgrade – to Version 2.01 of the Standard - went live in January 2015 and is now used by 114 publishers.

Consultation

Integer upgrades can involve substantial changes which are not necessarily backwardly compatible. Consequently, they require extensive consultation and formal approval by the Steering Committee. The entire process took nine months through three iterations, each with formal sign off, and involved over 300 written contributions, various sessions at the 2014 TAG and a number of conference calls for publishers and users to provide verbal input.

Content

The primary focus of the upgrade was consistency and consolidation: strengthening the core, making the Standard language neutral and laying a future-proof foundation for the identification of organisations. There was a broad consensus reached at the TAG in Montreal in January 2014 that, although these measures would involve pain, it would be our last chance to place the Standard on a more technically sound footing. A summary of the key changes in v2.01 are as follows:

- The number of mandatory fields for all publishers under all conditions was increased from two to ten. Rules relating to a number of subsidiary fields - which become mandatory when their parent fields are present - were also strengthened. The majority

of IATI publishers are providing valid data in more than 95% of each of the 'core' elements of the IATI Standard.

- In order for the mandatory rules to be implemented in an easy and consistent manner 'ordinality' was also introduced to the Standard. This means that the order in which fields are published must follow the order specified in the schema - the Standard's technical template;
- A number of key code lists - such as transaction type, activity status, and activity date type - were changed from English language acronyms to language neutral numerics.
- All occurrences of free-text were standardised to narrative fields that can be repeated for multiple languages; and
- Rules for the syntax of all organisation identifiers - particularly, at this stage, the mandatory identifier for the reporting organisation - were set to follow a standard registration-agency and registration-number format.

Lessons learnt

A number of feedback sessions were held at the TAG in Ottawa in May 2015. Themes echoed across these sessions include:

- Upgrades should be more focused on users of data - both their needs and the processing obstacles caused by changes;
- The original intention to do an integer upgrade every year is a bad idea. One every

three to five years is more realistic;

- Notwithstanding the long period of open consultation, some decisions were taken in a rush at the very end;
- A balance needs to be found in communicating consistent information to technical and non-technical communities alike; and
- Upgrades should follow a more thematic framework and plan, rather than be a medley of unrelated issues.

The IATI Technical Team will take this feedback on board, along with other comments from the IATI community, and make improvements to the upgrade process during 2016.

"2.01 adds more rigour to the Standard and allows publishers to provide better quality data. Certain fields are now available that better contextualise and enrich the data, and using codes for some elements makes language more neutral. Overall, this means that data is more comparable and, leading on from that, more user-friendly.

As publishers of IATI data, we need to make data easier to use and compare. As a key step in enabling users to gain more from IATI data, all publishers should move towards upgrading to 2.01"

Horia Sohir Debbiche
IATI and Aidflows Programme
Coordinator, African Development
Bank



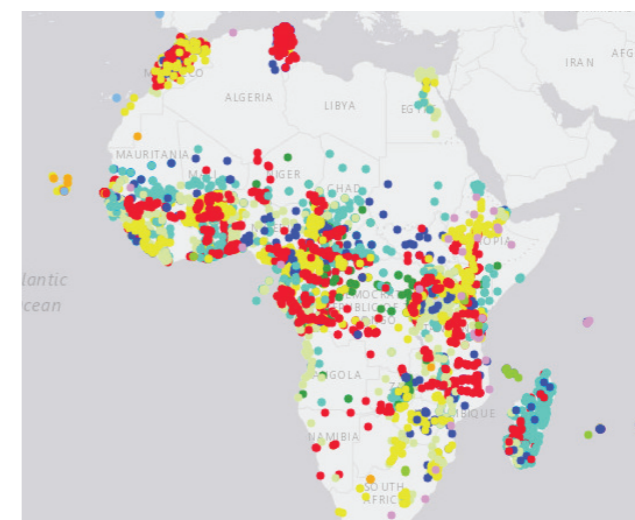
The African Development Bank (AfDB) is one of over a hundred organisations now using IATI Standard version 2.01 to publish our data. Version 2.01 was approved by the Steering Committee in October 2014 including changes to organisation identifiers, the number of mandatory fields and improvements to the reporting of free text fields.

The AfDB has a long standing commitment to transparency, and this includes publishing to IATI. We are always striving to keep this commitment proactive, for example through being one of the first multilateral development banks to publish geolocation data. For AfDB, IATI is not only about reporting, but also making the data more comparable and user-friendly. The AfDB first published to IATI in June 2013 and we wanted to show that it was possible to progress and achieve results quickly. When version 2.01 became available the upgrade was a natural move, opening up new opportunities and enabling us to enhance the quality of our data.

The process was quite easy, with clear steps to be followed: updating templates, adding new mapping, and deleting unnecessary elements. We used the IATI validator tool to make sure that we

had covered all the issues, and were in regular consultation with the IATI technical team for advice and support. One of the greatest challenges was to get all the team on board. To ensure this, we collaborated extensively with our IT team to ensure we all understood exactly what had to be added, deleted and reordered. Another more specific challenge for us was upgrading the geocoded data, as we were starting from version 1.03 for this part of the Standard. Again, support from Development Gateway and the IATI technical team allowed us to deal with more complicated issues.

Being amongst the first publishers to upgrade to version 2.01, we did face some challenges, as it was somewhat a journey of discovery.



Map Africa – the AfDB's interactive platform that maps the location of their investments

However, great collaboration both internally and externally allowed for a smooth process.

2.01 adds more rigour to the Standard and allows publishers to provide better quality data.

Certain fields are now available that better contextualise and enrich the data, and using codes for some elements makes language more neutral. Overall this means that data is more comparable and, leading on from that, more user-friendly.

Transitioning to the new version is just part of the process of publishing to IATI. All the guidance is available online and the IATI technical team is always available to advise and look at your data. The IATI validator tool is also important, as you can check whether your data files are valid against the 2.01 schema. If you are currently publishing using versions 1.04 or 1.05, it is really just a matter of redefining the template you use and doing a new mapping to the updated Standard.

As publishers of IATI data, we need to make data easier to use and compare for users. As a key step in enabling users to gain more from IATI data, all publishers should move towards upgrading to 2.01.

Development Finance Institutions

In 2013 and 2014, the IATI Secretariat worked with a group² of representatives from Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), International Finance Institutions (IFIs) and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) (hereafter collectively referred to as 'DFIs and IFIs') to reach consensus on best practice for these organisations wishing to publish to the IATI Standard.

DFIs and IFIs work extensively with private sector counterparts. In this environment, legal restrictions and related commercial confidentiality have to be taken into account when reporting on private sector operations. Thus, DFIs and IFIs have to approach publication to IATI in a slightly different way to traditional providers. Furthermore, the business models of these organisations do not allow for reporting on forward-looking financial flows.

The process to agree best practice for DFIs and IFIs implementing IATI began because of a broad recognition that the business models and practices of these types of organisations differ from those of traditional development

cooperation and grant aid providers. Rather than proceeding on the basis of individual exclusion policies, the group were keen to arrive at a common understanding of how they could publish to IATI. There was consensus that these organisations would welcome clarity and reassurance that there would be acceptance of the need for them to take a slightly different approach to IATI, despite the fact that IATI itself has only a small number of mandatory fields for all types of publishers. In exploring these potential issues, the group used the Common Standard implementation schedule as the basis for its discussions, taking each element in turn and exploring whether DFIs and IFIs would encounter any difficulties in providing these items of information when publishing to IATI.

The following areas have been modified or removed from the IATI implementation schedule:

- **Wording has been modified to better reflect different business models and use of language amongst DFIs and IFIs**

- **DFI and IFI publishers will not be required to publish forward-looking information to IATI, either because it is not available due to demand-driven business models, or because it is commercially confidential;**
- **Data on disbursements and expenditure may be delayed or withheld due to legal restrictions; and**
- **Data on repayments – specifically on the sale of equity and loan repayments – will not be published due to commercial confidentiality.**

Since we concluded this process, the European Investment Bank, Private Infrastructure Development Group and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development have published to IATI. The African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, CDC, the InterAmerican Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural and Development and the World Bank were already publishing to IATI.

² African Development Bank (AfDB); Asian Development Bank (ADB); Black Sea Trade and Development Bank; CDC Group plc; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD); European Investment Bank (EIB); InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB); International Finance Corporation (IFC); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG); Swedfund; and The World Bank.



The European Investment Bank (EIB) has been publishing to IATI for a year. We're continuously fine-tuning our systems, increasing data availability and improving procedures for providing the data.

Our partners and stakeholders have reacted very positively, and it has also enhanced cooperation with other institutions in the EU family on issues related to development transparency.

Earlier this year, following an extensive, public consultation process, we reviewed our transparency policy. The new policy commits us to the highest standards of transparency in our day-to-day work, and includes a specific reference to IATI commitments.

Publishing to IATI made us consider how we can better present our data and projects online – and how to interlink different online tools containing project information and documents. IATI also played a positive role in data quality and improving staff awareness about transparency. Downloads of IATI files have increased continuously – this demonstrates that people are using EIB data, and our operations are more visible.

We consider the publication of timely data to be of key importance, so we've explained to our staff that any data they put into the system will appear online shortly after, without any manual changes. As a result, we can now make updated IATI data available on a monthly basis.

As a financial institution that often works with private sector clients in a development context, the EIB has a different business model and way of operating than traditional aid agencies. The fact that IATI and the reporting Standard were not designed for this type of institution was a challenge. Before publishing, therefore, we worked very closely with the IATI Secretariat and other development finance institutions to put in place appropriate guidelines specifically for organisations within the financial sector. IATI publication cannot be achieved overnight. Resources are needed upfront – transparency does not come for free – but this investment pays off. After only six months, IATI reporting was proving to be very cost-efficient: we've automated publication as much as possible, which has allowed us to reduce the workload to a minimum.

There remains a challenge in publishing information that is contained in documents and for which automation is often not possible.

The EIB has worked successfully with the IATI Secretariat and other IFIs/DFIs to adapt the IATI Standard for organisations within the financial sector and this has helped immensely to bring IFIs/DFIs with similar business models closer to IATI.

We're now advising fellow financial institutions that also work with private sector clients in development on how they become associated with IATI.

2. Our community

The IATI community is a vibrant, diverse mixture of data publishers and users, political advocates for transparency, communicators, technical specialists and general open data enthusiasts. They come from all over the world and all kinds of organisations from small civil society organisations in developing countries to large multilaterals, and everything in between.

The IATI community is shaped by a range of interdependent constituencies, which together form the heart of the initiative. The community is comprised of different but not mutually exclusive groups. In multiple fora, IATI's implementers, publishers, developers, data producers and data users engage in lively exchanges and

collaborations. Collectively, the IATI membership, responsible for the political consensus, and the TAG community, driving the technical innovation and development of the Standard, are advancing the initiative and its vision.

2015 has been an important and particularly active time for the IATI community – for the first time in the history of the initiative key players of both the TAG community and the IATI membership came together for a joint event to collaboratively take IATI forward, both on the technical and political level. During these meetings, community relationships were built and strengthened, with publishers and data users gathering to improve data quality and increase data

use at country level. Strategic direction is guided by the political consensus of the entire multi-stakeholder membership, specifically taking into account the guidance of both partner country governments and CSOs representing the interest and needs of the end users of IATI data.

The IATI community serves as a forum for like-minded supporters of transparency and open data to enhance greater collaboration between all stakeholders involved. IATI's future relies on its strong community and continued support of all stakeholders of the initiative. In this Annual Report both the growth of the IATI membership and the achievements of the TAG community are presented.



Ottawa 2015

TAGGED

IATI members by HQ country



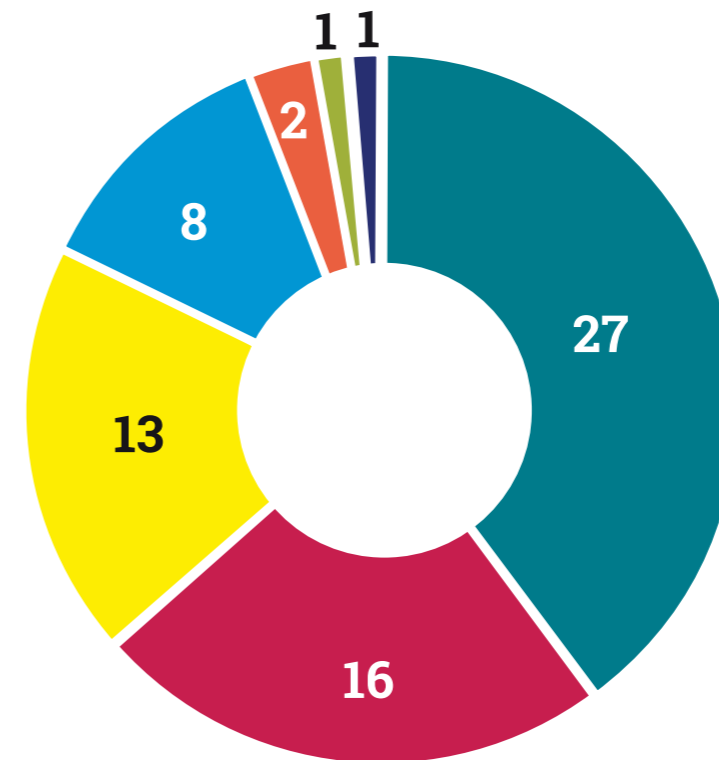
This map shows the location of IATI members from around the world.

See Annex 2 for full list

Figure 5: IATI members by HQ country



Figure 6: IATI members by organisation type



- Partner country
- Provider of development cooperation - Multilateral
- Provider of development cooperation - Government
- CSOs and other organisations
- Provider of development cooperation - Foundation
- Provider of development cooperation - Public Private Partnership
- Provider of development cooperation - Other public sector

Figure 7: New IATI members since 2014

Name	Organisation type	Year joined
Development Gateway	CSOs and other organisations	2014
Myanmar	Partner country	2014
Yemen	Partner country	2014
Benin	Partner country	2015
Burundi	Partner country	2015
Catalpa International	CSOs and other organisations	2015
Cordaid	CSOs and other organisations	2015
Nigeria	Partner country	2015

“Catalpa has benefited from the IATI organisations which have embraced openness and data sharing. We have been able to use this openness to provide better data to decision-makers at the country level to try to strengthen and inform local decision-making. Working with IATI data has served as a framework for greater collaboration for both Catalpa and our partners.”

David Roach

Catalpa International Director & Co-Founder

“Hosting an awareness workshop will help to equip the citizens with the tools and skills needed to access and analyse IATI data, which will be an added value in the present administration’s commitment to transparency and accountability in the utilisation of public resources, including development aid.”

Mr Bassey Akpanyung

Secretary of the National Planning Commission, Nigeria

Benefits of joining IATI as a member

2015 was a crucial year for IATI and its members. Once again it became clear that transparency is essential for the successful future of the development sector. The final outcome document for Financing for Development recognised the need for greater transparency, and IATI as a means of accessing reliable data. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasise the importance of partnership for sustainable development, where actors in development cooperation have the information they need to hold each other accountable.

Being a member of IATI, as one of the leading open data initiatives, substantiates the commitment of development cooperation providers towards transparency and accountability. IATI is a voluntary initiative that is open to all development cooperation providers seeking to increase the transparency of development cooperation, and improve its effectiveness in tackling poverty. Reflecting the multi-stakeholder nature of IATI,

bilateral donors, multilateral institutions, development finance institutions, and partner countries – as well as CSOs – are invited to become a member of the Steering Committee and play an active role in the initiative.

Joining IATI’s membership not only expresses an organisation’s firm commitment to lead on transparency in the development sector and be recognised as a key contributor to aid transparency; it also means having a stake in the governance of the initiative and its development. Members of the IATI Steering Committee are at the heart of the decision-making process of IATI’s political direction and management. Jointly, the members also enhance IATI’s technical work by contributing to the shaping of the IATI Standard to ensure it remains fit for purpose, and adjusting it to its future needs.

IATI’s members are leading by example. By strengthening their commitment to publish and openly report their activities, they are proving their thorough understanding of the need for open data to ensure efficiency and accountability.

IATI’s supporters are also contributing financially to strengthen IATI’s role as a key initiative in the transparency sector. Through a modest membership fee – and vital voluntary contributions from its strongest supporters – the membership equips IATI with the necessary funding to ensure the initiative’s continuous development and adaptation to users’ needs.

With the strong support of its members, IATI will be able to meet its ambitions to promote and enable greater use of IATI data, continue to support publishers to drive up the quality of existing data, and ensure that IATI is a key part of the changing open data and transparency landscape.

“Cordaid believes that co-creation leads to transformation. The use of IATI and open data in the international development sector challenges the status quo and demands a paradigm shift in the way all stakeholders work. Through the use of IATI, we all become more accountable and transparent, with an increased focus on the outcomes and impact rather than on inputs and activities, and fostering an environment of cooperation and collaboration.

We can also address the complex realities in which we work and involve all stakeholders in every step of creating sustainable solutions. IATI was a key driver for instilling results-based management culture inside Cordaid and harmonising our language with the recognised international standards.”



Simone Filippini
Chief Executive, Cordaid

Finances

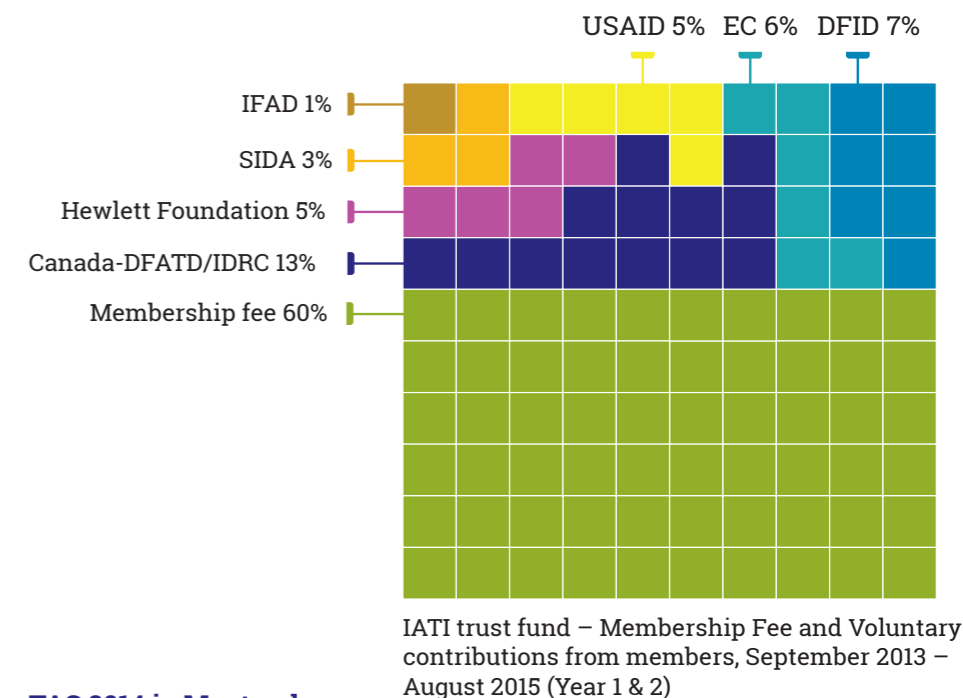
Community contributions

IATI’s multi-stakeholder nature is also reflected in its funding model, consisting of a combination of membership fees and voluntary contributions. As such, voluntary contributions provided by members are an essential funding source for the work and success of the initiative and crucial to ensure the delivery of vital IATI outputs. Thanks are due to IATI’s members for generously supporting IATI’s work with additional contributions in the past two years which truly helped to shape and strengthen the IATI community and its progress, as illustrated here by the example of the Canadian contributions.

Resourcing IATI’s future

IATI members have agreed on an exciting set of activities to manifest IATI’s ambitious vision of increased data use and data quality in the future. With the strong support of its members, IATI will be able to meet its ambitions to promote and enable greater use of IATI data, continue to support publishers to drive up the quality of existing data and ensure that IATI is a key part of the changing open data and transparency landscape.

Figure 8 IATI Financial contributions



TAG 2014 in Montreal

“The TAG was amazing – the range of people, the energy, the enthusiasm were fantastic. We have a vibrant community of geeks, data wranglers, policy people and communicators; if we harness their creativity we can keep building on the extraordinary achievements of IATI.”
Chair of the TAG, John Adams of the UK’s DFID

IATI TAG & SC Meeting 2015 in Ottawa

- 3-day event bringing together IATI’s technical and political communities.
- 130+ representatives
- 77 different government, multilateral organisations, NGOs, CSOs and private sector organisations

Financial Report provided in Annex 3, page 81

Find out more about how to help IATI reach its potential [here](#)



Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Report



John Adams, TAG Chair

“Very open and inviting atmosphere.”

“It was an amazing experience and I can’t wait to contribute more actively going forward.”

“I feel really motivated about my work with IATI now that I’ve seen how much interest and commitment there is.”

The 2015 IATI TAG was kindly hosted by the International Development Research Centre³, in Ottawa, Canada at the end of May. Around 100 members of the IATI community gathered for 2 1/2 days of workshops and discussions ahead of the IATI Steering Committee meeting. As at the previous TAG meeting in Montreal, there was a real sense of energy and enthusiasm, and a willingness of TAG members to share knowledge and experience with each other.

The TAG meeting provided a range of opportunities for people to share their experiences, ranging from deep-dive sessions on traceability models to five minute lightning talks, and covering workshops, formal sessions, plenaries and very useful discussions over coffee.

TAG themes

The sessions at the TAG meetings followed these broad themes:

Getting it Right looked at how we collectively improve the quality of the data that we publish.

The TAG is a useful forum for knowledge sharing and encouraging publishers to continually improve. Getting data users to talk to data producers helps greatly in this process.

Using the Data looked at the ways that people are using the data to solve real problems, from traceability of aid flows to importing into country systems. Having producers and consumers in the same room really helped producers to understand what is needed.

What Next? sessions focused on evolving the Standard in response to demand by users.

Challenges continue...

While the Ottawa TAG meeting showed that the IATI Standard is maturing and becoming a useful and universal way of sharing open data on aid flows, there is still work to do. In particular:

We need to continue to join up publishers and users of the data. It is difficult for publishers to know how and where they need to improve their data. Feedback from users helps to encourage publishers that they are not publishing into a vacuum. It is difficult for users of data to get improvements to the data if they can’t talk directly to the publishers and explain what they are trying to do.

We need to find clear examples of where IATI makes a real difference in the delivery, accountability or impact of international development funding. There are some promising areas, such as the use of IATI data in country Aid Information Management Systems (AIMS), or the use of IATI data to support a joined-up approach by donors in a country.

There are still significant barriers to data use. Some of these are technical for example, we need to find better ways of getting XML data translated into the tools and spreadsheets that most data analysts use. Some are due to the complexity of the data and the way that different publishers have adopted the Standard. And the data may not be as visible as other datasets to people carrying out analysis.

We need to tackle some critical challenges, for example showing in practice how to trace funding from one organisation to another (which the UK and Netherlands are pioneering), how we can extend IATI into related areas like humanitarian aid, or how we can join up IATI with other open standards⁴ to help answer a broader range of questions on international development.

...But the community is able

The TAG community is full of talented and passionate people. The TAG is broad-based with representatives from donors, partner countries, private sector organisations, CSOs, foundations and others. The TAG agrees on the broad goals of improving data quality and increasing usage, and works towards those goals.

Like many groups, TAG members are most effective when they are in one place and concentrating on one thing, like at a TAG meeting. Our challenges remain when we are back in our day-jobs and we lose momentum on some of the things we’ve agreed at the TAG. I encourage all TAG members to work hard to keep up your involvement in the community between meetings, using face-to-face collaboration, online platforms like IATI **Discuss** and opportunities like upgrade conference calls.

Overall, I still believe that the TAG community is an essential part of making IATI a sustainable success, and an able contributor to the Data Revolution. Ottawa helped to strengthen that view.

“Constructive and creative, a very good opportunity to meet fellow IATI enthusiasts.”

³ This work was carried out with financial support from the International Development Research Centre, Canada, and from the Government of Canada through the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development.

⁴ At a side-event in Ottawa, IATI signed up to be part of the Joined-up Data Alliance. This is an important joining up of different data standards groups to solve common problems. We hope that this will result in better interoperability between standards, making each standard that much stronger. See page 74 for more information on the Alliance.

TAG and Steering Committee 2015 Ottawa meeting participants



IATI TAG and Steering Committee meeting in Ottawa

- 3 day event bringing together IATI's technical and political communities.
- 130+ representatives
- 77 different governments, multilateral organisations, NGOs, CSOs and private sector organisations

Figure 9: TAG and Steering Committee 2015 Ottawa meeting participants by HQ country

3. Progress and challenges

The quality of IATI data is improving over time, particularly its timeliness (see figure 10), and many publishers are making concerted efforts to make the necessary improvements to systems and processes to drive up the quality of the data they publish, with the support of the IATI technical team.

In this section, we analyse the quality of the whole cohort of IATI publishers across the three Busan⁵ dimensions of timeliness, comprehensive and forward-looking and share the experiences of a range of organisations who are publishing and improving IATI data, from small NGOs to large multilaterals and bilaterals, from new publishers to more established ones.

These three key dimensions were highlighted in the Busan transparency commitment in 2011, and form the basis of publishing statistics on the [IATI Dashboard](#), and the proposed methodology for the Global Partnership transparency indicator.

Data for the infographics was taken from the IATI Dashboard, where anyone can check individual publisher's progress on key dimensions of data quality at any time in the ['Publishing Statistics'](#) section. The Dashboard is updated every night, thus providing a 'live' snapshot of the data available. More information on using the Dashboard can be found on pages 58-59.

Why does timely, comprehensive, forward-looking data matter?

Back in 2008, IATI began its work to develop the Standard by consulting stakeholders in partner countries about their information needs. This exercise confirmed that their top priorities were for **timely**, up-to-date and reliable information on **current and future (forward-looking) aid flows**. They also wanted **comprehensive** data that enabled them to build a complete picture of the resources available at country level, including data from non-traditional actors.

3.1 Improving data quality

Data that is as up-to-date as possible is vital for partner country governments, enhancing their ability to plan budgets, improve macroeconomic management, reduce duplication and provide greater accountability for service delivery.

Timely data is also important for donors, improving harmonisation with other actors and supporting improved domestic accountability. It is equally important to parliamentarians and civil society organisations in both donor countries and partner countries, enabling them to hold governments to account for their use of resources.

There have been great strides forward in the publication of timely data across IATI publishers. While too many organisations are failing to update their data at least annually (62%), 31% of publishers are updating their data at least quarterly. However, in terms of volumes of flows reported to IATI, the picture is a lot more positive as shown in Figure 10 below

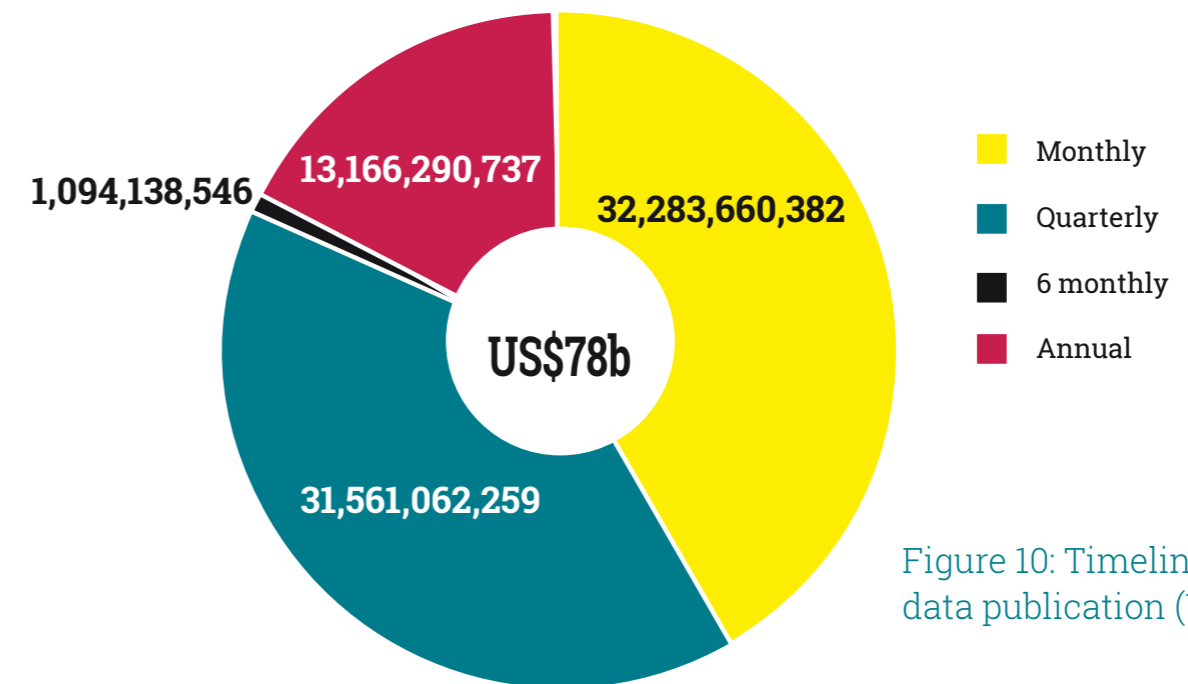


Figure 10: Timeliness of IATI data publication (US\$)

US\$78 billion has been reported to IATI this year (2015 disbursements and expenditure up to 30 October 2015). Of this

80% (US\$63bn) is from publishers updating their data at least quarterly

41% (US\$32bn) is from publishers updating their data at least monthly

⁵ Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, paragraph 23c



The United States Government (USG) continued to make significant strides in 2015 in meeting our goals for open and transparent access to foreign assistance data. ForeignAssistance.gov, the US mechanism for IATI reporting, is now reporting more data from a broader set of sources.

ForeignAssistance.gov now has 10 agencies reporting to the site. These agencies represent 98% of the Foreign Assistance portfolio. In addition to reporting budget, financial and award data, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State plan to report programme-level results data by country by the end of calendar year 2015.

These actions support our efforts to incorporate meaningful results indicators into programmes to inform future programme planning.

There are challenges, however, with reporting financial and programmatic data across 10 USG agencies, including data gaps and data collection across disparate and occasionally incompatible record systems.

For example, agencies may track budget and financial data using multiple systems that may not always be linked to programme management systems.

To help inform the US Government's aid transparency agenda, USAID conducted three aid transparency country pilot studies in Zambia, Ghana, and Bangladesh. The country pilots assessed the demand for and relevance of information that we're making available, including in the IATI format, as well as the capacity of different groups to use it. Findings highlighted a systematic lack of awareness of existing information sources, aid transparency efforts and their relevance. It also pointed to the need to improve accessibility and use of the data, both by external users and within the US Government. The **final report** summarises findings from the three pilots and provides recommendations to help improve the transmission of foreign assistance data, to ensure that the transparency efforts of the US Government create development impact. Although the report is certainly US focused, all IATI reporters will find value in some of the main findings, conclusion and recommendations.



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

As custodians of public trust, we at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have an obligation to conduct our work in the most transparent manner possible.

This is especially true in 2015, a critical year of transition for global development, as world leaders embrace a new sustainable development agenda with the recent adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Public access to information is key to effective participation of all stakeholders, including ordinary citizens, in the human development process. Greater access to information enables individuals to better hold leaders and development actors accountable. And the more accountable UNDP is to the public we serve, the more effective we will be as a partner for developing countries as they strive to achieve the SDGs and tackle climate change.

At UNDP, we have a long-standing commitment to transparency. Our country offices publish financial, procurement and programme information online on a monthly basis. And **open.undp.org**, our online transparency portal, allows open, comprehensive, public access to data on more than 6,000 development projects in 177 countries and territories worldwide.

In 2014, Publish What You Fund's Aid Transparency Index recognised our corporate efforts toward enhancing transparency by ranking UNDP first out of 68 major institutions evaluated worldwide.

And in 2015, we are striving to be even more transparent, with the publication of significantly more project documents than last year and, for the first time, publishing activity-level forward-looking budgets, results data and contract summaries. In addition, we've updated our information disclosure policy to make it more independent and in line with international best practices. UNDP's road to increasing transparency has not been as simple as pushing a button and watching the data go live. It is a long process, involving coordination between various internal teams ranging from financial, to technology, policy, operations management and communications; and including a good deal of coordination between headquarters, regions and country offices. Ensuring that our data is of sufficient quality to publish to the IATI Standard requires long lead times, and we have been challenged by the limitations of,

and necessary changes to, our existing technology and systems for capturing and publishing the required new data.

Our hard work has paid off, and we've already seen the benefits of improving our transparency. As part of the IATI data-publication process, all UNDP country office and headquarter units were asked to review their project data. This has led to better internal information sharing, and improved quality of the data itself.

UNDP units and country offices have also started using IATI data available in open.undp.org for internal search and monitoring purposes. One recent example:

UNDP's evaluation unit used our IATI data to find details on our anti-corruption projects and their impact at the country level.

UNDP became a leader in the transparency movement, including our role in leading the IATI Secretariat, by making an organisation-wide commitment to doing all we can to meet and promote the IATI Standard.

We believe that transparent, responsive, and accountable institutions will be a vital part of what it takes to improve people's lives and implement the new sustainable development agenda over the next 15 years.

Comprehensiveness

Figure 11: Comprehensiveness: Number of IATI publishers providing valid data in more than 95% of each element

	Core Elements			
	2014		2015	
	No of Publishers	% of Publishers	No of Publishers	% of Publishers
Reporting-Org	290	82	293	83
Title	284	80	289	82
Version	273	77	286	81
Status	278	79	281	80
Iati-identifier	269	76	274	78
Description	251	71	260	74
Activity Date	246	70	250	71
Sector	202	57	222	63
Participating Organisation	193	55	201	57
Country or Region	187	53	199	56

Figure 12: Comprehensiveness: Number of IATI publishers providing at least some valid data in each element

	Value Added Elements			
	2014		2015	
	No of Publishers	% of Publishers	No of Publishers	% of Publishers
DAC Sectors	198	56	187	53
Contacts	169	48	174	49
Activity Documents	131	37	146	41
Activity Website	95	27	94	27
Location Details	68	19	69	20
Conditions Attached	27	8	28	8
Result / Indicator	19	5	24	7
Geographic Coordinates	14	4	20	6
Capital Spend	7	2	9	3



Detailed data from all key actors is essential to provide partner country governments with an overview of the international resources available to them. More comprehensive data improves budget alignment, increases national capacity for coordination and promotes mutual accountability. It helps donors to link their spending to results, coordinate their efforts and facilitate research and learning. It enables parliamentarians and CSOs to put pressure on governments for delivery, it enables them to undertake research and, where CSOs publish data themselves, it increases their visibility, accountability and effectiveness.

The tables show that, while the majority of publishers are publishing valid data for the core elements, there is substantial room for improvement on those using the 'value added' elements of the Standard. The poor performance on value added elements impact on data users' ability to access information on geolocation and results, as well as key documents associated with activities, leaving users with little context for IATI activities.

“Transparency and open data are key elements in our aim to learn from and improve on our development efforts, especially in view of the challenges we face in meeting the SDGs. The IATI Standard provides the perfect tool to speak a common language among all our partners, including civil society, the private sector and developing countries; and to provide timely data for monitoring.”

Christiaan Rebergen
 Director General International Cooperation
 Netherlands

Forward-looking

Information on future resource flows is essential for partner country governments, maximising the productivity of public spending and supporting macroeconomic management.

Greater predictability is also important to donors, improving harmonisation and increasing the impact of their interventions. Forward-looking information helps advocacy CSOs to hold governments to account, and it helps operation CSOs to better coordinate their activities with those of other actors and increase their impact.

Unfortunately, forward-looking data is the weakest of the three dimensions of data quality:

Only 20%

of expected spend for 2016 has been reported as forward-looking budgets

Only 8%

of expected spend for 2017 has been reported as forward-looking budgets

Furthermore, only a handful of organisations are publishing substantial forward-looking data:

99% of the value of 2016 budgets is provided by just 13 publishers

Figure 13: Forward-looking data published to IATI

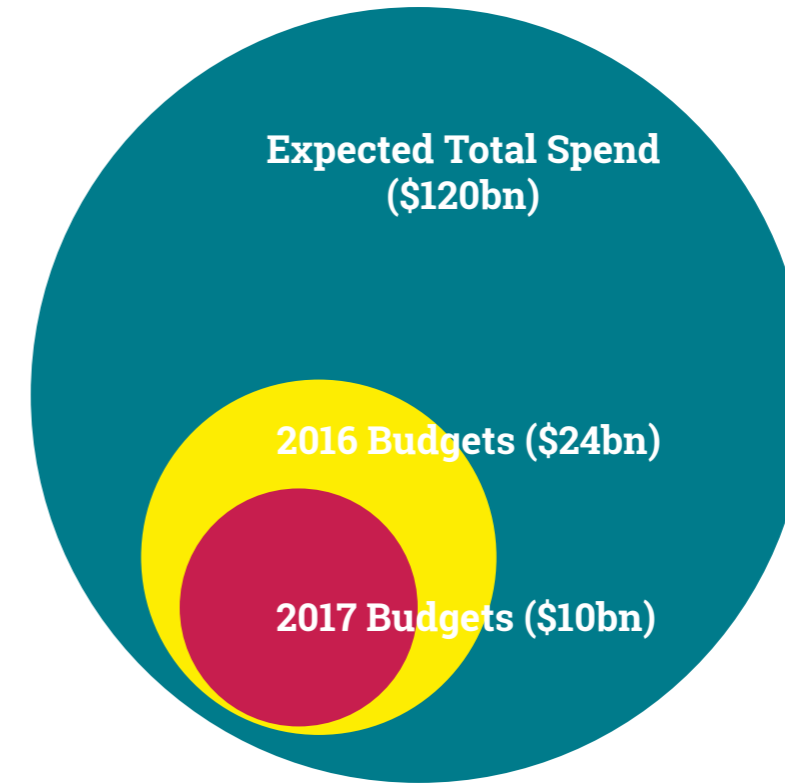


Figure 14: Organisations publishing the majority of 2016 budgets to IATI (scaled according to volume of money published)





Over the past year, we have moved from piloting the publication of IATI data in a few of our country programmes to the full rolling-out and embedding into our business-as-usual processes. In doing so, we have open-sourced our IATI publishing tool that can take simple Excel spreadsheets and automatically produce the complex IATI XML files required for publication. We did this because no other freely available tool can publish IATI data to the level of compliance to the Standard that we required. The tool requires no installation and works offline, which is particularly useful when working in the field.

For us, IATI publication is an opportunity to strengthen and align new and existing internal effectiveness processes. It has given rise to a number of data standards in the organisation and led to our data becoming more accurate. It has also helped to streamline our external reporting processes, for example, we have automated parts of our International INGO peer review publications using IATI concepts. We have started to explore how other organisations' IATI data can assist our decision-making processes to drive greater efficiencies, and have formed new programmes of development work with partners who have contacted us as a result of our IATI data.

WaterAid continually improves the amount of IATI data we publish, its accuracy and our coverage of the Standard. Rather than change everything in one go, we have slowly evolved our processes to reduce any potential reporting burden and have ensured that each improvement has provided significant internal benefit to WaterAid. To enable this, we have engaged with the global IATI movement to help adapt the IATI Standard so that it is fit for NGO purpose, as well as for donor organisations. As the Standard develops, and as more organisations publish IATI data, we hope to increasingly draw on IATI data to inform our decision making.



EMMS International is an international healthcare charity working to save and improve lives in Malawi, India, Nepal and Scotland. Accountability and transparency are essential to our work, both for the countries in which we work and for funders.

Being aware that complete and comprehensive data is crucial to the working of IATI, from the outset we were determined to go beyond the minimum publishing requirements of a DFID grant recipient. Our organisation recognises that publishing geographical data, complete financial data and details of outcomes and impact can help a variety of stakeholders to make decisions – and hold others accountable. We see it as our small contribution towards making information

open in the countries where we work, helping others to hold us accountable too.

In 2015 we invested significant time, with the support of Bond, in publishing detailed data on all current projects, always providing more detail rather than less. Our organisation sees IATI as part of an overall drive to improve our transparency and professionalism.

Publishing to IATI did present challenges. As we hold data in different systems, we had to review our processes and improve the quality of data across three departments. This led to refining measurements, for example, to have one key indicator per project – a simple barometer of success.

By getting programmes, finance and communications staff to work together on IATI publishing, we are now looking at ways of using this data internally; we intend to use our published data as a tool for reporting to staff, senior management and the board.

Our staff are also looking into how to feed back the data into the organisation, for example through our website and in reporting to donors and the public. They've even made a pitch to a 'hackathon' to find better ways to get data published.

Emms International wants people in the countries where we work to be able to hold us to account; to do that, they need the right sort of information put into IATI.



Oxfam Novib first published to the Registry in May 2014 and since June 2015 we've been publishing IATI data on a daily basis, allowing us to make quick corrections and be up to date.

Now we're preparing to upgrade to IATI Standard version 2.02 and our new dataset will include longitude and latitude coordinates, and outcome and output data. Our project browser, **ATLAS**, is being rebuilt too, partly in response to user feedback. The new ATLAS will locate projects accurately on the map, and show realised outputs and outcome data. The map and the interface will be more touch friendly, and allow import from different data sources.

In 2014, publishing our core data openly was quite a scary prospect. One would hear, "Yes,

but ..." followed by excuses to have doubts and be afraid. This has gradually changed and improved: people understand and make the most of the benefits of having broad access to project information.

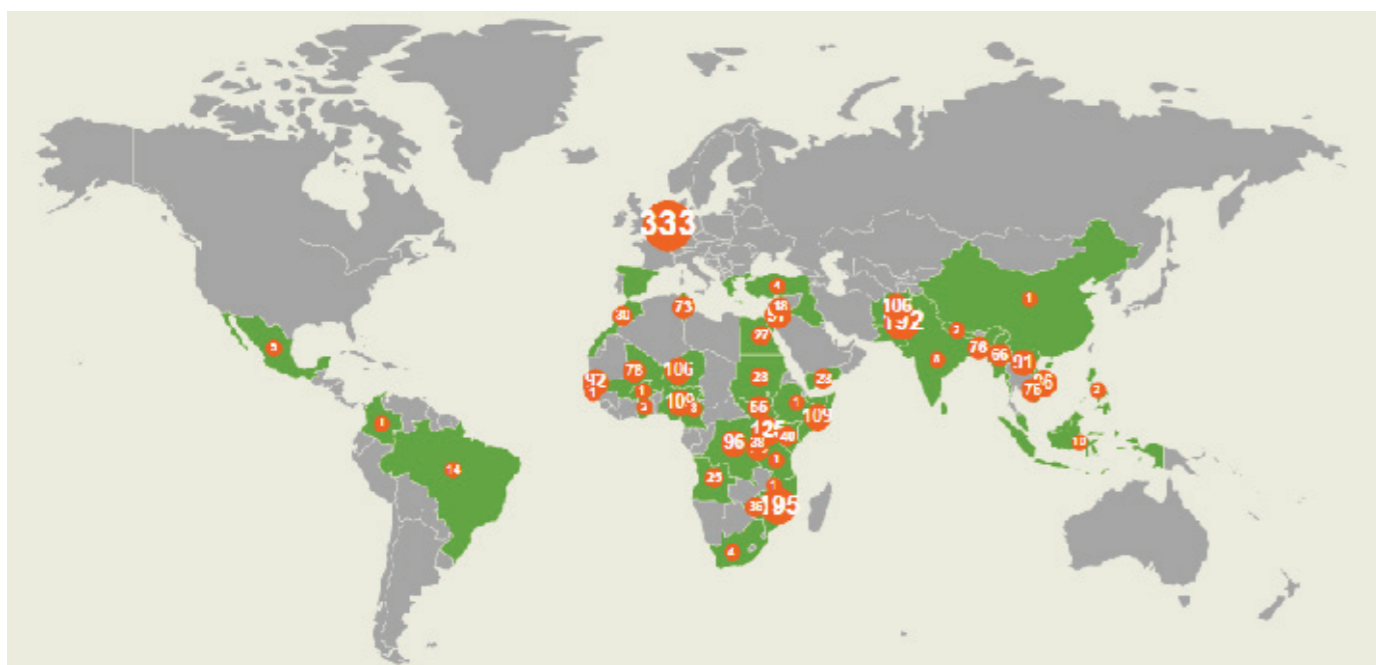
Internal, logged-in ATLAS users can access project files across all teams. Substantiating a track record, and finding and using 'similar' projects, case studies, stories and experiences has become easier. Also, internal and external auditors benefitted from having better access to project files.

Maintaining data quality in project records is an ongoing challenge, and not necessarily IATI-specific. IATI publication, and ATLAS, contributed by disclosing all sorts of inaccuracies,

gaps and incomplete project documentation and filing.

Project résumés, actor descriptions and project titles were meant for internal use only, so not necessarily phrased in a public friendly way. We frequently encountered complex abbreviations, and the use of advanced 'development language', mixed with cryptic short cuts.

Gradually, however, the quality of project records, and the IATI dataset, is really improving. While our major, internal focus remains on financial accuracy, compliance and accountability, IATI publication has certainly contributed to higher awareness and improved checks on and control of completing project documentation and filing titles and descriptions.



Oxfam Novib's ATLAS project browser



The United Nations Population Fund is an international development agency that promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. We support countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe, every young person's potential is filled.

In April 2012, UNFPA endorsed IATI. In 2015, we've met the commitments set out in the Accra Agenda for Action as follows:

Activity reporting: UNFPA discloses regular, detailed and timely information on volume, allocation and, when available, results of development expenditure to enable more accurate budget, accounting and audit by partner countries.

Knowledge sharing: UNFPA makes public all information linked to commitments and disbursements.

Sharing actual budgets: UNFPA provides full and timely information on annual commitments and actual commitments and disbursements, so that partners are in a position to accurately record all aid flows in their

budget estimates and their accounting systems.

Sharing forward budgets: UNFPA makes public regular and timely information on rolling three year forward expenditure plans, with indicative resource allocations where possible so that stakeholders can integrate them into their medium-term planning and macroeconomic frameworks.

Applied innovation: UNFPA continues to improve information systems and continues to address any constraints to delivering sustainable transparency. This includes developing solutions to address gaps in existing systems and addressing existing policy, operational guidance, accountability norms, and support and services related to aspects of the Fund's work such as finance, budgets, procurement, administration and management information. UNFPA is working towards full

automation of reporting of data in the IATI Standard. Highlighting our commitment under the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, we'll continue to release quarterly updates and have been IATI version 2.01 compliant since September 2015. UNFPA is actively engaged with the international community and we continue to make data more usable and accessible by embracing technologies such as machine-readable files, APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) and data visualisations. We launched an innovative transparency portal and, more recently, launched a 'realtime' data release to help increase collaboration with development partners. An active participant in the Data Revolution, UNFPA continues to lead the way in helping the UN system improve reporting of Development Assistance as well as improving coordination of humanitarian efforts through expanded use of data.

We're enhancing reporting systems to support the monitoring of humanitarian response and our contribution to the SDGs – improving the quality, coverage and availability of disaggregated data to ensure that no one is left behind.



Foreign Affairs, Trade and
Development Canada

Affaires étrangères, Commerce
et Développement Canada

Canada already had a long-standing commitment to transparency when the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) joined IATI in November 2011. CIDA was one of the first donor agencies to offer an online project database, the Project Browser, starting in 2004. The Project Browser required processes to generate, validate and approve project information for publication, providing invaluable foundations for the adoption of the IATI Standard. CIDA was also able to extract several elements required by the IATI Standard from its existing systems, since they were common to the OECD DAC reporting system which CIDA was already using.

Nevertheless, quite a bit of work was required to enable CIDA – and then DFATD (from 2013) – to improve the quality, timeliness and completeness of its data

over time. These adjustments gave us an opportunity to streamline and strengthen quality assurance. This process can be summarised in three main stages:

The first data release, in October 2012, focused on existing DAC fields and involved manual validation of individual project data. This time-consuming work yielded hundreds of corrections to be made in source systems. While CIDA already had a process for such corrections – during the annual preparation of DAC reports – the quarterly effort required for IATI provided a powerful incentive to enforce corrections more stringently. The initial publication brought two important benefits:

The huge effort for the in-depth cleaning of project data at source made the preparation of the subsequent DAC

report faster. Other reports are also easier to produce given the increased confidence in the quality of the source data.

The initial publication, which took place before the release of CIDA's implementation schedule, helped identify the elements of the Standard most challenging to the agency, and thus informed the preparation of the schedule and the modifications required in project management systems.

Throughout 2013 and 2014, our quarterly releases became, increasingly, 'business as usual', with a decreasing data-quality burden. Instead, our focus was on strengthening quality-at-entry, for instance, by adding mandatory data validation steps in key stages of the project lifecycle, and increasing data completeness (i.e. the number of projects and fields).

The businessmodernisation process underway at CIDA provided opportunities for us to integrate IATI requirements within broader change processes. A standalone effort to align systems to IATI would have been more difficult, costlier and slower to implement.

In 2015, we improved on timeliness, with monthly data releases, in addition to forward-looking information (three-year country budgets and project planned disbursements). Other dimensions of data quality are coming into sharper focus, with a view to make the data more useful to users, particularly in partner countries.

For example, Canada is part of efforts to better align IATI data on country systems (budget identifier) and to enable traceability (other project identifiers).

We have supported other government departments in publishing their own IATI data.

Implementing the IATI Standard has led to discussions on how web tools are used for internal (colleagues) and external (public) communications. We are also leveraging it to change the way departments exchange information.

Going forward, our Directive on Open Government will provide additional impetus to further improve the quality, timeliness and completeness of our aid data. However, as the IATI community increasingly recognises,

“the priority is now to ensure IATI data is used to its full potential. We continue to seek ways to increase internal use of IATI data – probably the main and easiest driver of data quality – and in partner countries, by partner governments, accountability institutions, civil society, citizens and the donor community.”



"The European Commission fully supports the transparency of aid data, and sees IATI as an important mechanism to enhance accountability and contribute to improving planning by partner country governments. Access to data on development activities is crucial for effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda. For this reason, the European Commission publishes monthly IATI datasets on all our development and humanitarian aid, and is making strides to improve the comprehensiveness of this data to remain at the forefront of aid transparency."

Fernando Frutuoso de Melo

Director-General in charge of International Cooperation and Development at the European Commission (DG DEVCO)



A strong advocate of aid transparency and one of the original signatories of IATI in 2008, the European Commission (EC) has been among the front-runners in implementing the IATI Standard.

During the course of 2015, four Commission bodies that provide aid assistance⁶ have been actively involved in the improvement of their publications to the IATI Standard in line with the commitments undertaken during the Busan High Level Forum in 2011.

Important synergies and close coordination among the four Directorates General have produced significant results so far. A joint effort across all EC bodies involved is currently ongoing, with the aim of improving both the structure and the content of our data. In particular, we intend to publish hierarchical data on the Commission activities in order to be able to provide more complete sets of information at a preliminary stage of the programme cycle. The two-layer sets of data will include further details, for example, on activity objectives and evaluations. This is also particularly relevant to publishing information on results, which we foresee in the near future. Such improvements will allow us to publish a more complete set of information for the benefit of partner countries, major stakeholders, experts and also to the wider public. In order to continue to

contribute to the creation of a global standardised information system on development assistance,

we will maintain a strong commitment to further increasing the quality and quantity of the information we publish to the IATI Standard.

Further refined during 2015, the **EU Aid Explorer** is the Commission's unified tool for sharing and visualising project data relating to EU external assistance, in particular humanitarian aid, crisis response, development and pre-accession assistance. Through the Aid Explorer website, internal users, as well as the public, can access comprehensive data on aid flows funded through the main Commission external assistance instruments as well as of those from EU member states and other aid donors worldwide.

Finally, we have continued our support for an ambitious transparency agenda, playing a leadership role in advancing it with EU Member States and partners. In particular, DG DEVCO carried out the EU-DEVFIN project aimed at building capacity in new EU

Member States to report ODA data by developing software which produced IATI-compliant datasets, and training officials on its use. In July 2015, Romania became the first EU-13 country to publish data on their development cooperation activities to IATI. In August Lithuania followed suit.

We also publish our IATI data into the **European Union Open Data Portal**, whose main purpose is to improve data visibility, to facilitate access to datasets already published on other portals and therefore to increase their re-use within and across borders.

The European Commission's showcase

The Commission rolled out the publication of IATI data across its main aid-spending directorates, starting with DG DEVCO's initial publication in October 2011, followed by DG NEAR (previously DG Enlargement), ECHO and the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments' (FPI) publication in July 2013.

An inter-service group of these four directorates was established in 2013, with each presenting a Common Standard implementation schedule tailored to the specifics of each department. The year 2013 saw all four making great strides in both the breadth of data published and the degree of automation of data publications. The inter-service group also assisted the

European Investment Bank (EIB) towards its first IATI publication in 2014.

The group engages at both the technical and policy levels. Some of the technical issues that the group has been tackling in recent times include: delivering as-yet unpublished data indicators, improving the format of data publication, ensuring improved, uninterrupted and timely publication of IATI data with the design and build of proposed new internal IT platforms, enhancing internal use of the data published.

At the policy-level, the group is engaged in developing an internal awareness raising strategy for transparency issues, organising internal training/awareness sessions on transparency and IATI, consulting for building a common position on external transparency issues and ensuring a coherent approach to engaging with the IATI community through the TAG and the Steering Committee.

Working together has facilitated peer-to-peer learning, allowed for better utilisation of capacity and brought all the DGs to a somewhat similar level in terms of their publication, while encouraging improvements based on each other's publication strengths. It has also been useful for garnering management support and buy-in on issues related to IATI publication.

⁶ Directorate General (DG) for International Cooperation and Development - DEVCO; DG European Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations - NEAR; Foreign Policy Instruments - FPI; and Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO).'



MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF FINLAND

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland has been publishing IATI data since 2011 and, as a part of our new data warehouse project, the IATI data creation process has been automated, and the development aid data will be updated in IATI format once a month.

So far the IATI XML files haven't been used in our internal reporting, as the same data can be found in more easily accessible format in our database. However, the interest for comparable data with our peer countries is rising, and the possibility to upload IATI files published by the other donors into our data warehouse is something we will look into.

The biggest challenge related to IATI reporting has probably been the timeliness of the data. As the IATI data was based on our OECD DAC CRS reporting, the resulting file was updated on average over a year after the

date of transaction. The new automated updating process will cut this delay to one month. As more data is published in a more timely fashion, it will put some pressure on the data quality.

For that reason several data validation routines have been built into the source systems and more attention has been given to instructing the desk officers on the importance of data quality. In fact,

the public exposure of the activities on our website has already had a clear positive effect on the quality of source data.



Gavi's mission is to ensure that children in the lowest income countries have access to life-saving vaccines. Since our creation, we've reached half a billion children and prevented seven million deaths.

Accountability is a core principle in our strategy to support the efficient and effective delivery of immunisation programmes. Accountability and transparency are anchored in our access to information policy – stressing our commitment to provide full disclosure of financial and operational data and documentation.

This strong commitment is recognised and valued by partners, including the independent Aid Transparency Index. But we continue to strive for further improvements. For example, in the past year, we've updated and strengthened our access to information policy and launched the Gavi transparency portal, to provide easily accessible oversight of our financial commitments and

disbursements per year, country and type of support. Furthermore, we've transitioned to the new IATI version 2.01 and made several improvements to our document management systems, to facilitate the publication of data and documents. At the IATI Steering Committee meetings we were able to learn from other partners and build on their efforts, for example, in creating the transparency portal.

These improvements have helped our partners to access the information they need to hold Gavi accountable

– and to take more informed decisions to manage immunisation funds more effectively. At the same time, the

Gavi secretariat benefited greatly from having easier access to the most up-to-date financial data and simplified processes, to trace key documents and enhance knowledge management. A true win-win situation.

But ensuring transparency is not without its challenges. As a relatively small organisation, we've had to devote scarce human resources to making sure all data and information are available and up-to-par with the latest standards. Furthermore, being a partnership, we have to coordinate continuously with partners, to align around key principles and approaches. This brings added value – in expanding support for transparency – yet, at times, it has proved a challenge to moving forward swiftly.

That's why we greatly value the support from IATI. We'll continue to seek ways to enhance transparency, while minimising transaction costs and maximising the value added.

3.2 Using IATI data

The recent IATI evaluation clearly states that “a significant increase in use of IATI data, particularly by partner countries, is critical to the growth and sustainability of IATI”. While there are glimpses of progress, such as Myanmar’s use of IATI data in its [Mohinga system](#) and Rwanda’s data import, there is little evidence that IATI data is being used systematically by partner countries, or by other types of data users.

In this section, a range of organisations share their experiences of using IATI data, with details of the challenges they have faced and the

beginnings of meaningful use to drive decision-making. This provides helpful pointers for publishers on the real-life barriers that data users face in accessing good quality data for their work.

On a more positive note, we now know that the majority of partner country members of IATI are able to access data for at least nine of the top ten development partners in their countries (see figure 15). This is an excellent foundation on which to continue the work of improving the quality of this data and supporting greater use by governments in their everyday work, as well as by

civil society and other data users who are interested in the flow of resources coming into a particular country.

It is vital that publishers remain committed to publishing good quality timely, comprehensive, forward-looking IATI data but it is as important that data users, particularly at country level, start using the data and provide feedback on the challenges they face and where the data is unusable. Without this evidence, we will get stuck in a ‘vicious cycle’ of publishers lacking incentives to improve their data, and users lacking incentives to use poor quality data.



**Economic Relations Division
Ministry of Finance
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**

In keeping with global trends, in Bangladesh we’ve set up a locally developed, homegrown online aid information platform called the Bangladesh Aid Information Management System (AIMS). Launched by our Finance Minister in October 2014, AIMS covers all sectors, projects and donors, and the single software application records and processes information on development activities and related aid flows.

Donors are entrusted to register and enter their own data. The response from our development partners is encouraging. Twenty-eight provide data, allowing the system to capture close to 70% of flows. With regular and timely data sharing we’ll be far closer to getting a complete picture of aid flows in Bangladesh, leading to better budgeting, coordination and sector-level alignment – with national priorities spelled out in the seventh Five Year Plan. We’re also expecting the quality of data to improve further.

More extensive geographic and sector-related information from development partners would enable stronger analysis of the aid flows.

To step up comprehensiveness and quality of data, the Economic Relations Division is putting in place a module for automated data transfer from the IATI Registry. This will reduce the burden on donors to provide data to AIMS, and increase coverage and quality. With the support of UNDP, the government is developing a sustainable, long-term mechanism for donors to import their IATI data to AIMS. The module should cope with

a range of data, but will also be pragmatic in its approach – particularly in dealing with the varying quality of data available in IATI. We’ll make the tools available to the rest of the IATI community and share learnings about process. Bangladesh’s experience will help demonstrate the feasibility of automated data exchange; support efforts in other countries; and provide feedback to IATI about what works and how the Standard should be modified.

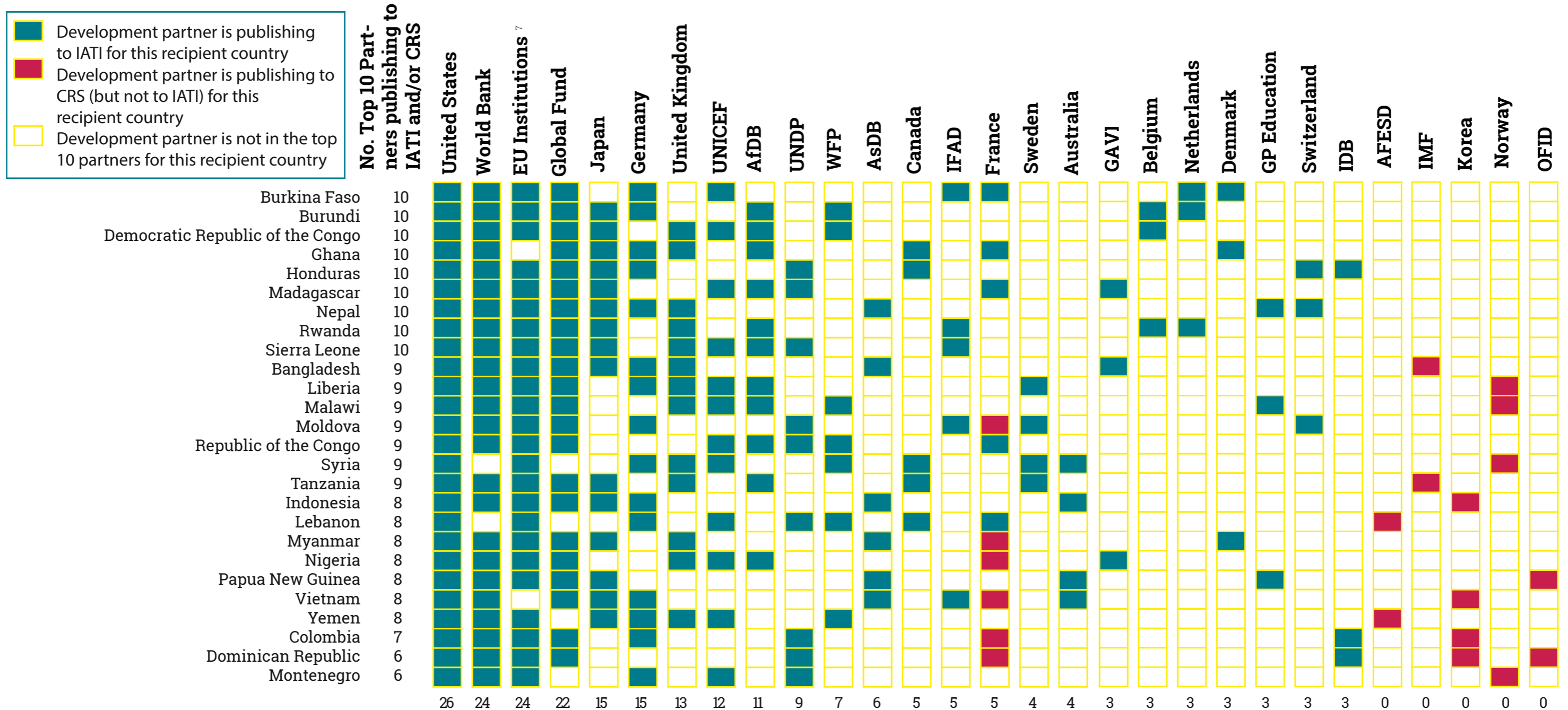
We in Bangladesh are very committed to enhancing the transparency and timely availability of aid data. So, in 2015 we made a voluntary donation of US\$100,000 to IATI – the first developing country to do so.



Using IATI data

Figure 15: IATI partner country members' top 10 development partners by volume of resources

IATI reaches tipping point: We now know that the majority of partner country members of IATI are able to access data for at least nine of the top ten development partners in their countries. A big step forward in the usability of IATI data



⁷ EU institutions = DevCo; ECHO; FPI; NEAR

IATI Dashboard

The **IATI Dashboard** is a technical resource for publishers and users of data: the equivalent of a car mechanic's diagnostic toolkit providing telemetry on engine performance. Updated nightly, it provides statistics, charts and metrics on all the data published by organisations using the IATI Standard. Since its launch two years ago, it has been successful in encouraging

a number of publishers to access it regularly in order to review their own data.

The Dashboard is maintained and reviewed daily by the IATI technical team and provides analysis of what is being published, where there are problems with the data and how publishers are doing in meeting the dimensions of good quality

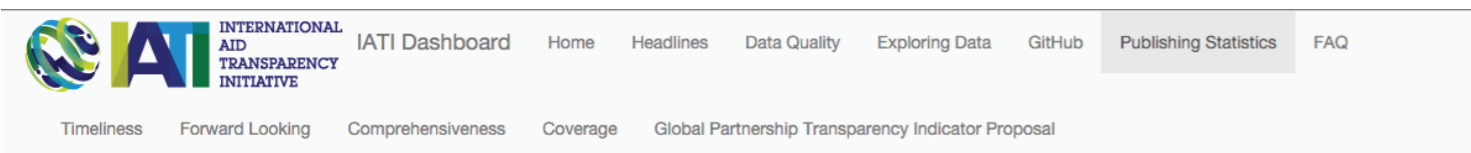
data. These are broken down into four main sections, with each section providing detailed information on each publisher:

Headlines provides an overview on the scope and scale of the data available, including number of publishers, number of activities for each publisher, file sizes and types of publisher.

Data Quality tracks the quality of the data provided by each IATI publisher. This allows you to see how each publisher's data validates as XML and against the IATI schema, as well as other information, such as who is publishing organisation files and which version of the IATI Standard publishers are using.

Exploring Data This is the place to find more detailed statistics on which aspects of the IATI Standard are being used, including elements of the Standard, which codelists are used and what date ranges publishers are using.

Publishing Statistics This section looks at how publishers are addressing the key dimensions of data quality – timeliness, forward-looking and comprehensiveness. This section is more accessible to the non-technical user than the rest and allows publishers to compare their performance with their peers.



Publishing Statistics

About

The statistics on IATI data that are calculated each night and displayed on this dashboard are now a central part of the service that the Technical Team provides to publishers and users of IATI data alike: for publishers to better understand how to improve their data; for users to assess which data is likely to meet their particular needs; and for the technical team itself to prioritise its commitments to data quality.

It is also important that a consistent approach is developed in the presentation of statistics in IATI's annual report, the Global Partnership's transparency indicator and the dashboard own nightly calculations. This section of the dashboard is focused to do just that.

Each of the pages in this section contains:

- a non-technical narrative explaining the thinking and methodology behind each dimension
- a link to the IATI Consultation Forum where the methodology can be queried or challenged
- pseudo-code, for technical readers, to explain in more detail the machine logic involved
- a table of statistics - for all IATI publishers - that are used to derive an assessment
- an assessment that interprets the statistics into a meaningful summary

The statistics on these pages are refreshed each night. The methodology is open to inspection and will be changed in response to feedback and discussion.

The overriding concern of the Technical Team is that the methodologies being tested here gain buy-in from our members and publishers so that they can be used as a credible benchmark in improving the quality of IATI data.

Contents

[Timeliness](#)

[Forward Looking](#)

[Comprehensiveness](#)

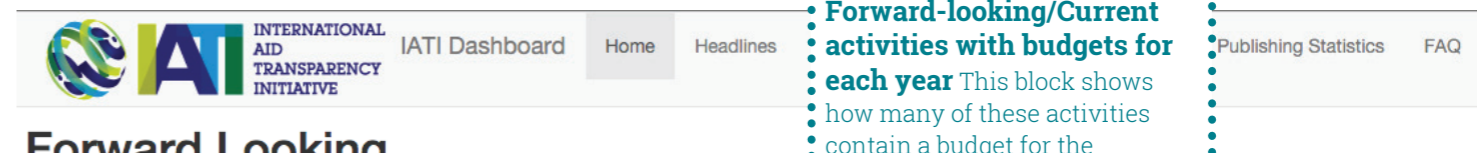
[Coverage](#)

[Global Partnership Transparency](#)

Forward-looking Assesses how well each publisher reports data for forward-looking budgets. It compares the number of activities with budgets reported for forthcoming years against the total number of activities that are active at the start of each year.

Comprehensiveness Shows the proportion of each publisher's activities that include selected core, financial and value added information. This is useful for publishers to gain insight into what their data offers and lacks, as well as being useful for users to learn which areas of a publisher's data offer the most information.

Coverage Currently in development, the Coverage page will compare a publisher's net spending recorded in IATI, with a reference spend obtained externally.



Forward Looking

[Table](#) | [Narrative](#) | [Assessment](#) | [Exceptions](#) | [Comparison with Global Partnership Indicator methodology](#) | [Comment](#) | [Pseudocode](#)

Activities with Forward Looking Budget Allocations

[\(This table as CSV\)](#)

The number of activities with budgets reported for each year is compared against the total number of activities currently active at the start of each year. The first block shows the number of activities that are, or will be, current in this and the next two years. The second block shows how many of these activities contain a budget for the corresponding year. The third block expresses this as a percentage.

Publisher Name	Current activities at the start of each year			Current activities with budgets for each year			Percentage of current activities with budgets		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
United Nations Development Programme	6462	6462	6462	6462	1640	461	100	25	7
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	4941	3615	1903	4153	1771	928	84	49	49
OCHA Financial Tracking Service	13028	9446	9265	3242	4	0	25	0	0
UK - Department for International Development (DFID)	4261	2875	1753	2803	1182	624	66	41	36
Sweden, through Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)	6783	3772	2053	2506	1383	479	37	37	23
Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2167	1225	660	2167	1225	660	100	100	100
United States	3850	3817	3811	1502	1502	0	39	39	0

Forward-looking/Current activities with budgets for each year This block shows how many of these activities contain a budget for the corresponding year.

Forward-looking/Current activities at the start of each year This block shows the number of activities that are, or will be, current in this and the next two years.

Forward-looking/Percentage of current activities with budgets Expresses the percentage of activities with budgets for current and future years.



As an IATI member, Rwanda agreed to pilot the automatic data exchange between IATI information on aid flows and Rwanda's Development Assistance Database (DAD), in order to improve the availability and public accessibility of such information at country level. We also want a better understanding of the data published by development partners' headquarters on their Official Development Assistance (ODA) to our country – and to explore the bottlenecks that constrain its usage in partner countries.

In January 2015, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning of Rwanda (MINECOFIN), in partnership with IATI and UNDP – and with the technical support of Synergy International Systems, the provider of the DAD – successfully deployed the IATI module for the DAD-Rwanda. The module aims to: i) implement a data transfer web service (from the IATI Registry to DAD); ii) a data-conversion interface (from the IATI Standard to DAD Rwanda data record template); and iii) to customise a data-merging workflow (between the IATI project profile and live DAD Rwanda projects).

In June, MINECOFIN and Synergy conducted training for all DAD users (line ministries and development partners) on using the newly implemented features in the DAD, including the IATI module. It was

also an opportunity to raise awareness of IATI and use IATI data at country level.

Key findings and recommendations from the Rwanda pilot

We need better data published through IATI. Overall, the data provided by development partners at country level is more reliable and of better quality than that published through IATI. Publishing organisations need to comply better with the Standard and adopt its 2.01 version so that the information can be used within the Aid Information Management Systems (AIMS) of partner countries and for our planning and budgeting processes.

Donors need to make significant improvements to their IATI data completeness, quality, and harmonised categorisation. The use of the 2.01 IATI Standard would enforce stricter publishing requirements. In particular, as a partner country, we would like to see more required transaction fields, clear indication of on/off budget status, and strict requirements for publishing IATI data in the official language of the recipient country.

IATI data can be useful in complementing country level data

Sometimes, however, IATI data can supply MINECOFIN with ways of verifying data provided by donors or obtaining information that was otherwise not accessible from

the DAD; especially for most non-resident agencies that fail to report to country systems.

IATI data from d-portal also helps MINECOFIN gain insight into the work of some foundations and NGOs. Currently, it's difficult to capture information on the grants/projects they are implementing in Rwanda – and the sectors they are intervening in.

We hope that, in the near future, IATI data will be more comprehensive by including data from non-traditional funders.

Reporting on results

We'd also like to see information on results from IATI publishers published consistently – ideally, this should be aligned with our Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2. It should also be easily accessible – not published as word or pdf documents.

We don't have information at the country level on results and if we close this information gap through IATI, it would be of great use for planning and M&E purposes at country level.



In 2015, Catalpa has made significant progress in the application of the IATI Standard at the country level.

Earlier in the year, working closely with the IATI Secretariat, the Government of Myanmar and the European Union, **Catalpa launched Mohinga** Myanmar's first Aid Information Management System (AIMS). Mohinga is built upon Catalpa's Openly platform and is the first AIMS to be based on the IATI Standard – we call this being 'IATI native'. This means that the way we store data directly corresponds with the requirements of IATI, a global first for an AIMS and one that is helping bridge the gap between local and international aid data.

Catalpa also completed its first import of IATI data into Mohinga. This process was achieved with a 100% successful import of the UK Government's Department for International Development's (DFID) IATI data.

As a result of the successful data import, DFID officers in Yangon were spared from manually entering the data for 226 activities and 935 financial transactions. Since then, we have begun expanding the IATI import functionality to other development partners in Myanmar.

In Timor-Leste, Catalpa is furthering its use of the IATI Standard, this time focusing on improving data sharing and coordination across the Australian Government's implementing partners' nutrition initiatives. A core component of the nutrition intervention is the development and implementation of a shared online monitoring platform using the same Openly data platform used for Mohinga. The technology will allow development partners to better measure the impact of their work as well as measure change in the nutritional status of women and children. All of the data and results collected

in the intervention will be open and compliant to the IATI Standard.

Catalpa has benefited from the IATI community of organisations which have embraced openness and data sharing. We have been able to use this openness to provide better data to decision-making at the country level to try to strengthen and inform local decision-making. Working with IATI data has served as a framework for greater collaboration for both Catalpa and our partners.

Going forward, in 2016 Catalpa will use IATI to underpin its approach to monitoring and evaluation, both for internal projects and its work with government and development partners. We are also hoping to expand our success in measuring and monitoring aid flows in Myanmar to other countries. We want to simplify the demands of being open and focus on using data to help our partners make informed decisions.



Independent observer
of the Global Fund

Aidspan is the watchdog of the Global Fund. Over the last year we have really got to understand what the IATI Standard is and the kind of data we can get from the Registry. We have done lots of comparison tests between budget and transaction level data from IATI and the data we can obtain directly from the Global Fund website, allowing us to triangulate, at least on basic data like committed and approved amounts or disbursements.

We've also been using IATI data as part of our 'Mentoring Watchdog Project', which builds the capacity of local organisations to do the kind of watchdog and critical analysis work that Aidspan does on the Global Fund. Part of the data analysis training has involved the use of IATI data and we have developed data exercises

and tools. People have been quite surprised about how much information you can get from IATI and how interesting it is to play with the data. Through these exercises, we have uncovered disparities and discovered interesting bits and pieces, enabling us to improve our own understanding of IATI.

The biggest challenge in using the data is that, although the Global Fund is publishing to IATI, none of its implementers are. So all the Global Fund data available through IATI is very top level – it's looking at very high level information and you're not really able to dig down to the implementer level. Data users who are tracking development money in their country are interested in far more granular data and we know the challenges of trying to get that kind of data.

Publish WhatYouFund
The Global Campaign for Aid Transparency

IATI has demonstrated its value as a multi-stakeholder initiative bringing together a diversity of providers, including governments, development funds, climate funds, private foundations, multilaterals and NGOs, to publish their information in an open, comparable format that anyone can freely access, use and re-use. IATI is the only global, open data standard for publishing aid information that ensures data is timely, comprehensive, comparable and accessible. Publish What You Fund publishes to the IATI Standard and we encourage other state and non-state actors to do the same.

We also use IATI data to track the progress of aid providers in meeting their commitments to make their aid transparent. We have developed an open source data collection platform, **the Aid Transparency Tracker**, to collect and assess donor implementation schedules and data published to each field of the IATI Standard. We have developed a series of automated tests that can be run against the data so it can be checked for how current and comprehensive it is.

During the course of 2015 we have campaigned for governments to agree to ambitious and time-bound commitments on transparency and open data in negotiations on the Third International

Conference on Financing for Development. The Addis Ababa Agenda for Action recognises publishing timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on development activities in a common, open, electronic format is essential for greater transparency and takes note of IATI. The document also highlights the need to support efforts to make data standards interoperable, allowing data from different sources to be more easily compared and used. Nevertheless, the document lacks strong, action-oriented new policy and financing commitments with clear deliverables. Without these, governments cannot be held to account for their promises.

We are concerned that a number of leading aid providers will not meet their commitment to publish fully to IATI by the Busan deadline of December 2015.

There is still a long way to go before we get a full picture of all development flows, without which more effective development and greater accountability will be difficult to achieve.

Research conducted for our 2015 Aid Transparency Reviews⁸ demonstrates that little over half of the aid going to a group of highly aid-dependent countries is published in an open, standardised and timely way⁹. Comprehensive publication still remain the biggest impediment to meaningful use. In order to make further progress we urge aid providers to:

Make the data useful

- Improve the quality of the information published, making sure it is timely, comprehensive, comparable and forward-looking.
- Improve data collection processes, integrate financial and project management systems and automate publication to IATI directly from these systems where possible.
- Publish results alongside financial and descriptive information.

Make the data accessible and promote its use

- Raise awareness internally on how to access, publish, use and improve IATI data.
- Use your own data for internal management purposes and for identifying and addressing information gaps.
- Promote data use by other stakeholders by building tools and capacity and seeking regular feedback on how to best meet their information needs.

⁸ See <http://roadto2015.org/progress>

⁹ Publish What You Fund's infographic shows that, in 2013, \$13.4bn of official aid was not visible in 10 of the most aid-dependent countries. Download the infographic at: http://roadto2015.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Publish-What-You-Fund-Infographic_PDF.pdf



Using IATI data in country systems

Over the past year, the Secretariat has been working to increase the quantity and quality of IATI data, and thus its usability, particularly at country level. This data is essential for improving the quality of information that is used in country management systems to support budgeting, planning and other governance processes. Our assessment is that

“the majority of IATI partner country members are able to access data for at least nine of their top ten development partners: the time has now come

when the most effective means for countries to access much of the data they need is from IATI.”¹⁰

In fact, work has already started in Rwanda and Myanmar, integrating IATI with country Aid Information Management Systems (AIMS) and processes.

With this in mind, the IATI technical team have worked to develop a guide on the **Use of IATI Data in Country Systems**. It is written for policy leads, administrators and AIMS managers who are considering using IATI data. It should also be useful to developers and technicians to support design, configuration and management decisions

The Guide explores:

- The role of AIMS
- The added value of using IATI data
- Methods for viewing and assessing the quality of a donor's data
- Steps for setting up and maintaining automatic data exchange

The draft content of the Guide is now complete and the Secretariat is working to organise the information into user-friendly packages for a range of potential users, available for public use by the beginning of 2016. It will also include a range of presentation materials for donor country offices and development partner forums, as well as case study examples from countries already using IATI data.

¹⁰See figure 15 for more information

Development Gateway



In January 2015, the Development Gateway (DG) team began work, with support from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to gain a better understanding of the value of using IATI data in country systems. We want to go beyond basic pilot imports, towards sustained, programmatic use in the operational practices of partner country ministries of finance and planning, via Aid Information Management Systems (AIMS). Five countries – all users of DG's Aid Management Platform (AMP) – agreed to take part: Burkina Faso¹¹, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, and Senegal.

Work has progressed on three tracks:

- The development of an open-source, user-friendly tool to import IATI data into country systems, including mapping fields, projects, and categorical values (for example, sectors) from IATI to AIMS definitions.
- Data quality and compatibility review of the largest publishers in each of the five selected countries, to identify five for in-depth discussions with country governments.

- Country trips to i) understand what government counterparts understand and think about IATI; ii) discuss the five potential publishers for import and agree on a subset based on government preferences; iii) train staff in the use of the IATI import tool, and iv) report back to the IATI community on recommended steps to improve the usability and relevance of IATI for partner country governments.

This work, which represents the most intensive use to date of IATI data in country systems, should provide a wealth of lessons for future IATI use. Some of the questions we've explored include:

- What benefits (time savings, data coverage/quality improvements) can governments expect from using high quality IATI data?
- What changes should be made to the IATI Standard to improve usefulness and usability in country systems?
- What barriers (technical, process, skills, cultural)

discourage IATI use, and how might they be addressed in these and other countries and contexts?

- What common data quality/timeliness issues exist in IATI datasets that make it difficult to use in country systems?

Results to date

While the program is still in-progress, several key results and learnings have already been generated.

1. New IATI import tools have been deployed to Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Kosovo, Madagascar, Malawi, and Senegal. Deployment of the IATI tool is becoming part of the standard AMP upgrade process at no additional cost to governments.
2. A working paper on the data quality analysis findings has been released, and generated positive discussions among members of the IATI community.
3. Country visits have occurred in Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar, and Senegal, with IATI training provided and pre- and post-surveys

¹¹ Due to recent political events in Burkina Faso, work has been delayed indefinitely.

administered. These surveys and government conversations have afforded insight into the knowledge, needs, and concerns of government users.

4. Initial imports have taken place in Madagascar and Senegal, and will soon take place in Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Malawi, and Kosovo. The import schedule was delayed to accommodate i) further enhancements to the IATI import tool, and ii) deeper discussions with each government on what data they were comfortable importing into their systems.

Key learnings, which we hope to discuss with the broader IATI community, include:

1. Participants expressed low levels of confidence in using XML and CSV, suggesting a strong need for tools that allow users to manipulate data without using the raw data directly.

2. Participants felt the key contribution of IATI to AIMS would be in the provision of data on non-resident funders, particularly non-traditional donors like the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation that are not reporting to the government.

3. Participants defined IATI fields that are most critical for country use, most of which relate to transaction details.

4. Participants demonstrated high initial levels of awareness of IATI because of DG's AMP Workshop in Nepal in December 2014, but low initial levels of IATI knowledge. Knowledge has increased through this work.

5. After the conclusion of this program, more efforts are needed to raise comfort levels in using IATI data; 58% of participants expressed low levels of confidence in using IATI to update their AMP data.

6. Most participants felt that the key next steps from DG and the IATI community to raise comfort levels of interacting with IATI data should focus on i) the creation of hands-on tutorials, ii) continuous training, and iii) improved IATI tools. Desired tool improvements included direct downloads to .xls(x) formats, direct integration between the AMP import tool and the IATI Datastore query builder, and the integration of currency conversion tools directly in the IATI Datastore.

7. Most participants felt that improvements to IATI data were also necessary prior to establishing a high comfort level with using the data in AMP. These improvements include a general increase in data quality among key fields and the provision of data in the local language. Each government noted the availability of data in French as a prerequisite to sustained use, and encouraged the IATI community to require publication of data in the official government language of the partner country.

8. Despite challenges, 'power users', like Madagascar participants, suggest the potential for IATI use as tools, training, and skills increase. Madagascar participants routinely use IATI data to identify activities not captured in AMP, and initiate follow-up with the publishers in question.

Through the new import tool, this process may be simplified by providing direct download from the IATI Registry to AMP.

The DG team looks forward to presenting its findings and participating in an open discussion with the rest of the IATI community on how future efforts can help to grow and improve the use of IATI in country systems for more effective aid management.

IATI data use at country level workshop



In March 2015, the Government of Ghana hosted a regional workshop on data use in Accra.

Participants from 18 African countries attended the workshop, along with representatives from the Ghanaian government, parliament and civil society, representatives of each of the main Aid Information Management Systems (AIMS) providers and a small number of donor participants.

The workshop provided a forum to discuss ways of exploiting the wealth of available information to meet financial and budgetary planning needs at the national level, and to challenge those providing information to do so with greater emphasis on the needs of the end user. Senior officials involved with global policy discussions, including those related to Financing for Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, shared their views on efforts to promote transparency, what has been achieved so far, and what additional support is required to ensure that global efforts continue to reflect changing country needs.

Participants were able to examine country systems, frameworks and mechanisms, and to share examples of good practice. System providers were on hand to address practical areas for improvement, including automated data

exchange of IATI data with country systems. The main messages emerging from the Ghana workshop fall into the following thematic areas:

Access to data

- Development partners need to provide information on projects going on within recipient countries as well as at the global level.
- NGOs should be included in development partner forums, as a way to attract non-traditional actors.
- Demand for data goes beyond aid coordination to include the needs of academics and journalists. As an openly available dataset, IATI can meet this need.
- Data quality and commitment to openness at national level need to be improved.
- Governments must engage in frequent dialogue with development partners to ensure that efforts are aligned with countries' priorities.

Country ownership, frameworks and systems

- There can be no capacity development without ownership.
- AIMS service providers must ensure that there is a complete transfer of knowledge to the countries they serve.

- The sense of ownership and commitment to IATI at the government level and within the donor community needs to be enhanced.
- Challenges to ownership include lack of continuity, lack of capacity and clarity, late reporting, and inadequate leadership and political will.
- Kenya, Rwanda, and Iraq were identified as good examples of where aid and budget are linked.

Political will

- A strong political framework can reinforce high-level ownership, and political will can help overcome many of the technical challenges.
- Global political will for IATI can be reinforced at the national level by improving integration and functioning of national systems.

Recommendations on the implementation and use of IATI data

- IATI needs to capture data from non-traditional actors to support effective aid management.
- There is a need to increase awareness of IATI, which will promote demand for better IATI data, and in turn more use of the data.
- IATI needs to be integrated into different databases at country level to be most effective.

4. Looking ahead

While IATI has come a long way since its launch in 2008, a rapidly changing global environment provides many opportunities for the initiative to evolve in new directions.

Looking ahead, there are a number of areas where IATI can achieve change by adapting itself and working with others on common goals.

2015 saw the agreement of the new Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development. Both of these processes present significant opportunities for IATI in terms of adapting the Standard to better capture the totality of resource flows available for development cooperation. With the agreement of the Steering Committee, work in 2016 will focus on how IATI can best address these two areas.

We have been working to enable IATI to better capture data on humanitarian crises and these changes will be released as part of the upgrade to version 2.02 of the Standard. The amendments will provide a streamlined framework for daily updates of financial and logistics data to be exchanged automatically between donors, implementing agencies and coordination structures and enable any IATI data user to distinguish funding that has been allocated to 'humanitarian' activities and to know to which specific crisis or emergency an activity relates.

The first independent evaluation of IATI took place over 2015, assessing IATI's impact as a political initiative and a global data Standard. The interim **Members' Advisory Group** within the Steering Committee has been tasked with taking forward some of the evaluation's

key recommendations on governance ahead of the December Steering Committee meeting. 2015 also saw the launch of a new Joined-up Data Alliance, of which IATI is member. This coalition of open data standards setters, users and advocates are committed to working together on matters of mutual interest to the development and usage of data standards. Alongside such bodies as HXL (Humanitarian Exchange Language), OpenCorporates and Open Contracting, IATI will share our experience with others and contribute to solving common problems with sustainable solutions.

This year, members commissioned an independent evaluation of IATI, to gauge its success as a political initiative since it was established in 2008. Guided by a Working Group, the evaluator (Ian C. Davies) interviewed members, and used the results of a detailed survey carried out in March, to come up with concrete recommendations on some of the main issues identified as part of his research. The scope of the evaluation encompassed IATI's role in bringing transparency to the global political agenda, its success as a global technical standard, as well as its political profile, brand visibility and accessibility, governance, membership and funding arrangements. You can view the final reports [here](#).

Evaluating IATI

The findings highlight the issues IATI needs to address urgently. Within an evolving development cooperation environment, characterised by greater complexity and more players, the findings and recommendations will help IATI members make the informed, critical decisions necessary to drive the initiative forward.

The synthesis report conclusions focus on two distinct areas: governance and political impact. Its findings have guided the interim **Members' Advisory Group** in developing proposals that will enable the Steering Committee to implement a number of the recommendations.

On the question of impact, the report acknowledges the politically complex nature of, and the technical challenges inherent in, developing a global open standard, and commends the inclusive nature of IATI's

multi-stakeholder membership and engagement. It finds that IATI has successfully brought transparency to the fore as a cornerstone underpinning effective and mutually accountable development; nonetheless, it also concludes that IATI's status as a voluntary initiative, and its corresponding 'soft power', limits its potential. The evaluator believes that, although IATI has built up the number and variety of publishers, the priority must now be increasing the use of data.

The report also calls on IATI to clearly define and communicate its vision and direction, whilst acknowledging that the size and nature of the governance structure is inappropriate for this kind of strategic decision-making. The interim Members' Advisory Group has taken the approach of working to empower the Steering Committee to make these important decisions.



IATI and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

2015 has been an especially important year for international development, with the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD3) taking place in Addis Ababa in July, and world leaders agreeing a new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the United Nations (UN) Summit in September. Taken together, the outcome of these two events sets the framework for development over the next 15 years, so it is important to reflect on how IATI fits in to the new international architecture. This will be discussed at the IATI Steering Committee meeting in Copenhagen in December 2015, and it is clear that both these documents present clear opportunities for consideration.

The **Addis Ababa Action Agenda** emphasises the need to mobilise all resources for development, and includes many references to need for increased transparency in relation to tax systems, financial institutions, the corporate sector, national budgets, procurement, philanthropy, development cooperation, climate change finance and development banks. The document therefore makes a cogent case for increased transparency of all resources

for development, and as noted earlier, IATI is specifically referenced in paragraph 128:

“We recognize that greater transparency is essential and can be provided by publishing timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on development activities in a common, open, electronic format, as appropriate. Access to reliable data and statistics helps Governments to make informed decisions, and enables all stakeholders to track progress and understand trade-offs, and creates mutual accountability. We will learn from existing transparency initiatives and open data standards, and **take note of the International Aid Transparency Initiative.**”

Transforming our world: the 2030 **Agenda for Sustainable Development** echoes the importance all mobilising all actors and multiple resources for development, stating “ It will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of all the Goals and targets, bringing together Governments, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilising all available resources.” (paragraph 39). With regard to the development

of indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals, it notes that “Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data is key to decision making. Data and information from existing reporting mechanisms should be used where possible” (paragraph 48).

The document makes it clear that primary responsibility for meeting and monitoring the ambitious, universal goals set out in the 2030 Agenda rests with national governments. For the governments of developing countries, this will mean increasing domestic resource mobilisation and maximising the effectiveness of the international resources available to them. This is an area where IATI is well-placed to make a contribution: IATI already publishes data from a wide range of different actors, and the IATI Standard could easily be further adapted and extended to become a comprehensive global data standard that captures data on all international resources for development. As a result, it is an ideal tool for publication of data that will allow monitoring

of financing for development at national level.

Jointly with Development Initiatives, IATI has developed **d-portal.org**, a country-based platform that provides a monitoring tool for real-time tracking of the available international resources for development by country, sector or resource flow. In addition, the latest decimal upgrade to the Standard will provide the additional facility within the sector code field to record activities against Sustainable Development Goals, and/or targets and indicators. This will further enhance IATI’s capacity to support governments in meeting and monitoring the SDGs at country level. At global level, an SDG indicator framework is currently being developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, and is expected to be agreed by the Statistical Commission by March 2016. Depending on the outcome of this process, IATI could potentially make a contribution to the global monitoring exercise, since there are a number of targets where it may be able to provide supplementary data. The most relevant targets would appear to

be the means of implementation targets set under Goals 1 and 17 regarding financial resource mobilisation from multiple sources.

With regard to review and follow-up, specific mechanisms will include the high-level political forum. This will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals to be prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations System, and based on the global indicator framework and data produced by national statistical systems and information collected at the regional level. The high-level political forum will meet every four years, with the next meeting taking place in 2019.

Once the global indicator framework has been finalised, and the political process to support the global monitoring exercise is clear, IATI should consider whether it can also make a contribution to the global monitoring of the SDGs, and participate in the associated political processes.

IATI and humanitarian data

The importance of having data that is timely, improves operational decision-making, promotes traceability throughout the implementation chain and provides a view of the total resources available has been highlighted in every recent high-profile humanitarian emergency from Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, to the West Africa ebola outbreak and, most recently, the Nepal earthquake. To date, there has been a limit to what IATI can offer, since the Standard was designed to meet the needs of development actors, and it was not fit for purpose for the humanitarian community.

People at risk of or affected by humanitarian crises require many different types of financial resources: local, national and international; public and private. Accurate, timely and comprehensive information on these flows is critical to inform decision-making and ensure accountability. Knowing exactly who and where people in need are, which resources are reaching them, and with what results, is a challenge for all humanitarian actors.

Currently, there are a number of data and information challenges faced by the humanitarian community:

- Reporting is voluntary;
- Some donors are reluctant or unwilling to openly share their financial data; and
- There is a lack of consistency in the way data is reported and presented across different actors.

There is limited visibility of the totality of financial flows and existing information on flows rarely extends beyond first level donor payments and disbursements to other agencies.

Upgrading the IATI Standard to improve humanitarian reporting

Because the problems faced by the humanitarian community are similar to those originally faced by organisations delivering development assistance, the IATI Standard is well placed to provide a solution to the humanitarian information gap. Enhancements have been included in the latest version of the IATI Standard (v2.02) so that it will be ultimately fully compatible and

interoperable with these existing humanitarian systems:

- OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS)
- European Emergency Disaster Response Information System (EDRIS)
- Humanitarian Exchange Language (HXL)
- Other aid coordination bodies, e.g. Start Network, Disasters Emergency Committee

The intention of these enhancements to v2.02 is to provide a streamlined framework for the accurate and timely reporting of financial commitments and resource delivery. It will allow for daily updates of financial and logistics data to be exchanged automatically between donors, implementing agencies and coordination structures.

The main changes to the IATI Standard have been added to the latest version of the Standard as a set of new or enhanced data elements that will enable any IATI data user to distinguish between funding that has been allocated to 'humanitarian' activities rather than traditional development



cooperation interventions and to know to which specific crisis or emergency an activity relates.

With the necessary technical work completed, the **World Humanitarian Summit** in May 2016 provides IATI with a good opportunity to promote its potential value in future humanitarian crises. As always, that value will rely on the quality and timeliness of the data provided by publishers.

The challenge for publishers

While the extension of the IATI Standard will provide the opportunity for better reporting

in relation to humanitarian emergencies, this step change in the availability of information during an emergency depends on the preparedness of donors and other agencies to publish and refresh their data on humanitarian activities on a daily basis.

Only a handful of existing IATI publishers refresh their published data on a daily basis. Many other publishers now update their data on a monthly or quarterly basis but the requirement for timely data is much more pressing for humanitarian information. We cannot expect to achieve

these changes overnight but, over the coming year, we will work with many of our publishers to support them to report on their humanitarian activities.

We will also need to adapt existing tools or build new ones so that people can access and analyse these new sources of data.

The mantra for IATI has always been 'publish once; use often' and we are confident that this evolution of the Standard will enable that to ring true for humanitarian actors.

Joined-up data standards

Throughout 2015, there has been growing recognition of the importance of joining up different data standards to increase their interoperability and maximise their usefulness. The IATI Secretariat already collaborates informally with other standards bodies, for example contributing to the work of the Open Contracting Partnership as it developed its own data standard. This year has seen a number of moves to increase this collaboration.

In May, the IATI Secretariat, along with representatives of the Humanitarian Exchange Language (HXL), the Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS) and OpenCorporates, co-hosted a meeting with other open data standards bodies in the margins of the Ottawa Open Data Conference. The purpose of the meeting was to explore how standards bodies can collaborate in finding common solutions to common problems and ensure that, where applicable, the data that each produces is compatible and can be joined-up to maximise its accessibility and effectiveness.

The outcome of this meeting was a **Statement of Collaboration by the Joined-up Data Alliance (JDA)**, a coalition of open data standards setters, users and advocates committed to working together on matters of mutual interest

to the development and usage of data standards, especially where they face supranational and cross-domain issues. The Statement of Collaboration was endorsed by the IATI Steering Committee at its meeting in June 2015 and commits members of the JDA to:

- Foster user-centred design in creation and dissemination of their standards
- Seek common, open solutions to common problems
- Share common open methodologies and coding systems
- Cooperate on pilots, formally or informally
- Adopt a common strategy in calling for joined-up global open standards including in fields such as geospatial data, functional sectors and organisational, corporate and demographic identifiers.

Later this year, the importance of joined-up data standards was also recognised in the International **Open Data Charter** that was launched in New York at the end of September.

Principle four of the Charter calls for “increased interoperability between existing international standards” to make it possible



to translate accurately between standards. It supports “the creation of common, global data standards where they do not already exist” and seeks to ensure that “any new data standards we create are, to the greatest extent possible, interoperable with existing standards”. The Charter recognises “that in order to be most effective and useful, data should be easy to compare within and between sectors, across geographic locations, and over time”.

These issues were further explored at the Open Government Partnership Summit Mexico in October, where IATI co-hosted a session with Development Initiatives and Publish What You Fund on the Role of Joined-up Data Standards in Meeting and Measuring the Sustainable Development Goals.

End of report

Annex 1: Abbreviations and acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank	HXL	Humanitarian Exchange Language
AfDB	African Development Bank	IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
AIMS	Aid Information Management System	IDRC	Canadian International Development Research Centre
AMP	Aid Management Platform	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
API	Application Programming Interface	IFC	International Finance Corporation
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	IFI	International Financial Institution
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	IMF	International Monetary Fund
CEPEI	Centro de Pensamiento Estratégico Internacional	INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	IT	Information Technology
CIDE	Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas	JDA	Joined-up Data Alliance
CRS	OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
CSV	Comma Separated Values	MINECOFIN	Rwanda Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
DAC	OECD Development Assistance Committee	MoD	UK Ministry of Defence
DAD	Development Assistance Database	NEAR	EC Directorate General for European Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
DevCo	EC Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	OCDS	Open Contracting Data Standard
DFATD	Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
DFI	Development Finance Institution	ODA	Official Development Assistance
DFID	UK Department for International Development	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
DG	Development Gateway	OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
DG	EC Directorate General	OGP	Open Government Partnership
DIPR	Development Initiatives Poverty Research	OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	PIDG	Private Infrastructure Development Group
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
EC	European Commission	Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
ECHO	EC Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection	TAG	IATI Technical Advisory Group
EDRIS	European Emergency Disaster Response Information System	TIKA	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency
EIB	European Investment Bank	UK	United Kingdom
EU	European Union	UN	United Nations
FFD	Financing for Development	UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
FFD3	Third International Conference on Financing for Development	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
FPI	EC Service for Foreign Policy Instruments	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
FTS	UN-OCHA Financial Tracking System	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
G-77	Group of 77	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
GESOC	Gestión Social	US	United States
GIFT	Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency	USA	United States of America
Global Fund	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
GPE	Global Partnership for Education	USG	United States Government
GPEDC	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation	WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
HLM	High Level Meeting	XML	Extensible Markup Language

Annex 2: IATI members

Name	Organisation type	Year joined
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)	Provider of development cooperation - Government	2008
Denmark - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Danida	Provider of development cooperation - Government	2008
Development Initiatives Poverty Research (DIPR)	CSOs and other organisations	2008
European Commission (EC)	Provider of development cooperation - Other public sector	2008
Finland - Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Provider of development cooperation - Government	2008
Gavi	Provider of development cooperation - Public Private Partnership	2008
Germany - Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Provider of development cooperation - Government	2008
Ireland - Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade (IrishAid)	Provider of development cooperation - Government	2008
Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Provider of development cooperation - Government	2008
New Zealand - Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade	Provider of development cooperation - Government	2008
Publish What You Fund (PWYF)	CSOs and other organisations	2008
Sweden - Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)	Provider of development cooperation - Government	2008
Transparency International Secretariat	CSOs and other organisations	2008
UK - Department for International Development (DFID)	Provider of development cooperation - Government	2008
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	Provider of development cooperation - Foundation	2008
World Bank	Provider of development cooperation - Multilateral	2008
Switzerland - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	Provider of development cooperation - Government	2009
African Development Bank (AfDB)	Provider of development cooperation - Multilateral	2011
Canada - Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development - Affaires étrangères, Commerce et Développement (DFATD)	Provider of development cooperation - Government	2011
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	Provider of development cooperation - Multilateral	2011

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	Provider of development cooperation - Multilateral	2011
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	Provider of development cooperation - Multilateral	2011
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Provider of development cooperation - Multilateral	2011
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	Provider of development cooperation - Multilateral	2011
United States of America (USA)	Provider of development cooperation - Government	2011
Bangladesh	Partner country	2012
Belgium	Provider of development cooperation - Government	2012
Burkina Faso	Partner country	2012
Colombia	Partner country	2012
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Partner country	2012
Dominican Republic	Partner country	2012
Ghana	Partner country	2012
Honduras	Partner country	2012
Indonesia	Partner country	2012
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Provider of development cooperation - Multilateral	2012
Lebanon	Partner country	2012
Liberia	Partner country	2012
Madagascar	Partner country	2012
Malawi	Partner country	2012
Moldova	Partner country	2012
Montenegro	Partner country	2012
Nepal	Partner country	2012
Papua New Guinea	Partner country	2012
Republic of the Congo	Partner country	2012
Rwanda	Partner country	2012
Sierra Leone	Partner country	2012
Syria	Partner country	2012
Tanzania	Partner country	2012
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Provider of development cooperation - Multilateral	2012

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Provider of development cooperation - Multilateral	2012
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Provider of development cooperation - Multilateral	2012
United Nations Women (UN Women)	Provider of development cooperation - Multilateral	2012
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	Provider of development cooperation - Multilateral	2012
Vietnam	Partner country	2012
Adaptation Fund	Provider of development cooperation - Multilateral	2013
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Provider of development cooperation - Foundation	2013
Bond	CSOs and other organisations	2013
European Investment Bank (EIB)	Provider of development cooperation - Multilateral	2013
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Provider of development cooperation - Multilateral	2013
INGO Accountability Charter	CSOs and other organisations	2013
Development Gateway	CSOs and other organisations	2014
Myanmar	Partner country	2014
Yemen	Partner country	2014
Benin	Partner country	2015
Burundi	Partner country	2015
Catalpa International	CSOs and other organisations	2015
Cordaid	CSOs and other organisations	2015
Nigeria	Partner country	2015

Annex 3: Financial report

Report on income in Year 1 (2013/14) and Year 2 (2014/15) and implementation in Year 2

Financial overview of Years 1 & 2 (FY13/15) ^{1,2}

INCOME

1. Total income received by September 2015	\$ 4,067,998
a. Y1 Membership fees; voluntary contributions	\$ 1,828,681
b. Y2 Membership fees; voluntary contributions	\$ 1,533,844
c. Advanced payment of Y3 membership fees for FY15/16	\$ 697,786
d. Interest earned up to September 30th, 2015	\$ 7,686

EXPENDITURE & COMMITMENT ^{1,2}

2. Expenditure and Commitment to date	\$ 3,153,233
a. Project expenditure as at September 30th, 2015	\$ 2,889,920
b. Project Advances and open POs	\$ 28,850
c. Commitments for Y2 activities (2014/2015)	\$ 234,463

PROJECT BALANCE (Anticipated – October 2015)

3. Anticipated Balance (1.-2)	\$ 914,765
3a Advance Y3 payments received (1.c)	\$ -697,786

Cash position as at 31 October 2015 **\$ 216,979 ³**

The late receipt of contributions significantly impacted the ability of the Secretariat to carry out all planned activities in line with the Y2 work plan. Nonetheless, by end of Y2, 90%⁴ of the received contributions of the Y2 have been utilised (71%⁵ compared to the budget).

¹ The expenditures are based on the Interim Financial Statement (IFS) for the period up to April 30th, 2015 which is provided for information purposes only. Final figures will appear in the certified financial statement once the accounts for the financial period are actually closed.

² Figures are shown here for IATI Y1 (FY 2013/2014) & Y2 (FY 2014/2015) since official financial statements are produced per calendar year and are therefore not aligned with IATI's Sep-Aug financial year.

³ Amount is committed for the Y3 activities.

⁴ The commitments are included in the presented percentage.

⁵ Details are presented in Figure 1 on page 84

By September 30th 2015 the IATI pool fund received contributions totalling \$4,060,312 and includes interest income of \$7,686 which brings the total contributions received to \$4,067,998. Out of this, \$697,786 were received for the implementation of the IATI Year 3 workplan and budget. **Table 1** below details the contributions received, broken down by description and period of application:

Table 1 – Contribution received by description and period as of 30 September 2015 (US\$)

Description	Y1	Y2	Y3	Grand Total
Membership Fee	902,846	1,055,332	586,516	2,544,694
Residual funds from previous hosts	60,111	-	-	60,111
Voluntary Contribution	865,725	478,512	111,270	1,455,507
Grand Total	1,828,681	1,533,844	697,786	4,060,312
Interest	-	-	-	7,686
Grand Total with interest	1,828,681	1,533,844	697,786	4,067,998

Table 2 below provides detailed lists of contributions received by IATI member/donor and date from 2013 through September 2015. In terms of voluntary contributions received, during the Y1 and Y2 implementation Canada remained the largest contributor with \$436,750 (\$176,750 from the Government of Canada and \$260,000 International Development Research Centre, Canada, and from the Government of Canada through the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development), followed by United Kingdom - Department for International Development (DFID) with \$238,061. Other donors additionally contributed \$192,115 from European Commission, \$189,880 from United States Agency for International Development (USAID), \$163,500 from The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, \$99,950 from Sweden and \$35,250 from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Table 2 (overleaf) – Detailed list of contributions received by IATI members up to September 2015 (US\$)

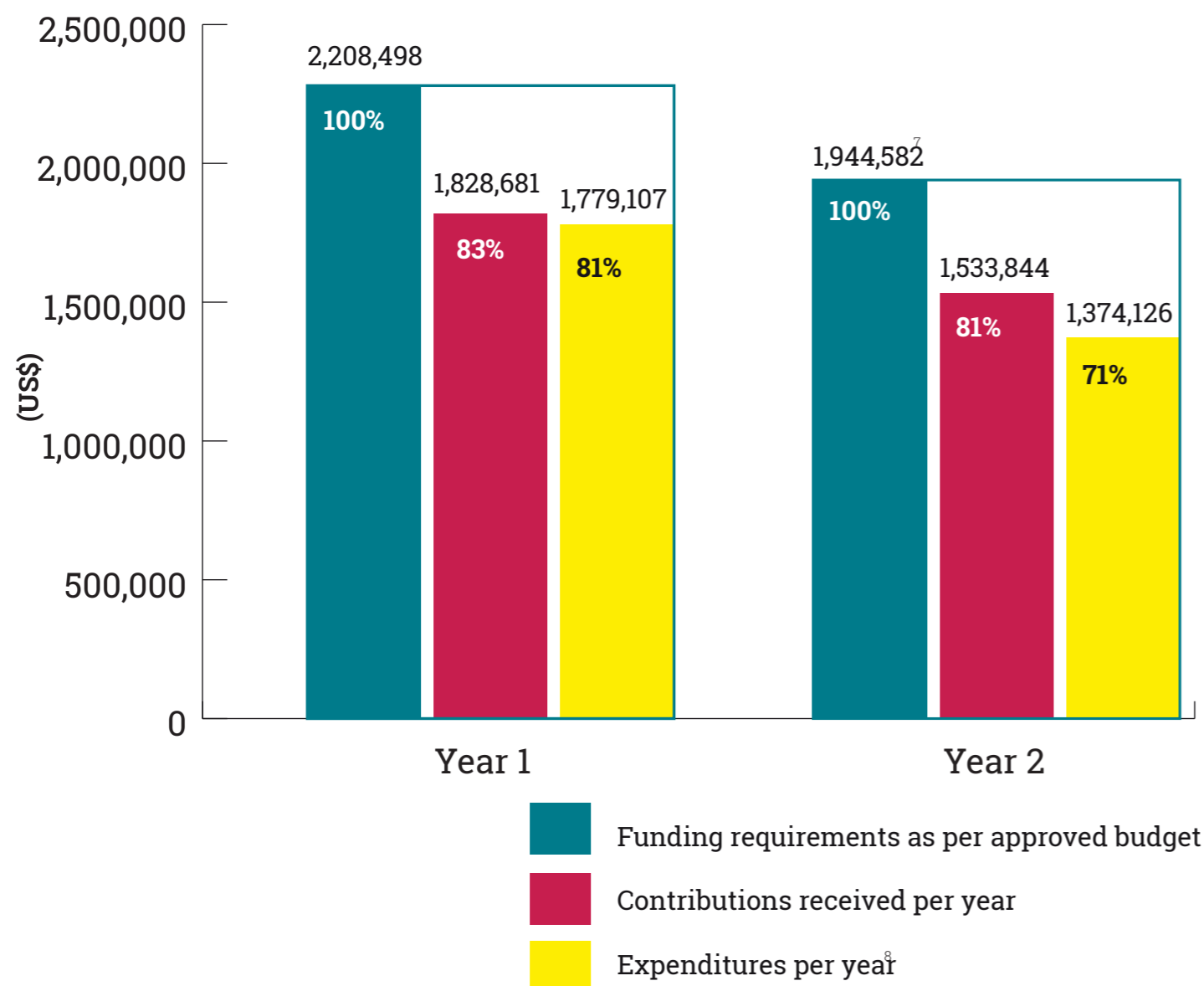
Under the new IATI hosting arrangements, the initiative is financed through a combination of membership fees and voluntary contributions. 70% of the annual budget should be financed through a membership fee and the remaining 30% of the annual budget and any remaining funding gap should be made up by the voluntary contributions. Membership fees and voluntary contributions are allocated to a pool of resources that can be used for any activity falling within the work programme approved by the Steering Committee.

Purpose of funds	Member	Receipt Date	Y1	Y2	Y3	Grand Total
Membership fee	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	05-Sep-13; 13-Apr-15	43,250.00	43,250.00	-	86,500.00
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	02-Oct-13; 19-Dec-14 10-Sep-15	43,250.00	43,250.00	43,250.00	129,750.00
	Publish What You Fund	02-Oct-13; 11-Dec-14	1,100.00	1,100.00	-	2,200.00
	UK - Department for International Development (DFID)	21-Jan-14; 05-Mar-15; 28-Sep-15	43,250.00	43,250.00	43,250.00	129,750.00
	The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	13-May-14; 24-Mar-15	43,250.00	43,250.00	-	86,500.00
	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	18-Nov-13; 29-Oct-14	43,250.00	43,250.00	43,250.00	129,750.00
	Bond	18-Nov-13; 26-Nov-14 13-Aug-15	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	3,300.00
	Canada - Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development	03-Dec-13	43,250.00	43,250.00	-	86,500.00
	Transparency International	06-Dec-13	1,100.00	1,100.00	-	2,200.00
	African Development Bank (AfDB)	06-Dec-13; 16-Jan-15 18-Sep-15	43,250.00	43,250.00	43,250.00	129,750.00
	Ireland - Irish Aid	10-Dec-13; 22-Dec-14	33,480.00	53,020.00	8,950.00	95,450.00
	Netherlands – Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Development Cooperation	12-Dec-13; 28-Nov-14	43,250.00	43,250.00	-	86,500.00
	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	13-Dec-13; 09-Dec-14 10-Sep-15	43,250.00	43,250.00	43,250.00	129,750.00
	European Investment Bank (EIB)	13-Dec-13; 13-Feb-15 09-Sep-15	43,250.00	43,250.00	43,250.00	129,750.00
	Germany - Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	19-Dec-13; 17-Nov-14 10-Sep-15	43,250.00	43,250.25	42,380.00	128,880.25
	United Nations Women (UN Women)	26-Dec-13; 02-Jul-15	43,250.00	43,250.00	-	86,500.00
	Denmark - Ministry of Foreign Affairs	27-Dec-13	43,250.00	43,250.00	39,354.00	125,854.00
	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	06-Jan-14	43,250.00	43,250.00	43,250.00	129,750.00
	Finland - Ministry for Foreign Affairs	15-Jan-14; 31-Dec-14	43,250.00	43,222.00	-	86,472.00
	The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	06-Feb-14 & 30-Oct-14	43,250.00	43,250.00	56,750.00	143,250.00
	Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	27-Mar-14; 17-Apr-15	43,250.00	43,250.00	-	86,500.00
	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	16-Apr-14; 24-Mar-15 23-Sep-15	43,250.00	43,250.00	43,250.00	129,750.00
	The World Bank	02-May-14; 12-Feb-15	43,240.74	43,242.00	-	86,482.74
	INGO Accountability Charter	12-May-14; 08-Jan-15 16-Sep-15	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	3,300.00
	Belgium - Belgian Development Agency (BTC)	20-Jun-14; 30-Jun-15	43,225.00	43,225.00	-	86,450.00
	GAVI	28-Nov-14; 27-Aug-15	-	43,250.00	43,250.00	86,500.00
	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	10-Mar-15; 08-Sep-15	-	43,223.20	43,232.00	86,455.20
	Development Gateway	01-Dec-14	-	1,100.00	-	1,100.00
	Malawi	18-Mar-15	-	1,100.00	-	1,100.00
	Nigeria	19-20-Mar-15	-	1,050	-	1,050.00
New Zealand	29-Apr-15	-	43,250.00	-	43,250.00	
Cordaid	24-Sep-15	-	-	2,200.00	2,200.00	
Bangladesh	22-Sep-15	-	-	2,200.00	2,200.00	
Membership fee Total			902,846	1,055,332.45	586,516.00	2,544,694.19
Residual funds	UK - Department for International Development (DFID)	05-Nov-13	60,111.00	-	-	60,111.00
	Residual funds Total			60,111.00	-	-
Voluntary Contribution	UK - Department for International Development (DFID)	21-Jan-14; 05-Mar-15; 28-Sep-15	165,554.95	67,986.44	4,520.00	238,061.39
	Canada - Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development	03-Dec-13	176,750.00	-	-	176,750.00
	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	14-Apr-15	-	260,000.00	-	260,000.00
	The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	12-Nov-13; 13-May-14 24-Mar-15	156,750.00	6,750.00	-	163,500.00
	Sweden - SIDA	18-Dec-13; 18-Dec-14	49,975.00	49,975.00	-	99,950.00
	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	18-Nov-13; 29-Oct-14	98,000.00	85,130.00	6,750.00	189,880.00
	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	06-Jan-14	35,250.00	-	-	35,250.00
	European Commission (EC)	31-Jan-14; 23-Dec-14	183,444.58	8,670.78	-	192,115.36
	Bangladesh	22-Sep-15	-	-	100,000.00	100,000.00
Voluntary Contribution Total			865,725	478,512	111,270.00	1,455,507
Grand Total			1,828,681	1,533,845	697,786	4,060,312

⁶ The expenditures for year 2 are based on the Interim Financial Statement (IFS) for the period up to April 30th, 2015 which is provided for information purposes only. Final figures will appear in the certified financial statement once the accounts for the financial period are actually closed.

Figure 1 depicts the funding requirements as per the approved budget, the contributions received through membership fee and voluntary contributions as well as the expenditures¹ in both Y1 and Y2.

It reflects the nature of the funds received, differentiating between the membership fee and the voluntary contributions. The figure also clearly visualises the shortfall of the funds received compared to the approved budget of 17% in Y1 and 21% in Y2. Despite these shortfalls, there have been no overspends in both years due to the cash-based nature of the initiative (spending is limited to the received funds) and a prioritisation of approved activities undertaken.



⁷The amount of \$1,944,582 refers to the total amount to be raised for Y2 as per the approved Y2 budget of \$2,401,065 (amount without the in-kind contribution).

⁸The expenditures are based on the Interim Financial Statement (IFS) for the period up to April 30th, 2015 which is provided for information purposes only. Final figures will appear in the certified financial statement once the accounts for the financial period are actually closed.



Country: **Funding** IATI
 Project Atlas id: 00087578 All Amounts in US\$
 Project Title : International Aid and Transpar Date: 01/07/2014

CERTIFIED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

1) INCOME			
DEPOSITS			
2013		1,219,004.01	1,219,004.01
INTEREST			
2013		58.72	58.72
TOTAL FUNDS (A)			1,219,062.73
2) PROJECT EXPENSES			
PERIOD - PRIOR YEARS:			
PERIOD - CURRENT YEAR			
2013	Disbursements	48,619.74	
	Receipt Accruals	0.00	
	Net exchange gain	-67.79	
	Management fee	3,363.03	51,914.98
TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES (B)			51,914.98
	Project Advances (C)	303.81	303.81
PROJECT CASH BALANCE (D) = (A) - (B) - (C)			1,166,843.94
	Open Purchase Orders (E)	0.00	0.00
3) PROJECT FUND BALANCE (F) = (D) - (E)			1,166,843.94

The Statement is following IPSAS reporting requirements, Management Fee is calculated and recorded against Project Expenses (Disbursements + Receipt Accruals)
 Project Advances represents amounts yet to be either recovered or settled against Project Expenses. Open POs represents amounts committed against goods/services yet to be delivered/rendered. Fund balance represents cash available for implementation activities.

Prepared by
 M. Shafiq RATEA
 Senior Finance Associate
 CSPG IPAS, UNOPS HQ

Certified By
 Kanit Pukchareon
 Regional Finance Specialist
 CSPG IPAS, UNOPS HQ



Project Atlas id: 00087578 Funding IATI
All Amounts in US\$

Project Title : Support to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Date: 20/05/2015

CERTIFIED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

Opening Balances 2003 0.00

1) INCOME

DEPOSITS

2013	1,219,004.01	
2014	1,484,899.05	<u>2,703,903.06</u>

INTEREST

2013	58.72	
2014	4,489.86	<u>4,548.58</u>

TOTAL FUNDS (A) 2,708,451.64

2) PROJECT EXPENSES

PERIOD - PRIOR YEARS:

2013	Project Expense	48,619.74	
	Net Exchange Gain	-67.79	
	Management Fee	3,363.03	<u>51,914.98</u>

PERIOD - CURRENT YEAR

2014	Project Expense	1,860,149.76	
	Receipt Accruals	0.00	
	Net exchange gain	-1,023.53	
	Management fee	49,224.49	<u>1,908,350.72</u>

TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES (B) 1,960,265.70

Project Advances (C) 2,734.45 2,734.45

PROJECT CASH BALANCE (D) = (A) - (B) - (C) 745,451.49

Open Purchase Orders (E) 465.43 465.43

3) PROJECT FUND BALANCE (F) = (D) - (E) 744,986.06

The Statement is following IPSAS reporting requirements. Management Fee is calculated and recorded against Project Expenses (Disbursements + Receipt Accruals)

Project Advances represents amounts yet to be either recovered or settled against Project Expenses. Open POs represents amounts committed against goods/services yet to be delivered/rendered. Fund balance represents cash available for implementation activities

Prepared by

M. Shafiq RATEA
Senior Finance Associate
CSPG IPAS, UNOPS HQ

Certified By

Ala'a Nemer
Regional Finance Practice Advisor
CSPG IPAS, UNOPS HQ



Operational excellence for results that matter

Project Atlas id: 00087578 Funding IATI
All Amounts in US\$

Project Title : Support to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Date: 09/10/2015

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS AT 30 SEP 2015

1) INCOME

DEPOSITS

2013	1,219,004.01	
2014	1,484,899.05	
2015	1,356,409.16	<u>4,060,312.22</u>

INTEREST

2013	58.72	
2014	4,489.86	
2015	3,137.55	<u>7,686.13</u>

TOTAL FUNDS (A) 4,067,998.35

2) PROJECT EXPENSES

PERIOD - PRIOR YEARS:

2013	Project Expense	48,619.74	
	Net Exchange Gain	-67.79	
	Management Fee	3,363.03	<u>51,914.98</u>

2014	Project Expense	1,860,149.76	
	Net exchange gain	-1,023.53	
	Management fee	49,224.49	<u>1,908,350.72</u>

PERIOD - CURRENT YEAR

2015	Project Expense	896,895.31	
	Net exchange gain	-25.88	
	Management fee	32,784.76	<u>929,654.19</u>

TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES (B) 2,889,919.89

Project Advances (C) 2,734.45 2,734.45

PROJECT CASH BALANCE (D) = (A) - (B) - (C) 1,175,344.01

Open Purchase Orders (E) 26,115.41 26,115.41

3) PROJECT FUND BALANCE (F) = (D) - (E) 1,149,228.60

This statement is interim and is provided for information purposes only. Figures are not final. Final figures will appear in the certified financial statement once books for the concerned period are closed.

The Statement is following IPSAS reporting requirements, Management Fee is calculated and recorded against Project Expenses (Disbursements + Receipt Accruals)

Project Advances represents amounts yet to be either recovered or settled against Project Expenses. Open POs represents amounts committed against goods/services yet to be delivered/rendered. Fund balance represents cash available for implementation activities.

Prepared by

M. Shafiq RATEA
Senior Finance Associate
CSG IPAS, UNOPS HQ

Certified By

Ala'a Nemer
Regional Finance Advisor
CSG IPAS, UNOPS HQ

Annex 4: IATI Annual Report statistics and methodology

All the statistics used in this Annual Report are derived from the IATI Dashboard which contains detailed statistical breakdowns – by publisher and by element on the validity of data being published to the IATI Standard. The entire Dashboard is generated nightly from the metadata indexed on the IATI Registry that points to the IATI XML data on publishers' own websites. This data is summarised in the Publishing Statistics section of the Dashboard.

It forms a central part of the service that the Technical Team provides to publishers and users of IATI data alike: for publishers to better understand how to improve their data; for users to assess which data is likely to meet their particular needs; and for the Technical Team itself to prioritise its commitments to data quality. Each page within the publishing statistics section contains a general narrative about the methodologies employed, as well as more detailed explanations of assessments and exceptions. Pseudo code (a simplified 'English' version of the machine logic) is also included.

Acknowledgements

The 2015 IATI Annual Report was authored by a team at Development Initiatives, led by Joni Hillman and Rohini Simbodyal.

Data gathering and analysis was carried out by Bill Anderson, Dale Potter, Rory Scott and Manon Simeon. Additional content was written by Carolyn Culey and Wendy Rogers.

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