

Commit

Plan

Publish

Use

Improve

International Aid
Transparency Initiative

Annual Report

2014

Foreword Statement

Helen Clark

UNDP Administrator

A lack of transparency and accountability with respect to government budgets and public expenditure leads to misuse of resources needed for development. Yet when providers of development cooperation publish their aid information, that helps partner countries make prudent choices and plan in real time, harmonising the use of aid resources alongside national resources.

As well, development actors are better able to co-ordinate their activities and avoid duplication when each is aware of the programmes and projects being implemented by others in the same field. Parliaments, civil society organisations, and citizens can hold their governments to account for their use of resources when they are able to access information which is publicly available. For all these reasons, transparency is good for development.

To that end, I am delighted that UNDP has been entrusted to lead the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Secretariat, working closely with UNOPS, the Governments of Sweden and Ghana, and Development Initiatives.

Since its establishment, following the Third High Level Meeting on Aid Effectiveness in Accra, Ghana, in 2008, IATI has been at the forefront of promoting aid transparency. In 2011, the IATI Standard for the publication of aid information was established. By the end of 2013, well over 200 donors, civil society organisations (CSOs), foundations, and private sector organisations had begun publishing aid information to the IATI Standard.

We are now in a critical period for the initiative as IATI works to support the realisation of donor commitments made at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in 2011 to publish aid information to an open common standard by the end of 2015.

The work of IATI is also highly relevant in the context of the deliberations on the post-2015 development agenda, where the issues of accountability and governance are central components. Among the 1.8 million people who have shared their priorities and perspectives in the UN-led consultations on the agenda, one of the most consistent and strong messages is the desire for better governance. IATI is well placed to make an important contribution to these discussions.

The 2014 IATI Annual Report recognises the very successful efforts by some providers of development assistance to publish high quality data. At the same time it highlights the need for more providers to publish to the IATI Standard. I encourage providers of development assistance to redouble their efforts to publish timely, comprehensive, and forward-looking information. UNDP, as a founding member of the IATI Secretariat, is fully committed both to improving its own transparency and promoting transparency by all development actors. We look forward to continued success of the initiative in the coming years.



Helen Clark

Foreword Statement

Robin Uyterlinde

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

Mohammad Mejbahuddin

Secretary of Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh and Vice-Chair of IATI Steering Committee

We are honored to be leading the IATI Steering Committee as Chair and Vice-Chair. We look forward with optimism to the next couple of years to make every effort to provide strategic direction to IATI, with delivering results at country level as its main focus.

The multi-stakeholder nature of the Steering Committee is central to IATI's approach, and reflects a shift from aid effectiveness to effective development cooperation where a wide range of actors are encouraged to voice ideas on the way forward.

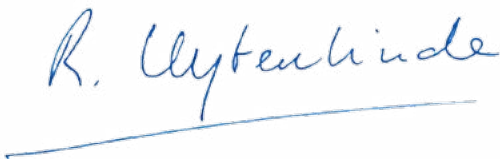
As Vice-Chair, on behalf of the Government of Bangladesh I am pleased to bring my experience of donor engagement, institution building and aid information management to the table. I believe my responsibility is to take forward the interests of partner countries and ensure their needs for timely, forward-looking and comprehensive information are met. Such information is indispensable for quality planning, monitoring, evaluation and

coordination of development cooperation at the country level.

The Annual Report confirms that while some progress is being made, providers of development cooperation still face challenges in publishing forward-looking, regular and up-to-date information. Improving data quality and supporting use of data at country level are key priorities for the next two years.

As Chair, on behalf of the Government of the Netherlands, I would highlight that one of the key ways to meet the needs of partner countries is to underline the importance of mutual accountability. In this regard, it is critical that providers of development cooperation are held accountable for their implementation of Busan commitments.

The process of improving transparency and accountability is not always a smooth or a fast one, but a very powerful one that deserves our continued support.



Robin Uyterlinde




Mohammad Mejbahuddin




 At the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, we firmly believe transparency is a key ingredient in maximising impact because it inspires new innovations and leads to opportunities for collaboration.

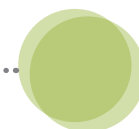
Darin McKeever, Deputy Director, Charitable Sector Support, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

 My government is determined to bring the maximum transparency and accountability to public processes that have been a fertile ground for the germination and growth of corruption. We must create the sort of environment in our society that empowers people to take a stand.

Mr John Dramani Mahama, President of the Republic of Ghana

 Transparency in our aid flows is very important to Oxfam Novib, as part of the international confederation of Oxfam International we are looking for ways to make our data easily accessible and usable by different stakeholders and the general public.

Farah Karimi, General Director of Oxfam Novib



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Abbreviations

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific countries
AfDB	African Development Bank
AIMS	Aid Information Management System
AMP	Aid Management Platform
API	Application Programming Interface
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ATI	Aid Transparency Index
BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
BMZ	German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CGAP	Consultative Group to Assist the Poor
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSV	Comma separated values (file format)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DAD	Development Assistance Database
DAI	Disclosure and Access to Information
Danida	Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
DARA	Development Assistant Research Associates
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DFATD	Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
DFI	Development Finance Institution
DFID	Department for International Development
DG	Directorate General

DIPR	Development Initiatives Poverty Research
DP	Development Partner
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EC	European Commission
ECHO	Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
EDF	European Development Fund
EDRIS	European Disaster Response Information System
EIB	European Investment Bank
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ERP	Entreprise Resource Planning
EU	European Union
FCO	Foreign & Commonwealth Office
FDFA	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
FFI	Framework for Implementation
FMS	Financial Management System
FPI	Foreign Policy Instruments
FSP	Financial Service Providers
FSS	Forward Spending Survey
FTS	Financial Tracking System
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPEDC	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
HAP	Humanitarian Accountability Partnership
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFAF	Integrated Financial Accountability Framework

IFI	International Financial Institution
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
INTOSAI	International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPA	Instrument for Pre-accession
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
Irish Aid	Irish Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
IS	Implementation Schedule
JCS	Joint Cooperation Strategy
JSON	JavaScript Object Notation (format)
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières/Doctors Without Borders
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OAP	Open Aid Partnership
OCHA	UN-OCHA - United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OCT	Overseas Countries and Territories
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
ODF	Overseas Development Financing
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PBAS	Performance Based Allocation System
PC	Partner Country
PCP	Public Communications Policy
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability

PSIP	Public Sector Investment Programme
PWYF	Publish What You Fund
SAP	System Analysis and Program development
SC	Steering Committee
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SSC	South-South Cooperation
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TI	Transparency International
UK	United Kingdom
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN JIU	United Nations Joint Inspection Unit
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
UN WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WP-EFF	OECD DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness
WP-STAT	OECD DAC Working Party on Statistics
XML	Extensible Markup Language

The graphic features a solid green background. In the center, there are two overlapping circles. The outer circle is a light, semi-transparent green, and the inner circle is white. The text is centered within the white circle.

Section 1

Introduction

A reminder of IATI's aims and objectives

Developing countries still face critical challenges in accessing accurate, up-to-date and comprehensive aid data. Widespread provision of better quality data would enable governments receiving development cooperation to make more informed decisions on budgeting and resource allocation, thus increasing the impact of their own resources as well as those received from donors. Greater transparency and accountability in the aid system could help combat many inefficiencies and problems, including corruption in the supply chain between donors and intended beneficiaries, coordination of efforts amongst all aid actors, planning, ownership and feedback from recipients. Therefore, it is vital that developing countries have comprehensive and reliable aid information and have ownership over designing and implementing programmes aligned to national development strategies.

Transparent aid information provides a comprehensive picture for governments to identify development gaps or donor 'orphans' and devise ways to coordinate, plan and allocate resources effectively. Open aid data also facilitates the participation of citizens and parliamentarians in holding their governments to account.

The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) is a key element of the agreed, common, open standard for the electronic publication and reporting of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking development cooperation information. The common standard was called for in the **Busan Partnership Agreement**¹ and further defined by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and IATI and reflected in the agreement endorsed by the final meeting of the **Working Party on Aid Effectiveness** in June 2012. This common standard consists of three complementary systems and processes: the OECD DAC **Creditor Reporting System (CRS)**, which contains comprehensive historical statistical information; its **Forward Spending Survey (FSS)**; and IATI.

Since the original IATI **Accra Statement in 2008**², IATI has already gained significant momentum. This accelerated before and following the **Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness**³, which produced the Busan Partnership agreement.

Outside of the **DAC membership**, IATI is also used by many international and local NGOs, as well as several foundations, private companies and other development actors to report data on their activities.

1. [Busan Partnership Agreement 20 June 2012](#)
2. [See IATI Accra Statement 4 September 2008](#)
3. [See Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness 29 November-1 December 2011 in Busan, Korea](#)

At the end of 2013, there were 210 organisations who had begun publishing data on their activities to the IATI Standard. International NGOs make up the largest group of publishers, followed by governments, multilateral agencies, national NGOs, private sector, public sector, foundations and academic institutions (see page 160).

Now that IATI has reached critical mass in terms of membership and growth in publishers, it is important to improve the quality of data and ensure that it can be used to add value at country level.

In becoming IATI members, organisations and governments commit publicly to a **Framework for Implementation** (FFI), which calls for donor self-reporting, partner country monitoring of IATI implementation in their countries, and independent monitoring.

The self-reporting in this report uses a standard table format supplemented by descriptive text for each member highlighting their progress in implementing IATI.

There are two main forms of independent monitoring so far. The first is the **Aid Transparency Index**, released annually by

Publish What You Fund that covers both transparency policies and publication. The second is the monitoring of the **Global Partnership on Effective Development Co-operation** which includes a transparency indicator that scores donors' performance in reporting to the common standard across three dimensions: timeliness, comprehensiveness, and forward-looking information.

In September 2013, a new hosting arrangement came into effect for IATI. It comprises a **UNDP**-led consortium, working alongside the **United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)**, the Governments of **Ghana** and **Sweden**, and **Development Initiatives** (a UK-based not for profit organisation). The composition of this consortium reflects the multi-stakeholder nature of IATI. The IATI Secretariat members remain fully committed to the original goals of IATI and will provide the necessary support to build on achievements made thus far. In particular, the IATI Secretariat will continue to provide support to increase the number of publishers to the IATI Standard, improve the quality of IATI data and enable people to use the data effectively.

What you will find in this report

This report is issued by the IATI Secretariat to meet the requirement in the IATI Framework for Implementation for annual reporting of efforts by members to implement the IATI Standard. In addition, this report highlights the following general themes:

- Encouraging more people to publish;
- Improving the quality of data published;
- Helping people to use IATI data better.

The first theme is discussed in section 2, specifically in regard to progress on growth in IATI publishers and membership. The second and third

theme on improving the quality of data and its use are addressed in sections 3, 4 and 6 by including some good practice case studies. Section 5 provides the results of publishing members self-reporting. This report also includes a section on other key stakeholders, for example foundations, development finance institutions and climate investment funds, as well as progress towards humanitarian aid transparency. This annual report covers the period from January to December 2013. Lastly, the report indicates areas for improvement and steps undertaken and planned by the IATI Secretariat to drive IATI forward.

Section 2

An overview of IATI progress

59
Members

29
Publishing
members

210
Publishers

Growth

IATI membership has undergone substantial diversification in the last three years. A wide range of organisations make up the Steering Committee including not only bilateral donors, partner country governments, civil society organisations and multilateral organisations, but also philanthropic foundations, development finance institutions, and climate investment funds.

In 2013, IATI welcomed five new members: [The Adaptation Fund](#), the [Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation \(BMGF\)](#), [Bond](#), the [European Investment Bank \(EIB\)](#), and the [Global Environment Facility \(GEF\)](#). These five newcomers brought the total number of IATI members at the end of 2013 to 59. Please see page 17 and 18 for the list of publishing members.

Publishing members

Twelve members successfully published for the first time in 2013. They include multilateral organisations such as the [United Nations Population Fund \(UNFPA\)](#), the [United Nations World Food Programme \(UN WFP\)](#), and the [African Development Bank \(AfDB\)](#). Donor governments have made substantial efforts to embrace open government and open data. In 2013, the [German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development \(BMZ\)](#), [New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade](#), and the [Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation \(SDC\)](#) published to IATI for the first time. This brought the total number of members publishing data to IATI by the end of 2013 to 29⁴.

Political commitments

A key milestone was achieved in 2013 when the remaining G8 members who were not yet publishing to IATI, committed to implementing the

[Busan common standard on Aid Transparency](#), comprising the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and Forward Spending Survey (FSS) of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and IATI. Following the G8 summit held [in Lough Erne on 17-18 June 2013 where these commitments were made](#), IATI took steps to engage these donors, undertaking a technical visit to Italy and inviting France, Italy, Japan and Russia to attend the [October 2013 IATI Steering Committee](#) as observers. France has already made progress by publishing aid data on certain projects in Mali through its new [open source portal for Mali](#).

In addition, the release of a [High Level Panel report on the post-2015⁵](#) development agenda called for “a data revolution for sustainable development, with a new international initiative to improve the quality of statistics and information available to people and governments... Implementing an agenda of this breadth and scope, holding people accountable for progress and keeping the agenda high on the political radar of world leaders cannot be taken for granted”. This report reflects the growing importance and urgency of making accurate aid information readily available and comprehensive for governments and civil society at large to use for development goals.

All publishers

In addition to the increase in membership, there were 109 new non-member publishers to IATI in 2013. Many of the new publishers represent international, regional and national NGOs, philanthropic foundations and academic, training and research organisations, as well as the first private sector companies. A complete list of the organisations currently publishing to IATI can be found in the Annex on page 162.

4. This excludes multiple departments within a single member, e.g. the four departments of the European Commission that are publishing are listed as one member.

5. See [High Level Panel Report on the Post-2015 Development Agenda](#) “A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies through Sustainable Development” Chapter 4: Implementation, Accountability and Building Consensus (2013 United Nations Publication, NY), page 21.

Members publishing to the IATI Registry

	Date joined IATI	Publishing since ⁶	Organisation type
Adaptation Fund	April 2013	Still to publish	Multilateral
African Development Bank (AfDB)	April 2011	June 2013	Multilateral
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)	September 2008	September 2011	Government
Belgium (DGD)	November 2012	Still to publish	Government
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)	October 2013	Still to publish	Foundation
Bond	November 2013	July 2012	National NGO
Canada - Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development - Affaires étrangères, Commerce et Développement	November 2011	October 2012	Government
Denmark - Danida, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	September 2008	March 2012	Government
Development Initiatives Poverty Research (DIPR)	November 2008	July 2011	International NGO
European Commission (EC)	September 2008	May 2011	Other Public Sector
European Investment Bank (EIB)	October 2013	Still to publish	Multilateral
Finland - Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFAF)	September 2008	November 2011	Government
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	September 2008	March 2013	Government
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	March 2013	Still to publish	Multilateral
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	November 2011	March 2013	Multilateral
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	May 2012	Still to publish	Multilateral
Ireland - Irish Aid, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	September 2008	July 2013	Government
Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs	September 2008	September 2011	Government
New Zealand - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	September 2008	May 2012	Government

	Date joined IATI	Publishing since	Organisation type
Norway - Norad, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	September 2008	Still to publish	Government
Publish What You Fund	November 2008	November 2011	International NGO
Sweden - Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)	September 2008	October 2011	Government
Switzerland - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	June 2009	November 2013	Government
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	June 2011	November 2011	Multilateral
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	September 2008	March 2011	Foundation
The World Bank	September 2008	May 2011	Multilateral
Transparency International Secretariat	November 2008	May 2012	International NGO
United Kingdom - Department for International Development (DFID)	September 2008	January 2011	Government
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	December 2011	October 2012	Multilateral
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	March 2012	June 2013	Multilateral
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	September 2008	November 2011	Multilateral
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	October 2011	October 2011	Multilateral
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	August 2012	Still to publish	Multilateral
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	May 2012	July 2013	Multilateral
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	May 2012	November 2012	Multilateral
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	August 2012	June 2013	Multilateral
United States of America (USA)	November 2011	December 2012	Government

6. The organisation/country listed is the one that is the member of IATI. This excludes multiple departments within a single member, e.g. the four departments of the European Commission that are publishing are listed as one member. They are shown separately in Section 5. Publishing since' shows the month of first publication of either an activity or organisation file up to 31 December 2013.

IATI interim financial report

From September 2013 for a three year period, a consortium led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) together with the Governments of Ghana and Sweden, Development Initiatives and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) assumed the hosting role carried out since 2009 by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID). IATI is administered by a multi-stakeholder Secretariat and the initiative is financed by a new funding model set out in the [Standard Operating Procedures](#) as endorsed by the membership.

Under the new arrangements, the initiative is financed through a combination of membership fees and voluntary contributions.

The categories of membership are:

- Providers of development cooperation including traditional donors, multilateral institutions, philanthropic foundations and providers of South-South Cooperation
- Partner countries
- Civil society organisations (CSOs) and other organisations

Seventy percent of the annual budget is financed through a membership fee collected from organisations in the providers of development cooperation category. The remaining thirty percent of the annual budget and any remaining funding gap is made up by a combination of partner country/CSO membership fees and 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.

In its role as trustee within the multi-stakeholder consortium, UNOPS has full fiduciary responsibility and accountability for the receipt, custody and disbursement of all contributions provided by donors.

The IATI Steering Committee oversees the work of the IATI Secretariat, including through the standing sub-group on Budget and Finance, to monitor and review the implementation of the workplan and approve the budget of the IATI Secretariat.

The IATI Steering Committee approved workplan and budget for year one amounts to USD 2,286,742 for staff, implementation of activities, and overheads for the 12 month period from September 2013 when the consortium assumed its hosting role. This amount represents a 4% increase of the budget approved as part of the consortium proposal and results from an increase by 1% in UN overhead from January 2014, and an adjustment in staff cost due to the delayed starting date of the consortium. The increase falls within the limit of delegated authority of the Standing Sub-Group on Budget and Finance and was approved by the sub-group as a mid-course adjustment.

This new funding model was agreed by the IATI Steering Committee during its March 2013 meeting and introduced in September 2013 when the new hosting arrangements were implemented. The first order of business for the consortium was to establish agreements with members and collect funds in order to proceed with the agreed workplan. Delivery against the first year's workplan was adversely impacted during the first two financial quarters as a result of the lack of available resources to carry out activities.

This total budget does not include in-kind contributions from consortium organisations which total USD 455,071. The in-kind contributions consist of staff time provided by consortium members and the breakdown among them is indicated in Table 1 below:

Table 1 – Distribution of in-kind contributions

Consortium Member	In-Kind Contributions
UNDP	US 220,031
UNOPS	USD 15,000
DI	USD 40,000
Sweden	USD 170,240
Ghana	USD 9,800
Total	USD 455,071

UNOPS as financial trustee is charged with the responsibility of collecting contributions and disbursing funds to each consortium member in line with the approved workplan and budget. For the four month period from September to December 2013, UNOPS received a total amount of USD 1,219,004 made up of a combination of membership fees and voluntary contributions. The funds received include advance payment of IATI membership fees of USD 171,638 and were given in recognition of the cash flow difficulties faced by the consortium during the initial stages of implementation of the new funding model. These amounts were received from across the spectrum of IATI membership – long-time IATI supporters in the development cooperation sector, UN organisations, foundations and CSOs. Table 2 below details the contributions received, broken down by description and period of application.

Table 2 – Contributions received by description and period

Description	Y1	Y2	Y3	Grand Total
Membership fee	512,530	132,284	39,354	684,168
Residual funds Residual funds from previous hosts	60,111	-	-	60,111
Voluntary Contribution	474,725	-	-	474,725
Grand Total	1,047,366	132,284	39,354	1,219,004

The contributions received totalling USD 1,047,366 (excludes advance membership fee for Y2 and Y3) have been allocated to the approved workplan Y1. To fully finance the Y1 workplan covering the approved budget of USD 2,286,742, additional contributions of USD 1,239,376 are required. This is shown below in Table 3.

Table3 – Budget and Contribution allocation

Approved Budget	Contribution Received for Y1	Balance Required for Y1
2,286,742	1,047,366	1,239,376

Table 4 details the contributions received, broken down by description and date.

Table 4 – Contributions received by description and date

Purpose of funds	Member	Receipt Date	Y1	Y2	Y3	Grand Total
Membership fee	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	05-09-2013	43,250	-	-	43,250
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	02-10-2013	43,250	-	-	43,250
	Publish What You Fund	02-10-2013	1,100	-	-	1,100
	United States of America	18-11-2013	43,250	43,250	-	86,500
	Bond	18-11-2013	1,100	-	-	1,100
	Canada - Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development	03-12-2013	43,250	43,250	-	86,500
	Transparency International	06-12-2013	1,100	1,100	-	2,200
	African Development Bank (AfDB)	06-12-2013	43,250	-	-	43,250
	Ireland-Irish Aid, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	10-12-2013	33,480	-	-	33,480
	Netherlands – Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Development Cooperation	12-12-2013	43,250	-	-	43,250
	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	13-12-2013	43,250	-	-	43,250
	European Investment Bank (EIB)	13-12-2013	43,250	-	-	43,250
	Germany - Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	19-12-2013	43,250	1,434	-	44,684
	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	26-12-2013	43,250	-	-	43,250
	Denmark - Danida, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	27-12-2013	43,250	43,250	39,354	125,854
Membership fee Total			512,530	132,284	39,354	684,168
Residual funds	UK - Department for International Development (DFID)	05-11-2013	60,111	-	-	60,111
			60,111	-	-	60,111
Voluntary Contribution	Canada - Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development	03-12-2013	176,750	-	-	176,750
	The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	12-11-2013	150,000	-	-	150,000
	Sweden - Sida	18-12-2013	49,975	-	-	49,975
	United States of America	18-11-2013	98,000	-	-	98,000
Voluntary Contribution Total			474,725	-	-	474,725
Grand Total			1,047,366	132,284	39,354	1,219,004

Table 5 below presents the UNOPS Interim Financial statement covering the period from 03 September 2013 to 31 December 2013. The UNOPS Interim Financial statement covers the period when the consortium assumed its hosting role. This statement is interim and is provided for information purposes only. Figures are not final. Final figures will appear in the certified 2013 financial statement once the 2013 books are closed.

Table 5 – UNOPS Interim 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
Project cash balance (D)= (A) - (B) - (C)		1,166,843.94
	Open Purchase Orders (E)	0.00
3) Project fund balance (F)= (D) - (E)		1,166,843.94

This statement is interim and is provided for information purposes only. Figures are not final. Final figures will appear in the certified 2013 financial statement once the 2013 books 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.

Future plans for IATI

For the next two years, IATI will continue its work to increase the transparency of development cooperation in order to maximise its effectiveness in reducing poverty. The IATI Secretariat will continue to focus its efforts on supporting its members to improve the quality, timeliness, accessibility and comprehensiveness of the aid information published. Scaling up work on improving the quality of data published will enhance the usability of data by a range of actors, not least partner countries.

In particular, IATI will focus on the following action items:

1

IATI 2.0:

- Make Version 2 of the IATI Standard more language-neutral and involve CSOs and partner countries more closely in defining what is needed from the new version;
- Hold regional workshops on South-South Cooperation to find ways in which the standard can offer better support to providers wishing to publish to IATI.

2

More and better IATI data:

- Form working groups to focus on reporting humanitarian information through IATI;
- Provide clearer guidance on the publication of results.

3

Using IATI data:

- Foster peer learning among partner countries on use of aid information and explore publication by partner countries of data captured locally through AIMS systems;
- Support where possible the roll-out of automated data exchange between IATI and national aid management platforms;
- Identify and reduce obstacles to the effective use of IATI data at country level, and increase awareness of IATI among parliamentarians and civil society;
- Develop a registry of IATI specialists who can provide support to data users.

4

Outreach and External relations:

- Address current gaps in coverage (e.g. remaining G8 members) and seek opportunities to engage with BRIC and SSC countries on a voluntary basis;
- Conduct a sustained campaign of communicating outwardly to new and existing publishers and to data users, including the redesign of IATI's websites;
- Expand IATI's membership to cover not only all providers of official development finance, but as many actors as possible within the changing aid architecture and throughout the entire aid delivery chain.

Section 3

IATI and partner countries



Photo: UNDP Senegal

Why IATI?


The partner country perspective

By the end of 2013, 22⁷ partner countries had endorsed IATI by joining the Steering Committee.

Partner countries have made notable progress in order to have timely and comprehensive donor data for planning, budgeting and capacity building purposes.

This section provides updates and case studies of how some partner countries are innovatively

developing their Aid Information Management Systems (AIMS). Some examples of this innovation are initiatives to boost data literacy, to incorporate South-South Cooperation flows, to explore the possibility for automatic data exchange from the IATI Registry to the AIMS, to track and optimise results, to improve accountability and to manage aid flows more effectively and efficiently.


 **Malawi:** In an effort to enhance transparency and accountability on the delivery, management and utilisation of foreign aid at country level, the Government of Malawi, with financial and technical support from UNDP and Development Gateway respectively, has implemented an aid information management system. Malawi was one of the first countries to organise a data literacy boot camp aimed at building capacity among media and civil society organisations to access and use open development data in Malawi.

 **Rwanda:** Rwanda has agreed to explore the possibility of automatic data exchange between IATI information and Rwanda's Development Assistance Database (DAD) on aid flows in order to improve the availability and public accessibility of information on external development cooperation. Transparency of aid flows to Rwanda will facilitate the Government to better plan, budget and allocate all resources—domestic as well as external—to the priorities of the country.

7. Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Dominican Republic, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Moldova, Montenegro, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tanzania and Vietnam.

 **Honduras:** Honduras has recognised the benefits of the Aid Management Platform and we are taking action to apply these benefits to new areas of cooperation, such as South-South Cooperation (SSC). We have made progress on a SSC module, expected to be ready later in 2014.

 **Colombia:** The Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation, APC-Colombia, has implemented the International Cooperation Map as an innovative IT tool which aim is to provide a global view of the partners, sectors, territories, types and amounts of in-coming and out-going cooperation in Colombia, optimising and facilitating the results of development cooperation resources, programmes and project.

 **Tanzania:** A recent Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Assessment (2013) noted that strong improvements from 2010 onwards can clearly be identified in development partners use of the AMP and entry of data in a frequent manner (more than 50% of development partners enter monthly disbursement information) and as such concludes: “the introduction of an AMP, has therefore significantly improved donor reporting on aid disbursement of both program/project and general budget support”.

 **Bangladesh:** Bangladesh is firmly committed to implementing the Busan Partnership agreement and has made considerable progress in this regard over the past two years. Bangladesh is establishing an Aid Information Management System (AIMS) to ensure full transparency and effective management of incoming aid flows. Following the example of Cambodia, Bangladesh is developing its own, home-grown system, fully adapted to the needs of government and local development partners.

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The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation represents a shift from aid effectiveness to development effectiveness, emphasising that the process be led by developing countries according to their specific needs. All but two of the 22 partner countries endorsing IATI have developed aid management portals and are now able to take advantage of comprehensive data for budgeting and planning purposes.

Through an increase in the implementation of the IATI Standard and the increasing diversity of membership in IATI, data availability and usage at country level will begin to increase. This in turn will bring greater demand for improvements in the quality of data provided. As data becomes more accurate it ultimately becomes more useful to stakeholders and beneficiaries.

IATI Country Survey of IATI Data and AIMS

In the October 2013 Steering Committee, the IATI Secretariat was requested to undertake a study of data use at country level with a view to making recommendations to maximise the potential of IATI data for partner countries. A survey was devised in late 2013 and conducted among Partner Country AIMS users. Whilst detailed results will be reported in next year's annual report, the findings

are expected to amplify the demands made in Accra in 2008 and the outcomes of the UNDP-IATI regional workshops on country needs conducted in 2009. Preliminary results have highlighted that timely, accurate and forward-looking data are critical for AIMS to play their proper role within the public financial management systems of partner countries.

Whilst aid information management systems in partner countries have become increasingly sophisticated, none yet includes a module that supports automatic data exchange of IATI data. This has been identified increasingly as a necessity to support the regular reporting by development partners at country level, as evidenced once again through the preliminary data collected through the country survey.

In 2013, the IATI Secretariat continued its work towards finalising the automatic data exchange pilot in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Lessons learned are being recorded to inform the roll-out of IATI data exchange modules in relation to each different kind of aid information management system.

As the examples in this section show, there is a need to accelerate the use of IATI automatic data exchange which has been shown to offer improved frequency and accuracy of data delivery.



Tanzania – Strengthening management for results and partner country ownership of aid data

Since 2008, Tanzania has strengthened aid management capacity nationally, as well as among its development partners (DPs), in particular through the roll-out of an Aid Management Platform (AMP) by the Tanzanian Government under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance. A recent **Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Assessment (2013)** noted that strong improvements from 2010 onwards can clearly be identified in development partners' use of the AMP and frequent entry of data (more than 50% of development partners enter monthly disbursement information).

Similarly, comparative analysis in the Government's FY2010/11 and FY2011/12 ODA Report between total ODA captured in the AMP and the OECD Creditor Reporting System shows that, although data categories vary, overall there is a deviation of approximately 1-20% which is a significant improvement compared to the past.

Today, the AMP facilitates key information flows on development partners' medium-term forecasting, firmer annual commitments as well as actual disbursement information that are used for the annual budgeting and planning processes.

Why the success?

In terms of lessons learned, it was noted that the success of the AMP was due to the continuous involvement of the Ministry of Finance staff responding to development partner queries, providing user training and performing quality control measures. In addition, it was highlighted that both financial and technical support is critical towards strengthening the AMP, including day-to-day troubleshooting and support. The importance of fully involving development partners in guiding the implementation was also considered to be a key driver of success. Development partners are major stakeholders when it comes to entering ODA data on a regular basis. South-South Cooperation, knowledge sharing and peer support were also considered to be extremely valuable in ensuring the success of the AMP.

Moving Forward

The Tanzanian team has noted that ensuring quality of data requires continuous training of government and development partner focal points. Other areas that require attention and progress are the stronger integration of the AMP into the budget and planning cycles and the need for more detailed pilot work and opportunities for knowledge sharing on linking AIMS with IATI.

Honduras – The quality indicator

The AMP in Honduras was officially launched to the public on April 11, 2013 as **Plataforma de Gestión de la Cooperación (PGC)**. The portal allows the public to access information collected by the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (SEPLAN) of ODA projects financed by cooperation. The platform contains information on total amount disbursed by number of projects, as well as total amount of new funds signed from the total number of new projects. For example, the total amount disbursed during 2013 was more than 700 million USD and this amount was disbursed by 293 projects, of which 76.4% were from loans. In addition, the total amount of new funds signed during this same year was more than 500 million USD from a total of 55 new projects, of which 82.2% were from new loans. The PGC is updated manually on a quarterly basis by the technical team of the ministry, using information provided by the development partners. New information entered in the platform goes through a validation process, and only those projects that have been validated are displayed in the public portal.

Projects are classified according to their different stages from design to completion. Having up to date information has made the Honduran government a stronger and more informed counterpart. It has allowed the government to look at aid effectiveness issues with the support of statistical data, enabling it to start dialogue on the challenges of moving ahead with global and local commitments. Through the availability of

geo-referenced information in the AIMS, the Honduran government can identify geographical regions that have been orphaned in development efforts. It has allowed the government to start a dialogue on aid fragmentation and has bolstered CSOs' efforts to be serious social auditors.

The Honduran government has made significant efforts to get other actors involved in the use of this data. In this regard, AIMS represents a tool that researchers, teachers and students can use in their investigations and curricula. The country's AIMS includes an e-library of studies, consultancy products, sectoral diagnostics and is proving to be an incredibly useful repository of knowledge.

As part of the Global Partnership Monitoring Framework, the National Monitoring Framework of Honduras includes a data quality indicator in which donors are given a score that reflects the quality of their data in the AMP. SEPLAN has established the 'National Data Quality Indicator', included in the Performance Framework of External Cooperation for Development in Honduras, in order to ensure that the information provided by the donors and available to the public is complete, timely, transparent and useful. As a further measure towards improving the quality of data provided, the results will be published on the PGC website at the end of each quarter. The Quality indicator evaluates all the fields included in the PGC, its level of completeness and the timeliness with which it is entered.



Malawi – Geocoding and data literacy

Malawi endorsed IATI when the initiative was first established. It has participated in IATI processes at country and global levels since that time. In 2010, Malawi was one of the countries in which the first pilot study was undertaken to compare IATI data with that provided locally through the Aid Management Platform, and in 2012, Malawi became a case study on 'Better Reflecting Aid Flows in Country Budgets to Improve Aid Transparency and Public Financial Management' commissioned by IATI at country level.

Since 2009 the Ministry of Finance (MoF) has been working towards upgrading the AMP to make use of new features. So far the Government has managed to put the AMP fully online to allow access by development partners, line ministries and the public. This allows MoF staff to focus more on verifying and supporting the quality of inputs being made by the development partners and analysing aid flows and donor behaviour. This reduces the potential for errors in the AMP as development partners are responsible for managing their own aid information.

The online AMP enables development partners and line ministries to have real-time access to data on aid activities across Malawi. The rationale is to improve sector planning and allow development partners to generate a better understanding of each other's activities, promoting a greater level of harmonisation and collaboration. The public portal on AMP is expected to enhance demand for accountability for development results.

AMP is now fully integrated in the Government's decision-making processes, especially budgeting and planning. The MoF gathers information on indicative multi-year commitments and annual projections of aid flows from development partners. The aid information becomes part of the fiscal framework. The AMP also plays a significant role in compiling aid reports and assisting with the aid coordination process.

With the latest AMP upgrades, the Geographic Information System (GIS) module is now fully integrated into the AMP. This allows detailed location information to be entered and projects

to be viewed on an interactive map of Malawi that compares project locations to local needs. As noted by the Minister of Finance, Dr. Maxwell Nkwezalamba, "...Malawi's geocoding initiative is now recognized globally and is being cited as a milestone in aid transparency". The mapping of the locations of donor-funded activities provides a promising way in which the Government of Malawi and development partners can improve aid targeting, coordinate their efforts, inform the public of their activities, and deepen country ownership.

Malawi organised one of the first data literacy bootcamps aimed at building capacity among media and civil society organisations to access and use open development data. Malawi was also the first country in the Open Aid Partnership (OAP) to organise a conference for policymakers on the use of open development data. The purpose of the conference was to discuss ways of leveraging Malawi's development data to support evidence-based decision-making.

Challenges ahead

Despite such strong efforts in improving transparency of aid data, Malawi sees further scope for enhancing coordination among development partners through greater use of available data. Another anticipated result would be an increase in demand for accountability from citizens, but this effect has not been seen. To address these concerns, Malawi endorsed the Open Aid Partnership (OAP) and became a partner in 2013. The OAP is a global initiative that brings together governments, development partners, international organisations and civil society to promote open development and improve aid transparency and effectiveness.

Next Steps

The Government plans to integrate the AMP with other government systems such as its Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) and Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP). The Government wishes to further pursue the possibility of adopting the IATI Standard of aid reporting in the AMP to enhance aid transparency

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and accountability at country level. The other option will be to link the AMP to the IATI Registry to allow comparison of aid data reported at country level and data reported in the IATI Registry as aid flows to Malawi. This will also allow the Government to access information on aid flows from International

Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) publishing to IATI, since INGOs do not report aid flows in the AMP. Efforts are being made to incorporate them for a full picture of development resources to Malawi.

Bangladesh – Progress in implementing IATI compatible AIMS

The Government of Bangladesh and 18 Development Partners (DPs) signed a Joint Cooperation Strategy (JCS) in 2010, localising commitments made in Paris and Accra. After Busan, a revised action plan 2012-14 for implementation of the JCS was agreed. The new JCS action plan spells out a series of tangible commitments relating to effective government institutions, use of country systems, rationalising sector support, stronger results monitoring, regular institutional dialogue and aid transparency. In line with the JCS, Bangladesh is establishing an Aid Information Management System (AIMS) to ensure full transparency and effective management of incoming aid flows. The AIMS will be a homegrown system, fully adapted to the needs of government and local development partners. For those reasons, the AIMS is being designed through a wide consultative process. After the development of a prototype of the AIMS, stakeholder consultations were held which allowed to further improve the design. In 2013, a User Acceptance Test (UAT) version of AIMS (i.e. an off-line testing version) was released and shared with government officials, which allowed for further testing of the

system. A BETA version of the software (i.e. online testing version) can now be released in 2014 and presented to GoB, development partners and other stakeholder groups for final consultations.

The Bangladesh AIMS will be fully IATI compatible. It has been designed using common definitions for information sharing and common electronic data formats. In order to ensure maximum data availability at the country level, GoB has expressed its interest in exploring automated data exchanges with DPs through IATI and hopes to take this forward in 2014.

Finally, in 2013, Bangladesh was elected Vice Chair of the Steering Committee of IATI. In that capacity, Bangladesh has expressed its wish to see IATI fully taking up the Busan agenda by diversifying its membership. Bangladesh supports IATI's intention to include more non-ODA forms of development financing in its standard. In particular, Bangladesh, as a vice chair, wishes to see the progress IATI has made at the global level translate more into availability of regular, comprehensive, timely and forward looking data at country level.



Rwanda – Timeliness and quality of data

A February 2012 combined mission to Rwanda by the IATI Secretariat and Synergy International Systems, confirmed the feasibility to undertake an automatic data exchange from information published by donors in the IATI format to Rwanda's AIMS, the Development Assistance Database (DAD). Since that time, the DAD in Rwanda has been integrated into the Integrated Financial Management System (the SmartFMS) which is the main system used for planning, budgeting and accounting for all government agencies in Rwanda. As a next step Rwanda has agreed to engage once more with IATI technical team and Synergy International Systems in early 2014 to put in place a process of automated data exchange between the IATI Registry and the DAD. This is seen as an important way for ensuring sustainable ODA data capture processes, through the use of international processes that donors have committed to, and which minimises efforts required by donors at country level to capture consistent and more accurate data.

Lessons Learned

IATI data will become much more useful at the country level as publishers begin providing information that more closely meets the government's specific needs particularly in terms of forward-looking data, and aligns with its budget planning cycle. In Rwanda, DAD will need the frequently published data and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) forward-looking information on all modalities - general budget support, sector support and project support. For the planning and the budget process as well as the information to update its macroeconomic framework, the Rwanda AIMS needs to capture the MTEF forward-looking information broken down by month for one year ahead.

The following list is an overview of the information required from IATI for the budget, through the DAD, as a result of the recent integration with SmartFMS.

- MTEF forward-looking budget information for all budget/sector support, project support: planned disbursements (commitments) for current year and budgets (projections) for current year monthly,+1 and +2 (annually).
- Cash disbursement details for budget/sector support and joint financing mechanisms.
- Details of goods or services that are paid for directly by donors on behalf of the government (direct payment).
- Details of on-budget projects.
- Details of projects that are directly executed by the donors, without involvement of the government (direct execution).

Challenges identified

In terms of the quality of the data, the IATI Standard meets most of the data requirements of the Government of Rwanda, and automatic import of that data will enable the AIMS to be used to reach the government's goal of better coordinated aid, improved resource allocation, and greater participation and empowerment of citizens as the ultimate beneficiaries of the aid. There are some areas that the Standard does not currently cover at all, and some others that the Standard covers, but in which data will need to be improved.

The Rwandan Government is mindful of the difference in the level of detail of information provided at HQ and the richer, country-contextualised information provided by development partners to the DAD at the local level. This will be an important issue to keep in mind as part of the upcoming technical mission to pilot automatic data exchange with the DAD using IATI data. Another important consideration is the mapping and alignment of budget years, since Rwanda follows the financial year of July to June and therefore needs the MTEF information by March at the latest for the budget preparation of the following financial year.

Colombia – International Cooperation Map

The Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation, APC-Colombia has implemented the **International Cooperation Map** as an innovative IT tool which aims to provide a global view of the partners, sectors, territories, types and amounts of incoming and outgoing cooperation in Colombia. This leads to improved results of development cooperation resources, programmes and projects. In this interactive mapping platform, it is possible to see Colombia's South-South Cooperation across the world. In addition, it shows the geographic location and beneficiaries of public and private

cooperation across Colombia, and in turn can also show sub-national demand for projects. Those partnering with Colombia now have a clear view of the different modalities and priorities of cooperation underway in Colombia and with this information they can better identify the projects that can be successful in Colombia. This is the tool created by the Government for decision-making in relation to the implementation of the aid effectiveness principles, based on the notion that better information means better development.



Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation, APC-Colombia's International Cooperation Map



Burkina Faso – achieving development goals through improved transparency

Burkina Faso is highly dependent on aid for the financing of development projects and programmes (about 70%-80% of the development budget). Good programming and management of aid is of major importance for the achievement of the country's development goals, and transparency plays an important role in this process. Burkina Faso has emphasised the importance of the integration of ODA in the national budget so as to allow better planning of resources to achieve the country's development objectives. Improving transparency allows greater scrutiny by parliament and accountability in the management of aid.

One of the challenges encountered to date has been the capture of information on projects not under direct management through national

accounts. IATI has allowed the national authorities to recognise and track some of these aid flows, for example aid flows through NGOs.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance plans to extend online access to its AIMS, (Plateforme de la Gestion de l'Aide, PGA) to make it accessible to sector ministries and donors. This will transform the system of information collection and have a beneficial impact on the transparency and visibility of aid, contributing to greater development effectiveness. The implementation of a new action plan on the effectiveness of development cooperation containing key actions on aid transparency will also bring improvements in this area.

Ghana – strengthening governance by improving transparency

Ghana continues to make strides in its commitment to have a transparent system of governance. In keeping with this commitment, Ghana supported the call to make information about aid flows more available and accessible to all stakeholders, particularly partner countries, during the 3rd High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2008 at Accra (HLF-3).

The transparency of aid flows is even more critical as Ghana has begun the implementation of an Integrated Financial Management System. The system seeks to ensure transparency and accountability in the management of public finance by migrating public sector financial transactions from a manual system to a single electronic platform. It is envisaged that the implementation

of an AIMS will facilitate the integration of ODA flows into the public finance system. This provides a unique opportunity for Ghana to resolve the persistent problems of aid data and information for government business at the country level.

Ghana's participation in the IATI Consortium provides the opportunity to represent the views of partner countries on aid transparency. The Government of Ghana can also benefit from the experiences and challenges of other partner country members of IATI particularly with regard to the integration of IATI data into their Aid Management Platforms as it moves towards implementing its own aid management platform within MoFEP.

Nepal – Aid Transparency Initiatives by the Ministry of Finance

Nepal's Aid Management Platform was introduced in 2010 marking a significant milestone in aid transparency in the country. Through collaboration between the Government and Development Partners (DPs), more than 700 projects valued at over \$6 billion consisting of both on budget and off budget projects have been entered into the system, which is housed at the Ministry of Finance. The AMP is being rolled out to more than 34 resident donors and 4 non-resident donors, and integrated with Budget Management Information System (BMIS) and Financial Management Information System (FMIS). Another important milestone in improving aid transparency was the launch of AMP's public portal in 2013. In subsequent phases of development the AMP will also be linked to the IATI Registry.

The introduction of geocoded aid information has brought enormous value and has a number of uses including production of different reports, donor mapping, long term planning and targeted interventions. It is also useful in determining the distribution of aid at district level as well as the levels of poverty and literacy in the 75 districts. Information from the Aid Management Platform also assists in the production of the

annual Development Cooperation Report which highlights volume of aid/funding flows, modality of assistance, type of aid/funding, mode of execution, disbursement, commitment as well as effectiveness of aid/development cooperation.

Nepal first launched its Foreign Aid Policy in 2002, but with the change of circumstances both at country and global levels since that time, the Ministry of Finance plans to launch a new Development Cooperation Policy with significant changes such as inclusion of the Paris Declaration, and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. The new aid policy will also seek to address the issue of aid fragmentation. Analysis and production of reports facilitated through the AMP will contribute to the implementation of such policy.

As further progress in aid transparency, Nepal issues the International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division (IECCD) Newsletter on a bimonthly basis to highlight contemporary news and events such as signing of agreements, consultations, and meetings with regard to mobilisation of aid resources in Nepal.



Madagascar – increasing use of IATI data

Since 2011, Madagascar has increased its efforts to coordinate development cooperation going beyond traditional aid, and has placed particular importance on transparency of other financial flows. In this context, Madagascar has begun to collect data on the activities of other types of actors.

Remittances are key financial flows contributing to the development of Madagascar. Transparency of the activities and projects of foreign companies focusing on public interests is also considered essential, in particular for monitoring corporate social responsibilities. These are two of the areas in which the government sees great value in applying globally established transparency principles. The government has begun the process of integrating the data on these activities and projects into its AIMS as a step towards implementation of the Busan principles. In addition, its AIMS also now collects data on the activities of INGOs and Local Governments.

The government of Madagascar has begun to rely on IATI data to alert the national team managing the AIMS to the existence of activities that are funded by donors not present in Madagascar,

especially activities funded by grants that are not recorded in the national budget. By exploring data provided by donors to the IATI Registry the national team is alerted to projects they may not previously have been aware of, and can make efforts to track where these funds are managed and by which organisations.

As an example of this, government officials found information in the IATI Registry relating to at least seven activities funded in Madagascar by DFID. DFID is not present in Madagascar at country level and the UK consulate has just opened within the last year, so there are no DFID records in the government's AIMS. These findings from the IATI registry prompted the government to contact the consulate to track where these activities are being implemented and by whom. Through this process it became clear that the activities are implemented by mainly British INGOs, and with this information the activities can now be included in the AIMS with a specific DFID tag. This kind of exercise contributes to improved accountability between donor, recipient country and its citizens.

Moldova – calls for improved data quality

Moldova has been a strong supporter of IATI and has worked to support the establishment of the IATI Standard, bringing forward the important voice of partner countries to the forum. Seeing a strong and mutually supportive linkage between IATI and AIMS, Moldova believes it is essential to involve not only policy makers but also experts in the field of IT communications in the further work of the initiative, as a means to achieve successful results and ensure new and innovative solutions.

The Government of Moldova sees tremendous value in the use of its newly established Aid Management Platform (AMP) as a platform for enhancing transparency and data publication. However, it is important to improve the quality of data reported before the AMP can be relied on fully as a tool for strategic planning or the monitoring

process of the development agenda. Improving the quality of data requires an adequate level of engagement of AMP managers and development partners, and interaction among them to review and validate the data.

While improving the quality of data is a great step forward for supporting strategic planning, further progress is needed in the use of country systems for delivering development cooperation. In this regard, the public finance management system is the backbone that supports effective use of public funds including development cooperation. Partner countries have spent significant time and resources on enhancing the capabilities of national public finance management systems, but efforts need to be stepped up to ensure they are utilised to their full potential.



Partner countries looking forward

The examples shown in the preceding pages demonstrate innovative ways of expanding the use of aid data at country level. These include Malawi's globally recognised geocoding initiative to map locations of donor-funded activities and its organisation of a data literacy bootcamp to build capacity among media and civil society organisations to access and use open data. The newly launched AIMS in Honduras includes a national data quality indicator to continually monitor the performance of donors in providing timely and complete data. Its geocoding has enabled dialogue on aid fragmentation, and has supported efforts by CSOs to become strong social auditors. What is very clear from these and other examples described in this section is that there is a strong appetite for improved data at the country level. A greater range of users are finding more and different ways of using data published through IATI and are in turn demanding more and better quality data.

Some practical steps have already been identified, such as concluding a second pilot of automatic data exchange of IATI data into AIMS. This is scheduled to take place in early 2014 in Rwanda where the Development Assistance Database (DAD) has already been integrated with the country's SmartFMS, and mapping has been undertaken to identify the categories of information needed through IATI.

Challenges have also been identified, for example in Malawi where it was noted that there is not yet widespread use of the available data for enhancement of coordination among development partners. Another is the perception by development partners that once IATI data is available at the country level, there is no longer a need for them to provide reports at country level. This is clearly a misperception, and the IATI Secretariat

will seek to ensure it is clearly understood that information provided by donors at the global level complements but does not replace the efforts made by development partners at country level to contextualise the data in the particular country.

Through early results of the country survey requested by partner countries, it is clear that users at the country level are still not seeing the benefits that would be possible if donors were meeting their Accra and Busan commitments to publish information that is timely, comprehensive and forward-looking. IATI will continue to assist its publishers to meet these commitments and to improve the quality of data published. As a separate workstream IATI will seek to diversify its membership and to further develop the standard to include non-ODA financing streams. This was identified by Bangladesh as being particularly important in order to provide governments with a fuller picture of all the development resources in their own countries.

In the coming year, IATI will continue supporting the increase of accessibility and use of IATI data at country level. One step already under development in late 2013 is www.d-portal.org. Built using open source software, this is a country-based information and data quality tool for use by line ministries, parliamentarians and civil society to track resource flows. The tool does not replace AIMS but can be used to complement AIMS by highlighting areas in which relevant information is not present. It has the potential to join together data from not only IATI and the OECD CRS but a range of other sources (such as the local AIMS and the government budget) to give a fuller picture of development resourcing in that country and, more importantly, highlight areas in which critical data is missing.

Section 4

**Refining
and using
the data**

Introduction by the TAG Chairs

Brian Hammond

(April 2009 to January 2014)

The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) is approaching its fifth anniversary. It was created at the second IATI Steering Committee meeting in April 2009.

From the outset the TAG has been an active community bringing together members from partner and donor countries, international organisations, NGOs, foundations, and technical experts familiar with novel ways to share and present data. This involvement of a mix of stakeholders has been a trademark of the TAG and key to its success.

With my OECD/DAC background, I pushed for the IATI Standard to build on the existing definitions and classifications wherever possible, but adding additional topics identified in country consultations that UNDP conducted for the TAG in 2009. This helped to root the Standard in international definitions and later incorporate it into the common standard for transparency to which countries committed at Busan in November 2011.

As part of monitoring transparency, the TAG Secretariat worked with members to produce

the first IATI Annual Report in April 2013. 2013 also saw TAG consultations to agree two decimal upgrades to the Standard, a major review of the geocoding part of the Standard and placing IATI firmly on the open data agenda. The TAG also worked with the Joint Support Unit for the Global Partnership to develop an indicator to measure transparency through implementation of the common standard agreed in 2012, of which IATI forms a key component.

As I hand the chair over to John Adams, with his first-hand experience of publishing to IATI, I know the TAG will be in good hands and John will nurture the lively TAG community with a focus on implementation of the Standard and improving the quality and accessibility of the data, thereby turning transparency into an effective tool to improve the quality of development cooperation through enabling decisions based on sharing timely, relevant, and usable information.

John Adams

(from January 2014)

The IATI community owes a big Thank You to Brian for his five years of service to the TAG. Creating an international data standard from scratch is a phenomenal achievement, and I hope that Brian continues to make his expertise available to the IATI community.

As you can see on the following pages, we had a very successful TAG meeting in Montreal in January 2014. The TAG community is full of

creative and energetic people, passionately committed to making IATI a success. The community has the right blend of technical, analytical, policy and communications skills to address the challenges of improving data quality, developing the Standard and encouraging use of the data.

I look forward to working closely with all of you as we tackle those challenges in the coming year.

TAG Milestones

Paris April 2009: TAG created with scoping study as starting point for its work

Oxford March 2010: proposals for phase 1 of the IATI Standard

Cookham October 2010: 'IATI open for business'; proposals for remainder of IATI Standard and framework for implementation

Paris February 2011: Steering Committee agree full IATI Standard

Cookham May 2012: help with implementation, share good practice, promote use of data and link Standard to partner country budgets

Montreal January 2014: improving data quality, developing the Standard and using the data

IATI has now reached critical mass. The challenge – addressed in this section – is to move from delivery of more published data to use of that data, especially in partner countries.

While the early focus has rightly been to publish what you can, the next critical steps are to identify the challenges that exist in terms of full implementation of IATI and provide incentives to publish high quality data that can be used for development planning.

The TAG has a key role to play here. At its meeting in Montreal in January 2014 a vibrant community discussed a range of topics under the following three themes:

1. Getting it right—improving the quality, coverage and timeliness of the data;
2. What next? - developing the Standard to cover all development flows; and
3. Using the data— developing tools and communities to spread use of the data especially at country level.

In 2013 the IATI Secretariat carried out two activities which aim to strengthen the quality of data and its use at country level.

1. Transparency Indicator: The IATI Secretariat took part in negotiations to define the first transparency indicator as part of the Global

Partnership Monitoring Framework, and subsequently assisted the joint UNDP-OECD support team to pilot the indicator in late 2013. IATI members were involved in the negotiation process through the Ad Hoc Group on the common standard and consultation with Global Partnership members. The indicator examines the information provided to both the IATI and OECD systems that make up the common standard and uses the better score from the two systems in each of three dimensions—timeliness, comprehensiveness and its forward-looking nature.

2. Tools to work with IATI data: The IATI Data Store was launched in September 2013. It is an online service that gathers together all data published to the IATI Standard into a single, queryable source and can deliver sections of IATI data in various formats, depending on the users' needs. The Data Store serves as a 'back end' for developers building apps to visualise or search IATI data, in addition to being a useful resource for analysts, data journalists and others who want to interrogate IATI data.

This section also describes some of the tools that have been developed further in 2013 to improve access to IATI data. Sweden and the UK have been developing donor specific 'trackers' to improve access to their IATI data.

Revitalising the TAG community

The IATI TAG was kindly hosted by Canada's Department for Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD). Around 120 members of the IATI community gathered for two days of workshops and discussions. There was a real sense of energy and enthusiasm, showing the commitment of the community to improve data quality and use.

The event was preceded by a two-day event, again hosted by DFATD, the Open Data for Development Challenge. This mix of discussion and a 'hackathon' really set the tone for the TAG by helping people get into the right mindset to generate ideas to get more value from IATI data. Thanks to Canada for hosting such a stimulating event.

With well over 200 publishers, IATI is reaching new levels of maturity. We are now reaching the point where we are actually getting enough data from a diverse range of publishers to do some real testing of ways to use the data and to generate feedback to improve it. The key benefit of TAG meetings like this is that we get to discuss these opportunities and challenges with our peers and colleagues across a range of perspectives: publishers and partner countries, software developers and statisticians, policy people and business analysts.

The TAG sessions were grouped into three key themes:

Getting it Right

In order for IATI data to become really useful for planners, activists, researchers and others, we need to encourage publishers to make vast improvements in the quality, coverage and timeliness of the data they publish. The sessions in this theme covered guidance for publishers, the common standard, addressed confusions, improving the codelists and best practice in geocoding and traceability. Key recommendations included:

- Establishing communities of practice and improving guidance for implementing organisations;
- Providing tools and best practice support for geocoding;
- Making codelists available to a wider range of users;
- Improving communications with the DAC on implementing the common standard.

What Next?

We want to maintain and develop the IATI Standard, so that data can be truly compared across organisations, and financial flows traced from donor to final implementer. This theme addressed the development of Version 2 of the

Sweden's new public tracker to be launched soon

Sida will be launching the new [Swedish public aid tracker](#) in April 2014. The tracker uses only IATI data for all core visualisations. A user can view aid flows between countries, for example from Sweden to Afghanistan, as well as activity information that can be viewed by sector or funding agency. A feature to compare data will also be available, for example aid from Sweden to two aid recipient countries compared over time.

The tool is released as open source and can easily be reused by any organisation that publishes IATI data that meets required level of detail. The tool is based on the popular open source blog tool "WordPress", making basic deployment extremely fast and easy.



IATI Standard, how we join up with other open data standards around humanitarian and contracting information, how we move beyond traditional aid flows to look at different ways of funding development assistance. Key follow-on actions included:

- Making Version 2 more language neutral and involving CSOs and partner countries more closely in defining what is needed from the new version;
- Providing better and clearer guidance on the publication of results;
- Holding regional workshops on South-South Cooperation to find ways in which the Standard can offer better support to providers wishing to publish to IATI;
- Forming working groups to focus on reporting humanitarian information through IATI.

Using the Data

We also want to promote, encourage and support the use of IATI data, particularly in partner countries. This theme looked at different tools for using the data, how IATI data could be used to meet other reporting needs and how IATI could be better integrated with country systems, including the development of the budget identifier.

- Build a set of interoperable tools using common API conventions;
- Uncover and remove blockages to the effective use of IATI data at country level, and increase awareness of IATI among parliamentarians and civil society;

- Develop a registry of IATI specialists who can provide support to data users.

Improving the work of the TAG

We also discussed how we improve the work of the TAG, particularly between the annual TAG meetings. To strengthen and support the community we are going to:

- Improve our online communities so that the TAG members can continue to interact;
- Improve the IATI documentation to make it easier for people to implement, improve and use;
- Hold local meetups so that TAG members can work together in person on specific issues;
- Establish working groups on a range of topics, so that the actions listed above can be turned into useful tools or knowledge.

Thank you to everyone for contributing to a successful TAG meeting. Let us continue to work together between now and the next one.

Join the IATI community

The IATI TAG is a vibrant, lively community of publishers, data users, and policy, communications and technical specialists. [You can sign up for the fortnightly newsletter here](#), where you will receive news about local meet-ups, working groups on specific topics, the big annual TAG meetings and other issues of interest.

DFID's Development Tracker

DFID launched a new web tool, [development tracker](#) that has detailed information about UK development projects, including project documents and financial transactions. The Development Tracker uses IATI data, making it easier to compare between countries, incorporate data from other IATI publishers, and trace aid through the delivery chain.





Photo: © UNOPS/Michael Gandareta

Section 5

**IATI and
publishing
members**

IATI and publishing members


All aid and development cooperation providers are invited to become IATI members.

This includes official donors, non-governmental organisations and philanthropic foundations. At the end of 2013, there were 29 members publishing to IATI.

Becoming an IATI member not only means endorsing the Framework for Implementation (FFI)

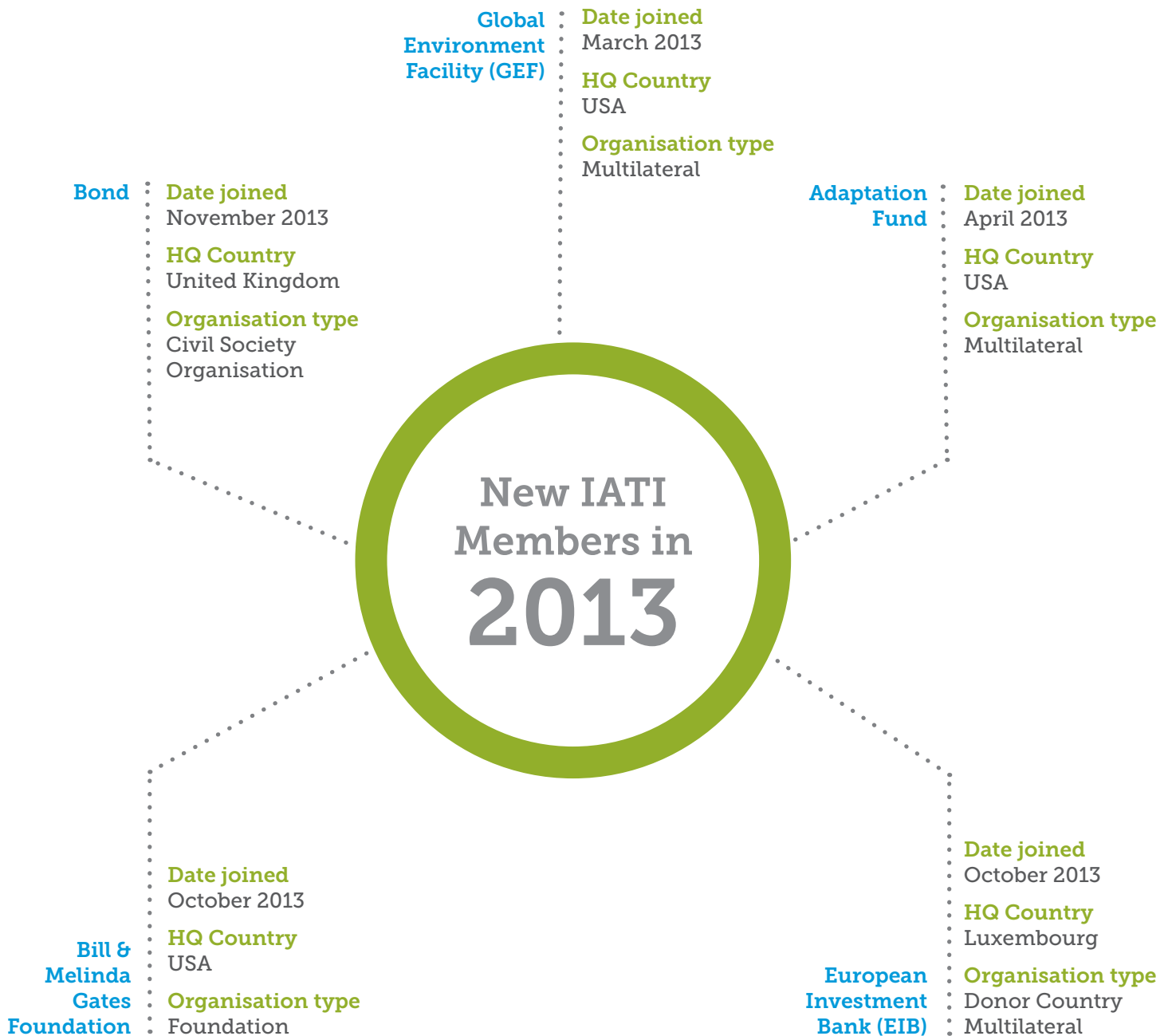
and committing to a schedule for implementation, but also having a voice in IATI governance. This entitles the member to be part of the decision-making process, which means providing inputs to shape the Standard for the future and having a say in how it is managed and measured.

It is also a public statement of commitment to lead on aid transparency as highlighted in examples in this section.

 **Dr David Hall-Matthews, Managing Director, Publish What You Fund:** Transparency is a key pillar of sustainable development: an essential piece of the puzzle to enable effectiveness, accountability and more equal access to information. IATI is the only international open data standard now in use. That's a massive achievement. There is more data out there – now we must make it a useful weapon in the fight to end poverty.

 **The World Bank:** The World Bank is committed to transparency as an important enabler for increased participation, accountability and development results. To harness the potential of transparency for development impact, the Bank collaborates with governments to become more open, citizens to engage in participatory processes and other development partners to improve alignment of development cooperation.

New IATI members in 2013



Future plans for publishing members

Publishing members have made considerable efforts in continuing to publish timely and comprehensive aid information. Many publishing members plan to improve the coverage and comprehensiveness of aid information they provide to IATI, for example Sweden plans to publish all types of flows to IATI by 2015. New publishing members have either already developed an [Implementation Schedule](#) or are in the process of doing so. Implementation schedules are intended to be 'living documents' to be updated as new information becomes available and/or as timetables to publish to IATI and the common standard are updated. Members are encouraged to update their schedules by the end of 2014 in order to enable an assessment of progress towards full implementation of the common standard by the end of 2015 as in the Busan commitment to be reflected in next year's Annual Report.

In regards to future plans, key actions for the coming year include:

- Improve the frequency of aid data publishing—specifically aim to publish monthly, if not on a quarterly basis.
- Improve timeliness of aid data publishing—specifically aim to publish within a month after capturing data internally.
- Improve activity-level forward-looking information—specifically by at least three years.
- Strengthen peer-to-peer learning—by sharing knowledge, best practices and lessons learned with new publishing members.

The results of the pilot transparency indicator, which is part of the Global Partnership Monitoring Framework, serve to emphasise the need for these actions. The indicator provides a baseline against which to measure progress in improving the usefulness of the information published, as described on the next two pages.

Monitoring the Busan commitment on transparency

As part of the Global Partnership Monitoring Framework, the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team (JST) developed a transparency indicator in consultation with the IATI and OECD Secretariats, the Ad Hoc Group on the common standard and with feedback from Global Partnership members. The indicator focuses on monitoring the commitment (Busan Partnership Agreement §23c) for the implementation by 2015 of a “common, open standard for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on resources provided through development co operation”.

The indicator measures the electronic publication of information by cooperation providers against three dimensions: timeliness, comprehensiveness and forward-looking nature.

1. The **timeliness** dimension analyses the frequency with which information is provided, and the time lag for providing it, i.e. how “fresh” the information is.
2. The **comprehensiveness** dimension scans all data fields included in the common standard (excluding optional fields in IATI) to examine whether these include any information.
3. The **forward-looking** dimension assesses whether providers publish detailed forward-looking information; recording for how many years ahead the information is provided and how detailed it is (broken down into activities or sectors, or a single country envelope).

The indicator examines the information provided to both the IATI and OECD systems that make up the common standard; for analysis purposes the better result from the two systems⁸ is used. The pilot assessment covers 39 cooperation providers (27 of them IATI members) who have endorsed the Busan Partnership agreement (and so excludes non-governmental organisations and foundations) and

have published common standard implementation schedules.

The **analysis** carried out by the JST⁹ shows that providers are not yet publishing timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on development cooperation resources. The analysis showed that four IATI members (United Kingdom, Netherlands, Sweden and Finland) are delivering well on all three dimensions. Half of IATI members are publishing average levels of information but still have to improve in one or more dimensions to fully meet the common standard. Nine IATI members are publishing below average levels of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information. The majority of IATI members are performing better on their reporting to the OECD’s Creditor Reporting System and Forward Spending Survey than on their IATI publishing. This was usually due to IATI publication covering only a small fraction of their total ODA programmes.

IATI analysis: All or most of each publisher’s programmes should be published to IATI to have valuable impact at the country level.

The timeliness dimension shows that only two ODA providers who are also members of IATI are publishing monthly data with a lag of only one month. All others are publishing data with a lag of at least six months - even those publishing every quarter.

IATI analysis: Frequency of publication to IATI needs to be increased to monthly, or at least quarterly, with a lag of no more than a quarter. This provides partner countries with the information they need to carry out their own budget planning.

8. [The full indicator methodology is available on the website of the Global Partnership for Effective Development.](#)
9. [See indicator report and the detailed data underlying the indicator.](#)

Comprehensiveness is a little better, with IATI publishers completing just over half of the fields in IATI. However, only three (Sweden, the World Bank and UK) are completing more than two-thirds of the fields, and most are providing no more data than they already do to the CRS, with very few providing key fields found only in IATI, such as accountable organisation, budget, planned disbursements, links to documents and results.

IATI analysis: Publishers must focus on providing data to the IATI fields not covered by CRS, as these are the fields that add most value for partner countries.

It is on forward-looking data that IATI members still have the most scope for improvement. When IATI began, no forward-looking data was shared with partner countries, other than through local arrangements such as Aid Information Management Systems (AIMS). It is therefore good

progress that now over 80% of IATI members share some forward-looking data, even if just country budget envelopes for one year ahead. However, only five members provide forward-looking information at activity level and of these only two provide near-complete information for even just one year ahead. Five others provide aggregate information, but only two of these cover more than half their programmes for a year ahead. This shows the need for members to publish more activity-level information for up to three years into the future to help improve predictability for partner countries' budgeting.

IATI analysis: The IATI Standard can be used to deliver on the promises of Paris, Accra and Busan to provide forward spending information for three to five years ahead, but much greater efforts are required from publishers before partner countries gain full advantage.

Individual publishing member progress

This section starts with a summary table of publishing members' progress, showing for each member the periodicity of publication and alignment with recipient financial years and percentages of activities for which key attributes are published.

Following this, there is a two page summary progress page for each publishing member in alphabetical order in two parts:

1. A 300-word narrative statement providing the publishing member with the opportunity to include a statement about their commitment

to IATI and transparency, as well as space to highlight their most up-to-date implementation schedule (IS), as well as achievements and delivery actions.

2. A table listing elements of the standard with a column showing the periodicity and percentages of activities for which key attributes are published and a column showing publishing member's implementation schedule commitments. If applicable, the final column includes comments from the publishing member on the calculations or on the IS commitment.

Download the data

If you are interested in downloading the periodicity/percentages for each publishing member, the IATI Secretariat has made this available [online](#) for you in CSV format.

You will find an explanation of the methodology for the calculations in the Annex of this report.





Photo: UN Photo/Albert González Farran

Summary of publishing member progress

*For Frequency of updates method of calculation, please refer to page 172 (1.2)

	Total number of activities	Timeliness Transactions	Frequency	Activity planning	Alignment with financial year Transactions	Alignment with financial year Budgets	Unique identifier
Methodology (see Annex)		1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.1
All Members							90
African Development Bank	572	Beyond one year	Quarterly	0	Monthly	Not known	44
Asian Development Bank	2658	Six-monthly	Quarterly	0	Annually	Not known	50
Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	1112	Beyond one year	Quarterly	0	Annually	Not known	100
Bond	4	Six-monthly	Monthly	100	Quarterly	Beyond one year	100
CDC Group plc	580	Beyond one year	Six-monthly	0	Annually	Not known	100
Denmark - Danida, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	2596	Cannot calculate	Annually	0	Annually	Not known	100
Development Initiatives Poverty Research	23	Six-monthly	Monthly	0	Monthly	Annual	100
European Commission - Enlargement	808	Monthly	Monthly	0	Monthly	Not known	100
European Commission - Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection	1569	Monthly	Quarterly	0	Monthly	Not known	100
European Commission - Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid	10049	Monthly	Monthly	60	Monthly	Beyond one year	100
European Commission - Service for Foreign Policy Instruments	414	Annually	Annually	23	Monthly	Beyond one year	100
Finland - Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFAF)	5276	Beyond one year	Quarterly	0	Annually	Not known	99
Canada - Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development - Affaires étrangères, Commerce et Développement	2769	Quarterly	Quarterly	0	Monthly	Not known	100
GAVI Alliance	1751	Quarterly	Quarterly	66	Annually	Annual	99
German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	2400	Cannot calculate	Six-monthly	0	Annually	Not known	100
Inter-American Development Bank	890	Six-monthly	Quarterly	0	Monthly	Not known	100
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Spain	36714	Beyond one year	Quarterly	0	Monthly	Not known	100
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands	3921	Monthly	Monthly	0	Monthly	Annual	100
New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade - New Zealand Aid Programme	7	Annually	Six-monthly	0	Monthly	Not known	100



Use of recipient language	Start date	End date	Implementing organisation	Accountable Organisation	Sub-national Geography (location)	Sub-national Geography (additional)	CRS Sector	Commitments	Disbursements and Expenditure	Traceability	Activity Documents	Text of Conditions	Results data	Results data (structured)
2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4
3	90	90	27	3	26	7	77	56	79	36	8	10	5	3
45	0	0	44	0	22	22	44	44	20	0	100	0	0	0
0	50	50	0	48	0	0	0	50	50	0	100	0	0	0
0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	0
0	100	100	100	50	0	0	100	75	100	100	50	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	82	46	0	0	0	0
0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0
0	100	100	100	0	0	0	100	4	100	91	87	0	0	0
0	87	72	100	0	0	0	100	100	65	0	0	0	0	0
0	99	100	93	0	0	0	0	7	93	100	0	0	0	0
0	97	98	100	0	100	0	100	100	82	0	1	0	0	0
0	98	99	100	0	13	0	100	100	94	0	0	0	0	0
0	97	96	48	0	13	0	99	93	90	33	0	0	0	0
69	100	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	55	55
0	99	99	99	99	99	0	99	91	87	0	100	99	100	99
40	100	68	87	0	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0
82	85	92	100	100	0	0	92	100	85	0	100	100	0	0
49	100	100	0	0	66	0	100	91	95	46	0	0	45	45
0	100	100	100	0	4	4	100	100	98	100	0	0	0	0
0	100	100	0	0	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0

	Total number of activities	Timeliness Transactions	Frequency	Activity planning	Alignment with financial year Transactions	Alignment with financial year Budgets	Unique identifier
UN OCHA Financial Tracking Service	13122	Monthly	Monthly	20	Monthly	Annual	100
Publish What You Fund	3	Quarterly	Quarterly	0	Monthly	Not known	100
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	19731	Beyond one year	Monthly	57	Annually	Annual	98
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC	1507	Cannot calculate	Monthly	0	Annually	Not known	100
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	1094	Monthly	Monthly	85	Monthly	Not known	100
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	1047	Monthly	Monthly	0	Monthly	Not known	100
The World Bank	5768	Annually	Quarterly	0	Monthly	Not known	100
Transparency International Secretariat	11	Six-monthly	Six-monthly	0	Quarterly	Not known	82
UK: FCO, Home Office, Work & Pensions, Energy & Climate Change, Health	3854	Monthly	Quarterly	75	Monthly	Beyond one year	63
United Kingdom - Department for International Development	8796	Monthly	Monthly	84	Monthly	Annual	100
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	54	Cannot calculate	Six-monthly	0	Annually	Not known	100
UN-Habitat	231	Quarterly	Quarterly	0	Annually	Beyond one year	100
United Nations Capital Development Fund	181	Cannot calculate	Annually	0	Annually	Not known	100
United Nations Children's Fund	5922	Cannot calculate	Annually	32	Annually	Beyond one year	100
United Nations Development Programme	7808	Quarterly	Monthly	0	Annually	Annual	100
United Nations Office for Project Services	943	Quarterly	Monthly	0	Monthly	Not known	100
United Nations Population Fund	718	Beyond one year	Monthly	0	Annually	Annual	100
United Nations World Food Programme	605	Monthly	Monthly	17	Monthly	Quarterly	100
United States	253995	Annually	Quarterly	0	Annually	Not known	86



Use of recipient language	Start date	End date	Implementing organisation	Accountable Organisation	Sub-national Geography (location)	Sub-national Geography (additional)	CRS Sector	Commitments	Disbursements and Expenditure	Traceability	Activity Documents	Text of Conditions	Results data	Results data (structured)
0	100	66	100	0	0	0	100	38	26	100	0	0	0	0
0	100	100	100	0	33	33	100	0	100	0	100	100	0	0
0	98	98	96	88	0	0	98	0	90	0	19	98	0	0
0	100	100	100	0	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
0	100	100	100	0	100	0	0	100	100	0	100	0	88	88
0	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	100	98	100	95	0	0	0
0	100	100	100	0	21	21	100	25	37	100	100	0	0	0
0	82	82	36	0	0	0	82	0	73	0	100	0	0	0
0	63	62	0	0	0	0	63	0	63	1	0	0	0	0
0	100	100	91	0	2	2	100	97	86	100	54	100	0	0
0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	100	100	19	0	0	0	99	0	100	0	100	0	0	0
0	99	99	0	100	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
0	100	100	0	0	0	0	95	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
0	100	100	0	0	94	94	100	100	100	100	100	100	1	1
0	100	100	100	100	88	88	99	100	100	0	100	100	0	0
0	100	100	99	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
0	100	100	100	0	0	0	97	0	98	0	0	0	0	0
0	86	86	11	0	18	18	69	48	75	24	0	0	0	0



African Development Bank (AfDB)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
April 2011

Frequency of publication
Quarterly

First published activity files
June 2013

First published organisation files
June 2013

The African Development Bank Group (AfDB) launched its first publication of IATI data in June 2013. This publication comes in fulfilment of AfDB's commitment to transparency and accountability in the use of its resources. The published data covers a wide range of information on projects to the public and private sector, with the lowest possible granularity for information on activities (e.g. geocoding information).

The Bank published an update of the data in December 2013. AfDB intends to publish another set of data, updating the previous publication and adding on all backlog of projects signed between 1967 and 2013.

Reporting according to IATI standards is still manual or semi-automated. It is managed with no extra investment. The Bank's working group is exploring options for automation and related additional funding that will be required to fully institutionalise the process by the end of 2015.

The quality of data depends on the initial quality in source systems and databases. A significant effort is planned, as part of the on-going SAP upgrade and through the introduction of new reporting tools, to enhance the quality of project data in the coming year. Already the initial publication has highlighted some areas on which the Bank needs to focus. The IATI process will also include quality checks once automated.

AfDB's new Disclosure and Access to Information (DAI) Policy, which is intended to enlarge public access to information, entered into effect on February 3, 2013. The policy is a reaffirmation of the Bank Group's commitment to carry out its development activities in an open and transparent manner. The policy is grounded in the principles of good governance, particularly transparency, accountability and sharing of information in its operations. AfDB views IATI as a strategic initiative to further the implementation of its DAI policy.

Delivery against what African Development Bank stated in its Implementation schedule:

AfDB published its first implementation schedule in December 2012. With a refined version in May 2013.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in African Development Bank's implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Beyond one year	Quarterly	
Frequency of updates	Quarterly	Quarterly	
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	We are reporting commitments using all months. Disbursements, loan repayments and interest repayments are aggregated by quarter.
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	Not relevant
Unique identifier	44	Fully Compliant June 2013	
Use of recipient language	45	Activity titles and descriptions in both French and English	We report either in French or English
Start date	0	Fully Compliant June 2013	The dates are published, but currently are in an incorrect format. Start planned instead of start-planned. This will soon be fixed.
End date	0	Fully Compliant June 2013	The dates are published, but currently are in an incorrect format. Start planned instead of start-planned. This will soon be fixed.
Implementing organisation	44	Fully Compliant June 2013	
Geography	22	Fully Compliant June 2013	
CRS Sector	44	Fully Compliant June 2013	
Commitments	44	Fully Compliant June 2013	
Disbursements and Expenditure	20	Fully Compliant June 2013	
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	Provider org and receiver org could be reported for commitments. Regarding disbursements only the provider. For IR and LR, receiver org only. (Disclosure issues)
Activity documents	100	Future Publication December 2014	Activity website is available only as for now
Text of Conditions	0	Future Publication	
Results	0	Future Publication	



Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
October 2009

Frequency of publication
Quarterly

First published activity files
November 2011

First published organisation files
November 2011

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a multilateral finance institution that promotes economic and social progress in Asia and the Pacific, working to free the region from poverty. It currently publishes 41 activity data files and one organisation file to IATI.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) recognises that transparency not only enhances development effectiveness, but also increases public trust and support of member governments in the institution. ADB is a member of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and endorses the IATI Accra Statement on improving the availability and accessibility of information on aid flows.

The ADB is also a signatory to the 2011 Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Republic of Korea). The ADB affirms the commitments, in the communiqué on transparent and responsible cooperation, ownership, results and accountability.

The ADB in May 2011 posted the IATI Implementation Schedule for ADB (Version1.0) on the IATI website. The ADB completed the initial release of aid data in November 2011 through the IATI central registry. The ADB published the common standard implementation schedules in December 2012, with the aim of implementing it fully by December 2015, in line with the commitment made under the 2011 communiqué of the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan. The IATI and common standard implementation schedules were updated

subsequently. The latest update of ADB's common standard implementation schedule was published in October 2013. ADB also provided updates of machine-readable data to IATI on a quarterly basis in 2013, and the latest update of the data was made in December 2013. The ADB's public communications policy (PCP) guides ADB's work on transparency and disclosure.

ADB's Accountability Mechanism provides a forum where people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice and seek solutions to their problems and report alleged non compliance of ADB's operational policies and procedures. The ADB recognises that participation or the processes through which stakeholders influence or contribute to designing, implementing, and monitoring an ADB-assisted operation promote accountability and transparency and update the ADB's Guide to Participation.

Under the PCP, ADB's website continues to be the primary vehicle to disclose information proactively about its work and opinions to stakeholders and the public. The ADB revamped its website in 2012 and sharpened its focus on ADB's work in developing member countries. The revamp included an improved user interface, an optimised search function, and the translation of project data sheets into relevant national languages for better understanding of ADB projects by in-country stakeholders. In 2013, ADB posted over 4,500 documents and reports on the site, and translated 6,823 pages of documents into 26 languages, an increase of 7% as compared to the previous year.

Delivery against what Asian Development Bank (ADB) stated in its Implementation schedule:

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is continuing the work on geocoding the projects in the portfolio and pipeline. This work, when completed, will enable ADB to publish sub-national geographic allocations of its projects.

The ADB is developing new pages on its website to allow easier access to results data at the corporate, country, and project levels. ADB's aid data of projects and programmes on its website can now be down loaded into Excel format.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in Asian Development Bank's (ADB) implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Six-monthly	Quarterly	
Frequency of updates	Quarterly	Quarterly	
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Annually	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Unique identifier	50	Fully compliant July 2013	
Use of recipient language	0	Partially compliant April 2012	There are 15 recipient countries with English as their official language.
Start date	50	Fully compliant April 2012	
End date	50	Fully compliant April 2012	
Implementing organisation	0	Fully compliant April 2012	Referred to as Executing Agencies of Projects or Programs.
Geography	0	Future Publication	Information of sub-national geographic location is planned for publication in 2014.
CRS Sector	0	Fully compliant April 2012	For committed projects since 2010
Commitments	50	Fully compliant April 2012	
Disbursements and Expenditure	50	Fully compliant April 2012	
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	Executing Agencies of projects or programme are receiver organisations of all disbursements of loans and grants.
Activity documents	100	Fully compliant April 2012	
Text of Conditions	0	Fully compliant April 2012	Link to loan/grant agreements provided
Results	0	Fully compliant April 2012	Link to project design and monitoring framework provided.



Australia

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)

Members progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
Quarterly

First published activity files
September 2011

First published organisation files
September 2011

In 2013, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAid) was integrated into the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) to better align Australia's foreign, aid and trade interests.

Communicating relevant and comparable information about Australia's aid programme is an important aspect of transparency. Through the Australian Government's transparency

commitment, DFAT releases information on a quarterly basis about its expenditure and projects.

DFAT provides aid to 147 countries including indirect funding allocated by the multilateral organisations. In addition to multilateral, bilateral, NGO and the Australian Civilian Corp, direct aid funding is provided to 33 country, seven regional and 20 thematic programmes.

In addition to the IATI Registry, details of Australian aid activities are published on the [DFAT website](#) and in the OECD DAC's Creditor Reporting System.

To assist users in navigating the DFAT website, details on data availability are available in *Australia's International Development Assistance: Statistical Summary Standard Products User Guide*, available through the DFAT website.

Australia's Implementation Schedule to the common standard was revised in July 2013. Further enhancements will occur throughout 2014, with sector reporting and year-to-date expenditure starting from June 2014.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in Australia - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade's (DFAT) implementation schedule)

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data	Beyond one year	Available June 2014
Frequency of updates	Quarterly	Quarterly from March 2014
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Annually	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant October 2011
Use of recipient language	0	Under review
Start date	100	Fully Compliant October 2011
End date	100	Fully Compliant October 2011
Implementing organisation	0	Available June 2014
Geography	0	Country level information only
CRS Sector	0	Available from June 2014
Commitments	0	No Status Selected
Disbursements and Expenditure	97	No Status Selected
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents	0	No Status Selected
Text of Conditions	0	No Status Selected
Results	0	No Status Selected



Belgium

Directorate General for Development (DGD)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
November 2012

Frequency of publication
Planned to be Quarterly

First published activity files
Still to publish

First published organisation files
Still to publish

The Directorate General for Development Cooperation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation) works to deliver Belgium's efforts to complement those of the international community to achieve sustainable development and a fair world. DGD plans to publish to IATI in the course of the 1st Trimester 2014. In order to do so, DGD is reorganising its internal workflows and data-systems.

Since 2010, the main Development Cooperation Agency DGD (part of the MFA), has published details and documents regarding ODA-flows on its own budgets through its public website.

From the 2011 exercise onwards, Belgium has been responding to the DAC Forward Spending Survey in CRS-format, i.e. at activity level, and has agreed to this information being made publicly available.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in Belgium DGD's implementation schedule)

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data		Monthly
Frequency of updates		Quarterly by July 2014
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year		Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Budget alignment with recipient financial year		Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Unique identifier		Fully Compliant (no date specified)
Use of recipient language		Fully Compliant (no date specified)
Start date		Fully Compliant (no date specified)
End date		Fully Compliant (no date specified)
Implementing organisation		Fully Compliant (no date specified)
Geography		Fully Compliant (no date specified)
CRS Sector		Fully Compliant (no date specified)
Commitments		Fully Compliant (no date specified)
Disbursements and Expenditure		Fully Compliant (no date specified)
Traceable Income and Disbursements		Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents		Future Publication 2015
Text of Conditions		Future Publication 2015
Results		Future Publication 2015



Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
October 2013

Frequency of publication
To be determined

First published activity files
To be determined

First published organisation files
To be determined

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation works with partner organisations worldwide to tackle critical problems in four programme areas. Our Global Development Division works to help the world's poorest people lift themselves out of hunger and poverty. Our Global Health Division aims to harness advances in science and technology to save lives in developing countries. Our United States Division works to improve U.S. high school and postsecondary education and support vulnerable children and families in Washington State. And our Global Policy & Advocacy Division seeks to build strategic relationships and promote policies that will help advance our work.

In October 2013, we committed to joining the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI),

an initiative focused on making information about spending on development easier to access, understand, and use. We published our Implementation Schedule in December 2013 for sharing our 2009 to 2012 grants and programme related investments data.

Our goal continues to be to identify common ways we all can share information that will help the development community achieve greater impact. As a member of IATI we believe we can play an important role in making more meaningful data available and in helping to shape the development of rapidly evolving international reporting standards.

Delivery against what the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation stated in its Implementation Schedule:

Our commitment is to publish our 2009 to 2012 grants and programme related investments data in accordance with the IATI Standard by February 2014. We are currently evaluating our internal systems and processes in order to expand the depth, coverage and frequency of our future reporting. We further commit to sharing a revised version of our implementation schedule by April 2014 in relation to our 2013 grants and programme related investments data.



Photo: Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation



Bond

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
November 2013

Frequency of publication
Monthly

First published activity files
July 2012

First published organisation files
July 2012

Bond is a national NGO based in the UK with an annual income of £2.2 million in 2012-13. Bond functions as a national platform for development sector organisations, predominantly international NGOs, to build capacity and effectiveness and support organisations to collaborate and advocate to the UK government on issues of interest to the sector. At 31 January 2014, Bond represented 404 member organisations.

Bond's relationship with IATI has three strands:

- Bond is a member of the IATI Steering Committee, and co-chair of the IATI CSO Working Group. The IATI CSO Working Group is a body that consists of national NGO platforms in countries where NGOs are publishing IATI Standard data, and individual CSOs. On each of these bodies, Bond represents the views of NGOs and CSOs as stakeholders in the IATI initiative.

- Bond is funded by DFID to provide direct support to UK NGOs and DFID grant holders to publish to IATI. This support is tailored to the needs of the UK development sector which ranges from very small (annual income under £100,000) to very large organisations (annual income over £20m). At 31 January 2014, there were 125 UK NGOs publishing their data to IATI. Bond also provides support to DFID grant holders outside of the UK.
- Bond shares IATI standardised data and associated documents about its activities as part of the organisation's commitment to transparency. The data we publish is from two large donors - DFID and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, representing 100% of our grant-funded income (56% of our total income) for 2012-13. The data is available via the IATI Registry.

Delivery against what Bond stated in its Implementation Schedule:

Bond currently publishes data to the data fields within IATI that are relevant to us as an NGO. In 2014-15, we will assess the feasibility of reporting to the results fields as the next stage in extending our commitment to IATI. We will also look at extending the amount of information we publish to include other sources of income.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in Bond's implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Six-monthly	Quarterly	
Frequency of updates	Monthly	Quarterly	
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Quarterly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	We work purely in the UK as a national organisation building the capacity of international NGOs, so we align with our country governments reporting cycle (i.e. April 1 to March 31st, reporting quarterly.)
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	>370	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	We work purely in the UK as a national organisation building the capacity of international NGOs, so we align with our country governments reporting cycle (i.e. April 1 to March 31st, reporting quarterly.)
Unique identifier	100	Fully compliant July 2012	
Use of recipient language	0	Unable To Publish	Agency and recipient language are the same (English)
Start date	100	Fully Compliant December 2012	
End date	100	Fully Compliant December 2012	
Implementing organisation	100	Fully Compliant March 2013	
Geography	0	Future Publication February 2014	
CRS Sector	100	Fully Compliant March 2013	
Commitments	75	Fully compliant July 2012	
Disbursements and Expenditure	100	Fully compliant July 2012	
Traceable Income and Disbursements	100	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Activity documents	50	Fully Compliant	All documents relating to the 11-13 grant, plus the initial documents relating to the 13-16 grant (open information section) available on the Bond website
Text of Conditions	0	Unable To Publish	
Results	0	Future Publication	



Canada

Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
November 2011

Frequency of publication
Quarterly

First published activity files
October 2012

First published organisation files
October 2012

The former Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) became part of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (DFATD) in June 2013. DFATD is responsible for Canada's development assistance programme and policy. DFATD currently publishes to IATI one activity file with 2,766 activities and one organisation file. So far it is the only organisation publishing bilingual data.

Transparency and accountability are at the centre of Canada's international development agenda. By joining IATI in November 2011, the former CIDA built on its longstanding commitment to transparency. It was one of the first donors to offer an online project database, the Project Browser, in 2004. Canada's support for transparency is also demonstrated by its national Open Government initiative launched in early 2011, its membership in the Open Government Partnership, its financial support for the IATI Secretariat and its engagement with the Open Aid Partnership. It will continue to support efforts to increase access to open data as a key driver of innovation, economic opportunity and democratic engagement worldwide.

Under Canada's Aid Effectiveness Agenda, DFATD has made significant progress in making its development assistance more transparent. Most of its statistical information is available as open data on its website as well as through the Canadian government's open data portal. DFATD's

International Development Project Browser contains detailed information on close to 3,000 projects. Current and historical project information is also available as open data. In addition, an ever-increasing amount of information is available on its website pertaining to country programmes, Canadian thematic priorities, collaboration with Canadian partners and with multilateral institutions, programme evaluations and audits, risk management approaches and much more.

Delivery against what the Canada stated in its Implementation Schedule:

The former CIDA published its Implementation Schedule for the common standard in December 2012, as committed to at the Busan High-Level Meeting on Aid Effectiveness. Under this Implementation Schedule, DFATD will have all its measures in place for the development programme by December 2014, a full year before the deadline agreed in Busan. DFATD intends to update its Implementation Schedule in 2014.

The integration of IATI requirements in the department's systems and processes continues. The Activity data file, which is released quarterly, contains all of the projects published in the Project Browser, with the exception of a small number of projects with coding issues. Improvements in 2013 included the publication of types of collaboration, aid, flow and finance; the organisation type and IATI Identifier for some partners; the text of conditions; and the forward planning budgets for key partner countries and organisation.

Improvements planned for 2014 include adding geolocation elements (once the 1.04 Standard is in force); budgets; planned and actual disbursements; IATI Identifiers for Canadian partner organisations; Other IATI Activity Identifiers; and summaries of project evaluations. DFATD will also continue to engage in work on the Budget Identifier and in efforts to make IATI data compatible with multilingual systems (as part of the 2.0 Standard upgrade).

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada's (DFATD) implementation schedule)

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data	Quarterly	Monthly
Frequency of updates	Quarterly	Quarterly
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant
Use of recipient language	69	Partially compliant
Start date	100	Fully Compliant
End date	100	Fully Compliant
Implementing organisation	100	Partially compliant
Geography	0	Partially compliant
CRS Sector	100	Fully Compliant
Commitments	100	Fully Compliant
Disbursements and Expenditure	0	Fully compliant by December 2014
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents	0	Fully compliant by December 2014
Text of Conditions	0	Fully Compliant
Results	55	Partially compliant



CDC Group plc

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
November 2011

Frequency of publication
Six-monthly

First published activity files
September 2012

First published organisation files
Still to publish

CDC Group plc is the UK's development finance institution. It is not an aid provider, but instead its mission is to support the building of businesses, throughout Africa and South Asia, to create jobs and make a lasting difference to people's lives in some of the world's poorest places. To do this CDC invests capital in a way that is commercially sustainable in Africa and South Asia. It provides debt and equity capital, both directly and through intermediaries that are aligned with its aims. It currently publishes 259 activity files to IATI.

CDC first published its corporate policy regarding transparency and disclosure in September 2011. Since then, CDC has appointed a Business

Integrity Director and established a dedicated Business Integrity Unit. An example of this approach is the requirement that recipients of a direct loan from CDC publish a statement of its non-payment of bribes policy and contact information for any parties with relevant concerns. CDC has also given increased prominence to its Complaints Procedure and reviewed its policy towards whistle-blowers and benchmarked this policy against DFID and the OECD.

As the first bilateral DFI to publish to IATI, CDC is participating in a working group of DFIs and IFIs that operate primarily in the private sector. This working group is exploring an implementation schedule that takes account of the different operating models, terminology, data capture and commercial expectations of organisations that deploying capital into the private sector.

Delivery against what CDC stated in its Implementation Schedule

There has been some delay to full implementation, mainly due to the difficulties of mapping information about private sector investments into the IATI Standard, which has been designed primarily for donor capital flows. However, CDC has clarified its implementation schedule and will make a further update once the joint IFI/DFI project is completed.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in CDC Group plc's implementation schedule)

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data	Beyond one year	Annually
Frequency of updates	Six-monthly	Annually
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Annually	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant
Use of recipient language	0	Fully Compliant
Start date	0	Future Publication
End date	0	Future Publication
Implementing organisation	0	Future Publication
Geography	0	Not publishing Now
CRS Sector	97	Fully Compliant
Commitments	0	Fully Compliant
Disbursements and Expenditure	82	Fully Compliant
Traceable Income and Disbursements	46	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents	0	Fully Compliant
Text of Conditions	0	Fully Compliant
Results	0	Fully Compliant



Denmark

Danida, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
Annually

First published activity files
March 2012

First published organisation files
March 2012

Danida is the brand name of Denmark's international development cooperation. Development cooperation is an area of activity under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

Danida has previously provided access to extensive information about projects, programmes and partners in Danida's Annual Report and an annually updated "PPO" ("Program og Projekt Orientering" - available in Danish only). From 2013, the Annual Report will present interactive statistical aggregates and information about projects and programmes based on data published in IATI-format. Furthermore, it will be possible to access

this data through a new portal on the internet on an ongoing basis to ensure increased openness about programmes and money flows.

In 2013, a number of additional initiatives for increased transparency were launched on the Ministry's website under the heading: "Danida Transparency".

The public in Denmark and abroad is invited to contribute with their knowledge and comments early in the process of preparing new strategies and programmes. A consultation portal has been established on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where everyone can follow and take part in the decision-making process. Also, the public has access to documents for the Danida Grant Committees and the Council for Development Policy.

Citizens at home and abroad can easily submit their criticism, praise, and complaints to Danida through a "Danida Feedback" mechanism. This mechanism makes it possible to give feedback about Danida's work, both through the central website and from the websites of a large number of embassies. The feedback will be processed and answered on an ongoing basis, and a status report will be published annually.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in Denmark - Danida, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark's implementation schedule)

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data	Cannot calculate	Not Stated
Frequency of updates	Annually	Quarterly
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Annually	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant December 2012
Use of recipient language	0	Not publishing now
Start date	100	Fully Compliant December 2012
End date	100	Fully Compliant December 2012
Implementing organisation	0	Fully Compliant December 2012
Geography	0	Partially Compliant December 2012
CRS Sector	0	Fully Compliant December 2012
Commitments	100	Partially Compliant December 2012
Disbursements and Expenditure	100	Partially Compliant December 2012
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents	0	Future Publication December 2015
Text of Conditions	0	Not Publishing Now
Results	0	Not Publishing Now



Development Initiatives Poverty Research (DIPR)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
November 2008

Frequency of publication
Monthly

First published activity files
July 2011

First published organisation files
Still to publish

Development Initiatives Poverty Research exists to end absolute poverty. Through objective, high quality research and analysis, we inform decisions at all levels that deliver better use of resources. We champion transparency, enable effective use of information and support others to deliver practical tools and systems for people to hold their representatives to account and to inform policy and practice. We have centres in the UK, Kenya and Uganda, and have partners globally including governments, academic institutions, the private sector and citizen representatives.

DIPR is part of the IATI hosting consortium and is currently the technical lead on IATI, and as such has been publishing the IATI Secretariat's own data, backdated to the start of funding for the initiative in 2009. DIPR was the first NGO to publish IATI data in July 2011, and currently publishes data on a monthly basis, one quarter in arrears. This data covers the five main programmes within DIPR which are aidinfo, IATI, Global Humanitarian Assistance, Better Data Better Aid and a Programme Partnership Arrangement with the UK Department for International Development.

For two of DIPR's programmes (the aidinfo programme, and IATI) we have this year included budget information and documents, as well as focusing on the traceability elements within our data – allowing for the flow of funds to be demonstrated from funder through DIPR, to recipients in countries such as Nepal and Uganda. Our priorities for 2014 are to bring other DIPR programmes in line with this level of detail, as well as moving from reporting quarterly to reporting monthly, one month in arrears.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in Development Initiatives Poverty Research's implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Six-monthly	Quarterly In Arrears	
Frequency of updates	Monthly	Quarterly	
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Annual	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant July 2011	
Use of recipient language	0	Not Publishing Yet	
Start date	100	Fully Compliant July 2011	
End date	100	Fully Compliant July 2011	
Implementing organisation	100	Fully Compliant July 2011	
Geography	0	Future Publication	
CRS Sector	100	Fully Compliant July 2011	
Commitments	4	Fully Compliant July 2011	This score reflects all of the DIPR activities which actually have commitments - so is in fact 100% of all commitments
Disbursements and Expenditure	100	Fully Compliant July 2011	
Traceable Income and Disbursements	91	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Activity documents	87	Fully Compliant July 2011	
Text of Conditions	0	Not Publishing Yet	
Results	0	Not Publishing Yet	



European Commission

Enlargement

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
Monthly

First published activity files
September 2013

First published organisation files
September 2013

Within the European Commission (EC), the Directorate General for Enlargement:

- manages the process whereby countries join the European Union;
- assists candidate countries and potential candidates in meeting the “Copenhagen criteria” and monitors their progress;
- defines and implements the EU’s stabilisation and association policy in the Western Balkans;
- manages the EU’s bilateral relations with candidate countries and potential candidates;
- addresses issues resulting from the accession of Cyprus to the EU as a divided island;
- manages the bulk of the EU’s financial assistance to candidate countries and potential candidates, as well as to new member states during a transition period following accession;
- manages the Commission’s information and communication policy relating to enlargement in candidate countries and potential candidates.

The European Commission is a strong advocate of aid transparency. As one of the original members of IATI in 2008, the EC has been among the front-runners in implementing the IATI Standard and actively involved in its work. The EC committed to further improve its aid transparency at the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan.

The Directorate General for Enlargement provides assistance to the Western Balkans and Turkey through the Instrument for Pre-accession (IPA) and has been actively contributing to the alignment of the European Commission to IATI standards since 2012. The alignment to the common standard for aid transparency has been pursued throughout 2013 with the publication of IATI compliant data, updated on a monthly basis. DG Enlargement has strongly supported coordination mechanisms between all EC services concerned: EuropeAid, Foreign Policy Instrument, ECHO.

Since December 2013 DG Enlargement has been publishing 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.

Delivery against what the EC Enlargement stated in its Implementation Schedule:

Following the Council adoption on 2 December 2013 of the regulation on the Multi-annual Financial Framework, the total amount allocated to pre-accession assistance (IPA) for the period 2014 – 2020 is 11,698 billion Euros.

An organisation file for DG Enlargement was first published in 2013 and a fully complete set of information will be made available throughout 2014 with additional data on budgets for the financial period 2014 – 2020.

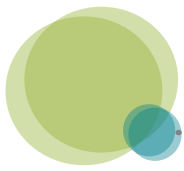
Tied aid status has already been included into the publication and further progress, in line with the ambitious implementation schedule, is also expected in 2014, among others, for activity level contact details and for sub-national location of activities (subject to availability of the tool).

Publishing relevant documents at activity level would require substantial changes in the EC standard agreements. Therefore progress in this area is expected to be of a more long term nature.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in European Commission DG Enlargement's implementation schedule)

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data	Monthly	Monthly
Frequency of updates	Monthly	Monthly
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant September 2013
Use of recipient language	0	Not Applicable
Start date	87	Partially Compliant September 2013
End date	72	Fully Compliant September 2013
Implementing organisation	100	Fully Compliant September 2013
Geography	0	Future Publication Dec 2014
CRS Sector	100	Fully Compliant September 2013
Commitments	100	Fully Compliant September 2013
Disbursements and Expenditure	65	Fully Compliant September 2013
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents	0	Future Publication December 2014
Text of Conditions	0	Not publishing now
Results	0	Not publishing now



European Commission

Europe Aid

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
Monthly

First published activity files
May 2011

First published organisation files
May 2011

The European Commission (COM) represents EU interests. EuropeAid is responsible for EU development policies and delivering aid programmes across the world. It uses a set of financial instruments to achieve this, with a focus on ensuring the quality and effectiveness of EU aid. EuropeAid publishes around 8000 activities to IATI.

The Commission (COM) is a strong advocate of aid transparency. As one of the original members of IATI in 2008, the COM has been among the front-runners in implementing the IATI Standard and actively involved in its work. The COM's work should be considered as part of the strong EU priority given to transparency at the Busan High-Level Forum and Mexico High Level Meeting and in follow-up work. The adoption of the EU Transparency Guarantee in 2011 demonstrates clearly the strong EU commitment.

In the COM, the Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid) has been heading the progress in aid transparency. EuropeAid has been progressively improving the coverage and timeliness of its IATI publishing.

The strong political commitment to transparency together with competent technical personnel has helped to push through the necessary changes. Beyond its own transparency work, EuropeAid does advocacy work and provides support to the EU Member States for improving transparency. EuropeAid is also sharing its experience and providing technical assistance to other parts of the COM in order to assist them in their efforts to improve transparency and publish through IATI as appropriate.

Delivery against what European Commission (EuropeAid) stated in its Implementation Schedule:

For the agency data on budgets, the COM relies on the EU budget and European Development Fund (EDF) and their procedures. On 2 December 2013 the Council adopted the regulation on the EU multi annual financial framework for 2014-2020. For external action, the overall amount agreed for the next seven years in current prices is €66.3 billion from the EU budget, thereof the financing instruments managed by EuropeAid represent €39 billion¹⁰. A further €30.5 billion will be made available for cooperation with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries as well as Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) through the 11th EDF, set up by the 11th EDF Internal Agreement, outside of the EU budget.

Activity contacts and Sub-national Geographic Location data will be published in 2014 (geographic text is already published). The tied aid status is now also published. Expected progress in publishing related documents is most likely slower because it is more complex (some of these aspects will require changes in the COM standard agreements).

10. European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC) and Instrument for Greenland in total by EuropeAid and European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) partly by EuropeAid and the Foreign Policy Instruments Service (FPI).

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in European Commission's (Europe Aid) implementation schedule)

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data	Monthly	One month in arrears
Frequency of updates	Monthly	Quarterly
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	>370	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Unique identifier	100	Fully compliant November 2011
Use of recipient language	0	Not Applicable
Start date	97	Fully compliant November 2011
End date	98	Fully compliant November 2011
Implementing organisation	100	Fully compliant July 2013
Geography	100	Future publication
CRS Sector	100	Fully compliant November 2011
Commitments	100	Fully compliant November 2011
Disbursements and Expenditure	82	Partially compliant November 2011. Disbursements only
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents	1	Partially compliant. Activity website only.
Text of Conditions	0	Not Publishing Now
Results	0	Not Publishing Now



European Commission

Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection (ECHO)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
Quarterly

First published activity files
September 2013

First published organisation files
September 2013

- Working closely with Member States' civil protection authorities to improve disaster prevention, preparedness and response;
- Facilitating the cooperation between the 32 States participating in the Civil Protection Mechanism in order to improve the effectiveness of systems for preventing and protecting against natural, technological or man-made disasters in Europe.

The European Commission (EC) is a strong advocate of aid transparency. As one of the original members of IATI in 2008, the EC has been among the front-runners in implementing the IATI Standard and actively involved in its work. The EC's work should be considered as part of the strong EU priority given to transparency in the run-up and follow-up to Busan High-Level Forum.

ECHO is already active in aid transparency and operates a public website containing its own humanitarian aid contributions and those from the European Union Member States. ECHO also publishes its contributions in the Financial Tracking System managed by UN-OCHA and contributes to EC transparency initiatives in the area of ODA.

In 2013, ECHO published for the first time its data using the IATI Standard. Further alignment will be pursued with the publication of an implementation schedule and of additional information under IATI Standard.

The Directorate General for Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) aims to save and preserve life, prevent and alleviate human suffering and safeguard the integrity and human dignity of populations affected by natural disasters and man-made crises. Its mission consists of:

- Providing humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable victims of disasters. This assistance is based on the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, and is implemented in partnership with international organisations and humanitarian NGOs;
- Supporting the central and overall coordinating role of the United Nations in promoting a coherent international response and helping in making the EU's voice heard in international fora;

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in European Commission Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection's (ECHO) implementation schedule)

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data	Monthly	Three Monthly
Frequency of updates	Quarterly	Quarterly
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	
Unique identifier	100	
Use of recipient language	0	
Start date	99	
End date	100	
Implementing organisation	93	
Geography	0	
CRS Sector	0	
Commitments	7	
Disbursements and Expenditure	93	
Traceable Income and Disbursements	100	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents	0	
Text of Conditions	0	
Results	0	



European Commission

Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
Annually

First published activity files
July 2013

First published organisation files
July 2013

The European Commission's Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) operates under the authority of the Higher Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission. FPI is responsible for operational expenditure in the crucial area of EU external action. The Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)¹¹ is one of the key external assistance instruments that enables the EU to take a lead in helping to prevent and respond to actual or emerging crises around the world and can be mobilised for:

- Urgent short-term actions in response to situations of crisis or emerging crisis, often complementing EU humanitarian assistance; and
- Longer-term capacity building of organisations engaged in conflict prevention, peace-building and crisis preparedness.

The crisis response measures of the IcSP cannot, by their very nature, be programmed in advance.

They are considered and acted upon as and when situations of crisis or emerging crisis arise. Thus the IcSP does not always allow for a natural fit with the IATI model of transparency, even though the Instrument is not in fact any less transparent.

Rather, its aid flows are committed in a different manner to the model norm.

Following the approval of the new financial perspectives for the 7 year period 2014-20 , the EU budget for external action (foreign policy) has been allocated €51,419 million (current prices), of which €2,339 million is allocated to the IcSP.

Delivery against what EC – Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) stated in its Implementation Schedule:

Since July 2013, FPI has been publishing data in IATI XML format on an annual basis. This is supplemented with data made available through the FPI organisation file. 2013 also saw the launch of the FPI website, where further non-IATI XML and non-disaggregated data and information can be found on the activities of the IcSP.

Ongoing alignment to the IATI Standard will continue in line with the ambitious implementation schedule published on the FPI website.

The schedule will be updated at points during 2014 to take into consideration, amongst others, indicators pertaining to forward looking budgets, contact information, contracts information and sub-national geographic location data.

FPI will be aligned with the other Commission departments in efforts towards increasing the level of accessibility to EC IATI data.

11. Previously known as the Instrument for Stability (IfS), this instrument now exists under a new legal basis from 2014 to 2020 and is called the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP).

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in European Commission Service for Foreign Policy Instruments' implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Annually	Monthly	The crisis response measures of the Instrument IcSP cannot be programmed in advance. Thus IcSP data cannot always allow for a natural fit with the IATI model of transparency, including some of the below indicators.
Frequency of updates	Annually	Monthly	
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	>370	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Unique identifier	100	Fully compliant July 2013	
Use of recipient language	0	Not Applicable	
Start date	98	Fully compliant July 2013	
End date	99	Fully compliant July 2013	
Implementing organisation	100	Not Publishing Now	
Geography	13	Partially compliant July 2013	
CRS Sector	100	Fully compliant July 2013	
Commitments	100	Fully compliant July 2013	
Disbursements and Expenditure	94	Fully compliant July 2013	
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Activity documents	0	Partially compliant July 2013	
Text of Conditions	0	Not Publishing Now	
Results	0	Not Publishing Now	



European Investment Bank (EIB)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
October 2013

Frequency of publication
To be determined

First published activity files
Still to publish

First published organisation files
Still to publish

The EIB is an institution of the European Union (EU) and is the only bank owned by and representing the interests of the EU Member States. As the largest multilateral borrower and lender by volume, the EIB provides finance and expertise for sound and sustainable investment projects which contribute to furthering EU policy objectives. Approximately 90% of the EIB's activity is focused within the EU.

The EIB's activities outside the Union reflect EU external priorities, with the highest share of lending going to EU pre-accession countries, and Europe's eastern and southern neighbours. The EIB also operates in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries, Asia and Latin America. Outside the EU, the EIB supports local private sector development, social and economic infrastructure and climate action projects.

The EIB lends to public sector bodies and private companies. Small and medium-scale projects are financed through local partner banks. EIB loans often work as catalysts, drawing in other sources of financing.

As the Bank of the EU, the EIB is committed to achieving the highest possible level of transparency in all its activities. The EIB's Transparency Policy, in line with EU policy and legislative framework on transparency and public disclosure of information, is based on a presumption of disclosure. The EIB maintains a public database that contains information about all EIB financed projects, and in January 2014 launched a public registry of environmental documents in relation to its operations.

To further reinforce transparency, the EIB joined the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) on 10th October 2013. The EIB is currently working with the IATI Secretariat to set in place the necessary systems to report to the standard. The EIB is also part of a working group of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) that is chaired by the IATI Secretariat, and that aims at adjusting the IATI Standard to the business model of financial institutions that work with both public and private sector clients.



Photo: © EnBW Energie Baden-Württemberg AG 2011



Finland

Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFAF)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
Quarterly

First published activity files
November 2011

First published organisation files
November 2011

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland is responsible for Finland's development policy and development cooperation, contributing to the global effort to eradicate poverty through economically, socially and ecologically sustainable development.

In 2013, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland started publishing the development aid data at project level on their website. The key figures and the descriptions of each project are automatically updated on the website once the funding decision

has been made. Also a new PX-Web-based statistics portal on development aid data was launched at the end of 2013. In addition, the process of building a data warehouse is still under way. The major goal of the data warehouse project is to improve the transparency of the Finnish development aid data and to provide easy and efficient access to relevant information on Finnish development aid for all relevant actors in the development field.

Delivery against what Finland stated in its Implementation Schedule:

Finland continues to publish its development aid data in the IATI format. The data warehouse is designed to be fully compliant with the Common Open Standard and the first results of this effort are planned to be in operation in 2014. When operational, the data warehouse will further improve the availability and accessibility of the official development aid data of Finland.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland's (MFAF) implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Beyond one year	Not Stated	
Frequency of updates	Quarterly	Annually	
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Annually	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Unique identifier	99	Fully Compliant	
Use of recipient language	0	Partially Compliant	
Start date	97	Partially Compliant	
End date	96	Partially Compliant	
Implementing organisation	48	Fully Compliant	
Geography	13	Fully Compliant	
CRS Sector	99	Fully Compliant	
Commitments	93	Fully Compliant	All available and relevant data is published
Disbursements and Expenditure	90	Fully Compliant	All available and relevant data is published
Traceable Income and Disbursements	33	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Activity documents	0	Future Publication	
Text of Conditions	0	Not Publishing Now	
Results	0	Not Publishing Now	



GAVI Alliance

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
Quarterly

First published activity files
March 2012

First published organisation files
March 2012

The GAVI Alliance is a public-private global health partnership committed to saving children's lives and protecting people's health by increasing access to immunisation in poor countries. GAVI is an original IATI member and began publishing to IATI in March 2012. Recognising the how critical transparency is to effective cooperation, GAVI is now focusing not only the quantity of data it is publishing but also the quality of information ensuring its data is available in formats that are easy to access, analyse and reuse.

"GAVI is committed to openness and transparency when delivering on its mission of protecting the poorest children with life-saving vaccines," said GAVI Alliance CEO Dr Seth Berkley. "Donors and

implementing countries rightly expect to know how funds are being spent and that they are having the best possible impact."

In 2013, the GAVI Alliance was ranked second out of sixty-seven international development organisations, including UN agencies and donor governments, in Publish What You Fund's Aid Transparency Index. The index calls on GAVI to continue to lead on aid transparency and credits GAVI for having one of the most ambitious transparency implementation schedules assessed. GAVI plans to publish 98% of IATI fields by 2015.

To mark the inaugural Global Transparency Week which took place in October 2013, GAVI co-hosted a policy forum on aid transparency. The panel, which included representatives from donor and implementing countries, civil society and international development partners, explored what needs to be done to ensure we know what is being spent where, by whom, and with what results. This forum allowed GAVI to share its experience with its IATI publication.

In 2014, GAVI will concentrate on providing links to specific project documents in its IATI files rather than links to websites listing these documents; and will explore how to encourage wider use of this feed and how to begin automatic data exchange with its delivery partners, via the IATI format.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in GAVI Alliance's implementation schedule)

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data	Quarterly	Quarterly
Frequency of updates	Quarterly	Quarterly
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Annually	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Annual	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Unique identifier	99	Fully Compliant March 2012
Use of recipient language	0	Not Published
Start date	99	Fully Compliant March 2012
End date	99	Fully Compliant March 2012
Implementing organisation	99	Fully Compliant July 2013
Geography	99	Fully Compliant
CRS Sector	99	Fully Compliant March 2012
Commitments	91	Fully Compliant March 2012
Disbursements and Expenditure	87	Fully Compliant March 2012
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents	100	Fully Compliant July 2013
Text of Conditions	99	Fully Compliant July 2013
Results	100	Future Publication



Germany

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
Six-monthly

First published activity files
March 2013

First published organisation files
March 2013

Germany is currently the second largest donor worldwide and one of the first batch of members to commit to IATI in 2008. Germany first published to IATI in March 2013.

BMZ, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany, is committed to improve transparency, predictability and accountability as well as to enhance the exchange of knowledge and experience as key means toward more effective development. This involves not only the provision of data and documents regarding its work, results and impacts to the public, but also maintaining a close, systematic communication with its partners at country level to meet their information needs.

Transparency is a key concern for the BMZ as well as its implementing agencies, such as GIZ and KfW. BMZ developed a new strategy for transparency at the end of 2012. GIZ published

its Transparency and Information Policy in 2011 and is taking steps to improve it. KfW launched its transparency web portal in December 2012 where since late 2013 it publishes detailed information about new projects. International Transparency Initiatives such as IATI and EITI (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative) are anchored in BMZ's new anti-corruption strategy published in 2012.

BMZ also provides contributions to mutual accountability between partner and donor countries and advises governments in partner countries to provide domestic accountability to parliament and civil society. Furthermore, BMZ and its implementing agencies have a large portfolio on establishing transparent public financial management at country level and enhancing the capacities of stakeholders.

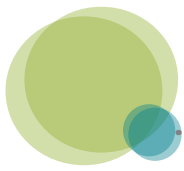
Delivery against what Germany stated in its Implementation Schedule:

Germany published its implementation plan for the Busan Common Open Standard (including IATI) in December 2012 and regularly updates it. Since March 2013 BMZ reports biannually to IATI, quarterly publishing is foreseen. So far IATI activity data for Germany covers bilateral governmental projects funded by BMZ. Since late 2013, BMZ has started to enhance its dialogue with other bilateral implementation agencies, such as NGOs and political foundations, as well as other Ministries engaged in development cooperation, that are not yet pursuing IATI.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in Germany Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development's (BMZ) implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Cannot calculate	3 months in arrears	
Frequency of updates	Six-monthly	Every 6 months	Every 6 months the whole dataset will be overwritten, within 6 months minor updates that only refer to specific data fields or data set - date of change is reflected in date of each dataset
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Annually	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	Only alignment with calendar year / donor financial year
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	Not applicable, as budget is not provided, only total commitment
Unique identifier	100	Fully compliant since March 2013	
Use of recipient language	40	Partially compliant. French/ Spanish in few cases	
Start date	100	Fully compliant since March 2013	
End date	68	Partially compliant.	End actual dates only
Implementing organisation	87	Partially compliant.	
Geography	0	Not Publishing	
CRS Sector	100	Fully compliant since March 2013	
Commitments	100	Fully compliant since March 2013	
Disbursements and Expenditure	100	Fully compliant since March 2013	
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Activity documents	0	Future Publication	
Text of Conditions	0	Future Publication	
Results	0	Future Publication	



Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
March 2013

Frequency of publication
To be determined

First published activity files
Still to publish

First published organisation files
Still to publish

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) unites 183 countries in partnership with international institutions, civil society organisations (CSOs), and the private sector to address global environmental issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives. An independently operating financial organisation, the GEF provides grants for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants. Since 1991, GEF has achieved a strong track record with developing countries and countries with economies in transition, providing \$11.5 billion in grants and leveraging \$57 billion in co-financing for over 3,215 projects in over 165 countries.

The GEF joined IATI in April 2013. The decision to join was natural, considering the GEF's

long-standing commitment to openness and transparency in its operations. GEF fully endorses the principles of IATI and will strive to report funding data in accordance with the IATI common standard during its new programming phases ("GEF 6") covering 2014-2018.

The GEF founding document "the Instrument" states that the GEF operational policies, with respect to GEF-financed projects, "shall provide for full disclosure of all non-confidential information."

True to this provision, since 1998, the GEF has disclosed all non-confidential information and data related to our operations and policy making processes on the internet. The system has been continuously upgraded to make access to information easier. Today all relevant information regarding the organisation, its projects and operations is made available to the general public through the [GEF website](#), ensuring full disclosure. This comprehensive approach to disclosure has not changed despite the significant increase in information resulting from the expansion of the GEF network.

The GEF Secretariat provides information to the public as part of the fulfillment of its mandate service the GEF Council, the replenishment process and the GEF Assembly. The GEF agencies disclose additional information on their GEF-financed projects and activities on the basis of their respective disclosure policies.



Photo: © Global Environment Facility



Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
November 2011

Frequency of publication
Quarterly

First published activity files
March 2013

First published organisation files
August 2013

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is a leading source of development financing for Latin America and the Caribbean. IDB has made quick progress on implementing IATI since signing on to the initiative at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in November 2011. IDB is reporting on operations funded through the Bank's Ordinary Capital, Fund for Special Operations and Grant Facility. The IDB's implementation of IATI is guided by its Access to Information Policy.

During the three years since the IDB's new Access to Information Policy took effect in January 2011, the Bank has implemented several essential activities including establishing Implementation Guidelines to guide staff in applying the policy, developing automated systems for information disclosure, training Bank staff, creating support tools for information classification, and dissemination to external stakeholders.

Maximising access to information is the basic principle underlying the policy. The IDB website

is the principal means of disclosure to facilitate access to information by external audiences. In 2013, the Bank redesigned its Access to Information webpage, developing a system to allow users to gain direct access to newly disclosed documents as well as information with a very high standard of disclosure in terms of timeliness of publication under the policy, such as documents identified for "simultaneous disclosure" with their distribution to the Board. The aim is to have a website that can serve as a one-stop shop to find information and enhance accessibility by directing the user to the information being sought with the fewest clicks. This accessibility is complemented through links to other knowledge repositories. The IDB routinely receives and takes into consideration feedback from external audiences in order to improve accessibility and keep its Access to Information webpage updated. Additionally in 2013, new systems were developed and implemented to improve tracking of deadlines related to the disclosure of documents and public information requests.

In 2014 the IDB plans to focus its IATI implementation efforts on results and geocoding, taking advantage of the wealth of information that is already made public through [MapAmericas](#). MapAmericas is an online data visualisation platform that uses interactive maps to allow users to easily view and track the results of development projects financed by the IDB and carried out by member countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in Inter-American Development Bank's (IDB) implementation schedule)

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data	Six-monthly	Quarterly
Frequency of updates	Quarterly	Quarterly
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Unique identifier	100	Fully compliant March 2013
Use of recipient language	82	Future publication
Start date	85	Fully compliant March 2013
End date	92	Fully compliant March 2013
Implementing organisation	100	Fully compliant March 2013
Geography	0	Future publication
CRS Sector	92	Fully compliant March 2013
Commitments	100	Fully compliant March 2013
Disbursements and Expenditure	85	Fully compliant March 2013
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents	100	Fully compliant March 2013
Text of Conditions	100	Fully compliant March 2013
Results	0	Future publication



International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
May 2012

Frequency of publication
Annually

First published activity files
Still to publish

First published organisation files
Still to publish

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialised agency of the United Nations, was established as an international financial institution in 1977 and works to empower poor rural women and men in developing countries to achieve higher incomes and improved food security. IFAD plans to publish to IATI in 2014.

IFAD promotes transparency in the organisation and its country programmes through its Core Values, Disclosure Policy and its Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations. The Core Values of IFAD include a focus on results, integrity, professionalism and respect and highlight that:

- We manage IFAD's financial resources transparently and in ways that deliver value for money and support and encourage member countries accordingly.
- We make fair and transparent decisions and explain them clearly.
- We communicate openly and transparently and use appropriate channels.
- We refuse to tolerate or engage in unethical behaviour or fraudulent practices and we report them when encountered.

The overarching policy that guides IFAD reporting according to IATI standards is the “[IFAD Policy on the Disclosure of Documents \(2010\)](#)”, which assumes all information is disclosed unless it falls under a list of proposed exceptions. Loans/grants are approved at IFAD mainly during 3 Executive Boards (April, September, December), financing agreements are available but data is made available on an annual basis for consistency purposes.

The Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations includes all activities financed and/or managed by the Fund at its headquarters and through its loans and grants in member countries. In allocating its resources and preparing and implementing its country programming, lending, technical assistance and policy dialogue activities, the Fund, within the bounds of its mandate, explicitly considers and supports measures aimed at the prevention of corruption as it affects the rural poor.

Delivery against what International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) stated in its Implementation Schedule:

IFAD will report 100% of financing approved or investment projects at country/project level (commitments). It will be classified at the project level according to IFAD's sector and results category classification structure. IFAD is evaluating the potential to disclose links to specific country pages (documents, including design reports, supervision reports, etc.). In support of better forward planning in future, IFAD will annually disclose country allocations under its Performance Based Allocation System (PBAS).

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in International Fund for Agricultural Development's (IFAD) implementation schedule)

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data		Annually
Frequency of updates		Annually
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year		Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Budget alignment with recipient financial year		Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Unique identifier		Will be Fully Compliant 2014
Use of recipient language		Not Applicable
Start date		Will be Fully Compliant 2014
End date		Will be Fully Compliant 2014
Implementing organisation		Not Applicable
Geography		Not Applicable
CRS Sector		Will be Fully Compliant 2014
Commitments		Will be Fully Compliant 2014
Disbursements and Expenditure		Will be Fully Compliant 2014
Traceable Income and Disbursements		Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents		Will be Fully Compliant 2014
Text of Conditions		Not Applicable
Results		Not Applicable



Ireland

Irish Aid, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
Plan to publish quarterly

First published activity files
Still to publish

First published organisation files
July 2013

Ireland was one of the first members of IATI, joining the initiative when it was established in the margins of the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra in 2008.

During 2013 Ireland visited colleagues in DFID's office in East Kilbride to learn of DFID's experience with implementing its aid transparency commitments. Later in the year Development Initiatives spent a day in Irish Aid's office in Limerick and the result was the publication of a first data file on the IATI registry in July 2013. This file was an organisation file providing aggregate budget figures for 2012.

Also during the year work commenced to review management information systems in Irish Aid with a view to facilitating automated publication of activity level data.



Photo: © Irish Aid



Netherlands

Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Development Cooperation (MFA)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
Monthly

First published activity files
September 2011

First published organisation files
October 2011

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands (MFA) coordinates and carries out Dutch foreign policy, international trade and development cooperation at its headquarters in The Hague and through its missions abroad. It is the channel through which the Dutch Government communicates with foreign governments, civil society organisations and international organisations and contributes to development.

The Netherlands publishes the organisation file and almost 4000 activities in the activity file to IATI. The Netherlands remains highly committed to transparency and accountability and is proud to be chair of the IATI Steering Committee.

Over the next few years an effort will be made to further deepen our transparency and to encourage other Dutch and multilateral aid organisations to publish against the IATI Standard for purposes of transparency and accountability.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Development Cooperation’s implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Monthly	Monthly	
Frequency of updates	Monthly	Monthly	
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Monthly	Transactions are reported on a date basis and can therefore always be aligned with recipient financial year
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Annual	No alignment with recipient financial year	
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant October 2011	
Use of recipient language	0	Not Publishing Now	
Start date	100	Fully Compliant October 2011	
End date	100	Fully Compliant October 2011	
Implementing organisation	100	Fully Compliant October 2011	
Geography	4	Partially Compliant	Since August 2013 started publishing geolocations for activities with geographical target areas
CRS Sector	100	Fully Compliant October 2011	
Commitments	100	Fully Compliant October 2011	
Disbursements and Expenditure	98	Fully Compliant October 2011	
Traceable Income and Disbursements	100	Fully compliant since October 2011	
Activity documents	0	To be published in the summer of 2014	
Text of Conditions	0	Not Publishing, because not applicable	
Results	0	Not Publishing yet	



New Zealand

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade - New Zealand Aid Programme

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
Six-monthly

First published activity files
May 2012

First published organisation files
May 2012

The mission of the New Zealand Aid Programme is to support sustainable development in developing countries, in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable, and prosperous world.

New Zealand is a strong advocate for transparency in aid and development. Transparency, alongside Results and Mutual Accountability are at the forefront of the aid programme and our engagement with partners. IATI has been a valuable mechanism to strengthen our efforts

both internally and externally towards greater transparency.

Working to expand the range, frequency and quality of aid activity reporting based on the IATI Standard continues. Current effort has been directed to strengthening our IT systems to support these aims.

Delivery against what New Zealand stated in its Implementation Schedule:

In support of commitments to strengthen transparency, we have agreed an implementation schedule for the Transparency common standard. Our implementation schedule will see phased improvements to our systems and reporting leading to the agreed deadline of December 2015.

* Please note, while New Zealand has made significant volumes of project data available publicly through a user-friendly PDF format, publishing XML files compliant to IATI technical standards has been challenging. In July 2013, we published compliant XML files for a small sample of programmes. We will publish compliant XML files for all programmes in early 2014.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade - New Zealand Aid Programme's implementation schedule)

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data	Annually	Monthly
Frequency of updates	Six-monthly	Six-monthly
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant
Use of recipient language	0	Not Publishing Now
Start date	100	Partially Compliant Late 2013 / Early 2014
End date	100	Partially Compliant Late 2013 / Early 2014
Implementing organisation	0	Partially Compliant Late 2013 / Early 2014
Geography	0	Not Publishing Now
CRS Sector	100	Partially Compliant Late 2013 / Early 2014
Commitments	0	Fully Compliant
Disbursements and Expenditure	100	Partially Compliant
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents	0	Not Publishing Now
Text of Conditions	0	Not Applicable
Results	0	Not Publishing Now



Norway

Norad, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
Plan to publish quarterly

First published activity files
Still to publish

First published organisation files
Still to publish

Norway is already reporting its aid flows to the OECD/DAC, makes aid statistics from 1960 publicly available and, in 2014, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs plans to launch a website with monthly updates of disbursements on aid projects. This data will be in line with the data reported to the IATI Standard.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in Norway - Norad, Ministry of Foreign Affairs' (MFA) implementation schedule

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data		Quarterly
Frequency of updates		Quarterly
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year		Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Budget alignment with recipient financial year		Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Unique identifier		Fully compliant by 2014
Use of recipient language		Not Publishing Now
Start date		Fully compliant by 2014
End date		Fully compliant by 2014
Implementing organisation		Fully compliant by 2014
Geography		Not Publishing Now
CRS Sector		Fully compliant by 2014
Commitments		Fully compliant by 2014
Disbursements and Expenditure		Fully compliant by 2014
Traceable Income and Disbursements		Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents		Not Publishing Now
Text of Conditions		Not Publishing Now
Results		Not Publishing Now



Publish What You Fund

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
November 2008

Frequency of publication
Quarterly

First published activity files
November 2011

First published organisation files
November 2011

Publish What You Fund is a global campaign organisation focusing on aid transparency. It is a not-for-profit company that campaigns for an increase in comprehensive, timely, accessible and comparable aid information in order to maximise the impact and effectiveness of development flows. Publish What You Fund's primary focus is advocating for aid information to be published in the common, open, standard agreed under the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). It works closely with partners from the aid, development and freedom of information communities in donor and recipient countries. The organisation's goals include greater numbers of publishers, greater volumes of publication, improved quality and usefulness of published information and wider use of IATI data.

Publish What You Fund is a member of the IATI Steering Committee and an active member of the Technical Advisory Group. It first published to IATI in November 2011. It first published an implementation schedule in August 2012 and will publish an updated schedule in February 2014.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in Publish What You Fund's implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Quarterly	One month In Arrears	
Frequency of updates	Quarterly	Monthly	
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant October 2012	
Use of recipient language	0	Unable To Publish	We do not have "recipients" as such, although we could provide the description of our activities in languages other than English?
Start date	100	Fully Compliant October 2012	We use the start date of the last grant period.
End date	100	Fully Compliant October 2012	We use the end date of this financial period.
Implementing organisation	100	Fully Compliant October 2012	
Geography	33	Fully Compliant January 2014	Listed the locations that we have conducted in-person advocacy over the last 12 months.
CRS Sector	100	Fully Compliant October 2012	
Commitments	0	Unable To Publish	We don't have commitments per se, because we don't have firm written obligations to recipient countries.
Disbursements and Expenditure	100	Fully Compliant October 2012	We are publishing each line item of disbursements and expenditures.
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	Future Publication
Activity documents	100	Fully Compliant October 2012	
Text of Conditions	100	Fully Compliant January 2014	We don't have any conditions, so this field will always be empty.
Results	0	Future Publication	



Spain

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
November 2008

Frequency of publication
Quarterly

First published activity files
November 2011

First published organisation files
Still to publish

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Spain (MAEC) is responsible for the overall collection of the Spanish official cooperation aid information. Spain is already reporting its aid flows to the OECD/DAC and has been publishing [an annual report of Spanish cooperation data](#) on the Ministry web page.

The Fourth Spanish Cooperation Master Plan's (2013-2016) starting point aims at the integration of the Spanish Cooperation in the framework of international development, marked by the conclusion of the Millennium Development Goals' agenda and the definition of the post-2015 agenda.

However, it also integrates the results drawn from the Río+20 Summit, the Busan Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, the EU's Agenda for Change and the Action Plan on Development of the G20's agenda.

Additionally, one of the five main points included in the Effectiveness and Quality Agenda of this Plan is related with increasing the Spanish Cooperation's transparency and improving its accountability to Spain's citizens and partner countries.

Consolidating international commitments, defining the role of consultative bodies and Parliament, and improving information and communication systems are elements that will strengthen Spanish transparency and accountability.

In this regard, the Ministry has endorsed the Open Government Partnership (our Second Action Plan is being drafted), the DAC-IATI common standard (the implementation schedule published in December 2012), and IATI from its beginning. Spain is making an effort to incorporate this new standard in the implementation and evolution of its own information system Info@OD. During 2014, this work will be oriented to optimise the quality and frequency of IATI publication.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in Spain Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation's implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Beyond one year	Quarterly	
Frequency of updates	Quarterly	Annually	
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant	
Use of recipient language	49	Partially Compliant	
Start date	100	Fully Compliant	
End date	100	Fully Compliant	
Implementing organisation	0	Fully Compliant	Present but currently with a lower case 'i' instead of upper case
Geography	66	Fully Compliant	
CRS Sector	100	Fully Compliant	
Commitments	91	Fully Compliant	
Disbursements and Expenditure	95	Fully Compliant	
Traceable Income and Disbursements	46	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Activity documents	0	Not Publishing Now	
Text of Conditions	0	Unable To Publish	
Results	45	Unable To Publish	The element is present in some older data but generally is unable to be published



Sweden

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
Monthly

First published activity files
October 2011

First published organisation files
October 2011

Sida (Swedish International Development Agency) is a government organisation under the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Ministry. Sida has been assigned the task to collect and report total Swedish official development aid in the IATI format. In 2013, the Swedish government decided to intensify its transparency work. Sida was therefore given the assignment to further develop openaid.se with a demand for improved usability. One main area in the assignment, is to increase publication of data and documents of higher quality.

All agencies and organisations that use official development aid are either publishing or on their way to publishing IATI data through Sida (and openaid.se). During 2013 Sida developed a mobile application focused on Swedish aid transparency data including a mobile version of Openaid.se. Sida also promotes the use of the IATI Standard by civil society organisations and will connect the official Swedish transparency data to CSO projects financed by official aid on a more detailed level. We are making changes and preparing for better Swedish IATI files and we are going to release an open source web application that others can use to display IATI data from one or multiple agencies.

Delivery against what Sida stated in its Implementation Schedule:

Work is progressing according to plan, but our current service to produce IATI files has had technical issues. We are currently making a series of quality assurance related changes. We are also in the process of a major update to the system that produces IATI files. In 2014, we will come close to reporting 100 per cent of total Swedish ODA at the activity level in the IATI format.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in Sweden- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency's (SIDA) implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Beyond one year	Monthly	
Frequency of updates	Monthly	Monthly	
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Annual	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Unique identifier	98	Fully Compliant October 2011	
Use of recipient language	0	Future Publication December 2015	
Start date	98	Fully Compliant October 2011	
End date	98	Fully Compliant October 2011	
Implementing organisation	97	Fully Compliant November 2012	In some cases data is missing for security reasons.
Geography	0	Partially Compliant May 2013	This data type was added during 2013 and we are expecting an increase during 2014 as new activities are added. Sweden aims to implement better geocoding during 2015.
CRS Sector	98	Fully Compliant October 2011	
Commitments	9	Partially Compliant February 2013	Commitments are reported on hierarchy level 1 only which explains the low percentage.
Disbursements and Expenditure	90	Fully Compliant October 2011	
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Activity documents	19	Fully Compliant October 2011	About 80 000 documents are already published. We expect the percentage to increase during 2014.
Text of Conditions	98	Future Publication December 2015	
Results	3	Partially Compliant February 2014	This data type was added during 2013 and we are expecting an increase during 2014 as new activities are added.



Switzerland

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
June 2009

Frequency of publication
Monthly

First published activity files
November 2013

First published organisation files
Plan to publish end 2014

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is Switzerland's international cooperation agency within the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA). In operating with other federal offices concerned, SDC is responsible for the overall coordination of development activities and cooperation with Eastern Europe, as well as for the humanitarian aid delivered by the Swiss Confederation.

In the wake of the Busan conference on development effectiveness, a roadmap for the implementation of the commitments taken by Switzerland has been elaborated and specific measures are defined on a rolling basis. SDC revised its plan for the common, open standard for electronic publication in July 2013, and started publishing to the IATI activity standard in November 2013.

In response to calls for greater transparency and accessibility to data and detailed information, SDC has developed an online project database containing all newly approved project phases and contributions of more than CHF 0.5 million. This database has been online since May 2012 and is being regularly updated ever since. Standardised information on the overall goals, mid-term objectives, commitments and operational information on partners, etc. is now available for around 600 projects and programmes.

The principles of transparency, equal treatment and promoting competition guide the procurement activities. SDC has set up a platform on its website covering all planned and awarded service mandates to external providers (the mandates above 150,000CHF are open for public bidding). Publishing evaluation results is very important in order to ensure transparency and a broad sharing of lessons learned within and outside the concerned organisations. Since 2010, all independent evaluations and external studies are published in the database for external studies of the federal administration.

At country level, information about SDC and SECO/WE aid flows and planned disbursements is already being transmitted by field offices to the partners, however mostly on an ad hoc basis, and adapted to the local conditions and practices. SDC is preparing general guidance in order to ensure the transfer of reliable, more harmonised and up-to-date information to partner countries. SDC will communicate the pertinent financial data through the Cooperation Strategies which are shared with the government and the national partners. SDC favours the use of country systems.

Delivery against what Switzerland stated in its Implementation schedule:

A first important step is the publication of the first IATI-XML Activity file in November 2013. In 2014, SDC will improve this file by completing specific fields like commitments, policy markers, recipient region and links to project documentation. SDC plans to post a transparency statement and in addition more comprehensive information on SDC's projects will be available online in the project database after the new website goes live in the second half of the year.

SDC currently publishes the IATI Standard on a monthly basis. The IATI-XML Organisation file containing information about planned future budget data should also be available by the end of 2014.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in Switzerland- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation's (SDC) implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Cannot calculate	Quarterly	
Frequency of updates	Monthly	Six-monthly	We plan to publish transaction data quarterly in 2014
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Annually	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	Budget data will be published annually for priority countries only
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant November 2013	
Use of recipient language	0	Not Publishing Now	
Start date	100	Fully Compliant November 2013	This is being amended and will soon be updated in the IATI registry
End date	100	Fully Compliant November 2013	This is being amended and will soon be updated in the IATI registry
Implementing organisation	100	Fully Compliant November 2013	
Geography	0	Not Publishing Now	SDC currently gives information only about the recipient country
CRS Sector	100	Fully Compliant November 2013	
Commitments	0	Fully Compliant November 2013	We were not able to publish information about commitments in 2013. It will however be published in 2014
Disbursements and Expenditure	100	Fully Compliant November 2013	
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	Presently we are not able to publish this information
Activity documents	0	Partially compliant June 2014	Links to documents will be available when the new website of FDFA will go live (second half of 2014)
Text of Conditions	0	Future Publication	This is being added to our data and will soon be updated in the IATI registry
Results	0	Not Publishing Now	



The Global Fund

to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
June 2011

Frequency of publication
Monthly

First published activity files
November 2011

First published organisation files
November 2011

The Global Fund is an international financing institution that galvanises support for the fight against AIDS, TB and malaria. It spurs partnerships between government, civil society, the private sector and communities living with the diseases, the most effective way to fight these deadly infectious diseases. The Global Fund does not manage or implement programmes on the ground, relying instead on local experts. It works with partners to ensure that funding serves the men, women and children affected by these diseases in the most effective way.

The Global Fund is an innovative approach based on three core concepts: country ownership,

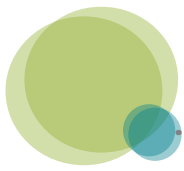
performance-based financing, and inclusion. Country ownership is the idea that countries can and should be responsible for meeting their challenges head on - each country is responsible for determining its own needs and priorities while also being responsible for ensuring the implementation of programmes. Under the system of performance-based funding, initial funds are allocated based on the strength of a given proposal, but additional funding is dependent on recipients demonstrating measurable and effective results from the monies received. Everything the Global Fund does, from governance to grant-making, is based on the principle of partnership. All stakeholders involved in the fight against the diseases – faith-based organisations or government ministries, the private sector or the academic community, multilateral agencies or nongovernmental organisations - are included in the decision-making process, in particular the views and needs of communities living with the diseases.

As of end 2013, Global Fund-supported programmes in more than 140 countries were supporting 6 million people on antiretroviral therapy for HIV, had tested and treated 11.2 million people for tuberculosis and had distributed 360 million insecticide-treated nets to protect families from malaria. Together, we can do great things.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria's implementation schedule)

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data	Monthly	Monthly
Frequency of updates	Monthly	Monthly
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant
Use of recipient language	0	Not Applicable
Start date	100	Fully Compliant
End date	100	Fully Compliant
Implementing organisation	100	Fully Compliant
Geography	100	Future Publication
CRS Sector	0	Fully Compliant
Commitments	100	Fully Compliant
Disbursements and Expenditure	100	Fully Compliant
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents	100	Fully Compliant
Text of Conditions	0	Fully Compliant
Results	88	Fully Compliant



The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
Monthly

First published activity files
March 2011

First published organisation files
March 2011

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation helps people build measurably better lives. The Foundation was the first private foundation to participate in IATI and currently publishes 910 unsegmented activity files.

The Foundation's Global Development and Population Program makes grants to improve the well-being of vulnerable people. In developing countries, this grant making focuses on promoting women's empowerment, including through expanded access to high quality reproductive health care and expanding economic opportunities; and on promoting transparent, accountable governance to deliver social services. The programme also makes grants to strengthen the capacity of research-based organisations, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, to collect and use data.

Hewlett's support for IATI is aligned with the Foundation's support to organisations that help to ensure that citizens have access to information about where public revenues come from and how they are being spent, and that citizens use this information to hold their governments accountable for the delivery of quality services.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation's implementation schedule)

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data	Monthly	Monthly
Frequency of updates	Monthly	Quarterly
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant March 2011
Use of recipient language	0	Not Publishing Now
Start date	100	Fully Compliant March 2011
End date	100	Fully Compliant March 2011
Implementing organisation	100	Fully Compliant March 2011
Geography	0	Not Publishing Now
CRS Sector	0	Not Publishing Now
Commitments	100	Fully Compliant March 2011
Disbursements and Expenditure	98	Future Publication December 2013
Traceable Income and Disbursements	100	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents	95	Not Publishing Now
Text of Conditions	0	Not Publishing Now
Results	0	Not Publishing Now



The World Bank

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
Quarterly

First published activity files
May 2011

First published organisation files
May 2011

As the first multilateral institution to publish to the IATI Standard in 2011, the Bank has continued to make progress on its IATI implementation schedule commitments.

Delivery against what the World Bank stated in its Implementation Schedule:

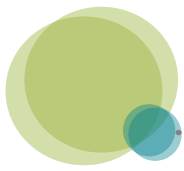
It made substantive improvements to its IATI organisation level file by including links to its strategy, annual report, allocation policy, procurement policy and country partnership strategies. It also provides more comprehensive and higher quality information in its IATI activity level files by publishing links to sub national allocations, activity results, impact appraisals and conditions, as well as contracts and tenders¹².

12. The World Bank channels funds through executing agencies that implement the projects and are ultimately accountable for the use of Bank funds. The implementing organisations are therefore also the accountable organisations in this regard”.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in the World Bank's implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Annually	Semi-annual	
Frequency of updates	Quarterly	Quarterly	
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant May 2011	
Use of recipient language	0	Partially Compliant May 2011	The current scoring approach does not reflect that since the majority of the Bank's partner countries have English as their official language, recipient countries are able to identify activities by their title or description in a language that they understand.
Start date	100	Fully Compliant May 2011	
End date	100	Fully Compliant May 2011	
Implementing organisation	100	Fully Compliant May 2011	
Geography	21	Fully Compliant July 2013	
CRS Sector	100	Fully Compliant May 2011	
Commitments	25	Fully Compliant May 2011	The World Bank publishes commitments to IATI for all projects approved in 2011 onwards. The IATI files contain transaction data for ongoing projects that were approved before 2011 for which the commitment data is not available in IATI format.
Disbursements and Expenditure	37	Fully Compliant May 2011	The World Bank publishes disbursements and expenditure for all active projects. A sizeable portion of the IATI files include loan and interest repayments from projects completed before 2011 which do not involve current disbursements and expenditure.
Traceable Income and Disbursements	100	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Activity documents	100	Fully Compliant May 2011	
Text of Conditions	0	Fully Compliant July 2013	The World Bank IATI files include links to relevant documents for conditions for all activities.
Results	0	Fully Compliant July 2013	The World Bank IATI files include links to relevant documents for results for all activities.



Transparency International Secretariat

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
November 2008

Frequency of publication
Six-monthly

First published activity files
May 2012

First published organisation files
May 2012

Transparency International is the global civil society organisation leading the fight against corruption; through more than 100 Chapters, information and contact groups worldwide and an international Secretariat in Berlin. It raises awareness of the damaging effects of corruption and works with partners in government, business and civil society to develop and implement effective measures to tackle corruption.

Transparency and accountability are at the heart of our work. Transparency International believes that these core principles apply equally to all sectors, including aid and development.

Transparency International has been a Steering Committee member of the International Aid

Transparency Initiative (IATI) since its creation in 2008. We are actively working with other civil society actors to promote the publication of aid data to the IATI Standard by donors, other providers of aid, and civil society organisations (CSOs), like ourselves. This includes work on how best CSOs can adopt the standard for their reporting.

Opening our books to the public is not new. Transparency International is a member of the International NGO Accountability Charter, which outlines clear common guidelines for transparency and accountability. Since 2008, the Secretariat has adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for the presentation of its financial statements. In addition, we make public external evaluations, implementation plans and the Secretariat's operating budgets.

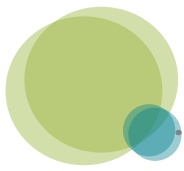
This work is aligned with the organisation's mission to stop corruption and promote transparency, accountability and integrity at all levels and across all sectors of society. The International Secretariat, based in Berlin, supports national chapters in more than 100 countries worldwide.

The Transparency International Secretariat released its implementation schedule in May 2012 and published the organisation file and 5 activities. Since then, we have been gradually increasing the number of activity files published. In line with the implementation schedule, 2014 will see all activity files published.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in Transparency International Secretariat's implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Six-monthly	Quarterly	
Frequency of updates	Six-monthly	Quarterly	
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Quarterly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Unique identifier	82	Partially Compliant April 2013	
Use of recipient language	0	Not Applicable	
Start date	82	Partially Compliant	
End date	82	Partially Compliant	
Implementing organisation	36	Partially Compliant	
Geography	0	Not Publishing yet	
CRS Sector	82	Not Publishing yet	Not currently recorded in the financial system. Further development and data mapping work needed
Commitments	0	Not Publishing yet	
Disbursements and Expenditure	73	Partially Compliant	
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Activity documents	100	Partially Compliant	
Text of Conditions	0	Not Publishing yet	Generally, no conditions attached.
Results	0	Not Publishing yet	



United Kingdom

Department for International Development (DFID)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
Monthly

First published activity files
January 2011

First published organisation files
January 2011

The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK's work to end extreme poverty. DFID is working to end the need for aid by creating jobs, unlocking the potential of girls and women, and helping to save lives when humanitarian emergencies hit. The UK government has set out an ambitious transparency agenda, and DFID has established itself as a leader on international aid transparency. DFID has published 12,810 activity files to IATI.

DFID's vision on transparency – for itself and for its partners – has been articulated in its Aid Transparency Guarantee and Open Data Strategy. The UK Secretary of State International Development set out an Aid Transparency Challenge in 2012 to increase transparency and traceability of development flows. This has the potential to transform the way assistance is delivered, improve its impact, and help increase transparency and accountability between governments and citizens in the countries where DFID works.

DFID has challenged delivery partners to increase transparency through delivery chains and is committed to using IATI to increase the amount of reusable data about UK aid activities accessible to multiple users. Opening up the aid delivery chain enables taxpayers and beneficiaries to check that aid promised has been delivered.

DFID has transformed its business processes and systems to improve the quality of data being published, for example by building an internal digital

platform to monitor data quality, and developing an application enabling in-country teams to map their projects directly.

In 2013 DFID made progress in the following areas:

- Launching the Development Tracker, a new web tool showing detailed information about UK development projects, including project documents and financial transactions. The Development Tracker uses IATI data, making it easier to compare between countries, incorporate data from other IATI publishers, and trace aid through the delivery chain.
- Requiring Civil Society Organisations who receive funds from DFID to publish data to IATI on how this has been spent. 144 CSO recipients are now publishing data in IATI format.
- Piloting with a number of DFID's major private sector suppliers to publish to IATI (completed in Jan 2014). Seven suppliers have now published to IATI. Now working to roll-out with suppliers accounting for 80% of DFID direct procurement spend.
- Capturing sub-national geographic locations for projects in two countries (Nepal and Bangladesh), with the aim of doing this for new projects from March 2014.
- Establishing a new International Development Sector Transparency Panel, with five senior external experts to challenge, advise and work with DFID in driving forward the transparency agenda in the development sector.
- Moving forward work to pilot the partner country budget identifier, in partnership with Canada, Sweden and PWYF, and engaging with the Government of Tanzania to explore the value and use of IATI data
- Developing an Aid Transparency Impact Fund to further stimulate use of open data and strengthen the evidence of its development impact. This builds on existing global initiatives in this area, integrating with the Making All Voices Count initiative and the Follow the Money network. The Fund will launch in 2014.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in United Kingdom Department for International Development's (DFID) implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Monthly	Monthly	
Frequency of updates	Monthly	Monthly	
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Annual	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant January 2011	
Use of recipient language	0	Partially Compliant January 2011	Intervention summary documents are published in recipient languages
Start date	100	Fully Compliant January 2011	
End date	100	Fully Compliant January 2011	
Implementing organisation	91	Partially Compliant January 2011	
Geography	2	Partially Compliant April 2014	Sub-national locations published for NP and BD.
CRS Sector	100	Fully Compliant January 2011	
Commitments	97	Fully Compliant January 2011	
Disbursements and Expenditure	86	Fully Compliant January 2011	
Traceable Income and Disbursements	100	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Activity documents	54	Fully Compliant January 2011	Most activities have documents.
Text of Conditions	100	Fully Compliant January 2011	All activities have <conditions> tag.
Results	0	Not Published	



United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
December 2011

Frequency of publication
Annually

First published activity files
October 2012

First published organisation files
October 2012

UNCDF is the UN's capital investment agency for the world's 49 least developed countries.

It creates new opportunities for poor people and their small businesses by increasing access to microfinance and investment capital. UNCDF programmes help to empower women, and are designed to catalyse larger capital flows from the private sector, national governments and development partners, for maximum impact toward the MDGs.

Improving transparency is at the heart of UNCDF's work through its interventions in inclusive finance and local development.

To promote transparency in its work with microfinance institutions, UNCDF requires partner institutions to publish their financial figures on the [MixMarket website](#). UNCDF also participates

yearly in CGAP's Smart Aid assessment, which assesses UNCDF's internal management structures and gives the public an inside view on how UNCDF is managed as an organisation.

Improving transparency is key in its work in local development where UNCDF monitors the efforts of local governments supported to publish their expenditures against their budget UNCDF was able to publish strong results on this indicator in its recent annual reports. The organisation also helps local governments adopt transparent procurement practices and through this effort, published a "best practice" in "Procurement for Local Development", released in February 2013.

UNCDF leads by example by publishing all project documents and evaluations on its [public website](#) for consultation. The organisation joined IATI in December 2011 and commits to publishing IATI conformant financial data yearly.

Delivery against what UNCDF stated in its Implementation schedule:

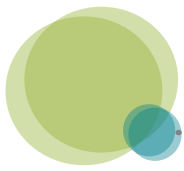
UNCDF published the first set of IATI conformant financial data in October 2012. The next set of financial data will be published in May 2014.

UNCDF created a new Strategic Framework for the period 2014 – 2017 and will work on a transparent and user-friendly format to display its results in 2014.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014)

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities
Timeliness of transaction data	Cannot calculate
Frequency of updates	Annually
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Annually
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known
Unique identifier	100
Use of recipient language	0
Start date	99
End date	99
Implementing organisation	0
Geography	0
CRS Sector	0
Commitments	0
Disbursements and Expenditure	100
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0
Activity documents	0
Text of Conditions	0
Results	0



United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
March 2012

Frequency of publication
Annually

First published activity files
June 2013

First published organisation files
June 2013

UNICEF works to champion children's rights by working with families, communities and governments in more than 190 countries. UNICEF first published to IATI in June 2013.

UNICEF continues to support initiatives that promote greater transparency and accountability, including reporting on both success and challenges against development and management results and on expenditures. Transparency efforts over the last year have put UNICEF in good standing, as demonstrated by the improved score received in the most recent Aid Transparency Index. This report cited UNICEF as one of the organisations

that have improved significantly in transparency over the last year. In June 2013, UNICEF published details of its work on the IATI website in 128 countries, seven regional office locations and 16 headquarters divisions. This includes allocations for the 2012 programme budget; expenditures by sector for 5,922 output-level results; sectoral disaggregation; planned programme budget estimates covering the next 5 years; and, links to a variety of other resources (e.g. country office websites and evaluation and audit reports) available on UNICEF's public website.

Delivery against what UNICEF stated in its Implementation schedule:

UNICEF's implementation schedule is ambitious and the agency is striving to be fully compliant with the common standard in 2014. An open data portal and microsite on transparency will be launched in the first quarter of 2014 as well as regularised (quarterly) release of further datasets with more detailed information. By end of 2014, UNICEF will also be publishing detailed results-level aid data with geographic mapping on its public website. This will greatly improve the public's access and use of UNICEF's information on aid spending.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Cannot calculate	Quarterly	
Frequency of updates	Annually	Quarterly	
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Annually	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	Will apply only for Government Recipients - Future Publication June 2014
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	>370	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant June 2013	
Use of recipient language	0	Future Publication June 2014	Default: English. French will be identified
Start date	100	Fully Compliant June 2013	
End date	100	Fully Compliant June 2013	
Implementing organisation	0	Future Publication June 2014	
Geography	0	Future Publication December 2014	
CRS Sector	95	Fully Compliant June 2013	
Commitments	0	Future Publication April 2014	
Disbursements and Expenditure	100	Fully Compliant June 2013	
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	Future Publication December 2014
Activity documents	0	Future Publication December 2014	
Text of Conditions	0	Future Publication April 2014	
Results	0	Future Publication April 2014	



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
Monthly

First published activity files
November 2011

First published organisation files
November 2011

Transparency continues to be a top priority for UNDP and a vital element in maintaining the trust vested in the organisation by the public and its partners. In 2013, UNDP furthered its Implementation of IATI by publishing an expanded dataset on a monthly basis, with detailed information on over 6,000 development projects. In 2013 UNDP expanded its highly accessible [transparency portal](#) which now includes detailed sub-national project locations, funding analysis by modalities and monthly updates from IATI XML. Further enhancements in 2014 will include finer donor details and visualisations of aid data, results and impact data, and social media integration. In September 2013, UNDP also assumed the coordination role of the IATI Secretariat in a consortium together with Sweden, Ghana, UNOPS and Development Initiatives. In this role UNDP continues to lead outreach efforts with developing countries and UN agencies to champion IATI and increase its relevance to both recipients and providers of development cooperation. Hosting IATI confirms UNDP's leadership in spearheading transparency

across the development community as well as its commitment to making information about its programmes and operations available to the public.

UNDP has been actively involved in pilot initiatives in developing countries, testing the benefits of IATI to manage resources. For more than a decade UNDP has provided support through the implementation and establishment of Aid Information Management Systems in developing countries, including those emerging from crisis or natural disaster. In this role UNDP is looking to increase the use of IATI data at country level to support development planning, public financial management and mutual accountability.

UNDP's own efforts to scale up both the quality and frequency of its implementation of IATI have been well received, and in the 2013 Aid Transparency Index UNDP was ranked fourth among all those assessed, and first among peer multilateral organisations.

At the institutional level UNDP has been working with UN-Habitat to form a UN Transparency Working Group. This forum brings UN agencies together to explore ways to support one another in implementing IATI with a view to harmonising the donor reporting requirements of each agency.

Delivery against what UNDP stated in its Implementation Schedule:

In 2014 UNDP will continue to improve its systematic publishing to IATI and fulfill its commitment to transparency above and beyond international standards. In 2014 UNDP is moving to further automate IATI publication, and expand publication to include additional project monitoring and results information.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Quarterly	Monthly	
Frequency of updates	Monthly	Monthly	
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Annually	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Annual	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant November 2011	
Use of recipient language	0	Partially Compliant November 2011	
Start date	100	Fully Compliant November 2012	
End date	100	Fully Compliant November 2012	
Implementing organisation	0	Fully Compliant November 2012	This information is currently published at hierarchy level 1
Geography	94	Fully Compliant July 2013	
CRS Sector	100	Fully Compliant November 2012	
Commitments	100	Fully Compliant November 2012	
Disbursements and Expenditure	100	Fully Compliant November 2011	
Traceable Income and Disbursements	100	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Activity documents	100	Fully Compliant November 2012	
Text of Conditions	100	Fully Compliant	
Results	1	Partially Compliant July 2013	



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
May 2012

Frequency of publication
Six-monthly

First published activity files
November 2012

First published organisation files
November 2012

Grounded in the vision of equality enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, UN Women works towards the elimination of discrimination against women and girls; the empowerment of women; the achievement of equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security. UN Women was established with a mandate to assist countries and the United Nations system in progressing more effectively and efficiently towards gender equality, women's rights and women's empowerment. UN Women is funded by Member States of the UN General Assembly.

Accountability and transparency build trust between UN Women and its stakeholders, be they member states, partners or the general public.

UN Women became a member of IATI because this initiative brings together donors, international organisations, NGOs and other organisations to agree on a common standard to publish programme activities. This makes it easier to track what aid is being used for and what it is achieving on the ground for women and girls.

Furthermore, UN Women promotes transparency in its procurement activities by publishing requests for proposals on its website and soliciting tenders from suppliers and service providers.

Delivery Against what UN Women stated in its implementation Schedule:

UN Women has adopted a phased approach to publish its programme activities. In November 2012, UN Women launched [its own open data website](#) making programme data by country available to the public.

The website displays a world map and indicates countries in which UN Women conducts programme activities. New project data is added periodically.

UN Women has been welcomed as the 100th publisher on the open data registry of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in UN Women's implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Cannot calculate	Fully compliant by November 2012	
Frequency of updates	Six-monthly	First-time publisher	
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Annually	Not Present in Implementation Schedule	Reported projects over its planned budget period which ranges from 1 to 3 years
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not Present in Implementation Schedule	Reported projects over its planned budget period which ranges from 1 to 3 years
Unique identifier	100	Fully compliant by November 2012	
Use of recipient language	0	Under consideration	
Start date	100	Fully compliant by November 2012	
End date	100	Fully compliant by November 2012	
Implementing organisation	0	Fully compliant by November 2012	
Geography	0	Fully compliant by November 2012	Projects are published on a world map with clear programme descriptions
CRS Sector	0	Under consideration	
Commitments	0	Fully compliant by November 2012	Published projects with its planned commitments
Disbursements and Expenditure	0	Fully compliant by 2015	To be published in later phases
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not Present in Implementation Schedule	To be published in later phases
Activity documents	0	Under consideration	
Text of Conditions	0	Under consideration	
Results	0	Under consideration	



United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
December 2011

Frequency of publication
Quarterly

First published activity files
September 2012

First published organisation files
September 2012

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-Habitat, is the United Nations agency working for sustainable urban development. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. UN-Habitat currently publishes 231 IATI activity files. In 2011, UN-Habitat began a process of change to become more efficient, transparent and accountable and signed up to IATI. In 2012, the “Open UN-Habitat Transparency Initiative” – under the Office of External Relations and with support from Sweden – was formally

initiated. In the first of a three-phase initiative, focus has been placed on developing policies and procedures to ensure that IATI data can be published directly from UN-Habitat’s project accrual database and developing an [open data website](#) to display project information.

Delivery against what UN-Habitat, stated in its Implementation Schedule:

With eighty four per cent of the project portfolio published and with the aim of publishing 100 per cent of the projects subject to our exclusion policy, the focus of UN-Habitat is now to improve the quality of information being reported and to promote the site so that the information is more visible and used. UN-Habitat is making constant improvements to its new Project Management System and there is a genuine appreciation of the benefits of publishing open data both to IATI and the UN-Habitat transparency website. UN-Habitat is also working with partner UN agencies to establish a UN Working Group on transparency, sharing experiences of the IATI publishing process and encouraging the benefits of increased transparency to our donors and stakeholders.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in United Nations Human Settlements Programme's (UN-Habitat) implementation schedule)

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data	Quarterly	Every 3 months
Frequency of updates	Quarterly	Every 3 months
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Annually	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	>370	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant Oct 2012
Use of recipient language	0	Fully Compliant Oct 2012
Start date	100	Fully Compliant Oct 2012
End date	100	Fully Compliant Oct 2012
Implementing organisation	19	Partially Compliant
Geography	0	Future Publication
CRS Sector	99	Not Publishing Now
Commitments	0	Not Publishing Now
Disbursements and Expenditure	100	Partially Compliant
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents	100	Partially Compliant
Text of Conditions	0	Not Publishing Now
Results	0	Not Publishing Now



United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
September 2008

Frequency of publication
To be determined

First published activity files
Still to publish

First published organisation files
Still to publish

- Goal 1 is an extension of OCHA's efforts to create a more effective humanitarian coordination system via its specific contributions to the implementation of the Transformative Agenda, the purpose of which is to improve response in the field through collective action.
- Goal 2 is an evolution of OCHA's efforts to create an enabling environment for humanitarian action including through strengthened engagement with a broad range of Member States, expanded partnerships with other actors and adaptation to the changing humanitarian landscape.

OCHA is the part of the United Nations Secretariat responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies. OCHA also ensures there is a framework within which each actor can contribute to the overall response effort.

OCHA's mission is to:

- Mobilise and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors in order to alleviate human suffering in disasters and emergencies.
- Advocate the rights of people in need.
- Promote preparedness and prevention.
- Facilitate sustainable solutions.

OCHA's 2014-2017 Strategic Framework ensures that OCHA delivers on its core mandate, while responding to contemporary global challenges. The Strategic Framework has two goals.

Delivery against what OCHA stated in its Implementation Schedule:

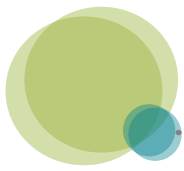
Following on from the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs' undertaking to the Permanent Secretary at the UK Department for International Development (letter dated 11 July 2012), OCHA undertook to publish its own IATI-compliant data.

In the 2013 IATI Annual Report, OCHA undertook to publish its data as of the end of 2013 that would include budgetary information for all its activities (headquarters and field), as well as allocations from unearmarked donor contributions.

As of 27 December 2013, OCHA formally created a new publisher account to begin publishing information from its Contributions Tracking System (OCT) to IATI. Pending the establishment of an API, OCHA will publish its data on a monthly basis beginning in March 2014. In the interim, OCHA's financial information is also automatically transferred to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) which is publishing its data to the IATI Standard.



Photo: OCHA



United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Financial Tracking Service (FTS)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI

August 2012

Frequency of publication

Monthly

First published activity files

December 2012

First published organisation files

Still to publish

The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is a global, real time database managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Established in 1992, FTS records all reported international humanitarian aid for natural disasters and conflicts, including that for UN agencies, national and international NGOs, the Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement, bilateral aid, in-kind aid, and private donations. FTS features a special focus on inter-agency response plans and appeals because they cover the major humanitarian crises and because their funding requirements are well defined. This allows FTS to help humanitarian partners determine to what extent populations in crisis receive humanitarian aid in proportion to needs, and it improves resource allocation decisions and advocacy by highlighting

under-funded emergencies, organisations and areas of work.

All FTS data are provided by donors or recipient organisations. FTS records new data and publishes it daily in a variety of formats on its website, including PDF or Excel file downloads, as well as in open data formats through its online web service.

FTS has been active in outreach to humanitarian organisations, encouraging them to become involved in IATI and to use the Standard to improve reporting to other systems. FTS is also a member of the humanitarian Inter-Agency Standing Committee Humanitarian Financing Task Team and is promoting the issue of transparency within the group.

Delivery against what OCHA FTS stated in its Implementation Schedule:

OCHA became a member of IATI in 2012 and from the end of 2012, all relevant fields in FTS mapped to IATI were published through its online API. No additional elements have been added since. As a secondary publisher of humanitarian data, FTS included additional nodes with the use of XML name spaces to further describe the data. This includes appeal and emergency name, the cluster name, priority and gender marker within each activity node, as well as contribution category within the transaction node. These name spaces are important for humanitarian data.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in OCHA Financial Tracking Service's implementation schedule)

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data	Monthly	Real Time
Frequency of updates	Monthly	Real Time
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Annual	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant October 2012
Use of recipient language	0	Fully Compliant October 2012
Start date	100	Partially Compliant October 2012
End date	66	Partially Compliant October 2012
Implementing organisation	100	Partially Compliant October 2012
Geography	0	Unable To Publish
CRS Sector	100	Fully Compliant October 2012
Commitments	38	Fully Compliant October 2012
Disbursements and Expenditure	25	Fully Compliant October 2012
Traceable Income and Disbursements	100	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents	0	Unable To Publish
Text of Conditions	0	Unable To Publish
Results	0	Unable To Publish



United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
October 2011

Frequency of publication
Monthly

First published activity files
October 2011

First published organisation files
October 2011

UNOPS supports partners to build a better future by providing services that increase the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of peacebuilding, humanitarian and development projects. UNOPS provides project management, procurement and infrastructure services to a wide range of governments, donors and UN organisations.

UNOPS strategic plan 2014-2017 reaffirms the organisation's commitment to transparency, which is essential for ensuring accountability and the efficient use of resources. We actively publish a wealth of dynamic, interactive and open information about our activities.

UNOPS plans to explore innovative, user-friendly ways of better presenting this information and demonstrating results in real time to partners and the wider public over the course of the new strategic plan. Enhancements planned for 2014 include the publication of activity-level outputs captured by our results based reporting [platform](#) in the results section of our IATI data sets on a pilot basis. Elements from the results based platform will be used to enhance the main [UNOPS website](#), in the hope that combining data and more traditional

communications content will produce a more meaningful experience for users of both

UNOPS will also continue to engage with open data transparency standards and practices, especially where relevant to its core areas of expertise, such as procurement. UNOPS open data information platform has entered the second year and usage remains steady. The 'UN Data' section of [data.unops.org](#) now contains 2007-2012 information from the reporting UN organisations worth more than USD 70 billion.

UNOPS is proud to be working at the heart of the new IATI Secretariat alongside UNDP, Ghana, Sweden and Development Initiatives and will continue to support the initiative and its membership in working towards our common goals.

Delivery against what UNOPS stated in its Implementation Schedule:

The common standard implementation schedule submitted in December 2012 does note that UNOPS self-financing business model operationally constrains it from publishing data in the forward planning information fields. As such, until the IATI Standard expands to accommodate organisations with business models more like that of UNOPS, it will always experience these limitations. Instead, UNOPS has prioritised adding more data to the fields where no such limitations exist such as geocoding for example. In the near future it may be necessary to submit an updated implementation schedule as UNOPS makes progress in the results section and adds more information to enhancing the traceability elements of UNOPS data.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in United Nations Office for Project Services' (UNOPS) implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Quarterly	Quarterly	
Frequency of updates	Monthly	Quarterly	Moving to monthly updates in 2014
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	Forward looking budgets are outside of the UNOPS business model as noted in the Implementation Schedule.
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant October 2011	
Use of recipient language	0	Not Publishing Now	
Start date	100	Fully Compliant October 2011	
End date	100	Fully Compliant October 2011	
Implementing organisation	100	Fully Compliant October 2011	
Geography	88	Fully Compliant May 2012	Below 100% due to some globally implemented activities which are mapped to office of delivery - no 'global' precision code exists in geocoding methodology.
CRS Sector	99	Fully Compliant October 2011	CRS mapping will be streamlined so that it occurs more frequently and captures newer projects.
Commitments	100	Fully Compliant October 2011	
Disbursements and Expenditure	100	Fully Compliant October 2011	
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	Analysis is underway to add more traceability enhancing data in 2014.
Activity documents	100	Fully Compliant July 2012	
Text of Conditions	100	Fully Compliant October 2011	
Results	0	Future Publication	Pilot planned for 2014 - UNOPS results are at the output level only due to business model.



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
May 2012

Frequency of publication
Six-monthly

First published activity files
July 2013

First published organisation files
July 2013

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. UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect. Starting in 2007, UNFPA decentralised its operations to become a more field-centred, efficient and strategic partner to the countries it serves. To do so, it established five regional and six subregional offices in the field that help coordinate work in about 150 countries, areas and territories through 129 country offices.

In April 2012, UNFPA endorsed the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). UNFPA will meet and exceed the commitments set out in the Accra Agenda for Action as follows:

Activity Reporting: UNFPA will publicly disclose regular, detailed and timely information on volume, allocation and, when available, results of development expenditure to enable more accurate budget, accounting and audit by developing countries.

Knowledge Sharing: UNFPA will regularly make public all information linked to commitments and disbursements.

Sharing Actual Budgets: UNFPA will provide full and timely information on annual commitments and actual commitments and disbursements so that stakeholders are in a position to accurately record all aid flows in their budget estimates and their accounting systems.

Sharing Forward Budgets: UNFPA will make public regular and timely information on rolling three-to-five-year forward expenditure and/or implementation plans, with at least indicative resource allocations where possible so that stakeholders can integrate them into their medium term planning and macroeconomic frameworks.

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

Delivery against what UNFPA stated in its implementation Schedule:

UNFPA is working towards full predictable and repeatable implementation of the common standard. Highlighting its commitment under the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, UNFPA will release quarterly updates to its implementation schedule and is on target to be IATI compliant by December 2015. UNFPA is actively engaged with the international community and continues to make data more usable and accessible by embracing technologies such as machine-readable files, APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) and data visualisations. For more information, please visit [Open Data at UNFPA](#).

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in United Nations Population Fund's (UNFPA) implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Beyond one year	Annually	
Frequency of updates	Six-monthly	Quarterly Starting in 2015	
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Annually	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Annual	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant July 2013	
Use of recipient language	0	Future publication December 2014	
Start date	100	Fully Compliant December 2013	
End date	100	Fully Compliant December 2013	
Implementing organisation	99	Fully Compliant July 2013	
Geography	0	Future Publication June 2014	
CRS Sector	0	Future Publication June 2014	
Commitments	0	Future Publication June 2014	
Disbursements and Expenditure	100	Fully Compliant July 2013	
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	Future Publication June 2014
Activity documents	0	Future Publication June 2014	
Text of Conditions	100	Fully Compliant December 2013	
Results	0	Future Publication June 2014	



United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
August 2012

Frequency of publication
Monthly

First published activity files
June 2013

First published organisation files
February 2014

Part of the United Nations system, the World Food Programme (WFP) is the world's largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide. WFP provides food assistance to between 75 and 90 million people every year in more than 70 countries. Around 15,000 people work for the organisation, most of them in the field, directly serving the hungry poor. In June 2013 WFP became the 150th IATI publisher providing IATI compliant data for 605 past and future operational activities worldwide.

Transparency is a core principle of the World Food Programme (WFP). Effective transparency depends on the ability of internal systems to collect reliable and relevant information on the use of the organisation's resources and strong evidence on the results achieved against the organisation's strategic goals. But it also requires a clear commitment and continuing investment from management to present and share this information in ways that are both accessible and meaningful to stakeholders.

Examples of the ways WFP has addressed transparency include:

- Producing IPSAS compliant financial statements, which is crucial to sharing information that can be readily understood by stakeholders; WFP was the first UN organisation to achieve this goal.
- Developing and using a common strategic results framework across all its projects.

- Producing regular annual performance reports at both an entity and a project level that are focused on results.
- Expanding the scope of its ERP system to capture an increasing range of financial and performance information across all functional activities.
- Regular reporting to its governing bodies on actions to enhance and improve internal efficiency; the results of internal evaluations on operational effectiveness; and the responsiveness of the organisation to oversight body recommendations.
- The publication of all oversight body reports on the external website (this includes from 2013 internal audit and inspection reports produced by the Inspector General).
- A clear disclosure of information policy, including an independent process for the review of any decisions to deny access to information.
- A new internal control framework and regular reporting on the effectiveness of internal control within the organisation.
- Active participation in work to harmonise donor reporting arrangements.

Looking forward WFP has plans in place to:

- Enhance its Monitoring and Evaluation processes and systems to support data collection and regular evaluation.
- Update its results management and strategic results frameworks in the light of a new Strategic Plan for 2014-2017

Delivery against what WFP stated in its Implementation Schedule:

World Food Programme reached its most important target in June 2013 and started to publish IATI compliant data. In line with the implementation plan, WFP included details about over 600 project activities in more than 90 countries with monthly expenditures from January 2010 onwards. In November 2013 WFP added forward looking

project data including activity budgets representing about 3 years of operational volume on a quarterly basis. In 2014, a series of additional improvements to WFP's IATI publication is planned. WFP will publish a more comprehensive organisation file including total budget figures by country and additional references to information already

published on WFP websites (e.g. Management Plan). We will strengthen the 'activity' file, including transaction data on incoming funds and project results data (including indicators such as beneficiaries and tonnages delivered). We will analyse how we can best include geocoding data in the current IATI dataset.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in United Nations World Food Programme's (WFP) implementation schedule) and including publisher comments where appropriate:

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment	Publisher comment
Timeliness of transaction data	Monthly	Quarterly	
Frequency of updates	Monthly	Quarterly	
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Monthly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Quarterly	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	
Unique identifier	100	Fully Compliant June 2013	
Use of recipient language	0	Not Publishing Now	
Start date	100	Fully Compliant June 2013	
End date	100	Fully Compliant June 2013	
Implementing organisation	100	Fully Compliant June 2013	
Geography	0	Not Publishing Now	
CRS Sector	97	Fully Compliant June 2013	
Commitments	0	Not Applicable	
Disbursements and Expenditure	98	Fully Compliant June 2013	
Traceable Income and Disbursements	0	Not requested in Implementation Schedule	Future publication for Incoming Funds only.
Activity documents	0	Future Publication	
Text of Conditions	0	Not Applicable	No conditions attached
Results	0	Future Publication	



United States of America

Member progress summary

Date joined IATI
November 2011

Frequency of publication
Quarterly

First published activity files
December 2012

First published organisation files
December 2012

The Obama Administration has a longstanding commitment to increase foreign assistance transparency to advance U.S. foreign policy and global development goals. In September 2012, the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) issued Bulletin 12-01 - Guidance on Collection of U.S. Foreign Assistance Data which provides government-wide guidance on the publication of timely, detailed, standardised foreign assistance data. It institutionalises the United States Government's (USG) commitment to increase aid transparency while streamlining multiple domestic and international reporting requirements, including the publication of foreign assistance data in the IATI format. The OMB Bulletin stipulates that detailed U.S. Government foreign assistance data be reported to the [Foreign Assistance Dashboard](#) quarterly.

The goal of the Foreign Assistance Dashboard effort is to institutionalise the reporting of high quality, timely USG data to an accessible and easy to use website. The effort to collect this detailed data from every USG agency is still underway. At present, USG data reported to the Foreign Assistance Dashboard has resulted in budget, financial, and/or programmatic data from eight agencies, including the Department of State, USAID, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, Department of Defense, Department of Treasury, U.S. African Development Foundation, Inter-American Foundation, and the Peace Corps. Of these, five agencies are reporting transaction level data that includes detailed information across dozens of fields.

Delivery against what USA stated in its Implementation Schedule:

The United States will be phasing in agencies and data details over time, with 100% implementation expected by the end of 2015. Currently, the eight agencies reporting represent 86% of USG ODA flows, with most of these agencies able to report transaction details such as vendor, location, award title, descriptions, and more. The Foreign Assistance Dashboard is the vehicle for publishing U.S. data in the IATI XML format. All information provided by U.S. agencies is included in the USG IATI file.

Publication of key attributes

Publication of key attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities for which published as at 7 February 2014) compared to the intended level of publication (as stated in United States of America's implementation schedule)

Attribute	Period or percentage of activities	Implementation schedule commitment
Timeliness of transaction data	Annually	Two months in arrears
Frequency of updates	Quarterly	Annually
Transaction alignment with recipient financial year	Annually	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Budget alignment with recipient financial year	Not known	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Unique identifier	86	Fully Compliant
Use of recipient language	0	Unable to Publish
Start date	86	Fully Compliant Where available
End date	86	Fully Compliant Where available
Implementing organisation	11	Fully Compliant
Geography	18	Future Publication
CRS Sector	69	Fully Compliant
Commitments	48	Fully Compliant
Disbursements and Expenditure	75	Fully Compliant
Traceable Income and Disbursements	24	Not requested in Implementation Schedule
Activity documents	0	Not Applicable
Text of Conditions	0	Not Applicable
Results	0	Not Applicable

Section 6

**IATI and
Civil Society
Organisations
(CSOs)**

CSO progress to date

At the end of 2013, there were 151¹³ Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) publishing to IATI; this includes 72 CSOs that published data to the Registry for the first time in 2013.

Why is it so important for CSOs to implement IATI?

As highlighted by the Founder of [OpenAid](#), Claudia Schwegmann, there are several reasons including:

- By providing transparent data in a standardised and comparable way, CSOs can empower local partners to demand accountability.
- By publishing open and transparent data, CSOs will be practising what they preach particularly in regards to good governance and strengthening local ownership.
- By publishing open, accurate and comprehensive publication of data, both project staff and beneficiaries can monitor using open-source tools. Aid transparency is important for CSOs, in particular for those that are highly aid dependent. If we consider infrastructure projects, citizens need to have comprehensive information on the planned activities before the project starts in order to assess and possibly raise potential environment and/or human rights concerns.

[Read more on her blog.](#)

In addition, by implementing IATI, CSOs can identify new partners for collaboration, identify grant opportunities and improve communications and results-based management with donors and other stakeholders.

In terms of progress to date, CSOs were keen to share examples of key activities completed and milestones achieved for 2013 to actively move the IATI debate forward:

- Publish What You Fund (PWYF) and Oxfam America launched [PWYF's 2013 Aid Transparency Index \(ATI\)](#), at the time the only global measure of the state of aid transparency in the world's leading aid organisations. The annual Aid Transparency Index monitored the transparency of 67 donors worldwide.
- As part of publishing to IATI, Cordaid recently developed "[Vision Open Data](#)" which promotes the open development movement. As part of this vision, Cordaid included blogs and videos to advocate for transformation and sharing knowledge with open data.
- Oxfam America and the Brookings Institute hosted a [roundtable discussion](#) with US policymakers, African governments and civil society leaders, as well as data experts on how local actors are using aid data to strengthen country systems and empower citizens. While the US government is making progress, it was highlighted that it must move beyond transparency and focus on putting aid data to use.
- Oxfam Novib and Plan US provide two case studies below, while in section 8 GlobalGiving shows how their IATI publishing helped in the response to Typhoon Haiyan.

13. 132 International NGOs, 15 National NGOs and 4 Regional NGOs.

Oxfam Novib – Improving aid information through an innovative tool

At Oxfam Novib we are currently working to get our project information, which is collected and stored in SAP to a more user friendly system called ATLAS, which is a data navigation/visualisation tool. We are also converting our project information into the IATI Standard. In the future, it will be possible to import the data of other affiliates that also use IATI, for example Oxfam GB, into our tool and so get a clear overview of all the projects of the Oxfam confederation.

The main success of the project is that people from the entire internal organisation will be able to see and search the project information for themselves in their own time. Previously this was not possible as all the data were stored in our ERP system (SAP) and only the programme officers and a few other colleagues had access to the data. Country Offices that up till now could not access SAP directly now have direct access to the data they have put into SAP.

Feedback from a country office described ATLAS as “a wonderful way to look at our projects”.

Plan International USA – Lessons learned on implementing IATI

Many organisations do not realise that IATI is a ‘publish as you can’ standard. Looking at it that way helps make it less overwhelming.

At Plan International USA, rather than publishing everything all at once or making a quick decision on publishing a limited data set and being done with IATI, we took some time to get familiar with the standard and to talk with different teams across the organisation about:

1. the data we had available,
2. the quality of the data and their readiness to go public,
3. where the data were located,
4. the level of effort to pull the data on a regular basis (e.g. how easy was it to find and upload

the data? how much would be a manual process? who would be responsible?).

We then designed a three-phase process and shared it across the organisation for feedback and included it in a new ‘Open Information Policy’. The idea is that by having buy-in from all teams and a phased plan, we can use IATI as a catalyst to improve our internal systems while gradually publishing more and more of our data.

A critical point in our ability to publish was having full support from our CEO who emphasised both internally and externally that transparency and accountability - to donors, program participants and to our peers - is a high priority, and that IATI is one part of ensuring that we hold ourselves to the highest standard in that regard.

Grantees and IATI: DFID’s good practice case study

DFID has been a strong advocate for IATI and continues to show leadership by requiring organisations it funds to publish IATI data. This approach has had an impact beyond the UK with 21 NGOs from 15 countries¹⁴ outside the UK having published to IATI as a result of DFID policy.

All civil society organisations receiving and managing DFID funds have been asked to release open data on how the money is spent using IATI. The response from UK civil society organisations has been impressive – now more than 140 of the more than 220 IATI publishers are UK civil society organisations. This data is already beginning to transform the extent of information available. Civil society organisations can help take this further and ensure data is used to improve the impact of aid, for example by:

- Developing new tools to enable citizens and civil society to access the data in easily understandable Formats;
- Helping partner CSOs in developing countries to implement IATI;
- Publishing information and data on outputs and showing how this is contributing to impact monitoring and lesson learning.

14. Bangladesh, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Switzerland, Uganda, USA

Future plans for CSOs

CSOs are leading the way in terms of publishing data to the IATI Registry and have also started providing useful data visualisation tools in order to make it easier for CSOs and beneficiaries to use the data.

CSOs have identified key areas for improvement that will be addressed in the coming year.

Some of the action points identified are:

- Translation of CSO guidance materials into NGO and non-technical language along with the development of a glossary of IATI definitions.
- Broaden consultations with CSOs to identify their specific needs.
- Establish communities of practice for CSOs to share lessons learned, good practices and case studies on data use. These communities can also facilitate peer-to-peer learning and support.
- Identify CSO point person within the IATI Secretariat for CSOs to work with more closely.
- Peer-to-peer learning on how CSOs would use IATI data and visualisation tools.

Launching the Open Development Toolkit

The **Open Development Toolkit** is a joint project from **Development Initiatives** and the **Open Knowledge Foundation** to provide guidance for CSOs and others, specifically on tools to facilitate the use of IATI data. The Toolkit will act as a hub for the open development community, bringing together tools and training materials in one place, with the aim of increasing data literacy skills around development data, and focusing initially on the needs of civil society and journalists in aid-receiving countries. The toolkit will focus initially on making aid data used and useful through a combination of curating existing tools, creating an aid training curriculum for **School of Data**, and filling identified gaps with the creation of open source, interoperable modular tools. There will be a focus on enhancing existing resources and building new tools based on need in order to reduce duplication.



Section 7

IATI

**and other
stakeholders**

While CSOs, multilaterals and donors have been the main groups implementing IATI, other key stakeholders, such as development finance institutions, public-private partnerships, philanthropic foundations and climate investment funds have committed to increasing and strengthening transparency and accountability. These organisations are critical players in identifying solutions for reducing poverty in the developing world. By publishing to IATI, these organisations can improve results-based management and the sustainability of investments made in developing countries.

In this section, there are a number of progress updates and emphasis on the benefits of providing regularly updated information to these organisations.

CDC's openness in operations and investments helps inform public debate

CDC is the first ever UK development finance institution (DFI), established in 1948. Wholly-owned by the UK government, it is part of the Department for International Development's private sector strategy to alleviate poverty, but operates independently under the governance of an independent board. CDC was the first DFI to become an IATI signatory.

CDC's mission is to support the building of businesses, throughout Africa and South Asia, to create jobs and make a lasting difference to people's lives in some of the world's poorest places. To do this, CDC provides debt, equity and other forms of investment capital to private sector businesses, frequently working with commercial, institutional or other development-focused investors.

As a publicly-owned body, CDC is accountable to a wide range of stakeholders, including the UK Parliament and the public, and aims to provide accurate, regularly updated information to all

its stakeholders and other interested parties. In addition, CDC's openness about its operations and investments helps inform public debate about the effectiveness of CDC through the provision of accurate and timely information and data. As well as publishing information to IATI, CDC also provides information about its investment commitments and partners through its own website.

As an investor in the private sector CDC does not publish information where disclosure would, or would be likely to, prejudice the commercial interests of CDC, its business partners or other third parties, nor information which has been given to CDC in confidence, and where disclosure could constitute a breach of confidence. To balance transparency imperatives against commercial confidentiality considerations, to date CDC has been publishing 'semi-aggregated' data about capital flows from CDC to sectors within countries, on an annual basis. Since May 2013, however, CDC has been working with a group of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and DFIs to develop best practice guidance for reporting by such institutions seeking to complete an Implementation Schedule and report to IATI.

DFID's role in bringing private sector suppliers to implement IATI

DFID has played a catalytic role in bringing private sector suppliers on board with implementing IATI. In this regard, DFID engaged private sector suppliers on the UK aid transparency agenda at its first annual Supplier Conference in July 2013, and requested volunteer participants for a private sector IATI data publication pilot in September 2013. Eight of DFID's major suppliers (together accounting for around 30% of DFID's direct procurement spend) volunteered to be involved—**Adam Smith International, British Council, Coffey International, Crown Agents, DAI, GRM International, HTSPE** and **PwC**. The pilot phase

began in mid-November with a workshop facilitated by the IATI Secretariat. Suppliers were asked to publish data for each of the fields specified in DFID's minimum requirements for IATI data publication on two nominated projects. The pilot phase was successful with six suppliers publishing on two projects, one publishing on one project, and one preparing to publish a multi-layer traceability programme. DFID is consolidating lessons from the pilot and using these to inform the roll-out of IATI data requirements to further suppliers, aiming to target those accounting for 80% of DFID direct procurement spend.

Foundations

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation improving citizen access to information

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation was the first private foundation to participate in IATI and publishes information quarterly, currently on 910 activities. Hewlett's support for IATI is aligned with the Foundation's support to organisations that help to ensure that citizens have access to information about where public revenues come from and how they are being spent, and that citizens use this information to hold their governments accountable for the delivery of quality services.

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation helping to achieve greater impact

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation joined IATI in October 2013. Its aim is to identify common ways to share information that will help the development community achieve greater impact. It published its implementation schedule in December 2013. As per the schedule, the foundation published its 2009 to 2012 grants and programme related investments data in accordance with the IATI Standard early in 2014. The foundation is currently evaluating its internal systems and processes in order to expand the depth, coverage and frequency of its future

reporting. As a sign of good practice, it will share a revised version of its implementation schedule in relation to its 2013 data.

The MacArthur Foundation working with the Foundation Center to help foundations publish to IATI

The Foundation Center was the 200th organisation to join IATI, through the help of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. The MacArthur Foundation was one of the original participants of the Reporting Commitment, an initiative aimed at developing more timely, accurate, and precise reporting on the flow of philanthropic dollars. Initiated by a group of the largest U.S. foundations and publicly launched in October 2012, the Reporting Commitment is grounded in the belief that accurate and accessible information is critical to effective collaboration, strategic decision making, and a more engaged philanthropy sector.

Participants in the Reporting Commitment agree to make grant information available to each other and the public at least quarterly in a machine-readable, open format and coded to a geographic standard developed by the Foundation Center known as GeoTree.

The MacArthur Foundation decided that rather than reporting directly to IATI, which would create redundancy in their workflows, they would work with the Foundation Center to enable their Reporting Commitment hGrant feed to be simultaneously converted into the IATI XML standard and reported to the IATI registry.

The Foundation Center was pleased to be able to help the MacArthur Foundation more fully engage in the global development conversation, illustrating just one of the ways the Foundation Center is working to help philanthropy open up its data. The Foundation Center are pleased to encourage other foundations to use their hGrant reporting to simultaneously report to the IATI registry as just another step on the road to helping foundations become a part of the open data movement.

Climate Publishers

In addition, a number of climate-oriented funds and organisations have published to IATI, in

particular the Climate Investment Funds and the UK Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC).



Climate Investment Funds—first climate fund to publish to IATI

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) was established in 2008 to provide scaled-up financing to initiate transformational change towards climate-resilient and low-carbon development. The CIF was created to trigger investments for immediate climate action and to facilitate learning on the technologies and methods needed to promote this. Through the Multilateral Development Banks, the CIF leverages approximately US\$55 billion in 48 countries and seeks to transform policies, institutions and markets. It is also a bridge into 2015 financing while the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is being established.

The CIF is committed to transparency and openness in its work. Last year the CIF became the first climate fund to publish data to IATI and in February 2014, will publish their data for the second time. The CIF investment plans, projects, proposals, minutes, communiqués and results are publicly available on the CIF website.

Accountability to multiple stakeholders is also a key principle. Engagement with stakeholders is crucial to the work of the CIF and with the inclusion of civil society and indigenous peoples in its decision-making fora, the CIF is pioneering a new model of stakeholder engagement.

The CIF is also expanding its private sector engagement. This includes catalysing a global funding effort to scale up renewable energy and leveraging private investment to fill financing gaps for renewable energy mini-grids to serve rural communities.

The CIF emphasises the importance of generating and sharing lessons and knowledge on climate finance. This learning is contributing to shaping the future of climate finance as global efforts come into focus. The 2014 CIF Partnership Forum, co-hosted with the Inter-American Development Bank, is just one of the showcases for emerging knowledge. Results frameworks with training and toolkits to support in-country monitoring and reporting are now operational and CIF has shared widely its learning from this process.

Section 8

**IATI and
humanitarian
data**

Humanitarian data progress to date

Progress towards humanitarian aid transparency has already started and is gaining momentum.

Humanitarian actors are not simply delivering aid because it is the 'right thing to do' but they are recognising affected populations as key stakeholders and making firm commitments to more transparency and accountability.

In order to ensure a strategic and coherent response to emergencies, it is critical to have a real-time overview of global humanitarian needs and the funding to meet them. With numerous government and private donors, and multilateral organisations providing funding, it is particularly important to know how much aid is provided, identify gaps, and allocate resources to those needing immediate humanitarian assistance.

There have been positive developments in improving humanitarian aid transparency, with humanitarian organisations signing up to IATI and publishing data to the Registry, in particular the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) and the World Food Program. Other UN organisations that implement humanitarian activities have also signed up and published, including UNICEF, UN-Habitat, UNOPs, UNDP and UNFPA. In addition, numerous NGOs with humanitarian portfolios have also signed up and have already published data, including British Red Cross, CARE International

UK and Oxfam GB. The European Union's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) has been a member since 2011 and has also published to IATI Standard. Both OCHA and ECHO maintain their financial tracking systems and public websites on humanitarian aid. OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) has been collecting and publishing real-time data on international humanitarian aid reported by donors and recipient organisations since 1992. FTS has been publishing data to the IATI Standard since the end of 2012.

ECHO's European Disaster Response Information System (EDRIS) publishes real-time information on ECHO and EU Member States' humanitarian contributions.

There have also been recent developments to mobilise the humanitarian aid community to ensure IATI fully meets the needs of humanitarian aid operations and to promote the Standard within the humanitarian community. In November 2013, IATI, OCHA and Development Initiatives hosted a workshop in Geneva with 35 humanitarian experts and data standards specialists from UN agencies, NGOs, international organisations, and donor governments. Participants included ECHO, DFID, OECD/DAC, IFRC, MSF International, Mercy Corps, Publish What You Fund, INTOSAI/UN JIU, HAP, UNHCR, IOM, UNRWA, WFP, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, and DARA.

The workshop focused on the current status of humanitarian reporting, including strengths and weaknesses, and the particular nature of humanitarian data. The workshop raised awareness among several humanitarian organisations that are not yet members or publishers, and highlighted challenges ahead for the humanitarian community to publish more robust and standardised data. Participants reached a general consensus that a humanitarian marker would be a significant first step to making IATI fit for humanitarian purpose.

In addition, the UN Transparency Working Group that met in New York in February 2014 agreed to include the issue of humanitarian aid data in its list of topics to focus on, and the Inter-Agency

Standing Committee's Humanitarian Financing Task Team included improving transparency and the links between IATI and humanitarian aid agencies in its workplan for 2014.

IATI can improve humanitarian aid transparency by integrating humanitarian needs into the IATI Standard and provide up-to-date information for humanitarian decision-making and planning for emergency response. A working group has been established to meet this challenge. First on the agenda is the need to add a marker to tag humanitarian activities. Rationalising the cross-mapping of sector coding between FTS, EDRIS, and CRS is also a priority, as is redefining best-practice for timeliness and frequency of reporting during humanitarian emergencies.



Lessons Learned: GlobalGiving's decision to publish to IATI

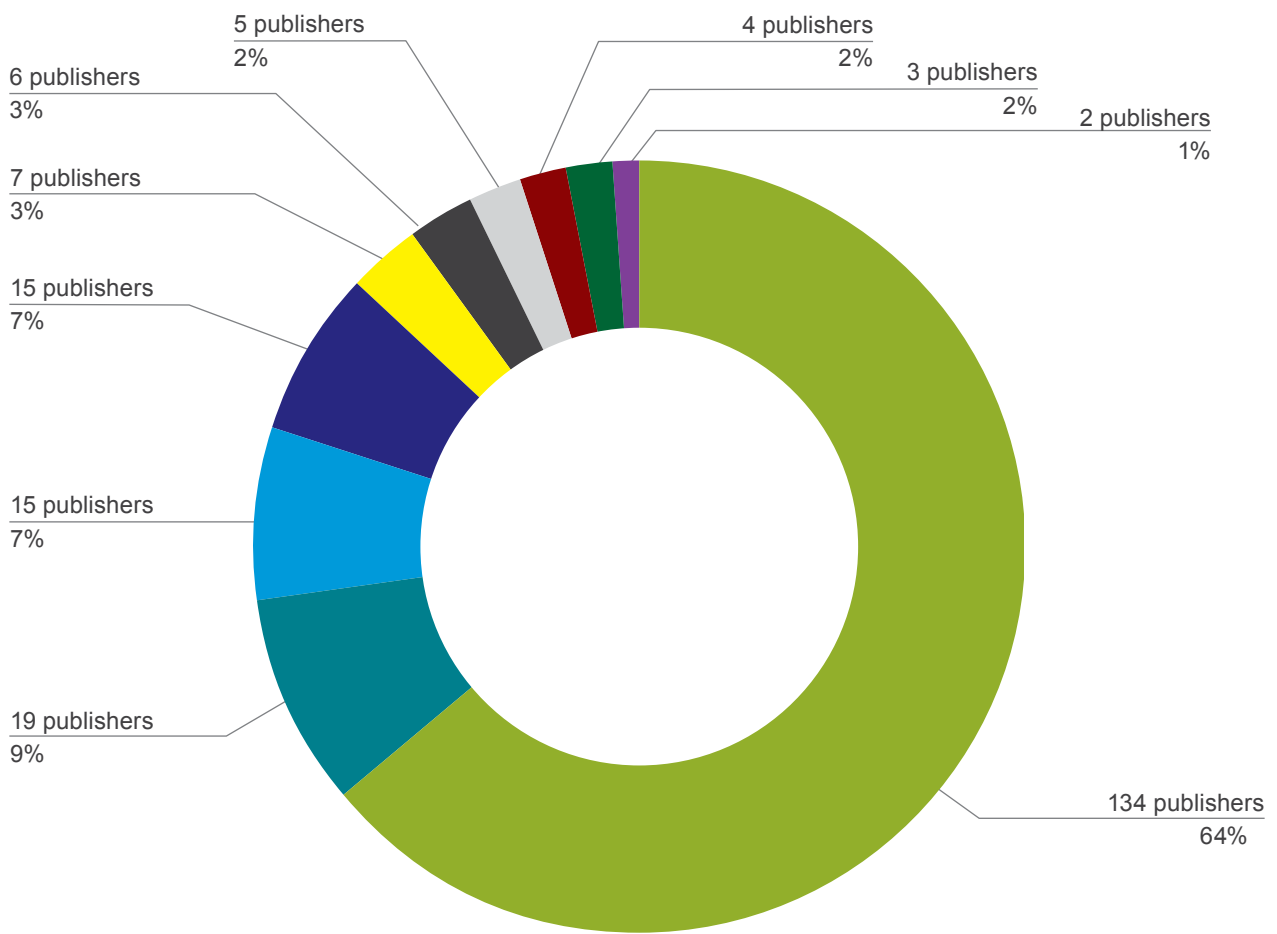
It was not difficult for GlobalGiving to decide to publish to IATI, as most of GlobalGiving's data were available already. We needed a little bit of technical assistance, but the IATI team was very helpful, and we set up a routine to refresh the data nightly. Because GlobalGiving is an online marketplace, funding levels change daily, sometimes dramatically in the days and weeks after a major natural disaster. A positive, unanticipated consequence of this nightly upload was near real-time reporting of humanitarian assistance data after Typhoon Haiyan.



Annex

Annual report methodology

Number of publishers by organisation type at 31 Dec 2013



- Public Private Partnership
- Regional NGO
- Academic, Training & Research
- Foundation
- Other Public Sector
- Private Sector
- National NGO
- Multilateral
- Government
- International NGO



Photo: UN Photo/M. Wild

All publishers

Publisher	Date first published	HQ country	Organisation type
AbleChildAfrica	20-12-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
ActionAid International	28-03-2013	South Africa	International NGO
ActionAid UK	18-06-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Adam Smith International	18-12-2013	United Kingdom	Private Sector
ADD International	20-03-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
ADRA-UK	24-02-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
AfghanAid	28-07-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Afghanistan and Central Asian Association	01-11-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Africa Educational Trust	01-06-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
African Development Bank	28-06-2013	Tunisia	Multilateral
African Initiatives	04-09-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
AfriKids	28-05-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Aga Khan Foundation UK	02-10-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD)	16-04-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Akvo Foundation	16-08-2013	Netherlands	International NGO
AMREF UK	19-06-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
APT Action on Poverty	31-01-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Article 19	21-09-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	27-06-2013	Philippines	Multilateral
Association for Reproductive and Family Health	26-06-2013	Nigeria	National NGO
Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)	02-09-2011	Australia	Government

Publisher	Date first published	HQ country	Organisation type
BasicNeeds	11-06-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Blue Ventures Conservation	11-09-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Bond	25-07-2012	United Kingdom	National NGO
BRAC International	19-12-2012	Bangladesh	International NGO
British Council	13-12-2013	United Kingdom	Other Public Sector
British Red Cross	16-08-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Build Africa	12-06-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Camfed International	18-06-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Canada - Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development - Affaires étrangères, Commerce et Développement (DFATD)	31-10-2012	Canada	Government
Canon Collins Trust	20-07-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
CARE International UK	29-10-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)	21-03-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
CDA Collaborative Learning Projects	24-05-2013	USA	International NGO
CDC Group PLC	24-09-2012	United Kingdom	Other Public Sector
Cecily's Fund	29-07-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Centre for Indian Knowledge Systems (CIKS)	29-04-2013	India	Academic, Training and Research
Charity Projects Ltd (Comic Relief)	27-03-2013	United Kingdom	Foundation
ChildHope UK	01-06-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Children in Crisis	15-06-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Christian Aid	09-01-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Climate Investment Funds (CIFs)	25-10-2013	USA	Multilateral

Publisher	Date first published	HQ country	Organisation type
Coffey International Development	29-11-2013	United Kingdom	Private Sector
Concern Universal	09-08-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Concern Worldwide UK	25-05-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Conciliation Resources	21-12-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Cord	15-06-2013	United Kingdom	Regional NGO
Cordaid	17-12-2013	Netherlands	International NGO
Cuamm Trustees	07-10-2013	Italy	National NGO
DAI Europe	17-12-2013	United Kingdom	Private Sector
Denmark - Danida, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	21-12-2012	Denmark	Government
Desmond Tutu HIV Foundation (DTHF)	25-07-2013	South Africa	Academic, Training and Research
Development Aid from People to People (DAPP) Malawi	04-09-2013	Malawi	National NGO
Development Initiatives Poverty Research (DIPR)	13-07-2011	United Kingdom	International NGO
Developments in Literacy Trust UK	13-06-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Digital Campus	10-09-2013	United Kingdom	Academic, Training and Research
Emmanuel International UK	05-12-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Engineers Without Borders (EWB)	08-11-2011	Canada	International NGO
Ethical Trading Initiative	21-05-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
European Commission (EC) - Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid	14-10-2011	Belgium	Other Public Sector
European Commission (EC) - Enlargement	03-09-2013	Belgium	Other Public Sector
European Commission (EC) - Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)	26-09-2013	Belgium	Other Public Sector
European Commission (EC) - Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI)	23-07-2013	Belgium	Other Public Sector

Publisher	Date first published	HQ country	Organisation type
EveryChild	29-05-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Farm Africa	01-05-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Fauna and Flora International	07-06-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Find Your Feet	07-06-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Finland - Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFAF)	25-11-2011	Finland	Government
Forests Monitor	17-07-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Freedom Forum	11-07-2013	Nepal	National NGO
Friends of the Earth England, Wales and Northern Ireland	08-08-2012	United Kingdom	National NGO
Futures Group Europe	16-12-2013	United Kingdom	Private Sector
GAVI Alliance	30-03-2012	Switzerland	Public Private Partnership
Gender Links	26-03-2013	South Africa	Regional NGO
Germany - Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	28-03-2013	Germany	Government
Global Integrity	09-05-2012	USA	International NGO
GlobalGiving	30-07-2012	USA	International NGO
GOAL	10-05-2013	Ireland	International NGO
GRM International	05-12-2013	United Kingdom	Private Sector
Habitat for Humanity GB	31-05-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Handicap International	25-03-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Health Poverty Action	31-05-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
HealthProm	31-05-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Heifer International South Africa	12-09-2013	South Africa	National NGO

Publisher	Date first published	HQ country	Organisation type
HelpAge International	24-07-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Hivos	01-10-2012	Netherlands	International NGO
Homeless International	01-06-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Hope and Homes for Children	20-05-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
HTSPE	27-11-2013	United Kingdom	Private Sector
I Choose Life Africa	04-12-2013	Kenya	National NGO
ICA:UK	12-06-2012	United Kingdom	National NGO
Indigo Trust	22-11-2011	United Kingdom	Foundation
Integrity Action	13-12-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Interact Worldwide	13-06-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	08-03-2013	USA	Multilateral
InterClimate Network Ltd	14-06-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
International Alert	27-03-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
International HIV/AIDS Alliance	12-10-2011	United Kingdom	International NGO
International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)	27-03-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Ireland-Irish Aid, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	31-07-2013	Ireland	Government
Islamic Relief Worldwide	17-06-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Jeevika Trust	21-01-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Karuna Trust	18-07-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
LEAD International	24-05-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Leonard Cheshire Disability	28-03-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO

Publisher	Date first published	HQ country	Organisation type
Link Community Development Scotland	20-09-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Living Earth Foundation	17-08-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Malaria Consortium	28-03-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
MAMTA - Health Institute for Mother and Child	29-04-2013	India	National NGO
Manx Times	05-06-2013	United Kingdom	Academic, Training and Research
MapAction	28-05-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Marie Stopes International	24-05-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Medical Research Centre (MRC) Sierra Leone	04-09-2013	Sierra Leone	National NGO
Medical Research Council	01-11-2013	United Kingdom	Government
Mercy Corps Scotland	02-07-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Methodist Relief and Development Fund	30-05-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
MICAIA	18-10-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
MicroLoan Foundation	25-06-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Motivation	26-06-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Affairs	19-09-2011	Netherlands	Government
Network for Africa	18-09-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
New Zealand - Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade	31-07-2013	New Zealand	Government
NGO Federation of Nepal	17-07-2013	Nepal	National NGO
Norwegian Refugee Council	08-03-2013	Norway	International NGO
OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS)	28-02-2013	USA	Multilateral
Opportunity International UK	01-08-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO

Publisher	Date first published	HQ country	Organisation type
Oxfam GB	08-08-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Oxfam India	24-09-2013	India	National NGO
Pact	15-05-2013	USA	International NGO
Peace Direct	05-02-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Penal Reform International	28-03-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
People in Aid	17-05-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Plan International USA	23-10-2013	USA	International NGO
Plan UK	03-10-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
PONT	15-11-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Pontis Foundation	15-08-2012	Slovak Republic	Foundation
Population Service International	15-02-2013	USA	International NGO
Power International	11-07-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Practical Action	27-03-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Pragya India	30-04-2013	India	National NGO
Progressio	22-02-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Publish What You Fund	29-11-2011	United Kingdom	International NGO
Railway Children	26-03-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Rainforest Foundation UK	21-09-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Relief International UK	30-10-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Resource Extraction Monitoring	21-02-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Restless Development	28-03-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO

Publisher	Date first published	HQ country	Organisation type
Royal Society For The Protection Of Birds	31-05-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Saferworld	13-08-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Samaritan's Purse UK	26-07-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Save the Children UK	02-10-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF)	22-02-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Self Help Africa	01-10-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Send A Cow	01-06-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Send A Cow Uganda	02-09-2013	Uganda	National NGO
Sense International	05-09-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Sightsavers	22-03-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
SOS Sahel International UK	06-08-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference AIDS Office	12-09-2013	South Africa	Regional NGO
Spain - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	17-11-2011	Spain	Government
SPARK	24-02-2012	Netherlands	International NGO
Survivors Fund (SURF)	02-08-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Sweden - Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)	11-11-2011	Sweden	Government
Switzerland - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	11-11-2013	Switzerland	Government
Target TB	18-12-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
TB Alert	12-11-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Tearfund	18-07-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
The Asia Foundation	05-10-2012	USA	International NGO

Publisher	Date first published	HQ country	Organisation type
The Child-to-Child Trust	24-06-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
The Foundation Center	04-12-2013	USA	International NGO
The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)	07-05-2013	Switzerland	International NGO
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	25-11-2011	Switzerland	Multilateral
The International Childrens Trust (ICT)	11-07-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
The Leprosy Mission England & Wales (TLMEW)	27-06-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	31-03-2011	USA	Foundation
The World Bank	14-03-2011	USA	Multilateral
Traidcraft Exchange	30-05-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Transparency International Secretariat	31-05-2012	Germany	International NGO
Triple Line & Crown Agents (Joint Venture)	29-11-2013	United Kingdom	Private Sector
Trocaire (Northern Ireland)	31-05-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Trust for Africa's Orphans	15-06-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Twin	17-12-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
UK - Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)	01-10-2012	United Kingdom	Government
UK - Department for International Development (DFID)	29-01-2011	United Kingdom	Government
UK - Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)	02-08-2013	United Kingdom	Government
UK - Department of Health	11-10-2013	United Kingdom	Government
UK - Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)	08-07-2013	United Kingdom	Government
UK - Home Office	02-05-2013	United Kingdom	Government
UN-Habitat	30-08-2012	Kenya	Multilateral

Publisher	Date first published	HQ country	Organisation type
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	07-06-2013	USA	Multilateral
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	07-06-2013	USA	Multilateral
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	22-11-2011	USA	Multilateral
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	03-10-2011	Denmark	Multilateral
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	02-07-2013	USA	Multilateral
United Nations Women (UN Women)	20-11-2012	USA	Multilateral
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	11-06-2013	Italy	Multilateral
United States	02-01-2013	USA	Government
Vision for a Nation Foundation	12-11-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)	26-10-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
War on Want	27-06-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP)	26-09-2012	United Kingdom	Public Private Partnership
WaterAid	07-09-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Womankind Worldwide	01-08-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
Women for Women International (UK)	18-06-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
World Association for Christian Communication (WACC)	20-07-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
World Vision UK	13-06-2012	United Kingdom	International NGO
WWF Pakistan	04-03-2013	Pakistan	International NGO
WWF UK	18-03-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Y Care International	14-03-2013	United Kingdom	International NGO
Young Innovations Pvt. Ltd	08-05-2012	Nepal	Academic, Training and Research

IATI Annual Report statistics methodology

This table sets out the methodology used to calculate the publication of key IATI attributes (by periodicity or percentage of activities). This is displayed in the member summary pages next to

the intended level of publication as set out in the member's implementation plan, with space allowed for the publisher to comment by element.

Information Id	Information area	Purpose	Method
Planning			
1.1	Timeliness of transaction data	To assess how timely the data is.	Transaction dates are analysed and the result calculated according to the following tests, in order: Transactions reported for two of the last three months = "Monthly". Transactions reported for one of the last three months = "Quarterly" Transactions reported for any of the last six months = "Six-monthly" Transactions reported for any of the last twelve months = "Annual"
1.2	Frequency of updates	To assess how frequently data is refreshed.	The IATI Registry records changes to published data on a daily basis. Registry log dates are analysed and the result calculated according to the following tests, in order: Updates reported for two of the last three months = "Monthly". Updates reported for one of the last three months = "Quarterly". Updates reported for any of the last six months = "Six-Monthly". Updates reported for any of the last twelve months = "Annual". Frequency was calculated for the twelve months preceding 8 February 2014. Random sampling was used to determine frequency for this report.
1.3	Activity Forward Planning	To assess the provision of activity level forward looking financial data.	Calculate the percentage of current activities that contain either budgets or planned disbursements covering a period beyond the current date.
1.4	Transaction Alignment with Recipient Financial Year	To assess whether transaction data can be aligned and incorporated into recipient country's fiscal year.	Count the number of calendar months (irrespective of year) used in transaction dates and report, in order: All months used = "Monthly" At least one month in each quarter = "Quarterly" At least one month = "Annually"
1.5	Budget Alignment with Recipient Financial Year	To assess whether forward looking financial data can be aligned and incorporated into recipient country's fiscal year and planning cycles.	Calculate the mean number of days between period-start and period end dates used in forward-looking budgets. Mean days < 100 = "Quarterly" Mean days < 370 = "Annually"



Output	Notes	xml elements used
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Monthly Quarterly Six-monthly Annually	Months are calculated as 30 day blocks from the day on which the statistics were calculated.	iati-activity\transaction\transaction-date
--	--	--

Monthly Quarterly Six-monthly Annually	Months are calculated as 30 day blocks from the day on which the statistics were calculated.	
--	--	--

%	A current activity is calculated from the activity status or from the planned or actual end date.	iati-activity\budget; iati-activity\planned-disbursement
---	---	---

Monthly Quarterly Annually		iati-activity\transaction\transaction-date
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Quarterly Annually	The only way to be sure that financial data can be aligned with most recipients' fiscal years and planning cycles is to provide no more than quarterly aggregations of transactions and budgets.	iati-activity\budget
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Id	Information area	Purpose	Method
Identification and Basic Information			
2.1	Unique identifier	To check that activities are defined by globally unique identifiers	Calculate the percentage of activities that contain an identifier AND that it is unique for the publisher
2.2	Use of Recipient language	To check that recipient countries are able to identify activities by their title or description in a language that they understand.	Calculate the percentage of activities that contain a language attribute in the title or description that is different from the publisher's default language only where the activity takes place in a country where the official language is different from the publisher's default language
2.3	Start Date	To check timeline	Calculate the percentage of activities where either planned-start or actual-start activity date is present.
2.4	End Date	To check timeline	Calculate the percentage of activities where either planned-end or actual-end activity date is present.
2.5	Implementing Organisation	To check information is provided on which organisation is implementing the activity	Calculate percentage of activities where a participating-org with role="Implementing" exists
2.6	Accountable Organisation	To check information is provided on which organisation is accountable for implementation of the activity	Calculate percentage of activities where a participating-org with role="Accountable" exists

Geography and Sector

3.1	Sub-national Geography (text)	To assess if basic textual information is provided on the subnational geographical location of the activity	Calculate the percentage of activities that contain free text location descriptions
3.2	Sub-national Geography (geocoding)	To assess if geocodable information is provided on the subnational geographical location of the activity	Calculate the percentage of activities that contain either geographical coordinates or coded administrative area information
3.3	CRS Sector	To check if information is provided on the sector benefiting from the activity	Calculate the percentage of activities that contain CRS sector codes

Output	Notes	xml elements used
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%	Uniqueness is checked against all of a publisher's activities, not just a single file.	iati-activity\iati-identifier
---	--	-------------------------------

%	Activities with multiple or no recipient country are excluded from the calculation, as are activities where the language of the publisher and the recipient is the same. Currently checks are made against English, French, Spanish and Portuguese only.	iati-activity\@xml:lang iati-activity\recipient-country\@code iati-activity\title\@xml:lang iati-activity\description\@xml:lang
---	--	--

%		iati-activity\activity-date
---	--	-----------------------------

%		iati-activity\activity-date
---	--	-----------------------------

%		iati-activity\participating-org\@role
---	--	---------------------------------------

%		iati-activity\participating-org\@role
---	--	---------------------------------------

%		iati-activity\location\description
---	--	------------------------------------

%		iati-activity\location\coordinates iati-activity\location\administrative
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%		iati-activity\sector
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Information Id	area	Purpose	Method
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Budget Alignment

4.1	Economic Classification	To check that the distinction between capital and recurrent expenditure can be made for budget planning purposes	Calculate the percentage of activities that contain the economic classification element
4.2	Link to recipient budget classification	To check that the common code proxy for the budget classification exists which allows the alignment of all activities (both on and off-budget) with the budget planning purposes	Calculate the percentage of activities that contain the common code budget classification element

Financials

5.1	Commitments	To check that the total committed or planned cost of an activity is recorded	Calculate the percentage of activities that contain a transaction with type "Commitment"
5.2	Disbursements and Expenditure	To check that disbursements and/or expenditures are being recorded at activity level	Calculate the percentage of activities that contain a transaction with type "Disbursement" or "Expenditure"
5.3	Traceable Income and Disbursements	To assess the ability of funds to be traced down the aid delivery chain	Calculate the percentage of "Disbursement" transactions that contain information on a receiver organisation PLUS the percentage of "Incoming Funds" transactions that contain information on a provider organisation

Qualitative Data

6.1	Activity Documents	To check whether additional activity documentation is provided	Calculate the percentage of activities that contain a link to a published document OR a dedicated web page
6.2	Text of Conditions	To check whether the terms of conditions are published where applicable	Calculate the percentage of activities that record that conditions are attached

Output	Notes	xml elements used
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%	Item agreed by IATI Steering Committee, but still undergoing trials	
---	---	--

%	Item agreed by IATI Steering Committee, but still undergoing trial	iati-activity\iati-identifier
---	--	-------------------------------

%	Commitments should not only be filled out by donors. Implementing agencies should report the total activity budget as a commitment	iati-activity\transaction\transaction-type
---	--	--

%		iati-activity\transaction\transaction-type
---	--	--

%	Ideally the activity identifier of the respective provider or receiver organisation should be provided, but the indicator scores on any available information - even a name without an organisation identifier.	iati-activity\transaction\provider-org iati-activity\transaction\receiver-org
---	---	--

%		iati-activity\document-link iati-activity\activity-website
---	--	---

%	If no conditions are attached publishers need to report this proactively as a “No”. If the element is not reported publishers will not score on this, even if they do not apply any conditions.	iati-activity\conditions\@attached iati-activity\conditions\condition
---	---	--

Id	Information area	Purpose	Method
6.3	Results data (text)	To assess general reporting on results	Calculate the percentage of activities that contain a populated results element without indicator details
6.4	Results data (structured)	To assess detailed reporting on results	Calculate the percentage of activities that contain a populated results indicator element.

Output Notes

xml elements used

%

iat-activity\results

%

iat-activity\results\indicator



Questions or comments?

If you would like more information on a section within this report, or have a suggestion for next year's report, please get in touch with the IATI Secretariat's [media contact](#) or a [member of the wider team](#).

IATI hosting consortium members





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