

# IATI Strategic Plan Results Monitoring Report 2022

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## 1. Introduction

The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) [Strategic Plan \(2020-2025\)](#) sets out a clear direction for the initiative, aimed at capitalising on its strengths, addressing its weaknesses, and maximising its contribution towards achieving sustainable development outcomes. The Strategic Plan was drafted and approved following [broad consultation with the IATI community](#) and later with its membership, and sets out four mutually reinforcing objectives. These are:

1. Improving the quality of IATI data;
2. Promoting the systematic use of IATI data by development and humanitarian actors;
3. Strengthening the IATI Standard by consolidating its technical core; and
4. Reinvigorating the IATI community of publishers and members.

To ensure that measurable objectives are kept in sight during implementation of the Strategic Plan, IATI has also developed a complementary [Results Framework](#), which translates the Strategic Plan's goals into a set of measurable targets that demonstrate how the IATI membership, Secretariat, and Governing Board will prioritise efforts to deliver on the agreed mandate and vision through 2025. Taking into account detailed feedback from members, the Secretariat developed a comprehensive [methodology](#) for the Results Framework.

This report outlines results from the third annual monitoring of the [2020-2025 IATI Strategic Plan](#) and its [Results Framework](#), considering progress made and challenges encountered in implementing the Strategic Plan throughout 2022. It is not meant to be an exhaustive list of activities carried out by IATI in 2022,

however this report should be considered as a performance monitoring and evaluation tool useful in assessing where progress has been made toward achieving goals as set out in the Strategic Plan, and where additional efforts are needed. Crucial to this is a connection on how the analysis of results generated from this report can begin to inform how the Initiative is positioned for the next strategic phase, with a view to 2030.

## ***Contextualising Results***

A five-year framework of priorities for delivering on the Strategic Plan 2020-2025 was developed by the Secretariat and approved by the membership community, sequencing work and related activities for achieving aims of the Strategic Plan by 2025. Progress made in Year 3 of implementation of the Strategic Plan (2022) should be used to ensure work is on-track to achieve the Strategic Plan's core objectives by 2025: to improve systematic data use, improve the quality of IATI data, strengthen the IATI technical core, and engage the IATI community. To this end, the intention of this monitoring report is to provide objective analysis and observations based on 2022 findings, to inform the Governing Board and IATI members on the performance of the Initiative against the Strategic Plan.<sup>1</sup>, and to guide development and refinement of annual work plans for the remaining period of the Strategic Plan.

## **2. Data Collection**

### ***Overall monitoring approach***

In principle, the Results Framework is based on priorities identified by IATI members in order to be able to evaluate progress in implementing the IATI Strategic Plan. The Results Framework [methodology](#) follows a mixed-methods approach to performance monitoring and evaluation of the Strategic Plan, utilising a combination of surveys to members, publishers, and data users; data collection from IATI systems and tools; third-party tools including Plausible and Twitter analytics; in addition to these methods, data visualisations and interactive dashboards are employed to expand the visualisation of indicator results where feasible.

As outlined in the methodology, the data source for some of the Results Framework indicators is a set of two annual surveys, which aim to collect data and assess progress against the Results Framework by gathering information from members of the IATI community. Given that IATI is an open data standard decentralised by nature, it is often difficult to understand where and by whom the data is being used and where progress is being made, particularly given that monitoring is dependent to a large extent on self-reporting of progress by stakeholders. Again for the 2022 round of monitoring, the IATI Secretariat launched two online surveys: one dedicated for IATI members and / or publishers; and, the second for data users. Both surveys remained open from 31 March to 15 May 2023 and followed a proactive engagement approach, publicising the surveys through multiple communications channels. Allowing for a longer response window combined with translation of the survey(s) into French and Spanish, increased the response rate again this year for the third round of monitoring, with the aggregated total of 123 responses received for the surveys. The Members/Publishers survey received 65 responses, while the Data User survey received 58 respondents (a significant improvement in the number of responses to the Data User survey as compared to last year's 25 respondents).

A complete monitoring table matrix is provided in [Annex 1](#), providing a snapshot picture of progress achieved in 2022.

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<sup>1</sup> For a complete picture of activities conducted in 2022 in support of meeting the Strategic Plan aims, see the [IATI 2022 Annual Report](#).

## 3. Key findings

### Stories of progress and impact

To capture stories of progress and results and the impact that IATI data is having on the ground, the following is an overview of impact stories recorded from the annual survey demonstrating the impact IATI data has had for different stakeholders in 2022. These were gathered through the surveys for Members / Publishers and Data Users which included a question specifically linked to Track 2 indicators. This was the specific question in the survey: *“Did using or publishing IATI data have an impact on the effectiveness of your organisation / institution’s development efforts (e.g. in planning, coordination, budgeting, sharing results, etc.) in 2022?”*

- **European Commission** ~ “The EU Aid Explorer visualises ODA data from IATI for the EU Institutions and EU Member States (besides OECD data). Its purpose is to increase transparency by making quantitative and qualitative data on our funding more accessible to the development community and also to the wider public. Here is the link: [https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu/explore/recipients\\_en](https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu/explore/recipients_en) EDRIS contains real time information on ECHO, Member States' and UK contributions to Humanitarian Aid. It contains records of humanitarian aid contributions dating back to 1999 and it is free of access for reporting purposes.”
- **The Netherlands** ~ “We use IATI to monitor the results of an alliance of 45 partners with hundreds of activities. We also use IATI to monitor the progress of the implementation of activities of around 500 partners.”
- **Denmark** ~ “A new version of our <https://openaid.um.dk/> portal was designed to reveal more details at the level of individual engagements. The guidelines for the next 'Strategic Partnership' period for Danish CSO's (app. 10% of Denmark's ODA) include instructions on how their results will be published, using IATI 'document-link' feature.”
- **Nigeria** ~ “My Government used IATI data in a national development cooperation report, which supported analysis of external development flows, as well as constructive dialogue with donors in country.”
- **Burkina Faso** ~ “My Government used IATI data in the National Development Cooperation Report to benchmark with data collected at country level. This analysis highlights gaps that have allowed exchanges with TFPs to improve the collection system at national level.”
- **Liberia** ~ “Liberia is currently the only country in the world using IATI data in its country system on an ongoing basis. Data is collected in the Liberia Project Dashboard; we are now importing data for five donors on a daily basis, and have been gradually working through validating data with each donor. This has led to some significant improvements in the quality of data being published, for which we are very grateful. Liberia used IATI data to input into the 2024 National Budget. IATI data is now used consistently for quarterly development cooperation reports. We are looking at how to simplify and automate this process further. We are beginning to use the data to highlight projects with low disbursement rates, and issues with project performance.”
- **Mali** ~ “My Government used an online portal with IATI data to highlight the areas where we are delivering development cooperation interventions at country level, ensuring greater transparency into our projects.”
- **Germany** ~ “The German Government has been developing a transparency portal built on its IATI-data since 2022. This forward-thinking initiative aims to increase public access and comprehension of

development cooperation data. It follows the premise that transparency is not an end in itself, but that published information should be accessible and usable for a large public. The portal serves a wide variety of target groups, including those in politics, civil society, science, and the private sector in Germany and especially our partner countries. By utilizing the IATI-data as a foundation, the portal endeavours to enhance the accessibility of published information by providing context and explanations, thereby facilitating a deeper understanding and interpretation of the data. As an instrument for promoting accountability and data usage, the portal holds vast potential to unlock the value of IATI data, leading towards increased effectiveness and improved outcomes. Despite being in the pilot phase, the positive effects of the portal's development have already been felt. The internal awareness of IATI data and its potential has increased within our Ministry but also across the Government and Parliament, leading to an aspiration of an overarching Germany transparency portal. Ultimately, this portal will thus incorporate data on development cooperation from all Government departments as well as the Parliament, creating a comprehensive picture of our ODA spending. The German version of the portal is online: [www.transparenzportal.bund.de](http://www.transparenzportal.bund.de) The English version will be online soon."

- **United States** ~ "IATI data is used during CDCS development so missions get a better understanding of other donor activity in the country. USAID has also been working closely with the Liberian government to import IATI data into the AIMS."

## *Improving the quality of IATI data*

- Assessed by current data quality metrics (via the [IATI Dashboard](#)), progress towards improving data quality slowed "overall" with 16.5% of publishers demonstrating overall progress (compared to performance in 2021 at 20.7%). Publishers among the >100M<1B\$ spend category made progress in the timeliness, comprehensiveness and forward-looking nature of their data; however, progress for all other spend categories regressed overall in 2022. Consistent forward-looking and timely data remains a challenge for the majority of publisher groups with only 11% and 10% of all publishers improving the timeliness and forward-lookingness of their data, respectively.
- In 2022, only 15.6% of active publishers published at least quarterly or more, compared with a slightly higher performance in 2021 (20%) --- the aspirational 2022 target of 62% was not met. Publisher organisations with reported spend over USD \$1 billion have continued to maintain the highest scores in the timeliness of their data, in comparison with all spend categories. Nevertheless, across all spend categories, performance levels have not matched the timeliness levels achieved in 2020.
- Assessed by data quality metrics (via the [IATI Validator](#)) the percentage of publishers reducing 'Error Types' regressed in 2022 with 32.6% of publishers reducing Error Types, as compared to performance in 2021 (44%). When assessing the percentage of publishers decreasing 'warning types,' the 2022 results indicate a similar drop in publishers' performance in 2022 (39%). While errors are more common for larger publishers, publishers with more than \$1billion in reported spend actually reduced Error Types in 2022 (46%); a steady and significant improvement compared with 2021 results (41%). There were also improvements in the percentage of publishers reducing Warning Types with spend between USD \$1 million and \$100 million.
- Overall publisher performance improved with 77% of publishers publishing data in all [mandatory fields](#), compared to 2021 performance; however, the 2022 target of 91.5% was not achieved. When analysing spend category performance for this indicator, smaller publishers (spending less than \$100 million) outperformed the larger publishers spending at least \$100 million and over \$1 billion for the third year in-a-row.

- In gauging user satisfaction of IATI publishing tools, 73% of 52 publisher respondents expressed satisfaction with the functionality of the [IATI Registry](#) in terms of ease of registering their organisation and linking their data. A consistent improvement compared to satisfaction ratings from the previous year; however, just falling short of the 2022 target set at 74%. Moreover, 97% of the publishers using the [IATI Validator](#) were satisfied with the ability of the IATI Validator to help improve the quality of publishing their data. This is a major improvement in user satisfaction of the IATI Validator in comparison to the previous year (83%), and exceeding the 2022 target at 79%.

## Improving the systematic use of IATI data

- Interest in accessing data, the first step toward data use, increased in 2022. Unique visits to d-Portal increased to over 215,000 sessions in 2022; far surpassing the 2022 goal of 33,000. The number of session visits to the newer Country Development Finance Data (CDFD) tool received 4,279, also exceeding the 2022 target. While the Datastore Search was launched in Q1 2022, there were already 15,000 session visits to the tool. Moreover, the number of IATI partner country governments systematically using IATI data for decision-making increased to eight (Nigeria, Chad, Burkina Faso, Lesotho, Liberia, Guinea, Ghana and Sierra Leone) meeting the 2022 target.
- During 2022, efforts to increase the systematic use of IATI data are having a positive impact. Through the frequency of activities delivered in 2022 to promote the use of IATI data, the burgeoning interest in using IATI tools is demonstrated through the consistent gains in the numbers of visitors accessing the d-portal, the Country Development Finance Data (CDFD) tool, and Datastore Search. Moreover, there is increasing demand from the community to receive trainings in how to use the tools; this is reflected in the growing number of trainings the IATI Secretariat is providing for publishers, partner country governments, and CSOs and other organisations (Output Indicators 2.b.i/ii/iii).
- User satisfaction of IATI's three main data access tools (d-Portal, Country Development Finance Data (CDFD) tool, and Datastore Search) received an overall satisfaction rating of 81% from users. For [d-Portal](#), 66 of 83 responses expressed they were "Satisfied or "Somewhat Satisfied with the tool"<sup>2</sup> --- That's a 80% satisfaction rating for the d-Portal, the most popular tool among IATI data users; an improvement from performance in 2021 (77%). For [CDFD](#), 85% out of the 54 responses received indicated that they were "Satisfied" or "Somewhat Satisfied" in the ability of CDFD to find the data they were looking for; this marks a 10% increase in user satisfaction when compared to the previous reporting period. Moreover, for [Datastore Search](#), 82% out of a total 51 responses expressed satisfaction with the tool. In comparison to the 2021 satisfaction ratings collected for the decommissioned Datastore / Query Builder previously (31%), the results from the survey indicate a major improvement towards users being able to access raw data from the IATI Datastore.

## Strengthening the IATI community

- [IATI Connect](#) continued to demonstrate progress, with the total number of logged-in accounts for 2022 at 310, exceeding the 2022 target set at 200 accounts. The number of contributing users (i.e. people who engaged with Connect)<sup>3</sup> fell in 2022 however to 28 in comparison with the previous reporting period (50 users).
- In 2022, nearly 100,000 unique visitors navigated the [IATI website](#), demonstrating a consistently high level of global traffic to the IATI website for the second consecutive year; however, this falls short of the

<sup>2</sup> Respondents answered based on a rated scale of 1-5: (5) Satisfied; (4) Somewhat satisfied; (3) Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; (2) Somewhat dissatisfied; (1) Dissatisfied. Users are considered to be satisfied with the tool if they score it a 4 or 5 on the satisfaction scale. Note that users who do not respond to the survey or who indicate that they do not use the tool or are "unsure" are not included in the final calculation of this indicator. No assumption is made as to whether a non-response counted as a positive or negative satisfaction rating.

<sup>3</sup> A user is considered active if they have contributed on the platform (e.g. created a comment or launched a Topic / Discussion) during the time period being monitored.

2022 target of 127,000 visitors. Community engagement on Twitter declined when comparing the number of overall impressions received on Twitter in 2021 (301,000) and in 2022 (90,709). The number of mentions on Twitter also fell during 2022 to 322, versus the 2021 performance of 331. This represents a continued drop in social media engagement from 2019.

- Membership of the initiative rose to 104 membership organisations including three new “partner country governments”, and one organisation within the “CSOs and others” constituency group. “Providers of development cooperation” continue to be the most well-represented constituency in the IATI membership base. Partner country membership grew with the addition of the Governments of Côte d’Ivoire, Lesotho, and Niger; nonetheless, the growth target for establishing new partnerships was not achieved for the third consecutive year. As of 14 February 2023, 81 IATI member organisations were in ‘good-standing’, having either made timely membership contributions in 2022 or requested and been granted a waiver of fees by the Governing Board.
- Membership attendance at the annual Members’ Assembly (Outcome Indicator 3.2) increased overall and across all constituency categories. In March 2023, attendance at the annual MA rose overall with 75% of the 81 member organisations in good-standing attending the MA. This marks a twenty percent increase from the previous MA held virtually in December 2021. In addition, there were significant increases in MA participation across constituency categories. For the “Partner Country” constituency, 82% of members were present at the meeting, a twenty percent increase from the previous Members Assembly (32%). The constituency category of “CSOs and others” increased their participation during the last MA as well (74%), while “Providers of development cooperation” also increased their MA participation to 72%.

## 4. 2022 Results

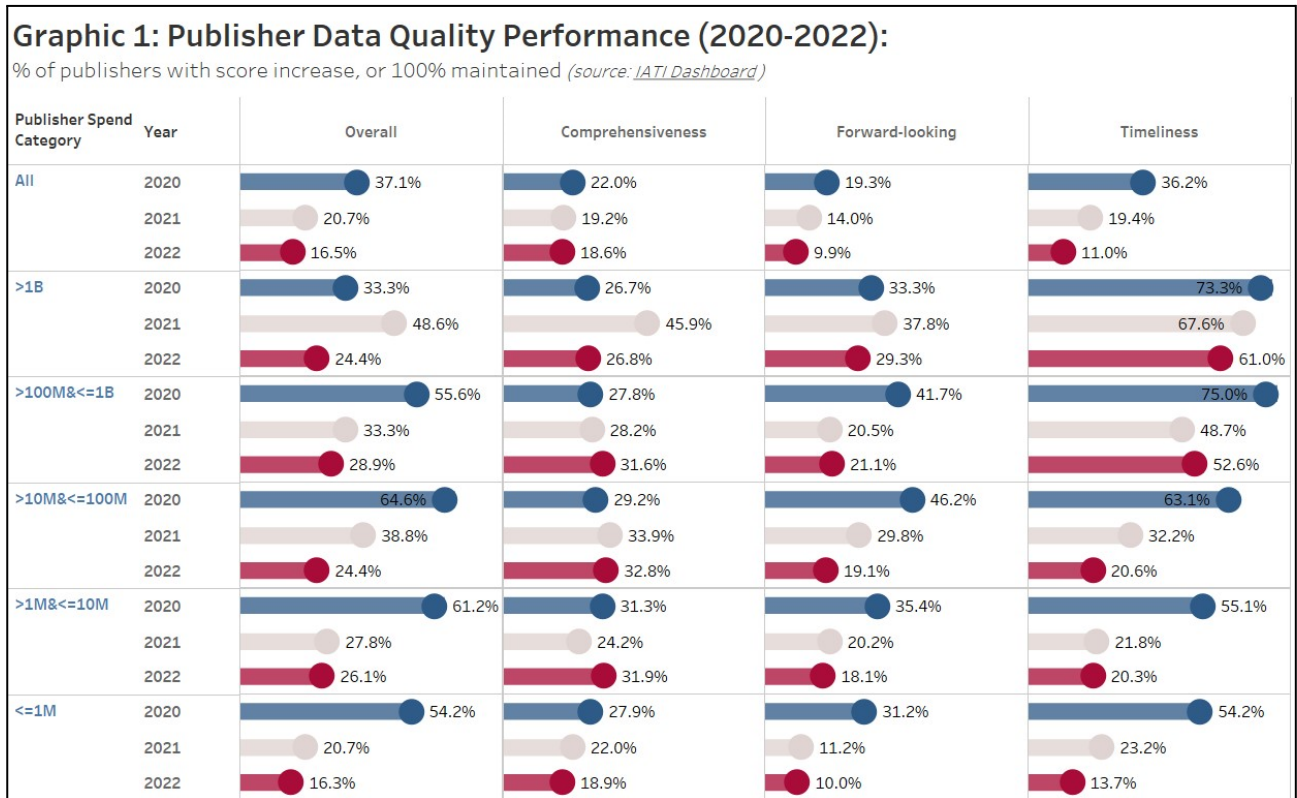
### *A. Strategic Plan Objective 1: Significant improvement in the quality of data published to IATI*

Publishing to IATI is voluntary, and quality of IATI data, as with all other open data, lies in the commitment of publishers to publish open, comprehensive, and timely data. While the responsibility for data quality rests with publishing organisations, the IATI Secretariat, through core tools and guidance, has supported current and new publishers to improve the quality of their data. In 2022, more publishers are providing information in all mandatory fields of the IATI Standard. Moreover, IATI’s core publishing tools in 2022 ([IATI Registry](#) and the [IATI Validator](#)) received high-levels of user satisfaction, underpinning efforts towards improving the quality of publishing. Nonetheless, the overall performance in data quality and timeliness as measured by the IATI Dashboard continues to regress. Consistently publishing forward-looking and timely data remains a challenge across publisher groups.

### **Outcome Indicator 1.2 Percentage of publishers whose scores in the current IATI Dashboard increase above baseline, or that maintain a score of 100% once achieved**

At the outcome level (Indicator 1.2), the overall improvement of IATI data quality is currently assessed through changes to publishers’ scores (via the [IATI Dashboard](#)), which outline progress in achieving better timeliness, comprehensiveness, and forward-looking data, and attempt to incentivise publishers to make necessary changes to their internal practices. As reflected in Graphic 1 provided below, progress towards improving data quality slowed overall with 16.5% of publishers demonstrating overall progress (compared to performance in 2021 at 20.7%). Publishers among the >100M<1B\$ spend category made progress in the timeliness, comprehensiveness and forward-looking nature of their data; however, progress for all other

spend categories regressed overall in 2022. Consistently publishing forward-looking and timely data remains a challenge for the majority of publisher groups with only 11% and 10% of all publishers improving the timeliness and forward-looking nature of their data, respectively.



Zooming out to comparatively assess 2022 data quality results over a three year period, there is a steady regression in the performance of publisher organisations’ improving the quality of their data. As illustrated in Graph 1, overall publisher performance in data quality since 2020 has regressed over a rate of 50% when comparing results from 2020 (37%) to 2022 (17%). Across all publisher spend categories, overall data quality performance results have not been able to climb back to the levels achieved in 2020.

**Outcome Indicator 1.1 Percentage of publishers whose Data Quality Index score increases above baseline**

As a key commitment of the IATI Strategic Plan, IATI launched consultations to inform the development of a new Data Quality Index (DQI) in 2021. In September 2021, the Secretariat published proposals for a new index to measure the components of IATI data that matter most to the IATI community. The first phase of the consultation was undertaken between September and November 2021, attracting a wide range of engagement on IATI Connect. Two virtual consultations were also held to facilitate discussion within the community. In response, the IATI Secretariat published a [summary paper](#) on the feedback received on each component of data quality that had been discussed. While progress in 2022 was made to deliver the second phase of the consultation, operationalising the DQI was delayed during the transition to new IATI hosting arrangements. The subsequent upgrade and feasibility of measuring data quality metrics through the DQI (i.e. Outcome Indicator 1.1) during the current Strategic Plan’s life cycle be assessed under the new IATI hosting arrangements.

OVERVIEW OF OUTPUTS TOWARDS OUTCOME 1	
INTENDED OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATOR

<p><b>Output 1.a</b> Current and new publishers meet the highest standards of data quality through improved tools and guidance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Output Indicator 1.a.i</b> Percentage of data users satisfied with feedback after alerting publishers (via the Secretariat’s Technical Team) to issues with their data</li> <li>● <b>Output Indicator 1.a.ii</b> Percentage of known publishing tools integrating the IATI Validator</li> <li>● <b>Output Indicator 1.a.iii</b> Percentage of publishers who reduce their number of validation error types; and percentage of publishers who reduce their number of warning types<sup>4</sup></li> <li>● <b>Output Indicator 1.a.iv</b> Percentage of users satisfied with IATI technical tools (including IATI Registry, Datastore Search, Validator, d-Portal, Country Development Finance Data (CDFD) tool)<sup>5</sup></li> <li>● <b>Output Indicator 1.a.v</b> Percentage of publishers publishing every quarter or more</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 1.b</b> IATI Standard strengthened to improve data quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Output Indicator 1.b.i</b> “Standardised” Standard<sup>6</sup> developed, agreed, and implemented</li> <li>● <b>Output Indicator 1.b.ii</b> Percentage of publishers publishing data in all mandatory fields</li> <li>● <b>Output Indicator 1.b.iii</b> Percentage of total annual spend reported to IATI by publishers who sign up to a single set of member-approved IATI Publishing Guidelines<sup>7</sup> that specify how data <i>must</i> and <i>should</i> be reported</li> </ul>

At the output level, results on the improvement of IATI data quality are underscored by **improved tools and guidance**. Performance data for the majority of these output indicators is available to comparatively assess results in 2022 with the results from prior monitoring rounds (2020 & 2021). Nevertheless, collection of results for three out of the eight output indicators continued to face challenges into 2022<sup>8</sup>. The feasibility of data collection processes and baselines will need to be reassessed in the context under new IATI hosting arrangements. Therefore, in 2022 there are five output indicators to help analyse performance and progress in improving IATI data quality. These indicators monitor:

- The percentage of publishers publishing every quarter or more (**Output Indicator 1.a.v**);
- The percentage of publishers who reduce their number of validation errors and warning types as assessed by the IATI Validator (**Output Indicator 1.a.iii**).
- The percentage of publishers publishing data in all mandatory fields (**Output Indicator 1.b.ii**)
- The percentage of known publishing tools integrating the IATI Validator (**Output Indicator 1.a.ii**)
- The percentage of users satisfied with IATI technical tools including the IATI Registry, Validator, d-Portal, Datastore Search, and the Country Development Finance Data tool (CDFD) (**Output Indicator 1.a.iv**);

### **Percentage of publishers publishing every quarter or more (Output Indicator 1.a.v)**

For IATI data to be most useful for data users, timeliness of data and regular updates to publishers’ datasets are crucial. Availability of data that is updated at least quarterly (the IATI best practice) contributes to an

<sup>4</sup> Or maintain 0 errors or warnings once achieved.

<sup>5</sup> The [IATI Publisher](#) tool, launched in January 2023 was not included in the 2022 monitoring round given its recent launch and which may not yet provide an accurate assessment/satisfaction rating from users only recently exposed to the tool.

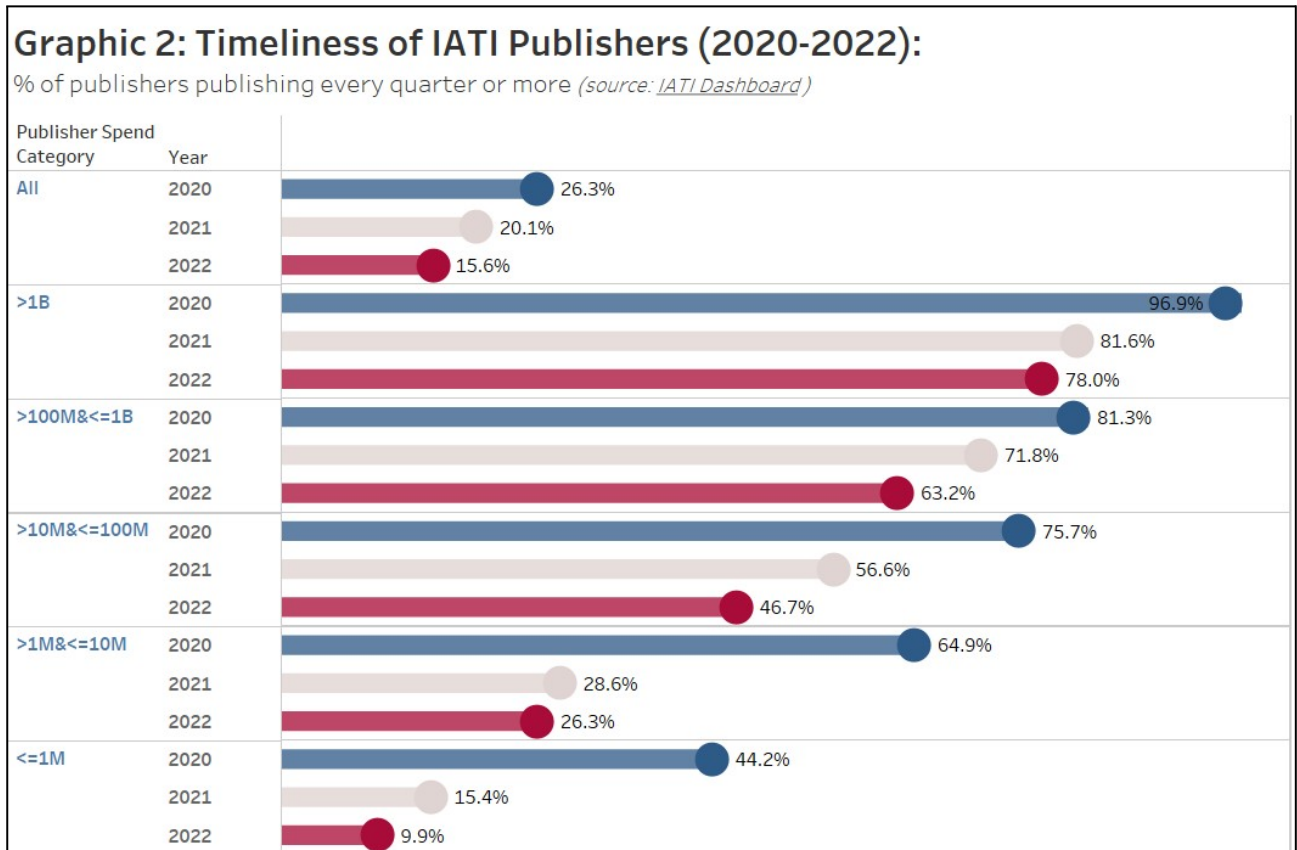
<sup>6</sup> As agreed in the 2020-2025 Strategic Plan, IATI will undertake an exercise to streamline the Standard so that it contains “core” fields which are universally relevant for all data users and publishers. The process of arriving at these changes was delayed during the transition in 2022, and will need to be assessed by the IATI hosts in close consultation with the IATI membership, publishers, and data users going in 2023..

<sup>7</sup> This set of publishing guidelines will only be developed after the process of “standardising” the Standard has been concluded. The guidelines will be developed in close consultation with the IATI community and should be approved by its membership. Progress towards assessing this indicator was delayed given dependency on output indicator 1.b.i.

<sup>8</sup> This is because the baseline values could not be determined as measuring them required processes to be put in place (1.a.i); or it is because the indicator is qualitative in nature and the activities are expected to happen as of 2023/24 (1.b.i); or because of a need to sequence outputs, e.g. Publishing Guidelines referenced in indicator 1.b.iii can only be drafted and consulted after the process of “standardising” the Standard is complete (indicator 1.b.i).



improvement in the overall quality of IATI data. As shown in Graph 2, only 15.6% of publishers published at least quarterly or more in 2022, compared with a slightly higher performance in 2021 (20.1%) --- the aspirational 2022 target of 62.3% was not met. All sizes of publishers published less frequently in 2022. Since 2020, the publisher organisations with reported spend over USD \$1 billion have continued to maintain the highest scores in the timeliness of their data, in comparison with all spend categories. Nevertheless, across all spend categories, performance levels have not matched the timeliness levels achieved in 2020.

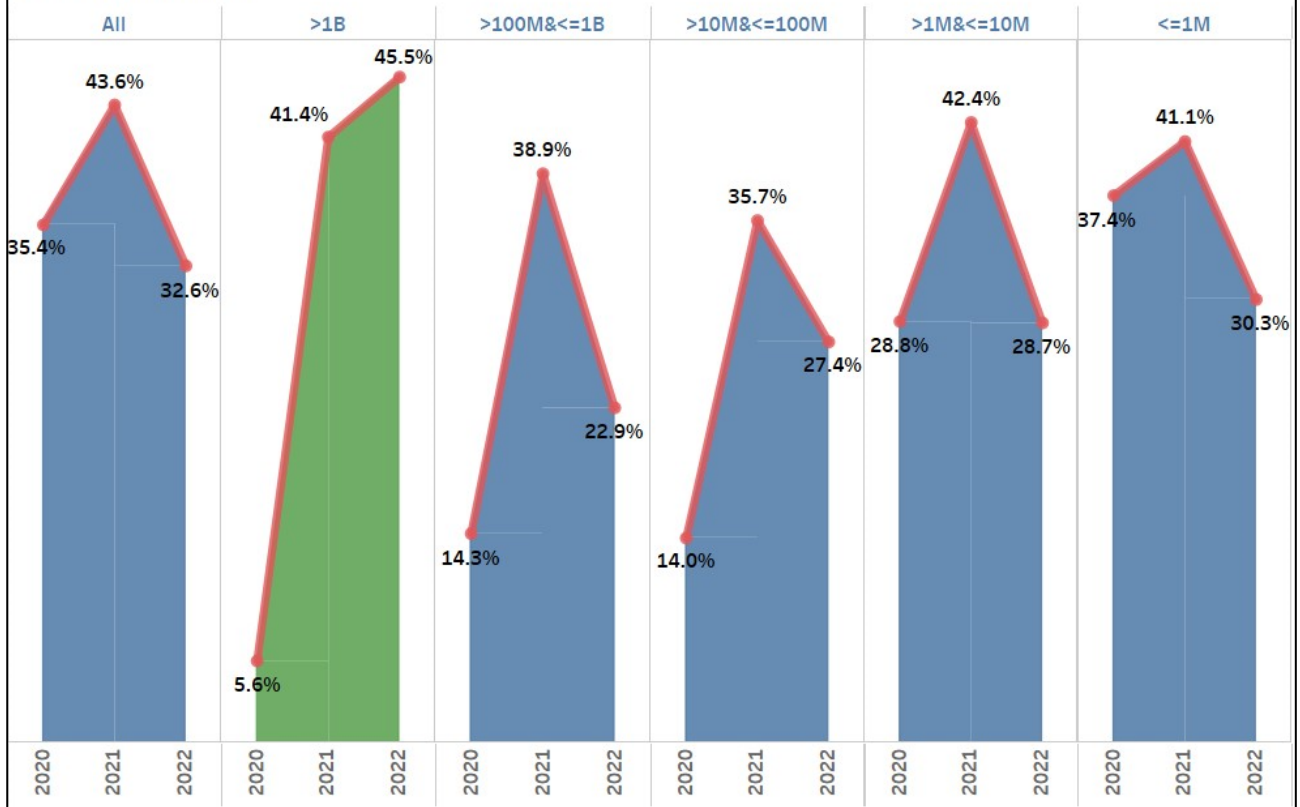


**Percentage of publishers who reduce their number of validation errors and warning types as assessed by the IATI Validator (Output Indicator 1.a.iii)**

The IATI Validator, first introduced in September 2020 to support publishers in checking the quality of their data against IATI Standard, underpins ongoing data quality efforts. This indicator assesses the proportion of IATI publishers who reduced the number of types of validation errors and warnings that are generated when their datafiles are checked by the IATI Validator for each year. Overall, the percentage of publishers reducing ‘Error Types’ regressed compared to 2021, and fell below 2020 baseline performance, with 32.6% of publishers reducing Error Types (Graph 3). When assessing the percentage of publishers decreasing ‘warning types,’ the 2022 results indicate a similar drop in publishers’ performance in 2022 (39%) (Graph 4).

### Graphic 3: % of Publishers Reducing 'Error Types'

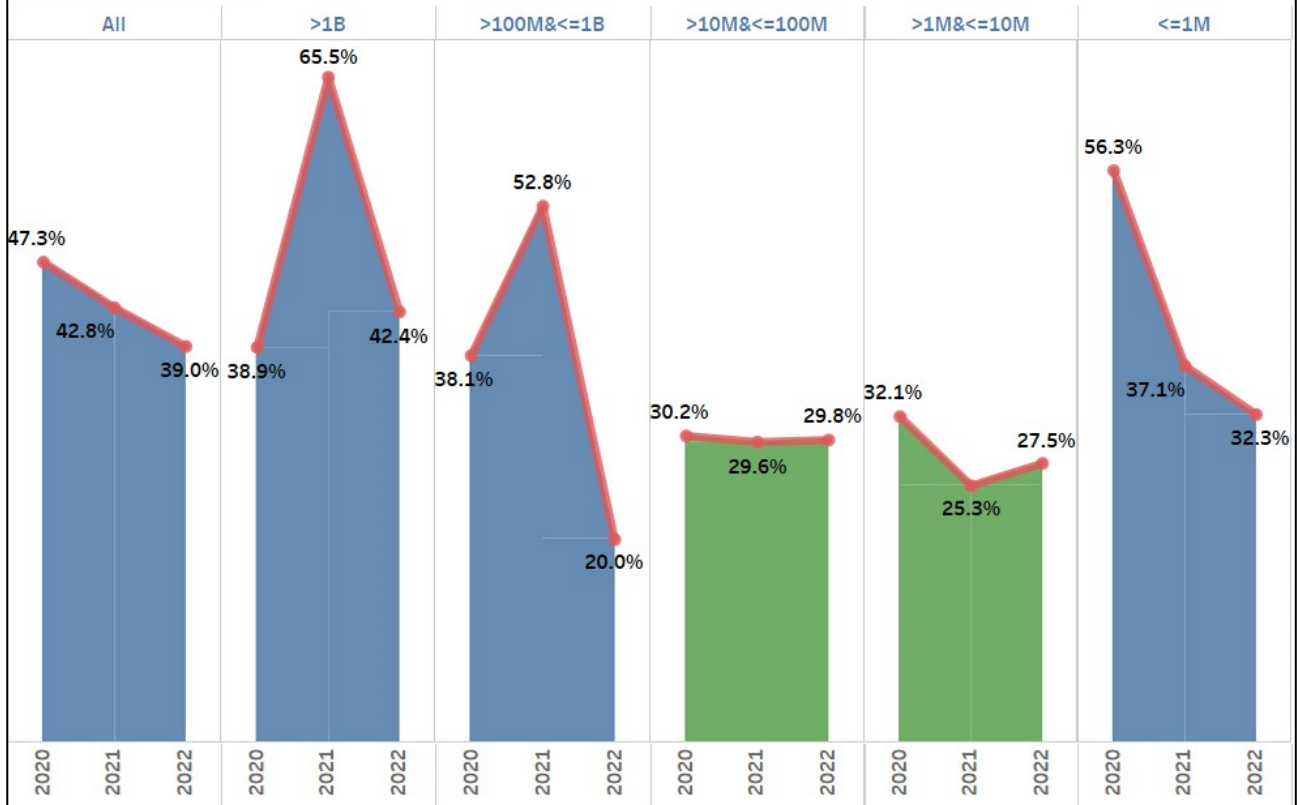
(Source: IATI Validator)



While errors are more common for larger publishers, Graph 3 shows that 46% of publishers with more than \$1 billion reduced Error Types in 2022; a steady and significant improvement compared with 2021 results (41%). There were also improvements in the percentage of publishers reducing Warning Types with spend between USD \$1 million and \$100 million as shown in Graph 4.

## Graphic 4: % of Publishers Reducing 'Warning Types'

(Source: IATI Validator)



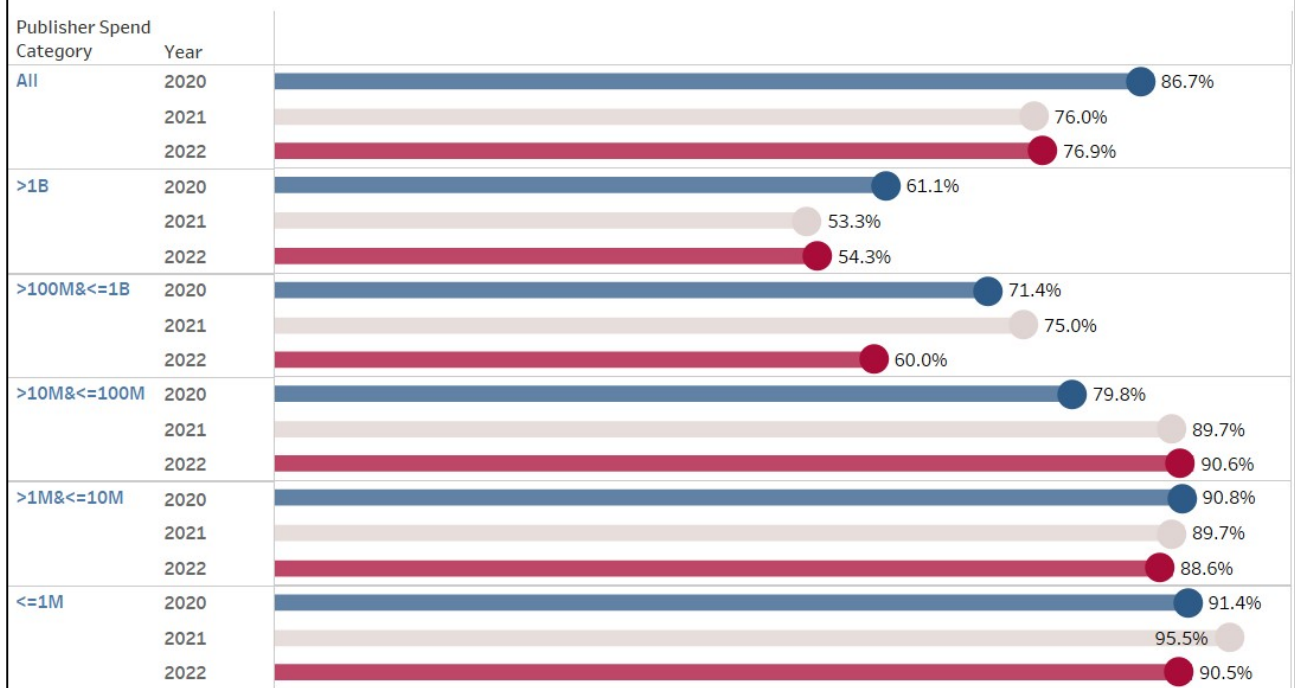
### *The percentage of publishers publishing data in all mandatory fields (Output Indicator 1.b.ii)*

As assessed by the IATI Validator, this indicator measures the proportion of all IATI publishers who are publishing data for all of the mandatory fields of the Standard in both organisation and activity files. A publisher is assessed to be publishing data for all mandatory fields if they have not omitted this data in any of their organisation or activity files (i.e. 100% reporting of mandatory fields). Any missing mandatory elements will generate a critical validation error which indicates that the datafile is not schema compliant. The goal is for all publishers to publish data for all of the mandatory elements which will contribute to an improvement in IATI data quality.

As illustrated in Graph 5 below, overall publisher performance improved with 77% of publishers publishing data in all mandatory fields, compared to 2021 performance; however, the 2022 target of 91.5% was not achieved. When analysing spend category performance for this indicator, smaller publishers (spending less than \$100 million) outperformed the larger publishers spending at least \$100 million and over \$1 billion for the third year in-a-row.

## Graphic 5: % of IATI Publishers Providing Data in 'All' Mandatory Fields (2020-2022):

(Source: IATI Validator)



### The percentage of known publishing tools integrating the IATI Validator (Output Indicator 1.a.ii)

This indicator assesses the proportion of publishing tools that integrate the IATI Validator. The IATI Validator can be linked to IATI publishing tools and provides a stand-alone service offering API endpoints for both the IATI Schema and Ruleset validation. If the IATI Validator is integrated into a publishing tool, this will enable data quality checks and contribute to an improvement in data quality. In November 2022, [Validator improvements](#) were made to provide activity level validation features to enable publishers to identify specific activities that have Critical Errors.

The results for this indicator are derived primarily from the self-reporting by publishers on whether their tools or systems integrate the IATI Validator. This self-reporting was done through the annual survey shared with IATI publishers. After analysing the responses among IATI publishers, 20% of publisher respondents from the survey confirmed integration with the IATI Validator in their publishing tools; this is a marked increase compared to results in 2021 (12%). From the survey responses, 42% of publishers using “In-house” publishing tools systems, confirmed integration in the survey.

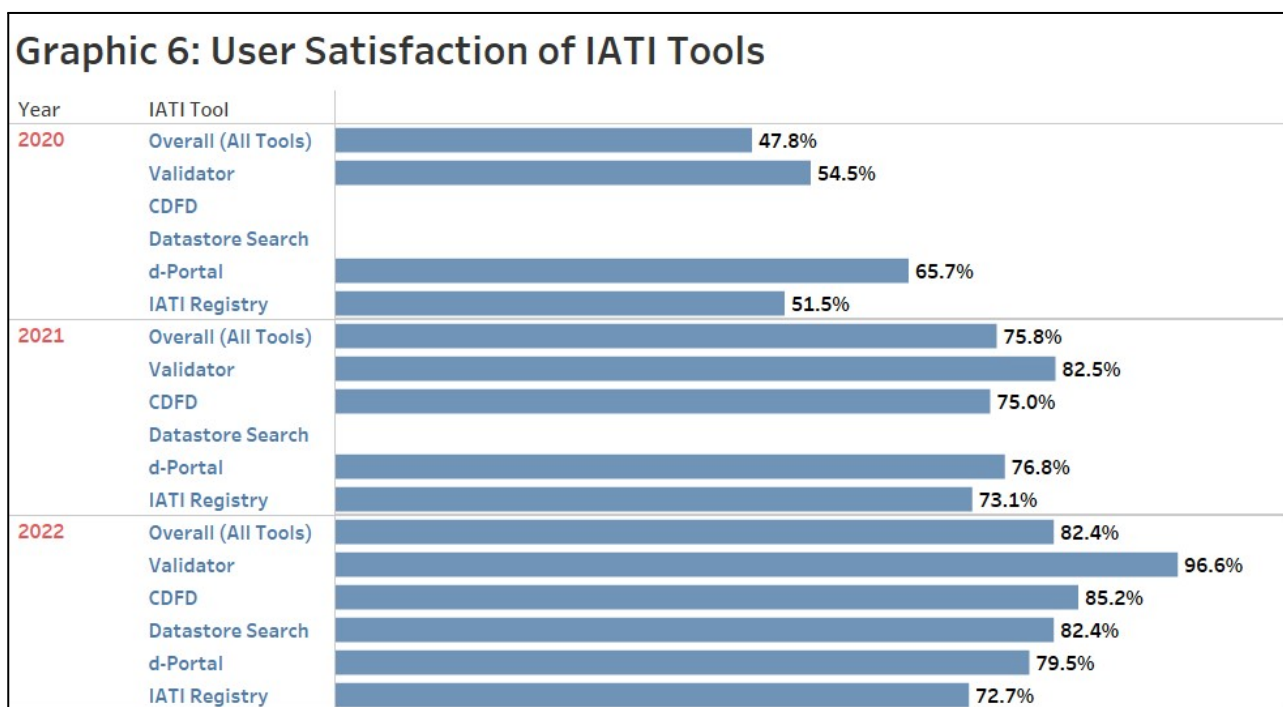
Reflecting on the data collection limitations for this indicator, full integration with the Validator would involve seamless, automatic use of the API within an organisation's publishing workflow and tools; but some publishers utilise the Validator API in an ad-hoc fashion, while others simply view their validation reports on the Validator website. As outlined in the current Results Framework methodology, this indicator does not differentiate between these different use cases, and therefore it is not possible to determine the practices and/or the level of tool integration with the Validator. The data shows several publishers have reported using the API to validate files, but this alone does not confirm full integration.

## Percentage of users satisfied with IATI technical tools including the IATI Registry, Datastore / Query Builder, Validator, d-Portal, and the Country Development Finance Data (CDFD) tool (Output Indicator 1.a.iv)

IATI’s technical tools are designed to meet the key needs and demands of data publishers and users, and include a tool to publish data (Registry), a tool to verify that published data complies with the IATI Standard (Validator), a tool to allow users to do custom queries of raw IATI data (IATI Datastore Search), a data search tool of activities published to IATI (d-portal), and finally the Country Development Finance Data (CDFD) tool, which provides data on financial projections and spending by country, region and sector category.

To ensure that these tools are fit-for-purpose and support improvements in data quality, responses from users on the usefulness of each tool are assessed via the annual survey of the IATI community. Tracking user satisfaction with the technical tools should allow the IATI Secretariat to identify any barriers or assets to improving the quality of data and inform strategic decisions on each tool to increase their utility for intended beneficiaries.

This year’s Annual Survey received an aggregate total of 123 responses. The annual survey methodology, which encompasses the distribution of two separate surveys,<sup>9</sup> both remained open from 31 March to 15 May. The Members/Publishers survey received 65 responses, while the Data User survey received 58 respondents (a significant improvement in the number of responses to the Data User survey as compared to last year’s 25 respondents).



**d-Portal:** Out of 83 responses, 66 expressed they were “Satisfied or “Somewhat Satisfied with the tool<sup>10</sup> --- That’s an 80% satisfaction rating for the D-Portal, an improvement from performance in 2021 (77%) and surpassing the 2022 target set at 72%. Over 74% of users expressed a degree of satisfaction with how easy d-Portal is to use in terms of its user-interface; and 86% thought the graphs and visualisations provided by

<sup>9</sup> Following the same survey methodology applied during the 2020 and 2021 monitoring rounds with distribution of two separate surveys targeting a.) Members/Publishers; and, b.) Data Users.

<sup>10</sup> Respondents answered based on a rated scale of 1-5: (5) Satisfied; (4) Somewhat satisfied; (3) Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; (2) Somewhat dissatisfied; (1) Dissatisfied. Users are considered to be satisfied with the tool if they score it a 4 or 5 on the satisfaction scale. Note that users who do not respond to the survey or who indicate that they do not use the tool or are “unsure” are not included in the final calculation of this indicator. No assumption is made as to whether a non-response counted as a positive or negative satisfaction rating.

d-Portal were easy to understand. In addition, 72% of respondents were satisfied with the available guidance on how to use d-Portal (an improvement from last year at 56%). Respondent feedback was plentiful, providing recommendations with which to improve the user's experience in d-Portal:

- *"D-portal only shows one activity at the time. The ability to click from one activity to the other is great, but I miss the option to be able to see multiple connected activities on one screen."*
- *"Ability to get data from a group of publishers (instead of individual publishers), in my case the UN entities."*
- *"It would benefit from more detailed user guides, covering each section/step in detail and explaining the language used. As a new user, and someone who has assisted other new users, the current guides feel aimed at someone who needs a refresher but is familiar with the system and language, rather than users who are entirely new to the system."*
- *"Filters could be grouped thematically to make the selection easier. More information is provided in the reporting than can easily be seen in the d-portal, will it be extended?"*
- *"To make it more visible for the users (maybe on the main page of d-portal) that it is only good for looking up detailed information about concrete activities and is not suited for comprehensive data downloads and analysis. In general there is a need for clearer guidance on what access tools to use for what purposes."*
- *"I would say that d-portal reports are kinder predefined and so it does not provide flexibility in defining and structuring of the reports depending on the user needs"*
- *"Overall, I think this application could use a revamp if it is to be the primary IATI resource to view data."*
- *"Better visualisation of the data to support wider stakeholders."*
- *"d-portal is great to get an overview of the data. However, it requires a certain knowledge of the IATI standard to fully understand it (e.g. the tag-element or sometimes the different meaning that transactions can bear). For some elements, it might be able to optimise the depiction by including a little more context/explanation (e.g. tag-element). A concrete challenge we face is that d-portal sometimes shows different data than is available in the datastore. This usually gets obvious when looking at the total number of projects, which sometimes differ depending on where we access the data. We consider this an urgent challenge, because it creates confusion and mistrust in the data and discourages data use."*

**Country Development Finance Data (CDFD):** When aggregating responses from both member/publisher and Data User surveys, 85% out of the 54 responses received indicated that they were "Satisfied" or "Somewhat Satisfied" in the ability of CDFD to find the data they were looking for; this marks a 10% increase in user satisfaction when compared to the previous reporting period. Over 72% of users expressed a degree of satisfaction with how easy CDFD is to use in terms of its user-interface; and 71% thought the data formatted in CDFD was easy to analyse. In addition, 83% of respondents were satisfied with the available guidance on how to use CDFD. Requests for more advocacy/awareness on CDFD were evidenced in the user feedback:

- *"It would be useful to get more information about CDFD( importance, usage.etc )."*
- *"We welcome the development of the CDFD as we consider it crucial to foster data use on partner country level. We look forward to learning from use cases and concrete experiences with the tool."*
- *"The current CDFD is a great start. In terms of the data download, it would be more useful to see both the aggregation in spreadsheet form and granular data behind the visualization. Hover icons with definitions and links to IATI guidance would be very beneficial, since users may not go to or see the link to the methodology at the bottom. The maps color gradient could be improved to better differentiate between countries with little received spending and countries with no received spending."*
- *"Having geo-reference data would be great."*
- *"The scope and potential use of this tool should be better explained, in particular in comparison to d-portal."*

**Datastore Search:** [Datastore Search](#) is an online interface to the IATI Datastore enabling users to access the IATI Datastore data through simple search and/or advanced query searches. The IATI Datastore is a constantly updating repository of all valid activity data created by our publishers. That data comes from thousands of different files indexed by the IATI Registry, but the IATI Datastore consolidates, validates, and stores all of them in one location. As the Datastore Search was launched in the first quarter of 2022, this report establishes the baseline performance for measuring user satisfaction of the tool. In gauging the responses from the annual survey, 82% out of a total 51 responses expressed satisfaction with the tool. In comparison to the satisfaction ratings collected for the decommissioned Datastore / Query Builder previously (31%), the results from the survey indicate a major improvement towards users being able to access the IATI Datastore data. Over 73% of users expressed a degree of satisfaction with how easy Datastore Search is to use in terms of its user-interface; and 76% thought the format(s) in which the Datastore Search exports data was easy to understand. In addition, 75% of respondents were satisfied with the available guidance on how to use Datastore Search. Respondent feedback included the following recommendations with which to improve the user's experience of the tool:

- *"The new Advanced Search of the Datastore is a great improvement to access IATI data. It is very valuable, that complex and detailed queries are possible now. In terms of user interface, putting the queries together can be cumbersome. Also, the boolean operators are*

easy to oversee. Would it be possible to add a field where the query can be typed in like an sql query for instance? This could complement the current way, that query parameters can be chosen.”

- *“Datastore Search / API is fast and extremely powerful but I feel like it could be much better utilised through a clearer understanding of which users are expected to use the interface. There is a big leap between the “simple” and the “advanced” interface.”*
- *“Advanced Search functions could be made more user friendly, it can take a long time to add a couple of filters.”*
- *“The tool should be improved to make it more useful for non-tech experts.”*
- *“An easier way to filter budget and spend (disbursements, expenditures) by year. It is not always clear where and how to set the period dates to get the data. Maybe to add a clearer explanation in the guidance.”*
- *“All we want from the Datastore Search is to always provide us accurate data. So far, Datastore Search is the best.”*
- *“I would say video visuals explaining how the search can be done.”*
- *“Guidance and more user-friendly interface.”*
- *“This tool clearly requires a more dedicated effort to get familiar with.”*

**IATI Registry:** Overall, 73% of 52 publisher respondents expressed a degree of satisfaction with the functionality of the IATI Registry in terms of ease of registering their organisation and linking their data. This marked an improvement from the preceding reporting period, although falling short of the 2022 target set at 74%. More than half of the publisher respondents (63%) found the IATI Registry easy/intuitive in terms of navigation and user interface, registering their organisation’s account; while 67% of respondents were satisfied or somewhat satisfied with the guidance provided on how to use the IATI Registry. Publisher feedback on improving the user experience of the IATI Registry included:

- *“The CSV registration tool is very useful and could be better promoted and improved upon if a sufficient number of IATI reporters use the tool. Limiting registration to 50 files at a time can be cumbersome. We would welcome additional registry features such as the ability to mark multiple or all publishers' files as private/public at once, rather than file-by-file.”*
- *“It will be very helpful if it can be facilitative enough in linking the donor and recipient publications for various viable cases to assure confirmation. Ease up retrieving pertinent information to align.”*
- *“Video tutorials could be helpful, ultimately IATI Support was necessary to resolve various issues on the IATI registry and without their help it would have been not possible.”*
- *“It could be more user friendly for people who don't work with data on a daily basis. A bit more language that all can understand so it's easier to fill by everybody and not only the data collection experts.”*
- *“Overall it could be made more user-friendly, less technical.”*

**IATI Validator:** Out of a total of 29 publisher respondents, 97% indicated a level of satisfaction in the ability of the IATI Validator to help improve the quality of publishing their data overall. This is a major improvement from the previous year (83%), and exceeding the 2022 target at 79%. Moreover, 81% of publishers indicated satisfaction with the error and/or warning messages displayed by the IATI Validator for identifying issues with the publisher’s data – while the available guidance on how to use the IATI Validator received a satisfaction rating of 90%. Publishers’ suggestions for improving the IATI Validator included the following:

- *“We think that it's a useful tool but a system of explanation of the errors would be useful in order to know why the error was caused so that we know how to improve the data.”*
- *“The errors/warnings are not generated if we upload the same file twice, we get different errors. This gets tricky for us to know exactly when there are errors.”*
- *“Please check the validity of references to IATI activity and organisation identifiers. This is critical for chain transparency”*
- *“When we implemented the automatic validation using the API we found the instructions very useful and well made.”*
- *“The most helpful part is being able to contact IATI support when raised errors in the coding are not easy to address just based on the guidance available. would be helpful to be able to access a chat service directly from the IATI validator.”*
- *“Validator error and warning messages can sometimes be difficult to interpret. Remedying issues is further complicated because data experts must collaborate with developer colleagues who know less about the data standard. Much energy then goes into internal communication and coordination to properly interpret the error messages and apply the appropriate fix within the underlying data or XML generation process.”*
- *“The IATI validator should make the difference between current activities and past activities. Getting a file with an error because a description from 1967 is missing does not make much sense. The most important is current data and completed projects of the past two years because this is what is useful for country partners or NGOs or SCOs.”*

## Conclusion

Overall, publisher performance improved when it comes to providing data in all mandatory fields of the IATI Standard. Progress on improving the quality of IATI data is also slowly being made through the usage of core tools; for example, publishers are using the IATI Validator to address errors and warnings in their datafiles. Nevertheless, the three-year regression in overall publisher performance (as measured by the IATI Dashboard) to improve the quality of their data is of particular concern. When assessing data quality results

over a three year period, there is a steady regression in the performance of publisher organisations' improving the quality of their data, with overall publisher performance regressing at a rate of over 50% since 2020. Across all publisher spend categories, overall data quality performance results have not been able to climb back to the levels achieved in 2020. Moreover, consistent forward-looking and timely data remains a challenge for the majority of publisher groups. Judging by the 2022 results against outcome indicators on data quality, more work is still needed to fully meet all data quality targets and put measures in place to raise the level of quality generally.

## **B. Strategic Plan Objective 2: Improving Systematic Use of IATI Data**

### **Outcome Indicator 2.1 Number of partner country governments referencing IATI data in national development policies and other government documents**

### **Outcome Indicator 2.2 Number of IATI partner country governments systematically using IATI data for decision-making**

At the outcome level, results on increasing the systematic use of IATI data are measured in terms of number of partner country governments referencing IATI data in national development / development cooperation policies and other relevant government documents (Outcome Indicator 2.1) and systematically using IATI data for decision-making (Outcome Indicator 2.2), particularly using IATI data to analyse resource flows to the country and using this information as an input to the national budget planning process (or other government planning / monitoring), to conduct analysis in a development cooperation report, etc.

Outcome Indicator 2.1 assesses whether IATI data is systematically used by considering references to IATI in these policy documents as a proxy for IATI data use. The logic is that if IATI data is used more by developing country governments for their strategic planning processes, then the references to IATI in relevant national policy documents should increase. Outcome Indicator 2.2 is a more direct measure, assessing whether the data has actually been used. In 2022, at least eight partner country governments referenced IATI data in national development / development cooperation policies and other government documents (Outcome Indicator 2.1); and at least eight governments<sup>11</sup> systematically used IATI data for decision-making, meeting the 2022 target of eight for Outcome Indicator 2.2.

INTENDED OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATOR
<p><b>Output 2.a</b> IATI data is regularly accessed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Output Indicator 2.a.i</b> Number of unique visits to d-Portal, Datastore / Query Builder, and the Country Development Finance Data (CDFD) tool (excluding developers and testers to the extent possible)</li> <li>● <b>Output Indicator 2.a.ii</b> Number of active tools that access IATI data via the Datastore</li> <li>● <b>Output Indicator 2.a.iii</b> Number of IATI partner country members whose national aid information management systems include IATI data</li> </ul>

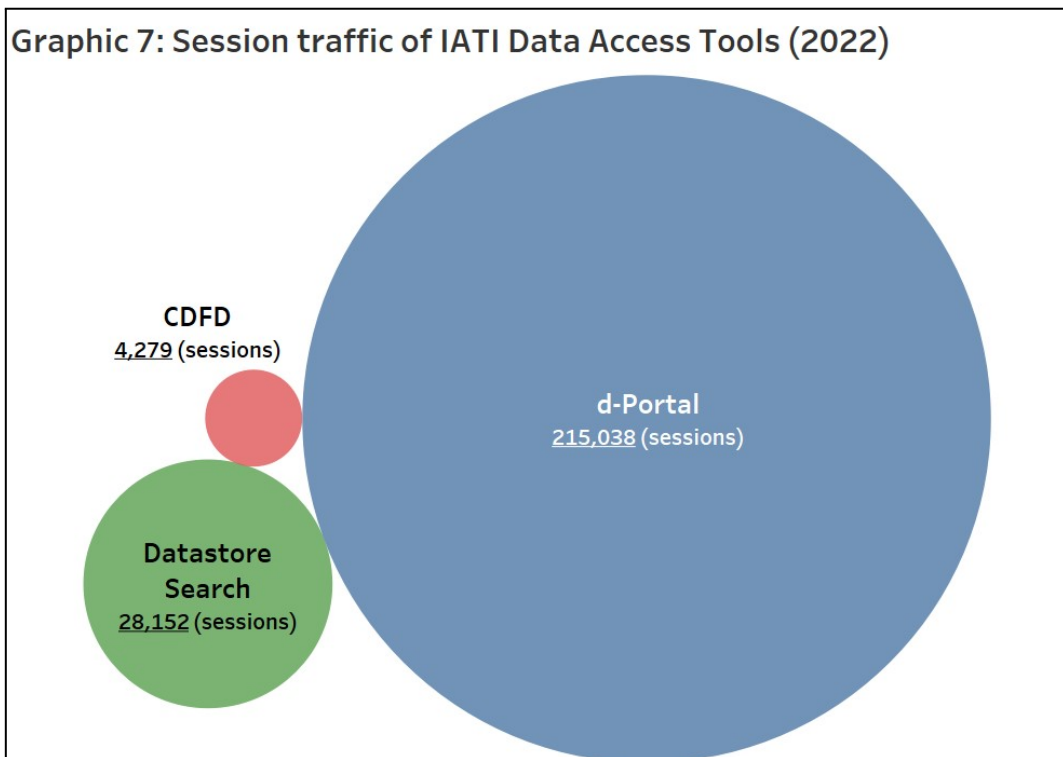
<sup>11</sup> Nigeria, Chad, Burkina Faso, Lesotho, Liberia, Guinea, Ghana and Sierra Leone reported to the IATI Secretariat that all use IATI data for systematic decision-making.



<p><b>Output 2.b</b> Data literacy and capacity for data use of partner countries, publishers, and CSOs is strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Output Indicator 2.b.i</b> Number of publishers directly supported on how to use IATI data</li> <li>● <b>Output Indicator 2.b.ii</b> Number of partner country governments directly supported by the Secretariat on how to use IATI data</li> <li>● <b>Output Indicator 2.b.iii</b> Number of CSOs directly supported on how to use IATI data</li> </ul>
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**Number of unique visits to d-Portal, Datastore Search, and the Country Development Finance Data (CDFD) tool (Output Indicator 2.a.i)**

Increased numbers of visitors to d-portal and the Country Development Finance Data (CDFD) tool reflect increased engagement with and access to IATI data. Theoretically, increasing access to the data will lead to more frequent and systematic use of IATI data by actors for development and humanitarian decision-making. As shown in Graphic 7,<sup>12</sup> unique visits to d-Portal increased to over 215,000 sessions in 2022; by far the data access tool receiving the most session traffic. The number of session visits to CDFD received 4,279, which exceeded the 2022 target. Moreover, while the new Datastore Search was only launched in Q1 2022, there were over 28,000 session visits to the tool by the end of the reporting period.



**Number of active tools that access IATI data via the Datastore (Output Indicator 2.a.ii)**

This indicator assesses how many active tools produced by the IATI community are importing data from the Datastore (this includes all tools for data use and publishers’ internal tools built on IATI data). A tool is defined as any application that imports IATI data via the Datastore API; active tools refresh data at least monthly. If more externally-built tools are accessing IATI data via the Datastore, then IATI data is being more

<sup>12</sup> According to data collection through [Plausible](#), an open-source web analytic tool. All the site measurement is carried out anonymously; cookies are not used and no personal data is collected. There are no cookies to track persistent identifiers and fully compliant with GDPR, CCPA and PECR.

regularly accessed in general. In 2022, a total of [29 active external tools](#) were recorded as a resource for data users looking to explore IATI data.

### ***Number of IATI partner country members whose national aid information management systems include IATI data (Output Indicator 2.a.iii)***

This indicator assesses whether IATI data is being accessed regularly, by determining whether this data is helping to populate aid information management systems (AIMS). AIMS are country-level systems used by national governments to track and monitor external resource flows into their country. The availability of this data through existing country systems enables government officials to make better-informed decisions on domestic resource allocation and national development planning. The number of IATI partner country government members whose national aid information management systems include IATI data<sup>13</sup> has increased to a total number of 6 in 2022.<sup>14</sup>

### ***Number of publishers directly supported on how to use IATI data (Output Indicator 2.b.i)***

Increasing the ability of publishers to use IATI data can have many benefits, such as potentially leading to an increase in the quality of data published to IATI as publishers themselves become more alert to data quality issues. This indicator measures how many publishers are directly supported by the Secretariat or by fellow publishers on how to use IATI data. For the purpose of this indicator, training provided to unique publishers (i.e. organisations), rather than individuals, has been assessed. For indicator 2.b.i, 35 publisher organisations were reported by the Secretariat to have received direct support<sup>15</sup> on how to use IATI data, exceeding the target of 21 for 2022.

### ***Number of partner country governments directly supported by the Secretariat on how to use IATI data (Output Indicator 2.b.ii)***

Partner countries are one of the primary intended beneficiary groups for IATI data. Increasing their ability to use IATI data can have many positive impacts, including potentially increasing the data available to governments to inform national budget planning. This could in turn improve the allocation of national resources and the coordination of humanitarian and development activities by enabling a better understanding of resource flows and actors operating within their country. This indicator assesses how many partner country governments are directly supported by the Secretariat on how to use IATI data through one-on-one training or support, webinars, workshops, and calls. For the purpose of this indicator, training provided to country governments, rather than individuals, has been assessed; (e.g. if training is provided to two different ministries within the government of a single partner country, this is assessed as provision of support to one country).

In 2022, three workshops were delivered to engage data users in partner countries. In May, government representatives from partner country members of IATI attended [a workshop in Kigali, Rwanda](#). In July, [a regional workshop was held in Abuja, Nigeria](#) to engage a range of data users from across West and Central Africa. Then in November, data users from the Asia-Pacific region joined [a regional workshop in Bangkok, Thailand](#) which was co-hosted with UN DESA's Development Cooperation Forum team. Overall, in 2022 the Secretariat directly supported 50 partner country governments on how to use IATI data, more than doubling the results of the previous year and exceeding the target of 25 for 2022.

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<sup>13</sup> This measures whether IATI data is included in the AIMS rather than whether an AIMS is capable of importing IATI data. It is measured based on self-reporting which is confirmed through follow-up with respective governments.

<sup>14</sup> Honduras, Liberia, Somalia, Myanmar, Madagascar, Uzbekistan

<sup>15</sup> Direct support could include one-on-one training or support, webinars, workshops and calls, etc.

## ***Number of CSOs and others directly supported on how to use IATI data – annual (Output Indicator 2.b.iii)***

This indicator tracks how many organisations among the ‘CSOs and others’ constituency category were directly supported by the Secretariat on how to use IATI data through one-on-one training or support, webinars, workshops and calls. For the purpose of this indicator, training provided to unique CSOs and others (i.e. organisations), rather than individuals, is assessed (e.g. if training is provided to a HQ level organisation as well as a country level office of that same organisation, only one organisation will be understood to have been supported). CSOs have a key role to play in using IATI data to promote local accountability and transparency over the use of development resources. Increasing the ability of CSOs to use IATI data can also potentially improve the coordination of humanitarian and development activities undertaken by CSOs at the country level. In 2022 the Secretariat directly supported over 70 organisations categorised as CSOs and others, with the lion’s share of the support provided during the three in-person regional workshops held in 2022.

### ***Conclusion***

During 2022, efforts to increase the systematic use of IATI data are having a positive impact. Through the frequency of activities delivered in 2022 to promote the use of IATI data, the burgeoning interest in using IATI tools is demonstrated through the consistent gains in the numbers of visitors accessing the d-portal, the Country Development Finance Data (CDFD) tool, and Datastore Search. Moreover, there is increasing demand from the community to receive training in how to use the tools; this is reflected in the growing number of training programmes or sessions the IATI Secretariat is providing for publishers, partner country governments, and CSOs and other organisations. Against the backdrop of increased demand to leverage IATI’s data access tools, the increase in user satisfaction of d-Portal, Country Development Finance Data (CDFD) tool, and Datastore Search is ensuring that IATI’s data access tools are meeting the demands of all user groups.

### ***C. Strategic Plan Objective 3: Strengthened IATI Standard with a consolidated technical core***

The Strategic Plan Results Framework includes one indicator directly linked to management and / or strengthening of the IATI Standard (Output Indicator 1.b.i): “Standardised” Standard developed, agreed, and implemented. Successive updates to the IATI Standard have made it richer and more complex. The addition of new fields and code lists to support the particular needs of diverse new user groups such as humanitarian stakeholders, Development Finance Institutions, and UN System entities, has expanded publisher numbers and led to the recognition of the IATI Standard as one that is flexible for publishers. However, adding further fields has arguably also made it more complex, impacting the usefulness, relevance, and comparability of the data.

To address these complexities, the Strategic Plan included work with community experts to streamline the IATI Standard to define a core set of data fields that meets the needs of all users. Standardising the Standard will help to streamline publisher reporting which will contribute to an improvement in IATI data quality and make IATI data more comparable across publishers. This work to advance IATI’s technical core did not progress in 2022 and it will instead be carried over into 2023/2024 following the transition to new IATI hosting arrangements.

### ***D. Strategic Plan Objective 3: Reinvigorated community of IATI publishers and members***

IATI has transformed its knowledge-sharing structures to accommodate an increasing demand from its diverse community of data publishers and users, transparency advocates, open data experts, and technical specialists across the globe. IATI Connect provides the wider IATI Community online spaces on a wide range of thematic areas, and offers learning and networking opportunities across different stakeholder groups. In addition IATI Connect also offers an overview of upcoming IATI Events, or relevant external events, via the [Events-Calendar](#). In 2022 the IATI Secretariat held two Virtual Community Exchange (VCE) meetings: a VCE3 on 28 June (288 registrants) and VCE4 on 10 November (260 registrants). All VCE-sessions are openly accessible and can be revisited on IATI Connect: [VCE3-Recap](#) / [VCE4-Recap](#). And while the two-day Community Exchange held in Copenhagen, Denmark received 133 attendants in-person in Copenhagen (46 joined online via Zoom), it marks the first in-person event for the community and membership since the start of the Covid-19 Pandemic (with virtual access provided for participants preferring not to attend in-person). The increased engagement from IATI's community during these events contributed and strengthened discussions, consultations and collaboration between open data publishers and users. Membership of the initiative rose in 2022 to 104 membership organisations including three new partner country governments and one organisation within the "CSOs and others" constituency.

### **Outcome Indicator 3.1 Number of "logged in" and "contributing" members on IATI Connect – annual**

At the Outcome level, Outcome Indicator 3.1 measures the number of community members that have been active on [IATI Connect](#), IATI's digital community platform throughout 2022. This indicator measures annual user activity in terms of the number of unique logins (where a user has signed up for a Connect account and actively logged in) and contributing users. A user is considered active if they have contributed on the platform (e.g. created a comment or launched a Topic / Discussion) during the time period being monitored.

IATI Connect, launched in November 2020, demonstrated continued growth in 2022 in terms of number of accounts (from approximately 1,000 in January 2022 to 1,300 by end of the year) and number of logged-in accounts at 310, compared to the performance in 2021 set at 150; this also exceeded the 2022 target of at least 200 accounts; however, the number of contributing users in 2022 fell to 28.

### **Outcome Indicator 3.2 Percentage of members attending the annual Members' Assembly (in-person or virtually)**

Outcome Indicator 3.2 measures the number of members attending the annual Members' Assembly, either in-person or remotely. The Members' Assembly is the annual meeting of IATI members, who govern and fund the initiative. It has final approval of strategic decisions, including the recommendations on the budget and work plan proposed by IATI's Governing Board. This indicator is a proxy of how engaged members are with IATI. Members are responsible for governing and funding the initiative and should be organisationally invested in its governance and plans for the future. Increased attendance and diversity at the Members' Assembly can help strengthen the direction of the initiative and ensure it remains relevant and fit for purpose.

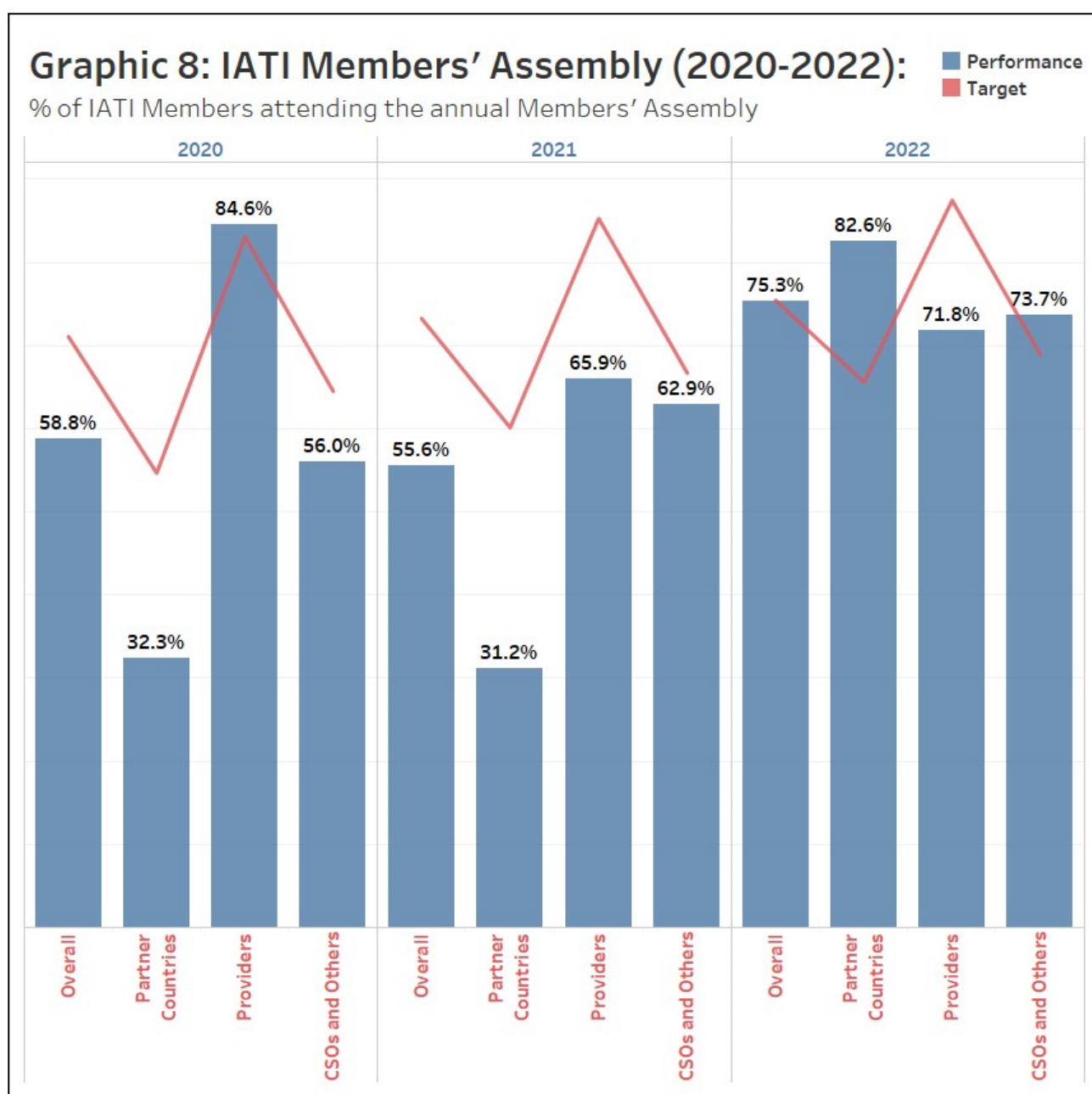
The latest Members' Assembly (MA) (13-14 March 2023) was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, marking the first in-person MA held in over three years since the outbreak of the global the Covid-19 pandemic.<sup>16</sup> Moreover, among the key strategic decisions taken during the last MA was IATI members' voting on the new hosting IATI Secretariat for the next five years. Through a membership vote, it was agreed that from 2023-2028, IATI's Policy and Technology needs will be met by UNDP while Legal and Operational Support Services will be provided by UNOPS, working under an IATI Director who will report to the Governing Board.

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<sup>16</sup> At the time of writing, the MA slated for December 2022 had taken place with some delay in (March 2023) to enable completion of key tasks by the Working Group on Institutional Arrangements preparing members for a decision on long term hosting for the initiative. Outcomes are therefore reported here as a 2022 activity.

Open Data Services (ODS) will provide technology services through a contract with UNDP.<sup>17</sup>

If we evaluate the participation (virtual or in-person) of Membership Organisations in ‘good-standing’ at the MA,<sup>18</sup> there was a significant improvement in attendance overall and across constituency categories. In March 2023, attendance at the annual MA rose overall with 75% of the 81 member organisations in good-standing attending the MA. As the below graphic illustrates, this is a twenty percent increase from the results of the previous MA held virtually in December 2021. As shown in Graphic 8, there were significant increases in MA participation across constituency categories, meeting the targets among most member constituency groups. For the “Partner Country” constituency, 83% of members were present at the meeting, a fifty percent increase from the performance of the previous Members Assembly (32%). The constituency category of "CSOs and others" increased their participation during the last MA as well (74%), while “Providers of development cooperation” also increased their MA participation to 72%.



<sup>17</sup> The new IATI Secretariat hosting arrangement began on 1 July 2023.

<sup>18</sup> The Secretariat has worked diligently to update the records of which member organisations are in good standing in relation to receiving membership contributions in 2022, recording those organisations having paid their membership dues or requested a waiver of fees (partner country governments only) by 14 February 2023.

In terms of regional representation at the Members Assembly, most of the attendants were predominantly from Europe and Central Asia (43%) which is expected given the majority of IATI members are providers of development cooperation from this region; in addition, there was a strong turnout of attendees from the Sub-Saharan Africa region making up 33% in attendance. Regional representation at the MA from the Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and East Asia and the Pacific regions continue to fall short given the composition of IATI members are predominantly from either Europe and Central Asia, North America, and/or Sub-Saharan Africa.

INTENDED OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATOR
<p><b>Output 3.a</b> A larger, more diverse IATI membership is created.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Output Indicator 3.a.i</b> Number of IATI members</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3.b</b> Expanded awareness of IATI and its data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Output Indicator 3.b.i</b> Number of members and publishers providing internal training on using or publishing IATI data</li> <li>● <b>Output Indicator 3.b.ii</b> Number of unique visitors to the IATI website (excluding developers and testers to the extent possible)</li> <li>● <b>Output Indicator 3.b.iii</b> Number of impressions and mentions of IATI on twitter</li> </ul>

### ***Number of IATI members (Output Indicator 3.a.i)***

This indicator measures the number of organisations that have joined as full members of IATI, demonstrating their commitment to IATI as an initiative and to transparency more generally. An increasing membership base signals the continued relevance of IATI for its key demographics – publishers and users of IATI data – wishing to further support and expand the initiative.

Over the course of 2022, the Secretariat worked diligently to update the records of which member organisations are in “good standing”, recording those organisations having paid their membership dues or requested a waiver of fees by 14 February 2023 and preceding the Members’ Assembly in March. A Standard Operating Procedures Working Group (SWG) will be launched in 2023 to further review and codify any adjustments to define/regulate the process of IATI membership; nonetheless, the results of this indicator will be expanded to desegregate both the total number of members, as well as only those in good standing.

Overall, membership of the initiative rose to 104 membership organisations including three new “partner country governments,” and one organisation from the “CSOs and others” constituency group. Providers of development cooperation continue to be the most well-represented constituency in the IATI membership base. Partner country membership grew with the additions of the Governments of Cote D’Ivoire, Lesotho, and Niger; nonetheless, the growth target for establishing new partnerships was not achieved for the third consecutive year. As of 14 February 2023, the total number of IATI members in ‘good standing’ are 81 member organisations as of 14 February 2023. In terms of regional representation, the majority of IATI members are predominantly from Europe and Central Asia.

### ***Number of members and publishers providing internal training on using or publishing IATI data (Output Indicator 3.b.i)***

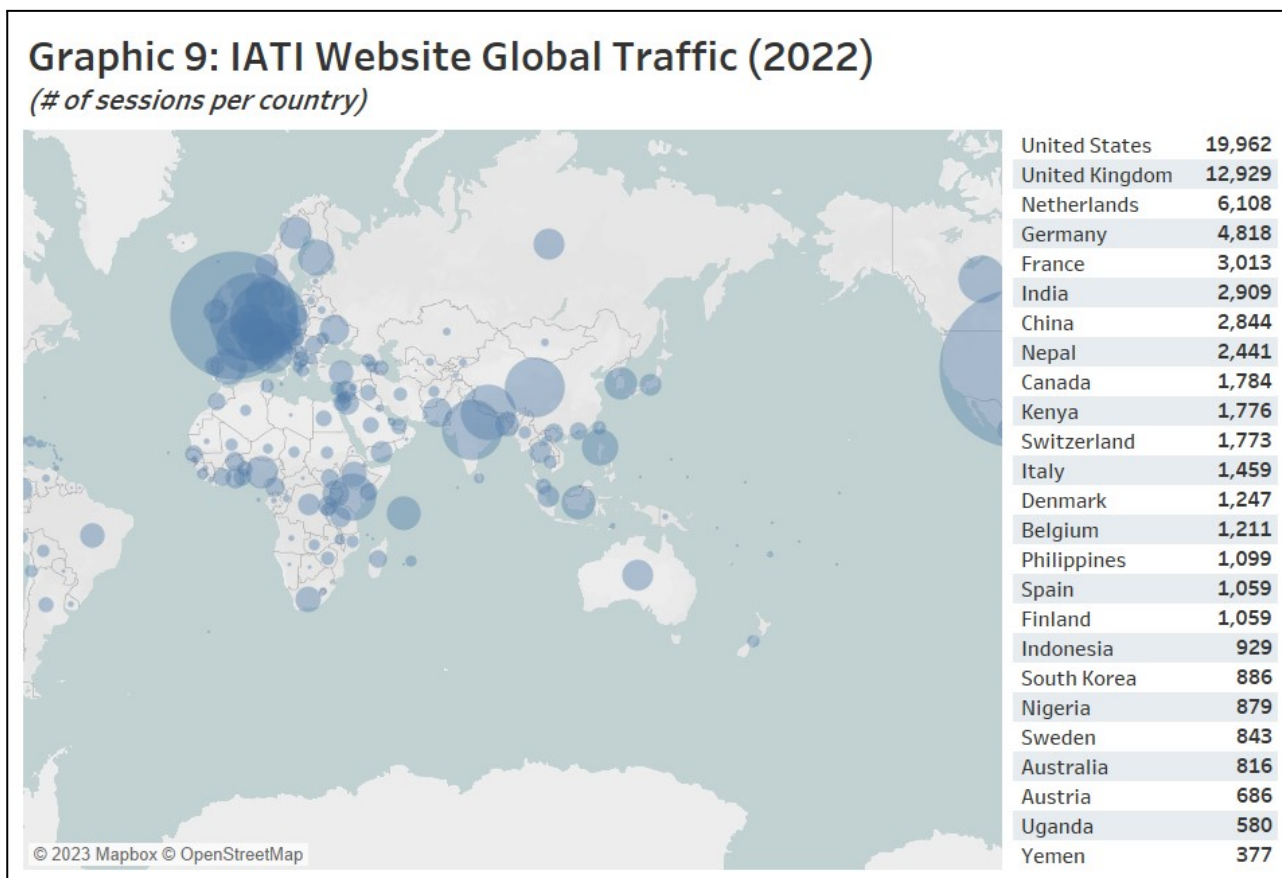
This indicator assesses how many IATI members and publishers provide training within their own organisation on how to use or publish IATI data. In essence, this indicator is meant to gauge the level of commitment to raising awareness about IATI data through members’ and publishers’ internal resources/ training sessions or programmes on IATI. To ensure scalability of the IATI Standard, and with respect to data use, staff of organisations who are IATI members and publishers should be familiar with the IATI Standard and its technical estate to expand the awareness around and utility of the data and provide training to staff on how to publish and/or use data beyond those directly responsible for transparency.

Eight respondents from the Members/Publishers survey indicated that their organisations provided training sessions during 2022. It should be emphasised that data collection for this indicator is heavily dependent on the number and quality of responses collected from the annual survey; however, given the low-response rate for this particular question in the survey, the number of total trainings provided by IATI members and/or publishers in 2022 could not be verified based on the survey responses.

**Number of unique visitors to the IATI website (*Output Indicator 3.b.ii*)**

This indicator measures how many unique visitors visit the external IATI website on an annual basis. An increased number of visitors to the IATI website indicates an increased interest, awareness, and engagement of the visitor with IATI.

In 2022, 99,256 unique visitors navigated the IATI website which is marginally less than the figure recorded from the previous year; however, the 2022 results fell short of the target set at 127,000 unique visitors. The IATI website is still by far one of the most accessed of all IATI platforms. The map in Graphic 9 underscores the global reach of the IATI website.



### ***Number of impressions and mentions of IATI on twitter (Output Indicator 3.b.iii)***

Community engagement on Twitter fell significantly when comparing the number of overall impressions received on Twitter in 2021 (301,000) and in 2022 (90,709). The number of mentions on Twitter also fell during 2022 to 322, versus the 2021 performance of 331. Overall there is a negative trend in online engagement since 2019, and results are underperforming when weighed against the set targets. However, it should be noted that measures of engagement with other social media channels including through LinkedIn, Facebook and Whatsapp have been introduced more recently and are not captured in the IATI Results Framework. Ways to improve online engagement should continue to be further investigated into 2023 as part of a review of IATI's suite of communications tools under the new hosting arrangements.

### ***Conclusion***

Despite the priority to ensure a smooth transition of hosting responsibilities from the existing and new Secretariat, community engagement was amplified with the delivery of online and in-person events with the IATI community. IATI Connect continued to demonstrate strong performance in community engagement meeting the growth targets consistently for three years consecutively. While providers of development cooperation continue to be the most well-represented constituency in the IATI membership base, members' participation in the 2023 MA rose significantly across constituency categories, indicating a revitalised membership community. Although membership of the initiative rose to 104 membership organisations, the growth target for establishing new partnerships was not achieved for the third consecutive year. If we include the total number of IATI members as a proxy in 'good-standing', there are 81 member organisations as of 14 February 2023. It is also recommended that the IATI Secretariat make a concerted effort in 2023 to revisit its external communications platforms to assess why some areas have made significant progress, while others seem to have backtracked.

### **Annex 1: 2022 Monitoring Results Matrix**

Access the monitoring table [here](#)